



GENERATION HUMANAIRE

# Annual activity report 2017



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Multisectoral support for the integration and progressive empowerment of Sudanese refugees, Ouaka, CAR © Thomas Boudant/TGH

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Recreational activities with children from a refugee camp, Iraqi Kurdistan © Quentin Bruno

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Marauds of street children, Bangui, CAR © TGH

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*At the top:* Refugee camp, Iraqi Kurdistan © Quentin Bruno

*At the bottom left:* Literacy training, Birao, CAR © TGH

*At the bottom right:* Harvesting rice, Chin state, Burma, © TGH

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*At the top left:* Setting up a borehole, Vakaga, CAR © TGH

*At the top right:* Recreational activities with children from a refugee camp, Iraqi Kurdistan © Quentin Bruno

*At the bottom left:* Stitching training, Women's Prefecture House, Birao, Vakaga, CAR © TGH

*At the bottom right:* Hygiene training in schools, Bualapha village, Laos © Amandine Arduin / TGH

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*At the top left:* first: Supply of materials for activities in WASH, Bambari, CAR © TGH

*second:* Visit of social workers in a refugee camp, Iraqi Kurdistan © Quentin Bruno

*At the top right:* Refugee camp, Iraqi Kurdistan © Quentin Bruno

*At the bottom left:* Emergency response in WASH for people affected by the humanitarian crisis, Ouaka, CAR © TGH

*At the bottom right:* Awareness campaign at Dastan school, Erbil, Iraqi Kurdistan © Juliette Adolphe/TGH

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Visit of social workers in a refugee camp, Iraqi Kurdistan © Quentin Bruno

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# Editorial

## **Humanity - Impartiality - Neutrality - Independence**

These fundamental principles govern humanitarian action and, above all, the actor who implements them. They must provide a framework for relief and protection programmes for populations affected by conflicts and natural disasters throughout the world. They distinguish humanitarian response from other forms of aid, and originate from the conjunction of humanism and philanthropy. They are based on experience gained in field practice over more than a century of development of modern humanitarian action. They act as a compass for humanitarian actors facing difficult choices, for example when basic needs cannot be fully covered due to lack of funding or when the safety of humanitarian workers is measured in terms of access to populations.

The absence of any one of these principles unbalances the whole programme. If solidarity is shown towards a particular group of beneficiaries - for political, ethnic or religious reasons -, it will be perceived with hostility by the rest of the population. If the behaviour of some humanitarian actors deviates from these principles, all will be viewed with suspicion, as demonstrated by recent scandals highlighting the abuses inflicted on disadvantaged communities by the very people who have come to help them.

Yet international law permits military intervention within State territory in the interests of preventing a humanitarian disaster. In such situations, the limits that define solidarity actions are blurred and NGOs receiving public money for their work in these areas can suffer the consequences.

This is the reality Triangle Génération Humanitaire is constantly faced with and the NGO must ensure on a daily basis that respect for these principles is visible in its action. Whether this be in the Central African Republic at the centre of tensions between communities or in governmental Syria while operating with the Syrian Red Crescent with the populations victims of the war, without distinction of political affiliation.

In de-structured communities where war and its consequences lead to the most severe extremes, the fundamental principles of humanitarian action remain the last framework within which humanity can still operate.

■ **Christian Lombard & Patrick Verbruggen / directors**

**“ Actors in a sustainable and shared solidarity ”**





# Summary

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# “ 2017 in a few key words and figures ”

**120 employees\*** under French law, including **100 expatriates**

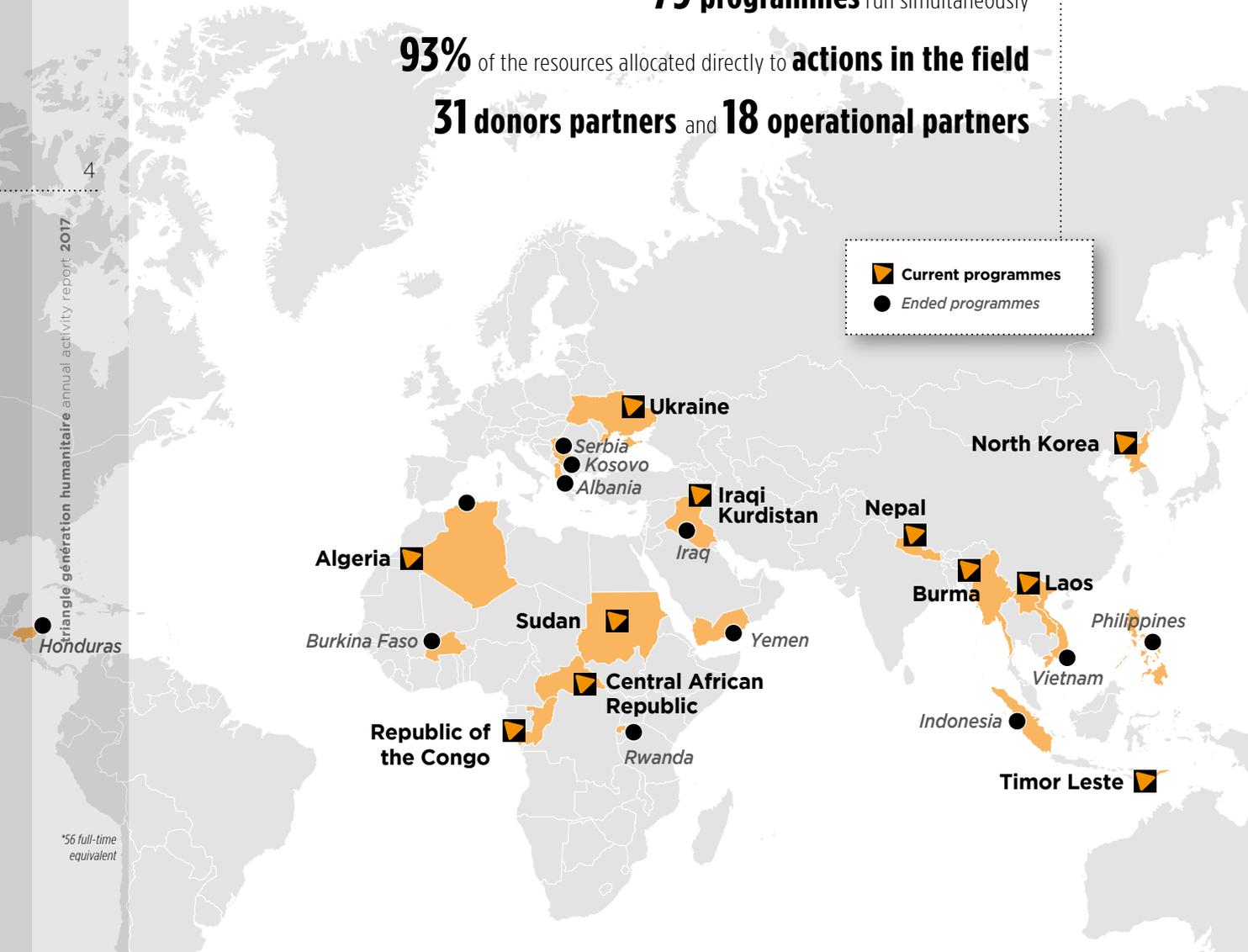
**559 collaborators** recruited in **their country of origin**

**15,4 million euro** budget. Teams operating in **11 countries**

**79 programmes** run simultaneously

**93%** of the resources allocated directly to **actions in the field**

**31 donors partners** and **18 operational partners**



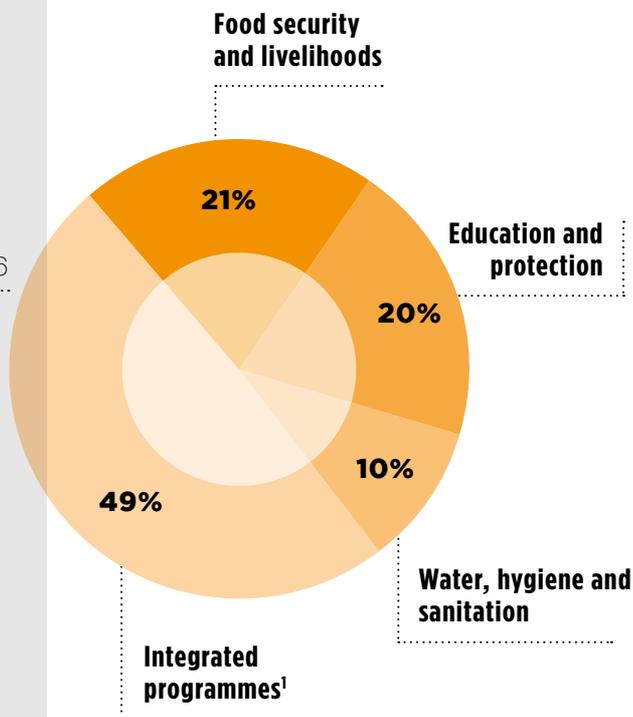


# THE TECHNICAL UNITS



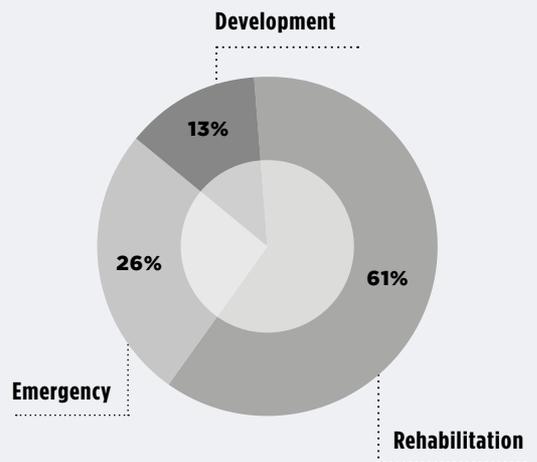
# “ The technical units: control, transversality and complementarity ”

In addition to a geographical breakdown, TGH has chosen to base its internal organisation on three technical units covering all its areas of expertise: **Water, Hygiene & Sanitation, Food Security & Livelihoods and Education & Protection.**



The technical units pay close attention to developments in their respective sectors - new approaches or technological advances - and accompany the implementation of innovative approaches, that are characteristic of the flexibility and transversality that define TGH. They promote multisectoral approaches and play a major role in the integration of the activities carried out and the capacity to accompany the populations assisted in their progression from the emergency phases to the development effort- which constitutes TGH's DNA.

Our programmes are characterised by a comprehensive approach that integrates emergency aid, rehabilitation and development aid.



These units consist of professional experts, permanent staff or ad hoc consultants, who provide direct support to the field teams. They control the technical quality of our programmes from their design to their implementation. They also share and capitalise on experiences to inform the design of future programmes and contribute to the identification of interventions adapted to the specific socio-economic contexts encountered.

<sup>1</sup> • These programmes integrate at least two components of the technical unit



# OUR PROGRAMMES



# Algeria

Since the departure of the Spanish in 1976, Western Sahara, a territory bordered by Morocco (north), Algeria (north-east) and Mauritania (east and south), has still not found a definitive legal status. Declared non-self-governing by the United Nations (UN), it is claimed by both Morocco and the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) proclaimed by the Polisario Front. While Morocco proposes a broad autonomy, allowing local administration of the territory under Moroccan sovereignty, the Polisario Front, supported by Algeria, claimed full independence. In 2007, the United Nations initiated a mediation between the various representatives, without reaching an agreement.

Since the beginning of the armed conflict in 1976, several thousand people have left Western Sahara and taken refuge on Algerian territory, near the town of Tindouf, in the south-west of the country. This population, estimated today at more than 165,000 people by the Algerian authorities, has been living in camps for over forty years, totally depending on international aid for access to essential services (water, hygiene, health, food security, education, etc.).



**Period of activity** 2000 to today

**Number of expatriates** 2

**Number of persons recruited in their country** 221

**Number of beneficiaries** 90 000

**Areas of expertise** Logistics, Health, Water, hygiene and sanitation, Food security and livelihoods

**List of donor partners** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Service (ECHO)  
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

**List of operational partners** Sahrawi authorities (Ministry of Education, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Cooperation)  
Sahrawi Red Crescent  
State Secretariat for Social Affairs  
Sahrawi Protection Agency  
International Committee for the Development of Peoples (CISP)

**20%**  
of the global budget  
from the Association



## Since 2000, TGH has been operating in various sectors, supporting Sahrawi populations who have sought refuge on Algerian territory.

### Health

Since 2005, TGH has supported health services by rehabilitating existing infrastructures, providing laboratory reagents and consumables, and equipping various medical services (radiology, stomatology and laboratory). The follow-up and response – when possible – to requests for equipment help support the health professionals working in various structures in the camps and in Rabouni.

TGH also contributes to HIV awareness and prevention through technical and material assistance to the testing centre.

### Hygiene

TGH produces bleach (since 2003) and soap (since 2013) packaged and distributed to institutions (schools, hospitals) and refugees, to improve sanitary conditions, as well as to the Water Department for the disinfection of drinking water.

In 2017, soap production covered the general needs of the population and institutions, and some was sold on local and regional markets. Hygiene kits, consisting of body soap, shampoo, sanitary towels and washing powder are distributed to women (38,450 in 2017).

### Disability

TGH improves the reception conditions in centres specialising in the care of disabled children, especially through the payment of bonuses to the staff. The NGO also acts at educational, health and family levels for the social integration of disabled people.

A team of physiotherapists provides home care services to improve or maintain the physical condition of people with motor and/or mental disabilities who benefit from personalised care. This action is complemented by the strengthening of the Ministry manager's management capacity initiated in March 2015.

### Security

The volatile context requires the maintenance of a specific mechanism provided by the security services which set up escorts for trips, provide security monitoring, training and awareness-raising sessions for humanitarian staff and workers, and ensure the overall security of the Protocol and Weather Haven bases. Created in 2015, the Sahrawi Protection Agency (ASP) ensures the management of guards posted in front of the main work places and residence locations of expatriate staff, thus providing an environment adapted to the activities of humanitarian wo.

### Logistics

Since 2002, TGH has managed a central mechanical workshop in Rabouni in charge of the repair, maintenance and upkeep of humanitarian vehicles in the camps, and decentralised workshops in the wilayas for preventive maintenance. The aim is to maintain the fleet of vehicles and generators, maintained and repaired when needed, which provide refugees with a regular supply of clean water, non-food items and other services. In 2017, a new





workshop was equipped and the necessary training provided to technical staff. TGH also operates and maintains the Weather Haven and Dakhla bases, used as offices and accommodation by humanitarian staff and local actors.

## Economy

In order to offer opportunities to young people without job prospects, TGH supports the implementation of income-generating projects by providing training and monitoring activities (see Focus).

## Education

In 2015 and 2016, the school infrastructures of the five camps in the Tindouf Region were severely affected by bad weather which weakened or destroyed the adobe buildings (sun-dried mud bricks). Major reconstruction and restoration work has been carried out on

school infrastructure mainly by UNICEF, UNHCR and their partners.

The dilapidated and often unusable latrines and sanitation facilities have been rebuilt or restored in primary schools in the wilayas of Dakhla and Smara to provide the essential hygiene conditions necessary to break the chain of transmission of disease vectors, largely responsible for school level absenteeism. Hand washing and soap washing devices are provided, as well as hygiene awareness.

Gender mainstreaming is essential in schools, since it has a direct impact on girls' enrolment. Appropriate latrines have been built, equipped with locks, clearly separated from the male latrines, and adapted to take into account the specific needs of girls to avoid them having to return home (and possibly not to come back to school).

The school in Cantabria was renovated and opened on 10 September. ■

### focus

***The lack of exploitable resources on the spot and the status of the population limit the market economy in Sahrawi refugee camps. In recent years, income-generating initiatives have been put in place to address the stalemate of the crisis and the lack of opportunities for Saharawi youth, who were born in the camps and have always lived there.***

*With funding from the European Commission, TGH has embarked on this path. In addition to improving the material living conditions of the beneficiaries, these initiatives provide employment for motivated and competent young people and make new services available to the camps' inhabitants.*

*TGH carried out detailed market studies, which have identified potential growth sectors and highlighted needs, mainly in the field of car maintenance (car washing, wheel balancing, tyre repair or electricity), electricity (household appliances, domestic electricity), but also the creation of sports rooms. In order to increase*

*the chances of success while promoting innovative activities, the beneficiaries and main actors were selected according to their skills and motivation by a jury composed of TGH staff, NGOs involved in Livelihoods projects, and the ministry in charge of this theme. An age criterion has been established, and particular attention has been paid to the participation of women and people with special needs.*

*73 beneficiaries, in 16 workshops, rehabilitated their premises (sometimes with the help of TGH), and followed administrative management and technical skills development training. The necessary equipment has been provided and particular attention has been paid to its quality.*

*The programme tests different management modalities and different workshop profiles, and determines - in a context of new initiatives - the most viable or those that generate the most interest for participants. Some workshops are run by experienced people able to train future technicians, others have been entrusted to motivated young people in sectors where technical skills can be acquired more easily. Some operate as private entrepreneurs, others as cooperatives with public status.*

*Local authorities (Ministry of Youth and Sports), involved from the start of the project, will follow up each workshop for the next four years. The evaluation carried out by TGH in the months following the installation of the workshops revealed a very good success rate: the 16 workshops created are still running, and the beneficiaries are very satisfied with their functioning, although some activities have been reoriented.*

*The beneficiaries seem to have taken ownership of the projects, and have already taken initiatives to continue to adapt their activity to the context and opportunities. The managers of one of the sports rooms, for example, took over the physical*



TGH supported income generating activities: tire vulcanization and balancing workshop in the Smara willaya, Algeria © Laura Chouteau/TGH

*preparation programme for a team of runners preparing for the Sahara Marathon, which took place in February. Thanks to the profits generated by his activity, the manager of a car wash was also able to invest in carpet and blanket washing equipment.*

*These positive results encourage us to consider developing this approach, while keeping as a priority the coverage of basic humanitarian needs, threatened by the drop in funds dedicated to this forgotten crisis. ■*

# Burma

Burma (Republic of the Union of Myanmar) is the largest country in Southeast Asia. The military junta, which has long ruled the country, has been engaged in a democratisation process since the summer of 2011 on the basis of political and economic reforms. However, the political situation remains unstable, armed conflicts persist with ethnic minorities in all border states of the Union, and the situation of the Rohingya is worsening. After the military counter-insurgency operation in August 2017, more than 600,000 Rohingya fled the country to escape violence and seek refuge in Bangladesh. Burma's relations with Western countries, who have denounced the various human rights violations against this minority, have deteriorated, leading to a significant reduction in funding for humanitarian aid and development aid, which weakens ongoing and future programmes in the country.

However, important challenges must be met: development of public services, reduction of poverty in one of the least developed countries in the world, improvement of water access and sanitation infrastructures, as well as social, health and education services, which remain far below needs. Access to food is a daily challenge for most of the population, especially during the monsoon season and outside major cities.

As from December 2007, TGH has been implementing emergency aid and development programmes. During Cyclone Nargis in 2008, which severely affected the south-west of the country (Irrawaddy Delta), TGH took part in the emergency and post-emergency response.

TGH then focused in Rangoon on programmes aiming to support care centres for disabled people. Since October 2012, food security programmes have been implemented in partnership with Ar Yone Oo in the mountainous and landlocked area of Matupi in southern Chin State (western Burma) to improve the living conditions, resilience and livelihoods of isolated rural populations. Since 2016, TGH has been associated with GRET to extend agricultural development, food security and natural risk management programmes to new villages in the district. In 2017, with AFD's support, this programme focused on improving farmers' production resources and strengthening the local partner's technical and operational capacities. Under the new programme, an office will be opened in Rangoon to enable exchanges with Ar Yone Oo and other humanitarian actors in Burma.



Slicer training, Chin State, Burma © TGH



**Period of activity** 2007 to today

**Number of expatriates** 2

**Number of persons recruited in their country** 15

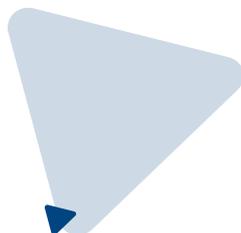
**Number of beneficiaries** 44 211

**Areas of expertise** Food security and livelihoods

**List of donor partners** European Commission Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation (EuropeAid)  
Inter-Ministerial Committee on Food Aid (CIAA)  
Agence Française de Développement (AFD)  
Fondation de France

**List of operational partners** Groupe de Recherche et d'Echanges Technologiques (GRET)  
Ar Yone Oo  
Lord Michelham of Hellingly Foundation

**2%**  
of the global budget  
from the Association



## Improving the resilience of vulnerable populations in Chin State to climate risks

The population of rural and remote Chin State in Burma, where TGH has been working since 2012, is the poorest in the country, mainly relying on farming activities for its livelihood, and vulnerable to natural disaster risks (floods, landslides, cyclones).

The intensification of human activities is putting pressure on natural resources, without the regulation of local authorities, who are also undergoing profound restructuring as a result of the democratic transition initiated in November 2015. The challenge here lies in supporting farming communities and new public institutions towards rural development based on the sustainable use of natural resources, profitable for the economy and household food security.



Tillage with buffalo and transplanting activity, Matupi, Burma © TGH



**More specifically,  
during 2017, TGH has :**

- Rehabilitated agricultural infrastructure in 24 villages, on the basis of micro-projects presented by the farmers who then provided the labour and part of the materials necessary for their completion;
- Extended this participatory methodology to 9 other villages to prepare for 2018;
- Set up 4 demonstration plots for the introduction of market gardening in the villages;
- Facilitated 20 pilot measures for the protection and management of natural resources (water sources, pastures, etc.)
- Supported farmers in the production and processing of konjac (*Amorphophallus Paeoniifolius*), a plant representing a major source of income in the region, traditionally harvested in the forests. ■

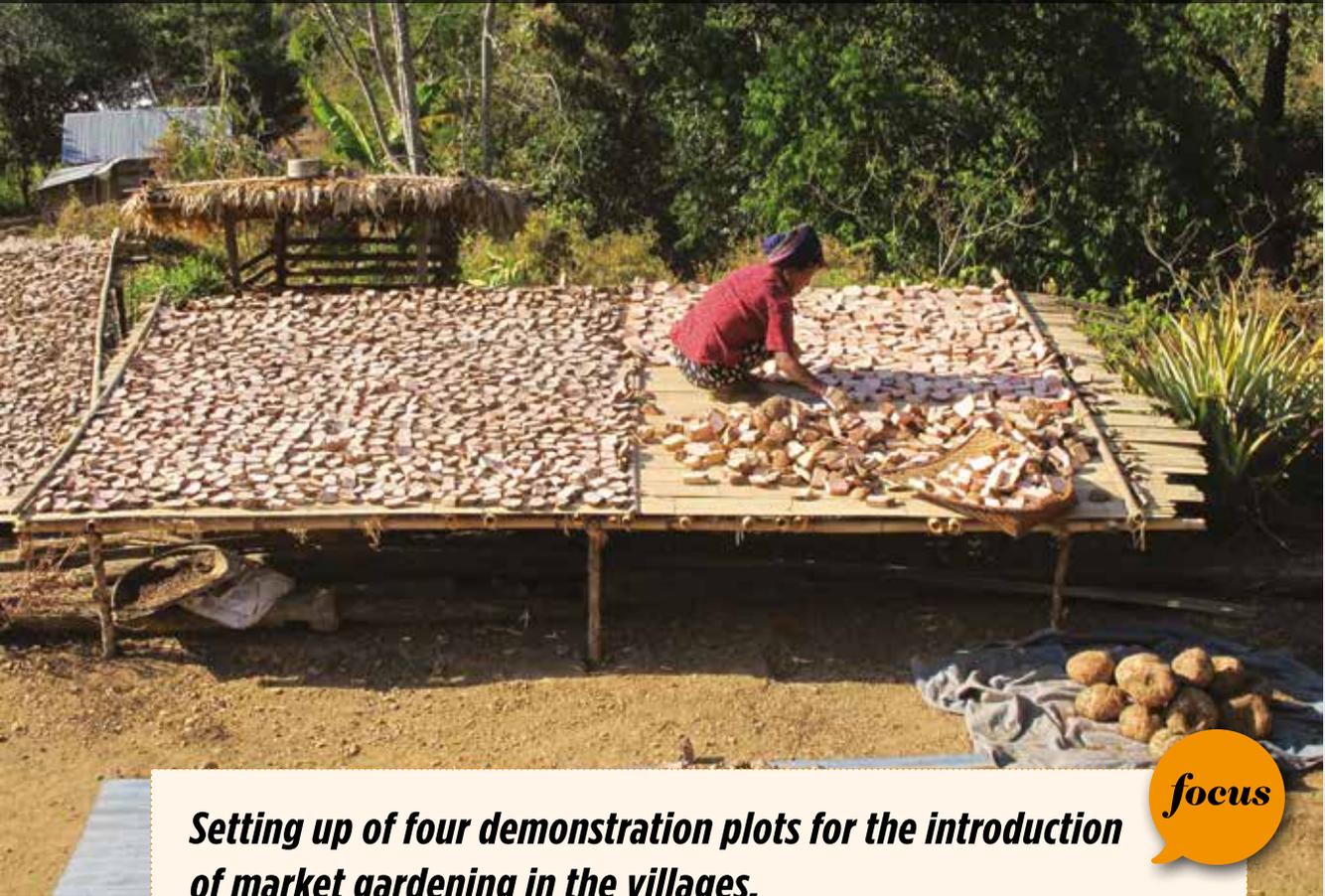
Working with tiller, Tuilak, Burma © TGH

TGH operates in 33 villages in Matupi Township, a mountainous region at the foothills of the Himalayas, composed of two geographical areas: one to the east, with higher altitudes and small, fragmented and terraced rice fields grown along the slopes, and the other to the west with lowland rice fields along the rivers. Programmes promoting integrated development take into account differences in both agricultural practices and potential.

Work is being carried out together with farmers on strengthening infrastructure and protecting cultivated areas. Access to mechanisation and crop diversification is promoted, and training and other exchange and learning opportunities are deployed. To achieve long-term results, TGH is developing an approach that combines material support for local capacity building and support for natural resource management.

Cutting session of konjac with slicer, Ka Ce village, Chin State, Burma ©Marc Le Quentrec/TGH





## **Setting up of four demonstration plots for the introduction of market gardening in the villages.**

**focus**

*During the first part of 2017, farmers interested in this new activity were identified, demonstration plots were set up and seeds distributed. The plots are located in different topographical areas facing common constraints (access to water and crop protection against cattle). With a view to improvement and sustainability, each market gardener develops its own irrigation techniques, adapted to the environment, with TGH's support.*

*In this first phase, the demonstration plots aimed to sell the productions in the neighbouring villages. In 2018, they will play an educational role in sharing production techniques to new interested farmers. The possibility of using post-harvest rice fields to grow vegetables will be studied, as it presents interesting prospects from a technical*

*and financial point of view to optimize the valuing of these productions, even in a non-market way, and to insist, at household level, on the opportunity to diversify the diet. ■*



Meeting with the inhabitants, Chin State, Burma © Eric Martin/TGH



# North Korea

Since the 1990s, North Korea (or Democratic People's Republic of Korea - DPRK) has suffered severe food crises, partly due to the climatic conditions (floods, then drought - the consequences of which have been made worse by deforestation), the very low proportion of arable land in the country (less than 20%), but also to the economic system in place and the interruption of support from the Eastern bloc.

In 1995, the government was forced to seek help from foreign countries, which continued until 2006, when North Korea ended emergency humanitarian aid, preferring development cooperation. Since then, only six European NGOs - including TGH - have been allowed to run humanitarian and development programmes in North Korea, with the permanent presence of expatriate staff. One of these six NGOs had to suspend its activities indefinitely at the end of 2017, as a result of the impact of sanctions which have significantly increased over the last two years.

The population continues to face a deterioration in living conditions and remains very vulnerable.

Despite the support of the international community, the food crisis remains latent today. The latest UN report on DPRK<sup>1</sup> estimates that 18 million Koreans (out of 24.9 million people) do not have enough food and are extremely vulnerable to periods of production disruption. The same report indicates a prevalent rate of chronic malnutrition of 27.9%, and a 4% rate of severe malnutrition. In the most favourable years, food production covers less than half of the population's needs. Grain imports and donations (China, South Korea and humanitarian aid) complement this production, but only partially address needs. In the absence of reliable data, estimates are rather pessimistic from a quantitative (only 2/3 of needs would

be covered) and qualitative (lack of diversity and food) point of view. The country is mostly mountainous, only 17% of the land is arable. Agriculture still relies on traditional methods. Food production is hampered by the lack of agricultural inputs, quality seeds, fertilizers and adapted equipment, and climate change has made DPRK vulnerable to droughts and floods. Global agricultural production has increased over the last decade - with the exception of 2015, an extremely disastrous year (severe floods and drought) and 2017 (new period of drought). In 2017, the country harvested 5.454 million tonnes of food crops, 7% less than in 2016. The sanctions are likely to have an additional impact on agriculture (the State ceasing the purchase of fertilizers and the impossibility of selling part of the production on the Chinese market).

Free health care is guaranteed by law for all citizens of DPRK. In recent years, several advances have been made in public health: significant reductions in maternal, infant and children under-five mortality rates, immunization coverage and obstetric care. However, the provision of health services remains insufficient, as many areas are not equipped and the provision of medication remains insufficient to meet basic health needs.

3 million children do not have access to adequate sanitation and water services in educational institutions, the main cause of child

1 • "DPR Korea Needs and Priorities March 2018" from UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UN Resident Coordinator for DPR Korea - <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/DPRK%20NP%202018%20110418%20FINAL.pdf> published on 11 April 2018.

absenteeism being - according to teachers - diarrhoea. The lack of access to running water and the lack of measures to promote good hygiene practices also impacts household health.

The social situation is stable; the system of total state care provides citizens with shelter, food, care and education. Despite the democratization of farmers markets and small businesses, 70% of the population relies on work

units and public distribution systems (PDS), although their very existence is increasingly questioned by some international actors.

TGH operates in DPRK in two sectors: food security (improving the nutritional status of children in social institutions in four provinces through the provision of fish and vegetables), and protection (improving access to care and services for the elderly across the country).

**Period of activity** 2000 to today

**Number of expatriates** 4

**Number of persons recruited in their country** 0

**Number of beneficiaries** 39 154

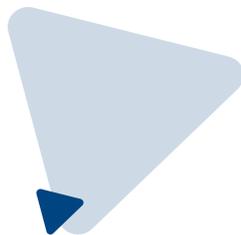
**Areas of expertise** Food security and livelihoods  
Education and protection  
Training on hygiene and nutrition

**List of donor partners** European Commission Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation (EuropeAid)  
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)  
Inter-Ministerial Committee on Food Aid (CIAA)  
Foreign & Commonwealth Office

**List of operational partners** Ministry of City Management (MoCM)  
Central Research Institute for Vegetables (CRVI)  
Sohung Anti-Epidemic Service (AES)  
People's Committee of the city of Sohung  
Child Nutrition Institute (CNI)  
APDRA Pisciculture Paysanne  
Bureau of Aquaculture (BoA)  
People's Committees of the cities of Ryongchon and Onchon  
Academy of Agricultural Sciences (AAS)  
Korean Federation for Care of the Aged (KFCA)



**6%**  
of the global budget  
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## Diversifying the diet by increasing vegetable production

By improving vegetable production, distribution and storage, and strengthening the conservation, hygiene and nutrition capacities of institutions, this programme sustainably improves the qualitative and quantitative supply of vegetables to Sohung County residents and children in social institutions.

In progress since September 1st, 2016, this programme focused in 2017 on the supply of food preservation products, boxes, and construction

materials for greenhouses and agricultural equipment, and on the monitoring of production indicators. In June 2017, the rehabilitation materials for two greenhouses for the Onsil production unit were delivered to improve vegetable production. In July 2017, solar water heating systems were installed in 12 children's institutions to improve hygiene conditions. In August 2017, materials were supplied for the construction of four new greenhouses (2 in Gachang, 1 in Daepyong and 1 in Boman). At the same time, two tractors (1 for Gachang and 1 for Daepyong) were delivered. Finally, the delivery of the irrigation system for the Gachang field was anticipated in order to cope with the drought during the summer of 2017.

To secure vegetable storage and reduce post-harvest losses, boxes (May 2017) and food preservation items (June 2017) were delivered to the 47 institutions.

Staff from these institutions were trained in hygiene and nutrition by the Child Nutrition Institute (CNI) in late December 2017. Three training sessions were organized by the Central Research Institute for Vegetables (CRVI) for farms and People's Committees on crop diseases and pests, vegetable production and soil management.



Greenhouse rehabilitated in Onsil, North Korea © Coralie Bouloiseau/TGH

## Improving children's diets by increasing animal protein intake

By consolidating the production and fish supply chain, this programme sustainably improves the supply of protein for children in social institutions.

Since January 1st, 2015, the irrigation systems of the two fish farms have been upgraded, and the programme has since focused on the agricultural aspect (distribution of seeds and equipment). Work on the livestock buildings was completed in April 2017 for Onchon and in May

2017 for Ryongchon. 10 breeding pigs (9 sows and 1 boar) and 47 breeding ducks (40 females and 7 males) were delivered in June 2017 to each farm, whose staff had been trained in breeding by AAS. 8 food processing machines were provided to each farm in July 2017 to support livestock and fish feed production. The Integrated Fish Farming (IFF) system is now operational. Several experiments have been carried out on the two farms (density of the second rearing,

density of fattening fish, rice fish farming) as well as in the BoA's aquaculture laboratory (log feeding), and a first analysis led to recommendations for the next production seasons.

For post-production, hygiene and nutrition training was organized for 37 institutions in November 2016 and for the remaining 409 institutions in August-September 2017. A KAP survey (Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices) was also prepared and conducted regularly in the institutions.

Specialised tools for monitoring child nutrition have been developed in collaboration with the CNI. A first session was conducted in the twelve institutions selected for the study in December 2016, then every 4 months in April, August and December 2017, which provided quantitative information on the impact of the programme. Equipment (grinders, mixers, kitchen utensils, water filters, etc.) was delivered to all institutions in October 2017. Two cold rooms were installed in November 2017, one at the Onchon fish farm, the other at the Ryongchon County hospital, for the

## Strengthening civil society for better care of the elderly

This programme provides KFCA – care of the aged in DPRK - with qualitative and diversified assistance by strengthening its capacity for governance, accountability, policy development, advocacy, expertise with official authorities and innovative approach.



Senior care centre, North Hwanghae Province, North Korea, © Nadine Rossi /TGH



Brood fishery for reproduction at the farm of Onchon, North Korea © Coralie Bouloiseau/TGH

conservation of the fish production of the two farms and the distribution of protein intake over the year.

In 2016, in partnership with KFCA, TGH completed the first phase of the programme aiming to improve services for elderly people in retirement homes. The second phase now focuses on improving services for elderly people living at home with the establishment of pilot day care facilities, while keeping in mind the capacity building of the local partner. As ageing and disability are closely linked, activities are also planned in collaboration with Handicap International (Humanity & Inclusion) and their local partner KFPD (Korean Federation for the Protection of Disabled). Since April 1st, 2017, when the programme started, trainers' training on national and international policies and their extensions has complemented the preparation of the international conference/workshop abroad, the purchase of equipment for the KFCA provincial and central committees, as well as various publications.

Three pilot MSCCs (Multi Service Care Centres) have been identified and a feasibility study has been launched to assess the needs for rehabilitation equipment as well as human resources, in order to provide adequate training to staff. 2,000 calendars were published and distributed to older persons and to those involved in the care of older people, and a badminton tournament was organized on





the occasion of the International Day of Older Persons. TGH continues its active involvement in capacity building of local actors in its sectors of intervention. By supporting and working with KFCA or official institutes (Academy of Agricultural

Sciences, Child Nutrition Institute, Korean Bureau of Aquaculture), TGH strengthens the sustainability of the impact of its programmes, as well as their replication at country level for the most vulnerable populations. ■

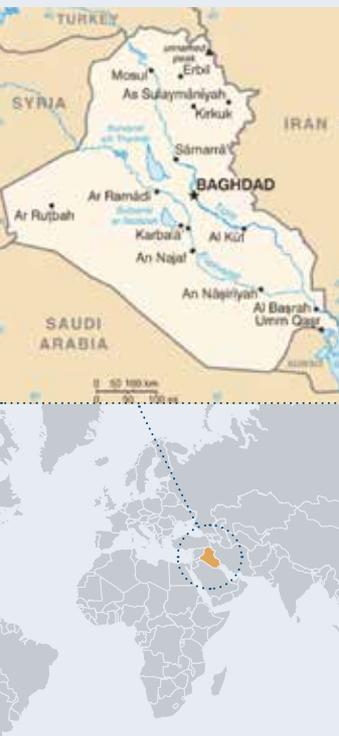
**focus**

### **Sanctions against DPRK were drastically strengthened during the year 2017.**

*Resolutions are first adopted by the United Nations Security Council, before being transcribed into European law via Regulations or Decisions. Once adopted into European law, these measures are introduced into French law via consolidated regulations issued by the Direction Générale du Trésor, the authority responsible for sanctions in France. These resolutions impose restrictions on the import and export of certain products, as well as legal or natural persons from DPRK. All include humanitarian exemptions.*

*Other non-EU countries must also incorporate UN Security Council resolutions into their national law, but the resulting legislation is not always very clear and often too restrictive. China, for example, did not mention humanitarian exemptions in the Trade Ministry's communiqué. The Chinese government then stated in the media that these sanctions should not undermine humanitarian actions, but border controls have tightened, and many Chinese suppliers no longer wish to take the risk of working with North Korea.*

*In practice, operations in DPRK have been indirectly but significantly impacted by sanctions, jeopardizing humanitarian aid for the most vulnerable. Notably the interruption of UN banking channels, delays or cancellations of certain product deliveries, interruption of funding and the suspension of operations of one of the 6 European NGOs. Despite numerous pleas to the decision-making bodies, no measures likely to ease the operations of international organisations have been implemented. TGH is facing new difficulties: fewer and fewer suppliers are ready to respond to offers; following bank account closures in China or elsewhere it is increasingly difficult to make payments; procedures for authorising payments to Korean suppliers are lengthening delays and reducing the level of confidence; Chinese customs import restrictions; the refusal of certain organisations to welcome Korean delegations for study tours and significant price increases, in particular fuel prices. Nevertheless, TGH succeeded in 2017 in carrying out the majority of its programmes in DPRK, in strict compliance with international regulations. ■*



# Iraq and Iraqi Kurdistan

Plunged into a series of conflicts since 2003, Iraq has been particularly affected since 2014 by the fighting between the regular Iraqi army and the Kurdish Peshmerga against the Islamic state. The year 2017 was marked in particular by an intensification of the fighting to take over Mosul and other cities occupied by the Jihadist organisation (Telafar, Hawija and Shirqat) by Iraqi forces, the Kurdish army, the international coalition and a nebula of militias grouped under the name of Popular Mobilization Units.

These interventions resulted in numerous civilian casualties, and the fleeing of 1,021,476 people between October 2016 and June 2017 to a multitude of camps, mainly located in Nineveh Governorate. The total liberation of Mosul was announced by the Iraqi government on 9 July 2017, and the challenge of reconstruction is daunting. The severe level of destruction in Mosul and other cities that have suffered from the fighting, and the resulting lack of basic infrastructure (water, electricity, schools, markets, etc.) does not allow an immediate return for the population. The security situation is alarming, in particular due to the permanence of dormant cells of the Islamic State, and the significant presence of mines and unexploded ordnance. This situation has severely hampered the dynamics of returns and announces an extension of the occupation of IDP camps, which was still the case at the end of 2017.

The referendum on Kurdistan's independence was organised in September 2017 by the Kurdish regional government - against the advice of the Iraqi government and neighbouring powers in the sub-region - and resulted in an overwhelming "yes" vote (92.7%). In response, the Iraqi government imposed an embargo on Kurdish areas, including the suspension of

international flights to and from Erbil and Suleymaniyah airports. The Iraqi army was deployed to many areas occupied by the Peshmerga since 2014, and took over the Governorate and the city of Kirkuk. Sporadic clashes between Kurdish and Iraqi forces have occurred in Atlan Qupri (north of Kirkuk) and Fishkhabur (near the Syrian border), but fighting has quickly ceased, giving way to a political wrestle between Baghdad and Erbil, the outcome of which, still uncertain at the end of 2017, seems to be unfavourable for the Kurdish regional government.

On 9 December 2017, Iraqi Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi declared the end of the war against the jihadist group. However, Iraq must now face a multitude of security and political challenges: resurgence and exactions by factions of the jihadist group, a strong presence of a multitude of armed militias whose allegiance to the govern-



TGH Child Friendly Space from Khazer M1 camp, Iraqi Kurdistan © Quentin Bruno





ment remains fragile, uncertainties regarding the consequences of the general elections of May 2018, all in an environment of severely precarious inter-community relations and regional instability. Demand on humanitarian resources remains serious, with more than 2.6

million people displaced as of 31 December 2017, a major economic crisis situation linked to the war effort, the destruction of productive infrastructure and the embargo in the Kurdish region.

**Period of activity :** 1995 - 1999 then 2013 to today

**Number of expatriates :** 9

**Number of persons recruited in their country :** 11

**Number of beneficiaries :** 191 768

**Areas of expertise :** Education and protection  
Food security and livelihoods

**List of donor partners :** Iraq Humanitarian Fund (IHF)  
Crisis and Support Centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (CDCS)  
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Service (ECHO)  
Fondation de France  
Bruneau Foundation  
Inter-Ministerial Committee on Food Aid (CIAA)  
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

**List of operational partners :** DAD For Human Rights and Civil Society Affairs  
Al-Tahreer Association for Development (TAD)  
Judy Organisation for Relief and Development (JORD)  
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of Iraqi Kurdistan (MoLSA), and Directorates of Social Affairs of the Governorates of Erbil, Dohuk and Souleymanyeh (DoSA)  
Dohuk University



**19%**  
of the global budget  
from the Association



Present in the country in the 1990s, TGH has been operational again in Iraqi Kurdistan since 2013, and has been mobilised as from August 2014 to

deal with the new health emergency and provide newly displaced Iraqi families with decent living conditions.

## TGH is mainly involved in child protection and education.

In Erbil, a programme of economic assistance (cash distribution) and sensitization of Syrian refugee families to the importance of schooling, initiated in 2016, was continued in 2017. The choice of a cash transfer is justified in particular because of the economic barriers preventing access to education: Arabic schools are mostly private, and refugee families generally cannot afford the full cost of schooling and transport. This programme has led to a 70% increase in school enrolment and attendance, as well as a study of the causes of early school dropout. A helpline receives comments and criticism from beneficiaries concerning the implementation of corrective measures.

In Daratu, a multi-purpose community centre (educational, medical, social, psychosocial), managed in partnership with JORD, hosts child protection services (recreational activities, individual case management), legal aid services and child protection awareness sessions. An inter-agency platform has been established for the provision of free training, recreational activities and medical services for Syrian and Iraqi Kurdish children. The intercommunity aspect strengthens social cohesion, in a context where relations between refugee, displaced and host populations are sometimes strained. Mobile child protection services (recreational activities, individual case management) are provided on a weekly basis in 5 remote locations around Erbil.

In 4 locations in Bardarash Sub-District, deployed mobile teams identified psychosocial needs on an individual basis, while introducing recreational activities, school and peacebuilding awareness campaigns, and child protection services, essential for children most of whom suffer from conflict-related trauma.

A general diagnosis of the capacities and needs of the Ministry of Social Affairs and the departments of Social Affairs was carried out in the governorates of Erbil, Dohuk and Souleymanieh. This programme continues into 2018, with the training of local actors in the child protection sector.



Appropriate educational support (formal and informal education) is provided to children and their families displaced by the Battle of Mosul and facing constraints of access to education during their resettlement. Support for the acquisition of educational fundamentals promotes the reintegration of children into the formal school system. Out-of-school adolescents and preadolescents (11-18 years) access vocational training, and psychosocial support is provided to all children, preadolescents and adolescents affected by the conflict. From the beginning of this programme, TGH has provided emergency psychological support to the newly arrived populations, offering each of them a consultation to identify cases of acute trauma and refer them to specialized services. Within «Child-Friendly» spaces and equipped «Magic Buses», various programmes cover similar activities: psychosocial support, recreational activities and unformal education to aid out-of-school children's return to school. Children of all ages are monitored individually, those with special needs are referred to the specialized actors present in the camp or area. Finally, social workers are trained to identify, register and take care of separated and unaccompanied children. The TGH teams carry out research and, where possible, family reunification. An emergency reception unit has been set up.

In Rabia, TGH is supporting the resilience of the most vulnerable pastoralist households affected by the



conflict: the distribution of sheep and feed for the winter period, accompanied by a free and mobile veterinary care service, has improved the breeding capacities of the most vulnerable households. By participating in

this programme, students at Dohuk University Veterinary College gained the practical experience they often lack during their training, as the university clinic is underfunded due to the crisis. ■

**focus**

**After an in-depth preparation and coordination phase and thanks to the flexibility of its mobile teams, TGH intervened from the end of 2016, during the opening of the camps for displaced people in Nineveh Governorate. The first programme began in October 2016 in the Khazer M1 camp, and continued until February 2018.**

*Throughout 2017, interventions were carried out for children, adolescents and their families - individualised management of children at risk, recreational activities and gender-sensitive psychosocial support adapted to the age and specific needs of children, awareness campaigns on children's rights, thematic discussion groups with adolescents and parents/guardians, training for community members or other organisations (camp management and other actors) - in several camps: Nargazilia 2 (April-August 2017), Sala-*

*miyah 1 (May 2017-February 2018) and Nimrud (since September 2017).*

*To address precisely the different risks and vulnerabilities, TGH has developed its expertise in identification, documentation, family tracing and reunification for separated and/or unaccompanied children. As soon as they are identified, TGH sets up emergency measures (temporary placement in a foster family or accommodation in a dedicated tent, appointment of a referent social worker, material support if necessary) and launches family research in parallel. Subject to the approval of the referent social worker and the Child Protection referent, children are reunited with their families either in another camp or in their place of origin or in a third place. Out of the 861 children identified in 2017 in Khazer, Salamiyah and Nimrud camps, 555 have joined their families.*

*TGH brings its experience to the Working Group on Separated and Unaccompanied Children, and is now part of the pool of lead experts in Iraq. ■*



Recreational activities with children from a refugee camp, Iraqi Kurdistan © Quentin Bruno



# Laos

Laos, recognised autonomous by France in 1946, became a constitutional monarchy in 1947. In 1976, the Lao People's Democratic Republic was created, based on a single party regime that is still in force today. From 1989 onwards, the country moved from a planned economy to a market economy. For more than 20 years, Laos' significant potential in hydroelectric production has encouraged neighbouring countries (China, Thailand and Vietnam) to invest in services and the construction of new infrastructure. These investments maintain sustained economic growth, helping the country to develop.

Yet Laos remains one of the poorest countries in Southeast Asia. According to the 2015 Human Development Index (HDI), Laos ranks 146th out of 196 countries and 23.2% of its population lives below the poverty line (World Bank 2012). Food insecurity is a major problem: according to IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development), three-quarters of the population rely on agriculture and natural resources. However, large hydroelectric dam projects are multiplying on the Mekong and its tributaries, endangering fishing and weakening the environment. Laos is experiencing a degrada-

tion of natural resources due to major natural disasters, and massive deforestation for the sale of precious woods.

A five-year national socio-economic development plan has been drawn up to take Laos out of the Least Developed Countries by 2020 and enable it to industrialise and modernise. The government is focusing on maintaining political stability, sustaining economic growth, fighting corruption, reducing poverty, and improving access to education and health care for the entire population.

**Period of activity** 2005 to 2017

**Number of expatriates** 1

**Number of persons recruited in their country** 0

**Number of beneficiaries** 7 287

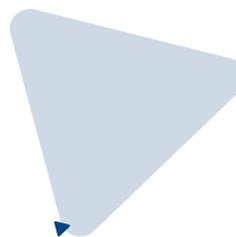
**Areas of expertise** Food security and livelihoods

**List of donor partners** Auvergne Rhône-Alpes Region

**List of operational partners** Agriculture and Forestry Office at district level (DAFo)  
Agriculture and Forestry Office at province level (PAFo)



**1%**  
of the global budget  
from the Association





## Support for the development of sustainable agricultural practices in a context of agricultural intensification

Since 2005, TGH has been operating in Laos within the framework of the decentralised cooperation agreement established between the Auvergne Rhône-Alpes Region (formerly Rhône-Alpes Region) and the Khammouane Province, one of the most vulnerable areas of the country in terms of food security. Agricultural production and irrigation assistance programmes (development of irrigation infrastructure in the dry and rainy seasons, support for community water management mechanisms) have been developed under this agreement. TGH also helped improve access to safe water and adequate sanitation in 15 villages in the district of Bualapha.

During evaluations and previous actions carried out by TGH, needs have been identified in terms of agricultural practices. The programme implemented addressed both these needs and the priorities defined in the Lao national strategies for rural support.

The trend is to increase agricultural production, particularly through irrigation in the dry

season, which induces intensive agriculture for sale on the local market. Optimising production requires increased consumption of chemical inputs that have a negative impact on the environment, producers and consumers.

TGH's action aims to mitigate this risk through information/awareness raising with the farming community of Ban Nasounboum and surrounding villages, comprising 117 households. The programme has two main components: strengthening community organisations and improving agricultural practices in reasoned agriculture. A Group of Producers trained in Reasoned Agriculture as well as in the production of organic inputs (GPAR) and a Promotion Centre dedicated to Reasoned Agriculture (CPAR) have been created. The producers (volunteers) promote reasoned agriculture. The Centre has been equipped with production equipment (straw choppers, storage tanks, etc.) enabling it to produce and store a range of organic inputs to meet the problems associated with increasing production yields.

Concurrently, TGH also organised an awareness campaign for the community on the use of chemical inputs and the impacts felt (environment, health, finances, harvests), as well as GPAR training. A nursery implemented theoretical training for the preparation of organic inputs. Finally, the Producers' Group took part in a three-day study and exchange trip between farmers, leading to a transfer of new knowledge to future «model producers» and all villagers.

The approach proposed in the village of Ban Nasounboum consisted in accompanying agricultural populations in the implementation of sustainable practices through increased aware-



Production session of natural insecticide based on *Tinospora*, Bualapha village, Laos © TGH



Salad plantation, Bualapha village, Laos © TGH



Road access to the project area, Bualapha village, Laos © TGH

eness of the impacts of chemical inputs on production. The project provided training on a reasoned approach to agriculture. The Kokopelli organisation, promoting food biodiversity via organic, royalty-free and reproducible seeds, supported the project by distributing a free package containing 171 sachets of different varieties of

vegetable and herb seeds. At the end of the programme, agricultural yields in the village increased sustainably thanks to the introduction of agroecology.

All activities were conducted in collaboration and consultation with the PAFo and DAfo. ■

## focus

***Due to lack of funding, TGH was forced to leave the intervention area and close the programme in July 2017, putting an end to its support for the development of sustainable agricultural practices in the district of Bualapha.***

*In order to maintain momentum with the members of the group, TGH made recommendations. Three weeks after the end of the project, the members of the group took the initiative to build a second greenhouse in the CPAR.*

*All the teaching and training materials created by TGH for the awareness campaigns have been handed over to the PAfo and DAfo so that they can ensure the sustainability of activities throughout the district of Bualapha.*

*However, the issue identified by TGH at the beginning of the programme remains relevant: malnutrition, of which children are the first victims, remains a major problem and concern in rural Laos. TGH therefore insists on the need to sustain and encourage projects such as this one to enable isolated populations to have access to high quality, diversified and locally produced food. ■*



Infrastructure securing, Sindhupalchok district, Nepal © TGH

# Nepal

The economy of Nepal, one of the poorest countries in Asia, suffers major structural weaknesses: the country's isolation, lack of diversified natural resources and inadequate infrastructure. The country has also been severely weakened by 10 years of civil war (1996 to 2006) and still suffers from great political fragility.

Earthquakes frequently strike Nepal, but the earthquake of 25 April 2015, measuring 7.8 on the Richter scale and with an epicentre 77 km northwest of Kathmandu, was by far the most devastating in 81 years. On 12 May 2015, only two weeks after the first earthquake, whilst still trying to recover from the disaster, the Nepalese population suffered a second earthquake with a magnitude of 7.3.

39 districts out of the 75 in Nepal have been impacted. About 8,857 people have died and more than 16,808 have been injured, while 602,257 houses have been destroyed and more than 285,099 seriously damaged<sup>2</sup>. In partnership with ARSOW-Nepal, TGH has implemented an Integrated Global Reconstruction Project in 4 villages in Sindhupalchok District.

2 • Source: OCHA 07/24/2015 – Nepal Earthquake: Humanitarian Snapshot.



**Period of activity** 2015 to today

**Number of expatriates** 4

**Number of persons recruited in their country** 2

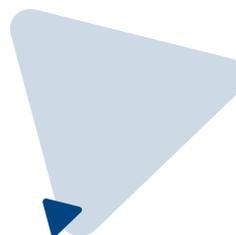
**Number of beneficiaries** 13 037

**Areas of expertise** Water, hygiene and sanitation

**List of donor partners** Fondation de France  
Agence Française de Développement (AFD)

**List of operational partners** Association for Rural Social Welfare (ARSOW)

**5%**  
of the global budget  
from the Association



## Integrated Comprehensive Reconstruction Programme for Thangpal Valley, Sindhupalchok District

The current programme, which started in September 2016 for a period of 36 months, aims to maintain the first Emergency Response programme for the earthquake of 2015. It consists of 4 components:

### Reconstruction

#### Support for the reconstruction of individual houses:

The Nepalese government has set up a National Reconstruction Authority (NRA), financed by the World Bank, which has listed all the families who have lost their homes following the earthquake, and set up a reconstruction assistance programme.

Each family received an allowance, possibly followed by two other allowances depending on the reconstruction (valuated anti-seismic standards).

In support and in cooperation with the NRA, TGH and ARSOW offer:

- Training/ awareness-raising in earthquake-resistant reconstruction (Build Back Better);
- Pilot projects (construction of 6 model houses);
- Training for reconstruction technicians (80 people: masons, electricians, plumbers);
- Permanent technical support in the villages (follow-up of 417 families);
- Material support for families (distribution of cement and sheet metal)
- Reconstruction of public buildings and infrastructure (4 community houses, roads, gabions, water distribution network).



Kot model house, Sindhupalchok district, Nepal © TGH



Infrastructure securing, Sindhupalchok district, Nepal © TGH

### Water, hygiene and sanitation

The reconstruction component, focusing on hygiene and sanitation, includes the rehabilitation of water networks (domestic and irrigation)

- Construction of public (6) and family (400) latrines;
- Support for biogas integration;
- Awareness-raising on hygiene and waste management within communities and families.



Beneficiary receiving material and training for honey production, Sindhupalchok district, Nepal. © Eric Martin/TGH

## Economic recovery

This component has two objectives:

- Support for the most vulnerable people (483 beneficiaries - small family farming activities: market gardening, beekeeping, small livestock farming)
- Support for the region's economic dynamics (commercial production with market research, sector studies, etc.).

## Partner Capacity Building

Although ARSOW has been involved in humanitarian aid since 1992, until now it has only managed small projects with simple objectives (mainly distributions).

An action plan (implementation of financial, logistical, HR and project management tools) makes it possible to define capacity building objectives to enable its development.

TGH also assists ARSOW in the drafting of a 5-year strategy plan. ■

### focus

## ***Nepal is a young republic created after a 10-year civil war that followed a long period of conservative royalty.***

*The first elections in 2008 brought the Maoist party to power, and the country has since been torn over the new Constitution, considered by some to be discriminatory against ethnic minorities. In November 2013, the legislative elections gave a parliamentary majority to the socialist leaning Congress party, which favours a multi-party system.*

*In April 2017, Nepal entered a new political and social era by holding regional elections, and implementing a decentralisation process giving the regions some autonomy. Regarded as a test of the new republic's foundation, these elections attested to its solidity and strengthened the legitimacy of the ruling power, giving the international community an image of stability that allows the beginning of negotiations with its two main neighbours (India and China).*

*At the time of royalty, Hinduism was the state religion, and ethnic groups practising other beliefs (Buddhism, Shamanism, Islam, etc.) were strongly discriminated against (including the Tamang, who represent 40% of the beneficiaries of TGH's actions). Several laws have been adopted in recent years in favour of these ethnic groups and castes, recognising their cultural specificities, and the decentralisation process allows better monitoring of the enforcement of these laws. ■*



# Central African Republic

The Central African Republic (CAR) remains a fragile country that has never really managed to recover from the crisis that began in 2012. Devastated by several years of conflict with lasting impact, the country must face both structural and contextual challenges. In 2017, various sources of tension and violence emerged across the country, and began severely and incessantly damaging the security and sanitary situation of areas that had previously remained socially stable.

This violence has considerably increased humanitarian needs and caused waves of displacement that the Central African Republic had not seen anymore since 2014: more than 600,000 internally displaced people in November 2017, and more than 500,000 refugees in neighbouring countries. In total, nearly a quarter of the population is forced to live far from home, while half of the population still relies on humanitarian assistance. Priorities are food, access to water, sanitation, hygiene, education, shelter and healthcare, but also basic household items.



**Period of activity** 2007 to today

**Number of expatriates** 11

**Number of persons recruited in their country** 14

**Number of beneficiaries** 213 904

**Areas of expertise** Water, hygiene and sanitation  
Education and protection  
Food security and livelihoods

**List of donor partners** World Food Programme (WFP)  
Inter-Ministerial Committee on Food Aid (CIAA)  
European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Service (ECHO)  
French Development Agency (AFD)  
Crisis and Support Centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (CDCS)  
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)  
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)  
French Embassy in Bangui  
Air France Foundation  
RAJA Foundation - Danièle Marcovici  
UEFA pour l'enfance Foundation



Meeting with Birao women's associations, Vakaga, CAR © TGH





**List of operational partners**

- Central African Agricultural Development Agency (ACDA)
- National Livestock Development Agency (ANDE)
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR)
- Prefectoral Union of Parents' Associations (UPAPE)
- Network of organisations working with Central African street children (RFERC)
- Voice of the Heart
- National Federation of Central African Breeders (FNEC)
- NOURRIR

**18%**  
of the global budget  
from the Association



## Ouaka Prefecture

The security events that disrupted the area in August reversed the IDPs' return trend observed in early 2016. The clashes between the FPRC coalition (Popular Front for the Rebirth of the Central African Republic) and the UPC (Union for Peace in the Central African Republic) led to major population movements. The arrival of new IDPs in Bambari raised fears for disastrous humanitarian consequences.

According to the Commission on Population Movement, despite a slight return movement observed in recent months, the number of displaced people in the Ouaka Prefecture stands at 59,824 (September 2016): 41,069 people spread over the 11 IDP camps in the Ouaka Prefecture (Alternatif, Sangaris, Elevage, NDV, St-Joseph, PK8, Aviation, Cellule Coton, Pladama PK10, Ngakobo Cité Maîtrise and Ngakobo SUCAF), and 18,755 in host families.



Displaced site called Alternatif, Ouaka, CAR © TGH

**In this prefecture, TGH is developing emergency aid for displaced populations already present in Bambari and Ngakobo – as well as for potential new displaced people – in a multisectoral approach based on different activities:**

### 1 – Food distribution

(cereals, pulses, oil and salt), with the help of the World Food Programme (WFP):

- 4,985 households displaced from the Ngakobo camp (IDP camps and neighbourhoods), i.e. 912.255 tonnes
- 3,944 households displaced from PK8, i.e. 721.752 tonnes
- 5,409 households displaced from Aviation, i.e. 989.847 tonnes.

### 2 – Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH),

with the help of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) / CERF, the Humanitarian Fund<sup>3</sup>, the Crisis and Support Centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs(CDCS) and the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Service (ECHO):

- In order to ensure that displaced and host populations have access to sufficient drinking water and to safe and maintained sanitary areas, TGH is involved in water-trucking, the installation of manually-operated pumps or submersible pumps, and the chlorination of water points. In several IDP camps, TGH had to adapt its response to the population increase, as in some camps, the volumes delivered by truck have been doubled (10m<sup>3</sup>/d instead of 5m<sup>3</sup>/d) to reach 52,480 beneficiaries. Access to sanitation remained in compliance with SPHERE standards<sup>4</sup> (one latrine for every 50 people) in all the camps (39,910 beneficiaries). The target to ensure 60% of the population were educated on good hygiene practices was reached. Sanitation is insured through the construction of separate emergency latrines for men, women and children and emergency showers.
- The improvement of security conditions on the Alindao axis has enabled the installation of 8 sustainable water points for the populations returning to their places of origin. Under the partnership agreement signed with the NGO Nourrir, 5,995 returnees took part in 68 hygiene awareness sessions.



Distribution of kits on Alindao road, CAR © TGH

### 3 – Emergency Education

with the assistance of the Crisis and Support Centre (CDCS):

- Refurbishment of 7 schools to ensure the safety of pupils and the quality of teaching conditions: repair of water leaks, installation of wall boards, etc.
- Restoration or construction of 10 latrines and water points in schools
- Awareness-raising on good hygiene practices for 70% of pupils in targeted schools
- Manufacturing of 500 tables and benches
- Training of 40 parent-teachers
- Reconstruction of the School of Peace using sustainable materials to enable safe and good quality teaching throughout the year (in partnership with the NGO Nourrir).

3 • Multi-donor humanitarian funding mechanism managed by OCHA.

4 • Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response. This humanitarian charter defines a set of minimum standards in key sectors: water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion, food security and nutrition, shelter, housing and non-food items, health activities, etc.



## 4 – Food Security and Livelihoods

In order to improve the resilience of populations in crisis situations and strengthen the food situation of households that have returned, TGH with the support of the FAO, CDCS and AFD, distributed 46.5 tonnes of food seeds (e.g. groundnut, maize and paddy), 3,000 Ceylon hoes and 1,500 Linda hoes to 1,500 vulnerable households, spread across villages along the two axes Bambari-Bakala and Bambari-Chimbolo. These distributions were combined with training sessions carried out in collaboration with the Central African Agency for Agricultural Development (ACDA). TGH bought surplus seeds from 150 households located on the Grimari axis, who have better growing conditions than those on the axes receiving the distributions - in terms of access to fields and availability of seeds. The sale of seeds enables them to sell their produce at a

fair price, to secure an income and to restore pre-conflict sales channels.

Shelters made of local materials were built for the animals with the help of women's groups. Veterinary staff assistants were trained to provide first aid and to participate in the vaccination of the animals (in a second campaign affecting 944 farmers, including 90 transhumant farmers and 854 sedentary farmers for some 32,747 animals). Their presence in villages guarantees rapid intervention for animals showing signs of disease, thus reducing cases of mortality and epidemic outbreaks.

To sustainably improve the supply of necessities for the population, TGH has supported the local processing of agricultural products by creating or strengthening Income Generating Activities (IGAs). ■

## Bangui

**UNICEF estimates that 120 million children worldwide live on the streets, 30 million of them in Africa. The few studies carried out on street children in CAR estimate that the number of street children in Bangui stands at a few thousand, including those who commute between home and the street<sup>5</sup>.**

**With the support of the French Development Agency (AFD), UEFA pour l'enfance Foundation, RAJA Foundation - Danièle Marcovici, Air France Foundation, an education/protection programme is being developed in Bangui (Central African Republic) and in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire (Republic of the Congo).**

Public support systems for vulnerable groups in general - and children at risk in particular - are still poorly developed in these two countries. The only notable development in this sector is the establishment of a juvenile court in 2008 in CAR.

Various civil society actors already involved in this sector take part in this programme, to legitimise TGH in the eyes of institutions and

strengthen the capacities of local stakeholders such as *la Voix du Cœur*, a Central African organisation committed to the protection of street children. The progressive empowerment of the technical, administrative and financial structure of this organisation will eventually enable the transfer of the street children protection and reintegration unit. ■

5 • «Cartographie de la mobilité et des risques des enfants des rues de Bangui», Jeanne d'Arc KENGNE, UNICEF, Voix du Cœur Foundation and Ministry of Family and Social Affairs, June 2005. «Les enfants de la rue à Bangui (Centrafrique): enfance, abandon, sorcellerie», Ceriana Mayneri Andrea & Lejard Thierry, 2013.

# Vakaga Prefecture

Isolated from the rest of the country for climatic reasons (roads cut off during the rainy season) and by the presence of a belt of natural parks, the Vakaga Region is at the same time underdeveloped, under-populated and very difficult to access. It is socially, politically and economically isolated, and has almost no public services and modern infrastructure.

Among all the Central African prefectures, the Vakaga has the weakest education system and this has been the case for many years. The crisis has weakened an education system already heavily impacted by the departure of permanent teachers, the destruction and looting of certain infrastructures and the absence of state representation. Although the security situation shows a definite improvement (according to INSO<sup>6</sup> reports, the Vakaga Prefecture is the least affected by security incidents), humanitarian needs remain abnormally high.

TGH therefore runs several programmes in various sectors:

## 1 – Education/Protection

the restoration of basic education services, already initiated during previous programmes carried out by TGH with the help of the Humanitarian Fund was furthered with the construction of school and health infrastructures, the training of local educational actors and the implementation of awareness programmes on the importance of education in various communities. Children enrolled in targeted schools in the prefecture began the 2017/2018 school year in a healthy and safe environment, with construction completed before classes resumed.

97 parent-teachers have been trained on child protection by the North East Academy Inspector, the Secretary General and the TGH teams. To ensure the sustainability of the results, 25 Parents' Associations (PTAs) have received kits enabling them to set up income-generating activities. Facilitators have also been trained to promote good hygiene practices in 22 schools, and the Vakaga Youth Prefectural Council (CPJVK) has conducted awareness-raising campaigns on girls' return to school and enrolment.

The child protection component has been sustained through the establishment of 25 school governments, providing children with a dedicated space to speak out on issues such as girls' schooling and children's rights. They have been provided with small recreational equip-



ment and materials to support their operation and the development of activities within the school..

## 2 – Food Security and Livelihoods

The implementation of income-generating activities (e.g. honey production, fishing, etc.), support to the animal health sector (vaccinations) and to food and market gardening production (e.g. distribution of kits and training) carried out with the help of the CIAA has helped to improve local resilience and shock absorption capacities - and consequently has also improved the food security situation of populations.



Vaccination campaign, Ngakobo, CAR ©TGH

In close collaboration with the National Agency for Livestock Development (ANDE) and the National Federation of Central African Breeders (FNEC), TGH launched the second vaccination campaign in October 2016 affecting 1914 breeders for 114,410 animals (cattle, goats and sheep). The establishment of mobile clinics has greatly contributed to maintaining livestock in good health (reduction and limitation of the spread of certain diseases), in particular by reducing the negative effects of CBPP (contagious bovine pleuropneumonia) and ovine rinderpest. ■



**focus**

***The crisis that has weakened the education system in the Vakaga Prefecture has increased inequalities in access to education, which mainly affect girls in Central Africa (e.g. mass drop-out from school, teen marriage and pregnancy, etc.).***

*TGH offers young girls who have dropped out of school an alternative education model within the «Prefectoral House of Women». This is both a place for training (vocational training, functional literacy and school upgrading courses) and to be heard.*

*120 girls identified by women's associations around the city of Birao attended the first 3-month training sessions and received integration kits to develop their income-generating activities (e.g. sewing, hairdressing or soap making).*

*Throughout the programme, the capacities of women's associations were strengthened through logistical and administrative management training and training on child protection and gender-based violence.*

*A unit for the voicing and resolving of any complaints or issues has been set up in parallel with the education component, and a helpline managed by women's associations within the «Prefectoral House of Women» offers to those women who want it a safe space where they can talk about private matters.*

*At the end of the programme, the management of the «Prefectoral House of Women» was transferred to women's associations in Birao. ■*



# Republic of the Congo

Thanks to its multiple assets (large oil reserves, vast natural forests - nearly 22 million hectares - and numerous arable lands - 10,000,000 hectares - , a highly developed hydrographic network, a climate favourable to agriculture, a biodiversity recognised as being of world importance for regulating greenhouse gases, mining resources and a strategic geographical position in Central Africa, as well as 170 km seafront on the Atlantic Ocean, with a deep-water port at Pointe-Noire), the Republic of the Congo has the potential to build a strong economy.

Yet, despite a relatively small population in relation to these assets and the potential for development that its natural resources represent, the Republic of the Congo remains among the poorest States in the world. In this context, the situation of the most marginalised groups is deteriorating. Children in highly vulnerable situations - street children, children in

prison, children in situations of family and social breakdown - are exposed to multiple forms of violence, peer and adult abuse (e.g. rape, arbitrary detention, theft, economic exploitation, etc.), and to drug use, prostitution or HIV/AIDS infection, further aggravating their precarious and marginalised situations.

**Period of activity** 2016 to today

**Number of expatriates** 0

**Number of persons recruited in their country** 1

**Number of beneficiaries** 4 200

**Areas of expertise** Education and protection

**List of donor partners** French Development Agency (AFD)  
European Commission Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation (EuropeAid)  
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
UEFA Children's Foundation  
RAJA-Danièle Marcovici Foundation

**Liste des partenaires opérationnels** A network of actors working for street children experiencing situations of social disruption and family break-up (REIPER)  
Caritas

**2%**  
of the global budget  
from the Association



Awareness campaign of police officers, Congo ©TGH





## Capacity-building of local actors working for child protection

In 2017, a «multi-country» street children programme was developed in CAR and Congo. TGH has been working with vulnerable children in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire since 2013, with financial support from UNICEF, the European Union, private foundations and AFD. A mobile unit carries out rounds in the streets of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire looking to

help street children; workshops and activities are organised in prisons where minors of Brazzaville are incarcerated; the reception centres benefit from an improvement of sanitary conditions; educational support and vocational training are provided to minors already placed in temporary foster homes or accommodation centres following social disruption issues and family break-ups, in order to prepare their reintegration into society. The programme provides legal training to institutional actors working on child protection, and includes a capacity-building component for partners' coordination offices and member associations, TGH considering that collaboration with a local partner is essential to ensure the implementation of activities, the achievement of results and the sustainability of the programme. ■



### focus

***At the beginning of 2016, an assessment of the needs of each of the 21 member structures of REIPER (a network of actors working with street children experiencing social disruption and family break-ups) was carried out with a view to improving reception and accommodation conditions in essential aspects, but where reception centres often struggle to free up operating budgets.***

*The «Hygiene and Protection» activity enabled the 21 REIPER member structures to benefit from specific assistance to improve hygiene and child protection (reception and accommodation conditions). In the first quarter, in partnership with the NGO Initiative et Développement (ID), each structure benefited from at least one energy-saving cooker (a traditional cooker designed and manufactured in Congo that significantly reduced coal consumption, and each facility's staff were trained in the use and maintenance of these cookers by the ID teams). Secondly, emphasis was placed on personal hygiene and children's living conditions (e.g. room disinfectants, personal hygiene products, mattresses and mosquito nets) and drinking water (e.g. filters and storage tanks). In Brazzaville and Pointe Noire, each member structure received an endowment in the form of a hygiene kit at the end of the programme, depending on its reception type and capacity. ■*



# Sudan

Since its declaration of independence in 1956, Sudan has suffered one of the deadliest wars in Africa, due to cultural, religious and political differences between Northern Sudan and Southern Sudan.

Tensions persist despite the peace agreement in 2005 and the independence of Southern Sudan in 2011. The security and humanitarian situation remains worrying, and the basic needs of the population still have to be met by NGOs. In 2016, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) counted more than 8 million people in urgent need of humanitarian assistance - including 3.2 million internally displaced persons and 113,790 returned refugees - and 4.6 million people in dire need of food. People living in Darfur are the first to be affected, with few NGOs present on site, limiting access to humanitarian aid.

Since 2011, outbreaks of fighting have also caused a deterioration in the humanitarian situation in other regions of Sudan: South Kordofan, Blue Nile and East Sudan.

**Period of activity** 2004 to today

**Number of expatriates** 4

**Number of persons recruited in their country** 92

**Number of beneficiaries** 514 131

**Areas of expertise** Water, hygiene and sanitation  
 Food security and livelihoods  
 Non-food items and emergency shelter  
 Education and protection

**List of donor partners** Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF)  
 European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Service (ECHO)  
 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
 European Commission Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation (EuropeAid)  
 French Embassy  
 Inter-Ministerial Committee on Food Aid (CIAA)  
 International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
 United States Agency for International Development (USAID)  
 SUEZ Initiatives Fund



Multisectoral support for integration and empowerment of Sudanese refugees, CAR © TGH





**List of operational partners :** Water Agency (WES)  
Sudanese Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Irrigation (MoARRI)  
Ministry of Education (MoE)  
National Forestry Corporation (NFC)  
Al Massar Charity Organization  
Bindizi Peace Committee



**17%**  
of the global budget  
from the Association

TGH started operating in West Darfur in June 2004, and started working in rural areas between 2005 and 2006, implementing programmes in the water, hygiene and sanitation and food security sectors, while maintaining the capacity to respond to new humanitarian needs (shelter, water, food, es-

sential household items), particularly among displaced populations.

TGH's programmes aim to provide decent living conditions for all displaced, returned and host populations.

Reinforcing the capacity of local human aid actors involved in protecting and promoting livelihoods in order to increase and diversify food production, helping the most vulnerable households to benefit from higher incomes and better opportunities.

In late 2016 - early 2017, TGH supported the creation of 19 associations involved in improving local food security capacities, and supported the management of demonstration farms that share best cultivation practices with the entire population (e.g. land preparation, composting, etc.). On a smaller scale, the provision of tools enabled "home cultivation" for 638 families. Also financial assistance was provided to the most vulnerable households through a «Cash for Work» programme, which included local populations in activities benefitting the whole community - e.g. reforestation around crop



Provision of handwashing facilities, Golo, Sudan © Murtada Shabo/TGH

fields to create shady areas, etc. -, while food kits were provided to households most affected by the lack of food.

The Bindizi tree nursery now ensures the sustainable supply of seeds and has agricultural inputs of its own.

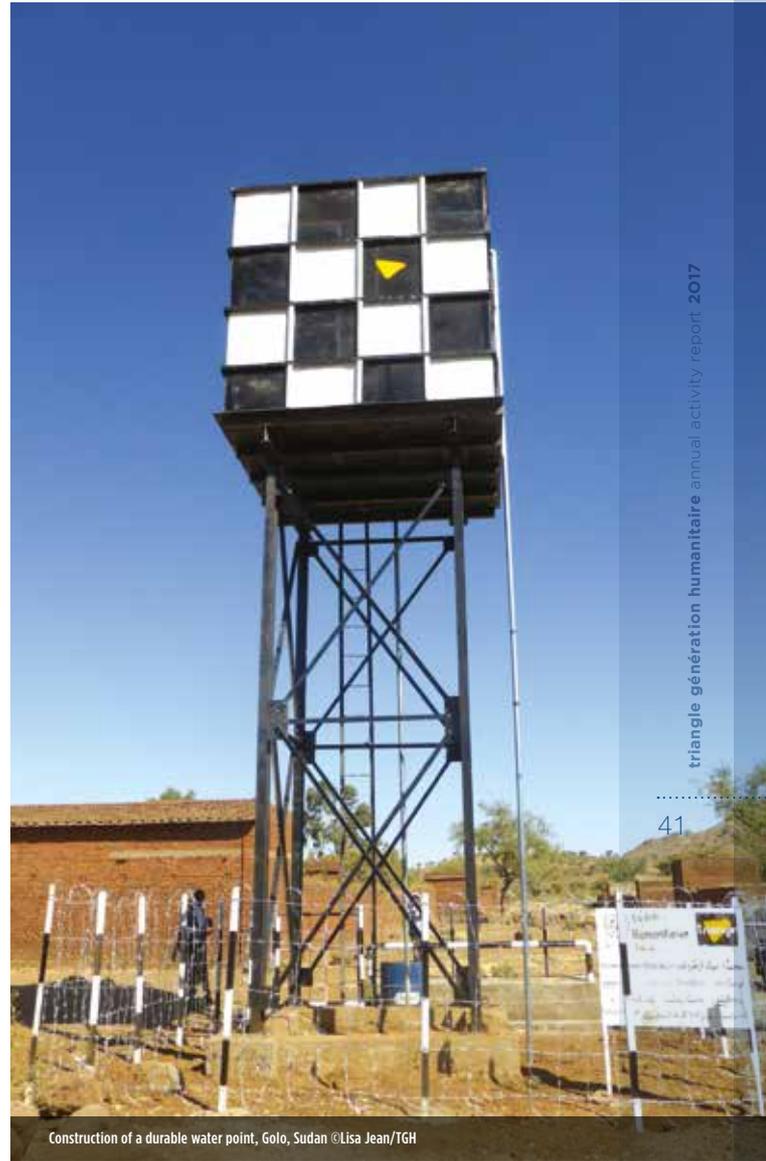
The El Niño<sup>7</sup> climate phenomenon has exacerbated land ownership conflicts and TGH is working to alleviate these by supporting the Bindizi Peace Committee which manages tensions between farmers and herders; by strengthening food security and diversification through the distribution of market gardening seeds (for the winter season) and the development of «home gardens»; participating in the sharing of good culinary practices, and by raising awareness of the nutritional status of food. Support provided to a demonstration farm has strengthened the growth of improved agricultural practices and product marketing methods. 543.5 kg of vegetable seeds were distributed in Mukjar, 1,760 Kg in Um Dukhun, 1,255 kg in Geneina and Kreinik, and 781.9 kg of seeds in Bindizi.

Various activities have been carried out in the water, hygiene and sanitation sector to reduce mortality and disease in vulnerable communities in Darfur affected by chronic and complex emergency situations.

In the Zalingei and Geneina areas, the pre-positioning and distribution of emergency aid reduced the impacts of climate hazards and the problems associated with the displacement of populations, who benefited from water, hygiene and sanitation services in an adequate and secure manner.

Three villages located around the town of Um Dukhun, affected by the massive arrival of displaced people, received kits containing jerry cans, cooking equipment and soap bars, as well as equipment for the construction of emergency shelters (e.g. blankets, mattresses and plastic sheeting) distributed before the start of the rainy season. These distributions were carried-out in association with the promotion of good hygiene practices.

In Central Darfur, a sustainable community-based water point has been built and emergency water supply



Construction of a durable water point, Golo, Sudan ©Lisa Jean/TGH

points have been restored. Educational training, distribution of school supplies and hygiene promoting activities have been carried out in schools to improve children's learning conditions. Finally, the provision of agricultural resources (e.g. tools and seeds) and services (e.g. training and awareness-raising sessions) have enabled an increase in food resources and nutritional diversification by empowering beneficiaries.

For the populations of the town of Golo, a remote area long inaccessible to humanitarian aid, impacted by the

7 • El Niño: climatic phenomenon characterized by an abnormal increase in the temperature of the waters of the Pacific resulting in particular in climatic periods of drought in Africa.



displacement of populations caused by the clashes in the Jebel Marra area, locally managed sustainable water points and the esta-

blishment of more sanitation infrastructures helped reduce health risks. ■

**focus**

**Following actions in Geneina in West Darfur and Zalingei, Um Dukhun, Bindizi and Mukjar in Central Darfur, TGH opened a new base of the Sudan Mission in July 2017 in Golo, in Jebel Marra, a mountainous area at the crossroads of South, North and Central Darfur.**

*Jebel Marra is at the centre of a conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces and a faction of the rebel Sudan Liberation Army, and TGH had to overcome many obstacles to gain access to this area: rocky and mountainous roads, numerous valleys complicating access during the rainy season, very poorly developed telephone networks making communications difficult, etc. The main difficulty, however, is that this area has remained inaccessible to NGOs and other humanitarian actors for many years, as the Government only authorized their presence from May 2016 for short assessment missions only (firstly United Nations agencies, then progressively international and national NGOs). Since early 2017, humanitarian access has improved considerably, and TGH was able to obtain initial funding in April 2017 from the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF), a multi-donor fund managed by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).*

*The first programme focused on improving access to water, sanitation and hygiene services to meet the basic needs of people affected by conflict. TGH has installed two sustainable water points, restored open wells, and trained community water management committees to manage them. TGH has also installed a water tank and restored a laundry room, 3 bathrooms and 2 latrines in Golo hospital, enabling patients and medical services to have full access to water, hygiene and sanitation. Community members have been trained to implement hygiene promotion campaigns, and handwashing systems, latrines and soap bars have been distributed to several schools to raise awareness and have a more lasting impact.*

*Many urgent needs – worsened by the lack of humanitarian assistance - have been identified in this area, where the conflict has severely affected the populations. TGH will propose new interventions during 2018. ■*



# Timor Leste

Little known to the general public, Timor Leste has a complex history, and its population has experienced many periods of unrest. Colonised by Portugal for four centuries, this young country has then been invaded and occupied by Indonesia for 25 years, undergoing a policy of bloody repression against opponents that cost the lives of more than 250,000 East Timorese in fighting, orchestrated famines, and vast transmigration plans in the overpopulated islands of Java and Sumatra, aiming to supplant the native population. Placed under the transitional administrative management of the UN, the country became officially independent in 2002, and stable in 2008.

Programmes led by national and international NGOs and donors have significantly improved the living conditions of the Timorese. The country is now focusing on its construction and stabilisation. Poor road conditions and the lack of electricity and drinking water remain problematic

in some areas, hindering access to health, education and employment. Moreover, the centralisation of resources in Dili, the capital, encourages rural exodus (+87% of inhabitants in 20 years) and causes a feeling of isolation and abandonment in the rest of the country.



<b>Period of activity</b>	2005 to today
<b>Number of expatriates</b>	3
<b>Number of persons recruited in their country</b>	0
<b>Number of beneficiaries</b>	10 812
<b>Areas of expertise</b>	Education and protection
<b>List of donor partners</b>	European Commission Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation (EuropeAid) RAJA-Danièle Marcovici Foundation French Embassy in Indonesia and East Timor
<b>Liste des partenaires opérationnels</b>	Psychosocial Recovery and Development in East Timor (PRADET) Casa Vida Rede Feto The Communication Forum for East Timorese Women (FOKUPERS) Timorese State Partners: Secretariat of State for the Promotion of Equality (SEPI), Ministry of Social Solidarity (MSS)
<b>% of the global budget from the Association</b>	Completed at the beginning of 2017, the mission's budgetary impact is not significant.





## Towards a stronger civil society for better protection of women and children who are victims of violence

The violent occupation and the intensity of the conflict for independence have had a significant impact, particularly on attitudes towards women and children. Gender-based violence is widespread: according to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) assessment, nearly 40% of women are victims of violence, and 86% of women and 81% of men believe that a husband has a legitimate right to beat his wife.

In recent years, the government has tried to stem this violence by improving mechanisms to protect women and children at risk. In July 2010, a law against domestic violence was enacted, and a victim support network involving State services and civil society actors was established. Despite this, rights remain unknown, and access to legal aid is very limited.

The actors must strengthen their skills and ca-

pacities in the management of structures and in the social and psychological support to victims. Cooperation between State services and civil society must also be strengthened, and community awareness raised. There is currently no university training available in the social and psychosocial field, and social workers rely on their own experience without any theoretical foundation.

TGH is collaborating with four local associations and the Timorese authorities on an action plan that includes theoretical and practical training sessions in the organisational, financial and technical fields. Improving care for victims is based on training social workers in prevention, care and psychological support, on the development and standardisation of common care monitoring tools, and on specific rehabilitation support activities.



Children in Tibar, Timor Leste © TGH



Awareness session against domestic violence, Timor Leste © TGH

Advocacy and communication efforts on behavioural change raise Timorese awareness of women's and children's rights and inform them about existing protection

mechanisms in the country. Training is also provided to the main actors involved with victims (local district authorities, ministry employees). ■

## focus

### **A page is turning in TGH's history. After 12 years of interventions, the organisation decided to close its mission in Timor-Leste in January 2017.**

*Since 2005, TGH has worked with 17 vulnerable populations in access to water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) as well as in the education and protection sectors.*

*TGH's partnership with the local NGOs Fokupers, Rede Feto, Pradet and Casa Vida has provided them with capacity and funding to continue to participate in the country's recovery.*

*Founded in 1997, Fokupers carries out advocacy activities, offers assistance and a safe place for women, organises information and awareness sessions within communities. Rede Feto is a network of 24 local women's associations fighting for equality and empowerment through lobbying, networking and capacity building. The network organises advocacy activities, leads working groups on women's issues and builds the capacity of member organisations.*

*The Pradet association provides psychosocial follow-up for victims, has a «safe room» in the Dili hospital for women victims of violence, and sets up a support programme for young people sentenced by the courts. Finally, the Brazilian association Casa Vida runs 2 emergency and rehabilitation homes for girls who are victims of violence, and an application café-restaurant where some girls receive training in cooking and table service. ■*



Last meal, Timor Leste © TGH

# Ukraine

**Divided between Russia's economic and political influence and the desire to emancipate through the building of closer relations with the European Union, Ukraine experienced a new episode of political crisis at the end of 2013.**

President Viktor Yanukovich's refusal to sign the association agreement between Ukraine and the European Union caused an important wave of protests and massive demonstrations which led to his dismissal. Crimea, mainly Russian-speaking, declared its independence and organised a referendum with a view to joining Russia, which occurred in 2014.

Several other provinces with large Russian-speaking populations then rose up, trying in turn to organise referendums for self-determination.

This was the case in the Donbass Region of eastern Ukraine, where fighting continues despite the ceasefire signed in February 2015 and regularly renewed since. The already heavy toll is worsening, and internally displaced people residing in poorly supplied separatist-controlled areas or trapped in the buffer zone are affected, as are the inhabitants of villages located in the middle of the defensive lines, still regularly bombed.



**Period of activity** 2015 to today

**Number of expatriates** 3

**Number of persons recruited in their country** 5

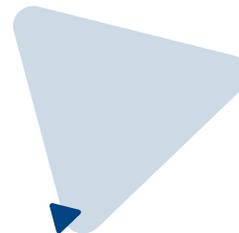
**Number of beneficiaries** 13 000

**Areas of expertise** Food security and livelihoods  
Water, hygiene and sanitation

**List of donor partners** United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
Crisis and Support Centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (CDCS)  
Pope for Ukraine Foundation

**List of operational partners** Country of Free People (CFP)

**3%**  
of the global budget  
from the Association



Triangle Génération Humanitaire conducted several needs assessments in 2015 and started operating in March 2016, choosing to set up a food voucher distribution system - rather than food aid "in kind". Subsequently, it was noted that other basic

needs, such as health and hygiene, were pointed out by the beneficiaries as priorities. TGH has therefore also distributed new vouchers, which can be used for the purchase of non-food items (e.g. hygiene, heating, etc.).



Mironivskiy (Kamelia) partner shop, Donbass, Ukraine © TGH



E-voucher round, Donbass, Ukraine © TGH

These vouchers are distributed to identified vulnerable families living along the line of contact in the government and separatist zone. The selection of beneficiaries takes income into account, which makes it possible to target categories of people who are often excluded from humanitarian programmes because they are considered less vulnerable than others, although their incomes remain low.

In 2017, TGH set up a «vouchers for work» programme. The vouchers are distributed subject to the beneficiaries' participation in activities of interest to the community (small

reconstruction works on roads or public buildings, for example), and/or making it possible to rebuild social cohesion (e.g. interventions for people with reduced mobility and/or isolated, children, etc.). These activities are defined by Country of Free People (CFP), TGH and local administrations.

The most vulnerable families (including people with disabilities and/or chronic illnesses) receive an additional allowance in the form of cash vouchers to be exchanged for cash with two banking operators identified upstream of the programme. ■

**focus**

***Food aid “in kind” is the most commonly used mode of operation in humanitarian responses, but it has its limitations. The significant logistical organisation it requires makes it expensive, and it does not allow the beneficiary to choose by himself the goods he wants to consume, and it does not stimulate the local economic network.***

*TGH has therefore chosen to set up cash transfers, a flexible mode of operation offering a wider choice to the beneficiary, as it enables him to access different goods or consumer services.*

*A dematerialised mobile phone system has been set up at partner grocery stores. The beneficiary receives the amount of his voucher by SMS, as well as a code which he transmits to the shop keeper in order to finalise the exchange. The voucher can be spent over several times, the recipient then follows his payments through an SMS, sent following each purchase, indicating the amount left. Software makes it possible to monitor expenditure on a regular basis and to measure the quality of this programme through constant analysis.*

*The vouchers are either single or multi-purpose, leaving the beneficiaries free to choose between purchasing food or non-food products (e.g. hygiene products, medicines, heating, etc.). Prices are set under a partnership contract with shop keepers, which prohibits the sale of alcohol and tobacco.*

*This method provides emergency assistance to families, while supporting the local economy by injecting cash into local businesses in the area. ■*

# PROSPECTS 2018



Signature of the partnership agreement between the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) represented by Khaled Hboubati (left) and TGH represented by Patrick Verbruggen (right), Damascus, Syria ©Serge Gruel / TGH

The year 2017 saw an increase in TGH's presence in the Middle East, a region that has long been plagued by instability and whose populations have been dramatically affected by the Syrian crisis and the emergence of the self-declared «Islamic state». In addition to developing its activities in Iraq (see page 21), TGH continued its installation work in Lebanon and in the Syrian Arab Republic, two countries with immense humanitarian needs, but also complex social environments and operating conditions.



More than 1.5 million Syrians have found refuge in Lebanon, which represents more than a quarter of the country's total population. Settled in dozens of informal camps or in urban areas where they are often the poorest group, most survive only thanks to the massive international aid that has been set up. This influx of impoverished populations also puts a heavy strain on public services and penalises access to employment for the most vulnerable Lebanese, who are forced to compete with an abundant and cheap labour force. Lebanon's social cohesion is threatened and requires interventions in favour of the most vulnerable, whether Syrians or Lebanese. In the months and years to come, TGH will focus its programme on benefiting the livelihoods of the most disadvantaged and vocational training activities are being developed in that respect. Seven years of conflict have ravaged Syria. Infrastructure - destroyed or dysfunctional - no longer provides basic services to a population that is undergoing demographic upheaval -

with more than 6 million IDPs - and facing an unprecedented economic crisis exacerbated by international sanctions. The interests of foreign powers engaged in proxy war in Syria do not augur well for any rapid improvement in the severe humanitarian crisis affecting the population. Although the needs are considerable, the intervention of humanitarian organisations remains a challenge. In addition to the problems of access to populations, many donors are very reluctant to support assistance programmes in Syria, for fear of indirectly supporting a regime they condemn. Political considerations are thus breaking into the humanitarian field, which was considered to be preserved until then. Within this complex socio-economic environment, TGH (who officially received authorization to operate in Syria in May 2017) is developing programmes in the water, hygiene, sanitation, education and protection sectors, in an endeavor to combine emergency response and essential restoration of services. ■

# “ The expertise of private partners to back up humanitarian projects ”

**Independently of its donor and operational partners, TGH has established privileged relationships and built partnerships rich in expertise that have added value to back up its various projects.**



For more than 20 years now, **Argon Consulting** and its 230 consultants have been supporting companies and their managers in their operational transformation projects. Argon Consulting's historical offer is based on Supply Chain and Logistics functions. It has gradually developed throughout the operational chain (R&D, Purchasing, Manufacturing, Support Functions, Customer Relations, Change Management, etc.) and more recently on digital innovations (e.g. IoT, Data Science and Robotic Automation). Argon is present in Paris, London, Atlanta, Singapore, Mumbai & Melbourne.

The partnership between TGH and Argon Consulting was born in 2013. It has developed in many countries (e.g. Republic of the Congo, Burma, Iraqi Kurdistan, etc.), the company providing its expertise to back up humanitarian projects. A fine example of NGO/ company collaboration; working together while respecting their differences to help populations experiencing difficult situations.

In 2017 Argon's consultants carried out two organisational diagnostics. The first in Sudan, specifically concerning programmes involving several operational bases far from the coordination office, and the second in Nepal as part of capacity building of the Association for Rural Social Welfare (ARSOW), our Nepalese partner.

<https://www.argon-consult.com/fr>



For 9 years now, **the Alliance of Lawyers for Human Rights (AADH)** has been providing free and daily legal expertise to more than 140 NGOs and associations defending Human and Children's Rights, as well as hundreds of vulnerable people. AADH deals with any legal request, whether it concerns social or fiscal law, intellectual property, comparative law analysis, etc. This encompasses briefs, consultations and training, as well as assisting and/or representing NGOs and victims of fundamental rights violations (children, indigenous peoples, women, etc.). AADH brings together more than 26,000 pro bono lawyers around the world - including more than 2,000 in Paris - all united by a desire to share their expertise for the benefit of those who cannot access their services. The objectives being to get involved in the meaningful causes and values defended by NGOs and organisations, to reconnect with the roots of their profession and to step outside their comfort zone.

The partnership between TGH and AADH began in 2015. TGH must evolve according to multiple legal frameworks and changing norms. This is a result of the transformation of the international system, the exponential complexity of crises, the increasing administrative and institutional pressure and

the diversity of socio-economic environments and actors. A closer relationship with legal professionals is therefore essential. AADH's support is invaluable for our actions in the field.

<http://aadh.fr/>

# “ Humanitarian café ”

*Since October 2016, Triangle Génération Humanitaire has been organising humanitarian cafés on a quarterly basis. Open to the general public, these moments are opportunities for meeting and sharing ideas on cross-cutting humanitarian issues, and for meeting field teams and exchanging with them. Discussions are led and informed by expatriates returning from mission.*



**2017 was punctuated by three humanitarian cafés:**

- **January 2017:** «Working in Ukraine» with Gabriel Mouche, Programme Officer and Romain Sztark, Desk Officer.
- **May 2017:** «Working in Iraqi Kurdistan» with Nicolas Teuma, Food Security technical unit and Thomas Boudant, Desk Officer
- **November 2017:** «Working in Nepal» with Véronique Mondon, Head of Mission and Nilesch Nakarmi, Nepalese Assistant Desk Officer.

**TGH will continue its cycle of humanitarian cafés in 2018.**



Humanitarian café, Café de la Cloche, Lyon © Didier Dematons

The Association is a member of **Coordination Sud, of Coordination Humanitaire et Développement (CHD)** and of **Groupe de concertation humanitaire\***. It is signatory of the Framework Partnership Agreement with the European Commission's Humanitarian aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO) and of the Framework Agreement for Operational Partnership (FAOP) with the United Nations Refugees Agency (UNHCR).

\* Set up in 2013, as part of the first «humanitarian strategy» of the French Republic (2012-2017), the humanitarian consultation group is a forum for exchanges and dialogue followed between the Ministry and representatives of the main French NGOs, led by the Crisis and Support Center of the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs.





# HUMAN RESOURCES

AT DECEMBER 31, 2017



# “ The team at the national headquarters of the association ”



Christian Lombard



Patrick Verbruggen

## Managing directors



Jean-Luc Jouhaneau

## Deputy director



Mounir Attallah

## Programme manager



Ivan Deret

## Operations programming



Régis Dondain



Loïc Ratton

## Programme officers



Alexandra Bourdekas

## Human resources manager



Laure Maynard

## Human resources officer



Thomas Boudant

## Desk officers



Eric Martin



Gaël Conan



Gabriel Mouche

## Programme officer

## Technical advisors



Gilles Groizeleau



Julien Racary



Nicolas Teuma

## Accountant



Sylvie Houel

## Administrative assistant



Sarah Pahin-Mourot

## General services and logistics assistant



Frédéric Crousaz

## Cleaning person



Saliha Djemai

“ In the field where we operate, our expatriate teams usually consist of a head of mission, an administrator and project managers. In 2017, 100 expatriate employees took part in the association’s activities, as well as 559 collaborators recruited in their country of origin ”

## “ The association’s Board of Directors ”

The members of the Board of Directors are elected for 3 years (renewable) at the yearly General Assembly. They perform their duties on a voluntary basis. The Board meets at least once a quarter. Each Board meeting is preceded by a Committee meeting intended to prepare the Board meetings, together with the association’s managing directors.

**Charline Alzial**

*Communication consultant*

**Victor Berard**

*Former chartered accountant and auditor*

**Catherine Béthenod**

*Hypnotherapist*

**Olivier Brachet**

*Former Vice-president of the Metropole de Lyon*

**Christophe Cloarec, Assistant secretary**

*Computer specialist*

**Didier Dematons**

*Documentary filmmaker*

**Patrice Houel, President**

*Management consultant*

**Yves Le Sergent, Assistant treasurer**

*Cultural project administrator*

**Stéphane Mercado**

*Employee Decaux*

**Philippe Merchez**

*Photographer and teacher*

**Monique Montel**

*Former manager in the medical-social sector*

**Bernard Mourenas**

*IT consultant*

**Bertrand Quinet, Secretary**

*Training manager – Bioforce Institute*

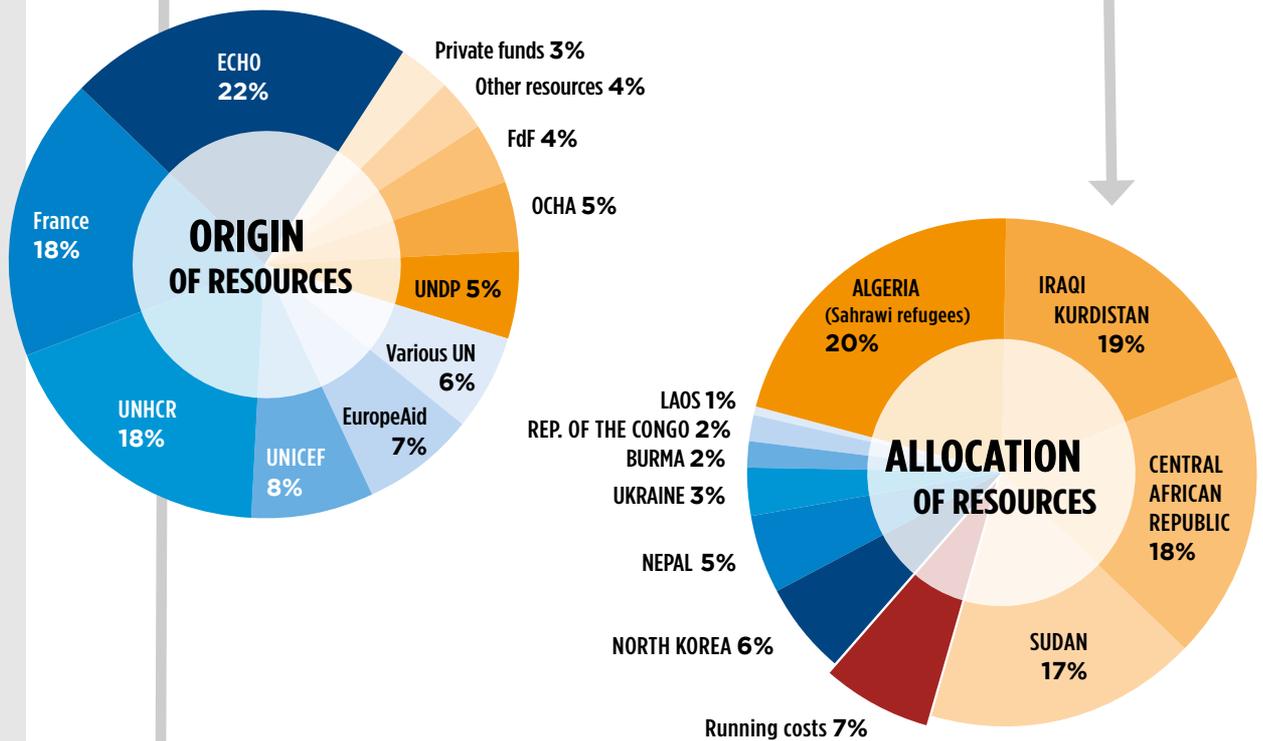
**Véronique Valty, Vice-President**

*Communication consultant*

Three joint committees, consisting of some of the association’s employees and Board members, meet regularly in order to prepare the issues that will be presented for debate and/or submitted to the Board’s vote. These “technical” Committees (planning and communication) have no decision-making role. They also have – together with the Committee members (President, Treasurer and Secretary) – a function of internal control and risk prevention.

# ORIGIN AND ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

**BUDGET 2017: K€ 15 437**



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■ **ECHO**: European Commission Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection ■ **FRANCE**: Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee (CIAA) – French Programmed Food Aid (AAP) – French Development Agency (AFD) – Crisis and Support Center (CDCS) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (MAEDI) - Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region ■ **UNHCR**: United Nations Refugee Agency ■ **UNICEF**: United Nations Children's Fund ■ **EuropeAid**: European Commission Directorate General for Development and Cooperation ■ **Various UN**: Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) – the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) – World Food Programme (WFP) – United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) – United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ■ **OCHA**: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) ■ **FdF**: Fondation de France ■ **Other resources**: International Organization for Migration (IOM/ USAID Funds) – GRET – Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) – ACTED – British Embassy in North Korea – Agences de l'eau Rhône-Méditerranée-Corse et Adour-Garonne – Syndicat intercommunal pour le gaz et l'électricité en Île-de-France (SIGEIF) – French Embassy in the Central African Republic ■ **Various incomes**: donations and membership fees ■ **Various private funds**: – FRENTEC – Fondation UEFA pour l'enfance - The Pope for Ukraine – RAJA-Danièle Marcovici Foundation – Air France Foundation – Fonds SUEZ initiatives

■ **Voluntary contributions in kind amount to K€946** (not included in the budget above). These contributions come from UN agencies (WFP, FAO, UNHCR and UNICEF) for the supply of food and non-food items, equipment and inputs in the Central African Republic, Sudan and Iraqi Kurdistan, and from skill-based sponsorship (see page 51) with Argon Consulting and the *Alliance des Avocats pour les Droits de l'Homme* (AADH).

ASSETS	12/31/17			12/31/16
	Gross	Deprec. & Prov.	Net	Net
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>				
<b>Intangible assets</b>				
Other intangible assets	2 274	1 117	1 157	
<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>				
Constructions	220 000	140 049	79 951	94 603
Other tangible assets	466 520	422 986	43 534	41 023
<b>Tangible financial assets</b>				
Other financial assets	7 826		7 826	5 813
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>696 620</b>	<b>564 152</b>	<b>132 468</b>	<b>141 439</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
<b>Current stock</b>				
Goods	2 250		2 250	1 670
<b>Operating receivables</b>				
Accounts receivable and related accounts	4 085		4 085	
Other receivables	6 489 963	31 957	6 458 006	9 630 729
Liquid assets	2 242 833		2 242 833	1 607 122
Prepaid expenses	23 698		23 698	18 191
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8 762 829</b>	<b>31 957</b>	<b>8 730 871</b>	<b>11 257 711</b>
<b>TOTAL GENERAL</b>	<b>9 459 448</b>	<b>596 109</b>	<b>8 863 340</b>	<b>11 399 150</b>

LIABILITIES	12/31/2017	12/31/2016
	Net	Net
<b>ASSOCIATION FUNDS</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
Retained earnings	1 042 193	743 436
PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	83 386	298 757
<b>Other association funds</b>		
Investment subsidies for non-renewables	9 896	14 229
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 135 475</b>	<b>1 056 422</b>
<b>PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES</b>		
Provisions for liabilities	80 169	50 027
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80 169</b>	<b>50 027</b>
<b>PAYABLES</b>		
Overdraft facility Crédit Coopératif	240 000	240 000
Loans and borrowings from credit institutions	116 545	127 404
Debts to suppliers and related accounts	364 310	303 709
Tax and social security	157 136	136 657
Deferred income	6 769 705	9 484 931
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7 647 696</b>	<b>10 292 701</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>8 863 340</b>	<b>11 399 150</b>

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	12/31/2017	12/31/2016
	Total	Total
<b>OPERATING REVENUES</b>		
Operating subsidies	15 311 536	16 339 084
Reversals of provisions and depreciation, transfers of expenses	19 869	
Fund raising	7 463	8 338
Subscription fees	360	270
Other revenues	21 420	17 203
<b>TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES</b>	<b>15 360 648</b>	<b>16 364 895</b>
<b>OPERATING COSTS</b>		
Other purchases and external charges	12 339 621	13 723 127
Taxes, duties and similar payments	73 174	86 829
Wages and salaries	1 829 466	1 702 453
Social security	676 152	588 394
Depreciation charges on fixed assets	36 756	41 802
Provisions for risks and expenses	50 011	19 869
Other costs	750	1 288
<b>TOTAL OPERATING CHARGES</b>	<b>15 005 931</b>	<b>16 163 761</b>
<b>1 - OPERATING RESULT</b>	<b>354 718</b>	<b>201 134</b>
<b>FINANCIAL INCOMES</b>		
Other interests received and similar income	5 040	36 318
Positive exchange differences	70 622	113 517
<b>TOTAL FINANCIAL INCOMES</b>	<b>75 662</b>	<b>149 836</b>
<b>FINANCIAL CHARGES</b>		
Interests paid and similar costs	12 805	23 959
Negative exchange differences	334 694	44 312
<b>TOTAL FINANCIAL CHARGES</b>	<b>347 499</b>	<b>68 271</b>
<b>2 - FINANCIAL RESULT</b>	<b>-271 837</b>	<b>81 564</b>
<b>3 - PRE TAX CURRENT RESULT</b>	<b>82 881</b>	<b>282 698</b>
<b>EXCEPTIONAL INCOME</b>		
On management operations	505	16 058
<b>TOTAL EXCEPTIONAL INCOME</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>16 058</b>
<b>4 - EXCEPTIONAL RESULT</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>16 058</b>
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>15 436 816</b>	<b>16 530 789</b>
<b>TOTAL COSTS</b>	<b>15 353 430</b>	<b>16 232 032</b>
<b>5 - INTERMEDIATE BALANCE</b>	<b>83 386</b>	<b>298 757</b>
<b>6 - SURPLUS OR DEFICIT</b>	<b>83 386</b>	<b>298 757</b>
<b>ESTIMATE OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND</b>		
<b>Income</b>		
Services in kind	90 839	
Donations in kind	855 323	1 424 551
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>946 162</b>	<b>1 424 551</b>
<b>Costs</b>		
Goods provided free of charge	855 323	1 424 551
Services in kind	90 839	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>946 162</b>	<b>1 424 551</b>



# OUR MAIN PARTNERS AND DONORS IN 2017



Many thanks to the French Embassy in the Central African Republic, the Embassy of the United Kingdom in North Korea, and all our donors, members and volunteers.



## international solidarity organisation

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