



annual activity report

Triangle Génération Humanaire

year 2008

summary

preamble	5
programmes completed or in progress	6
sahara	7
burkina-faso	15
north korea	18
indonesia	23
laos	28
myanmar [burma]	31
central african republic	36
sudan	43
east timor	49
vietnam	57
yemen	63
the life of the NGO	66
2008 annual budget	72

**Triangle Génération Humanitaire
is an International Solidarity Organisation founded in 1994.**

**It carried out more than 200 programmes in approximately 20 countries,
bringing direct and indirect support to several hundreds
of thousands of people. Its actions, integrating emergency
and development, are characterized by a comprehensive approach
of Humanitarian Assistance.**

The association designs and implements programmes
in collaboration with national partners and strives to identify
and mobilize local skills and resources.

This approach aims at responding as closely as possible to the needs
expressed by the beneficiary populations by elaborating comprehensive
and sustainable solutions leading towards the autonomy
of the people benefiting from these programmes.

Based on common values, the association stands for «human size»,
professionalism and pragmatism. It wishes to preserve and value
the concept of Association with the meaning of “people acting together
towards the same goal, which is not one of profit sharing”.
The association is run by an elected board. As a Non Governmental
Organization, it acts freely and independently.

In this comprehensive approach, the three core areas
of expertise of the NGO are:

- **Water, Hygiene and Sanitation,**
- **Rural Development and Food Security,**
- **Socio-educational and psychosocial activities.**

A professional and strongly interactive approach
characterizes all our actions.

In order to carry out its programmes successfully,
the association works together with many partners and institutional sponsors,
among which ; the Cooperation Agency EuropeAid and the European
Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO), The United Nations
High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Humanitarian Action
Delegation (HAD) and the Emergency Unit (EU) of the French Ministry
of Foreign Affairs, The French Agency for Development (FAD), the US Agency
for International Development (USAID), the Fondation de France,
the Rhône-Alpes Region...

preamble

The year 2008 commemorates our 10 year old involvement in three countries: Yemen, North Korea and Vietnam, as an evidence of our NGO's long term commitment.

During that decade we worked in Yemen in the fields of agricultural development, an improved water control, bringing close support to the Ethiopian and Somali refugees. Following two years of studies and discussions with North Korean authorities, a first project was born in North Korea in 2000, bringing support to the agricultural sector. Numerous projects followed, such as the installation of water piping, reforestation and environmental protection programmes, and especially starting in 2002, the rehabilitation of polders¹ in the Province of South Pyongyang. We are currently working on a project covering over 3 207 ha of farming land. Finally, in Vietnam we created (in partnership with the "Département du Travail des Invalides et des Affaires Sociales") a catering school for the underprivileged youth. That school trained nearly 500 teenagers most of whom graduated and currently work in Ho Chi Minh city restaurants and hotels.

In May 2008, cyclone Nargis coming from the Bay of Bengal swept through the Southern tip of Burma causing a humanitarian disaster in the Rangoon area. Triangle, which had been in the country for several months, working on the elaboration of food security programmes, was able to respond to that emergency situation notably thanks to the Humanitarian Aid Committee (French Ministry of Foreign Affairs), to the French Embassy in Yangon, and to the "Fondation de France".

1 - A polder is an artificial expanse of land which is below sea level. Polders are created by draining causing the drying of swamps, estuaries, lakes or coastal areas.

programmes
completed
or in **progress**

algeria [sahara]



Western Sahara, formerly a Spanish territory, has been ruled by Morocco since 1976. Ever since, the occupying forces have met the opposition of the Polisario Front². The right for the Saharawi people to access self-determination through referendum under the aegis of the United Nations has been an issue at stake for many years. Until today, such a referendum has not been held yet. In New York, in January 2008, Morocco and the Polisario Front entered into direct negotiations under the aegis of the UN.

In 2000, Triangle G H carried out two successive exploratory missions in Saharawi refugee camps located close to the city of Tindouf (Algeria) sheltering approximately 160 000 people.

Triangle launched its programmes towards Saharawi refugees in 2001 with a support programme for disabled people, especially for children. Over the years three Special Education Centres have been built and equipped, the managing team has been trained and other projects have been set up (basic healthcare products distribution, organization of income generating activities...).

2 - An armed movement founded in May 1973 and fighting for the creation of an independent Saharawi state.

Purchase and distribution of hygiene kits for Saharawi women sheltering in Aoussert, El Ajoun, Dakhla, Smara and “27 fevrier” refugee camps South of Tindouf - ALGERIA

- **Funding: ECHO**
(European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office)
- **Global Budget: 906 K€**
- **Duration: 12 months (September 2007 to August 2008)**

This programme is an extension of the former one. The aim is to help improving young Saharawi women hygiene through the distribution of 190 000 hygiene kits containing soap bars, shampoo and sanitary towels.

The total number of direct beneficiaries is 38 000 women and their families, as well as 1393 disabled persons registered during the previous distribution programme.



As a consequence of particularly rough living conditions in Saharawi refugee camps, the hygiene issue has been identified as a priority.

From 2000 to 2002, thanks to the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO), NGOs merged in a consortium³ and purchased and distributed hygiene kits to the Saharawi refugee population.

In 2004, the AWAD (Algerian Women Association for Development) suggested to set up a hygiene kits conditioning workshop. This project later evolved towards the purchase and conditioning of hygiene kits for women. These kits contained a pack of 10 sanitary towels and a soap bar. The project was meant to end on May 20th 2005.

The population suffered from the almost complete stop of all the distribution programmes carried out by the consortium of NGOs and by the AWAD. The refugees had to buy these products, which represented a significant financial burden.

Many refugees, who were not able to meet the extra costs related to the purchase of sanitary towels and other body hygiene products, came back to old practices, such as using pieces of fabric washed after use

Healthcare specialists quickly realised that this method had a serious sanitary impact, e.g. the appearance of infectious diseases, noticing especially an increase of female genital and dermatological diseases.

Between November 2005 and July 2006, thanks to ECHO funding, Triangle G H was able to carry out two distributions of 33 000 kits per campaign. Each kit contained 2 packs of 10



3 - Oxfam-Solidarity took the initiative in the 1990's to create a consortium of European NGOs bringing humanitarian aid to Saharawi refugees.

sanitary towels, 2 bars of "Marseilles soap" (300 gram per piece) and 1 bottle of shampoo (250 ml).

Between September 2006 and September 2007, thanks to ECHO funding again, Triangle G H was able to carry out 5 distributions of 38 000 kits per campaign as well as to complete a KAP (Knowledge, Attitude and Practices) study.

The results and recommendation of this study clearly showed the necessity to initiate a third phase in this hygiene kits distribution project.

Extracts from the recommendations on kits distribution: "Need to increase the content and to adapt it to the level of family needs. The soap bar adapted to the bodily use of one person is used by the whole family for multiple purposes. In the same way, a bottle of shampoo can be entirely emptied in less than two days. Furthermore, the use of several sanitary towels at a time to compensate for thickness or to use as panty liner is still frequent."

The current project followed the evaluation of the two distribution programmes carried out by Triangle G H and the results and recommendations of the KAP study (completed between January and March 2007). All along this evaluation process, the population, Saharawi women representatives as well as the authorities have regularly been consulted for their opinion.

In order to stick as much as possible to the study results, Triangle G H proposed to renew this project by keeping the products, but by increasing quantities as follows:

- 4 bars of "Marseilles soap" (300 gr per piece),
- 2 packs of 10 sanitary towels ,
- 1 bottle of shampoo (500 ml).

Distribution frequency has not been changed in comparison with the previous programme, that is to say 5 distributions in total (once every two months). Triangle G H also renewed the distribution of toilet bags to 1 393 disabled persons.

Thanks to ECHO funding, Triangle G H was able to continue this project uninterruptedly and to keep providing basic healthcare products to 38 000 Saharawi women on a regular basis.

Assistance to Saharawi refugees

- **Funding: UNHCR** (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)
- **Global Budget: 671 K€ + 218 K€**
- **Duration: 12 months (from January 1st 2008 to December 31st 2008)**



This project is the extension of a partnership started with the UNHCR in 2001. The totality of the activities carried out in 2007 has been renewed in 2008, with an intensification of the medical activities (supply of consumable products and radiology equipment).

● Assistance to disabled people

This programme was enhanced in 2002 thanks to the building and equipment of a second home for disabled children and young adults in the camp of Dakhla in partnership with the UNFS (National Union of Saharawi Women). Furthermore, in order to take better care of young disabled persons, Triangle extended the training of Saharawi staff (group leaders and youth workers) to the other camps.

A micro-credit pilot experience was implemented as well in the camp of Dakhla. In 2003 a third special education centre was built in El Ayoune. Furthermore, the micro-credit project (creation of stalls selling everyday products generating income which is used to help disabled people and their families) was extended to three other camps: Ausserd, El Ayoune and Smara.

In 2004 and 2005, work in the mechanical repair workshop continued, and so did our support to care structures for disabled people (maintenance of the centres, equipment supply, capacity building of the local staff...).

● Bleach production unit

A small bleach production unit was created in 2003 in order to supply institutions. Bleach production and distribution to hospitals, schools, etc... have been ongoing since 2005.

● **Repair and maintenance of the ambulances and trucks used for water and food distribution.**

This programme, run in partnership with the Ministry of Transport, set up a mechanical repair workshop for the ambulance and truck fleet, the latter being used for water and food distribution.

● **Management and maintenance of the UNHCR's operational base in Rabouni and Dakhla.**

● **Supply of consumable articles, radiology equipment, stomatology items, medication, laboratory products and financial compensation for the medical staff (31 healthcare practitioners).**

Improve the living conditions and restore basic livelihood of disabled people

- **Funding: ECHO**
(European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office)
- **Global budget: 350 K€**
- **Duration: 11 months (from February 2008 to December 2008)**

As an extension of our previous projects supporting the vulnerable elderly and disabled people living in the Saharawi camps, this project aimed at improving the beneficiaries' nutritional situation and helping them develop income-generating activities.

This project included the following activities:

- distribution of two goats per beneficiary (940) in order to improve the person's nutrition through milk production/consumption,
- organization of training courses on breeding practices,
- distribution of mosquito nets to 1 393 disabled persons in order to improve their health environment.

Disabled persons rank among the most vulnerable people living in Saharawi refugee camps. Three decades of extremely precarious living conditions, medical care deficiency as well as

the lack of understanding of the handicap generated a precarious and distressful situation reaching all the handicapped people.

In order to continue improving the living condition of handicapped people, Triangle G H launched a pilot project in 2008 aiming at enhancing the food security of this category of the Saharawi population.

● **Specific objective:** Improve the living conditions and restore basic livelihood of vulnerable elderly and handicapped people registered among Saharawi refugees in the camps of Aoussert, El Ayoun, Dakhla, Smara and “27 fevrier” through the distribution of goats to the families.



In previous projects, the help brought by Triangle G H to disabled persons principally aimed at improving their hygiene and living conditions through material aid such as the building of home centres for the disabled, the creation of income generating projects (shop, bakery...), the distribution of adapted equipment to alleviate the handicap, the increase of accommodation and care capacity by Saharawi Social Assistance, the distribution of hygiene kits ...

While implementing these programmes, Triangle G H carried out a substantial field survey in partnership with Saharawi authorities. These encounters with disabled people lead towards a better understanding of their situation and needs. It clearly showed that most of these people had difficulties to eat solid food, thus suffering from animal protein deficiency.

In order to respond to the identified needs, Triangle G H suggested the creation of a goat distribution project towards handicapped people. In fact, owning an animal guarantees food diversification to families through daily supply of goat cheese (during the lactation period). From a social point of view, this breeding activity generates a better integration of the handicapped person in their family and in their neighbourhood. And finally, in order to ensure the project's sustainability, a family training and an awareness increasing programme are planned to encourage them to keep part of their livestock from one year to the other to enable its renewal.

Thus, thanks to ECHO (European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office) funding and to the partnership with Saharawi authorities, Triangle G H has distributed 1 880 goats to the 940 beneficiaries registered in the camps of Smara, Aoussert, El Ayoun, Dakhla and “27 fevrier”.

1 393 mosquito nets have been distributed as well to the totality of the handicapped persons registered during Triangle G H's various implemented projects, in order to improve substantially their hygiene and living conditions.

The project's first phase was to identify 940 beneficiaries among the people registered by Triangle G H during previous programmes. Focusing on fairness and transparency, Triangle G H empowered the families to select by themselves the persons most in need. This auto-

selection process was implemented by the inhabitants of the 27 dairas (administrative division of the refugee camps), with the support of the authorities and the precious help of the social workers network.

The distributed goats are of “sika” pedigree and are coming from the Laghouat area in central Algeria. These goats are famous for their reproductive capacity and are known to be good milkers. In order to ensure their good sanitary health, numerous veterinarian controls are made at their arrival in the camps.



Before the distribution, families have been trained with the help of the Saharawi veterinarian department. Meetings were held to provide information on caprine breeding and to give advice on the way these goats adapt to desert areas. These meetings also aimed at increasing families' awareness to the importance of keeping a long term vision of this project by ensuring the flock's renewal over the years.

The distribution of goats has taken place on an individual basis from August until November 2008.

A few weeks after the distributions, veterinarian visits took place in all the beneficiary families in order to control the goats' health condition. These visits showed that most animals were able to adapt to their new living area.



burkina faso



In the framework of our partnership with the Rhône-Alpes Region, Triangle G H studied and supervised projects presented by local NGOs and communities in the “Hauts Bassins” Region in Burkina-Faso.

Support project to the Institute for Young Deaf People of Faso [Bobo-Dioulasso]

- Funding: Rhône-Alpes Region
- Global budget: 38 K€
- Duration: 24 months (from February 2006 to January 2008)

This project supporting the IYDP (Institute for Young Deaf People of Faso) in Bobo-Dioulasso managed to develop and equip a chicken farming unit with a solar pump system. This unit had two objectives:

- Offer vocational training to young people in the institute to help them integrate socio-professionally and become self-reliant,
- Generate income in order to cover part of the institute's operating costs.

Renovation project of the water supplying system of the Sports Training Centre in Matourkou

- Funding: Rhône-Alpes Region
- Global budget: 52 K€
- Duration: 9 months (from May 2007 to January 2008)

In an effort to provide better and safer student facilities, the Director and his team requested the help from the Rhône-Alpes Region to rebuild the water supply system from the collecting point up to the water tower. This network belonging to the Centre did no longer provide the quantity and the water pressure requested. Triangle G H implemented and monitored the work.

Well-drilling project in Kotédougou village

- Funding: Rhône-Alpes Region
- Global budget: 15 K€
- Duration: 12 months (from January 2008 to December 2008)

This project aimed at building a hand-operated well in Kotédougou village located in the Houet Province. Two districts of the village benefited from this well: Diabaté (approximately 500 people) and Komasou (approximately 600 people) and completed the water network of this rural village (6 wells in operation).

The construction of the well has been backed up by a training session given by the ADAE (a Burkinabé NGO specialized in the social management of drinkable water networks) on the creation of a Water Management Committee.

Urban Sanitisation improvement in Houndé town

- **Funding : Rhône-Alpes Region**
- **Global budget: 18 K€**
- **Duration: 12 months (from January 2008 to December 2008)**

This project aims at implementing a garbage collection system in Houndé town in partnership with the town hall and two non-profit organizations. The following actions were carried out:

- Setting up waste collection spots,
- Supporting local organizations in charge of waste collection and family contributions refunding,
- Running hygiene-awareness campaigns for the community.

Renovation project of the Sports Training Centre in Matourkou

- **Funding: Rhône-Alpes Region**
- **Global budget: 96 K€**
- **Duration: 12 months (from January 2008 to December 2008)**

In an effort to provide better and safer student facilities, the Director and his team requested the help from the Rhône-Alpes Region in order to build two new dormitories, classrooms and two toilet units.

This project also included equipment supply for the classrooms, the dormitories and the sport centre. Triangle G H implemented and monitored the work.

north korea



With a terrain that is 70% mountainous and a temperate climate with a short agricultural season, North Korea long relied on its neighbouring countries (especially the USSR) for the supply of raw materials (oil, gas, petroleum coke...), manufactured goods and foodstuffs. The collapse of the Eastern block in 1991 resulted in a dramatic decrease of the country's economic production and energy resources. The 1994 and 1995 floods, followed by the 1997 draught forced the North Korean government to ask for international assistance.

It was in response to that appeal for international aid by the DPRK (Democratic People Republic of Korea) that Triangle G H carried out a first survey in August 2008, which led to the opening of the mission in December 2000 aiming at supporting the farming sector.

Since then, Triangle G H implemented no less than 16 varied projects in the fields of Food Security (with the rehabilitation of 4000 hectares of polders⁴), Water and Sanitation (with the rehabilitation of drinking water supply systems and toilet units), insulation of schools and medical facilities, support to institutions taking care of isolated elderly people, capacity building of local actors, distribution of emergency first necessity kits after the rail catastrophe in Ryongchon in 2004.

4 - An area of low-lying land taken over from the sea.

Increase of the food production potential in South Pyongan Province, rehabilitation of the Kumsong polder and reinforcement of the Polders Firm capacities

- **Main funding: Europe Aid**
(European Commission foreign cooperation programmes)
- **Co-funding: SIDA**
(Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency)
- **Global budget: 2 111 K€**
- **Duration: 31 months (from December 2006 to June 2009)**

Only 16% of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) territory is composed of arable land. Consequently, in the 1970's, the government initiated a significant polder building programme, mostly located on the West coast for geographical and pedological reasons, in order to gain farming land over the sea.

Between 1995 and 2000, strong storms and floods caused substantial damage to most of the polders already weakened by the lack of maintenance due to insufficient technical and financial means. South Pyongan Province, also called the "crop loft" of DPRK by the FAO



(United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation), lost many cultivated lands after these climatic disturbances. At the same time, the country had to face growing economic difficulties. Triangle G H decided to intervene in this troubled context after the government's appeal for international aid.

The current programme helps developing food production potential in South Pyongan through the rehabilitation of the Kumsong polder and the reinforcement of the Polders Firm capacities.



The Kumsong polder was achieved in 1994 and covers 3 207 hectares of crop land. This polder is made of three dikes (7 meters high and 9 meters wide) and is more than 15 kilometres long. It is the largest and most recent polder in the DPRK.

The project's target groups are the inhabitants of the Jung Ak and Kumsong cooperative farms, the Polders Company and the Research Department. 6 970 people will

directly benefit from the project: 3 620 inhabitants of the Jung Ak cooperative farm, 1 650 inhabitants of the Kumsong cooperative farm, 1 500 employees from the Polders Firm as well as 200 employees from the Research Department. This project will also indirectly benefit the totality of Onchon district inhabitants, which represents approximately 143 880 people.

The current project will enable:

- The rehabilitation of the Kumsong polder,
- The increase of the polder's agricultural potential (by drying out the flooded land),
- The development of the operational capacities of our partners (the Polders Construction Company and the Sariwon Research Department), thanks to the supply of spare parts, consumables and equipment and to training courses.

Working with the same partners throughout the project, reinforces their technical and managerial skills.

In a broader context, the current project and the cooperation with local partners highly help enhancing North Korean civil engineering capacities. It also triggers a general reflection on the impact of polder rehabilitation in terms of food security.

■ **Funding: MAE**

(French Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Interdepartmental Food Aid Committee)

■ **Global budget: 300 K€**

■ **Duration: 7 months (from December 2008 to June 2009)**

To date, the building phase is nearly completed (rehabilitation of the external dike, building of the internal dikes) in terms of material and technical support from Triangle G H.

Since October 2008, Triangle G H has been working in partnership with two cooperative farms cultivating Kumsong polder soil, helping them deciding which crop to grow in 2009, starting the building of grain silos, as well as supplying small farming equipment.



Taking into account current food security difficulties, Triangle G H focused on supporting the Ministry of Agriculture's land use programme so that the lands could be farmed as early as June 2009. Triangle G H supplies basic foodstuffs to the workers on the field, which the Ministry is unable to do. This "Food for work" programme optimises the impact of this food security programme and increases substantially the agricultural production in the area. On the short-term it

provides survival foodstuff to the 1 500 workers on the field helping them going through this particularly difficult transition period until the next rice harvesting season in Autumn 2009.

Support to the Elderly people Protection Federation

- **Main funding: SIDA**
(Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency)
- **Global budget: 130 K€**
- **Duration: 24 months (from January 2007 to December 2008)**

This project is the continuation of a programme started in 2004 which substantially improved the elderly people's living conditions in six old people's homes located in different provinces of the country. Besides direct action on the old people's homes (including water and heating systems rehabilitation work, food security improvement via the development of farming and breeding activities and progress in medical management), the first two phases of this programme also focused on reinforcing the human capacities of our local partners, the North Korean Elderly people Protection Federation.

The current project includes the follow up of the actions carried out in the six old people's homes targeted in the previous projects and offers maintenance of the equipment supplied.

Furthermore, the project provides various training courses for the staff working in those institutions, as well as a support to the Federation's activities such as the publication of specialized reviews on how to care for elderly people.

Improvement of the drinkable water network in the city of Munchon

- **Funding: German Embassy in North Korea**
- **Global budget: 8 K€**
- **Duration: 15 months (from October 2008 to December 2009)**

Related to the water and sanitation programmes implemented by Triangle G H in this city of 50 000 inhabitants, a new assessment was carried out in October 2008 in order to complete the technical documentation linked to the improvement and extension of the water network (several areas in Munchon are still not connected to the network).

The German Embassy's support helps maintaining and improving the water supply system. Triangle G H is currently seeking for further funding in order to finalize the project.

indonesia



Among the eleven countries impacted by the earthquake and the tsunami which struck on December 26th 2004, Indonesia was the most severely affected. The Province of Aceh, located close to the epicentre of the earthquake, suffered the most.

Since February 2005, the Triangle G H team carried out several programmes bringing assistance to the victims of the disaster. The activities essentially focused on two main fields: to boost economic activities in the area, especially fishery, and to support community centres through training and micro-finance.

Integrated project enhancing social and economic reinforcement in three Pulau Breueh villages,

Pulau Aceh district,
Aceh Besar province - Sumatra

- **Funding:** ARC (American Red Cross)
- **Global budget:** 1 436 K€
- **Duration:** 20 months (August 2007 to March 2009)

894 inhabitants of three villages benefit from this programme.

The global objective aims at strengthening the social and economic situation of Meulingge bay in order to help the beneficiaries regain their autonomy by rehabilitating all the economic activities impacted by the tsunami.

● **Project specific objectives:**

- To help the communities become self-sufficient again in terms of food security and to allow economic benefits to be re-injected in the local economy,
- To give the communities access to foreign markets by facilitating the trading exchanges between the targeted villages and Banda Aceh,
- To strengthen the position of women within the communities by restoring their position in the local economic structure.



● **Activities of the integrated programme:**

- Cleaning, protection and rehabilitation of the rice fields,
- Restarting of the rice production through seeds, tools and fertilizers supply,
- Rehabilitation of the water supply system destroyed by the tsunami,
- Extension and finalization of the water supply system,
- Distribution of animals dedicated to breeding (including veterinarian follow up),
- Building of enclosures for the animals,
- Building of water distribution points for the animals,
- Building of adapted fishing boats supply of fishing and safety equipment,
- Building of fishery infrastructures adapted to community needs and supply of equipment to preserve the foodstuffs for sale,
- Building of boats dedicated to passengers and goods transportation,
- Building of coastal infrastructures.



This range of activities addressed all the economic sectors existing in this village before the tsunami striking. In order to ensure success and sustainability of the project, the field of proposed activities remained within the scope of the beneficiaries who just needed to be restored in their capacity to implement them.

Triangle G H activities are always carried out in a community based approach.

Support to the Indonesian NGO “Yayasan Pijar Harapan Lhoong” and development of the Lhoong Sub-District Community Research Centre

Aceh Province – Sumatra

- **Funding: Fondation de France**
- **Global budget: 80 K€**
- **Duration : 12 months (from March 2008 to April 2009)**

The tsunami devastated 24 out of the 28 villages of Lhoong sub-district. 29 years of ongoing conflicts between the defenders of independence and the Indonesian government had already severely weakened this province, especially rural areas such as Lhoong (peace agreements were signed in 2005).

In response to the tsunami disaster and thanks to the support of the Fondation de France and the French Embassy in Jakarta, Triangle G H implemented two psycho-social programmes in the Lhoong sub-district (south of the Aceh Besar Region on the west coast of Sumatra island), from February 2005 to July 2007.

The main objectives of these two programmes were to help people rebuild themselves by recreating a social link eroded by thirty years of conflict and suddenly shattered by the tsunami.

These two psycho-social programmes focused on knowledge transmission to local communities, followed by the transfer of programme management to local level with the creation of the BQNL (a micro-finance cooperative farm) and a local NGO, YPHL (Yayasan Pijar Harapan Lhoong). These two associations are currently still operating and receive informal guidance from the Triangle team.



Yayasan Pijar Harapan Lhoong continued its activities after Triangle G H's departure in July 2007, thanks to Caritas Germany's funding until December 2007. After a short interruption, Yayasan Pijar Harapan Lhoong was able to carry on its activities thanks to the renewed funding from the Fondation de France, Triangle G H and Caritas Germany.

This support helps rising educational level and developing local solidarity networks enabling Yayasan to implement sustainable projects moving closer to the standards of the Ministry of Education and other concerned Ministries. By becoming a Community Training Centre, Yayasan may benefit from Ministries' funding.

8 605 people living in the Lhoong area benefit from this programme.

● **General objective:**

Contribute to the development of the socio-educational level of the inhabitants of Lhoong sub-district.

● **Specific objectives:**

- Support the development and the transmission of local skills,
- Support the children's social, mental and cultural development,
- Support civil society's sustainable development in the sub-district.

● **Implemented activities:**

- **Training Centre:**
 - Formal education: alphabetization and school support,
 - Non-formal vocational training for adults and teenagers (sewing, embroidery, computer science, etc...).
- **Children centre:**
 - Educational activities for children : computer science, reading/writing, handicraft, photography, radio, newspaper, Indonesian language,
 - Cultural activities: traditional music and dances,
 - Library activities: reading, story telling, theatre, educational cinema ...
- **Community radio:**
 - Support to the community radio organisation.
- Management support to Yayasan PHL
- One or several Indonesian experts follow Yayasan PHL activities as consultant/adviser to help the NGO professionalizing.

laos



Following two exploratory and assessment missions carried out in 2000 and 2004, Triangle G H was able to start operating in the province of Khammouane in 2006 (Laos). This programme was implemented thanks to the partnership between the Rhône-Alpes Region and the province of Khammouane, and with the help of the French Cooperation.

Integrated rural development in the east of the Province of Khammouane

- **Funding: Rhône-Alpes Region, MAE** (French Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Support mission to international NGO activities)
SIGEIF (Syndicat Intercommunal pour le Gaz et l'Électricité en Île-de-France)
Triangle G H
- **Global budget: 817 K€**
- **Duration: 36 months (from May 2006 to April 2009)**

All the inhabitants of the village benefit directly from this programme. The targeted beneficiaries number 2 925 people.

Consequently to their geographical location on the riverbank, the 10 targeted villages (3 villages from the district of Gnommalath and 4 villages of the district of Mahaxay) are repeatedly the victims of strong floods during the rain season. The building of the Nam Theun II dam upstream of the villages will increase this phenomenon by raising the river's water level.

The annual rice production does not cover the population's food needs. With extremely low monthly income, villagers can only provide for basic needs. But living conditions remain difficult. However, this region has a real potential, especially in the fields of agriculture and tourism.



Irrigated ricefields on the left and non irrigated ricefields on the right

The general objective of this project is to access food self-sufficiency and to support the economic development of the seven targeted villages.

More specifically, the aim is:

- To achieve annual rice self-sufficiency,
- To optimize crop and fruit production,
- To support and facilitate rice and crop sales.



Activities are implemented in partnership with the Provincial Bureau of Agriculture and Forests of the districts in the concerned provinces:

- Each village has been equipped with a pump station activated during the dry season,
- An irrigation network is developed on 25 hectares per village (building of canals),
- Several additional activities are implemented in order to increase crop and fruit production. Firstly, all along the project, Triangle G H and the Laotian NGO "Profil"⁵ offer training sessions and meetings to the producers in the field of organic production. Secondly, the producers start diversifying their cultures.

Expected results:

- Rice autonomy in the villages, a priority for the villagers,
- Production increase of crop and trees,
- Diversification of agricultural products to satisfy the villagers' expectations,
- The sale of surplus produce on local markets.

5 - *Promotion of Organic Farming and marketing in Laos.* This organization helps promote and develop biological agriculture in Laos.

myanmar [burma]



Following several assessment missions carried out in 2007, Triangle G H decided to send a representative to Yangon at the end of that same year with the objective to open a mission there.

Major political instability, growing inflation and a lasting economic crisis made Burma one of the world's poorest countries. Widely spread food insecurity strikes at many levels of the population.

Numerous regions suffer from deficient water and sanitation infrastructures and medical facilities are far below the population's needs.

Triangle G H is currently considering the implementation of several projects aiming at improving food security and supporting social aid.

Assistance to people affected by cyclone Nargis in the union of Myanmar

Yangon division, Kungyangon Township

- **Funding:** MAE (French Ministry of Foreign Affairs Humanitarian Action Delegation)
French Embassy
Fondation de France
- **Global budget :** 190 K€
- **Duration:** 8 months (May 2008 to December 2008)

Triangle G H team in Burma carried out a first emergency intervention after cyclone Nargis swept through Burma. Plastic rain collectors were distributed to the impacted population.

This programme was implemented in partnership with the Humanitarian Action Delegation, the French Embassy in Yangon and the Fondation de France.

Programme activities:

- Distribution of equipment for shelter reconstruction meant for the vulnerable population unable to settle in a different place,
- Support to income-generating activities (especially for landless families representing the most vulnerable population of the area).
- Support to market gardening activities through the provision of seeds and fertilizers,
- Support to breeding activities (distribution of pigs and ducks), handicraft and fishing activities (making and distribution of nets).



This project targeted three groups of villages in Kungyangon Township, severely impacted by the cyclone. Triangle G H team is permanently in contact with other agencies operating in the area in order to take over some of the needs assessed on the field and find the means to fulfil them.

Triangle G H also carried out an assessment on the severely impacted fishing industry (equipment and boat fleet destroyed, working force decimated), in order to implement sustainable activities.

burma

Beyond first emergency phase...

Article published in June 2008 newsletter – By Anne Tréhondart, Desk officer Triangle G H

Cyclone Nargis, which swept through the Union of Myanmar (former Burma) on May 3rd 2008, has caused the death of more than 134 000 persons and impacted the lives of 2.4 million people in many aspects. Coming from neighbouring Bangladeshi coasts, the cyclone generated a tidal wave reaching heights of several meters destroying most of Ayeyarwadi, Yangon, Bago and Mon areas before ending in Yangon, the former capital city, where it mainly caused material damage. The human loss is dramatic and rehabilitation needs are enormous. The damages caused are comparable with those associated with the 2004 tsunami: infrastructures totally destroyed, vast flooded areas, great loss of goods and equipment.

The exact assessment of the damage caused by the cyclone would require a precise field survey. It is very difficult for humanitarian aid workers to carry out such a survey by lack of access to the field and logistic constraints. Numerous villages are completely isolated and hardly reachable by boat especially during the rain season.

This natural disaster occurred in a specific political and humanitarian context. The union of Myanmar has over 50 million inhabitants and 135 ethnic groups. Ruled by one of the world's most isolated regime, this country is facing a long term crisis punctuated with armed conflicts, especially in boarder areas (North Rakhine and Karen states etc..). Social and political conflicts are sometimes disclosed to the international community. The humanitarian NGOs operating in the country for many years are repeatedly facing administrative and logistic obstacles in their daily activities.

Cyclone Nargis struck central Burma regions barely targeted by humanitarian aid due to their relative stability. Central Burma is the country's main rice production area supplying Yangon market among others. Facing this unprecedented widespread humanitarian crisis, the government took more than 15 days to finally decide to open up to international aid. However, this opening is not complete. Humanitarian workers' access conditions to the impacted areas are still at stake.

Triangle G H started a programme in Myanmar in December 2007, with the sending of an expatriate head of mission permanently on the field. Triangle undertook administrative procedures to legalize the NGO's presence in Burma in order to acquire legal documents opening access to the field and permitting the implementation of aid

and development activities. At the same time the organization worked at the social and professional integration of young disabled persons in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Assistance and Relocation. After the cyclone, the Department of Social Affairs requested from Triangle G H to propose young children and disabled people protection programmes. From the start, Triangle G H insisted on the necessity to adopt a comprehensive approach of the consequences of the cyclone through the operating of projects empowering people with the recovery of their means of existence and normal living conditions. On May 23rd 2008, our organization was finally granted the permission to bring assistance to the victims of the cyclone in all the impacted areas and in the needy sectors pointed out during the assessment. This grant coincided with the declaration by the State's higher authorities opening up the impacted areas to "humanitarian aid workers of all nationalities". The reach of this statement still needs to be measured, as the first effective operations on the field had to face the usual administrative difficulties and barriers.

Triangle G H started operating on the field via its local staff on May 11th. The organization supplied plastic water collectors to population sheltered in Yangon area.

After receiving the required official grants, our expatriate team carried out two successive assessments on May 25th and 27th in the Kungyangon, Dedaye and Pyapon region. These areas have been targeted due to severe damage caused by the cyclone and to the low level of help received from organizations at that time. Villages' inhabitants recall the cyclone sweeping through: the gusts of wind, how they lost their beloved relatives, how some survived after hanging on to a tree trunk for hours.

In the most severely impacted villages, damage has been serious: livestock, stored food and seeds were swept away, farming lands have been flooded and covered by debris brought along with the wind.

The fishing villages located on the riverbanks were most severely hit. Boats used for fishing or transportation as well as various equipment (nets, preservation means) were lost, destroying many people's means of subsistence.

Three weeks after the cyclone struck, emergency needs (access to shelter, food and basic supply) were far from being covered. Besides, most of the aid is provided by Burmese civil society: local NGOs, solidarity networks, private sector...

Rice, plastic sheets and blankets are supplied by monasteries and by volunteers, who came from Yangon by their own means, distributing these goods at the side of the road where people queue up waiting for assistance. This spontaneous action probably fulfilled the daily needs of thousands of people who lost all they had. But it is still far from being as efficient as a widespread humanitarian intervention necessary in a disaster of that extent.

Furthermore, the access to many people who stayed in their villages required the use of adapted logistic means (boats, helicopters) difficult to materialize.

Frozen by administrative barriers, NGOs and United Nations agencies struggled to provide basic facilities in order to avoid the worsening of still extremely precarious living conditions for the people sheltering in worship places or along the main roads. Moreover, beyond first emergency response to essential and immediate needs, the

lack of anticipation of future problems could rapidly lead to a new emergency.

Ayeyarwadi and Yangon are major rice producing areas, providing for most of the country's needs. Their inhabitants highly rely on farming activities being land owners, share-croppers, daily or seasonal farm workers, breeders hiring cattle for ploughing...

The country's main agricultural production, rain season rice, should start in the coming months with land preparation, followed by sowing at the end of May for a harvest in December. However, the majority of the population lost all the necessary inputs to restore land use: seeds, cattle, tools, equipment...

This context makes it necessary to elaborate a global response adapted to the affected areas in order to prevent their inhabitants from relying on food distribution programmes for 6 months or a year. In times stressing "world food crisis", it seems essential to avoid a new emergency that the international community, already highly solicited, would not necessarily choose to face.

central african republic



Nowadays, Central African Republic is a divided bleeding country. After its independence, repeated struggles for power have torn the country, and recent “shock waves” related to the crisis striking neighbouring countries (Tchad and Sudan), favoured the appearance of two distinct rebel groups: APRD (Popular Army for the Restoration of Democracy)

in the North-West of the country, and UFDR (Union of Democratic Forces for Unity) in the North-East. In addition to northern rebellion, the country has to cope with widespread crime, as well as incursions of elements linked to the Chad rebellion and their alleged Arab allies from Sudan. Furthermore, the Central African Armed Forces often consider any man old enough to fight as a rebel, thus committing unpunished exactions. The humanitarian situation has worsened drastically as a consequence to growing insecurity. Central African Republic ranks among the poorest countries in the world.

Poverty settled along with crisis, and the lack of development represents a favourable environment for rebellion. A new wave of displaced people linked to previously mentioned insecurity adds further to CAR's poverty.

In addition to refugee population in Cameroon, Chad or Sudan, the number of internally displaced people is evaluated at 150 000 (between 15 and 20 000 in the North-East region).

Regarding this situation, and taking into account the very low number of Humanitarian Aid workers on the field, Triangle G H decided to carry out an exploratory mission in February 2007 which lead to the elaboration of a first programme in the Region of Birao, North-East of the country.

Emergency relief for refugees coming from Darfur in the North-Eastern town of Sam Ouandja,

Prefecture of Haute-Kotto,
Central African Republic

■ **Funding:**

ERF (Emergency Relief Fund – United Nations)

UNCHR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)

UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)

■ **Global budget: 450 K€ + donations in kind**

■ **Duration: 19 months (from June 2007 to December 2008)**

Following the attacks on Dafak, a city located in South Darfur, some 3 000 people, mainly women and children, sought for shelter in the city of Sam Oundja, fifty kilometres away from the Sudanese border.



An emergency relief programme was carried out in partnership with United Nations agencies.

Programme activities:

- Distribution of non food items, plastic sheets, jerry cans and water purifying sets,
- Distribution of foodstuffs provided by the WFP (World Food Programme) and vitamin-rich biscuits,
- Initial organization of the refugee camp aiming at improving its management.

The end of the rainy season (lasting from May to October) allowed additional goods and equipment supply as well as the transition to the next phase: assistance to the refugees including the following activities:

- Building of a drinking water supply system,
- Building of family toilet units,
- Organization of waste collection and hygiene promoting campaigns,
- Building of schools and hiring of teachers,
- Monthly distribution of 44 tons of foodstuffs.

Concurrently to the assistance provided to Sudanese refugees, Triangle G H developed various activities towards Sam Ouandja inhabitants (schools and wells rehabilitation).

Emergency Relief to the people affected by conflicts in the Vakaga Prefecture

North-East of Central African Republic

- **Funding:** ECHO (European Commission Humanitarian Office)
UN Agencies
MAE (Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Humanitarian Action Delegation)
- **Global Budget:** 650 K€ + donations in kind
- **Duration:** 12 months (from November 2007 to October 2008)

After a first emergency intervention, and following the European Commission Humanitarian Office's decision to support people affected by the crisis in the North of the country, Triangle G H, in partnership with ECHO, started a programme aiming at improving Vakaga's population access to water and sanitation facilities.



This programme included the rehabilitation of 12 existing drilling systems and the supply of their manual pumps. The staff in charge of maintenance has been trained and equipped with the tools and spare parts needed to keep the repaired infrastructures in working order. These facilities provide some 120 000 litres of water daily.

The programme also rehabilitated 20 wells in order to guarantee the population's permanent access to water in terms of quality and quantity.

Part of the programme focused on sanitation, with the building of 400 toilet units in the targeted areas with massive population concentration (increasing sanitary risks).

A large programme of promotion on good hygiene practices and correct use of water has also been carried out in order to complete efficiently the project's technical activities.

ECHO (European Commission Humanitarian Office) helped Triangle G H keep suitable logistic and human resources on the field. ECHO's contribution reached further than the directly funded projects. In fact, the logistic and human resources also enabled Triangle G H to carry out other activities, such as food and seeds distributions.

Support to the rehabilitation of essential services and to the revitalizing of the social network in the Vakaga Prefecture

- **Funding: EuropeAid**
(European Commission External Cooperation Bureau)
- **Co-funding to be found**
- **Global budget: 1 650 K€**
- **Duration: 32 months (from November 2008 to July 2011)**

After first emergency interventions, Triangle G H started working on developing a sustainable improvement in Vakaga inhabitants' living conditions, especially in the education and water supply sectors.

● Project objectives:

- Contribute to provide access to primary education for all the children,
- Contribute to reduce the percentage of the population unable to permanently access drinkable water sources,
- Contribute to the long term development of the services offered by the project.



● **More specifically, the activities include:**

- The building or reconstruction of 25 school facilities,
- The training of teachers, civil servants or “parent-teachers”,
- The setting up and training of pupils’ parents organizations at village level,
- The building of 10 new drinkable water points (wells),
- The training of agents in charge of maintenance, and their guidance through their maintenance and rehabilitation activities on existing water points,
- The setting up and training of water management committees at village level,
- The building of a closer relationship between the administration representatives and the supported villages’ organizations (increased presence of the representatives on the field, network development).

The project combines work to improve people’s environment in terms of available facilities, with efforts at organizational and institutional levels. This last aspect will include UNICEF’s participation in addition to close cooperation with the competent ministries.

central african republic

Birao: Beyond the walls of “emptiness”

Article published in the 2008 newsletter - By Olivier ROUTEAU, base coordinator for Triangle G H in Birao – Central African Republic

Enclosed within a natural jail, the Birao region and its inhabitants are the victims of all the misfortune characterizing forgotten areas kept away from development. Triangle G H entered this area in order to face these chronic issues in terms of access to services and essential goods.

The visitor daring to look out of the window of the frail United Nations plane, operating between Bangui and the far Vakaga Prefecture, is seized by a first emotion. This country is simply totally empty. An emptiness one could only imagine possible in deserts and oceans. The hours count their minutes, and this virginal landscape slowly spins its web, enabling anyone to highlight the area's main problem. A “natural state” understandable without resorting to any philosophic prejudice, and at the origin of extreme isolation, which, combined with the sadly classical reality of human conflicts (in this sensitive crossroads area between Chad and Sudan), keeps the local population in very precarious living conditions. We can not call it a humanitarian emergency, but needs are striking and numerous.

In times men keep pushing further the limits of their control over the environment, there is still an area in the “marginal-Africa” as some call it, where the rules of communication adapt to the level of rainfall. Birao, and Vakaga Prefecture in general, belongs to those.

In fact, located more than 1000 km away from Bangui (in a country which has a road network no more than 400 kilometres long⁶), the Prefecture of this Northern Central African region is connected to the rest of the country only seven months a year. The rest of the time, sad irony turns this city into an island in the heart of Africa. Couldn't pluviometry bear all the blame? Of course, natural seasonal rhythm implies the alternation from dry season to a real rainy season, but we are still far from monsoon ! No, the true reasons for this relative autarkic regime are related to infrastructure. Or rather, to the lack of infrastructure. Very often, starting in July, when the time spent by trucks stuck in the mud increase drastically, economic links tighten up focusing on the only “technologies” able to defeat mud obstacles. Donkeys and bikes thus become the umbilical cord of a region sheltering no less than 50 000 people.

A cord which is far from linking Birao to the centre Central African Republic and its economic heart Bangui. It is on the contrary clearly turned towards Am Dafock, border city and “open door” to Sudan and its El Dorado of all kinds of Chinese curio... This is the Birao paradoxe. Being the close neighbour of South Darfur (facing a far more nightmarish humanitarian reality) does not prevent Vakaga and its Prefecture from owing almost their entire material supply to Sudanese infrastructures. Being on a drip does not prevent the Region from facing some humanitarian issues.

6 - Source : Website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Access to water and education: the focal points of a development strategy

A few NGO's are committed to this forgotten piece of land. They try to compensate for chronic shortage affecting the population. Triangle G H has joined this adventure one year and a half ago.

If the food security issue seems to be no longer at stake (twenty months after the conflicts between the rebels and Central African Armed Forces destroyed crops and seeds), many other sectors need to be focused on. Water and sanitation needs are tremendous (access to drinkable water ranks among the lowest in the country). Educational needs remind us of that odd inequality striking children who may, or may not access the basic right to knowledge.

This is the reason why Triangle G H, adopted a multisectorial approach from the start, acting at different levels: supply an improved sanitary environment, reinforce food autonomy – through the combined distribution of seeds and supply of food to ensure the return to autonomy – improve education conditions. Triangle G H is redefining its priorities in order to stick to real humanitarian needs in the region, always keeping in mind sustainability.

The coming programmes will be based on two principle points: water access and improved access to quality education. These two fields of intervention will give birth to many projects bringing clear water to places it never reached before, or bringing it back to places where springs ran dry decades ago... Triangle's presence on the field will also help to avoid that a sheet hung between two trees becomes the synonym of "school".

Triangle includes all these activities in a long-term logic. Knowing that the difficulties affecting Vakaga population are mainly structural, the NGO commits itself to operate in this area for a period of three years, in order to have a sustainable impact on the area's development. However, in order to further enhance the beneficiaries' autonomy, Triangle G H will empower local actors as much as possible during the implementation of the projects.

This logic, even though it is not a token of virtuous development, nor the certainty that the walls of emptiness will be broken, will at least ensure that the activities carried out by the organization are not "empty" of all meaning...

sudan



In February 2003, a small armed group took over the city of Gulu (North-Darfur), marking the renewal of a cycle of hostilities and bloody repression.

Five years later, the crisis in Darfur is still ongoing, with no sign of a peaceful outcome in the near future: on the contrary, we can witness the splitting-up of concerned parties and the increased complexity of the elements at stake.

Aid agencies have to face deteriorating working conditions, but their presence on the field near the people impacted by the conflict remains crucial.

Triangle G H started operating in West Darfur in June 2004, with a programme of assistance to displaced people (water supply, healthcare, distribution of non-food items and coordination) benefiting Ryad camp located in the surroundings of the city of El Geneina.

Other organizations quickly headed towards West Darfur capital city, and Triangle G H teams realized the tremendous needs of people living in rural areas. Difficult access to the villages is directly related to insecurity in this context of political, economical and ethnical crisis striking the region.

In 2005, distributions of agricultural products started in the villages North of Geneina. They are still organized despite an insecure environment.

In April, that same year, Triangle G H settled in Bindizi (Wadi Saleh), a rural area cut off from massive humanitarian aid operating in Darfur main cities and camps.

An integrated programme, taking into account the context's specificities, was worked out and implemented. It included first necessity non-food items distribution, access to sanitary facilities, as well as food security support activities for highly vulnerable people.

This last aspect raised important issues from the start:

- **Ethnical issues:** the distribution of farming inputs requires access to land and water points in a country where natural resources is at the origin of fierce competition and diverging interests according to the category of population (sedentary, nomadic or displaced people),
- **Security issues:** an additional exposure of women and farmers to potential attacks orchestrated by Janjaweed groups, in an environment where traditional conflict management systems linked to the coexistence of pastors and breeders and to transhumance cycles are no longer efficient.

In 2006, Triangle G H extended its activities to Um Dukhun, located at the crossroads between Darfur, Chad and CAR. This perpetually moving area frequently requires emergency infrastructure. Triangle G H also developed in Um Dukhun similar food security activities as those carried out in Bindizi. Based on experience and expertise acquired during its interventions in rural areas, Triangle G H developed an operational strategy setting up the first steps of the post emergency phase for some targeted populations. However the assistance system implemented over the years is still maintained for all the beneficiaries of the association's activities.

Support to the people affected by the conflict in Darfur

■ Funding: ECHO

(European Commission Humanitarian Office)

MAE (French Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Emergency Unit)

UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)

■ Global budget: 1 100 K€

■ Duration: 12 months (from June 2008 to May 2009)

● Objectives:

- Secure drinkable water supply to the people staying in Ryad and Bindizi camps,
- Maintain and develop access to drinkable water to the people living in Bindizi and Um Dukhun rural areas,
- Maintain a water supply system for people forced to move between project sites,
- Rehabilitate toilet units and build new units when needed,
- Participate in the improvement of the sanitary level up to an acceptable level through waste collection, stagnant water treatment and the building of facilities in strategic areas (markets etc...),
- Promote new adapted sanitary practices through education and awareness-increasing activities,
- Secure first necessity non-food items' distribution,
- Help follow up the population movements in order to avoid excluding anyone from assistance and food aid programmes.

Towards food security reinforcement and reduction of dependence on aid of Western Darfur populations

■ Funding: ECHO

(European Commission Humanitarian Office),

MAE (French Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Interdepartmental Food Aid Committee)

■ Global budget: 1 400 K€

■ Duration: 12 months (from June 2008 to May 2009)

● Objectives :

- Help maintain and develop agricultural production during the dry season (irrigated agriculture) and the rainy season,
- Secure the supply of farming requirements to 32 600 families in Geneina, Bindizi, Mukjar and Um Dukhun areas,



- Provide continuous technical support to the farmers targeted by the project, on the field and through specific training sessions,
- Support and develop local initiatives of small producers (beekeepers, poultry breeder, etc.),
- Support and develop local committees working on conflict management in farming areas (Bindizi) and on natural resources management (Um Dukhun),
- Offer adapted access to veterinarian facilities for 4 500 nomadic and semi-nomadic breeder families and for 4 000 farmers owning cattle,
- Build rain water storage systems ("hafirs") for the animals.

Support to the populations affected by the conflict (Western Darfur)

- **Funding:**
ECHO (European Commission Humanitarian Office)
MAE (French Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)
FAO (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization)
Fondation de France
- **Global budget: 1 800 K€**
- **Duration: 12 months (from June 2007 to May 2008)**

Despite growing operational difficulties related to insecurity, Triangle G H continued implementing the planned humanitarian activities. The NGO's intervention in Darfur has proven to be relevant as new waves of displaced people entered the camps (Um Dukhun), increasing the number of programme beneficiaries.

This programme was the continuation of efforts started in June 2004, but it also saw the development of new activities intended for newcomers entering the camps where Triangle G H was operating.

The organization's activities reached more than 150 000 people. They included interventions in camps for displaced people (Ryad in the cities of Geneina, Bindizi and Um Dukhun), but also in rural areas where humanitarian assistance is scarce and needs are very high.

The programme implemented by Triangle G H combined activities in various sectors:

- Water and sanitation, agricultural development and coordination,
- Maintenance and creation of a water supply network in three camps of displaced people,
- Building and maintenance of family toilet units, waste collection,

- Promotion of healthy sanitary practices,
- Distribution of agricultural tools and seeds,
- Technical support and agricultural training,
- Supply and sharing of agricultural means of production – tractors, irrigation systems, support to local initiatives aiming at reducing conflicts related to cultures, cattle vaccination campaigns,
- Building of wells in rural areas,
- Distribution of non-food items, jerry cans and soap bars.

Towards improved food security, reduction of the effects of the crisis and setting up the conditions for future development in Darfur

- **Funding: EuropeAid**
(European Commission External Cooperation Bureau)
Cofunding to be found
- **Global budget: 965 K€**
- **Duration: 24 months (from November 2008 to October 2010).**

This pilot project implemented in the Wadi Saleh Region (Western Darfur) aims at reinforcing previous programmes activities, especially in the farming sector.

● Project objectives:

- Participate in the increase and diversification of animal and vegetal food production,
- Help maintaining production levels and reducing external supply of farming requirements,
- Encourage and support local initiatives in terms of foodstuff transformation and trade,
- Encourage and support collective, community or private initiatives (cooperative farms for example),
- Keep supporting local conflict management committees,
- Involve local technical ministries in the project activities.

timor leste



After an exploratory mission carried out in 2004, Triangle G H started operating in East Timor in 2005 with a programme providing access to drinkable water and sanitary facilities in areas suffering from malnutrition.

Independent since 2002, and after only four years of peace, the country was struck by violence again in May 2006.

These conflicts forced more than 100 000 people to flee to transit camps located in Dili and its surroundings, as well as around the country's main cities.

Triangle G H has to face a double issue: it needs to bring emergency assistance to the displaced persons, and at the same time to take into account the country's need for development, as it ranks among the least advanced countries according to the United Nations classification.

Supply of water and sanitary facilities in transit centres sheltering displaced persons in the district of Dili

- **Funding: ECHO**

(European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office)

- **Global budget: 221 K€**

- **Duration: 9 months (from June 2007 to February 2008)**

The project aimed at responding to the humanitarian needs of the population affected by the crisis striking in East Timor, through water supply and the building of sanitary facilities for 3 240 displaced persons sheltered in the four transit centres.

After a wave of violence struck Dili in April and May 2006, more than 20 000 people lost their homes. Some 4 000 housings were partly or totally destroyed in the district of Dili, increasing the number of displaced people.

In May 2007, at least 4 000 people slept under shelter tents in camps for displaced people.



Children in Tibar

The extremely precarious living conditions in those camps impacted neighbouring people.

The government of East Timor, supported by international NGOs, built temporary housings for the families who lost their homes. Concurrently, further thought needs to be given in order to find sustainable housing solutions.

Triangle G H is supported by the European Commission Humanitarian Aid office (ECHO) in carrying out a Water and Sanitation programme.

Programmes are operated in partnership with other NGO's, especially with the NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council) and the Government of East Timor, in order to cover all the needs.

● The following activities were carried out:

- Building and/or rehabilitation of water supply systems,
- Building and/or rehabilitation of sanitation facilities (toilet units, showers, washing places),
- Building and/or rehabilitation of liquid waste draining systems,
- Distribution of hygiene kits (jerry cans, soap bars, brushes...),
- Healthcare promotion campaigns implemented by a Timorese partner NGO,
- Appointing and training of staff in charge of the maintenance of water networks and sanitary facilities,
- Distribution of tools and spare parts necessary for the use and maintenance of the infrastructure.



Water fountain

The project aimed at ensuring a suitable water supply (in terms of quality and quantity), as well as the access to sanitary facilities (toilets, showers, washing places) to the displaced persons settled in the transit camps.

Their living conditions in terms of hygiene and its related practices have been improved.

Emergency aid to people impacted by the crisis (water and sanitary facilities)

- **Funding:** MAE (French Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Humanitarian Action Delegation)
Triangle G H
- **Global budget:** 225 K€
- **Duration:** 10 months (from July 2007 to April 2008)

This programme aimed at improving the living conditions of 3 640 displaced persons in the district of Dili: water supply and building of sanitary facilities in three transit centres, maintenance of the built infrastructure and strengthening the capacity building in the communities.

This project was implemented in partnership with other humanitarian organizations in order to adopt a comprehensive approach of the needs to be covered, especially with the NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council) and with the government of East Timor.

● The following activities were carried out:

- Building and/or rehabilitation of water supply systems,
- Building and/or rehabilitation of sanitary facilities : toilet units, showers and washing places,
- Building and/or rehabilitation of liquid waste draining systems,
- Building and/or rehabilitation of rain water draining systems,
- Supply of hygiene kits (jerry cans, soap bars, brushes...),
- Healthcare promotion campaigns implemented by a Timorese partner NGO,
- Appointing and training of staff in charge of the maintenance of water networks and sanitary facilities,
- Distribution of tools and spare parts necessary for the use and maintenance of the infrastructure.
- Community capacity building to maintain the facilities set up in five transit camps in the district of Dili.

Support to the victims of the crisis affecting East Timor, through inter-community conflict resolution

- **Funding:** MAE (French Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Humanitarian Action Delegation)
ECHO (European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office)
Fondation JM Bruneau
- **Global budget:** 190 K€
- **Duration:** 12 months (from July 2008 to June 2009)

- **Number of beneficiaries :** 4 328 people (direct beneficiaries),
19 328 people (indirect beneficiaries).

The project aims at supporting the government of East Timor in the opening of transit camps and in the conflict management between displaced persons and hosting communities, especially in the district of Becora in Dili.

- **The following results are expected:**

- Decrease the number of acts of violence between communities and among youngsters,
- Improve the social integration of displaced persons in the community of Becora,
- Improve the functioning and attendance of the Community Resource Centre.

- **The following activities will be carried out:**

- Elaboration of discussion sessions (conflict management), prevention (hygiene, violence, drugs, alcohol...) and exchanges (the subjects are chosen according to the wishes of the concerned people),
- Elaboration of activities dedicated to the young people (indistinctly open to the hosting communities and to the displaced communities):
 - Music activities and setting up of music bands
 - Painting - graffitis
 - Sport events,
- Building of a community Resource Centre:
 - Rehabilitation of the building provided by local authorities with the help of the communities (in order to enhance the empowerment process),
 - Training of the administrative and organizing staff.
- Elaboration of activities specially dedicated to women:
 - Cooking training with the aim of opening a traditional restaurant generating income,
 - Sewing training and opening of a workshop/store.

Support to the displaced persons located in the transit centres through the supply of water and the building of sanitary facilities

- **Funding:** ECHO (European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office)
MAE (French Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Humanitarian Action Delegation)
- **Global budget:** 380 K€
- **Duration:** 8 months (from July 2008 to January 2009)

● **Number of beneficiaries:** 9 272 people

The project aims at supporting people affected by the crisis in East timor, covering their humanitarian needs through providing access to water (in terms of quality and quantity), as well as to sanitary facilities to the displaced people living in the transit centres.

● **The following results are expected:**

- Provide access to water (in terms of quality and quantity), as well as to sanitary facilities (toilet units, showers, washing places...) to the displaced persons living in the transit centres,
- Improve the living conditions of the displaced persons as well as their practical knowledge in terms of hygiene.

These activities were implemented in partnership with other humanitarian organizations in order to have a comprehensive approach of the needs to be covered, especially with the NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council) and with the government of East Timor.

● **The following activities were carried out:**

- Building of water supply networks,
- Connection of these networks to the existing urban network, or new drillings (around 65 metres) in case of lack of urban network, and if the ground water level allows it),
- Support the maintenance of all the existing facilities in the transit centres (creation of new water committees and reinforcement of the existing ones),
- Follow up of water quality and supply level,
- Building of sanitary facilities (toilet units, showers, washing places...),
- Connection of these sanitary facilities to the water network and to the liquid waste draining systems,
- Building and rehabilitation of the draining systems in order to lower the risks of water related diseases,
- Organizing of hygiene promoting sessions in the new transit centres and distribution of hygiene kits,
- Finalization of the technical plans and parameters of the project facilities.

timor leste

Mobilize all the potential and initiative on a territory

Article published in the newsletter 2008 - By Monique Montel, person in charge of the Socio-educative & Psychological Unit, Triangle G H.

We have just received a funding from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) and the Fondation J M Bruneau, to carry out a psychosocial programme in East Timor. Triangle G H has been operating in East Timor since 2005, and has carried out many projects, especially Water, Hygiene and Sanitation programmes. Being on the field, the organization was able to identify the needs of the population torn apart by serious community conflicts.

Following 24 years of Indonesian occupation and acts of violence occurring after the 1999 referendum on self-determination, extremely violent conflicts caused the displacement of some 100 000 people in March 2006, mostly towards the capital city Dili. Those displaced people have to learn again how to live on good terms with the hosting population, and both communities have to accept each other whereas serious tensions remain.

We just initiated a psycho-social programme to 'support the victims of the crisis through inter-community conflict resolution' in the district of Becora, one of the most severely hit district of the city, where 3 transit centres have been built.

This gives us the opportunity to mention the "psycho-social" issue, especially the ways to implement such a programme.

In the context of Becora, the aim is to enable and develop inter-community links between displaced persons and the hosting population, through common activities especially turned towards women and young people. This project includes the building of a Community Resource Centre.

This programme can only succeed with the active participation of the community members. Four organizers/mediators have been recruited until now. They are four motivated and dedicated young persons, men and women, coming from this district and committed to the programme. The latter started beginning September, with the encounter with the different institutional partners, and is now followed by a training/action period for the organizers: training to animation techniques, listening abilities, survey methods, activity management and, in parallel, to the meeting with territory administrators on the field (the territory is divided into 14 districts or "aldeia"). Each organizer is in charge of a specific sector, and has to collect data in order to draw a first inventory (needs, resources, existing initiatives, requests) in order to define future orientations and ways of implementation.

Until the finalization of the Community Resource Centre, we are lucky to be able to use part of the facilities of a newly built Youth Centre, not yet fully occupied. A second centre will be built next to this one. It will become the core place where all the community building activities will be carried out.

PA psycho-social programme, why and how ?

Beyond the essential material aid provided to the needy populations, the importance to take into account another type of need is more and more recognized. Children, teenagers and their families require follow-up and support in order to cope with the trauma they have been through (disaster, war, inter-community conflicts) and with their difficult status of refugee, displaced or returned persons.... This can be achieved through/by:

- *Educational activities: games, training, self-expression,*
- *Various organized activities carried out in the communities or in the Community Resource Centre,*
- *Training courses to acquire new knowledge or to get back to level,*
- *Taking into account their social and psychological difficulties: attendance, listening, dialogue, common search for practical ways to improve the situation and to restore social links,*
- *Favouring all ways of exchange and expression,*
- *Using the community human resources. Being directly concerned, these people need to get involved in the different activities in order to recover their own identity.*

The aim is to start positive common activities to help people trust each others and themselves again, ease tensions, favour and improve communication and restore social links.

Thousands of young people stroll up and down the main road of Becora every day going to or coming back from the different public or private educational centres in the area. They are given 3 or 4 hours classes per day. They form human clusters, coloured with uniforms, walking or hanging at the doors of "microlet" (local minibus), passing every day in front of a vacant unequipped and bare Centre, at least for the moment.

The programme also brings assistance to the isolated population of remote "aldéia", some 25 km away further up in the mountains, beyond perilous roads and bumpy tracks. We are writing together on an empty page, filling in the blanks according to demand and existing resources to be identified...

We are willing to make the bet with Zélia, Jacinto, Maria, Luciana, and Caetano of Becora (the new organizers/mediators), that together, this project is possible: not only the building of walls, but above all the mobilization of a maximum of people (youngsters, women, territory administrators) around the same dynamics. The emphasis is put on encounter, exchange, mutual understanding, as we all are "similar and different" altogether.

This is our approach to "inter-community conflict reduction": mobilize all the potential and initiative on a territory that we will support through working methods, funding and solidarity.

vietnam



Triangle G H has been working in Vietnam since 2001, in partnership with the Popular Committee of the Province of Hô Chi Minh City, especially with the Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs Department (DELISA).

This partnership was born around the building of a catering school for young people coming from underprivileged families.

The school opened its doors in 2002.

On December 31st 2008 it had trained nearly 500 young men and women aged between

16 and 22. In July 2007 the DELISA took over the entire management of this programme increasingly supported by the Popular Committee.

Our partnership with the DELISA developed in 2006 around a second project aiming at supporting a vocational training centre for disabled people.

Creation, development and support to a catering school for young people coming from underprivileged families

- **Funding: Rhône-Alpes Region**
MAE (French Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Non Governmental Cooperation Mission)
French Embassy in Hanoi
Agence Intergouvernementale de la Francophonie
Comité d'Entreprise de la Caisse d'Epargne Rhône-Alpes
European Commission (Small funds)
- **Global budget: 800 K€**
- **Duration: 10 years (from 1998 to 2008)**

Nearly 500 young people and their families, 25 school staff members as well as the institution of the DELISA (Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs Department of Ho Chi Minh city) benefitted from this programme.

In the future, the school will be able to train up to 200 young people per year.

The school's mission is to improve the living conditions of young people aged between 16 to 22 coming from underprivileged families by providing them a qualifying, job-oriented catering training specialized in:

- Vietnamese and French cooking,
- Waiter service,
- Setting up of a bakery.

This vocational training is completed by a comprehensive teaching (Vietnamese and foreign languages, general knowledge...).



The school set up two income generating activities (IGA): a test restaurant (called Sésame) and a bakery. The IGA have two purposes: enable the students to put the theory into practice, and help cover the running costs of the school.

Since its opening in December 2002, after 6 years of training courses, 100% of the 280 graduate students found a job in the restaurants and hotels located in the neighbourhood of Hồ Chí Minh city.

This project also aimed at enhancing capacity building of the DELISA (Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs Department of Ho Chi Minh city), our Vietnamese partner who has been totally in charge of the school management since July 2007.

Support to a Vocational Training Centre for disabled people (phase I)

- **Funding: Rhône-Alpes Region**
- **Global budget: 144 K€**
- **Duration: 12 months (from June 2006 to May 2007)**

The number of people benefiting from this programme depends on the sort and on the duration of the training provided. The beneficiaries are between 300 and 400, with 64 additional staff members.

The Vocational Training Centre and its job-seeking office⁷ for disabled people were created in 1998, following the decision taken by the Popular Committee of Hô Chi Minh City. The Centre is a public institution depending on the DELISA (Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs Department of Ho Chi Minh city), already the partner of Triangle G H in the catering school project. On the basis of the previous successful partnership, it decided to support another institution.

The Centre opened its doors on May 25th 1999. It is the only institution in town providing free vocational training to disabled people. In May 2003, the Popular Committee also asked the Centre to provide a comprehensive teaching to the disabled people willing to catch up with their interrupted schooling. However, this Centre only has limited means to accomplish the tasks it is responsible for.

● This first phase had for general objective:

- To improve the quality of the training courses provided by the Centre and to increase the access to jobs for the disabled people,

and, more specifically,

- To strengthen the capacities of the Centre's staff (administrative and teaching staff) and to raise their awareness of handicap-related difficulties,
- To improve the quality of the equipment used during the training courses, and to ease the access to the training Centre for the disabled people.

● Achieved results:

Three trainings have been provided to the totality of the staff members of the Centre (organizing, administrative and teaching staff):

- "Knowledge of the different sorts of handicaps",
- "Teaching methods adapted to disabled people",
- "Fund raising and proposal writing".

7 - Job-seeking office: A unit responsible for finding a job for the people who have followed a vocational training.



Training in electronics



The dormitory sheltering the pupils living far away from the Centre has been entirely renovated, as well as a part of the building accommodating the classrooms.

An elevator was installed to provide access to all the classrooms,

The equipment of the sections of mechanics and electronics has been renewed.

The Centre reinforcement project satisfied our Vietnamese partner. The staff members were very enthusiastic about the training provided. The rehabilitation of the centre's buildings met the same success, providing more adapted and satisfying working conditions to its occupants.

Reinforcement of the Vocational Training Centre for disabled people in Ho Chi Minh City

(phase II)

- Funding: Rhône-Alpes Region
- Global budget: 140 K€
- Duration: 12 months (from October 2007 to September 2008)

This programme was the continuation of the previous one. It paid special attention to vocational training and to the job-seeking office.

The general objective of the first year of the programme was maintained. It was to improve the quality of and the access to the training courses provided by the Centre, as well as to help disabled people finding a job. This second phase focused on 5 specific objectives aiming at the professional integration of disabled people in Ho Chi Minh City:

- Favour the academic training and the learning of a job by most of the students,
- Favour vocational integration and the access to a steady job for an increasing number of disabled people,
- Strengthen the capacities of the staff in the Centre and raise their awareness to the specific situation of the people living with a handicap,
- Improve the quality of the training facilities for the disabled people,
- Assess the possible creation of a practical workshop in the Centre, adapted to the most severely handicapped people who can hardly find a regular job.



Sewing training

● Results:

- Increase in the number of disabled people completing their academic and vocational training in the Centre,
- Increase in the number of disabled people finding a job,
- Steadiness of the jobs of the hired people,
- Increase in the number of firms and institutions hiring disabled people,
- The objective in the number of disabled people creating their small business has been reached (minimum 5 students per year),
- Improvement in the quality of the training,
- Increase in the staff motivation,
- Trainings better adapted to the students, and students better prepared to enter the labour market,
- Increase in the number of students with very reduced mobility attending the training courses,
- Improvement in the working environment and training conditions of the students,
- Adaptation of the equipment to the use of the disabled people and to the labour market requirements,
- Increased knowledge of the French experience in the setting up of working centres for disabled people.

yemen



This year marked the tenth anniversary of the presence of Triangle G H in Yemen, making it one of the oldest missions of the NGO.

In this decade, Triangle G H has strived to foster development, a development which is and will remain mainly the Yemeni's own activity. Concurrently, the NGO tried to make up for some of the weaknesses in this development process, keeping Yemen vulnerable to the crisis affecting the country.

Thus, Triangle G H has long worked

together with Somali refugees, providing care for them inside of the camps, for those willing to stay there, or in urban area for the others. During these years of partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Triangle G H has ensured the building of hundreds of permanent shelters, the water supply of thousands of people, and has offered of a wide range of social and educative services. The latter aimed at avoiding that this time of exile became for the refugees the pure and simple suspending of the course of their lives.

During these years, Triangle G H provided water access to thousands of Yemeni homes (Lahej and Wadi Masila Regions, Socotra Island). Concurrently, the NGO always tried – more or less successfully, but with unfailing energy - to improve individual hygiene practices and community capacity to manage collective facilities and issues. More people benefited from the agricultural development programmes, through the building of infrastructures aiming at the optimization of irrigated land (spate irrigation via water spreading in the Hadramout Region), and through the support to individual market gardening activities (Socotra Island).

Today, Triangle G H continues its action towards Yemeni communities, especially through proximity agricultural programmes.

Support to the development of irrigated agriculture on the Island of Socotra

- **Funding:** MAE (French Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Conseil Général du Puy de Dôme
- **Global budget:** 300 K€
- **Duration:** 24 months (from January 2007 to December 2008)

This project continues the actions carried out in. It extended to new areas: the Qalansiya Region (at the North Western tip of the island) and the Nogud Plain (in the South).



Irrigated area

The programme aimed at improving the eating habits of the island's community, leading to an overall better nutrition by:

- Developing new irrigated market gardening areas (following the model of the previous project in Socotra) and strengthening the human capacities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation local offices,
- Implementing a forestry poly-cultivation plantation system, based on the date palm and relying on ancestral knowledge, in the Plain of Nogud. This region has the advantage of presenting clay loam soil and important resources of water, which is essential for this sort of cultivation,
- Promoting ancestral and modern biological cultivation techniques leading to a good water management and to the diversification of food crops in order to improve the nutrition/health situation in the island.

The project was carried out in respect for the exceptional fauna and flora of Socotra, and in partnership with the INRA (National Institute for Agronomical Research), which shared its expertise in order to improve the nutritious impact of the programme.

Integrated Food Safety Programme in the Marawah District, Hodeida governorat

- **Funding: EuropeAid** (European Commission External Cooperation Bureau)
Co-funding to be found
- **Global budget: 1 700 K€**
- **Duration: 36 months (from January 2008 to December 2010)**

The concept of food safety, as defined by the works of the Committee on World Food Security, associates food consumption and state of health. Triangle G H and Aide Médicale Internationale, each NGO working in its own particular area of expertise, are jointly implementing a programme towards the populations of the Plain of Tihama, one of the poorest areas in the Republic of Yemen.

The programme activities have a dual objective: to take care of the people suffering from diseases generated by a poor nutrition, and to work “upstream” on the diversification and improvement of the production, and of agricultural and food practices. Our activities will include:

- The rehabilitation and building of structures enabling spate irrigation via water spreading on farming land,
- The support to the diversification of the productions intended for human and/or livestock consumption, including the identification of experimental plots for the cultivation of species that are adapted to the local geophysical conditions,
- The contribution to the better use of natural resources, especially by promoting the rational use of water, identifying and promoting shrubs and other plants that slow down the desertification process, and introducing ecology friendly techniques,
- The care and treatment of malnutrition cases, especially for children and other vulnerable groups,
- The support to existing primary healthcare structures, and the organization of consultations in the villages,
- The organization of project-related awareness sessions in the local communities and ongoing training of the project-related staff (medical staff and agricultural development officers).



Children looking after livestock – Tihama Region

the **life** of **the NGO**

● the general assembly

It is composed by the association members having renewed their subscription fee. The 30 € fee did not increase in 2008. The members take part in the General Assembly debates and are informed of all the initiatives taken by Triangle G H and their results.

The annual General Assembly was hold on May 29th 2008.

● the board of directors

The members of the Board of Directors are elected for 3 years (renewable) by the General Assembly. It is currently composed as follows:

Président	Stéphane MERCADO	Employee – Decaux
Treasurer	Victor BERARD	Chartered accountant & Broker
Secretary	Patrice HOUEL	Company Manager
	Olivier BRACHET	Director of the Forum Réfugiés
	Philippe MERCHEZ	Photograph
	Bertrand QUINET	Trainer – Bioforce
	Véronique VALTY	Consultant in communication
	Louis BOULANJON	Broker
	Didier DEMATONS	Film-maker (audiovisual)
	Dominique TROUILLET	Artisan
	Christophe CLOAREC	Computer scientist

The board of directors met five times during the past year: once in February, twice in April, once in July and once in October 2008.

● the committee

The committee is composed of the president, the treasurer and the secretary of the NGO. It frequently gathers with the executive staff to work on important issues and prepare the board meetings.

● the executive [salaried staff]

Directors	Christian Lombard Patrick Verbruggen
Operation director	Jean-Luc Jouhaneau
Operation director assistant (programmes' budget control)	Mounir Attallah
Operation director assistant (programme logistics & supply)	Franck Petitjean
Desk officers	Anne Tréhondart Claire Becker Ivan Deret
Technical department coordinators	Cédric Bréda Romain Sztark Monique Montel Typhaine Hoenner
Programme Human Resources	Frédérique Brissez
Accountant	Sylvie Houel
Accountant assistant	Denise Guénerie
Administrative assistant	Pascale Vulliez

During this year, 103 people, volunteers and expatriate salaried staff (head of missions, administrators, programme coordinators, technical experts, logisticians...) and nearly 400 local staff directly participated in Triangle G H activities on the field.

In 2008, we have received approximately 3 000 letters of application and issued around fifty job ads.

● this year in brief ...

*In November 2008, we organized in Lyon, in partnership with “the Water Coalition”⁸ that we belong to, an exhibition on **“Toilets, a matter of dignity”***

Why such an exhibition?

The citizens and the local communities know the importance of sanitation. However, the consequences of the lack of sanitation in some countries are sometimes underestimated: child mortality, health problems, low level of school attendance and damages to the environment. With this exhibition and the support it received from the media, the Water Coalition wanted to raise the awareness of the general public and the politicians on the stakes of having access to basic equipment and on the means to solve a sanitary crisis.

Which objectives?

Through raising the citizens and communities’ awareness on the emergency to carry out a sustainable sanitation policy, the Water Coalition wished to invite these two actors to join an international solidarity dynamics which will enable the gathering of sufficient financial and technical means.

The message? the taboo on toilets should be washed out !

The Water Coalition wanted to initiate a discussion on the question of sanitation to avoid it from becoming taboo. This way, politicians had no more excuses for inaction.

The exhibition carried out in France by the Water Coalition is a worldwide initiative by the German NGO “German Toilet Organization” (GTO). It created this original concept and duplicated it in different places in the world with the UN Water support (www.unwater.org).

8 - The Water Coalition is a group of NGOs promoting a sustainable access to water and sanitation for all, through the preservation and lasting management of the natural resource and local human capacity building for effective and transparent public services integrating users control mechanisms. (www.coalition-eau.org)

Sanitation, what are we talking about ?

Article published in the newsletter - October 2008 - By Cédric Bréda, person in charge of the Water, Hygiene and Sanitation unit, Triangle G H.

The sanitation issue is not always well understood, either in its extent, or in its impact on everyday life. Here are some useful explanations...

Domestic sanitation requires the draining of liquid and solid waste.

In our societies, the treatment of liquid waste is a 3 steps cycle:

- *The draining of liquid waste (toilets, kitchen, bathroom),*
- *Their piping from the houses to the place where they will be treated (purification centre, lagoons),*
- *The treatment of the liquid waste before its discharge in nature, and the elimination of the mud produced during the water clearance process.*

This cycle is used in cities and villages where housing is concentrated. In areas where housing is spread out, the sanitation system is individual. It is made of a septic tank with underground water spreading.

However, this complete cycle is far from being a widespread reality. In several countries, the so called sanitation crisis begins with the lack of access to toilets, the first step necessary to the implementation of the sanitation cycle.

The access to toilets is not a “luxury”, especially for the 2,6 billions of people who are deprived of it (nearly 40 times the French population) !

They have no access to basic sanitation such as latrines (dry toilets). If the model used as a reference is the one we all know (u-bend toilets with a draining towards a sewer or a septic tank), then 4 billion people do not have access to a suitable sanitary system. (Source: World report on Human Development, United Nations Development Programme (PNUD), 2006).

The Water Coalition Triangle G H belongs to decided to focus on raising awareness on this first step, the access to toilets, with its exhibition “Toilets, a matter of dignity” (on November 10th-11th-12th- Place Bellecour). In fact, if the North can move on to more complex issues such as the draining and treatment of waste, the majority of the world population is deprived of the basic equipment of latrines, a minimum without which the discussion on treatment issues makes no sense.

Consequences on health

The lack of clean water and sanitation is the second cause of mortality among the less than 5 years old children in the world. (Source: World report on Human Development, PNUD, 2006).

The lack of toilets and the traditional way of relieving oneself (in the nature, in plastic bags, close to houses and water points) causes great sanitary risks.

Excrements, which are real pathological sources of microbes, are thus to be found everywhere in the environment. They can directly contaminate it through dilution or infiltration in ground water, making it unfit for human consumption. They can also, via some transmission vectors (flies, children), contaminate water and food. The consumption of contaminated food or water causes more than 1,8 million death per year, 90% of which are less than 5 year old children.

The transmission risk of water-related diseases is indeed very high in the absence of adapted sanitary infrastructures, and the repercussions on the local environment are very serious.

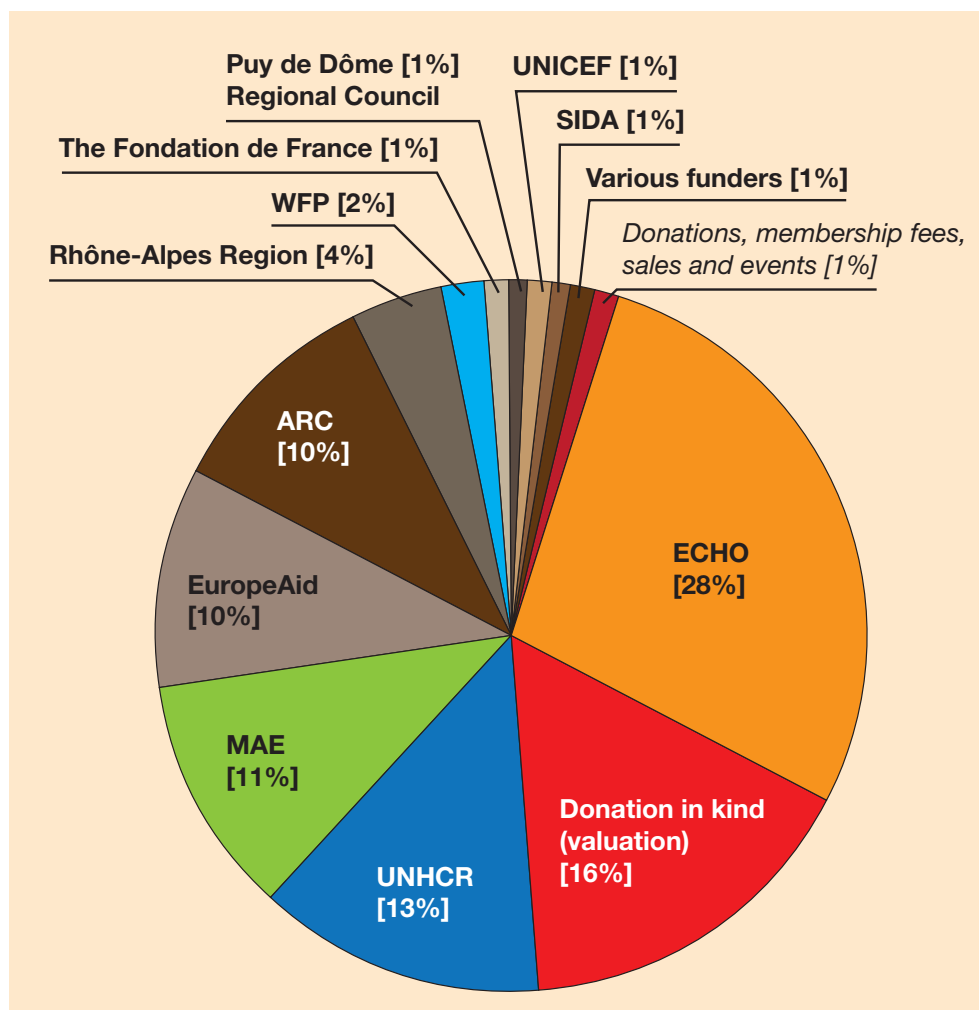
- **During this year 2008, the NGO's board of directors completed the acquisition/work of our office located 1 rue Montriblond in Lyon 9°.**
- **In September we carried out our annual review of our Global Strategy up to 2010.**
- **Our web site was visited an average of 9 525 times per month during the last quarter of 2008.**
- **The yearly organized sales of secondhand goods took place on May 24th and 25th in Lyon Vaise, as well as on June 16th in Lyon Croix Rousse.**

yearly
budget
2008

10 423 897 €

out of which a **1 712 256 €**
value of donations in kind

● origin of resources



ECHO: European Commission Humanitarian Office.

Donation in kind (valuation): **WFP** (World Food Programme), **FAO** (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), **UNHCR** (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), **UNJLC** (United Nations Joint Logistics Centre), **UNICEF** (United Nations Children's Fund), **WHO** (World Health Organization), **OXFAM** (Oxford Committee for Famine Relief), **ID/M**.

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

MAE: French ministry of foreign affairs

EuropeAid: European commission external cooperation bureau

ARC: American Red Cross

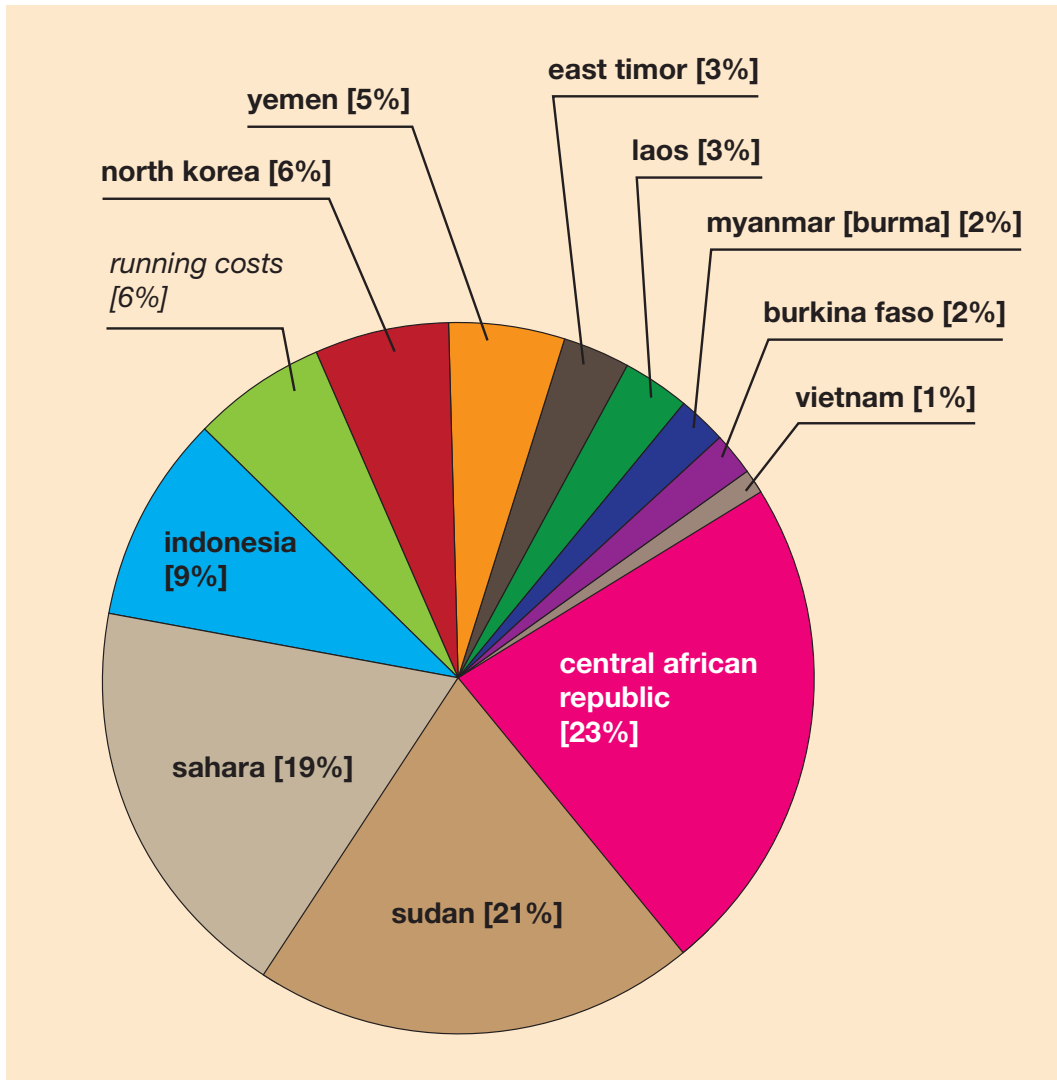
WFP: World Food Programme

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Emergency Fund

SIDA: Swedish International Development cooperation Agency

Various funders: **FAO** (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), **UNDP** (United Nations Development Programme), **UNDSA** (United Nations Department for economic and Social Affairs), **ERF-UN** (Expanded Humanitarian Response Fund of the United Nations), **Government of the East Timor**, **Lord Michelham foundation**...

● allocation of resources





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