Activity report 2022
The year 2022, marked for the whole world by the war in Ukraine, mobilised all Triangle Génération Humanitaire’s energy and resources and reminded us of the increasing difficulties NGOs face in responding to emergency situations without neglecting the chronic, distant crises which attract a lot less attention.

There are millions of people around the world, suffering in silence, out of the spotlight. For the vast majority, their very survival is dependent on international aid. These people are all too often forgotten, not only by the media and funding bodies, but also by ordinary citizens, often due to a lack of information. This leads to a form of unspoken abandonment.

Despite these difficulties, Triangle humbly continues to plays its part in supplying aid to countries such as Central African Republic, Myanmar, Sudan and Yemen, to name just a few of the countries which appear to have dropped off the media radar, even though their populations continue to suffer, and in some cases die, due to a lack of international resolve to ensure nobody is left behind.

Véronique Valty
In 2022, TGH and its partners continued their efforts in the face of crises and natural disasters. Over 3 million people were supported by our teams deployed across 10 countries and territories. A total of 142 staff with French employment contracts and 846 staff members recruited in their home countries, simultaneously implemented 51 humanitarian and development aid programmes thanks to financial support from 24 funding bodies.

The year 2022 will be remembered as the year Russia invaded Ukraine, triggering a major humanitarian crisis at the heart of Europe. This brutal invasion created the largest movement of refugees on our continent since the Second World War. Having worked in Ukraine since 2015, TGH was particularly quick to deploy its emergency response, notably by expanding its geographic scope and its sectors of intervention. This response was made possible thanks to close collaboration with Ukrainian civil society organisations.

In Central African Republic, a country which ranks close to the bottom of the Human Development Index, armed violence, political unrest, social disparities and the economic consequences of the war in Ukraine have contributed to ongoing instability and insecurity fuelled by numerous regional conflicts. In 2022, TGH continued its activities in the sectors of child protection and education, vocational training, food security and livelihoods, and water, sanitation and hygiene.

Marked by years of conflict, Iraq is gradually emerging from the crisis phase, but the country remains fragile and faces a number of challenges. Reconstruction and environmental issues are key challenges for the country. TGH supports micro-enterprises and agriculture in Iraq to boost economic activity, strengthen value chains and promote food sovereignty. For several years, TGH has been supporting Iraqi child protection agencies and has been working more generally on helping civil society organisations to take ownership of the tools implemented as part of its programmes.

In Sudan, political and social tensions, the economic crisis and the effects of climate change have caused growing humanitarian needs accompanied by population displacements, food insecurity and difficulties accessing education. In this
context, TGH deploys an integrated approach simultaneously combining access to water, sanitation and hygiene, the promotion of food security and livelihoods, and the provision of education and protection for children and young people.

In Algeria, TGH continues its activities in the Sahrawi refugee camps to improve living conditions and build the populations’ resilience.

In Syria, insecurity, obstacles to reconstruction, international sanctions, the unprecedented economic crisis, climate change, the cholera epidemic and fuel shortages are only increasing humanitarian needs. In partnership with the Syrian Red Crescent, TGH is rehabilitating schools, providing remedial education to children who are out of school or have dropped out, offering psychosocial support, and rehabilitating water and sanitation infrastructure.

In Yemen, the war has led to an unprecedented humanitarian crisis, with a population worn down by years of conflict and severe damage to the country’s infrastructure. TGH supplies drinking water and is rehabilitating water distribution infrastructure in the south of the country (Aden governorate).

In Myanmar, the security and humanitarian situation has deteriorated severely since the military coup in 2021. Despite the difficulties in distributing humanitarian aid, TGH is focused on providing an emergency response in collaboration with its local partners.

In Nepal, the COVID-19 pandemic and the crisis in the tourism sector have exacerbated the already precarious situation. TGH, which has been working in the country since the 2015 earthquake, is focusing its efforts on rebuilding public infrastructure, improving living conditions and building local capacities.

In North Korea, the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent closing of the country’s borders in 2020 exacerbated food insecurity in the country. TGH is currently on standby, waiting for the borders to re-open.

This year, as always, TGH has worked with determination and commitment to provide emergency aid and essential, sustainable support to crisis-affected populations. Thanks to its operations in the field and its concerted efforts, TGH and its partners have been able to meet the urgent needs of displaced persons, refugees and vulnerable communities, working relentlessly to rebuild infrastructure, improve living conditions and build populations’ resilience.
“Actors of a sustainable and shared solidarity”

Triangle Génération Humanitaire, an association grounded in international solidarity, was founded in 1994 out of a determination to develop long-lasting, interdisciplinary expertise. Its work is characterised by an all-round approach to humanitarian aid, incorporating emergency responses, restoration and development, but also, whenever possible, an environmental approach.

“TGH brings practical responses to the unacceptable situations of suffering populations, participates in the fight against poverty and for social integration, and supports groups of people who have become victims of conflict, natural catastrophe or any kind of situation that plunges them into insecurity.”

“TGH bases its activity on the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.”

The association provides comprehensive, long-term solutions geared towards self-sufficiency for the groups of people receiving aid. The programmes are designed in conjunction with national and international partners to identify and mobilise local resources and skills in order to respond from as close a distance as possible to the needs expressed by the beneficiaries.

Founded on common values – listening, responsiveness, flexibility, adaptability, proximity – and imbued with personal commitment, skills and the willingness to share them, TGH demonstrates professionalism and pragmatism. It seeks to protect and enhance the concept of “association” in the sense of “people who join forces and work together for a purpose other than sharing the profits.”

The association is managed by an elected board. It is funded primarily by national and international institutions. It regularly undergoes audits by the organisations that fund it and has proven its ability to manage public funds because it records its activity over the course of time.

TGH bases its activity on the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.
Editorial
Véronique Valty, Christian Lombard, Frédéric Pelat,
Estelle Tabone, Alessandra Incerti, Sarah Mahouast, Théo Viron,
Anaïs Guérin, Simon Knörr, Moumini Diallo, Hortense Del Litto,
Amine Sahli, Murzullah Karacavîr, Eric Martin, Gilles Groizeleau,
François-Xavier Sorba, Cyril Cadier, Mounir Attalah,
Jean Karol Lecat, Régis Dondain, Simon Froment,
Onofrio Pio Lattanzi, Ismaël Arbi, Frédérique Bisséz
Laure Maynard, Amandine Ruinart, Driss Agoune.

Iconography
Cover
Arabic class, Alshahid Alghanoom School, Dar'A, Syria ©TGH

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World Disability Day, Sahrawi refugee camps, Tindouf region, Algeria ©TGH

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Hygiene promotion activity in Gunsu, Sindhupalchok, Nepal ©TGH
On the left: Physiotherapist training, Rabouni, Algeria ©TGH
On the right: Inauguration of the Chinde water network by the Chairman of Thangpaldhap
and the Deputy Chairman of Pan-chpokhrai Rural Municipality, Nepal ©TGH

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Above left: Water pump installation, Aden region, Yemen ©TGH
Above top right: Awareness campaign on good personal hygiene,
Mbârek Hbila school, Smara camp, Tindouf region, Algeria ©TGH
Bottom right top: Distribution of dignity kits at the Toga site, Sudan ©TGH
Bottom left top: Construction of a new well at Forgani in the Um Dukhun locality
in Central Darfur thanks to funding from ECHO, Sudan ©TGH
Below bottom left: Halima (pictured) talks to TGH staff in Aja, Jabal Marrah,
Central Darfur, Sudan ©TGH
Below bottom right: Inspection visit to rehabilitated borehole sites,
Baaj and Sinjar Districts, Nineveh Governorate, Iraq ©TGH

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Top left: Veterinary inspection carried out with the support of TGH,
Ninewa, Nineveh Governorate, Iraq ©TGH
Top right: Hygiene awareness meeting in the Shan Ywar camp in Kyauk Taw, Burma ©TGH
Top left: Visit to a group of seed growers, Birao, Yakaga Region, CAR ©TGH
Bottom left: Visit to the modular camps in Lviv with Fondation de France, Lviv, Ukraine ©TGH
Bottom right: Physiotherapist training course, Rabouni, Algeria ©TGH

Back cover
Social workers visit a refugee camp,
Iraqi Kurdistan, Iraq ©Quentin Bruno
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2022, in key facts and figures

3,113,461 beneficiaries
142 employees covered by French law, including 103 expatriates
864 staff members recruited in their countries
27.6 million euro budget.
10 countries of intervention
51 programmes implemented simultaneously
92.5% of resources allocated directly to actions in the field
24 partner donors and 51 operational partners
THE TECHNICAL UNITS
The technical department, driving the quality of our interventions

The Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) department implements projects adapted to the different contexts and phases of the humanitarian response.

Emergency response:
In order to meet the most urgent needs of crisis-affected populations, TGH’s teams intervene rapidly to restore access to water and sanitation in the intervention zones. In emergency situations such as in Aden in Yemen or Eastern Ghouta in Syria, TGH provides rapid access to a water supply for the most vulnerable by transporting water in tankers. In this same sector of activity, mobile chlorination and chlorine tablet distribution stations were set up in Darfur (Sudan). From the sanitation perspective, emergency latrines were installed in Vakaga (CAR) and Darfur. These facilities protect people’s privacy and dignity, especially women and people with disabilities. TGH continues to help people displaced or affected by conflict to maintain adequate hygiene by distributing hygiene items, notably in Ukraine. Even in emergency contexts, awareness-raising is systematically carried out to reinforce good hygiene practices, prevent disease transmission and promote the maintenance of sanitation infrastructure.

Recovery:
When the crisis is over and the recovery phase begins, TGH focuses on reconstruction, as well as consolidating water production and human waste elimination capacities. As a result, significant resources were deployed to repair boreholes, pumping facilities and distribution networks in order to meet specific needs in Yemen, Syria and Sudan. There is also a particular focus in this sector on the use of renewable energy (solar-powered or hand pumps). Similarly, close attention is paid to ensuring the sustainable and appropriate reconstruction of structures transporting excrement: the sewer network in Syria, family latrines in CAR and Sudan. Once again, actions to raise awareness around hygiene and capacity building to maintain infrastructure are carried out systematically.

Development:
When the crisis passes and the essential needs are met, TGH supports local populations to help them become proactive and autonomous in terms of improving their
living conditions, in particular access to water and a healthy and hygienic living environment. In 2022, TGH supported local organisations and populations to build new gravity-driven water networks and sanitation infrastructure, in particular in Nepal. In CAR and Sudan, families received support to build their own latrines, using simple, reproducible techniques.

The Protection and Education department implements projects adapted to the humanitarian context, the environment and the target populations.

Emergency response:
In 2022, in order to respond to the urgent needs of crisis-affected populations, the efforts of TGH’s protection teams mainly focused on two countries: Sudan (Darfur) and Ukraine. In Darfur, Child-Friendly spaces have been set up to give children the opportunity to socialise and overcome conflict-related trauma through recreational activities. In parallel, TGH organised training for volunteers on child protection and social cohesion, in order to pass on awareness-raising messages. In Ukraine, Child-Friendly Spaces were set up in community centres, with the same aim of allowing children to re(create) social connections and express their trauma. More generally speaking, TGH set up psychosocial support services on sites hosting displaced persons. In this sector, TGH also identifies people at risk and/or with specific needs and offers personalised support including referral to specialist protection services. A legal advice and support service is also made available to displaced persons, to help them rebuild their lives.

Recovery and development:
When the crisis gives way to recovery, TGH focuses on rebuilding the education system and protecting the most vulnerable. In 2022, the Education sector’s activities focused on CAR and Syria. School buildings and facilities were built or rehabilitated. TGH also supplied classroom furniture and distributed teaching kits to teachers and learning kits to students. Teacher training was also a key part of the education intervention strategy, including the Ministry of Education - including a childhood protection component for education actors - in CAR and with community representative bodies in Syria. In Syria, back to learning (BTL) awareness-raising campaigns were deployed, using a community-based approach, and catch-up classes set up alongside psychosocial activities for out-of-school children or those at risk of dropping out. TGH has also proceeded with the identification, management and monitoring of the most at-risk and/or seriously vulnerable children. Activity in the Protection sector was also very intense in 2022. In CAR, TGH’s support for incarcerated street children in Bangui led to the organisation of numerous group psychosocial support activities on the streets, in group homes and in prisons. Medical and psychological care were also provided. Our teams also worked to reunite unaccompanied minors with their families or to find safe accommodation (in group homes or with foster families). Education and training for children is also at the heart of our actions, either supporting children to return to school (catch-up...
classes and enrolment in schools), or to enter vocational training. In Iraq, TGH's work focused on strengthening child protection case management and building the capacities of government workers in this field. Training in child protection practices was also provided to national NGOs, social workers and carers from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. In the Sahrawi refugee camps in Algeria, TGH continued to support children with specific needs, by providing equipment to diversify the handicraft activities proposed by the Specialist Education Centres. At the same time, TGH implemented therapeutic support (physiotherapy) for people with severe disabilities. On a more general level, children with difficulties at school have been supported, and actors in education provided with child protection training and follow-up.

The FSL department (Food Security and Livelihoods) covers a wide range of interventions designed to meet the different needs of the target populations, sometimes within the same programme.

Emergency response:
In 2022, TGH's activities included in-kind food assistance and cash transfers, supporting production and/or income-generating activities in rural and urban areas and providing support to structure and transform agriculture. TGH continued to respond to the crisis in Myanmar by offering direct cash assistance to affected households in the Chin and Rakhine regions, in order to meet their essential needs. In Ukraine, direct cash transfers were set up to meet the most urgent needs of people displaced and/or affected by the conflict. Responding to chronic food insecurity remains an essential and significant part of TGH's operations, specifically in the Um Dukhun locality of Central Darfur, in Sudan. In order to increase agricultural production for local populations and ensure more diverse diets for beneficiary communities, TGH supplied seed kits to contribute to food self-sufficiency and reducing the risk of undernutrition. Furthermore, TGH also worked to empower vulnerable populations through training and education, notably at the Nkhila fish farm in the Tindouf Sahrawi refugee camps in Algeria.

Recovery and development:
When a crisis ends and the recovery phase begins, TGH aims to strengthen agricultural production systems. In 2022, TGH signed a new project in Nepal aiming to address the excessive use of chemical agricultural inputs by reinforcing sustainable farming practices. With this in mind, TGH has joined forces with a number of farming cooperatives to raise farmers’ awareness of the environmental impact of chemical use, the associated health risks and to support them in developing new practices. In the Sinjar region of Iraq, TGH contributed to recapitalising returning households’ agricultural assets in order to help these families to re-settle in the region in the long term. In the same sub-region, livestock farmers have also been supported in growing spineless cactus plants as an alternative source of feed for their livestock. This solution, compatible with drought conditions, guarantees livestock farmers an income in a context of soaring agricultural prices. In parallel, the organisation has developed close links with researchers in the fields of agricultural and environmental sciences, in particular at the Universities of Tikrit and Mosul.

TGH also continues to participate in international networks to share good practices on issues relating to food security and livelihoods, as well as agroecological issues and climate change. In 2022, TGH became a partner member of the Global Food Security Cluster (gFSC) which brings together almost 60 international NGOs.
OUR PROGRAMMES
Algeria - sahrawi refugees

Since 1975, control of Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony, has been disputed by Morocco and the Polisario Front. From 1975 to 1976, a large proportion of the population fled the fighting, seeking refuge in the south-west of Algeria. A significant proportion of the Sahrawi population has remained in exile throughout the long duration of the conflict. This refugee population has been housed for over forty years in five refugee camps set up close to the town of Tindouf in south-western Algeria. What should have been a temporary situation has become permanent and the location of these camps at the heart of a landlocked desert region, with severely reduced economic opportunities means the population are largely dependent on international humanitarian aid. During the year 2022, the restrictions initially put into place to fight against the COVID-19 epidemic were progressively lifted, facilitating the implementation of TGH’s activities. The increasing needs of the Sahrawi refugees has been highlighted by various United Nations agencies, in particular the deterioration in children's nutritional status over the last two years.

TGH has been working in the Sahrawi refugee camps since 2000, providing multi-sectoral support including emergency interventions to improve the living conditions of the Sahrawi refugees and implementing sustainable solutions to build the local capacity for resilience. In 2022, this support contributed to meeting the essential needs of the most vulnerable in the areas of physical and mental health, hygiene, food security and livelihoods, support for people with specific needs and logistics.

Meeting the essential needs of the Sahrawi population

In 2022, TGH continued to provide multi-sectoral support to the Sahrawi refugee population in order to meet their essential needs. The organisation continued to provide support to reinforce the health system through the rehabilitation/building of health structures, medical referrals, support for ancillary services and awareness-raising campaigns. The mental health component took the form of individual follow-up for children with learning disabilities and psycho-social disorders, support for teachers and parents, and the organisation of awareness-raising sessions and discussion groups for teenagers. TGH continued to provide support for people with specific needs through its long-term support for Specialist Education Centres for children with disabilities, by distributing incontinence pads and pants and deploying a team of 11 physiotherapists from local communities to conduct house vi-
sits. In terms of hygiene, TGH supported soap production and its distribution to schools, health structures and refugees, along with bleach for water treatment and disinfection. As regards the food security component, TGH continued to develop fish farming in the camps both centrally (large-scale production) and at community level (family-based micro-projects). TGH also continued to support the mechanical workshop responsible for maintaining and repairing ambulances, NGO vehicles and the generators used by institutions (hospitals etc.).

**Prospects for 2023**

*En 2023, TGH souhaite poursuivre la mise en œuvre de ses projets dans les domaines de la santé physique et mentale, de l’hygiène, de la logistique humanitaire et de l’appui aux personnes aux besoins spécifiques. Grâce à un nouveau partenariat, l’organisation approfondira son action en faveur des personnes porteuses de handicap en renforçant les capacités multisectorielles de diagnostic des professionnels et en promouvant une approche holistique du handicap. TGH renouvellera aussi son soutien à la ferme piscicole de Nkaila et appuiera la création d’une biscuiterie qui permettra de produire localement des biscuits à haute valeur nutritionnelle à destination des enfants sahraouis.*

### Period of activity

2000 to present

### For the year 2022

- **5 projects**

- **Number of expatriate positions**: 2
- **Number of people recruited in their country**: 154
- **Number of beneficiaries**: 173,600

**List of partner funding bodies**

- French Embassy
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- World Food Programme (WFP)

**List of operational partners**

- Algerian Red Crescent
- Sahrawi Red Crescent
Myanmar

In 2022, one year on from the military coup which took place on 1 February 2021, the security and humanitarian situation has continued to deteriorate. The armed conflict between the Tatmadaw, the official name of the armed forces in Myanmar, and ethnic armed groups has intensified, causing population displacements inside the country. TGH’s intervention zones, Chin and Rakhine states and the Magway region, have been particularly hard hit and the conditions for supplying humanitarian aid have become increasingly complex. This very difficult context has had an impact on project implementation. The activities had to be adapted and focused on an emergency response to meet the essential needs of the conflict-affected population. With our expatriate staff unable to access the intervention zones, our local partners played a crucial role in delivering aid to remote areas. The year 2022 was also marked by the introduction of a new law on the registration of non-profit organisations in Myanmar which increased the complexity of the administrative processes international organisations have to complete in order to operate in the country. On the second anniversary of the military coup, the situation does not appear to be improving.

TGH has been working in Myanmar since 2007. From 2012 onwards, the NGO focused its operations in the state of Chin, providing multi-sector emergency assistance to internally displaced persons and host communities following the fighting between the Arakan army and the regular Myanmar armed forces. In 2022, TGH’s operations became more complex and required changes to be made to the activities and the intervention zones in order to meet the population’s needs whilst taking into account implementational constraints. The near collapse of the financial, education and health systems, as well as the population movements resulting from the conflict have created new humanitarian needs for displaced persons and host communities alike.

TGH therefore focused on providing emergency assistance in order to meet these populations’ essential needs, operating via local partners for the most difficult to access areas.

TGH has also worked to build the capacities and resilience of its beneficiaries in light of the protracted crises affecting Myanmar. TGH’s interventions are conditioned by the restrictions in terms of access and operational options in a rapidly-moving context.
Emergency assistance for displaced persons and host communities

As the armed conflict in the states of Chin and Rakhine intensified, the number of displaced persons and their needs increased sharply. In this context, TGH has continued to implement its multi-sector interventions by providing emergency aid to these populations to meet their basic needs. This assistance took the form of distributions of cash, emergency food rations and essential foodstuffs, hygiene items and water filters.

Building the capacities and resilience of displaced persons and host communities

For all its programmes, TGH takes care to build the resilience of individuals and communities to cope with protracted crises (armed conflict and COVID-19). In particular, TGH implemented emergency education activities, including the distribution of teaching kits, in order to secure education provision despite the crisis. Beneficiaries were also trained and provided with equipment to fight the COVID-19 epidemic.

Sessions to promote health and hygiene were set up in order to improve the population’s awareness and compliance with hygiene practices and reduce the risk of disease. Psychosocial support was also provided to vulnerable children and training on PSEA and child protection carried out. Finally, given that landmine accidents are a major risk for displaced persons, awareness-raising and advocacy sessions were held with a view to preventing these.

Prospects for 2023

In 2023, TGH plans to continue to provide assistance to the most vulnerable persons affected by the conflict, to help them cope with the ever-worsening multi-sector crisis. In addition to this emergency response, and given the difficulties accessing the intervention zones, TGH will also focus on building the organisational and operational capacities of its local partners and local civil society organisations to enable them to better respond to the growing humanitarian needs in the country.

Period of activity 2007 to present

For the year 2022 6 projects

- Number of expatriate positions 4
- Number of people recruited in their country 5
- Number of beneficiaries 12,527
- Partenaire bailleur de fonds The Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs Crisis and Support Centre (MEAE)
- List of operational partners Are Yone Oo (AYO)
  Global Family
  Raiki Community Development Foundation (RCDF)
  Green Journey
North Korea

Since the 1990s, there has been a latent food crisis in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), due to the chronic shortfall in agricultural production, exacerbated by the country’s growing vulnerability to climate hazards in the form of increasingly frequent periods of drought and flooding. Furthermore, insufficient access to basic services such as running water, sanitation infrastructure and health services further compromises the population’s quality of life, in particular in rural areas. The closure of the country’s borders since February 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, has made it even more isolated by considerably reducing the delivery of humanitarian aid. According to OCHA, in 2022 the country only received 2.3 million dollars from international organisations and other agencies, as opposed to 14 million dollars in 2021. The closure of the country’s borders, the COVID-19 pandemic, the significant reduction in humanitarian aid, and various natural disasters have exacerbated the population’s food insecurity leading to a critical food crisis, with more than 10.6 million North Koreans in need, according to OCHA, and reduced food production with 180,000 tons less food produced in 2022 compared to 2021.

TGH launched its first mission the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) in 2000, following a call for international aid from the country’s government in 1997. TGH has since been working in the areas of food security, by developing farming and fish farming activities, and protecting the most vulnerable fringes of the population (children under the age of six and elderly people). The closing down of the country in February 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, severely impacted TGH’s programmes. The departure of expatriate staff from the country following the closure of its borders meant all TGH’s projects requiring installation of a latrine in the Pyongwon district nursery ©TGH.
The presence of expatriate staff in the field had to be temporarily put on hold. However, with a view to the future re-opening of the country’s borders, TGH has kept a skeleton national team in place in order to have some idea of what is happening inside the country. Following the issuing of a government decree authorising travel inside the country, the national team will be able to conduct an initial evaluation outside of the capital at the end of 2022. The team’s remit is to organise field visits to the different TGH project sites in order to assess the situation and prepare for any potential re-opening of the borders in 2023.

### Prospects for 2023

In 2023, on the condition that the borders re-open and after an in-depth assessment of the situation and all project sites, TGH hopes to be able to resume its projects on standby since 2020, whilst simultaneously preparing for the potential need to deploy an emergency response intervention, if required.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period of activity</th>
<th>2000 to present</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>For the year 2022</strong></td>
<td>Projects on standby pending the re-opening of borders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of expatriate positions</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of people recruited in their country</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of beneficiaries</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **List of partner funding bodies** | European Commission Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation (EuropeAid)  
The Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs Crisis and Support Centre (MEAE)  
Programmed Food Assistance |
| **List of operational partners** | University of Liège Gembloux Agro Bio-Tech  
Vietnam National University of Agriculture (VNUA)  
Korean Federation for the Care of the Aged (KFCA)  
Korean Fund for Developing Fish Culture (KFD)  
Academy of Science and Agriculture (AAS)  
Bureau of Aquaculture (BoA) |
Iraq has been in a political stalemate since 2019, which led to armed fighting between various political forces in the streets of Baghdad in August 2022. The withdrawal from politics of the cleric Muqtada al-Sadr triggered confrontations between his supporters, the Sadrists, and those of the Coordination Framework, the umbrella block of political parties supported by Iran. More than a dozen people were killed in the fighting and hundreds injured, but this did not prevent a government being formed last October, a sign that the political crisis might be gradually coming to an end. From the international solidarity perspective, according to OCHA’s Humanitarian Transition Overview of February 2023, the underlying causes of the needs in Iraq require the implementation of comprehensive development strategies. The United Nations has therefore concluded that a sustainable development approach needs to be deployed, rather than the emergency response implemented in the aftermath of the conflict with Islamic State, and is both limiting the types of funding available and encouraging international cooperation actors to adopt a similar approach.

Although the foundations have been laid, the situation both in Iraqi Kurdistan and in federal Iraq remains precarious. Latent political and social tensions, the threat from Islamic State and its sleeper cells, and the interference of foreign powers including Iran and Turkey continue to undermine a country which faces colossal needs in terms of reconstruction and climate-related issues. With record temperatures experienced last summer, Iraq is facing an inevitable environmental emergency which requires a response from international solidarity actors.

Promoting economic recovery for micro-enterprises and agriculture

The intensification of the impact of climate change, coupled with the impact of the conflict against Islamic State, has severely affected the agricultural sector in Iraq. Displaced populations and those who have recently returned to their areas of origin are struggling to instigate sustainable agricultural activities due to the destruction of infrastructure, the economic instability, and the lack of public services to support livestock and arable farmers, not to mention the harm done to social cohesion by the sporadic outbreaks of inter-community violence. In a country with high levels of water stress, the availability of arable land is shrinking as temperatures rise,
Prospects for 2023

In 2023, TGH will continue to work alongside the Iraqi authorities to meet the every-increasing humanitarian needs. Climate-change mitigation, support for agricultural households, reducing gender-based violence, reinforcing child protection systems and support for displaced populations in accessing documentation and public services are the priority areas in which TGH will aim to provide a sustainable response, built in partnership with institutional and civil society stakeholders.

Reinforcing the child protection system and building institutional capacities

For more than five years, TGH has been a key partner for the Iraqi child protection agencies. Working alongside the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), TGH has supported the Iraqi child protection services in developing and reinforcing the child protection systems.

In 2022, notably in Nineveh, by training social workers, developing and adopting customised case referral tools and putting into place practices that uphold children’s rights, TGH and the Iraqi Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs have built a standardised, operational system enabling improved case detection, faster referrals and the provision of psychosocial support for children who require it. In Iraq, TGH supports the local authorities to develop their capacities and share good practices to improve civil society ownership of the tools implemented and the sustainability of the solutions provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period of activity</th>
<th>1995 to present</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For the year 2022</td>
<td>8 projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of expatriate positions</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of people recruited in their country</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of beneficiaries</td>
<td>11,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of operational partners</td>
<td>Kurdistan Save the Children (KSC) / Justice Center / Mercy Corps / Public Aid Organization / Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs / Technical University of North Mosul / Directorate of Youth and Sports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nepal

The situation in Nepal has not changed much since 2021. The country is ranked 143rd on the human development index, making it one of the poorest countries in the world. The COVID-19 crisis has exacerbated this situation and the country suffered economically from the collapse in tourism which is one of Nepal’s main sectors of employment. The main challenges facing Nepal are the high risk of natural disasters - in particular earthquakes, as was the case in 2015, but also the flooding which sometimes affects our intervention zones - and its mountainous terrain which can hinder the supply of humanitarian aid. Adapting to climate change and the mitigation of its consequences, as well as the transition towards organic farming will be key issues in the years to come.

TGH has been working in Nepal since the 2015 earthquake, following which an initial emergency response was implemented in the district of Kavrepalanchok. TGH then moved into a recovery phase, with an integrated, comprehensive, reconstruction programmes in the district of Sindhupalchok, in order to support the rebuilding of public infrastructure and family homes. TGH’s operations in Nepal are now entering into a third phase of development and capacity-building for local actors. In 2022, TGH continued this third phase in order to support and improve the population’s living conditions. The activities were delayed at the start of 2022 due to new restrictions imposed by the government due to the increase in the number of people testing positive for COVID-19, which impacted travel and the smooth deployment of activities. The drop in the number of cases enabled the activities to be implemented as normal for the rest of the year 2022.

Recovery and improving living conditions

In 2022, TGH continued its comprehensive reconstruction programme in the district of Sindhupalchok. In addition to the model farm built in 2021 to disseminate organic farming

Chinde water supply system, Panchpokhari Rural Municipality ©TGH
Vice-President of Panchpokhari Thangpal Rural Municipality inaugurating the water network, Thangpal Valley ©TGH
techniques, nurseries have been set up and five nursery greenhouses are now operational. In terms of improving sanitary conditions, TGH's actions are focused on household waste management and the construction and rehabilitation of the water supply network.

**Capacity building for local actors**

In order to ensure the sustainability of its interventions and support the socio-economic transition in Nepal, TGH takes care to ensure its projects include a component to build the operational and technical capacities of local actors and communities. In this context, training in the management of micro-projects focusing on income-generating activities and the themes of drought-resistance crops and protecting the environment - as well as forestry management - were organised for beneficiaries.

TGH also supported the creation of a regional information centre on agrarian and livestock farming and environmental protection. Finally, several documents were drawn up in partnership with, and for local actors: a report on the findings of an agrarian diagnostic in its intervention zone as well as a strategic document on countering the impact of climate change.

**Prospects for 2023**

In 2023, TGH plans to promote practices in organic farming, reducing the use of plastic and chemical inputs, and preventing the risks associated with their use. This new project aimed at farmers will be based on a partnership with the local organisation NACCFL, which promotes cooperation between local cooperatives, as well as a collaboration with the Nepal branch of Médecins du Monde. TGH also plans to develop its disaster risk preparedness work.

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**Period of activity** 2015 to present

**For the year 2022** 2 projects

- **Number of expatriate positions** 1
- **Number of people recruited in their country** 2
- **Number of beneficiaries** 5,761
- **List of partner funding bodies** Fondation de France / Agence Française de Développement (AFD) / SOLIDAE (City of Paris)
- **List of operational partners** Association for Rural Social Welfare-Nepal (ARSOW-Nepal) / Social Welfare Council (SWC) / Nepal Agriculture Cooperative Central Federation Limited (NACCFL) / Médecins du Monde (MdM)
Central African Republic (CAR)

2022, as the Central African Republic (CAR) was progressively recovering from a period marked by COVID-19 and the upsurge in violence caused by the Presidential elections and the rebellion led by the Coalition of Patriots for Change (CPC), the economy was experiencing a downturn due to the war in Ukraine: shortages of fuel, widespread inflation of the prices of essential goods etc.

Armed violence – in particular in the north and east of the country – continues to impact vulnerable populations and hinder humanitarian access. The combination of these factors reinforces the structural problems characterised by the absence of any State apparatus across more than 50% of the territory. According to the latest Humanitarian Needs Overview, over half of CAR’s population will require humanitarian assistance in 2023.

In 2022, TGH continued its activities in the sectors of child protection and education, vocational training, food security and livelihoods and capacity building (FSL-CB), as well as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), in the Vakaga, Bangui and Berberati prefectures. Due to a lack of funding, the operational base in Bambari in the prefecture of Ouaka had to be closed mid-2022. In Bangui, TGH continued to work on the reinforcement and sustainability of the holistic package of provision for street children and incarcerated minors, in partnership with the organisation Fondation Voix du Cœur (FVDC) and in collaboration with structures such as: Lawyers without Borders, Doctors without Borders – Spain, and the Alliance Française.

In parallel, TGH continues to work to improve the socio-economic prospects of young people by supporting vocational training structures in Bangui and Berberati in partnership with IMC.

In Vakaga, in partnership with Première Urgence Internationale (PUI) and institutional stakeholders, TGH’s teams continued their efforts to improve the socio-economic situation, hygiene and sanitation conditions and access to water for populations in the north-east. Thanks to a communications and advocacy
campaign, this year also saw the redeployment of State services at local level. The support provided to the State and other public actors, in particular decentralised services, has increased the capacity for support in the Vakaga prefecture.

Furthermore, the local education system was also strengthened in the prefectures of Vakaga and Ouaka by providing support to teacher-parents and supplying school supplies and equipment for all the target schools.

**Prospects for 2023**

In 2023, TGH hopes to continue its interventions in the target areas, combining an emergency, post-emergency and development response, depending on how the context evolves, while maintaining an integrated WASH, Education/Protection and FSL approach. More specifically, TGH intends to maintain and expand its child protection activities in Bangui, with a focus on young girls, and wants to develop the protection component in Vakaga. In addition, TGH will continue its vocational training intervention through capacity building for partner training centres.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period of activity</th>
<th>2007 to present</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For the year 2022</td>
<td>9 projects</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of expatriate positions</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>Number of people recruited in their country</td>
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<td>Number of beneficiaries</td>
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<td>List of implementing partners</td>
<td>Fondation Voix du Cœur (FVDC)</td>
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Sudan

In 2022, the situation in Sudan was marked by political and social unrest in the context of an economic crisis. Despite the signing of the Juba Peace Agreement in 2020, which aimed to bring peace and stability to Sudan after decades of conflict, the military coup which took place in 2021 severely complicated the democratic transition. Furthermore, internal tensions arising from the signature of the Juba Peace Agreement, the military coup, and the signature of the 2022 framework agreement, led to splits in the Forces for Freedom and Change (FFC), the opposition movement that overthrew former President Omar al-Bashir in 2019. This transition towards a civilian government was welcomed by the international community but has been criticised by Sudanese civil society which rejects the military government outright and condemns the opposition for lacking representation. This fragile social cohesion means there is still a threat of further uprisings and the awakening of past demons, as demonstrated by the resurgence of violence in Darfur in April and November 2022 and the growing instability in the south and the east of the country.

Whilst the entangled political, economic and social crisis continues to attract media attention, the humanitarian needs continue to grow. Various outbreaks of violence have exacerbated the existing problems. Indeed, according to the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix 2022 there were 418,000 newly displaced persons out of a total of 2.5 million internally displaced persons (Humanitarian Needs Overview), not to mention the refugees in foreign countries and the returnees who have struggled to get back to normal day-to-day life. Furthermore, according to the WFP, around 15.8 million people, a third of the population in 2022, are suffering from food insecurity. In addition, the combination of the military coup and lethal flooding means that 200,000 children, i.e. 33% of primary school-aged children, no longer have access to education.

These repeat emergencies have delayed the implementation of sustainable solutions to build the resilience of the affected populations, in the context of the increasing impact of climate change, in particular the heavy rain events which affect the country every year and the increased desertification with its impact on agriculture and the availability of drinking water. In 2015, the FAO recognised desertification as the biggest environmental threat facing the country.

Integrated approach, multi-sector emergency responses for displaced persons and returnees

TGH’s teams have been working in Sudan since 2004 to respond to the ongoing Darfur crisis and subsequent crises affecting the country. In 2022, TGH operated in Central and West Darfur, as well as South Kordofan, implementing emergency interventions for internally displaced persons, returnees, refugees, nomads and highly vulnerable persons. From Geneina to Abbasiya, via Jebel Mara and Bindisi, TGH implemented Water, Sanitation and Hygiene projects, in particular building emergency sanitation installations, rehabilitating water supply systems and fitting them with solar power, setting up emergency shelters and distributing es-
Prospects for 2023

In 2023 TGH will modify its activities, organisation and operations in order to respond to the crisis which erupted on 15 April. Since this date, there has been violent fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). The United Nations and humanitarian organisations predict that around 25 million people will require humanitarian assistance in Sudan and that thousands of others will seek asylum in bordering countries. TGH will mobilise its expertise in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Food Security, and Child Protection in order to implement a multi-sector and multi-zone emergency response in Darfur, Khartoum and the east of the country.

Collaboration with national and international partners

In order to best understand and respond to the needs of local populations, TGH works with Sudanese civil society organisations. In a complex setting, TGH has been able to establish its legitimacy with the population and maintain good relationships with local institutions by providing relevant responses adapted to the needs identified upstream. Finally, aware of the connections between the needs and the solutions provided, TGH has developed close national and international partnerships with organisations such as Première Urgence Internationale (PUI) and World Relief, whose health and nutrition remits complement TGH’s know-how, in order to pool expertise and provide comprehensive responses through its interventions.

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Prospects for 2023

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Syria

Out of Syria’s total population of 22 million people, 15 million people are currently considered to require humanitarian assistance, 2 million more than in 2021. The humanitarian crisis in Syria is characterised by its complexity, scale and the wide range of sectors affected, set against a backdrop of international geopolitical challenges which complicate still further the humanitarian response deployed. Syria is a devastated country, where displaced populations are struggling to return to their home regions and where almost the entire population encounters difficulties when attempting to resume normal life, including increased living costs, fuel shortages and power cuts.

Since 2011, successive years of conflict have inflicted extensive damage on the country, reducing its vital infrastructure to ruins: schools, hospitals, water and electricity networks. On top of this, there have been a series of political, economic and health crises, violent clashes in Idlib, Dar’a and to the north-east of the country and repeated devaluations of the Syrian pound (devalued by approximately 250% since April 2022), causing a drop in local spending power. Syria has also suffered from two successive health crises, with the COVID-19 pandemic followed by a cholera epidemic which affected 77,561 people between August 2022 and January 2023 due to a lack of access to water, sanitation and hygiene.

More than ever before, the current situation and context for the local population requires the intervention of humanitarian actors, intervention which takes place in a tense security context with frequent bombing and fighting in several regions in the country. The fragmentation of the country and the sanctions imposed by the international community are slowing down, and even preventing, the supply of humanitarian aid to the most severely-affected populations.

TGH’s integrated approach in Syria

TGH has been operating in Syria since 2017 in areas controlled by the Syrian government where the organisation develops its own approach, proposing multi-sector interventions in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, and Education / Protection in emergency settings in various locations. This approach is deployed in collaboration with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) which coordinates the humanitarian activities and access to remote areas.

The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene needs are substantial, as the infrastructure destroyed during the conflict has not been rebuilt and the solutions put into place, such as supplying...
Prospects for 2023

In 2023, TGH plans to maintain its activities in the governorate of Dar’a, Idlib, Rural Damascus and Hama, and extend them to the governorates of Homs and Aleppo. Despite the unfavourable institutional setting, TGH plans to develop solutions in collaboration with the population to build their resilience, including their economic resilience, and enable them to return to their homes, whilst maintaining its capacity to respond to emergency situations. When the recent earthquake hit the country in February 2023, TGH mobilised to deploy a response focused on protection, education and rebuilding water storage and supply infrastructure.

water by road in tankers, are only temporary and depend on fuel which is often in short supply. In the governorates of Dar’a, Rural Damascus, Idlib and Hama, TGH is implementing projects to secure access to water and ensure it is safe to drink. In order to compensate for the irregularity of the water supplies brought in by tanker, a policy of equipping outlets with solar power has been implemented, and sanitary structures - latrines, wastewater collection systems, handwashing stations and water tanks - have been rehabilitated or built to ensure the safe use of water and prevent waterborne diseases such as cholera. Large-scale awareness-raising campaigns are conducted with populations to maximise the acceptance of new practices and taking ownership of the systems put into place.

The needs in the education sector continue to grow as there are more and more barriers to accessing education. According to the United Nations, there are approximately 2.5 million out-of-school children. These children are often forced into work, marry young or simply cannot get to school. Education provision has also been affected by the destruction of schools, the lack of health infrastructure and the lack of trained educational staff. In order to meet these needs, TGH is implementing mass awareness-raising campaigns on returning to school, reinstating inclusive sanitary installations in schools, and proposes informal educational activities for out-of-school children, with community participation. Furthermore, TGH has developed an education-focused community-based child protection approach, with a case referral system and psychosocial support for children affected by conflict, displacement, separation from family members or a precarious security situation. This targeted multi-sector approach has allowed TGH to increase its acceptance by the communities and propose interventions that meet the real needs of local populations whilst simultaneously building over time its effectiveness and legitimacy as a major actor in the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Education and Protection sectors.
Ukraine

The year 2022 was marked by Russia’s invasion of Ukraine. This invasion led to the largest refugee crisis in Europe since the Second World War. Over 6.5 million civilians have been displaced inside the country and 7.8 million have taken refuge in Europe. Ukraine is currently facing an unprecedented humanitarian crisis, with 17.7 million people in need of assistance out of a population of over 43 million citizens.

TGH has been working in the country since 2015, following the conflict arising from the annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation and the self-proclamation of People’s Republics in Donetsk and Luhansk. The programme implemented at this time revolved around protection activities and the distribution of e-vouchers. Thanks to this intervention, TGH was able to support elderly and isolated people living along the line of contact.

Following the Russian invasion on 24 February 2022, TGH relocated its offices from Kramatorsk (Dombas) to Lviv, in the west of the country. Thanks to its presence in the country, TGH was able to rapidly implement an emergency response to meet the priority needs of the population, distributing Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) and taking action in the protection sector. The protection activities consisted of: psychological support provided by mobile teams of psychologists who provided individual and group consultations both face-to-face and remotely via a dedicated hotline; individual case management
for both adults and children; and legal assistance for displaced persons to uphold their rights by providing information, referrals and support for beneficiaries in their new environment. The unrestricted cash assistance activities made it possible to transfer a pre-determined sum of money to the most vulnerable people, selected based on criteria established upstream, to enable them to meet the needs they consider to be the most urgent. Over the weeks and months, TGH has consolidated its presence and extended its scope of intervention by opening new bases in Vinnystia, Cherkasy and Dnipro and expanding its activities to the Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH), shelter (rehabilitation) and distribution of non-food items sectors.

TGH was able to deploy this response by working in close collaboration with Ukrainian civil society organisations.

Prospects for 2023

TGH will closely monitor developments in the conflict and adapt its strategy accordingly. TGH will continue to meet the needs of displaced persons and vulnerable host populations affected by the war, by providing protection support and meeting the most urgent basic needs both in the zones close to the fighting in the east, as well as in the country as whole. Moreover, depending on how the conflict unfolds, TGH plans to launch early recovery activities in areas not affected by the fighting and in return areas, in order to provide medium-term support.

Winter preparedness activities will be integrated into the existing activities in order to support the population through the harsh winter period.

Period of activity  de 2015 to present

For the year 2022  10 projects

Number of expatriate positions  26
Number of people recruited in their country  184
Number of beneficiaries  809,874

List of partner funding bodies

List of operational partners
Première Urgence Internationale (PUI) / Action contre la Faim (ACF) / Solidarités International (SI) / Handicap International (HI) (BHA consortium)

Local NGO partners implementing activities
Avalyst / Voices of Children / Spring of Hope / Istok / Pomishka / Mira / V yednosti nasha syla / Slavic Heart / Zakhystr / Variant
Yemen

In 2011, the popular uprising undermined the political balance which was already precarious due to the conflict between the central government in Sanaa and the Houthi rebels. As of 2015, Saudi and Emirati intervention saw the conflict spread to the whole of Yemen, allowing the rebels to take control of the north-west of the country and sapping the power of the legitimate Hadi government in the south, where the separatist movement enjoyed renewed prominence, and to the east, where the Islamist movements were active. The start of the war over eight years ago plunged Yemen into an unprecedented humanitarian crisis. The truce negotiated by the UN ended on 2 October 2022 with the parties unable to reach an agreement to extend it. Whilst the regional belligerents appear to be gradually withdrawing from the conflict, the resumption in fighting between the rebels and the government armed forces could have severe consequences for the Yemeni population, already exhausted by the prolonged conflict. Over 80% of Yemen’s population lives below the poverty line and almost 20 million are considered to be food insecure, whilst only half of the country’s health infrastructure is still operational. At the present time, throughout the country the impact of the war is evident in the economy which has been brought to its knees by years of conflict and poor governance.

After operating in the country for 15 years, followed by a 6-year hiatus, TGH has been working in Yemen again since 2020, in the governorate of Aden, deploying an emergency response which aims to rapidly improve hygiene and sanitation in certain districts in the city of Aden. More than two-thirds of Yemenis require assistance to meet their essential
Prospects for 2023

In 2023, TGH plans to continue provided assistance to the most vulnerable persons affected by the conflict, to help them cope with the ever-worsening crisis. In addition to this emergency assistance, TGH aims to implement longer-term projects in order to reduce the Yemeni population’s dependency on humanitarian aid. Finally, TGH is also exploring the possibility of extending its intervention zones in Yemen.

Water, sanitation and hygiene needs. The public water and sanitation systems are not capable of providing minimum service levels and consequently, only 46% of the urban population are connected to the public water supply. A total of 55% of the population has no access to drinking water, which forces communities to resort to drinking water that is unfit for consumption, with only 24% of households reporting that they treat their water at home. Furthermore, the absence of waste collection systems forces households to dump their waste in public places. These hygiene and sanitation issues are concerning in the governorate which hosts the largest numbers of people displaced by the conflict.

Emergency assistance by supplying drinking water and rehabilitating the water distribution networks

Following on from the projects implemented in 2021, and with a view to meet the urgent need for water, TGH contributed to providing drinking water from tankers in some areas of the city, whilst carrying out work on the water distribution network in target neighbourhoods in the Al-Tawahi, Al-Maalla and Al-Bureiqah districts.

Improving access to water by rehabilitating wells

TGH also started work to rehabilitate boreholes at the three main pumping facilities in the city. Combining an emergency response with work with a longer-term focus increases the impact of the actions implemented to support beneficiaries.

Period of activity
1999 – 2014 and 2020 to present

For the year 2022
2 projects

Number of expatriate positions 1
Number of people recruited in their country 15
Number of beneficiaries 1,257,679

Partenaire bailleur de fonds The Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs Crisis and Support Centre (MEAE)

List of operational partners Communities in target neighbourhoods
Local Water and Sanitation Corporation in Aden Governorate (LWSCA)
Throughout the year – Bioforce interventions

Five times a year, TGH’s Water, Sanitation and Hygiene referent works with students at Bioforce, France’s top school for training and participating in humanitarian missions, primarily as part of the “Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project Manager” course. These interventions are part of a long-standing partnership between TGH and Bioforce.

March – Bioforce Forum of Humanitarian Actors

This year, in March 2022, TGH once again participated in the Forum of Humanitarian Actors held by Bioforce, one of our official partners. As part of this day event, a conference was held to present TGH to all Bioforce students. There was also an opportunity to meet directly with students.

Humanitarian Cafe on interculturality

At the beginning of March, TGH invited in two guest speakers specialised in intercultural issues: John ADAMS, Bioforce WASH trainer, with a degree in Environmental Health and Applied Anthropology and Carole BONNET KOULINTE, Educational Projects Coordinator at the University of Lyon 2, with a Master’s degree in Humanitarian Work and Solidarity, trained in Africanist Anthropology.

May – Humanitarian Cafe on Ukraine

In May, TGH extended an invitation to the general public to discuss the war in Ukraine. This evening event was an opportunity to look at Ukraine’s recent history (2014 to 2022) in order to provide attendees with the information, available to date, required to begin to understand the war. These discussions also allowed TGH to share details about the humanitarian response deployed in the wake of the Russian invasion.

September – Normandy for Peace World Forum

On 23 and 24 September 2022, TGH attended the Normandy for Peace World Forum in Caen entitled “Walls, obstacles to peace”. TGH spoke in the debate on “North Korea, What is behind the walls?”. This event provided an opportunity to speak to the general public about the impact of the “walls” built by North Korea and the reality of life within them.
**November – Sup-Agro Montpellier Careers Fair**

On 17 November, one of our Human Resources Officers and our FSL technical referent took part in the careers fair organised by the Montpellier National Institute of Higher Studies in Agronomy. A round table was organised along with individual interviews for interested students.

**Humanitarian Cafe on the environment in solidarity projects**

On 23 November, as part of the Festival of Solidarities (Festisol), a Humanitarian Cafe entitled “Environmental considerations in International Solidarity Organisations’ projects and operations”. This evening event provided TGH with the opportunity to explain to participants how environmental issues are becoming a vital component for humanitarian and development actors when implementing their actions.

**Festival of Solidarities**

As part of the Festival of Solidarities 2022, TGH participated in the conference “Young people at the heart of international solidarity” on 26 November, alongside SciencesPo Lyon, Oxfam France and Secours Populaire Français. Festisol 2022 spanned a two-week period over the course of which a range of events were organised by local and international solidarity actors to promote their actions. The conference was held in partnership with TECHO, the Métropole de Lyon (greater Lyon council) and the Ville de Lyon (Lyon city council).

**Décember – Intervention Grenoble Alps University**

TGH’s Director of Development and Quality took part in a working session as part of a module on “Humanitarian Action and Health Inequalities” at the Grenoble Alps University. This course is for student doctors, pharmacists and midwives and enables them to learn about the principles of humanitarian work, the crisis contexts and the cross-cutting themes linked to this area of activity. The Director shared his humanitarian experience and answered students’ questions about humanitarian work in general, and about Ukraine in particular.

**Intervention Sciences Po Grenoble**

TGH’s Director of Development and Quality participated in a presentation plus question-and-answer session with students looking at our humanitarian work in North Korea. During this session, students presented their analyses and simulations of a humanitarian response to this crisis. They also engaged in more general discussion about humanitarian work and Triangle Génération Humanitaire.
OUR TEAM
IN 2022

Myanmar: Jasper, Madhuvantthe, Sunil, Marc, Ei Ei Maw, Lian Kho Shein, Thet Htar Syee Sar, Kay Thwe Myo, Su Su Hlaing


North Korea: Kyong Jun, Sok Ju, Hong Ryon


Iraq: Bashar, Rony, Khudur,
The association’s Board of Directors

The members of the Board of Directors are elected at the Annual General Meeting for a renewable 3-year term. The members of the Board carry out their role on a volunteer basis. The Board meets at least once a quarter. The Executive Committee meets every month with the TGH management team.

Véronique Valty, President
Communications Consultant

Bertrand Quinet, Vice-president
Head of the Bioforce Europe Training Centre

David Gaudry, Treasurer
Internal auditor for the Auvergne Rhône Alpes Regional Council

Gaël Conan, Deputy Treasurer
Deputy Director IREPS Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes

Didier Dematons, Secretary
Documentary film-maker

Anouk Mével, Deputy secretary
Support officer, CADA

Catherine Bethenod
Therapist

Christophe Cloarec
Computer scientist

Patrice Houel
Former company director

Jean-luc Jouhaneau
Development Officer

Philippe Merchez
Teacher and photographer

Lucie Merian
Project manager at Voix Publique

Monique Montel
Former manager in the medico-social sector

Bernard Mourenas
IT specialist

Rémi Orsier
Director, DOCIP (Geneva)

Chantal Palluis
Business manager, Foncimo company

Anne Prugnaud
Country Director, Solidarités International

Two mixed commissions, composed of members of the Board and staff members, meet on a regular basis to prepare proposals which are then debated and/or voted on by the Board. The Programming and Communications technical commissions have no decision-making role. Along with the members of the Executive Committee (President, Treasurer, Secretary) they are responsible for internal control and risk prevention.
**ORIGIN AND ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES**

**BUDGET 2022: € 27,605 K**

- **AFD:** 25%
- **OCHA:** 16%
- **UNHCR:** 14%
- **ECHO:** 13%
- **CDCS:** 15%
- **Miscellaneous public donors:** 5%
- **BHA / USAID:** 4%
- **UNICEF:** 5%
- **Miscellaneous: 1%**
- **Private and non-profit donors:** 2%
- **Operating costs:** 7.5%
- **Contributions in kind:** €57,759

**ORIGIN OF RESOURCES**

**ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES**

- **UKRAINE:** 21%
- **IRAQ:** 14%
- **SYRIA:** 9%
- **ALGERIA:** 10%
- **SUDAN:** 13%
- **CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC:** 21%
- **NORTH KOREA:** 0.5%
- **NEPAL:** 1%
- **MYANMAR:** 1.5%
- **YEMEN:** 2%

**Contributions in kind total €57,759** (not included in the above budget). They include equipment donations from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Ukraine, and from the International Medical Corps in Iraq.

Our annual accounts are certified by the auditing firm In Extenso, which is registered with the Lyon Company of Statutory Auditors.

AFD: Agence Française de Développement (French Development Agency)  OCHA: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN)  CDCS: Centre de crise et de soutien du ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères (Crisis and Support Centre for the French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs)  UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UN)  ECHO: European Commission’s Directorate-General for Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations  Miscellaneous public donors: International Organization for Migration (IOM), Aide Alimentaire Programmmée de la France (French Food Aid) (AAP), World Food Programme (WFP), the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS), the French Embassy in Algeria, Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Regional Council, City of Paris, the UK Government Department for International Development (DFID) Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Programme (HARP), European Commission’s Directorate-General for International Partnerships (EuropeAid)  UNICEF – BHA/USAID – Private and non-profit donors: Miscellaneous funding from the Agence Sahraouis de Protection (Sahrawi Protection Agency) (ASP), Secours Catholique-Caritas, Fondation de France, Union of European Football Associations (UEFA), Zozik Group, Fondation RAJA  Miscellaneous: Financial and exceptional income, donations and contributions
## Balance Sheet Assets €

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<td>7 942</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>693 616</td>
<td>653 775</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Current Assets</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Inventory and work in progress</td>
<td>7 797</td>
<td>7 797</td>
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<tr>
<td>Payments on account</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>26 955 879</td>
<td>31 957</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marketable securities</td>
<td>50 051</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash &amp; cash equivalents</td>
<td>9 130 539</td>
<td>9 130 539</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>86 526</td>
<td>86 526</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>36 230 792</td>
<td>31 957</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Overall Total</strong></td>
<td>36 924 408</td>
<td>685 733</td>
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## Balance Sheet Liabilities €

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<tr>
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<th>12/31/2022</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Net</td>
<td>Net</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Equity</strong></td>
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<td>Carry-forward</td>
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<td>Surplus or deficit for the financial year</td>
<td>192 945</td>
<td>8 945</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Net position</strong></td>
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<td>Investment subsidies</td>
<td>481</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1 250 602</td>
<td>1 091 731</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Provisions</strong></td>
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<td>Provisions for liabilities</td>
<td>87 756</td>
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<td>Provisions for charges</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>122 049</td>
<td>105 809</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Debt</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Loans and debts from credit institutions</td>
<td>447 648</td>
<td>72 152</td>
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<td>Trade accounts payable</td>
<td>94 080</td>
<td>267 764</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tax and social security debts</td>
<td>258 428</td>
<td>340 598</td>
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<td>Other debt</td>
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<td>33 186 838</td>
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<td><strong>Overall Total</strong></td>
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<td>29 812 547</td>
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## INCOME STATEMENT €

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<th>12/31/2022</th>
<th>12/31/2021</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Total</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATING REVENUE</strong></td>
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<td>Contributions</td>
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<td>540</td>
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<td>Revenue from third-party funders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public assistance and operating grants</td>
<td>11 386 753</td>
<td>7 450 567</td>
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<td>Gift by hand</td>
<td>11 075</td>
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<td>11 807 572</td>
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<td>Write-backs on amortisation, depreciation, provisions and transfer of expenses</td>
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<td>Other revenue</td>
<td>1 355</td>
<td>1 512</td>
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<td>27 432 595</td>
<td>19 268 819</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goods purchases</td>
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<td>Other external purchases and expenditure</td>
<td>23 733 950</td>
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<td>Taxes and similar levies</td>
<td>85 085</td>
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<td>Wages and salaries</td>
<td>2 624 816</td>
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<td>Social security expenses</td>
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<td>Amortisation and depreciation</td>
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<td>From other marketable securities and fixed asset receivables</td>
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<td>Realised exchange gains</td>
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<td><strong>PROFIT (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAX</strong></td>
<td>239 149</td>
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<td>From operations</td>
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<tr>
<td>From operations</td>
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<td>922</td>
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<td>922</td>
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<td><strong>EXTRAORDINARY PROFIT OR LOSS (V-VI)</strong></td>
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<td>19 681</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SURPLUS OR DEFICIT</strong></td>
<td>192 945</td>
<td>8 945</td>
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<td><strong>VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>In-kind donations</td>
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<td>104 337</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provision of goods free of charge</td>
<td>57 759</td>
<td>104 337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>57 759</td>
<td>104 337</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OUR MAIN FINANCIAL PARTNERS

Merci à tous·tes nos donateur·rice·s adhérent·e·s et bénévoles

International solidarity organisation

1 rue Montriblou 69009 Lyon • T: +33 [0]4 72 20 50 10
info@trianglegh.org • www.trianglegh.org

An association under law 1901, established in 1994, registered in the Prefecture of Rhône, no. W691052256