



triangle

GENERATION HUMANAIRE



annual activity report

Triangle Génération Humanitaire

year 2010

summary

preamble	3
programmes completed or in progress	4
algeria [western sahara]	5
north korea [democratic people's republic of korea]	14
laos	27
central african republic	35
sudan	55
timor leste [east timor]	68
union of myanmar [burma]	80
vietnam	86
yemen	94
life of the ngo	111
annual budget 2010	117
glossary of acronyms and abbreviations	120
our main partners in 2010	122

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

It integrates emergency, rehabilitation and development within its programmes. The NGO takes the lead on the programmes it conceives together with local partners through the identification and mobilization of local resources and capacities. This approach aims at responding as closely as possible to the needs expressed by the beneficiaries by carrying-out global and sustainable activities leading to the autonomy of the people benefiting from these programmes.

The fit between programmes and identified needs is the first criteria for Triangle G H to measure its performance. Aid is brought without any form of discrimination. The NGO acts totally independently. It is run by an elected Board.

Based on common values of listening capacity and reactivity, the association, standing for “human-sized”, professionalism and pragmatism, is an area where people live together, express their personal commitment and share their know-how. Triangle G H 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 NGO developed a pole of expertise around different core areas:

- **Water, hygiene, sanitation and civil engineering;**
- **Rural development and food security;**
- **Socio-educative and psychosocial.**

This interactive and multi-sector based approach aims at responding to the main needs of the populations.

In order to implement its programmes, the NGO calls on many partners and institutional donors among which:
the Cooperation Office EuropeAid and the Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO), the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee (CIAA), the Crisis Unit (CDC) of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, the French Development Agency (AFD), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the Rhône-Alpes Region.

Frequently submitted to audits carried out by its funding partners, the association proved its capacity to handle the public funds which make its activities sustainable. Wishing to further diversify its resources, the NGO currently turns towards the active search for private partners (companies, company foundations...).

preamble

The year 2010 was marked by a deep change in our working methods in the Central African Republic and in Sudan, where the expatriate staff is exposed to increased insecurity, especially in our remote bases located in regions kept in a state of permanent insecurity by struggles for power. Although we have always mobilized local resources and competences, recent events (especially the kidnapping of two members of our team in the Central African Republic in November 2009) oblige us to work from a distance from now on (remote control). Thus, we develop the transfer of responsibilities through the recruiting of local managers, and more generally, we strengthen local competences through training. This challenge, carried-out in accordance with our partners and donors, finally proves to be rather positive. In spite of all the difficulties inherent to a remote control management, it enables us, and this is the main thing, to maintain the absolutely essential activities: access to water and sanitation, agricultural production, breeding, food security...

Another marking event this year is the development of our partnership with the NGO Aide Médicale Internationale in Yemen. Since 2008 it is based on a definition of the concept of food security associating food consumption and state of health (a definition stemming from the work of the Committee on World Food Security). Both associations have been working together, each one in its spheres of expertise, helping populations of the Tihama plains, one of the poorest regions of the Republic of Yemen. This collaboration will extend into 2011 and 2012 in Burma, with an action mainly funded by the Development and Cooperation Programme of the European Commission (EuropeAid). The aim is to support populations displaced within the country (mainly for economic and political reasons), by improving healthcare, access to water, hygiene, sanitation, and development conditions, notably through the creation of income generating activities.

Finally, 2010 witnessed the strengthening of the NGO's technical unit with the arrival of Eric Martin, Technical Referent water, hygiene, sanitation and civil engineering, and that of Gilles Groizeleau to the position of socio-educative and psychosocial Manager. This technical unit, the real spearhead of our integrated approach, handles studies, expert's reports and assessments, defines strategies, backs-up training sessions and local actors' capacity building activities, and builds up the experience of the association.

programmes completed or in progress

Water, hygiene, sanitation
and civil engineering:



Rural development
and food security:



Socio-educative
and psychosocial:



western sahara



Since 1963, Western Sahara has been listed by the United Nations as a non-autonomous territory. Therefore it is not considered as a fully sovereign territory. This is the reason why it is difficult to gather real economic or demographic data on this land.

Besides, we do not operate in Western Sahara, but on the Algerian territory, within refugee camps sheltering Saharawi populations displaced by the conflict.

1884	Spanish occupation of the Saharawi territory.
1963	Western Sahara is listed by the United Nations as a non-autonomous territory (to date the status is unchanged).
1966	The United Nations General Assembly invites Spain to organize a referendum in Sahara under the patronage of the UN, an idea Morocco is opposed to on behalf of its « historical rights ».
1973	Creation of the political and armed movement of Western Sahara against the Spanish occupation (Polisario Front).
1975	
October 14th	The International Court of Justice renders an advisory opinion on the status and legal bonds of the territory, confirming that no territorial sovereignty bond opposes the principle of self-determination.
November 6th	The king of Morocco Hassan II organizes a peaceful march of 350, 000 civil volunteers (the "Green March") in order to symbolically take control over the territory.
November 14th	Spain signs the Madrid Agreement sharing the territory between Morocco (2/3 North) and Mauritania (1/3 South).

...

1976	The Polisario Front proclaims the Democratic Saharawi Arab Republic (DSAR) and comes into conflict with Morocco and Mauritania. The fighting generates the displacement of tens of thousands of Saharawi people towards the refugee camps of Tindouf in Algeria.
1979	
August 10	Signing of a peace treaty between Mauritania and the Polisario Front, giving in to the independence movement its part of Western Sahara.
August 14th	Morocco annexes the former Mauritanian territory.
1980	Morocco starts the building of a 2, 720 km long wall, dividing the territory in two. This building ends in 1987. Morocco controls 80% of the country.
1991	The mediation carried out by the United Nations leads to a ceasefire, and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) takes office.
1991-2011	The numerous negotiation phases organized under the aegis of the MINURSO failed to reach a political settlement of the conflict. The sixth round of talks was held in Malta at the beginning of the month of March 2011, but it did not lead to any tangible improvement. Another informal meeting should be held at the end of May 2011.

● Situation

As early as 1975, the first Saharawi refugees settle in the region of Tindouf in order to escape armed conflict. This population, divided into 5 camps (Dakhla, Smara, El Aioun, Aousserd and 27 février), must face extremely difficult living conditions. The location of these camps has been chosen according to the presence of water resources and for safety reasons (scattering of the camps within a maximum radius of 170 kilometers around Tindouf). The roughness of the climate and an extremely scarce access to natural resources make international assistance necessary to cover basic needs (water access, sanitation, hygiene, food/nutrition, healthcare, and support to vulnerable people...). Since 1993, the European Commission has allocated 155 million euros to humanitarian aid programmes¹.

● Triangle G H in Western Sahara

2001	Construction of the center for disabled children in the camp of Aoussert and training of facilitators. Duration: 6 months – Funding: UNHCR
2002	Support to refugee populations. Duration: 12 month - Funding: UNHCR
2003	Support to refugee populations. Duration: 12 month - Funding: UNHCR

1 - ECHO source

	Creation of a bakery. Duration: 12 months –Funding: Belgian Technical Cooperation – Workers’ Council of the Rhône-Alpes Caisse d’Épargne
2004	Support to refugee populations. Duration: 12 month - Funding: UNHCR
	Support to care centers for disabled people. Duration: 10 months - Funding: Fondation L. Michelham
2005	Support to refugee populations. Duration: 12 month - Funding: UNHCR
	Purchase and distribution of hygiene kits to Saharawi refugee women living in the camps of Aoussert, El Aioun, Dakhla and Smara. Duration: 9 months - Funding: ECHO
	Support to disabled people and to vulnerable elderly people. Duration: 12 months - Funding: ECHO
2006	Support to refugee populations. Duration: 12 month - Funding: UNHCR
	Emergency programme following the floods in February 2006. Duration: 1 month - Funding: UNHCR-DAH
	Support programme to disabled and vulnerable elderly people. Duration: 6 months - Funding: ECHO
	Rehabilitation of healthcare facilities damaged by the floods in February 2006. Duration: 10 months - Funding: ECHO
	Purchase and distribution of hygiene kits to Saharawi refugee women living in the camps of Aoussert, El Aioun, Dakhla, Smara and 27 février. Duration: 12 months - Funding: ECHO
2007	Support to refugee populations. Duration: 12 month - Funding: UNHCR
	Continuation and extension of the programme supporting disabled people and vulnerable elderly people. Duration: 11 months - Funding: ECHO
	Purchase and distribution of hygiene kits to Saharawi refugee women living in the camps of Aoussert, El Aioun, Dakhla, Smara and 27 février. Duration: 12 months - Funding: ECHO
2008	Support to refugee populations. Duration: 12 month - Funding: UNHCR
	Improvement of the living conditions and livelihoods of disabled people. Duration: 9 months - Funding: ECHO
	Distribution of hygiene kits to women and to disabled or elderly people. Duration: 10 months - Funding: ECHO
2009	Support to refugee populations. Duration: 12 months – Funding: UNHCR



Distribution of hygiene kits and awareness campaigns for women and disabled or elderly people

- **Location:** Camps of Aousserd, El Aioun, Dakhla, Smara, 27 février and 12 Octobre boarding school
- **Funding:** ECHO
- **Budget:** € 900,000
- **Duration:** 12 months (September 2009 – September 2010)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 39,843 people
- **Partners/Associates :** Saharawi Ministry of Equipment - Saharawi Red Crescent - Saharawi Ministry of Information - Secretariat of State for Social Assistance and Promotion of Women

● Objective

Improve the hygiene conditions of menstruating women and of elderly or disabled people.

● Means

• Distribution of hygienic kits:

To menstruating women and young women: 5 distributions of hygienic kits to 38, 450 beneficiaries (4 soaps 250 g item, 2 packs of 10 sanitary pads, 1 bottle of shampoo 500 ml, 1 pack of washing powder 550 g) ;

To disabled and/or elderly people: 1 distribution of toilet sets to 1, 393 beneficiaries (1 bottle of shampoo 500 ml, 4 soaps 250 g item, 1 towel)..

• Awareness sessions on hygiene issues:

Carried-out with local partners: programme supported by the Ministry of Equipment and the Saharawi Red Crescent, partnership with the Ministry of Information (radio advert on good hygiene practices), and partnership with the Secretariat of State for Social Assistance and Promotion of Women for the awareness campaign.

For Saharawi refugees: creation of talk groups to raise women's awareness on good hygiene-related practices, distribution of informative booklets on appropriate behavior at the end of the group discussions, hiring and training of 10 facilitators (5 representatives of the Equipment and 5 social workers) to conduct awareness sessions

● Results

Satisfaction surveys carried-out after each distribution showed that the beneficiaries consider that the distributed items meet their needs (96% for soap, 94% for washing powder and 75% for shampoo).



Distribution of hygiene kits / Triangle G H

The five monitoring sessions carried-out showed that an average of 3, 25% of the questioned beneficiaries resell all or a part of their kit in order to buy food products. This figure is relatively low. Triangle G H teams kept a close watch over the different markets of the area after each distribution.

The distributions as well as the awareness sessions had positive effects on beneficiary populations, even if some traditional practices and beliefs on hygiene still remain within the camps. Women showed great interest for the awareness sessions.

The programme will be renewed in 2011, thanks to the support of ECHO.



Support to refugee populations

- **Location:** Camps of El Aioun, Aousserd, Smara, Dakhla and 27 février
- **Funding:** UNHCR
- **Budget:** € 1,195,690
- **Duration:** 12 months (January 2010 – December 2010)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** The totality of the refugee populations in the camps
- **Partners/Associates:** Secretariat of State for Social Assistance and Promotion of Women - Saharawi Water Resources Ministry - Saharawi Ministry of Cooperation - Saharawi Red Crescent



Base of Weather Haven in Rabouni / Triangle G H

● Objective

Improve the living conditions of refugees (since 2002).

● Means

• Logistics:

- Management of the mechanical workshop dedicated to the repair and maintenance of all the vehicles in the camps (fleet of 18 trucks allocated to the transport of foodstuff, 38 tankers, 12 ambulances, 12 light vehicles used for the programmes and 14 trucks dedicated to waste management);
- Management of the two operational UNHCR bases in Rabouni and in Dakhla²: improvement of working and living conditions.

• Health:

- Medical equipment and consumables: filling for the radiology room of the national hospital, replacement of the tools used for dental extraction and filling, purchase of hematology and microbiology equipment and of biochemistry reagents to enhance the medical competences of the central pharmacy, supply of diagnostic equipment and consumables for the programme on chronic malnutrition and anemia, training sessions provided to the staff of the central pharmacy on the maintenance and use of the available equipment;
- Intensification of the production and distribution of bleach (2, 800 l/month) to medical centers and schools in order to improve hygiene conditions and prevent the risk of disease.

• Support to disabled people:

Mentally handicapped people and children with deafness: 3 centers (El Aioun, Aousserd, Dakhla) – 151 beneficiaries:

- Educational assessment of acquisitions and ongoing learning (personal autonomy, stimulating activities, academic and vocational learning);
- Pre vocational training workshops in sewing and weaving for the girls, in carpentry for the boys (other workshops exist according to the center);
- Training and advice provided twice a week to the parents of children who do not have access to the centers, in order to improve their handling of the handicap.

Blind people: 4 schools (El Aioun, Smara, Aousserd, Dakhla) – 53 beneficiaries

- Psychomotor re-education sessions organized one morning per week.

Mentally and sensory handicapped people: 1 comprehensive center (27 février) – 23 beneficiaries

- Learning rooms for various activities such as writing, arithmetic, psycho-motor re-education rooms to help physically and/or mentally handicapped people to deal better with their handicap.

Purchase of supplies and school materials for the beginning of the school year 2010/2011 in September for the centers of Dakhla, Aousserd, El Aioun and 27 février.

Renovation works in the center of Dakhla.

Training provided to 151 people on the handling and the knowledge of pathologies associated with the handicap (epilepsy and bedsore).

2 - Since 2001, these bases have been used to accommodate the residents of various humanitarian organizations, and to welcome offices such as the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), the Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO), the Spanish Red Cross and Triangle Génération Humanitaire.

Monthly allowances given to the 120 social workers and 72 center's professionals (educators, psycho-morticians).

Distribution of diapers to 86 people with cerebral palsy (1/day for 66 children and 2/day for people weighing over 28 kg).

- **Support to economic independence:**

- Creation of family gardens in Dakhla, with 25 new beneficiary families (project initiated in 2009);
- Training on the preparation of soils, seeding, transplantation, well maintenance, awareness raising to the rotation of crops and to the annual calendar;
- Distribution of equipment (pumps) and spare parts.

- **Results**

All the mentioned activities have been carried-out by Triangle G H teams, together with their partners.

The assistance programme for refugee populations has been renewed in 2011 thanks to the support of the UNHCR.



Support to the WFP intervention programme in refugee camps

- **Location:** Camps of Aïoun, Aousserd, Smara and Dakhla
- **Funding:** WFP
- **Budget:** \$ 195,132
- **Duration:** 6 months (October 2010 – March 2011)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** The totality of the refugee populations in the camps
- **Partners:** Algerian Red Crescent

- **Objective**

Rehabilitate or build storage areas for 25 clinics in four refugee camps, and thus enable the proper storage of products, notably nutritional.

- **Means**

- Rehabilitation of 8 storage areas from 12 to 17 m², among which those of Aïn en Beïda, M'heriz, Boukrâa, D'cheïra, Daoura, Hagounia, El Guelta and the clinic 27 février;
- Building of 17 storage areas (13,50 m²) adjacent to the healthcare centers.



Storage area / Triangle G H

● Progress

The rehabilitation or building of 25 storage areas is ongoing.

Education: a Chance for the Future

by Azzedine Foughali, Project Manager for Triangle G H in Algeria

Source : TGH Info 2010/2011

Since the beginning of the exodus of Saharawi refugees to the camps of Tindouf, education has been a central issue for the citizens of this community.

The first classrooms were built by digging into the mountainous rock near Rabouni, now the administrative center of the Saharawi government in exile. At that time, teaching devolved upon old people and lettered women that considered it their second sacred duty after taking up arms. It was during this painful period that the leaders of the community decreed the right of all children to free and compulsory education.

In 1977, two years after the exile, this community started to establish structures covering the population's most important needs, including school facilities.

After the settlement of these populations in four main camps (El Ayoun, S'mara, Aousserd and Dakhla), two primary schools were built in 1978 in Dakhla and El Ayoun.

However, as early as 1976, groups of Saharawi girls and boys arrived in Libya and Algeria for long-term schooling. In 1979, children were also sent to Cuba, and the operation has been re-conducted every year since that time.

This situation, tearing families apart, has continued till the 1991 ceasefire that intended the organizing of a referendum on self-determination.

Those children, especially the ones sent to Libya and Cuba, had to wait until the end of their studies to see their families again. A child leaving at the age of 6 came back an 18 year-old adult. Those who undertook longer studies returned even later, aged over 23...

Thus, every year we witnessed the return of these time-travellers and during emotional family reunions, strong feelings mingled with a cultural, climatic and environmental shock.

The truce imposed with the cease-fire and the families' will to be with their children generated a reaction among community leaders and humanitarian organizations. Today, the camps count 32 primary schools and 7 secondary schools for over 30 thousand students handled by 1600 teachers.

Among these secondary schools, the "Ecole 12 octobre", an enormous boarding school for boys and girls, includes a pilot class inaugurated for the 2009/2010 school

year. However, in spite of all the efforts made and means granted, education remains one of the most vulnerable sectors. Shortcomings are visible at every level:

- *Precariousness of school buildings;*
- *Lack of school supplies and books;*
- *No playgrounds or leisure areas;*
- *Small, over-crowded classrooms;*
- *Lack of water, toilets, and hygiene products;*
- *No meals or snacks for pupils due to the poverty of their families;*
- *Teachers requiring further training, losing their motivation due to low remuneration (on average 18 euros per month).*

After primary school, many children are still sent to Libya and Algeria because there is no high school in the camps, and there are not enough middle schools for all the Saharawi schoolboys and schoolgirls.

However, although students are entirely taken care of in Libyan or Algerian boarding-schools, no financial resource is available to cover their needs. In addition, they encounter difficulties regarding the integration and assimilation of knowledge in Algeria, where French is widely used in schools.

The Saharawi have therefore introduced French as third language in middle schools, after Arabic and Spanish (Spain being the first colonizer of Western Sahara). The French language becomes increasingly important in the Saharawi education system but it still needs to be encouraged in the camps, where the means and human capacities require further development.

This brief overview of education in Saharawi refugee camps probably sheds a light on an ill-known or totally unknown reality. In this context, education remains the only way to give these children a chance to have a better future, to protect them and to equip them intellectually against all the dangers threatening the Great Sahara region.

north korea

[democratic people's
republic of korea]



Capital: Pyongyang
Surface: 120,538 km²
Population: 24.5 millions
Population growth: 0.538%/year
GDP/inhabitant: \$ 1,800
Life expectancy: 68.9 years
Unemployment rate: NR
Human Development Index (HDI) : NR

Source : CIA - UNDP

1905 Japanese Protectorate.

1910 Annexation of the country by Japan.

1945 Capitulation of Japan.

Korea is divided along the 38th parallel: North Korea is ruled by the USSR and South Korea by the United States.

1946 Creation of the Korean Labor Party ruled by Kim Il Sung.

1948 Proclamation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The doctrine of the « Juche » (to be the master of one's destiny, to be self-sufficient) becomes the official ideology of North Korea.

1950 Beginning of the hostilities between North and South Korea (Korean War).

1953

July 27th Signing of the armistice of Panmunjeon. Creation of a Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and establishment of the statu quo ante bellum at the level of the 38th parallel.

1991	Admission of North Korea and South Korea in the UN. Signing of an agreement on reconciliation and non-aggression.
1994	Death of Kim Il Sung, the "Great Leader".
1997	Kim Il Sung's son, Kim Jong Il, comes to power after three years of national mourning, and becomes general secretary of the Korean Labor Party.
2000	Signing of the North/South Joint Declaration for a reunification of the two Koreas.
2006	First nuclear test in North Korea.
2007	Second North/South summit and signing of a new agreement.
2009	
January 31st	North Korea puts an end to all the agreements made with South Korea.
May 25th	Shooting of North Korean ballistic missiles in the sea of Japan.
2010	During the Labor Party meeting, the son of Kim Jong Il, Kim Jong-eun, is appointed four stars general and vice-president of the central military Commission of the party.

● Situation

Between 1994 and 1998, North Korea has been struck by a series of climatic disasters (floods, draughts), but also by a significant decrease in the exchanges with China and the former USSR. Faced with emergency, the authorities asked for international aid in 1995. Since that time, the European Union's aid in North Korea amounts to approximately 345 million euros.

Counting more than 24 million inhabitants, the population of North Korea remains very vulnerable in terms of food security. Economic difficulties, limited surface of topsoil, late agricultural mechanization, lack of access to energy and vulnerability to natural disasters lead to a deficit in agricultural production.

North Korea ranks among the countries reporting the highest increase in the global hunger index over the past decades, despite international food aid, which was massive in the early 2000s. Since then, international aid has been more focused on the strengthening of North Korean capacities, in order to make for the structural deficiencies in terms of food security.

Six European NGOs are now permanently present in North Korea.

● Triangle G H in North Korea

1998	Survey mission
2000	Programme supporting the farming sector - Funding: EuropAid
2002	<p>Rehabilitation of polders in the province of South Pyongyang. Duration: 36 months – Funding: EuropAid</p> <hr/> <p>Insulation of schools and clinics in 8 cooperative farms. Duration: 10 months – Funding: ECHO</p> <hr/> <p>Reforestation and protection of the environment in the provinces of South Pyongyang and South Hwangae (phase 1). Duration: 12 months – Funding: SIDA</p> <hr/> <p>Rehabilitation of the drinking water supply system and of sanitary facilities in the province of South Pyongyang. Duration: 12 months – Funding: ECHO</p>
2004	<p>Rehabilitation of tree nurseries and staff training, reforestation and protection of the environment. Duration: 12 months – Funding: SIDA</p> <hr/> <p>Logistic support at the scene of the train disaster in Ryongchon. Duration : 2 months – Funding: MAE</p> <hr/> <p>Rehabilitation of the drinking water supply systems in the city of Munchon and surroundings (Phase 1). Duration: 20 months – Funding: ECHO</p> <hr/> <p>Support to elderly people with no family (phase 1). Duration: 12 months – Funding: ECHO – OCHA - DDC</p>
2005	<p>Support to elderly people with no family (phase 2). Duration: 18 months – Funding: ECHO - SIDA</p> <hr/> <p>Reforestation and protection of the environment in the provinces of South Pyongyang and South Hwangae (phase 2). Duration: 12 months – Funding: SIDA</p>
2006	<p>Increase in the food production potential in the province of Pyongyang. Rehabilitation of the Kumsong polder and reinforcement of the Polder Company's capacities. Duration: 32 months – Funding: EuropeAid - SIDA</p> <hr/> <p>Additional rehabilitation of the water distribution network in the city of Munchon (Phase 2). Duration: 9 months – Funding: ECHO</p>

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 2007 | Support to the Federation for the Protection of the Elderly.
Duration: 24 months – Funding: SIDA |
| 2008 | Improvement of the drinking water network in the city of Munchon.
Duration: 15 months – Funding: German Embassy in North Korea |
| | Food supply within the frame of the rehabilitation of the lands of the polder. Duration: 7 months – Funding: MAE |
| 2009 | Improvement of the access to better quality water for the population of Munchon (Phase 3). Duration : 22 months – Funding: SIDA |



Improvement of the access to better quality water for the population of Munchon

- **Location:** City of Munchon, Province of Kangwon
- **Funding:** SIDA
- **Budget:** € 399,795
- **Duration:** 22 months (July 2009 – April 2011)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 42,563 people

● Objective

The water network of the city of Munchon (42,563 inhabitants), achieved in the 60s, had become obsolete.

Between 2005 and 2007, Triangle G H ran two projects in Munchon, funded by ECHO, which have improved and secured water production and access. Afterwards, the NGO also rehabilitated and extended the distribution network.

This project aims at reducing morbidity and mortality by increasing and improving access to better quality water for the city's inhabitants.



Water storage tank and pumping station in Munchon / Triangle G H

● Means

This operation is made of three parts:

- **Rehabilitation of the distribution network of district n°4, follow-up and maintenance of the constructed infrastructures and interventions on the former network in order to reduce leakage.**

This part includes:

- Running a topographic survey;
- Calculating and designing a new water distribution network;
- Preparing and following a purchasing procedure for the necessary building materials and equipment;
- Receiving and storing the purchases;
- Training (or updating the skills of) the workers hired to perform the works;
- Running the concrete structures and building networks (excavation, pipe laying, etc.);
- Achieving the technical evaluation of the network.

- **Improving of the performance of the water distribution system through the strengthening of local management capacities (training of technical staff).**

This part includes:

- Checking the water production/distribution system (former projects);
- Providing training on water network management;
- Supervising maintenance and repair activities on the network;
- Approving the works and handing-over to local technicians.

- **Organizing of door-to-door awareness sessions and distribution of leaflets on water management to beneficiary families.**

This part includes:

- Analyzing local practices and knowledge related to water management;
- Defining the content of the training courses and of the messages to send out;
- Devising communication tools;
- Training promotion groups on good water management;
- Running awareness campaigns (meetings and distribution of campaign documents);
- Assessing the change in water management related practices.

● Results

To this day, all these interventions have been carried-out, and the objectives have been reached: 2,500m³ of water are produced every day, providing each inhabitant with 50 liters of drinking water per day.



Sustainable improvement of the sanitary environment in the city of Munchon

- **Location:** City of Munchon, Province of Kangwon
- **Funding:** EuropeAid + co-funding - SIDA
- **Budget:** € 417,400
- **Duration:** 23 months (January 2010 – November 2011)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 42,563 people
- **Partners/Associates:** Ministry of City Management of the city of Munchon

● Objective

The water network of the city of Munchon (42,563 inhabitants), achieved in the 60s, had become obsolete.

Since 2004, Triangle G H has been running programmes in the city of Munchon in order to improve the production and access to drinking water, but also to renew the city distribution network. This project also enabled a significant improvement in the sanitary situation.

This programme is the continuation of the projects carried-out in Munchon in the field of water and sanitation (districts 1 and 2), aiming at improving the access to sustainable water and sanitation facilities for the city's inhabitants.



Installation of pipework in the city of Munchon / Triangle G H

● Means

- **Improvement of the sanitary environment of district 2:**
 - Building of 20 blocks of 10 latrines per block;
 - Implementation of 8 waste water treatment systems (DEWATS³);
 - Rehabilitation and extension of 2,000 meters of waste water network canals.
- **Improvement and extension of the drinking water supply network of district 1:**
 - Building of the water network planned to provide 50 l of water per person and per day (originally 17 l/person/day);
 - Reinforcement of the structure of water pipes.
- **Raising awareness and strengthening capacities of local actors in order to improve the performance of water and sanitation facilities:**
 - Training on the management and maintenance of the water network, together with the Ministry of City Management, specific training on the production of improved compost for the new latrines (need to use natural compost for agriculture);
 - Identification of new spots to set up waste water treatment systems;
 - Awareness sessions on hygiene, organized together with the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Education.

3 - Decentralized waste water treatment system

● Progress

This project represents the third phase of an important project of rehabilitation of the drinking water production and supply system in the city of Munchon.

Rehabilitation activities stopped at the end of 2010, due to winter temperatures making impossible the continuation of the works. Activities will start again in spring 2011.

This project, which should end in fall 2011, will have allowed, in combination with the former projects funded by ECHO, the complete rehabilitation and securing of the water supply system, as well as significant improvements in terms of sanitary environment with the rehabilitation of the water disposal system, the construction of public latrines, the operating of pilot waste water treatment systems and a promotion campaign on hygiene.



Improvement and diversification of the meals served to children in social institutions

- **Location:** Counties of Sihung and Yonggwang, Province of South Hamgyong
- **Funding:** EuropeAid + co-funding
- **Budget:** € 1,025,989
- **Duration:** 34 months (January 2010 – October 2012)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 17,651 people (children + social institutions' staff + staff of the two cooperative farms + staff of the Department of Aquaculture)
- **Partners/Associates:** Office of Aquaculture, depending on the North Korean Ministry of Fisheries - APDRA (Association Pisciculture et Développement Rural en Afrique)

● Objective

Several assessment missions carried-out by Triangle G H between May and July 2009 in the South Hamgyong region showed that the protein intake for the children of the institutions in the area (nurseries, kindergartens and orphanages) is too low, due to faulty food production and processing chain, from the farms in charge of the production up to the products' arrival in social institutions.

The objective of this project is to sustainably improve the nutrition of 14,450 children supported by 261 social institutions, through the development of the fish farming industry and supply chain.

This project is being implemented with technical support from the APDRA (Association Pisciculture et Développement Rural en Afrique).

● Means

- **Implementing a system integrating fish culture/agriculture/breeding:**
 - Establishing and developing fish farming practices;
 - Supporting fish production (feeding practices, aquaculture, etc.);
 - Supporting agricultural and livestock production: agricultural production provides animal feeding; animal organic elements fertilize ponds, allowing the development of plankton, thus bringing food to feed the fish. Finally, the ponds' sludge fertilizes the farmlands.
- **Improving food distribution and storage capacities in compliance with health standards:**
 - Improving the distribution systems' capacities through a better fish transport to ensure quality and freshness of the goods distributed to social institutions (respecting the cold chain);
 - Improving the means of preservation and storage of fish through the construction / rehabilitation of cold rooms in the premises of public distribution systems in each beneficiary city;
 - Training on hygiene practices and provision of logistic equipment to the Office of Aquaculture (office supplies, minibus).
- **Enhancing the local actors' capacities to manage and develop the fish farming industry:**
 - Organizing training sessions;
 - Conducting economic and technical feasibility study for the establishment of income generating activities to support cooperative farms.

● Progress

The project related activities proceeded normally until July 2010, when heavy rains impacted the production and damaged some of the two fish farms' facilities.

With the support of AAP, the rehabilitation of the facilities and the strengthening of the means of production are in progress.



Fish coming from a fish farm / Triangle G H



Participation in the rehabilitation of the protection infrastructures of the aquaculture farms of Sinhung and Yonggwang

- **Location:** Counties of Sihung and Yonggwang, Province of South Hamgyong
- **Funding:** AAP
- **Budget:** € 99,075
- **Duration:** 11 months (June 2010 – May 2011)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** All the beneficiaries of the project related to the development of the two fish farms in Sinhung and Yonggwang

● Objective

This project, initially scheduled to be coordinated with the previous one financed by the European Commission, was meant to strengthen its actions through the distribution of food intakes to children in institutions, the supply of kitchen equipment and the provision of agricultural inputs for fish farms.



Photo of the flood of July 2010

However, in July 2010, heavy rains led to the sudden flood of the Songchon River, causing great damage to the farms in Sinhung and Yonggwang.

The missions carried-out by Triangle G h's team led us to propose a repositioning of the AAP project and to focus on priority actions for a quick response to the floods, in order to have a more lasting impact on child nutrition.

● Means

- Supply of food for three months to the 300 workers in charge of the rehabilitation and improvement of the protection facilities;
- Supply of adequate materials on construction sites in order to ensure the protection and durability of the structures where they are the most flimsy (gabion cage, wire...)

● Progress

A part of the rehabilitation work has been completed since September 2010. Activities have been suspended during the winter, and will start again in spring 2011.



Improvement of the production of milk and dairy products for the children relying on social institutions

- **Location:** Province of North Hwanghae – Administrative Region of Nampo – County of Onchon, Province of South Pyongan
- **Funding:** EuropeAid + co-funding
- **Budget:** € 1,389,894
- **Duration:** 34 months (November 2010 – August 2013)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 16,378 people (children + social institutions' staff + staff of the breeding farms in the counties of Sariwon and Daeane + staff of the two cooperative farms)
- **Partners/Associates:** Department of livestock, depending on the North Korean Ministry of Agriculture

● Objective

Various surveys showed that children aged 0-6 years had many growth problems due to insufficient protein and fat intake.

The low food and nutriment intake, due to structural deficiencies within the cooperative farms in charge of the supply of foodstuffs to childcare institutions, induces chronic malnutrition.

This project aims at sustainably improving food security for the children relying on social institutions by strengthening the milk production industry.



Some beneficiaries of the programme / Cesare Tavella Triangle G H

● Means

- **Satisfactory provision of animal food in terms of quantity and quality:**
 - Strengthening of agricultural production capacities;
 - Monitoring and development of the activities set-up in the Jung Ak farm (targeted by a previous project) and improvement of the inter-farms relationships on technical problems;
 - Improvement of the inter-farms network and facilitation of the exchanges of productions and services (tillage, manure, cultivation residues etc...).
- **Increase of milk and dairy products' production:**
 - Reinforcement of animals feeding capacities;
 - Strengthening of the capacity to manage breeding systems;
 - Improvement of milk processing capacities;
 - Development of alternative income generating activities for farms.
- **Capacity building of local actors in terms of conservation and distribution of dairy products, and improvement of children food practices:**
 - Improvement of the logistics: transport and distribution;
 - Improvement of the competences and practices of local actors on hygiene and nutrition standards.

● Progress

The project is getting started with a first phase of readjustment of needs.

Drinking water in Munchon

By Romain Sztark, Unit manager Water, Hygiene & Sanitation of Triangle G H

Source: Newsletter Triangle G H April 2010

Located on the East coast of the country, the city of Munchon, counting more than 42,000 inhabitants, has long been provided with water thanks to an old water supply network dating from the 60s and providing brackish water in very limited quantity.

Since 2004, Triangle G H has achieved two projects enabling a significant increase in the drinking water production, in order to produce more than 50 litres per person and per day. Several water sources have been set-up and a part of the distribution network has been rehabilitated. In 2007, at the end of these two successive phases, approximately 1,200 households as well as the main hospital of the city of Munchon were connected to the new drinking water supply network.

Thanks to the co funding of SIDA (Swedish cooperation) and the European Commission, Triangle G H was able to start two new projects aiming at covering the totality of the needs in drinking water of the city. To that end, nearly 50 kilometres of pipes with small or large diameters will be set-up in order to connect all the housings to this new network, thus enabling the distribution of more than 2,500 m³ of drinking water per day directly to people's homes.

However, such an increase in the drinking water availability will significantly raise the production of wastewater by the inhabitants of Munchon, which in turn may cause the deterioration of the sanitary environment of the city. Presently, the wastewater is directly evacuated into the sea via open air sewers without any sort of treatment.

One part of the project is therefore dedicated to the treatment and the evacuation of this wastewater. Consequently, simplified units to treat the sewage will be built, generating an important decrease in the quantity of organic components present in this water; the open air sewages will be rehabilitated and covered in order to better evacuate the water, but most of all, to limit the vectors of diseases. However, these activities will not be able to cover the entire city, but only one out of its four districts. To this day, the rehabilitation activities have started, and large diameter pipes are being set-up. This work is carried-out by specialized teams of Munchon. Normally, all the pipes will be set-up before the end of the year, and will thus enable the provision of quality water to the whole population. The sanitation part of the project is still being designed and should start at the beginning of the month of May, the most adequate period for this type of activity, as winter climatic conditions do not allow the achievement of reinforced concrete works between November and April. Concurrently to this building/rehabilitation work, we carry-out actions to raise awareness on hygiene and enhance local capacity building in order to help the populations become autonomous by the end of the project. The action on hygiene aims at promoting practices suited to the good use of drinking water and sanitation infrastructures in order to limit the risks of disease and to improve behaviours. Capacity building will mainly concern the persons who will be in charge of the maintenance and the follow-up of the infrastructures in order to ensure sustainability. These two projects, jointly carried-out, will be finished for spring 2011, thus enabling the inhabitants of the city of Munchon to have enough drinking water and to live in an improved environment.

Fish and men

By Louis Merlin, Project Manager in North Korea - Triangle G H

Source: Newsletter Triangle G H April 2010

basement of a big hotel. The “ploc” of a drop falling into the big pond. Tonight in Pyongyang, I am sweating the week-end’s toxins, those of the spring barbecue organized by Triangle G H team in Korea and of the few beers coming along.

Coming-out of the oven of the sauna, I let myself cool down and write this little note to you on a plastic counter. To give a quick picture of my work here, to you the readers of this Triangle G H paper.

So I work in North Korea on an integrated fish farming project started last January with the help of the European Union.

In order to produce better and more, in a country where land is scarce and worn-out, we made a bet on integrated fish farming with our Korean and French partners. By closely associating agriculture, farming and fish farming, integrated fish farming offers a lasting and self-sufficient answer to nutrition problems.

Small revolution, the fish farms associated with the project turn out to be entrusted with the management of farming lands which production feed the breeding stock. The manure is used to produce green waters, rich with plankton, feeding the fish and enriching the farming lands. Support to agriculture, creation or development of breeding activities, introduction of new fish farming practices, and above all, smart articulation of these different productions: our action in that field consists in accompanying the fish farms through change, with the objective to produce more, in an autonomous way.

Surrounding nurseries and primary schools are supplied by the fish farms. From the fish ponds to children's plates, we act upon the entire chain to improve the quality of the product. The ongoing projects are numerous: improvement of preservation, development and distribution (adapted means of transport, improved logistic management) and careful follow-up of the nutritional quality of the meals of the children, who are our primary beneficiaries.

Integrated fish farming, action on the whole industry: the task is ambitious and challenges are numerous. But this multi-faceted project, including many interlocutors, offers innovative and promising logics.

Our work also needs time. Time to convince, to prove that we can do things differently. In this well-planned, organized and pressured country of Korea, nothing happens without convincing. So we give ourselves the time to think, to gather a team of Korean technicians and college students, to discuss and elaborate the project together. Resting on these solid foundations, activities start very fast. The farming season starts now, with the support of the project, the first fish farming tests are imminent, and in a few weeks we will initiate the action on the preservation/transport chain.

In the field of fish farming, which is new for Triangle G H, we have established a collaboration with the APDRA, an association of French fish farmers having a passion for cooperation. These fish farmers will accompany us during the three years of the project and their first mission in Korea, last February, showed all the added value of a dialogue from fish farmer to fish farmer.

As it is the case for other development projects, this project coming-up requests a lot of time and energy from its actors. Of course it goes along with points of view hard to conciliate, crises and long stubborn negotiations. But it leads to change, opens doors, and connects people. It takes a new turn thanks to the skills and dynamism of fish farmers, technicians and local leaders. Without a doubt, all these skills, these differences, these arduous negotiations have in Korea a specific taste which represents the richness of this project.

laos



Capital: Vientiane
Surface: 236,800 km²
Population: 6.47 millions
Population growth: 1.684%/year
GDP/inhabitant: \$ 2,400
Life expectancy: 62.4 years
Unemployment rate: 2.5 %
Human development index (HDI) : 122/169
 Source: CIA - UNDP

1893 Colonization by the French: Laos forms French Indochina, with Vietnam and Cambodia.

1945

March Occupation of French Indochina by Japan.

August Capitulation of Japan. A Lao nationalist government, Lao Issara, takes the lead of the country and merges with the independent Lao Committee, to become the Pathet Lao.

1946 France regains control over the country, and grants autonomy to the kingdom of Laos within the French Union. Exile of many members of the Pathet Lao. Beginning of the Indochinese war.

1950 Creation of the Neo Lao Issara (Free Laos Front), and establishment of a provisional government.

1951 The Viet Minh supports the Pathet Lao which takes part in the military operations against French forces.

1954 Signing of the Geneva agreement after the French defeat at the battle of Diên Biên Phu. The Kingdom of Laos becomes independent.

1959 Concurrently to the Vietnam War, a civil war starts in Laos, opposing the Pathet Lao supported by the Viet Minh to the kingdom of Laos supported by the American forces.

1974	Signing of the Vientiane agreement imposing a cease fire between both parties. Establishment of a government of National Unity.
1975	The Pathet Lao takes the lead of the country and establishes a one-party system, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP). Abolition of the monarchy.
December	The Lao People's Democratic Republic is proclaimed.
1991	Adoption of the Constitution.
1997	Admission of Laos within the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).
2006	Election of Choummaly Sayasone, as Secretary General of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and as President of the country.

● Situation

In spite of a high growth rate, the Lao People's Democratic Republic is one of the poorest countries in South-East Asia (26% of the population lives beyond the poverty line).

The National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy (NGPES) aims at bringing Laos out of the least developed countries (LDCs) by 2020, and thus to enable the country to industrialize and modernize.

According to an IFAD study, three quarters of the population rely on agriculture and natural resources to live on. The province of Khammouane is one of the most vulnerable areas of the country in terms of food security. UNDP estimates that approximately 15 provinces out of 18 have Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) contamination, which significantly slows down the development of agriculture. Furthermore, Laos is often struck by serious natural disasters, which aggravates food security problems.

● Triangle G H in Laos

2000	Survey mission in the province of Khammouane
2001	Partnership between the Rhône-Alpes Region and the province of Khammouane
2004	Preparatory mission (meetings with local actors and political leaders of the region, initial contact with regional agricultural services)
2006	Integrated rural development in the East of the province of Khammouane. Duration: 48 months – Funding: Rhône-Alpes Region – Syndicat Intercommunal pour le Gaz et l'Électricité en Île-de-France (SIGEIF)/MAE



Integrated rural development in the East of the province of Khammouane

- **Location:** Province of Khammouane, district of Gmommalath, villages of Naxok, Nakatang and Phonsaed and the district of Mahaxay, villages of Ilan, Nongkok, Veun and Nathandong (Southern half of the country)
- **Funding:** Rhône-Alpes Region - Syndicat Intercommunal pour le Gaz et l'Électricité en Île-de-France (SIGEIF) - French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs - Triangle G H
- **Budget:** € 933,500
- **Duration:** 48 months (May 2006 - April 2010)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 2,925 people
- **Partners:** Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office (PAFO) - District Agricultural and Forestry Office (DAFO)

● Objective

Achieve food self-sufficiency and foster economic development in seven villages benefiting from the programme, through a second rice cultivation during the dry season.



Achievement of irrigation canals / Triangle G H

● Means

• **Rice cultivation:**

- Set-up and training of a villagers' committee per village, in charge of irrigation (pump manager, person in charge of water sharing and of paying electricity bills);
- Implementation of pumping systems in all the villages (electric network, transformer, control box, pump, barge, stemming pipe) and building of irrigation canals;
- Distribution of seeds to the farmers;
- Technical back-up for the farmers through a training session on the cultivation of rice during the dry season;
- Follow-up of the cultivation and selling of a part of the production.

• **Development of market gardening and fruit production:**

- Support to the diversification of cultivated products: cultivation tests on hard maize (used for pig breeding), on mungo peas, soja, white beans and peppers.

• **Support to the marketing branch and set-up of income generating activities:**

- Facilitation of the links between farmers and buyers (pig cooperative, access to markets);
- Selling of the group production by some members of each village for hard maize and mungo pea;
- Private sale for other productions..

● Results

At the end of the programme, the 7 targeted villages have operational pumping stations and brick canals. Spare parts have been provided for the parts that wear out faster, in order to ensure proper maintenance and sustainability of the facilities.

The irrigation committees are operational and very efficient during the cultivation season.

The test cultivations had interesting results both at the food and at the economical levels (especially for maize, because it can be grown on a larger scale compared to rice).

Other crops can be grown as a complement to rice and corn.



Support to food security in the district of Bualapha - Province of Khammouane

- **Location:** Province of Khammouane, district of Bualapha
- **Funding:** Rhône-Alpes Region
- **Budget:** € 213,495
- **Duration:** 15 months (March 2010 – May 2011)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 1,405 people
- **Partners:** District Agricultural and Forestry Office (DAFO)

● Objective

Improve food security by optimizing the irrigation of rice fields during the rainy season. Diversify the nutritional intake of local populations, and implement income-generating activities.

● Means

- **Rehabilitation of irrigation systems:**

- Rehabilitation of the two dams of Ban Tha and Ban Napienglan, under the responsibility of the villagers, in order to irrigate 10 new hectares of land;
- Restoration/rehabilitation of irrigation canals and of distribution gates.



Achievement of irrigation canals / Triangle G H

- **Construction of sills and creation of management committees:**

- A villagers' participative approach through the creation, for each new sill, of a management committee handled by the future users;
- Drafting of a document establishing the roles and responsibilities of this committee, as well as the regulations concerning the use of water by farmers;
- Construction of four new gabion sills (a structure of stones caged in a metal grate). This system tends to replace the traditional farmers' techniques (dams made of wood or bamboo,) in order to strengthen these sills. Thanks to this system, 80 additional hectares of land are irrigated.
- Construction of irrigation canals and gates.

- **Help to the construction of very small sills:**

- Construction of 15 small sills (technical and material support to the villagers) in order to irrigate 30 new hectares of land.

- **Diversification of crops:** In some villages using sills to irrigate the cultures during the rainy season, there is often water left at the end of the rice cultivation season. That water can be used for the cultivation of beans, peas, groundnuts or maize on small surfaces.
 - Technical training of farmers on the cultivation of beans, peas and maize, and support to the implementation of these cultivations;
 - Set-up of income-generating activities thanks to production.

● Progress

After a phase of technical study on the different sites started in March 2010, the construction phase of the gabion sills and of the small sills started at the end of November 2010.

From El Nino to Futures Contracts

by Rémi Nègre, Head of Mission for Triangle G H in Laos

Source: TGH Info 2010/2011

Since 1994 the states have progressively abandoned the regulation of agricultural prices. In the absence of such regulations, prices vary strongly, generating famines in the importing countries when prices go up and the bankruptcy of farmers when prices plummet. Future contracts, announced as the solution to prevent variations, cannot replace the interventionist policies that are currently being abandoned.

This year in Laos, the rain is late, rice should have been planted out a month ago and the peasants haven't even started ploughing their fields. Rain was already scarce last season, provoking great draught in southern China and a fall of the Mekong's level (also due to dams built in China). The harvest from the dry season has therefore been compromised in Laos, Thailand and China. In comparison with April 2009⁴, the price of rice has doubled in Khammouane, where Triangle G H is operating. Even without knowing the volume of the future harvest, we can be sure that the population of Bualapha will be hungry next year. While current climatic events (consequences of El Nino⁵ according to climatologists) are partially to blame, the main responsibility can be found in the international agriculture markets that spawn a constant drop of stocks.

Prior to 1994⁶, Europe's PAC and the United States' farm bill, regulated prices on their respective interior markets to guarantee a certain stability to farmers. The system ensured a stable price by stocking up during productive years and destocking during bad ones. Border taxes prevented low price imports. Other countries such as India acted in the same way. The European PAC was successful thanks to the objectives it had fixed: achieve food independence by securing high and stable prices for farmers. In other countries practicing intervention, farmers thrived, proving the relevance of such orientations.

4 - In Bualapha, rice sold at 1250kip/kg in 2009 against 2170kip/kg in 2010, e.g. an increase of almost 100%. (100 000 kip represent approximately €0.90)

5 - El Nino originally represented a seasonal coastal current. The term now means, by extension, variations in the temperature of the surface of the Ocean (Source: Wikipedia)

6 - Marrakech agreements, creation of the World Trade Organisation (WTO)

The system revealed its limits with the regular surplus of European crops in the '80s. Without production regulation mechanisms (through quotas, for example, as on milk), production outgrew the market's demand both in the US and Europe. The rising quantity of stock cost money, as did subsidies for exporting. With prices lower on the international market than on the interior one, export subsidies had to keep growing to preserve a competitive offer.

As from 1994, in the framework of the WTO agreements, Europe and the United States had to establish new rules: custom duties, export subsidies, stock, etc... all this had to gradually disappear to the benefit of compensation allowances. The lack of regulation mechanisms then generated price fluctuation on the US and European markets, and more broadly on the international market, where recent high rises caught the media's eye (hunger riots in 2008 and 2010). Poor farmers and consumers are particularly hardly hit because their food budgets represent the household's highest expense (over 50% of the spending in the third-world as opposed to about 15% in Europe and the U.S.A). Regulation of agricultural prices is a necessity to allow farmers (that represent the vast majority of poor people developing countries) to invest and develop their enterprise, and to protect consumers from price variations.

After the dismantling of storage systems and regulation policies, which mechanism can face price changes? Forward markets.

Forward markets allow the sale or purchase of specific goods at a fixed time in the future and at a price agreed in advance (sometimes a year ahead).

Forward markets for instance, allow farmers to sell their production at a definite rate, and guarantees flour traders its supply at a rate agreed upon in advance. Besides producers and buyers, forward markets also attracted speculators during the huge price rises of 2008: an offer to sell at a specific price when prices are high (€150/ton for example), followed by an offer to purchase (same date and same product) when prices drop (€130/ton) allow the speculator to pocket the difference (€20/ton), without financial commitment. Due to this speculative interest, virtual quantities exchanged vastly exceed the actual quantities exchanged, and for those who are not in the circuit, prices fly in every direction... For consumers, price rises can generate social destabilization leading to situations such as the hunger riots in Haiti and Cameroun (2008) or in Mozambique (2010)...

Why regulate agricultural markets?

Such markets are very specific: they involve a strategically interesting asset: food. Demand is not adjusted to the price: consumption does not significantly rise when prices are low, nor does it radically drop when prices are high. Production, on the other hand, can be subject to considerable variations related to climate or disease. It can also vary in line with prices, but at a later stage, because production deadlines are unwavering (cultivation period, livestock reproduction cycle...), and because farmers need time to adapt to the market. Such reasons explain why supply and demand rarely match and why prices fluctuate faster.

Farmers that can participate in forward markets (market knowledge, capacity to support risky positions, cash-flow...) benefit from a kind of price insurance as prices are fixed in advance. The fluctuation of real prices, however, forces smaller farmers to work without any clear revenue forecast. Consequently, this hinders the investment required for sustainable production: irrigation in Laos, anti-erosive works in Haiti... Storage is complex, risky and fairly profitless because of the costs that it generates (locked cash-flow, storage structures, deterioration of products, etc..). Public policies alone have the means to implement a general and effective solution.

Other interesting methods?

The PAC has tested methods in the milk industry that show fair, though not perfect, results: stock management, customs protection guaranteeing farmers higher prices than cost price, and quotas that prevent production from exceeding the internal market's demand and do not oblige subsidized selling on the international market.

Groups of producing countries that are geographically close could create common markets inside of which agriculture would be protected. Additionally, such schemes would avoid freight CO2 emissions and ensure that African or Asian farmers, who manually cultivate less than 3 ha, need not compete with American, European or Brazilian farmers who cultivate hundreds of hectares. Since the financial crisis, international institutions have been reconsidering market regulation, although it is currently forbidden by the WTO. Hunger riots raised many countries awareness on the need to produce their own food, by protecting their farmers – often the most vulnerable people in poor countries.

central african republic



Capital: Bangui
Surface: 622,984 km²
Population: 4.9 millions
Population growth: 2.146%/year
GDP/inhabitant: \$ 700
Life expectancy: 50 years
Unemployment rate: 8% (2001)
Human development index (HDI): 159/169
 Source : CIA - UNDP

1905	French colony governed under the name of Oubangui-Chari.
1946	The country takes the status of Overseas Department.
1958	Proclamation of the Central African Republic under the presidency of Barthélemy Boganda.
1959	David Dacko is elected president after the murder of Barthélemy Boganda.
1960	Proclamation of the independence of the Central African Republic.
1966	
January 1st	After the "military Coup on new year's eve", Jean Bedel Bokassa takes the power, deposing David Dacko.
1976	Bokassa proclaims himself Emperor of the Central African Empire.
1979	The "Barracuda Operation", carried-out by France, deposes Bokassa, and David Dacko returns to power.

1981	The general Kolingba overthrows David Dacko and establishes a military rule.
1993	Ange-Félix Patassé wins the elections and becomes President of the Republic.
1996	Political unrest impacts the country and leads to many rebellions within the Army.
1997	The Bangui agreements put an end to the conflicts.
1999	Reelection of Ange-Félix Patassé to the presidency.
2003	Ange-Félix Patassé is overthrown by his former Chief of Staff, François Bozizé.
2005	François Bozizé is elected President of the Republic.
2011	Reelection of François Bozizé in the first round of the presidential elections (postponed several times since 2010).

● Situation

Since the early 2000s, the Central African Republic is destabilized by serious political and security incidents, and civilians are the first victims.

The activity of politico-military groups in the North, as well as governmental repression, adding to the conflicts in Eastern Chad and Darfur, converge to create a climate of insecurity. The populations are also the targets of the actions of the LRA (Lord's Resistance Army), a Ugandan rebel group, sadly famous for its extreme violence.

According to OCHA, approximately 120, 000 people have been displaced within the country consequently to these conflicts, and according to the UNHCR, the struggles in the neighboring countries would have caused the arrival of nearly 35, 000 refugees between 2007 and 2010. These populations suffer from a lack of food and water, and precarious shelters.

The permanent state of instability in the country makes the intervention of humanitarian workers very difficult and even sometimes impossible in some regions in the country.

● Triangle G H in the Central African Republic

- 2007** **Emergency assistance to the victims of the Central African conflict, Vakaga Prefecture, North-East of the Central African Republic.**
Duration: 8 months – Funding: DAH - ECHO – UN agencies
-
- Emergency aid to the people originating from Darfur, who took refuge in Sam Ouandja, High Kotto Prefecture, North-East of the Central African Republic.** Duration: 6 months – Funding: CERF - UNHCR
-
- Seasonal programmes of distribution of seeds and food intakes during the lean period (all the Vakaga and Sam Ouandja).**
Funding: FAO - WFP
-
- 2008** **Continuation of the seasonal programmes of distribution of seeds and food intakes during the lean period (all the Vakaga).**
Funding: FAO - WFP
-
- Multi-sector support programme to Sudanese refugees in Sam Ouandja.** Duration: 12 months – Funding: UNHCR
-
- Improving access to primary education in Sam Ouandja.**
Duration: 9 months – Funding: UNICEF
-
- Contribution to the improvement of an adapted educational system in the sub-Prefecture of Sam Ouandja.** Duration: 6 months – Funding: CERF
-
- Continuation of the emergency assistance programme to the victims of the Central African conflict, Vakaga Prefecture, North-East of the Central African Republic.**
Duration : 9 months – Funding: DAH - ECHO – UN agencies
-
- Launching of the development programme: support to the restoration of essential services and revitalization of the social network in the Vakaga Prefecture.** Duration: 32 months – Funding: EuropeAid
-
- 2009** **Towards sustainable access to sufficient drinking water of improved quality for vulnerable populations.** Duration: 9,5 months – Funding: ECHO
-
- Reinforcement of the food security of the populations of Vakaga.**
Duration: 7 months - Funding: FAO - CIAA
-
- Continuation of the development programme: support to the restoration of essential services and revitalization of the social network in the Vakaga Prefecture.** Funding: EuropeAid + co-funding: UNICEF- CERF
-
- Extension of the multi-sector support programme to Sudanese refugees in Sam Ouandja.** Duration: 12 months – Funding: UNHCR
-



Support to the restoration of essential services and to the revitalization of the social network in the Vakaga Prefecture

- **Location:** Vakaga Prefecture (North-East of the country)
- **Funding:** EuropeAid + co-funding: UNICEF- CHF
- **Budget:** €1,755,274
- **Duration:** 32 months (November 2008 – June 2011)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 60,000 people
- **Partners:** Local authorities, Village Water Management Committees (COGES) and Village Schools Management Committees (APE) - ICDI (Integrated Community Development International) - DGH (Direction Générale de l'Hydraulique)

● Objective

Improve public facilities to provide a better access to essential services to the populations (drinking water and primary education).

● Means

- **Improve access to drinking water:**
 - Construction of 17 boreholes equipped with pumping systems;
 - Achievement of 20 new built-up wells;
 - Follow-up and maintenance of 45 improved water points (built-up wells and/or boreholes equipped with pumps).



Borehole in Ouandja Djallé / Triangle G H

- **Improve local water points' management and maintenance capacities:**
 - Establishment of 28 Water Management reference Committees;
 - Supply of tools for the maintenance of the pumps;
 - Training of 18 maintenance agents;
 - Set-up of hygiene promotion campaigns and awareness programmes on the adequate use of water in 28 villages;
- **Improve access to education:**
 - Construction and/or rehabilitation of 18 school buildings (33 classes) and supply of children safe and adequate school furniture;
- **Improve the teaching skills and management capacities of local actors:**
 - Training and restructuring of Pupils' Parents Associations;
 - Training of parent-teachers;
 - Set-up in 17 schools of a referent trained in the financial management of expenditures and receipts.

● Progress

The rate of villages in the Vakaga benefiting from at least one quality water point increased from 76% to 91%.

According to Central African criteria (50 pupils per class), the ongoing building of school facilities will benefit to 1,650 children.



Towards sustainable access to sufficient drinking water of improved quality for vulnerable populations

- **Location:** High-Kotto Prefecture, city of Sam Ouandja (North-East of the country) - Vakaga Prefecture, city of Birao
- **Funding:** ECHO
- **Budget:** € 275,000
- **Duration:** 12 months (March 2009 – February 2010)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 16,700 people

● Objective

Improve access to sufficient quality drinking water.

● Means

- **Improve access to drinking water of the targeted communities:**
 - Creation and equipment of 3 new boreholes in Sam Ouandja;

- Creation, equipment and protection of 18 wells in Sam Ouandja;
- Over-deepening and maintenance of wells in Birao.
- **Improve the knowledge and practices of the helped communities on water use and management:**
 - Establishment of a water management committee for the city;
 - Training of technicians on the maintenance of the wells and boreholes;
 - Awareness sessions on the right use of water;
 - Testing of the pumping systems;
 - Creation of an hygiene committee;
 - Carrying-out of a small scale study on how practices adapt in terms of water use and hygiene.

● Results

The 18 wells and 3 boreholes built in Sam Ouandja enable the supply of sufficient quality water to the beneficiaries who have now access to more than 15 liters of drinking water per person and per day. The good repartition of these new water points in the city enable families to have access to water close to their homes.

Triangle G H teams also achieved the over-deepening of 11 wells and the maintenance of 4 boreholes in the city of Birao, following two consecutive attacks of the city.

5,062 people took part in awareness sessions on hygiene in Sam Ouandja.



Borehole equipped with a foot pump in Sam Ouandja / Triangle G H



Improving access to primary education for the children in Sam Ouandja

- **Location:** High-Kotto Prefecture, city of Sam Ouandja and surrounding villages (East of the country)
- **Funding:** CHF
- **Budget:** \$ 513,718
- **Duration:** 12 months (January 2010 – December 2010)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 4,240 people
- **Partners:** Local Pupils' Parents Associations

● Objective

Reinforce access to primary education for children in Sam Ouandja and surroundings, and contribute to the improvement of teaching conditions.

● Means

- **Improve the reception conditions and the school environment:**
 - Rehabilitation/building of schools;
 - Awareness sessions on hygiene for the children;
 - Distribution of school kits and text books in the schools in the city and villages;
 - Implementation of pupils' committees and class representatives (the child through the child method⁷) in order to participate in the management of school properties and to represent their peers;
 - Creation of a library in the adapted class
- **Reinforce access to schools through the adequate provision of care to the children:**
 - Creation of an adapted class for the youth late in their schooling, with the view to become autonomous through "catch-up" classes and professionalizing learning;
 - Construction of a kindergarten in Sam Ouandja, distribution of materials and training of a facilitator;
 - Awareness sessions for adults on education, especially on girls' schooling;
 - Creation and strengthening of literacy groups for adults and training of the teacher in charge of this mission;
 - Distribution of educational materials and kits.
- **Strengthen the teaching skills of the teaching staff and of the management team:**
 - Assessment and monitoring of passed training sessions, and establishment of additional training for teachers and managers;
 - Support to the achievement of financial self-sufficiency and to the management of schools through the implementation of income generating activities for the Pupils' Parents Associations (gardens, beekeeping, construction of bricks, etc.);
 - Support, strengthening and follow-up of the Sub-Prefectural Union and of the Pupils' Parents Associations composing it;

7 - The children themselves organize their own committee and vote for their class representatives, without adult intervention

- Establishment of groups of mothers, and development of income generating activities in order to make the system of school fees collection sustainable;
- Advocacy with the Ministry of Education and the decentralized authorities for the assignment of tenured teachers in the targeted area.

● Results

At the end of the project, 3 schools have been either renovated or built. 2,507 children followed awareness sessions on hygiene, and 2,929 adults followed awareness sessions on education, especially on girls' schooling.

Income generating activities have been developed with the schools: presses have been delivered to the Pupils' Parents Associations, enabling them to make baked bricks for the community. The selling of these bricks provides cash flow to fund the school.



Rehabilitation of a school / Triangle G H



Support to Sudanese refugees in Sam Ouandja through access to essential services and integration

- **Location:** High-Kotto Prefecture, city of Sam Ouandja - Ouaka Prefecture, Pladama Ouaka area
- **Funding:** UNHCR
- **Budget:** € 323,491
- **Duration:** 12 months (January 2010 – December 2010)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 2,901 people (Sam Ouandja) 1,740 people (Pladama Ouaka)
- **Partners:** Camp Management Committee

● Objective

Present in Sam Ouandja since 2007, Sudanese refugees received a multi sector based aid from the humanitarian actors in presence. In 2010, Triangle G H worked at the improvement of the living conditions and at the local integration of refugees. After 10 month of activity in Sam Ouandja, and following the further deterioration in security in

the area (presence of the LRA⁸), the UNHCR decided, in October 2010, to transfer the refugees to the site of Pladama Ouaka, in the Province of Ouaka. The programme aims at providing facilities to enable the housing of refugees in the transit center, while preparing sustainable settlement conditions on the new site

● Means

On the site of Sam Ouandja

- **Ensure the refugees access to essential services:**

- Access to water: construction of 5 wells, establishment of water committees, maintenance and daily operation of a drinking water plant.
- Sanitation: reinforcement of 120 family latrines, construction of 2 blocks of 4 school latrines, organizing of focused and adequate awareness sessions on hygiene, restructuring and monitoring of waste collection.
- Food security: distribution of food and vegetable seeds, training of farmers, support to the tree nursery, training sessions focused on food preservation and storage of crops.

- **Contribute to the integration and autonomization of refugees:**

- Improve the quality of and the access to education: construction and equipment of an additional school building and rehabilitation of the present buildings, distribution of materials and textbooks to the pupils (Sudanese and Central African programmes), training of school teachers on teaching methods, training and organizing of the Pupil's Parents Association with the view to make the school self-sufficient, follow-up of the kindergarten and training of facilitators, training and support of literacy teachers.
- Implementation of activities towards refugees' self-sufficiency (socio-community activities): focused and adequate training on mechanics, shoe-repairing, carpentry and accountancy, creation, development and support of income generating activities (soap, sewing...), support to economic micro-projects.



Young girls carrying water jerry cans in Sam Ouandja / Triangle G H

8 - Lord Resistance Army.

On the site of Pladama Ouaka

- **Access to water:**

- Construction of a water pumping stations, treatment and distribution of water for 2, 000 people;
- Achievement of 3 boreholes to ensure a sustainable access to drinking water (replacement of the pumping station).

- **Sanitation:**

- Organizing of awareness actions on good hygiene practices;
- Construction of 150 showers and 150 emergency latrines;
- Distribution of tools to clean sanitary appliances.

- **Education:**

- Relocation of a part of the teachers from Sam Ouandja on the new site;
- Raising parents' awareness on the importance of children's schooling;
- Provision of a shed to give classes (waiting for the construction of classrooms);
- Construction of tables and benches;
- Distribution of school text books;
- Construction of new school buildings.

- **Food security:**

- Identification, with the refugees and local authorities, of lands suitable for cultivation;
- Distribution of 86 kg of food seeds and 1, 942 basic agricultural tools (wheelbarrows, machetes, axes...).

● Results

All the forecasted activities have been achieved by Triangle G H teams in Sam Ouandja, and later on the site of Pladama Ouaka.



Towards improved food security of households in the Vakaga and Sam Ouandja

- **Location:** High-Kotto and Vakaga Prefectures - Cities of Sikikédé, Tiringoulou, Ouanda Djallé, Birao and Sam Ouandja
- **Funding:** CHF
- **Budget:** \$ 200,000
- **Duration:** 9 months (April 2010 – December 2010)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 10,915 households

● Objective

Improve food security in several cities in the Vakaga and in the High-Kotto Prefectures, by ensuring the access to seeds and through the strengthening of local farmers' technical capacities.

● Means

- **Ensure access to good quality seeds in order to reduce food vulnerability in the targeted area:**
 - Distribution of food seeds kits to each family in the targeted areas (sorghum, maize and cowpea).



Distribution of seeds to beneficiary households / Triangle G H

- **Maximize the impact of agricultural work by strengthening the farmers' technical skills:**

- Learning control methods against pests;
- Training on storage techniques.

● Results

At the end of the programme, all the targeted households have been provided with food seeds (54,575 kg of seeds have been distributed to the households in the area) and with technical training.



Improving market gardening production and strengthening technical capacities and knowledge in Birao, Ouanda Djallé, Tiringoulou, Sikikédé and Sam Ouandja

- **Location:** High-Kotto and Vakaga Prefectures - Cities of Sikikédé, Tiringoulou, Ouanda Djallé, Birao and Sam Ouandja
- **Funding:** CHF
- **Budget:** \$ 227,964 + Donations in kind (seeds and tools) from the FAO
- **Duration:** 10 months (May 2010 – February 2011)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 11,170 people
- **Partners:** Central African association operating in the Vakaga for the agricultural development of the South of the Prefecture (NDA)

● Objective

Improve market gardening production and strengthen farmers' technical knowledge in several cities in the Vakaga and High-Kotto Prefectures. This project completes the previous one, as it takes part in local agricultural development, by specifically supporting market gardening irrigated during the dry season.



Handing over of pumps to the beneficiaries / Triangle G H

● Means

- **Ensure access to quality seeds in order to reduce the level of food vulnerability in the area:**
 - Distribution of farming inputs (seeds and tools necessary for cultivation);
 - Distribution of irrigation equipment (treadle pumps)..
- **Maximize the impact of agricultural work by strengthening the technical skills of groupings:**
 - Technical follow-up and support of the groupings;
 - Organizing of technical training to strengthen farmers' knowledge.

● Progress

All the activities have been carried out by Triangle G H teams. The analysis of agricultural productions is ongoing.



Improve access to water for the population of Sam Ouandja



- **Location:** High-Kotto Prefecture, city of Sam Ouandja
- **Funding:** UNICEF
- **Budget:** \$ 93,139
- **Duration:** 10 months (March 2010 – December 2010)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 11,746 people

● Objective

Increase the quantity of drinking water available in Sam Ouandja and raise the population's awareness on the good use of water.

● Means

- Creation of a new borehole equipped with a manual pump;
- Rehabilitation of the hospital's well and connection to a mini supply network;
- Public awareness on the good use of water;
- Creation and training of water wells management committees;
- Training of technicians for the maintenance of the 18 wells and of the 3 city boreholes.

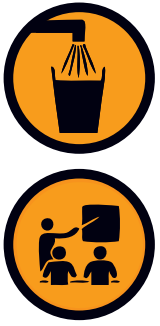


Well of the healthcare center / Triangle G H

● Results

Triangle G H had already rehabilitated 17 wells and built 2 boreholes in Sam Ouandja. This new programme enabled the construction of an additional well and borehole. Those will notably allow an easy access to water in the town's healthcare center, and thus contribute

to improving the functioning of this infrastructure. The town's technicians were further trained on the maintenance of 18 wells and three boreholes. A theatrical company, « l'Echo de Triangle », has raised awareness among beneficiaries on the good use of water.



Contribute to the improvement of an adequate education system in the sub-prefecture of Sam Ouandja

- **Location:** High-Kotto Prefecture, city of Sam Ouandja
- **Funding:** CERF
- **Budget:** \$ 223,234
- **Duration:** 6 months (October 2010 – April 2011)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 1,731 pupils
- **Partners:** Pupils' Parents Associations in the targeted schools

● Objective

Improve the educative system in nine schools in Sam Ouandja, through a teaching adapted to the different classes.



Nursery school in Sam Ouandja / Triangle G H

● Means

- **Improve school management through Pupils' Parents Associations:**
 - Support and follow-up of the sub-prefectural Union and the Pupils' Parents Associations;
 - Training of the Pupils' Parents Associations on apprehending, understanding and identifying vulnerabilities, on peace and non-violence in schools;
 - Training of 26 members of Pupils' Parents Associations on the principles of good governance and on streamlined financial management.
- **Reinforce access to education in Sam Ouandja through adequate care provided to children:**
 - Elaboration of the class educational project adapted to 308 pupils;
 - Support to the organizing of a nursery school and training of the nursery school facilitator;
 - Awareness sessions for families on the importance of schooling;
 - Talk groups for children via workshops (reproductive health, HIV/AIDS).
- **Improve the sanitary conditions and the school environment in Sam Ouandja:**
 - Construction of school latrines, separated by gender;
 - Implementation of hand washing systems in schools;
 - Construction of wells in schools;
 - Establishment of children committees to ensure hygiene management;
 - Awareness on hygiene for school children.

● Progress

At the end of the project, 1,705 children have developed awareness on good hygiene practices, 19 school latrines have been built as well as 6 wells in schools surrounding Sam Ouandja.

Pupils' Parents Associations have been trained in the nine targeted schools, and the nursery school has been set-up in Sam Ouandja.



Towards sustainable improvement in the living conditions of the most vulnerable agricultural populations in the Ouaka

- **Location:** Prefecture of Ouaka
- **Funding:** EuropeAid + co-funding
- **Budget:** € 924,645
- **Duration:** 36 months (December 2010 – December 2013)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 9,055 people
- **Partners:** Central African Agency for Agricultural Development (ACDA) - Central African Agricultural Research Institute (ICRA)

● Objective

Improve the living conditions of agricultural populations in twenty two villages in the Ouaka, by helping them diversify and increase their farming output, thus enabling the economic development of the area.

● Means

- **Increase and diversify local food production:**

- Reinforcement of rain fed cultivation systems;
- Reinforcement of lowlands irrigation cultivation systems;
- Creation of around a hundred vegetable gardens;
- Strengthening research officers' technical capacities and developing agriculture in direct support to farmers.

- **Reinforce local capacities for resiliency and shock absorption:**

- Reinforcement of breeding systems;
- Development of transformation, storage and marketing capacities;
- Reinforcement of the organizational capacities of groups of villagers;
- Rehabilitation of road infrastructures in Kouango and Bakala.

● Progress

Triangle G H teams are in the launching phase of the programme.



Assessment of the project / Triangle G H



Towards an organizational and structural reinforcement of Pupils' Parents Associations, for a better management of schools in the Central African Republic

- **Location:** Prefecture of Ouaka
- **Funding:** EuropeAid + co-funding
- **Budget:** € 700,000
- **Duration:** 42 months (December 2010 – October 2014)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 47,444 people
- **Partners:** National Federation of Pupils' and Students' Parents Associations in Central Africa (FNAPEEC)

● Objective

Improve schooling conditions in the Ouaka.

● Means

- **Structure and integrate the FNAPEEC within the education sector:**
 - Training of the FNAPEEC members;
 - Collaboration between formal actors (Central African Ministry of Education, school inspectorates, school management) and associative actors;
 - Collaboration with the decentralized services of the Ministry of Education in Bambari.
- **Energize and organize 117 Pupils' Parents Associations (APE), 5 sub-prefectural Unions (USP APE) and the prefectural Union (UP APE) of Ouaka:**
 - Monitoring and training of each structure for a better approach in terms of school co-management;
 - Thematic courses provided by the FNAPEEC;
 - Implementation of income generating activities in some APE, in order to pay the parent-teachers and to help schooling some children whose family cannot afford school fees;
 - Training of the parent-teachers of the targeted schools.



Meeting for the establishment of a project steering committee / Triangle G H

- **Disseminate tools and methods developed by the project at national level:**
 - Distribution of a process handbook at the end of the programme, meant for the members of the FNAPEEC network, both in French and in Sango;
 - Organizing of a seminar bringing together all the actors of the education sector and the project partners.

● Progress

Triangle G H teams are in the launching phase of the programme.

International Military Intervention in North-eastern Central African Republic: Chronic of a Failure

by Ivan Deret, Head of missions for Triangle G H in CAR

Source: TGH Info 2010/1011

Towards the end of 2006, in the Central African Republic, an anti-government rebel group called the Union of Democratic Forces for Unity (UDFU), attacked and occupied the small town of Birao, in Vakaga, a geographically isolated and totally marginalized region, bordering Chad and Darfur (Sudan). The attack marked the beginning of a new military intervention, aiming to restore stability in the CAR. Four years later, this intervention fails to show the slightest achievement...

Non-exhaustive commentated chronology of a failure

October 2006: *the UDFU takes possession of Birao then of Ouanda-Djalle, a town further south. In a Central-African political context where coups are more common than elections, the few rebels, despite their low number, represent a threat to the government whose army is no better equipped than the rebels themselves.*

November 2006: *The Central African Armed Forces (FACA) recapture the conquered towns with the clear and open support of the French Army that has a 20-men contingent in Birao.*

January 2007: *Beginning of humanitarian intervention. Four NGOs – including Triangle G H - launch programs in the subsequent months.*

March 2007: *the second attack against Birao by UDFU is repelled; the French contingent is increased to 150 soldiers.*

April 2007: *the signature of a peace agreement between the CAR and the UDFU's military leaders is immediately condemned by the UDFU's political branch. These first signs of split lead to the creation of multiple rebel factions that divide the main ethnical groups of Vakaga even further.*

September 2007: the Security Council approves UN presence in eastern Chad and north-eastern CAR (resolution 1778), and mandates the Council of the European Union to set it up. In October, the EU decides to establish the EUFOR.

January 2008: effective EUFOR deployment along frontiers separating Chad and CAR from Sudan. The EUFOR has the following objectives:

- Protect endangered civilians, especially refugees and IDPs
- Facilitate delivery of humanitarian aid and free circulation of relief workers by improving security in operational zones;
- Ensure the safety and free circulation of its own staff, UN personnel and related staff, and protect their premises and equipment.

March 2008: the EUFOR (that reached full operational capacity in June 2008) takes over command of the French base stationed in Birao. On the CAR side, the entire system, counting more than 300 soldiers, is located in Birao, nearly 150 km away from Sam Ouandja, where there are already 3,000 Sudanese refugees whose protection is the heart of the international force's mandate.

November 2008: Sam Ouandja attacked by poorly identified armed factions. The EUFOR, absent, evacuates humanitarian staff by airplane at a later stage. Inter-ethnic friction and fighting between various factions multiply all over the region.

December 2008: "Inclusive Political Dialogue" launched, as planned in the global peace agreement signed by the CAR's three main rebel movements. This national political process, strongly mediated by the African Union and the UN, is anything but inclusive and several groups denounce it immediately.

March 2009: The EUFOR is replaced by MINURCAT, its UN "equivalent". The French contingent is replaced by a Togolese company that arrives under-equipped and without ammunition.

May 2009: a first carjacking marks the beginning of a series of incidents targeting humanitarian organizations, incidents that will intensify in number and nature. Access to civilian populations is dramatically reduced, affected by the intensification of politico-military tension among small groups.

June 2009: Birao attacked twice by one of the groups formed in previous months. Motivated by small scale individual political ambitions, this gang increased violent insecurity in the region, particularly through acts of revenge triggered by the two Birao attacks.

November 2009: Kidnapping of two Triangle G H expatriates and ransack of the premises of several NGOs by about fifteen armed men from Sudan. The MINURCAT's 350-men contingent, unable to prevent this kind of attack and to secure the very town where it is based, intervenes two hours after the incident.

December 2009: armed elements of Sudanese origin attack Ouanda-Djallé, followed by Sam Ouandja the next day. The men had been seen in Birao a few days prior to the attacks. In the following week, a MINURCAT vehicle is carjacked near Birao airport.

May 2010: decision to prolong the MINURCAT's mandate by a maximum of six months; decision officially based on the bringing closer of Chad and Soudan, leading to the establishment of a common force to secure their borders - an alternative to MINURCAT. No equivalent is planned on the CAR side.

July 2010: a new Central African rebel group attacks Birao.

September 2010: attacks against Ouanda-Djallé and Sam Ouandja confirm the presence in the CAR of the LRA (Lord Resistance Army), a highly violent armed group from Uganda, which has led exactions in Uganda, South Sudan and CAR over the past 20 years. A further descent into chaos...

October 2010: LRA attacks multiply; each time, civilians are kidnapped and forced to perform portage or sexual acts. On the 10th, Birao is attacked, its market pillaged and destroyed. The MINURCAT fails to intervene and specifies later, quite strangely, that intervention was not part of its mandate.

December 2010: planned withdrawal of the final MINURCAT unit (Birao having to be evacuated on November 15). What has been achieved?

None of the international force's objectives has been achieved. Now, more than ever, the population is at the mercy of uncontrolled armed groups and bandits. Far from being "secured", humanitarian assistance has been almost completely stopped.

Only one of the MINURCAT's stated objectives in the CAR has been achieved: the protection by force of its own personnel, though we can deplore the death of one soldier... due to excessive consumption of alcohol.

While this assessment appears to be uncompromising, it remains a fact. Of course we are aware of the difficulties inherent to peacekeeping operations and do not encourage the principle of using military intervention (in relation to which, we must constantly make efforts to show local actors our independence and neutrality).

Nonetheless, the challenge of securing Vakaga is no big deal: unlike Afghanistan, it has no mountain retreats for jihadists, unlike Darfur, it has no vast stretches of terrain, and unlike the DRC it has no "blood stones"⁹.

The extent of the failure described has no justification. Were it confirmed, the announced withdrawal of UN forces from the region and its people appears pathetic after such a deployment of means. It is also simply and sadly shameful.

9 - Reference to "blood diamonds", a source of income for various armed groups that prolonged the 1990s' conflict in Sierra Leone.

sudan



Capital: Khartoum
Surface: 2,505 813 km²
Population: 45 millions
Population growth: 2.484%/year
GDP/inhabitant: \$ 2,200
Life expectancy: 55.4 years
Unemployment rate: 18.7% (2002)
Human Development Index (HDI): 154/169

Source: CIA - UNDP

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1820 | Sudan goes under Egyptian rule. |
| 1881 | Uprising of the Sudanese people led by Muhammad Ahmad ibn Abd Allah Al-Mahdi. |
| 1896 | An Anglo-Egyptian task force regains control over the Sudanese territory. |
| 1899 | Establishment of the Anglo-Egyptian condominium over Sudan. |
| 1951 | King Farouk takes the title of king of Egypt and Sudan. |
| 1953 | Signing of an Anglo-Egyptian treaty granting Sudan the right to self-determination. |
| 1955 | Proclamation of the independence of Sudan. The government goes back on the promise made to the southern provinces of the country to create a federal state, thus causing a civil war. |
| 1958 | Coup bringing the military to power. |
| 1964 | Restoration of democracy. |
| 1969 | New military coup led by general Gaafar el-Nimeiri. |
| 1971 | Coup led by the Sudanese Communist Party. A few days later, anti-communist troops put Nimeiri back to power. |

1972	The Addis-Abeba agreement puts an end to the North-South civil war and grants autonomy to the secessionists from the South.
1983	General Gaafar el-Nimeiri imposes sharia throughout the country, launching a civil war with Southern Sudan which creates the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).
1985	Coup led by general ad-Dahab, restoring a civil government.
1989	Coup led by general Omar el-Béchrir and restoring of the Islamic law. Intensifying of the fights between North and South Sudan.
2003	A new rebellion breaks out in the western province of Darfur.
2005	Signing of a peace agreements between the government of Khartoum and the SPLA, putting an end to the civil war in the South.
2011	At the referendum on the self-determination of South Sudan, 98,83% of the voters are in favor of secession.

● Civil war in Darfur

2003	Rebels of the SLA (Sudan Liberation Army) and of the JEM (Justice and Equality Movement) attack and occupy Gulu, a city of North-Darfur, and El-Fasher, the regional capital. The government of Khartoum arms the Janjaweed (Arab militias).
2004	A ceasefire is declared, but it is not respected. In September, the UN adopt a resolution threatening Sudan with sanctions if it does not restore security in Darfur. The Sudanese government rejects this resolution. In December, the fights intensify.
2005	Chadian rebels attack Adré, Chad declares the "state of belligerence" against Sudan.
2006	A part of the SLA signs the peace treaty proposed by the African Union, but fights go on. The crisis in Darfur extends to Chad and to the Central African Republic.
2007	The United Nations Security Council adopts a resolution allowing the deployment of a military force, the UNAMID. In October, negotiations organized by the UN open in Syria.
2009	The International Criminal Court issues an arrest warrant against Omar El-Bechir, President of Sudan at the time, for crimes against humanity and war crimes in Darfur. In response, the Sudanese government expels thirteen NGOs from the territory.

● Situation

The humanitarian situation in Sudan is heterogeneous, inasmuch as a part of the population lives in areas where the security situation is stable and the level of development quite low. However, the conflict in Darfur keeps more than 6 million people in a critical situation.

The highly volatile security situation prevailing in this region restricts access to the beneficiary populations and the work of humanitarian organizations in general.

Apart from the conflict in Darfur, South Sudan, terribly weakened by three decades of civil war, remains a highly volatile region where conflicts with the North, but also internal conflicts, keep the population in a state of high pauperization.

● Triangle G H in Sudan

2004	Assistance to displaced populations in the camp of Ryad, city of Geneina, West Darfur. Duration: 7 months – Funding: DAH -ECHO – UNICEF - Saudi Red Crescent
2005	Assistance to the people affected by the conflict in West Darfur. Duration: 9 months – Funding: DAH –ECHO –FAO – UNICEF- UNHCR
	Assistance to the people affected by the conflict in Bindizi, Wadi Saleh, West Darfur. Duration: 7 months – Funding: DAH - ECHO - FAO - UNICEF
2006	Improving the sanitary conditions of displaced populations in the camps surrounding Karthoum. Duration: 12 months – Funding: ECHO
	Assistance to the populations affected by the conflict in West Darfur. Duration: 10 months – Funding: ECHO – MAE – UNHCR - FAO
2007	Assistance to the populations affected by the conflict in West Darfur. Duration: 12 months – Funding: ECHO – MAE – UNHCR - FAO
2008	Towards reinforced food security for the populations in West Darfur. Duration: 12 months – Funding: ECHO - MAE
	Assistance to the populations affected by the conflict in Darfur. Duration: 12 months – Funding: ECHO – MAE - UNHCR
2009	Support to the populations affected by the conflict in Darfur. Duration: 12 months – Funding: ECHO - MAE - UNHCR
	Support to food security for the populations in Darfur. Duration: 12 months – Funding : ECHO - MAE



Towards improved food security and economic recovery: mitigate the effects of the crisis and prepare the conditions for the future development of Darfur

- **Location:** Wadi Saleh, West Darfour
- **Funding:** EuropeAid
- **Budget:** € 959,525
- **Duration:** 14 months (November 2008 - January 2010)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 39,700 people

The programme was meant to unfold until November 2010. For security reasons, Triangle G H, in agreement with the European Commission, has decided to put an end to the project in January 2010.

● Objective

Achieve food self-sufficiency and revitalize the economy of the entire area.



Training on the making of cheese in Bindzi / Triangle G H

● Means

● **Diversify and improve food production in the area of Binzidi:**

- Increase and diversify animal and vegetable food productions;
- Maintain production levels and reduce external supply of agricultural inputs.

● **Contribute to enhancing the coping capacity of households:**

- Encourage and support local initiatives in terms of processing and marketing food productions;
- Encourage and support collective, community-based or private initiatives;
- Keep supporting the local conflicts management committee;
- Facilitate the participation of local technical ministries in the project activities.



Support to the populations in Darfur affected by the conflict

- **Location:** Camp of Ryad (Geneina), Bindizi and Um Dukhun (West Darfur)
- **Funding:** ECHO - CDC - CIAA - UNHCR
- **Budget:** € 2,386,116
- **Duration:** 12 months (June 2009 - May 2010)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 216,343 people
- **Partners:** Al Shoroog¹⁰

● Objective

Provide assistance to the populations affected by the conflict to meet their basic needs.

● Means

● **Quick response to the needs of newly displaced people:**

- Regular monitoring of the humanitarian situation in the camps, and of population movements;
- Coordination with various humanitarian actors and partners operating in the area;
- Maintenance of an emergency stock for quick responses to the needs of newly displaced populations;

● **Access to sufficient quality drinking water:**

- Rehabilitation/construction of new water points, maintenance of the network in Ryad;
- Training of local technicians to the maintenance and repair of hand pumps;
- Regular checks of water quality (microbiological and physico-chemical analyses).

● **Control of vectors of health risks in densely populated areas:**

- Rehabilitation/construction of new latrines according to the needs;
- Waste collection and treatment;

¹⁰ - Local association working alongside Triangle G H for the implementing of sanitation related activities.

- Distribution of soap;
- Dissemination of messages on hygiene promotion.
- **Support to households' production of foodstuff (food crops and vegetables):**
 - Monitoring of agricultural activities;
 - Distribution of agricultural inputs;
 - Technical support to improve the agricultural production level.

● Results

Emergency assistance has been provided to more than 14,000 newcomers in the areas of intervention of Triangle G H, and all the mentioned activities were carried-out, benefiting to nearly 200,000 people.



Multi-sector based assistance to the refugee and displaced populations in West Darfur

- **Location:** Bindizi and Um Dukhun (West Darfur)
- **Funding:** UNHCR
- **Budget:** € 450,614
- **Duration:** 12 months (January 2010 - December 2010)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 85,349 people
- **Partners:** Al Shoroog

● Objective

Help refugee populations through the establishment of an integrated assistance on the camps.



Distribution of tools in the camp of Bindzi / Triangle G H

● Means

- **Elaborate a coordinated action with various local actors:**
 - Distribution of first necessity non-food items to newcomers;
 - Monitoring and support of the WES¹¹ activities;
 - Collaboration with the local association Al Shoroog, for the implementation of sanitation-related activities in Um Dukhun;
 - Support of Triangle G H to the « Peace Committee¹²» through the provision of means of transport and the covering of the office's running costs.

¹¹ - Water Environment and Sanitation: main coordination organ for water supply in Sudan

¹² - Traditional body settling conflicts between breeders and farmers

- **Provide access to drinking water:**

- Construction, maintenance and equipment of motorized water points;
- Establishment of emergency water points;
- Maintenance and rehabilitation of hand pumps and wells;
- Training of 38 members of Al Shoroog to ensure water quality, including 19 people in charge of the chlorination¹³ of wells.

- **Preventing sanitary risks on the camps:**

- Construction and rehabilitation of latrines;
- Collection and elimination of 760m³ of waste per month by Al Shoroog teams (supply of 19 horses and carts);
- Construction of a brick factory by Al Shoroog, which profits are used to cover waste treatment costs;
- Awareness sessions on hygiene.

- **Improve access to primary education:**

- Construction or rehabilitation of classrooms;
- Active participation of community members in the achievement of these works;
- Supply of adequate school equipment (benches, black boards, chairs, desks).

● **Results**

The violent fights that took place in 2010 between the Arab tribes (Rezheigat and Miseriya) have caused the arrival of new refugees from Chad and the Central African Republic: 10,104 people in Binzidi and 3,330 people in Um Dukhun.

- **Bindizi :**

Access to water: maintenance of 13 motorized systems, of a well and 17 hand water pumps, rehabilitation of 9 hand pumps and 2 wells, construction of a motorized system in the newly repopulated area of Bindizi Shamal.

Sanitation: construction of 226 latrines, rehabilitation of 100 latrines.

Access to education: construction of 2 classrooms, rehabilitation of 15 classrooms using local materials.

- **Um Dukhun :**

Access to water: maintenance of 4 motorized systems, of 29 wells and 56 manual water pumps, construction of 2 emergency water points for the 620 families newly arrived in the camp of Kalma, equipment of 2 new motorized systems.

Sanitation: construction of 200 latrines, rehabilitation of 90 latrines in the camp of Kalma.

Access to education: construction of 6 classrooms, rehabilitation of 4 classrooms.

14 - Methods using chlorine to oxidize and disinfect the drinking water source



Assistance to populations affected by the conflict in Darfur

- **Location:** Bindizi and Um Dukhun, West Darfur
- **Funding:** CHF
- **Budget:** \$ 249,100
- **Duration:** 8 months (May 2010 - December 2010)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 97,349 people
- **Partners / Associates:** Water Environment Sanitation (WES)

● Objective

Provide assistance to refugee populations by improving the quality and the quantity of water available in the camps.

● Means

• Binzidi:

- Signing of an agreement between Triangle G H, the WES¹⁴ and the authorities of Bindizi to strengthen local capacities in terms of management of water access infrastructures;
- Staff training on the maintenance of hand water pumps;
- Supply of spare parts for water pumps to the staff in charge of maintenance;
- Awareness sessions on hygiene (home visits, women meetings, children meetings, school meetings and cleaning campaigns);
- Construction of a water point with a motorized system, in collaboration with the WES, for the sedentary populations of Kudum (North of Bindizi).

• Um Dukhun:

- Rehabilitation and protection of wells;
- Improving the system of sewage disposal near water points;
- Maintenance of water hand pumps in collaboration with the WES office in Um Dukhun;
- Continuous monitoring of water quality and bacteriological tests on collected samples.



Achievement of a water point / Triangle G H

● Results

- **Bindizi:** 12 staff members have been trained on the maintenance of water hand pumps, and 42, 607 people took part in awareness sessions.
- **Um Dukhun:** 29 wells have been rehabilitated, 10 of which have been over-deepened, benefiting to 37, 00 people. The maintenance of 55 water hand pumps has been completed.

15 - Water Environment and Sanitation: main coordination organ for water supply in Sudan.



Assistance to the covering of basic needs of populations affected by the humanitarian crisis in West Darfur

- **Location:** Camp of Ryad (Geneina), Um Dukhun and Bindizi (West Darfur)
- **Funding:** ECHO - CHF - UNHCR - CIAA
- **Budget:** € 1,901,389
- **Duration:** 12 months (June 2010 - May 2011)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 124,679 people
- **Partners / Associates :** Water Environment Sanitation (WES) - Al Shoroog

● Objective

Contribute to reducing the mortality of vulnerable populations in West Darfur through an integrated assistance programme.



Distribution of non-food items kits to the beneficiaries / Triangle G H

● Means

- **Cover the needs of newly displaced populations:**

- Monthly monitoring of the humanitarian situation, of the needs in the camps and of population movements;
- Distribution of essential non-food products (sheets and jerry cans) to the most vulnerable beneficiaries;
- Maintaining of an emergency stock (essential goods, building materials, water supply kits, and slabs for the construction of latrines...) in order to provide assistance to the newcomers in the camps.

- **Support and improve access to sufficient drinking water:**

- Management, maintenance and installation of water points to ensure the supply of at least 12 liters of drinking water per person per day;
- Regular checks of water quality (microbiological and physico-chemical analysis);
- Rehabilitation/construction of water points in the various camps;
- Involvement of the WES in the water supply project for the camps (except in Bindizi where the WES is not present).

- **Prevent sanitary risks in densely populated areas:**

- Construction/rehabilitation of latrines (1 for 20 people minimum) on the three areas of intervention;
- Monthly distributions of soaps;
- Awareness sessions on hygiene;
- Collection of more than 1,300 m³ of waste per month.

- **Enhance food production capacity and identify the needs that require additional support:**

- Monitoring agricultural activity and measuring its impact on households' food security;
- Regular updating of the list of beneficiaries provided with seeds;
- Distribution of agricultural inputs (seed grains and tools) for the rainy season.

● Progress

Since the beginning of the project, 105,235 people have gained permanent access to drinking water, and have an improved sanitary environment.

Triangle G H teams were able to give a quick response to the needs of newly displaced people, with the construction of new latrines, the distribution of first necessity non-food products and the implementation of emergency water points.

39,930 people benefited from distributions of seeds and were able to grow vegetables.

The intervention of Triangle G H in Darfur: challenges and prospects

By Ivan Deret, Desk Officer for Africa

The crisis has been ongoing in Darfur for almost seven years, and remains to this day with no serious short-term resolution prospect. The warring factions have long been multiplied into various groups unequally represented, and the bits of political agreement achieved during chaotic negotiations have had little positive impact on the reality on the field.

The signing of an agreement between Chad and Sudan, aiming at putting an end to the war both neighbors have been engaging via interposed rebel groups, including the establishment of a bi-national border surveillance force, is the only positive and significant development in recent years, at least in West Darfur, region targeted by the proposed action. Again, this assertion needs to be qualified, the strong representation of former Janjaweed militia in the sub-mentioned force not offering the best guarantees of lasting loyalty or sound behavior towards civilian populations.

Besides, the persistence of fighting spots opposing rebel forces to pro-government forces has been added further to escalating tensions among Arab tribes, which generated significant new population displacements, especially in the wadi Saleh and Um Dukhun regions where Triangle G H is operating.

In addition to this deteriorating context, the referendum on self-determination of South Sudan, not directly concerning Darfur, will certainly at least maintain the status quo unfavorable to the humanitarian situation: Already most rebel groups seem to rely on the opening of a new diplomatic or even military « front » for the Government of Sudan, and are less prone to concession in serious negotiations. Besides, the prospect of growing tensions between North and South Sudan gives credibility to the hypothesis of an intensification of maneuvers and instrumentation of various armed groups in Darfur.

This lack of perspective for a solution to the crisis of course contributes maintaining displaced populations in a situation of need, and pleads for the maintaining of essential services for people. However, seven years of crisis enabled the implementation by aid beneficiaries of various coping mechanisms, which are unevenly and diversely distributed, and prone a new approach of aid, in favor of a greater inclusion of various local actors, and ensuring greater sustainability of provided services, at least for long-term displaced people – newly displaced people having to remain eligible for humanitarian or emergency aid.

This reduction in the contribution of international aid agencies should be encouraged by the trend already observed with some donors who decrease their funds. One of the expected results of this decrease is a certain rationalization of assistance: the massiveness of the latter has indeed been able

to generate among beneficiary populations the feeling that their participation was not necessarily required, a feeling that the noticing of an aid reduction will certainly help to moderate.

However, it is essential that the transition from full assistance to a better organized and focused aid could benefit from a certain lapse of time, and thus that the reduction of aid enabled by various donors could be gradual, not sudden. The Sudanese context, especially the uncertainties related to the sub-mentioned referendum, seem to motivate most donors to give priority to South Sudan, where an increasing part of the funds is spent, a phenomenon causing the gradual shift of Darfur towards a situation of « forgotten crisis ».

In this context, it is essential that local coping capacities are supported, so that aid beneficiaries can concretely and materially contribute to it. From that point of view, support to agricultural production is decisive. In addition to its tangible impact in terms of food security, especially in Darfur where almost all the families (except suburban displaced people and nomads, also assisted in other ways) are engaged in agriculture, which remains their main source of income and assets.

Triangle G H has been operating in West Darfur since May 2004. Initially focusing on one of the suburban camps of the city of Geneina, the action of Triangle G H was then extended to more remote areas receiving only minimal assistance - Bindizi and Mukjar regions in March 2005, Um Dukhun region in May 2006.

These new areas of intervention have quickly required from Triangle G H, parallel to emergency relief mainly concentrated on the supply of drinking water and sanitation, the implementation of a large agricultural component in the assistance. The camps of Bindizi, Mukjar and Um Dukhun, established in an area located downstream of Djebel Marra, benefit, in addition to seasonal rainfalls, from the runoff fertilizing the banks of different wadis. Besides, the camps were created in towns existing before the conflict, where villagers of the area had sought refuge, fleeing insecurity, but still keeping a minimal access to their farmlands. Thus, unlike suburban camps, these sites' inhabitants have seen the normal course of their lives certainly upset, but not interrupted, so that the maintenance of agricultural activities immediately imposed as a necessity.

The intervention of Triangle G H is supposed to be adapted to the specific needs of each of the locations targeted by the action; In addition to soil specificities (slight differences in practices and in agricultural calendar), it is of course necessary to adapt to contingencies related to the conflict and to operational conditions permitted by each local situation in terms of access.

This « proximity pragmatism » approach led us to limit our actions in some places for staff safety requirements; besides, on the contrary it enabled us to largely exceed initial action objectives, and to develop activities, that, if it wasn't in Darfur in a crisis, would be called development activities.

The evolution of political and security contexts is unfavorable to say the least, and calls today for a simplification of the proposed assistance, and for a concentration on priority objectives, so as to combine the requirements to maintain an aid that remains vital for many, and to ensure Triangle G H staff's security especially expatriates – the latter being now subject to a specific risk which is kidnapping.

Furthermore, the dramatically reduced access of the expatriate staff to the beneficiaries generated the elaboration of a new strategy, combining an increased empowerment of the local staff, but also above all of local actors, notably institutional. The challenge Triangle G H is fixing today is to get from local authorities and institutions a greater contribution to the services that have been provided by aid agencies for seven years now, but which logically fall within the prerogatives of the State: the under-development and breakdown of public services being among the very causes of the conflict, the effort made by Triangle G H is not the least anecdotal.

timor leste

[east timor]



Capital: Dili
Surface: 14,874 km²
Population: 1,178 millions
Population growth: 1.981%/year
GDP/inhabitant: \$ 2,600
Life expectancy: 67.9 years
Unemployment rate: 20%
Human Development Index (HDI): 120/169
 Source : CIA - UNDP

XVIth century	Colonization by Portugal.
1859	Portugal gives up the western part of the island to the Dutch who integrate it into the Dutch Indies (future Indonesia).
1942	Occupation by the allied forces and later by Japan.
1945	Portugal regains control over the territory.
1974	The Carnation revolution in Portugal, puts an end to the dictatorship of Salazar and initiates the decolonization process (in East Timor but also in Mozambique and Angola).
1975	
November 26 th	The Fretilin (Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor) declares the independence of East Timor.
December 7 th	Invasion of the country by the Indonesian Army.

1996	José Ramos-Horta, resistance spokesman abroad, and Bishop Belo, bishop of Dili, win the Nobel Peace Prize
1998	Resignation of general Suharto, President of Indonesia
1999	
August 30 th	Referendum on self-determination under the aegis of the United Nations: 78,5% of the Timorese vote in favor of independence, causing a reaction of the Indonesian Army and pro Indonesian militia, who lead a bloody repression against the population
September 20 th	Deployment of a UN multinational force (Interfet), under Australian command
2000	East Timor is placed under UN transitional administration
2001	First elections in the country: Xanana Gusmao, main leader of the armed struggle for the independence of the country, is elected President of the Republic
2002	
May 20 th	Official independence of East Timor
2005	Timor Leste joins the group of African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP)
2006	Internal political crisis leading to the displacement of approximately 10% of the population towards transitional camps, and to the intervention of an international force. José Ramos-Horta takes the lead of the government
2007	José Ramos-Horta wins the presidential elections with 69% of the votes, and appoints Xanana Gusmao as Prime Minister
2008	
February	Double assassination attempt on the President and the Prime Minister. President Horta is seriously wounded and repatriated to Australia. The state of emergency is declared in the country. José Ramos-Horta returns to East Timor two months later
2009	Beginning of the process of return to the villages of populations who had been displaced since the 2006 crisis

● Situation

Timor Leste is one of the poorest countries in Asia. With a very young population (more than half of it is under 18), and a high unemployment rate (20%), the future of Timor-Leste still has to face many difficulties related to the improvement of the quality of life of populations: access to basic services, water, education, health, vocational training, employment and agricultural development, which are all important issues to ensure economic development, peace and social stability in the country.

Although agriculture is the main activity in the country (80% of jobs are concentrated in this sector), the malnutrition rate remains high, and nearly half of the children suffer from undernourishment.

Since 1999, ECHO has allocated 47 million Euros to East Timor, and EuropeAid, on the account of the 10th European Development Fund (2008 – 2013), awarded a budget amounting to 81 million Euros.

In 2008, 40, 000 people were still displaced following the 2006 events, and among them 20, 000 still lived in transitional camps in or around Dili. The international community and NGOs have come to help these populations, and in 2009, all the transitional housing camps were closed and people were gradually reintegrated.

However, the situation of the country remains fragile, as a consequence of political unrest and natural disasters.

Global and presidential elections are scheduled for 2012.

● Triangle G H in East Timor

2004	Survey mission
2005	Supply of drinking water and sanitary facilities in the areas hit by malnutrition in the sub district of Laleia. Duration: 12 months – Funding: ECHO
2006	Emergency water and sanitation programme in the camps of displaced people. Duration: 2 months – Funding: UNICEF
2007	Emergency assistance to the populations affected by the ongoing crisis in East Timor (water and sanitary facilities). Duration: 10 months – Funding: DAH
	Construction of a water supply system in the villages of Lacro, district of Manatuto. Duration: 6 months – Funding: UNDESA
	Study of the water supply networks in the district of Manatuto. Duration: 6 months – Funding: Timorese Government - French Embassy in Jakarta

Supply of water and sanitary infrastructures in the transit sites housing displaced people in the district of Dili.

Duration: 9 months – Funding: ECHO

2008 Support to displaced people through the supply of water and the construction of sanitary infrastructures in the transit housing sites.

Duration: 8 months – Funding: ECHO – DAH

Support to the victims of the crisis striking East Timor through the reduction of inter-community conflicts.

Duration: 19 months –
Funding: ECHO - DAH - Fondation JM Bruneau

2009 Implementing of a sustainable water supply system in rural areas (districts of Oecusse and Manatuto).

Duration: 18 months –
Funding: CDM



Implementing a sustainable water supply system in rural areas

- **Location:** Districts of Manatuto and Oecusse
- **Funding:** CDM
- **Budget:** \$ 1,227,048
- **Duration:** 18 months (April 2009 – September 2010)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 21,763 people
- **Partners:** Timorese NGOs: Naroman Timor Foun (NTF) -
Fondation pour l'Agriculture et le Développement du Timor Leste (Etadep) -
Fondation Aplimentec

● Objective

Improve the living conditions of rural populations by:

- *Providing inhabitants access to water in accordance with national standards in terms of quantity and quality;*
- *Handing-over to the populations the knowledge and technical capacities to ensure daily operation and maintenance of the water network equipment;*
- *Strengthening the skills of local and national authorities on the management of drinking water networks.*

● Means

- Technical and social evaluation;
- Construction or rehabilitation of drinking water networks;



Water supply network / Triangle G H

- Supply of spare parts;
- Establishment of a water management committee in the villages (1 committee per system);
- Identification and training of the members of the water management committees;
- Supply of maintenance kits and spare parts;
- Establishment of an effective water payment system;
- Training and strengthening of local partners (NTF, Etadep and Aplimentec), in terms of community mobilization, technical expertise, monitoring and assessment of the project;
- Coaching and training of the national decentralized water directorate of the district (DNSAS) at the technical level (topographical surveys, water quality test, hydraulics, design of infrastructures...), and at organizational/logistics levels (project cycle, monitoring, storage, supply of spare parts...).

● **Results**

At the end of this project, nearly 2,000 people of the districts of Manatuto and Oecusse benefited from operations of rehabilitation or construction of water supply network, and received training on their repair and maintenance. In October 2010, the project entered a second phase, directly managed by CDM, aiming at finalizing the rehabilitation of water networks in the two districts.



Support to the vocational training center of Caméa in partnership with the SEFOPE

- **Location:** City of Dili, district of Becora
- **Funding:** Secretariat of State of Professional Training and Employment (SEFOPE) - Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- **Budget:** \$ 56,511
- **Duration:** 12 months (September 2010 – September 2011)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 60 pupils and 10 members of the center's staff
- **Partners:** Secretariat of State of Professional Training and Employment (SEFOPE) Institut National de la Main d'Oeuvre (INDMO)

● Objective

Improve access to vocational training for young non-schooled persons between 15 to 30 years old, and promote the integration of girls into the programme.



The beneficiaries of the vocational training center of Camea / Triangle G H

● Means

- Improve the quality of teaching and learning in the centers through a partnership with the SEFOPE and the INDMO (Institut National de la Main d'Oeuvre);
- Encourage trainers to promote girl's attendance;
- Implement programmes to raise the participants' awareness on gender issue;
- Strengthen decision-making structures in the communities through the creation of a steering committee involving students' parents;
- Ensure monitoring during six months and provide advice to the youth at the end of their training.

● Progress

Under this programme, 5 training centers are concerned, each one handling 60 participants (equal number of girls and boys).

Triangle G H teams come to support the center of Caméa in order to improve the professional opportunities that this structure can provide. The other four centers have a partnership with other international NGOs. The main partner is CARE International Timor Leste. In total, out of all the centers, 300 students should have received a vocational training by the end of the project.



Improving the living conditions of rural populations in the district of Covalima

- **Location:** District of Covalima (South-West)
- **Funding:** AusAID - Besik¹⁵
- **Budget:** \$ 394,235
- **Duration:** 12 months (October 2010 – September 2011)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 5,672 people
- **Partners:** Naroman Timor Foun (NTF)

● Objective

Build or rehabilitate drinking water distribution networks and improve the hygiene and sanitation conditions of rural populations, provide the beneficiary populations with the knowledge and necessary skills for the maintenance of the water network, and strengthen the competences of local authorities for the management of drinking water networks.

● Means

- Identification of needs;
- Rehabilitation and/or construction of water networks;
- Construction of fire hydrants;
- Mobilization of the communities through the ATPC (total sanitation led by the communities);



Construction of a water storage tank / Triangle G H

16 - Aid programme of the Australian government (water and sanitation) in rural areas in Timor Leste

- Supply of equipment for the construction of latrines for the most vulnerable people;
- Technical support;
- Promotion of hygiene;
- Establishment of water committees in the communities;
- Identification of contact persons and theoretic and practical training on the maintenance of the network;
- Supply of spare parts;
- Training of the local partner NTF in terms of community mobilization, technical expertise, monitoring and assessment of the project;
- Support and training of the national decentralized water directorate of the district (DNSAS) on technical aspects (topographical survey, water quality tests, hydraulics training, and designing of infrastructures) and on organizational aspects (project cycle, monitoring, storage...).

● Progress

Since the beginning of the programme, the communities of the district have been integrated into the project through technical support for the construction of latrines, including an educative aspect with the promotion of hygiene.

The technical and management capacities of Triangle G H's partner on the project, Naroman Timor Foun (NTF), have been strengthened to ensure the sustainability of water and sanitation infrastructures.

This programme will end at the end of September 2011.

Triangle G H in Timor-Leste, from Emergency to Development

by Emilie Gassier, Head of Mission for Triangle G H in Timor-Leste

Source: TGH Info 2010/2011

After four centuries of Portuguese occupation, thirty-four years of Indonesian occupation and as many years of struggle, the Timorese obtained a referendum on self-determination in 1999. Though 78% of voters chose independence, a period of such political instability followed that the country was placed under the transitional administration of the United Nations.

Timor-Leste finally became independent on May 20, 2002 and a period of reconstruction, reconciliation and political autonomy began.

Some history

Four years after obtaining its full sovereignty, Timor-Leste is once again struck by the violence of a conflict – internal, this time – causing massive displacement of the population throughout the country.

According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC), the crisis that began in March 2006 caused the displacement of 150,000 to 178,000 people in

the country, the equivalent of a fifth of the total population (approximately 1 million inhabitants). Many IDP¹⁶ camps with poor facilities and harsh living conditions are set-up.

The peak of the crisis ends a few months later. However it is only in 2008, that the government initiates a national reconciliation programme designed to support the IDPs return to their villages.

When the 2006 crisis erupts, Triangle G H is already present, having arrived a year before to work on reconstruction and development in the world's youngest country. Water, sanitation and hygiene projects are therefore underway and, based on its experience of emergency situations, Triangle G H rapidly implements a similar project for 6,000 beneficiaries in IDP camps, in collaboration with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC).

The water, sanitation and hygiene project ends in 2009. Tensions are appeased and most IDPs return home to live in their original communities. Those who could not return, for family, economic and/or land rights reasons, were supported by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and the government, and settled in host communities.

The crisis has particularly affected the district of Becora, in Dili. The amount of returnees there is considerable and inter-community tensions high. As early as 2008, Triangle G H implements a conflict prevention scheme with young people and IDPs. The project is a success, particularly thanks to the dynamic youth center that, with support from Triangle G H, will soon operate autonomously.

Although the district no longer suffers from marked violence, tension remains palpable and further community work is required to reduce hostility, learn to live together again and achieve harmonious co-existence.

The action and position of Triangle G H in Timor today

In 2009, Timor-Leste celebrated the tenth anniversary of the referendum. Today, the country is progressively getting back on its feet and moving away from the bloody events of 2006. The last IDP camps closed without any major problems in December 2009.

The country is therefore focusing on political and economic stabilization. The Timorese population is one of the poorest of the planet, 50% live below the poverty line with US \$0, 88 dollars a day. Because covering primary needs is still a crucial issue at stake, Triangle G H is particularly involved in providing drinking water to people living in rural areas. Triangle G H has been in Timor for five years and, through its action, is extremely committed to the development process there. It contributes, for instance, to the national management policy on water & sanitation installations. Since 2007, a relationship of trust has grown between our teams and the National Agency of Water & Sanitation that has asked Triangle G H to run a comprehensive survey on the water networks in the district of Manatuto. Recommendations made during the survey, in terms of strengthening the

16 - IDP: Internally Displaced People.

capacities of communities and local authorities, led to implementation of the DWASH¹⁷ programme, funded by CDM since May 2009.

Triangle G H is in charge of the "Access to drinking water", which is a part of this vast programme, aimed at improving access to water, sanitation, health and protection of natural resources in rural areas in the districts of Manatuto and Oecusse. Manatuto is Triangle G H's "historical" district, where it has worked since its arrival in Timor, and Oecusse is an isolated enclave on the west (Indonesian) side of the island.

This project provides aid to 25 thousand beneficiaries living in remote villages and participates in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals¹⁸. Over the years, Triangle G H has developed a strategy with three main objectives. The first one is to contribute to the covering of water and sanitation needs and thus to provide better access to drinking water via sustainable water supply systems. The second one is to support beneficiary communities by strengthening their knowledge and capacities regarding infrastructures maintenance and management, in order to ensure sustainability. The third one is to strengthen the capacities of local and national authorities, who play a key role in projects sustainability in developing country, in order to support the communities in their management of water supply systems.

The challenges for Triangle G H

To be successful, a project must be sustainable. Strong involvement of the communities and national authorities, together with development of their skills, experience and capacities is fundamental.

However, a great part of the Timorese population, for historical and geographical reasons, is isolated and suffers lack of education. This generates difficulties in terms of aptitude to manage water schemes at national level, and water points at community level. In addition, with the end of the political crisis, many funding agencies have withdrawn and/or solely finance short-term projects where quantitative results seem to be more important than qualitative ones.

Triangle G H must nevertheless run long-term projects, to help the population achieve self-sufficiency in a sector covering vital needs. We therefore choose to work in close collaboration with local NGOs, who must be involved at the earliest stages of each project to benefit from the training that will finally provide them with the skills necessary to sustain and preserve the water works.

Today, Timor is developing; the action of Triangle G H provides a form of support that will still be necessary at least for a few more years...

17 - Water, hygiene and sanitation

18 - The Millennium Development Goals were adopted in 2000 by 189 countries. The eight goals correspond to the world's highest challenges and are to be reached by 2015

Interview Francisco Alves

Water Technician in Manatuto Triangle G H Team, Timor-Leste

1 — According to you, what are the project's innovations and factors of success?

"This project strongly emphasized community mobilization, which has been crucial for the rehabilitation of the water supply system. Mobilizing the community is a key of success when running development projects. The team on the field, the technical staff, and the community facilitators must all be involved. If a community is strongly involved in the different phases of a programme, there's an increased probability that they will develop a sense of ownership of the project. This means they will continue to take care of the water network in the future.

Another factor of success is capacity building, involving local NGOs²⁰ and communities. Triangle G H's water technicians provided many training sessions to maintain the quality of the construction and meet the standards. Indeed, to make the network sustainable, the people in charge of the system's maintenance and repair require good technical knowledge. At the end of the project, I was glad to notice the strengthening of our partners' technical knowledge."

2 — What are the challenges Timor must face today?

"The increase of human resources' capacities is a big challenge for Timor and the Timorese. The education system currently fails to endow people with a high level of capacities, so it is difficult for them to access good jobs. Moreover, there is a high unemployment percentage because of the low number of jobs provided by the country, private companies or organizations.

In the "world competition", Timor-Leste is far behind, particularly in terms of technology and economy. Therefore, it is difficult to run the country independently. Establishing a strong and stable economy is currently one of the major challenges."

20 - Non-Governmental Organization

Interview Francisco Soares

Water Technician in Oecusse Triangle G H Team, Timor-Leste

1 — How does this project contribute to the development of rural populations?

"This project provides local communities with access to safe water, thus covering an essential need. Such access ensures that the population, especially women and children, suffer less from walking long distances to fetch water. All our water points are within a radius of 100m from the beneficiaries' houses. This changes the life of the village. Access to water creates better hygiene conditions. People wash their hands and bodies more regularly; it also reduces diarrhea among children. Additionally, access to water increases the wealth of small communities because they can grow community gardens and generate some income by selling their produce on the markets"

2 — What are the innovations and success factors of this project?

"The main success factor of this project is the high quality of infrastructure. Throughout the DWASH²¹ project, Triangle G H maintained high standards in terms of technical installations. The infrastructure built can last at least 10 years and will require few repair operations, which is good for the community. The second main success factor is the creation and training of CGE²². Communities have been involved from the beginning of the project and have been trained to maintain and repair the system. This ensures the project's sustainability (in contrast with other schemes where contractors have built water infrastructures without thinking about the future)."

3 — What are the challenges Timor must face today?

"Timor-Leste's population still suffers from difficult access to water. Many small villages in the mountains are isolated and people have to walk miles to fetch water from rivers.

Several communities, forced to move during the Indonesian occupation, have settled on the edge of the mountain ridge. Their villages are located above the water sources, making it very difficult to bring water there. Technical solutions are not always found. Another problem is that the government is contracting private contractors to build a high number of water points. These projects can be positive, but their sustainability is rarely ensured. Contractors fail to set-up quality infrastructures and rarely involve the communities. So, in case of dysfunction of the water network, the communities lack the skills to repair it. This problem is reinforced by difficult access to materials. The roads are in poor condition, items are expensive and not always available in the capital... it can take weeks before an item reaches Timor."

21 - Water, Hygiene and Sanitation.

22 - Water management committees.

union of myanmar

[burma]



Capital: Naypyidaw
Surface: 676,578 km²
Population: 53.9 millions
Population growth: 1.084%/year
GDP/inhabitant: \$ 1,100
Life expectancy: 64.8 years
Unemployment rate: 5.7%
Human Development Index (HDI): 132/169

Source : CIA - UNDP

19th century	Colonization by the British – end of the Konbaung dynasty.
1886	Burma rallies to the British Indies Empire with Rangoon as capital.
1937	Under the pressure of the nationalist group Thakin, created in 1930, the United Kingdom separates Burma from India and allows the Burmese people to have a new constitution and an elected board.
1942	Occupation by Japan.

1945	The British regain control over the country.
1948	Independence of Burma.
1962	Instoration of a military regime.
1974	Burma becomes the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.
1988	The country is renamed Union of Burma.
1990	Organization of free elections, won by the NLD (National League for Democracy).
2005	Transfer of the capital to Naypyidaw.
2008	
May 2 nd -3 rd	Cyclone Nargis strikes the Irrawady and Yangon regions.
2010	Legislative elections.
October 21 st	Burma becomes the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.
October 22 nd	Cyclone Giri strikes the State of Rakhine.

● Situation

Although Burma has been one of the richest countries in the Asian region in the 50s, it is now one of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Burma/Myanmar is a country rich in natural resources, but its population, living in a chronic humanitarian crisis situation, is one of the poorest in Asia.

According to the UN, half of the Burmese population lives below the poverty line. OCHA estimates that in 2010, 25% of the population suffers from malnutrition and 61% of children under five are under nourished.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the Burmese health system ranks 190th among 191 countries, and over a quarter of the population do not have access to drinking water. Besides, the country is regularly hit by natural disasters (cyclones, floods) with dramatic consequences on the living conditions of the populations and on their means of production. On May 2nd 2008, cyclone Nargis devastated the southwest coast of Myanmar, claimed 140,000 victims and affected over 2 million people in the country. The Irrawaddy Delta region, one of the most fertile in the country, was most impacted by the cyclone which swept away entire villages, as well as many crops and means of production (seeds, tools, plough animals).

The cyclone plunged the victim populations into a situation of extreme food and economic insecurity, since an estimate 70% of the population in Burma works in the agriculture sector.

Triangle G H, like other humanitarian actors present in the area, has been striving to restore the means of production of the populations to enable them to return to decent living conditions.

● Triangle G H in the Union of Myanmar

2007	Survey missions
2008	Assistance to the people affected by cyclone Nargis – Yangon Division, Township of Kungyangon. Duration: 7 months – Funding: CDC - Fondation de France - French Embassy in Burma
2009	Support to food security in the areas affected by cyclone Nargis – Rehabilitation of farmland and proximity infrastructures, support to market gardening - Districts of Laputta and Kungyangon. Duration: 7 months – Funding: MAE - CIAA - WFP



Restoration of the livelihoods of the rural populations in the Delta area

- **Location:** Delta Irrawady Delta region, town of Labutta
- **Funding:** LIFT
- **Budget:** \$ 867,886
- **Duration:** 12 months (January 2010 - December 2010)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 19,000 people

● Objective

Capacity building in agriculture and fisheries in 50 selected villages, in order to boost the economy of the area and to enable people implement more easily income generating activities.

● Means

- **Boosting the fish-breeding industry:**
 - Supply of 106 boats and 140 nets specifically adapted to local fishing techniques and benefiting to 207 fishermen;
 - Rehabilitation of dikes to secure 500 hectares of farmland in 50 villages, providing a paid job to 156 people per day and per zone;
 - Supply of 1,450,000 shrimp larvae distributed to 99 farmers.



Distribution of buffalos to the identified beneficiaries / Triangle G H

- **Boosting the agricultural sector:**

- Distribution of 249 buffaloes and 50 motorized cultivators shared among the fifty groups of users (192 farmers) to enable the preparation of land and the restoration of rice crops;
- Supply of spare parts for the motorized cultivators and organizing of training on mechanics in each village;
- Supply of rice seeds for 2,000 hectares, and fuel for the operating of motorized cultivators.

- **Diversifying families income:**

- Distribution of 999 piglets to vulnerable households to boost the breeding industry;
- Supply of gardening kits (tools and eight different seeds) to 3,158 selected families to enable the cultivation of 0.8 hectares per family.

- **Results**

All the interventions have been achieved by Triangle G H teams during the time of the project.

Triangle G H operations in Burma: objectives and prospects

by Anne Trehondart, Desk Officer for Asia

In 2010, Triangle G H continued its efforts to restore food security in the areas affected by cyclone Nargis, which struck the country on May 2nd and 3rd 2008.

Since then, the delta population remained vulnerable in terms of food security due to an agricultural production slow to return to its pre-disaster level and to a lack of economic diversification. The low investment capacity of farmers, the difficulties inherent to plowing work (lack of draft animals and of motorized cultivators) and the slow agricultural mechanization mainly explain this situation.

Much remains to be done to encourage the return of livelihoods in the area, international aid funds remaining limited considering the needs to cover and in comparison with crises of similar importance. The number of international solidarity actors in the area unfortunately tends to decrease, due to the lack of available funding. Furthermore, the operating context remains complex at different levels, due to a limited access to beneficiary populations for the expatriate staff, and a political and economic volatile context. The assessment of needs and the elaboration of appropriate answers must take these factors into account.

Present in Myanmar since late 2007, Triangle G H has been working in the Delta region since the cyclone Nargis. Our work in the districts of Kungyangon and Laputta always supported livelihoods in different economic sectors (rice, fisheries, breeding, and handicrafts). The crisis currently undergone by the agricultural and fishing industries combines the consequences of the cyclone and those of the previously established national policies.

During the second half of 2009, a special fund for the restoration of food security and of coping capacities of populations affected by Nargis has been established, bringing together the contributions of various countries and cooperation agencies (European Union, DFID, etc.). The management of this fund was entrusted to UNOPS (United Nations Office for Project Services) which later delegated the implementation of humanitarian programmes to NGOs selected through competitive bidding.

It is in this context that Triangle G H continued its food security activities, focusing on the district of Laputta, most affected by the cyclone (95% of the structures destroyed and 72, 000 hectares of crops devastated).

The approach that has been developed is multi-sector and based on the boosting of traditional activities (culture of monsoon rice, fishing, breeding, handicrafts) and on the diversification of households activities in order to increase their coping capacity, especially during lean periods. Indeed, the first priority was to cover the emergency needs of the populations (housing, access to water and food), but it is now necessary, and possible, to target the structural problems of the area in terms

of food security and economic development, in order to rebuild in a sustainable manner the ways of life and production systems in the area.

At the agricultural level, actions focused on increasing the surface of farmland by carrying out « money for work » programmes, allowing the massive hiring of workers for the rehabilitation of dykes and dams protecting the rice fields from tides and floods.

It also enabled the distribution of agricultural inputs (rice seeds, plowing means – buffaloes and motorized cultivators) and set up training workshops on mechanics in order to increase local capacities for maintenance and repair of motorized cultivators.

The fishery and aquaculture sectors have also been supported through the provision of boats and nets suitable for local fishermen having lost their means of production. The shrimp production has also been fostered through the supply of shrimp larvae for former producers (on the rice growing lands during the dry season).

The assessment of the project showed satisfactory results, both in terms of jobs created in the area thanks to the boosting of activities, and in terms of income generated by various socio-professional categories with the replacement of the means of production.

Considering persistent needs in the Delta region, Triangle G H intends to continue its action, notably through the establishment of community mechanisms for the sustainable development of rural activities (seed banks, support to irrigation, creation of tree nurseries) and the strengthening of technical capacities (technical support and training, test parcels).

vietnam



Capital: Hanoi
Surface: 331,210 km²
Population: 90,549 millions
Population growth:
 1.077%/year
GDP/inhabitant: \$ 3,100
Life expectancy: 72.1 years
Unemployment rate: 2.9%
Human Development Index (HDI): 113/169

Source : CIA - UNDP

XIXth century Nguyen dynasty.

1883 Annexation of Vietnam by France. The country is divided into three parts: Tong King (North) and Annam (Center) are placed under French protectorate and Cochinchina (South) becomes a colony of exploitation. Together with Cambodia and Laos, they form French Indochina.

1930 Creation of the Indo Chinese Communist Party by Hồ Chí Minh.

1940 Japan invades French Indo China.

1941	Creation of the Viet Minh, an independence movement's armed force.
1945	
August	Surrender of Japan.
September	Proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and storming of Hanoi by the Viet Minh.
October	France regains control over the territory.
1946	Beginning of the Indo Chinese war between French forces and the Viet Minh.
1954	Signing of the Geneva Agreements putting an end to hostilities. The country is divided in two: the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam (communist) North, and the Republic of Viet Nam (nationalist) South.
1959	Beginning of the Vietnam War opposing the Viet Cong forces supported by the USSR and China, to the forces of South Vietnam, supported by the United States.
1975	Victory of the Viet Cong over South Vietnam and downfall of Saigon, renamed Ho Chi Minh Ville.
1976	Official reunification and proclamation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, with Hanoi as capital.
1977	Admission of Viet Nam to the United Nations.
1979	Invasion of Cambodia by Viet Nam, putting an end to the Khmer Rouge regime (withdrawal in 1989).
	Conflict at the border between Viet Nam and China.
1986	The Đổi Mới economic reforms (« revival ») mark the opening of the country to market economy, which still has socialist leanings.
1994	Removal of the American embargo on Vietnam.
1995	Admission of Vietnam to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).
2007	Vietnam enters the World Trade Organization (WTO) and becomes a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council.

● Situation

At the end of the war, Vietnam has gradually rebuilt itself without resorting to international assistance, and set up an opening up policy in the 80's.

However, the country is regularly hit by severe natural disasters, causing, according to the World Bank, the death of approximately 750 people per year.

The Vietnamese population is characterized by its youthfulness (56% of the population is under 30). Therefore, the issue of professional qualification and job creation is essential, 1 million young people arriving every year on the labor market.

In order to stimulate the growth of the country, a development strategy up to 2020 has been elaborated, based on a model of market economy with socialist leanings.

This project aims at quadrupling the country's GDP in 20 years, at shifting from a predominantly rural society to a urbanized society, and finally at fighting against poverty and social inequality.

This development strategy is a considerable challenge in a country where 10% of the population still lives below the poverty line, and where major economic and social developments over the past 20 years have been at the origin of growing inequality.

● Triangle G H au Vietnam

2000-2011 Development and support to the catering school for young people coming from an underprivileged environment. Duration: 9 years – Funding: Rhône-Alpes Region – MAE - Agence Intergouvernementale de la Francophonie - European Union - Workers council of the Caisse d'Épargne Rhône-Alpes

2006 Support to a vocational training center for disabled people.
Duration: 12 months – Funding: Rhône-Alpes Region

2007 Strengthening of the vocational training center for disabled people in Ho Chi Minh Ville.
Duration: 9 months – Funding: Rhône-Alpes Region

2009 Strengthening of the vocational training center for disabled people in Ho Chi Minh Ville.
Duration: 21 months – Funding: Rhône-Alpes Region

Assistance to the people affected by typhoon Ketsana and by the tropical storm Mirimae.
Duration: 4 months – Funding: Rhône-Alpes Region



Strengthening of the vocational training center for disabled people in Hô Chi Minh Ville

- **Location:** Ho Chi Minh Ville (South of the country)
- **Funding:** Rhône Alpes Region
- **Budget:** € 82,257
- **Duration:** 21 months (April 2009 - December 2010)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 350 to 400 disabled people per year and 64 staff members in the center
- **Partners:** Département des Invalides et des Affaires Sociales (Delisa)

● Objective

Improve the social and professional integration of disabled people.

● Means

- **Ensure academic and vocational training for disabled people:**
 - Training on the follow-up of career guidance;
 - Support to the development of 13 training options;
 - Intervention of an expert in the field of vocational training for disabled people.
- **Promoting the integration and employment of disabled people:**
 - Follow-up and advice on the employment issue;
 - Establishment of a partnership with 200 Vietnamese enterprises;
 - Support to micro credit and to autonomous work;
 - Organizing of two exhibitions on career guidance and on professional integration for disabled people.
- **Creation of a structure equivalent to an ESAT²³:**
 - Identification of some forty people able to integrate the structure;
 - Rehabilitation of the premises and purchase of adequate equipment;
 - Implementation of income generating activities benefiting from coaching from the center.
- **Strengthen the capacities of the center's staff:**
 - Training of the staff on educational and vocational guidance of disabled people (coaching, job finding, and management of the classes...);
 - Training in sign language;



Inauguration of the ESAT production units / Triangle G H

²³ - Establishment and service of assistance through work

- Training on the writing of proposals;
 - Elaboration of working guidelines for all the staff members of the center;
 - Updating of the center's website.
- **Improve the quality of training sites:**
 - Renovation of the premises;
 - Rental of premises with a view to set up income generating activities for the center;
 - Purchase of training materials and equipment.

● Results

After the vocational training provided by the center, 50% of the disabled people found a job. A delay has been taken regarding the implementation of the pilot ESAT, Vietnamese policies in favor of disabled people still suffering from some gaps in the law.



Assistance to the people affected by typhoon Ketsana and by the tropical storm Mirimae

- **Location:** Province of Phu Yen, districts of Song Cau, Dong Xuam and Tuy An (coastal province in the center of the country)
- **Funding:** Rhône-Alpes Region
- **Budget:** € 10,000
- **Duration:** 4 months (October 2009- January 2010)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 2,400 people
- **Partners:** Département des Invalides et des Affaires Sociales (Delisa)

● Objective

Provide an emergency assistance to the populations hit by typhoon Ketsana and by the storm Mirimae.

● Means

- **Selection of the beneficiaries:**
 - Within the frame of this emergency programme, Triangle G H has defined, together with local authorities, the selection criteria of the most vulnerable families (age, disability, large families ...).



Distributing food, blankets and mosquito nets / Triangle G H

- **Distribution of rice, mosquito nets and blankets to aid beneficiaries:**

- Research and selection of suppliers during an offer evaluation meeting with Delisa;
- Storage of materials and products in the premises of the People's Committee ;
- Distribution of 30kg of rice, a mosquito net and a blanket per family.

- **Results**

All the beneficiaries, selected by Triangle G H teams in collaboration with Delisa, have received assistance through the distributions.

The distribution of foodstuff, blankets and mosquito nets has proved to be important to alleviate the suffering of these families.



Development and support to the catering school for young people coming from an underprivileged environment

- **Location:** Ho Chi Minh Ville (South of the country)
- **Funding:** Rhône-Alpes Region
- **Budget:** € 157,093
- **Duration:** 12 months (January 2010- December 2010)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 160 students and their teachers and the managing staff of the school, approximately 15 people
- **Partners:** Département des Invalides et des Affaires Sociales (Delisa)

- **Objective**

Help reducing poverty and improving the economic and social conditions of young people aged between 16 and 20, coming from underprivileged families, by offering them vocational training enabling them to enter the labor market with a qualified work in the hotel business.

- **Means**

- **Creation of a hotel business:**
 - Creation of a hotel with floor service;
 - Construction of a test inn;
 - Teaching of the basics of oenology by a voluntary oenologist.
- **Monitoring and strengthening of income generating activities to cover part of the school running costs:**
 - Putting into practice of the students' knowledge;
 - Strengthening of the training restaurant « Sésame » and of the outlet bakery/pastry;

- Construction of 4 rooms in the test inn for the training of students through practical experience.

- **Empowerment of the catering school:**

- Strengthening of the links between the catering school and local partners;
- Progressive withdrawal of Triangle G H.

● Results

This programme has been running for ten years now.

120 students are graduating from the school every year, and 100% of them find a steady job in restaurants and hotels in the area of Hồ Chí Minh Ville.

In 2011, Triangle G H will withdraw from the management of the catering school, which is now autonomous and independent and has trained 763 students since its creation.



The bakery / Triangle G H

Vocational Training, an Integration Factor

by Jean Luc Grossoleil, Head of Mission for Triangle G H in Vietnam

Source: TGH Info 2010/2011

Over the past few years, poverty, industrialization and trade liberalization in Vietnam have led to increased migration flows to urban hubs such as Hồ Chí Minh City. With families facing extremely precarious living conditions, more and more children find themselves employed as cleaners, kitchen assistants in restaurants or stores, street sellers, shoe-shiners, etc. Without any initial training, these children suffer working conditions often fixed arbitrarily by their employers, including long hours and wages far beneath the minimum rates in force.

In a country where close to 25% of the population is unemployed, reducing poverty remains an enormous challenge. It is estimated that 930.000 children in Vietnam participate in economic activities, and these are often unsuitable for their age. In this context, developing access to vocational training represents an

alternative that can reduce social inequalities and allow the poor to benefit from the fruits of economic growth.

This type of structure, that mainly receives 15 to 18 year olds, contributes efficiently to fighting child labor, while fostering development and fulfillment in a safe environment.

Tourism, catering, hotel management, are examples of employment sectors offering true integration opportunities for young people. It is in this framework that Triangle G H implemented its main programs in Vietnam. Although administrative barriers regarding accommodation of young migrants are still problematic, the specialization school opened in 2000 has trained over 600 young people from underprivileged families. The quality of available courses, the partnerships with local actors and the involvement of local authorities have proved, over the years, the pertinence of our actions (that strengthen the development strategy defined by the government). Concretely, this has generated a 100% job placement rate for graduates from the school.

Despite difficulties inherent to every development program, the results achieved are tangible in other respects as well. Consolidation of relations with hotel managers, recognition of the school's diplomas on the work market and the fact that the school acquired charitable corporation status also demonstrate the state's will to ensure the project's sustainability at institutional level. Triangle G H will soon be withdrawing from the school and everything allows us to think that this pilot project, established in 2000 with support from the Rhône-Alpes region, will continue to thrive as a development solution, offering strong social and professional integration benefits.

yemen



Capital: Sanaa
Surface: 527,968 km²
Population: 24.1 millions
Population growth: 2.647%/year
GDP/inhabitant: \$ 2,600
Life expectancy: 63.7 years
Unemployment rate: 35% (2003)
Human Development Index (HDI): 133/169
 Source : CIA - UNDP

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1918 | North Yemen breaks away from the Ottoman Empire and becomes independent. Establishment of a monarchy led by Shiites. |
| 1962 | Beginning of the civil war and abolition of the monarchy. The country is renamed Arab Republic of Yemen led by the Sunnis. |
| 1967 | Independence of South Yemen (until then under British rule), which becomes the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. |
| 1990 | The two countries merge into the Republic of Yemen, led by Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of North Yemen at the time. |
| 1994 | Civil war opposing the armed forces of North Yemen to the secessionist armed forces of South Yemen. Defeat of the South which falls again under the control of the government of Sanaa. |
| 2004 | Beginning of the armed rebellion of the Shiite Zaidi minority in the province of Saada, led by the group of Al Houtis. |
| 2007 | Qatar tries mediation between both parties. A cease-fire is signed, but it is quickly broken. |
| 2009 | Intervention of the Saudi army against the Zaidi rebels. |
| 2010 | A cease-fire is signed in February, which will be broken in July. |

● Situation

Yemen is the poorest country of the Arabian Peninsula: 41% of the Yemeni population lives below the poverty line²⁴, with peaks in rural areas. Some parts of the country are regularly weakened by localized natural disasters (droughts, floods).

Yemen, being the only country in the region having signed the Geneva Convention, must also face, in the South of the country, the arrival of thousands of Somali refugees fleeing civil war.

According to the High Commissioner for Refugees, 150, 000 Somali refugees have been registered in Yemen in 2010. This influx of refugees contributes to the weakening of the country, already plagued by serious internal tensions having generated the displacement of 250, 000 people since 2004.

● Triangle G H in Yemen

1998	Assistance to Somali and Ethiopian refugees (Aden). Duration: Annual funding renewed for 8 years – Funding: UNHCR - UNICEF
1999	Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructures in Hadramout. Duration: 48 months – Funding: EuropeAid
2000	Rehabilitation of water supply networks on the island of Socotra. Duration: 10 months – Funding: ECHO
2002	Socotra : second phase of the rehabilitation project of water supply networks. Duration: 8 months – Funding: ECHO
2004	Development project of market gardening on the island of Socotra. Duration: 26 months – Funding: MAE – UNDP - Japanese Embassy
	Supply of drinking water and improving sanitary conditions in Wadi Masila. Duration: 12 months – Funding: ECHO
2005	Survey on the « water and sanitation » situation in the vulnerable communities in the governorates of Dhala, Taiz and Lahej. Duration: 3 months – Funding: ECHO
2006	Supply in drinking water and improving sanitary conditions in the governorate of Lahej. Duration: 16 months – Funding: ECHO
	Programme on child development stimulation in the district of Dar Al Sa'ad, governorate of Aden. Duration: 7 months – Funding: UNICEF
2007	Support to the development of irrigated agriculture on the island of Socotra. Duration: 24 months – Funding: MAE, Conseil Général du Puy-de-dôme

24 - Source: European Commission Country Strategy paper for 2007- 2013

2008 Integrated food security programme in the district of Marawah, governorate of Hodeidah. Duration: 36 months – Funding: EuropeAid + co-funding

2009 Integrated food security project in the districts of Mayfaah and Rudoom, governorate of Shabwah. Duration: 30 months – Funding: Yemen Liquefied Natural Gas

Development and promotion of a socio-ecological friendly agriculture on the island of Socotra. Duration: 30 months – Funding: AFD

Towards restored agricultural capacities of resident communities in the district of Sah, governorate of Hadramout. Duration: 15 months – Funding: Total E&P Yémen



Integrated food security programme in the district of Marawah, Governorate of Hodeidah



- **Location:** Gouvernorat of Hodeidah, district of Marawah, Wadi Siham
- **Funding:** EuropeAid + co-funding
- **Budget:** € 1,780,000
- **Duration:** 40 months (January 2008 - May 2011)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 134,829 people
- **Partners:** Aide Médicale Internationale

● Objective

Improve the food security situation of vulnerable groups in 24 villages of Wadi Siham in the district of Marawah.

● Means

- **Improve the exploitation of natural resources in a sustainable way:**
 - Pre-project survey;
 - Involvement of farmers' organizations in the methodology « research action » (water, agriculture and breeding);
 - Limitation of the over-use of water from wells.
- **Support of the mechanisms of family economy:**
 - Supplying agricultural inputs to beneficiary groups and individuals;
 - Organizing visits and meetings for the exchange of practices among groups of far-

mers, in order to increase knowledge and initiate networking;

- Improving veterinary treatments by women;
- Conducting a study on the possibility of involving farmers' organizations in the local supply chain of small livestock;
- Supporting the creation of a farmers' organization.

- **Improve access to and quality of health services:**

- Training national medical staff and key local actors;
- Organizing awareness sessions;
- Training the health staff of the targeted infrastructures;
- Supporting, developing and monitoring primary health-care (strengthening of prevention and care services, set-up of mobile teams and of a system handling malnutrition);
- Equipping targeted infrastructures (tools, medical equipment, drugs...).



Veterinary care provided by the Yemeni women / Triangle G H

● Progress

At the end of the programme, an agricultural cooperative for the rural development of Wadi Siham (CAARD), composed of 162 local farmers, has been established.

The objective to promote diversification of crops has been fulfilled, and a significant number of farmers and breeders participated in the improvement of agricultural and breeding practices included in the project.

Seeds, better adapted to the deficient pluviometry of the area, are now distributed in all the targeted villages, and yields show significant improvements.



Integrated food security project in the districts of Mayfaah and Rudoom, governorate of Shabwah

- **Location:** Governorate of Shabwah, districts of Mayfaah and Rudoom
- **Funding:** Yemen Liquefied Natural Gas (YLNG)
- **Budget:** € 444,430
- **Duration:** 30 months (January 2009 - June 2011)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 80,000 people

● Objective

Increase income and strengthen the livelihoods of targeted populations.

● Means

- **Improve animal production by reducing obstacles related to breeding:**

- Access to improved veterinary services for a better health of the livestock (vaccination campaign for the animals, campaigns against parasites...);
- Women training on basic animal healthcare and on the use of essential veterinary treatments;
- Optimization of animal feeding techniques linking agricultural to animal productions;
- Training on the management of small herds for increased profitability.



Healthcare campaigns for animals / Triangle G H

- **Improve grain and forage production through the rehabilitation of damaged irrigation canals (for the supplying of fields from non-permanent streams):**

- Preliminary study on the production and use of lands at the local level;
- Rehabilitation of damaged irrigation canals in the targeted villages to improve parcels' irrigation;
- Monitoring of the production of grain and forage, and of the use of land.

- **Improve and diversify families' livelihoods and food through the rehabilitation of palm groves (date palms) and of small orchards:**

- Fencing of the test palm groves to prevent animal grazing in these areas;
- Training and support to the reintroduction of date palm cultivation and on crop rotation;
- Controlling the spread of mesquite²⁵ along the coast and improving its use.

25 - Shrub of the family of Prosopis, used as firewood or fodder, and whose invasive spread can damage irrigation systems.

● Progress

The vaccination campaign of animals has been extended to other villages, close to the targeted areas. The treatments were provided freely by the Office of Agriculture and Irrigation of Attaq and by the Department of Livestock of Sanaa.

With the creation of awareness sessions on good agricultural practices, many farmers now till their land and therefore obtain better harvests.



Development and promotion of a socio-ecological friendly agriculture on the island of Socotra

- **Location:** Island of Socotra (400 km away from Yemen coasts)
- **Funding:** AFD
- **Budget:** € 715,000
- **Duration:** 36 months (January 2009 - December 2011)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 1,347 people
- **Partners:** Office of the Yemeni Ministry of Agriculture

● Objective

Develop and promote a model of food production adapted to local identified conditions and promote the creation of wealth and development through the trade of agricultural products coming from biological agriculture.



Follow-up and support of new gardens / Triangle G H

● Means

- **Increase in a sustainable way the production of fruits and vegetables in Socotra:**
 - Creation of 6 water supply structures to allow a better water availability for agricultural use;
 - Development of new gardens in agroforestry (integration of the trees in farms);
 - Training on agricultural practices and preventive control against pests (invasions of locusts);
 - Support to the use of natural methods of soil fertilization (manure, compost) and distribution of seeds and plants.

- **Strengthen local capacity for the organization and development of clusters:**
 - Creation of community gardens in the villages of Adou, Luna and Qashaten;
 - Creation of 34 individual gardens in the villages of Matiaf and Sheraan, to enable beneficiary families to set up an irrigated garden;
 - Development of suburban gardens or farms where each family has an individual parcel while sharing water and fence;
 - Training of two members of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, integrated in the Triangle G H team.
- **Promote Socotran seeds, organic farming and improve nutritional practices:**
 - Establishment of a pilot parcel/tree nursery;
 - Support to gardens production through the distribution of Socotran seeds;
 - Public awareness on the importance of sales, and on the strategies to adopt in order to sell a part of the garden's products;
 - Creation of a store where each beneficiary puts a part of his production for sale;
 - Organizing of nutrition surveys and training on nutrition in the villages participating in the project and in other villages.

● Progress

An average of 30 varieties of vegetables is grown in the 72 vegetable gardens created by the project (average size: 197m²).

Twelve new water supply structures have been created to irrigate vegetable parcels, cultivated by women.

The best success indicator of the project is illustrated by the 56 vegetable parcels spontaneously created on the island on the same model without direct intervention of Triangle G H.



Towards restored agricultural capacities of the communities in the district of Sah, Governorate of Hadramout



- **Location:** Governorate of Hadramout, district of Sah
- **Funding:** Total E&P Yemen (TEPY)
- **Budget:** \$ 784,790
- **Duration:** 15 months (June 2009 - August 2010)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 24,150 people

● Objective

In October 2008, severe floods devastated the governorate of Hadramout. The district of Sah was one of the most affected by the disaster.

Thousands of hectares of farmland were destroyed, as well as the traditional irrigation infrastructures enabling their use by the local population, mainly composed of farmers. This operation aims at reducing the impact of flash floods on agricultural capacity.



Well used for the irrigation of agricultural parcels / Triangle G H

● Means

- **Help Wadi Sah communities retrieve access to canal irrigation:**
 - Rehabilitation of the weir made of gabions of Saad al Musalam;
 - Rehabilitation of the Abdulkaim channel;
 - Organizing of a survey to assess the rehabilitation needs of the hydraulic basin.
- **Restore the capacity of irrigation:**
 - Mobilization of local farmers and creation of a steering committee;
 - Supply of 25 water pumps and pipes suitable for the irrigation of parcels located far away from irrigation canals;
 - Supply of means of excavation and tools for the rehabilitation of wells for the irrigation of agricultural parcels.
- **Enable the most vulnerable farmers to rebuild their herds:**
 - Organizing of a survey to identify the most relevant criteria for the provision of animals, and creation of an ad hoc distribution committee;
 - Survey on the selection of most vulnerable beneficiaries;
 - Purchase, treatment, transport and distribution of animals.

● Results

All the rehabilitation work of the canals has been achieved by Triangle G H teams. 25 water pumps have been provided to restore the irrigation capacity. 2,400 animals have been distributed to the selected households.



Towards restored agricultural capacities of households, the strengthening of livelihoods and a mitigation of the impact of increased food prices

- **Location:** Governorate of Hadramout, districts of Sah and Tareem
- **Funding:** EuropeAid + co-funding
- **Budget:** € 1,400,000
- **Duration:** 22 months (January 2010 - October 2011)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 130,000 people
- **Partners:** Wadi Hadramaout Agriculture Development Project (WHADP²⁶)
Tareem Agriculture Association (TAA²⁷)

● Objective

Improve the living conditions of the households affected by the floods in October 2008 with the boosting of agricultural capacity enabling them to increase the production of foodstuffs.

● Means

- **Restore access to arable land:**
 - Initial survey;
 - Cleaning and leveling of agricultural land.
- **Restore access to water for the irrigation of farmland:**
 - Rehabilitation of supply canals, of major dams and weirs;
 - Supply of small equipment and tools to the beneficiary communities for the excavation and maintenance of secondary canals.
- **Restore and increase the capacity of production:**
 - Initial and final survey on households;
 - Supply of small agricultural equipment;
 - Supply of agricultural inputs (seeds and shrubs).



Distribution of seeds / Triangle G H

²⁶ - Agricultural development project of the Wadi of Hadramout

²⁷ - Tareem agricultural organization.

- **Improve the management capacity of agricultural and natural resources :**

- Establishment of 100 demonstration farms for the improvement of agricultural practices and the management of resources;
- Training of national staff, partners of the action and farmers.

- **Progress**

Since the beginning of the programme, 651 people have received seeds and shrubs. To cover the demand for alfalfa seed in the district of Sah, an additional 600 kg has been provided to farmers.

800 technical sheets on alfalfa, wheat and onion have been distributed by the agents in charge of the « outreach » to various beneficiary farmers.

All the technical studies on the achievement of irrigation infrastructures have been completed. More than 50% of the work has been carried out in the Wadi Tareem. The infrastructures of Wadi Sah are finalized.



Emergency support to the displaced populations of Al Mazraq, Governorate of Hajjah

- **Location:** Governorate of Hajjah, City of Al Mazraq
- **Funding:** UNHCR
- **Budget:** € 234,320
- **Duration:** 3 months (January 2010 - March 2010)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 11,690 people

- **Objective**

Help displaced families in Al Mazraq to keep their flocks, and to reduce the risks of spread of disease linked to the promiscuity between men and animals in the refugee camps.

- **Means**

- **Provide access to veterinary care for the livestock of displaced populations:**

- Mobile veterinary treatments;
- Awareness sessions on good animal health practices and on the usefulness of treatments;
- Preventive veterinary treatments campaign for the livestock of resident and displaced families;
- Follow-up of the mortality rate of animals and of the general health of the livestock.



Distribution list / Triangle G H

- **Distribution of fodder and of food supplements to the herds of displaced families:**
 - Purchase and distribution of green sorghum and of wheat bran;
 - Setting-up of the supply chain;
 - Registration and tracking of the movements of displaced people.
- **Construction of separate shelters for animals in camps 1 and 3:**
 - Construction of enclosure for animals;
 - Training on the maintenance of shelters.

● Results

Preventive veterinary treatments and specific healthcare have reached 25, 400 animals.

150, 000 bales of sorghum and 85 tons of wheat bran have been distributed by Triangle G H teams to support the feeding of 1,214 cows and 17,185 sheep and goats in the area of Al Mazraq.

142 pens have been built to separate humans from animals in the camps.

A total of 1,672 families directly benefited from the action.



Support to people displaced by the conflict in northern Yemen



- **Location:** Governorate of Hajjah, City of Al Mazraq
- **Funding:** CDC
- **Budget:** € 150,000
- **Duration:** 3 months (April 2010 - June 2010)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 1,169 households



● Objective

Improve the overall state of health of livestock, as well as the sanitary conditions related to the presence of animals in the camps.

● Means

- **Recording and follow-up of the population:**
 - Regular updating of the database of the population present in the various settlements of displaced people in the area of Al Mazraq.
- **Distribution of fodder for the animals of displaced families:**
 - Distribution of bales of sorghum and of wheat bran;
 - Supply of green fodder and of wheat bran.



Distribution of fodder / Triangle G H

- **Establishment of veterinary care for all the livestock present in the camps:**
 - Treatment campaigns against external and internal parasites for the livestock of resident and displaced families;
 - Establishment of a veterinary permanence for the livestock of displaced people.
- **Distribution of kits to help the return of displaced families (seeds and tools):**
 - Distribution of kits to help the return of 525 displaced families in camps 1 and 3, consisting of cereal seeds for the rainy season (sorghum, maize, millet, cowpeas) and of vegetable seeds for the winter season (okra, pepper, tomato). The kits also include a hoe, a rake and a hatchet per family.

● Results

1,097 displaced families have benefited from the distribution of 112,684 bales of sorghum and of 1,750 bags of wheat bran. 20,941 animals have been treated against parasites.

Since the beginning of the action of Triangle G H with displaced families owning livestock, these combined actions have helped greatly reduce animal mortality (52% of the livestock has been lost between August and November 2009, against only 8% between November 2009 and March 2010).

525 families wishing to resettle in their villages of origin have been supported by humanitarian actors present in the area. Triangle G H has notably distributed kits to support the boosting of their agricultural activities (seeds and tools).



Emergency support to the populations affected by the conflict in North Yemen

- **Location:** Governorate of Hajjah, City of Al Mazraq, Governorate of Saada, District of Menzalah
- **Funding:** ECHO
- **Budget:** € 645,769
- **Duration:** 12 months (June 2010 - May 2011)
- **Number of beneficiaries:** 13,000 people

● Objective

Improve the living conditions of displaced populations by maintaining their livestock.

● Means

- **Distribution of food for the livestock:**
 - Tracking of population movements;
 - Distribution of fodder and wheat bran for animals.



Distribution of wheat bran / Triangle G H

- **Establishment of veterinary care for all the livestock, in coordination with local veterinary authorities:**
 - Seasonal treatment campaigns against internal and external parasites;
 - Establishment of a permanence enabling specific treatments against endemic diseases;
 - Awareness sessions on the change of food, the detection of symptoms and the providing of treatment;
 - Monitoring and assessment of the mortality and the morbidity among animals.
- **Construction and/or rehabilitation of enclosures:**
 - Coordination with NGOs in charge of the management of the camps;
 - Identification of households and shelters;
 - Construction/rehabilitation of shaded shelters;
 - Awareness sessions on the cleaning and the maintenance of the shelters.

● Progress

More than 25, 000 animals belonging to displaced and resident families have received veterinary care. The enclosures will be built during the second part of the programme in 2011.

12,500 animals are fed every day thanks to fodder and wheat bran distributed by Triangle G H teams. Access to areas located further North, in the Governorate of Saada, seems to be confirmed at the end of 2010. Triangle G H evaluates the possibilities to extend its activities in the areas directly affected by the conflict, areas where it was previously impossible to access.

Triangle G H launches its 33rd project since its installation in Yemen 12 years ago

Source: TGH Info 2010/2011

Over the past twelve years, our action in Yemen has focused on various areas: water and sanitation, support to refugees... Today, we are involved in agricultural development aiming to strengthen populations' food security.

We recently opened an office in Sana'a. This new base will possibly become a relocated annex for our "Food Security and Rural Development" department in Lyons, France. Among all current projects, the last two launched –both financed by the European commission– illustrate: on one hand, response to a new issue that was not covered by Triangle G H before (aid to breeders in Al Mazraq IDP camps, Hajjah governorate); on the other hand, continuity of traditional activities in a region we are familiar with (rehabilitation of flood water piping and agricultural development in Hadramaout).

Decelerate the Pauperization of Displaced People

by Pierre-Yves Malgorn, Head of Project for Triangle G H in Yemen

Source: TGH Info 2010/2011

Since 2004, far from the headlines of the international press, a war has been sporadically raging in Saada and igniting neighboring regions.

The conflict, that generated massive destruction, opposes the Al-Houthi rebel group and government troops. Last February's ceasefire has all but broken down and conflict again threatens the stability of a country already blighted by the global economic crisis, the decline of natural resources, the re-emergence of tensions with elite clans from the South, and the menace of groups tied to Al-Qaeda.

For the victims of this conflict, the main sources of revenue are agriculture and breeding. Therefore, our action here focuses on distribution of farming kits, organizing veterinary campaigns, monitoring of animal diets and building hydraulic works.

While the unity of the Republic of Yemen is firm since 1990, and despite the Southern push for secession in 1994, frequent social and political tensions maintain a latent and hazy national fragility. The conflict in Saada governorate is a singular illustration of this. Six wars have already broken out, sometimes involving tribal militias affiliated to one or other of the warring parties and mediation efforts to end the fighting have failed. The use of heavy weapons during massive air strikes generated considerable human and material loss in the governorate's villages and the northern regions in general.

Civilians were directly exposed to the war and thousands of families fled the combat areas, creating a massive displacement dictated by the conflict's

escalation and geographical diffusion. It is estimated²⁸ that 250,000 people were displaced to the neighboring regions of Hajjah and Al Jawf. The actual process of displacement, as well as the destruction of their original homes and farming ventures, has generated a great loss of capital for the displaced families. They are therefore condemned to gradually selling their livestock and devoting their rare savings to household needs.

In its effort to decelerate the IDPs²⁹ progressive pauperization, Triangle G H intervened last October in the Al Mazraq hosting zone of Hajjah governorate. In their original mountainous region, these people possessed plots for cultivation and grazing lands for traditional extensive breeding of livestock. The livestock's diet was varied and balanced, and the temperature fairly clement. The brutal change of ecological area direly affected these herds. Aiming at reducing livestock mortality, Triangle G H has run a pest control veterinary campaign for ovines, bovines and goats registered in Al Mazraq camps and surrounding villages. We have also started building shaded enclosures in the camps, to curb health risk vectors caused by the proximity of people and animals. A further initiative is the distribution of green forage, wheat germ and salt blocks to regulate the weakened animals' diet.

Since April, with several groups deciding to return to their original lands, Triangle G H has adapted its approach and distributed farming kits for returnees. The kits include cereal seeds, legumes and tools for working the land, encouraging the returnees' effort to recover their production potential. In parallel, Triangle G H has built and rehabilitated wells in isolated villages where water resources had run dry due to the massive inflow of IDPs. Such action not only improves access to potable water, it also develops irrigation possibilities. In Northern Yemen, Triangle G H has always fostered the notion of economic safety (agriculture & breeding). Preserving the possibility of return for people hosted in the camps implies that we protect their livestock, which in turn contributes to the economic recovery of returnees. In addition, Triangle G H guarantees improved access to potable water for the displaced families who prefer living outside the camps and the residents of rural areas. In this manner, our action, that respects the will of each individual, supports many families throughout the painful process of being uprooted.

Reconstruction and support to agriculture in Hadramaout following devastating floods

by Elisa Fily, Technical Agricultural Coordinator, and David Lety,
Head of Project for Triangle G H in Yemen

Source : TGH Info 2010/2011

The paradox is startling: Hadramaout is an arid region with dwindling water resources yet the autumn 2008 floods destroyed a number of its villages and cultivated lands.

Flooding and the Triangle G H project

In 2008, the one-in-a-hundred-years flood was particularly violent, killing several people, damaging roads, houses, hydraulic systems, palm groves and farming plots, and causing loss of livestock.

28 - UN agencies estimate.

29 - IDP: Internally Displaced Person

In the aftermath of the catastrophe, the Yemenite government and several organizations rallied to provide relief to the affected populations. Triangle G H, familiar with the region after working there from 2001 to 2004, was part of this mobilization.

After emergency response, Triangle G H moved into an agricultural rehabilitation phase, in January 2010. This two-year programme is part of the European Union's Food Facility initiative³⁰.

Triangle G H supports agriculture and irrigation in Hadramaout

All along the region's trunk roads, agricultural opulence appears everywhere: irrigated fields of alfalfa, wheat, onion, sorghum and vast palm groves color the land green in every direction and frequent herds of goats, sometimes camels, can be seen quietly grazing.

But the 2008 catastrophe is also visible, as testify ruins of houses and farms.

Agriculture in Hadramaout is shaped around two main types of irrigation: pump irrigation and gravity irrigation in which the water is not pumped but flows, distributed by gravity.

The latter is the oldest kind of irrigation. The wadis in Hadramaout are often dried out rivers that criss-cross the plateau of eastern Yemen.

Upstream of the wadis, a dam deviates the water flow, leading it through a network of canals into plots separated by high slopes. Thus, the water vein flows progressively into plot after plot, in spaces planned to control sporadic floods.

Maintenance of such infrastructures is expensive, and in some cases, the floods of 2008 caused damages that farmers cannot pay for.

Hence, the programmes of Triangle G H focus on rehabilitating these dams and canals. In parallel, cultivated land ruined by flooding requires clearing and leveling, and the slopes must be rebuilt.

Pump irrigation, *via wells, has developed considerably over the past fifty years. In the past, dromedaries were used to draw water from a few meters depth but today's wells are equipped with motor pumps that can extract water from several hundred meters underground. This more intensive type of agriculture generates high production costs and a decrease of the water level every year. Currently, the major stake is therefore to improve the efficiency of irrigation water. To achieve this, the project facilitates the farmers' investment in water-saving equipment.*

To consolidate such investments, Triangle G H also provides training about improved farming practices and supports access to agricultural input (seeds) and innovation by implementing demonstration plots.

Through this programme, as part of a dynamic movement towards managing resources in the long-term, Triangle G H aims to both restore and develop agricultural production.

30 - The European Union 'Food Facility' program funds projects in 50 countries and aims to alleviate the impacts of the food crisis and the high price of agricultural products in 2008.

the life of the ngo

● the general assembly

It is composed by the association members having renewed their subscription fee. The €30 fee remains unchanged in 2010. The members take part in the General Assembly debates and are informed of all the initiatives taken by the NGO and their results.

The annual General Assembly was held on May 20th, 2010.

● the board of directors

The members of the Board of Directors are elected for 3 years (renewable) by the General Assembly. They perform their duties as volunteers. At the time of this annual closure, the Board is composed as follows:

President	Stéphane MERCADO // employee – Decaux
Vice president	Véronique VALTY // consultant in communication
Treasurer	Victor BERARD // former chartered accountant & broker
Assistant Treasurer	Christophe Cloarec // computer scientist
Secretary	Bertrand Quinet // trainer in project management - Bioforce
	Olivier Brachet // vice president of the Lyon Urban Community
	Cédric Bréda // humanitarian worker
	Didier Dematons // film-maker (audio-visual)
	Patrice Houël // company manager
	Philippe Merchez // photograph
	Monique Montel // former executive of the medico-social sector
	Bernard Mourenas // consultant in computer science
	Dominique Trouillet // artisan

The Board of Directors of the NGO met four times during the past accounting year: in January, April, July and October 2010.

● the committee

The committee is composed of the President, the Treasurer, and the Secretary of the NGO. It gathers with the executive staff before each board meetings to work on the agenda.

● the joint committees

[programming, communication and strategy]

They are composed by the members of the Board and the salaried staff, and they prepare the important issues that will be submitted to the Board's vote. These technical committees do not have a decision-making role. They meet at least once a quarter.

● the executive [salaried staff]

The Executive is responsible for implementing the NGO plan. It is composed as follows:

Directors	Christian Lombard Patrick Verbruggen
Deputy Director	Jean-Luc Jouhaneau
Desk Officer	Mounir Attallah — programme budget control Ivan Deret — Africa Anne Tréhondart — Asia
Programme Managers	Alexandre Devort — Asia Félicie Monneret — Africa
Technical Department	Gilles Groizeleau — socio-educative and psychosocial Eric Martin — civil engineering Lionel Roux — food security and rural development Romain Sztark — water, hygiene and sanitation
Human Resources	Alexandra Bourdekas Laurence Lelièvre
Accountant	Sylvie Houel
Administrative Assistant	Jacqueline Bonnet

During this accounting year, 105 people, volunteers or expatriate staff (Heads of Mission, Administrators, Programme Coordinators, Technical Experts, Logisticians...) and 430 local staff directly participated in the NGO's activities in the field.

In 2010, we have issued around fifty job ads and have received 6, 800 letters of application.

● 2010, key dates

— **January**

- Patrick Verbruggen, co-director of Triangle G H is invited by the Parliamentary – National Assembly Channel on the theme of the massacre of 800,000 Rwandese in spring 1994. At his side: Bernard Cazeneuve, socialist deputy and rapporteur of the information mission on Rwanda, Alain Gauthier, Collective of private parties associating in a court action for Rwanda and Claudine Vidal, historian, sociologist.

— **March**

- **On March, 14th, release of Olivier D and Olivier F respectively in charge of watsan* and Programme Coordinator for Triangle G H in Central African Republic. They had been kidnapped on November 22nd, 2009 in Birao North-East of the country (you can read their debriefing in the newsletter N° 14 of July 2010 on our website: www.trianglegh.org).**
- The Rhône Prefecture registers us as solidarity enterprise considering Article L. 3332-17-1 of Labor regulations.
- Jacqueline Bonnet joins our team as Administrative Assistant.
- Presentation of the exhibition VIP THAKEK at the town council of the 4th district of Lyons. Photographs by Philippe Merchez, made in Laos in the region of Khamouanne, location of the programme carried-out by Triangle G H (<http://www.philippemerchez.com/>).
- New edition of Triangle G H's Passport. This Passport, which was created in 2004 to mark the 10 years of the association, has been updated in 2006 and in 2010. It describes the activities of the association in the form of a travel book (drawing: Delphine Chauvin - <http://delphine-chauvin.blogspot.com/>)

— **April**

- An exploratory mission is conducted in Mongolia in view of working with the migrant populations settled on the outskirts of Ulan-Bator.
- Gilles Groizeleau joins the Technical Department of the association as Person in charge of socio-educative and psychosocial.
- Bertrand Quinet replaces Patrice Houël as Secretary of the Board of the association.
- Convinced of the relevance of having active seniors within its teams, the association adopts a social policy in favor of older employees by creating an Action plan for the hiring of senior workers.
- Results of the Global Strategy up to 2010 and drafting of a Global Strategy up to 2015.

* Eau, hygiène et assainissement.

May

- The annual General Assembly validates the annual report and the annual accounts of the association. The mandates of the administrators Dominique Trouillet and Christophe Cloarec are renewed for three years. The candidacy of three new administrators, Monique Montel, Cédric Bréda and Bernard Mourenas are approved.
- The 16th jumble sale of Lyons-Vaise organized by the association took place on May 29th and 30th. It welcomed nearly 500 exhibitors.
- Presentation of the exhibition VIP THAKEK at the town council of the 9th district of Lyons. Photographs by Philippe Merchez, made in Laos in the region of Khamouanne, location of the programme carried-out by Triangle G H (<http://www.philippemerchez.com/>).

June

- The 8th jumble sale of Lyons Croix-Rousse, organized by the association, took place on June 5th. It welcomed more than 500 exhibitors.
- Arrival of Alexandra Bourdekas as Human resources Manager, replacing Frédérique Brissez who had been occupying this post since August 2006.
- Eric Martin joins the technical Department of the association as watsan* and civil engineering technical Advisor.
- Cédric Bréda leaves the technical Department of Triangle G H where he had been in charge of Water, hygiene and sanitation since February 2008. He integrates the Board of Directors of the association.
- An exploratory mission is conducted in Congo Brazzaville in view of working with a Congolese NGO in the field of agricultural development and vocational training.

July

- The Board of Directors of the association introduces a Vice President in the person of Véronique Valty, and a Deputy Treasurer in the person of Christophe Cloarec.

October

- Patrick Verbruggen, co-director of Triangle G H, takes part in the broadcast Docs ad hoc on the Parliamentary Channel LCP. The programme is devoted to North Korea, and is called "An intimate portrait of Kim Jong Il".
- Repair work on the ground floor of our office.
- Giving up of the status of volunteer. From now on, the expatriate staff of the association directly accesses the status of salaried staff. .
- An exploratory mission is conducted in Lebanon in view of developing the association programmes in the Middle East.
- Within the frame of its Strategy up to 2015, Triangle G H decides to carry-out a study (definition of a strategy) aiming at increasing its resources of private origins.

* Water, hygiene and sanitation

November

- *Triangle G H participated, along with 36 French NGOs, to a study conducted by the Coordination of Agen called "Barometer of the pay practices of NGOs". The analysis of the results of this study led to the adjustment of the salary scale of the association.*

December

- *On December 28th, Laurence Lelièvre joins our team as Human Resources Assistant.*
- *In 2010 our website welcomed 140, 894 visitors, averaging 11, 741 visits per month.*

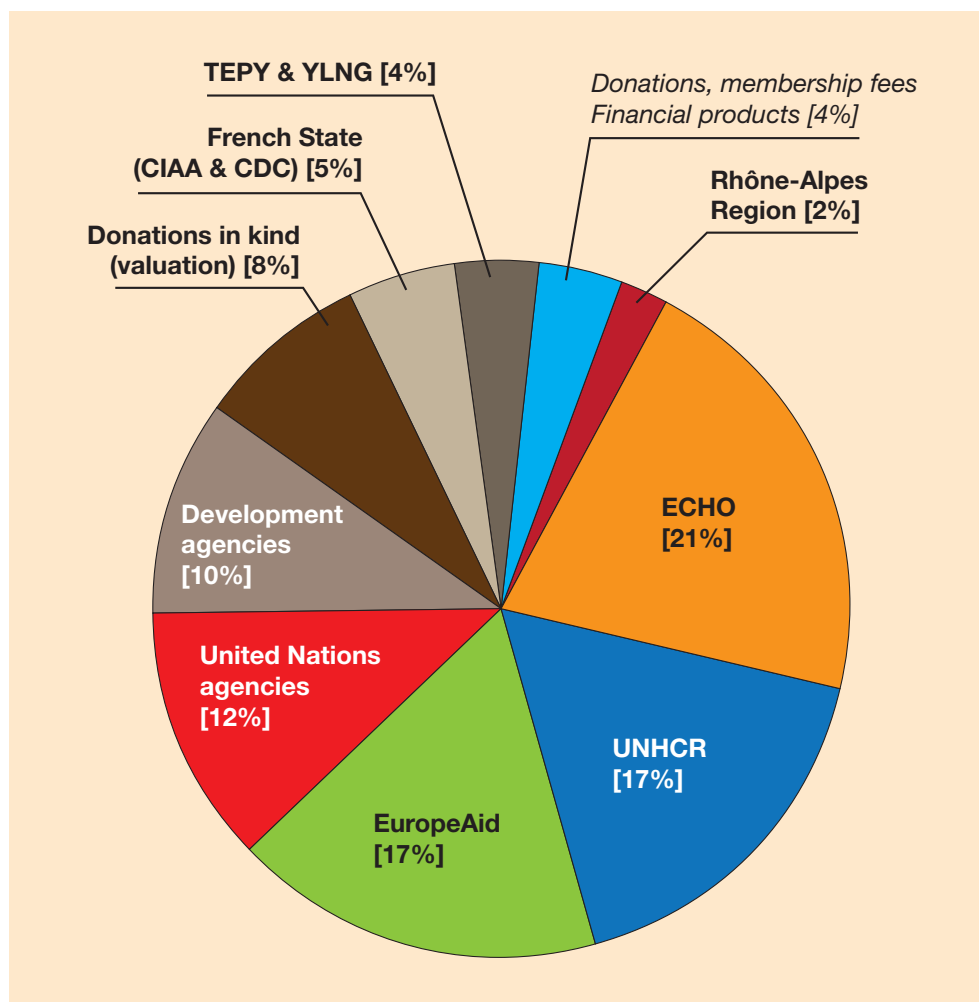
annual **budget** 2010

11 883 K€

964 K€

donation in kind (valuation)

● ressources 2010



ECHO: Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission

UNHCR: United Nations Refugee Agency

EuropeAid: Co-operation Office of the European Commission

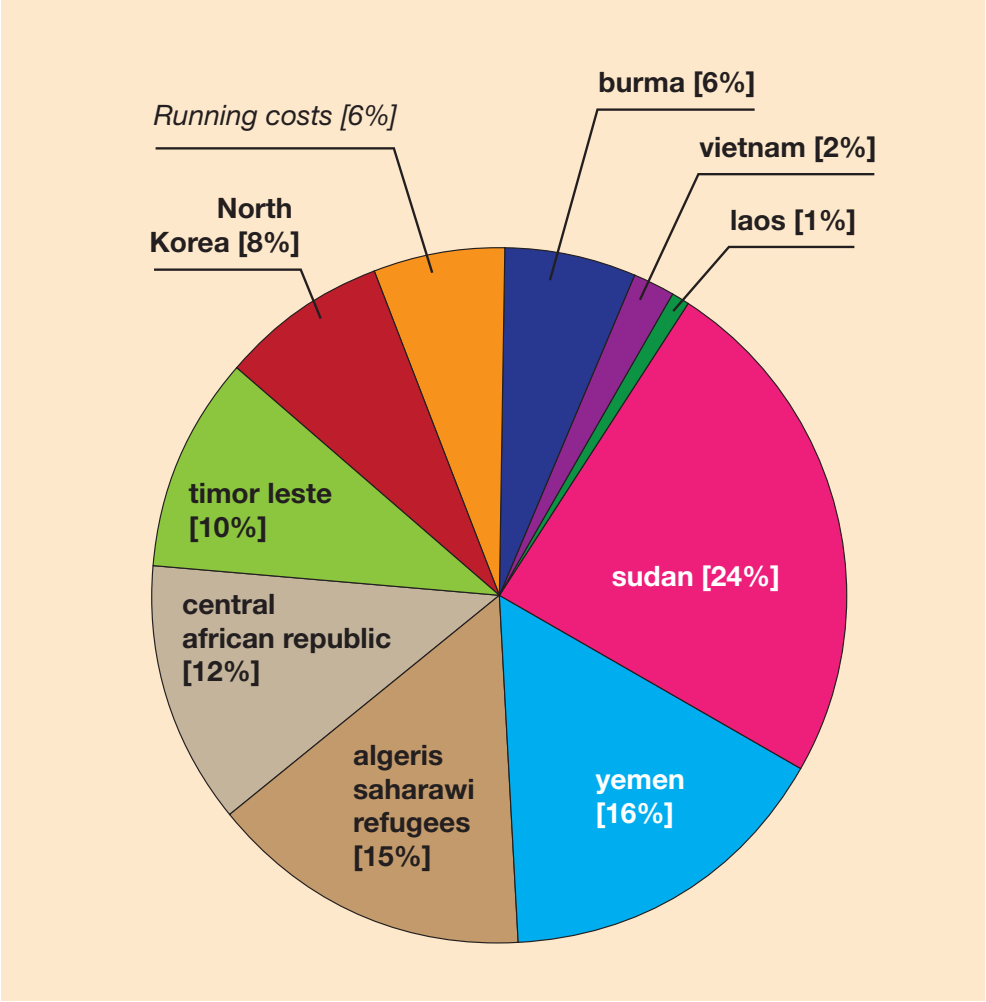
Various donors: LIFT (Livelihood and Food Security Technical Assistance Project) – CHF (United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund) – UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) – CERF (United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund) – FAO (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization) – WFP (World Food Programme)

Development agencies: CDM – SIDA (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) – AFD (French Development Agency) – AUSAID (Australian Agency for International Development)

Donations in kind (valuation): UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) – FAO (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization) – DGH (Direction générale de l'hydraulique in Central African Republic) – CDM – NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council) – UNHCR: United Nations Refugee Agency – UNJLC (United Nations Joint Logistics Centre)

French State (CIAA & CDC): French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee & Crisis Unit)

TEPY & YLNG: Total E&P Yémen & Yemen Liquefied Natural Gas





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