



# triangle

GENERATION HUMANAIRE



## | **annual activity report**

Triangle Génération Humanitaire  
**year 2011 |**

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# actor in a sustainable and shared solidarity

Born in 1994 from a desire to develop a cross-disciplinary and sustainable expertise, Triangle G H is an International Solidarity Organisation designing and implementing emergency, rehabilitation and development programmes in the field of water, hygiene and sanitation, civil engineering, food security and rural development, social-educational and psychosocial.

In 2011, its committed teams operated in 10 countries and managed thirty programmes thanks to sustainable public partnerships with major international donors.



# preamble

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**2011 was particularly marked by the kidnapping of three members of our team in Yemen.**

*Amélie, Léa and Pierre were kidnapped on May 28 in Seiyun in the Hadramout Region in the centre of the country. Trained as engineers, they were working there for Triangle G H - in partnership with the Wadi Hadramout Development Project<sup>1</sup>, and with the support of the European Commission -, on the restoration of arable lands and traditional irrigation infrastructures destroyed by important floods. To the great relief of all, they were released in good health on November 13, 2011.*

**Among the 40 programmes in progress in 2011**, we note: the opening of a new mission in the Republic of the Congo; the starting of a new activity in Gedaref State in Sudan; and the opening of an operational base in Bambari, Central African Republic; two programmes in Burma; and an assistance programme for sub-Saharan refugees and asylum seekers in Algiers, in Algeria.

After two survey missions conducted in **Congo Brazzaville** in 2010 and 2011, we initiated last November an agricultural development programme, complying with environmental regulations. This project, carried out in the Pool Region in the South of the country, is structured around the revival of the activities of the FOJEP – Développement, a Congolese organisation dedicated to the training and support of young farmers in their professional projects. This programme also includes a component aiming to help women identified as vulnerable. Its purpose is to manufacture, promote and sell improved combustion stoves.

This project is funded by the European Commission (EuropeAid), and co-funded by the French Ministry of the Interior and Overseas Territories. It will be completed by the end of 2014.

November 2011 saw the launch of a new programme in **Gedaref State in the East of Sudan**. As is the case with the two other eastern states, Gedaref's development indicators rank among the most alarming in the country. Gedaref may be considered a rich State, considering the importance of its contribution in the

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1 - Department of the Yemeni Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

national cereal production, but that heaven-sent manna benefits only a few, and does not contribute to local development. The most isolated regions of the State are particularly affected; populations there mainly depend on daily agricultural activities, working for the benefit of great landowners. They only scarcely develop activities to supplement their income. Our project should enable the development of agricultural activities offering alternatives to salaried land working activities. They will result in greater availability and diversity of food products on local markets, including Gureisha, a town located in the extreme east, and cut off from the rest of the State and from supplies during the four months of the rainy season.

This programme receives the support of the Interministerial Committee for Food Aid (CIAA) – French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs.

**In the Central African Republic,** together with the American NGO International Medical Corps (IMC), and with the support of the UNHCR, we have been providing since 2007 multi-sector humanitarian assistance to Sudanese refugees in Sam Ouandja in the North East of the country. At the end of 2010, the deteriorating security situation prompted the UNHCR to relocate the refugee camp to a more stable area near Bambari (at the centre of CAR). Triangle G H accompanied the refugees to this new site tasked with gradual empowerment and settlement of refugees in their new environment. Thus, throughout the year 2011 Triangle G H worked in five areas: food self-sufficiency, drinking water supply, improved sanitary conditions, increased school attendance rate of children, and economic self-sufficiency, partly through enhanced agricultural production and income-generating activities.

**In Burma,** after more than two years devoted to projects - mainly economic and agricultural reconstruction projects - supporting populations affected by cyclone Nargis, which struck the country on May 2, 2008, the association started two projects funded by EuropeAid in Yangon District in January 2011. The first programme is carried out via a consortium with Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale, in the periphery of Yangon (Dala and Seykyi Districts). Triangle G H works on the socio-economic component of this project intended to improve the living conditions of vulnerable households in this poor neighbourhood, and PU-AMI implements the water and health components (high prevalence of HIV among the population living in the area). The second programme aims to strengthen the skills of one of the few Burmese associations providing support to disabled people in the country.

These two projects, contributing in consolidating the presence of Triangle G H in the country, especially its recognition by Burmese authorities, will continue

through 2012. Another programme, aiming to restore the livelihoods of populations in Laputta District after cyclone Nargis, was continued through 2011.

**In Algeria**, in Algiers, 2011 also saw the reopening of Triangle G H programmes to refugees and asylum-seekers, mostly sub-Saharan people living in Algiers and its surroundings, with an extended partnership with the UNHCR until then intended for Saharawi refugees present in the South of the country.

**This year witnessed the substantial development of partnerships with local associations.** Generally, these projects combine actions aiming to improve the livelihoods of vulnerable populations (water access, food security, and basic services), while including a specific component on capacity building of local organisations. The increase in the number of partnerships led Triangle G H to specify and complement its training and support policy (at operational, administrative and logistical levels) in favour of local NGOs in the countries where the NGO operates.

This type of partnership, even if it is not new, still needs to develop in order to exceed the current level of cooperation, to favour the exchange of competences and improve these organisations' capacity to collect and handle institutional funds. If the level of professionalism of Triangle G H's local partners is heterogeneous, their operational capacity is always high. Often supported by beneficiary populations, local associations are the best examples to illustrate the implementation of participatory approaches.

**Finally, another annual event** was the forming of a working group to define a strategy aiming to diversify and increase the association's private resources. Beyond traditional fundraising or sponsorship, we wished to take into account the evolution of some companies, which recently initiated some serious thinking over Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) issues. We want to favour meaningful, sustainable and solid partnerships, far from sporadic communication and marketing operations. This work gave us the opportunity to clarify our stance with regard to the private sector (refer to page 13), and generated the project for the creation of a new position as « Partnership Manager », who is expected to take up his post in the second quarter of 2012.



# triangle génération humanitaire's expertise

**Triangle Génération Humanitaire is an International Solidarity Organisation integrating emergency relief, rehabilitation and development within its programmes.**

**Its action is based on a professional and highly interactive operating mode including several areas of expertise within a comprehensive approach:**

- Water, hygiene, sanitation and civil engineering
- Rural development and food security
- Social-educational and psychosocial

**The main tasks of the NGO's technical department are as follows:**

- Survey, expertise and assessment,
- Strategy and implementation,
- Creation of reference tools,
- Transfer of skills, methodological tools and training,
- Constant updating of technical databases,
- Creation and development of an inter-professional network,
- Experience capitalisation.





## water, hygiene, sanitation and civil engineering

Through missions carried out on the field for many years, Triangle Génération Humanaire has acquired a technical expertise in the areas of water, hygiene, sanitation and civil engineering. The kind of intervention carried out varies according to the required level of response (emergency, rehabilitation, development and food security). As an NGO, we are also able to bring an efficient response to the local needs of populations by setting-up sustainable facilities adapted to the specificities of the vulnerable groups deprived of, or with limited access to water and sanitation.

The projects aiming at improving living conditions in terms of water and sanitation are directly supervised by the Water, Hygiene and Sanitation technical unit, which values and ensures the positive impact of the projects implemented while taking into account the balance between resources, environment and population.

### Access to drinking water

- Construction and / or rehabilitation of wells, drilling and harnessing
- Protection of water resources against contamination
- Water lifting<sup>1</sup> through hand or mechanical powered pumping systems (electrical, solar, etc.)
- Creation / rehabilitation of water supply networks (gravity-fed systems<sup>2</sup>, simplified in rural areas, urban networks)
- Implementation of basic treatment systems (filtration, decantation, chlorination, etc.) in order to ensure the quality of drinking water
- Creation / consolidation of community water-management systems (support for financial, technical and organisational autonomy)
- Technical and water management training sessions (follow-up via sanitary surveys and implementation of an efficient monitoring system)
- Supply of drinking water in emergency situations (tank trucks and distribution ramps)

### Sanitation

- Construction and / or rehabilitation of public and family latrines
- Waste management (compost, ecological sanitation, bio gas<sup>3</sup>, etc.)
- Rehabilitation of waste water draining networks
- Domestic rubbish management

1 - Draining off seepage water from a land, a mine, a quarry, etc.

2 - Flow of water moving with the gravitational force because the altitude of the source is higher than the altitude of the point of consumption.

3 - Gas produced by the fermentation of plant or animal organic waste in the absence of oxygen. This fermentation occurs naturally in swamps, or spontaneously in landfills containing organic waste, but it can also be operated artificially in digesters, in order to treat sewage sludge, industrial or agricultural organic waste, etc.

- Vector control (mosquitoes, flies, rodents, etc.) and malaria prevention
- Implementation of the CLTS methodology<sup>4</sup>

## Hygiene promotion

- Participative approach (PHAST methodology<sup>5</sup>, KAP<sup>6</sup> and PRA<sup>7</sup> surveys, etc.)
- Training of trainers
- Awareness sessions for the population, with a focus on schools
- Communication media (posters, signs, leaflets, radio ads, etc.)

## Civil engineering

- Study, design and follow-up of the rehabilitation or construction works of various facilities:
- Water supply and sanitation: reservoirs, latrines, DEWATS<sup>8</sup>, septic tanks and gutters
- Road facilities: roads, tracks, bridges and piers
- Buildings; schools, shelters, clinics and hospitals
- Farming facilities; dykes, dams, gabion sills<sup>9</sup>, irrigation canals, aquaculture basins, breeding farms, silos, greenhouses and reservoirs
- Environnement; bio gas and bio-climatic constructions

### ■ Contact:

Water, Hygiene, Sanitation and Civil Engineering technical unit:

| [wash@trianglegh.org](mailto:wash@trianglegh.org)



## food security and rural development

The « Food Security and Rural Development » unit aims to help the victims of humanitarian crises or of difficult economic situations recover their food autonomy. In order to understand the diversity and complexity of the societies where we operate, the unit adopts a systematic and cross-disciplinary approach. It focuses on the characteristics and constraints of the various ecosystems, on the socio-economic organisation, on the dynamics of change, and on the interactions between these elements studied at different

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- 4 - Community-Led Total Sanitation
  - 5 - Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation – This method favours a participatory approach consisting in identifying, together with the local population, the hygiene and sanitation problems they are facing and finding simple solutions to solve them.
  - 6 - Knowledge, Attitude, Practices
  - 7 - Participatory Rural Appraisal
  - 8 - Decentralised Wastewater Treatment Systems
  - 9 - A gabion is a sort of cage, usually made of solid braided wire, filled with stones, and used to build an artificial non-water-tight embankment dam. Gabions are frequently used to fight against fluvial or torrential erosion.

levels of analysis. This approach emphasizes local strategies and know-how in the production systems, in the economic organisation of households and in the socio-economic and cultural organisation of society. Dialogue with and direct consultation of the communities, as well as the involvement of local players, are principles that enable us to elaborate and direct our actions, thus ensuring the relevance of our projects.

## Post-crisis security

- Needs assessment
- Setting-up of community-based mechanisms to restore rural activities
- Distribution of agricultural inputs<sup>10</sup> (seeds, tools, etc.)
- Reconciliation guidance in conflicts related to water access or land issues
- Technical guidance (follow-up, technical advice and training)
- Reinforcement of the producers' ability to develop sustainable activities (reconstitution of seed stocks, etc.)

## Integrated projects for agricultural development, breeding and fishing

- Crop cultivation for self-consumption (cereals, market gardening, etc.)
- Market crop gardening and trees nurseries (setting-up, introduction of new suited varieties, support for irrigation, etc.)
- Experimenting and pilot plots of land (diversity and technical itineraries) and vulgarisation afterwards
- Systematic promotion of organic farming practices and awareness raising on the risks associated with the use of synthetic chemicals
- Construction of polders<sup>11</sup>
- Breeding: animal health (vaccination, prophylaxis and treatment of animals), nutrition and improvement of fodder resources (distribution of seeds and setting-up of exclosures<sup>12</sup>)

## Capacity building of local producers' organisations

- Community workshops to build traditional fishing boats
- Training of producers, trainers and rural development players
- Seed banks
- Income-generating activities and micro-credits for local structures
- Support for local food and agriculture organisations (optimisation of transformation, collection and trading, etc.)
- Professionalisation of local producers' organisations (cooperatives and other traditional collective organisations, etc.)

10 - In agriculture, we call « inputs » all that is purchased or consumed every year for crops and livestock: fertilisers, amendments, seeds, animal feed, veterinary products, etc.

11 - A polder is an artificial tract of land, lying below sea level, reclaimed from marshes, estuaries, lakes or coastal areas.

12 - Exclosure consists in all the consensual measures taken by local populations in order to rehabilitate and preserve the sylvo-pastoral resources of a given area on their land in order to sustain fodder resources. These measures also have long lasting ecological, socio-economic and cultural benefits.

## Natural resources management

- Development of agricultural and pastoral hydraulics (irrigated areas, wells and reservoirs)
- Fight against desertification
- Soil conservation measures
- Forest conservation and valuation measures
- Biodiversity management

## Improvement in eating habits

- Improvement and diversification of agricultural productions
- Awareness raising on eating habits and on the nutrition/health relationship (balance and food hygiene)
- Development of crop varieties rich in essential nutrients (beta carotene, iron...)

### ■ Contact:

Rural development and food security technical unit:

| [agro@trianglegh.org](mailto:agro@trianglegh.org)



## social-educational and psychosocial

Since its foundation, Triangle G H has always integrated an educational, social and/or psychosocial dimension within its programmes. In fact, its aid workers are convinced that another level of action is necessary beyond the material relief provided to populations in need. In the regions where we operate, children, adolescents and their families need to be encouraged to overcome the disruption in their lives, the trauma they have just been through, their extreme status of refugee, displaced person or “returnee”, or the precariousness of their living conditions. Activities are systematically implemented in partnership with the local community and its human resources, which, through their involvement, often regain and rebuild their sense of identity.

## Educational support

- Educational support for children and adolescents who are disabled, orphans, abandoned or suffering from trauma related to war, exile, natural disasters, etc.
- Educational activities based on multi-faceted games, various learning techniques, including activities that help beneficiaries express their difficulties and develop their potential.

## **Recognition of the social and psychosocial difficulties of populations**

- Presence, listening, dialogue after traumatic events
- Search for tangible ways to restore social bonds, and handle conflicts
- Support for the elaboration of community projects
- Assistance in caring for people in great difficulty or particularly vulnerable groups within the beneficiary community
- Social guidance in refugee camps

## **Guidance in managing or helping create social and/or educational institutions**

- Preliminary surveys, elaborating and operating governmental or associative institutions
- Social canteens
- Centres for disabled children
- Youth resource centres
- Care centres for “street children”

## **Elaboration of training mechanisms**

- Training of various kinds of workers (youth workers, educators, management teams, teachers, etc.) in their educational and/or social tasks: basic training, management training and refreshment courses.
- Vocational training for young people: hotel management, catering, etc.
- Apprenticeship workshops (informal training): cooking, sewing, embroidery, electricity, mechanics, woodwork, computer science, etc.

### **■ Contact:**

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# building together with partner companies

As an International Solidarity Association, Triangle Génération Humanitaire wishes to develop its opportunities for sponsorships and partnerships, in particular by requesting companies to boost and enhance its know-how; an integrated and sustainable approach, technical expertise and projects developed closer to local needs and resources, with long-term accompaniment of populations.

Since its creation Triangle G H has associated institutional and private economic partners in the implementation of its projects in the field. Large groups, foundations, interest groups, local authorities, works councils, whether regional, national, European or international, accompanied Triangle G H's actions in the field (Total, Fondation de France, Hermes Foundation, intermunicipality Toulouse-Blagnac, French National Olympic and Sports Committee, Tefal, etc.).

Triangle G H's expertise can enable companies' debate on social responsibility, and the latter can become levers of development through partnerships directed towards innovation and strategic relations in the four areas of expertise of the association:

- **Water, hygiene, sanitation**
- **Food security & rural development,**
- **Civil engineering,**
- **Social-educational & psychosocial**

In engaging in a process of diversification of its private resources, Triangle G H offers responsible companies the opportunity to become actors in solidarity and development.

## partners in the creation of values

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The active search for private funding is included in Triangle G H's development strategy. Partnership opportunities with the private sector are studied case by case through transparent and responsive governance, while support from all our collaborators is maintained.

Partnerships are envisaged in the perspective of sustainability and social integration, which can address both the association's need to strengthen its practices and companies' social responsibility requirements. In all the projects implemented, priority will be given to the needs and interests of beneficiary populations, in a process of constructive dialogue with all the actors in society.

## impact and innovation

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Triangle G H is open to all companies interested in joining its rehabilitation and development activities. The NGO has chosen to focus its search for partners based on four main objectives:

- Co-fund projects of recognised public interest by its institutional partners;
- Develop its capacity for innovation and foresight (new fields and new intervention methodologies);
- Finance projects independently;
- Conduct long-term assessments of projects carried-out and capitalise the know-how according to the association's strategic lines.

### **Triangle G H will favour collaboration with the private sector at three different levels:**

- The continuation of meaningful sponsorship experiences and the response to calls for proposals and calls for tender from companies and foundations;
- The interaction with multinational companies and groups of interest, that the association will help include social, environmental and economic aspects in their value chains;
- Awareness raising of and cooperation with groups encouraging dynamism and innovation in the Rhône-Alpes Region, the base of Triangle G H, through the « Impact & Innovation » Club.

Capitalisation and the sharing of experience will be the basis of innovative partnerships aiming to add value, together, to issues on perspectives for development workers.



# | programmes completed or in progress |



# algeria



Capital:	Algiers
Surface:	2, 381, 741 km <sup>2</sup>
Population:	35.4 million
Population growth:	1.165%/year
GDP/inhabitant:	\$ 7, 200
Life expectancy:	74.73 years
Unemployment rate:	9.7%
Human development index (HDI) :	96/187

**Algeria, a North African State belonging to the Maghreb, is the largest country in Africa, in the Arab world and in the Mediterranean basin. It shares borders with Tunisia (North-East), Libya (East), Niger and Mali (South), Mauritania and the non-autonomous territory of Western Sahara (South-West), and Morocco (West).**

## Saharawi refugee camps

**Western Sahara, a non-autonomous territory according to the UN, is located in the North-West of Africa. Its West coast is on the Atlantic, and it shares borders with Morocco (North), Algeria (North-East), and Mauritania (East and South). Triangle G H operates in Saharawi refugee camps located within Algerian territory.**

After more than a century of French colonisation, Algeria gained independence in 1962, the outcome of a war started in 1954. Algeria has a multiparty system and is a member of many international organisations (UN, African Union, Non-Aligned Movement and Arab League). General Elections are scheduled in 2012. Western Sahara is a former Spanish colony, which still has not found a definitive legal status, more than thirty-five years after the departure of the Spanish in 1976.

The territory is claimed by both Morocco and the Democratic Saharawi Arab Republic (DSAR), proclaimed by the Polisario Front in 1976. The armed conflict started in 1976, ended with a ceasefire obtained through UN mediation in 1991. Today, the territory is divided in two by a

<b>1884</b>	Spanish occupation of the Saharawi territory.
<b>1963</b>	Western Sahara is listed by the United Nations as a non-autonomous territory (to date, the status is unchanged).
<b>1966</b>	The United Nations General Assembly invites Spain to organise a referendum in Sahara under the patronage of the UN, an idea Morocco is opposed to on behalf of its « historical rights ».
<b>1973</b>	Creation of the political armed movement of Western Sahara against the Spanish occupation (Polisario Front).
<b>1975</b>	
october 14	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 6	The king of Morocco, Hassan II, organises a peaceful march of 350, 000 civil volunteers (the « Green March ») in order to symbolically take control over the territory.
november 14	Spain signs the Madrid Agreement sharing the territory between Morocco (2/3 North) and Mauritania (1/3 South).
<b>1976</b>	The Polisario Front proclaims the Democratic Saharawi Arab Republic (DSAR) and comes into conflict with Morocco and Mauritania.
<b>1979</b>	
august 10	Signing of a peace treaty between Mauritania and the Polisario Front, giving in to the independence movement its share of Western Sahara.
august 14	Morocco annexes the former Mauritanian territory.
<b>1980</b>	Morocco starts the building of a 2, 720 km long wall, dividing the territory in two. This construction ends in 1987. Morocco controls 80% of the country.
<b>1991</b>	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.
<b>1991-2011</b>	The numerous negotiation phases organised under the aegis of the MINURSO failed to reach a political settlement of the conflict.

wall built by Morocco in the 1980's. The latter controls 80% of the territory located on the western side of this wall, the remaining 20% being under the control of the Polisario Front. The referendum requested by the UN in order to define the status of the territory has been postponed several times. Since 2007, the UN has initiated mediation between the representatives of Morocco and the Polisario Front, but has failed to reach an agreement. Morocco has put forward an autonomy proposal for the territory, which would allow for some local administration while maintaining Moroccan sovereignty. The Polisario Front, with Algerian support, calls for the full independence of Western Sahara.

As early as 1975, several thousands of people fled armed conflicts in Western Sahara, seeking refuge across the Algerian border. This population is estimated at more than 150,000 people. They have been living in camps scattered around the town of Tidouf, in Algeria, for more than thirty-five years. International assistance is essential to these refugees in order to have access to basic services (access to water, sanitation, hygiene, food/nutrition, healthcare, support to vulnerable people, etc.).

Since 1993, the European Commission has provided 165 million euros to meet refugees' needs.

# Triangle G H in algeria

**expatriate  
staff**

**5**

**local  
staff**

**49**

**programmes  
completed**

**27**

**programmes  
in progress**

**4**

After two assessment missions carried-out in 2000, Triangle G H started to operate in Saharawi refugee camps in 2001, with a programme for the construction and equipment of care centers for disabled people. Since then, Triangle G H has implemented several projects: distribution of hygiene kits containing basic products (soap, shampoo, washing powder and sanitary pads), bleach production for Saharawi institutions (hospitals for example), support to care centres for disabled people, management of a mechanical workshop dedicated to the repair of the fleet of vehicles ensuring water and food distributions, management of the Rabouni base which hosts the offices and homes of international organisations and institutions, supply of medical equipment and consumable, and rehabilitation of medical facilities (hospitals, clinics and pharmacies).

In July 2003, Triangle G H, already present in Saharawi refugee camps, supported the Algerian population after the earthquake which struck Algiers and its region, through the implementation of extra-curricular activities in two schools and the creation of a psychological support centre for earthquake victims. Both actions were funded by the Fondation de France, which also supported the implementation of a tutoring programme for children hospitalised in the Boumerdes Region (East of Algiers). Since January 2011, Triangle G H has also been implementing an assistance programme, funded by the UNHCR, for Saharawi refugees on the outskirts of Algiers.

<b>2003</b>	Creation of a bakery
	Creation of a care unit providing listening and psychological care - Belouizdad and Bordj Menaïel
<b>2004</b>	Supporting care centres for disabled people
	Creation of remedial classes in hospitals – Boumerdees Region
<b>2005</b>	Purchase and distribution of hygiene kits for Saharawi refugee women in the camps of Aoussert, El Aioun, Dakhla and Smara
	Supporting disabled and vulnerable elderly people
<b>2006</b>	Emergency programme after the floods in February 2006
	Rehabilitation of healthcare facilities damaged by the floods in February 2006
	Purchase and distribution of hygiene kits for Saharawi refugee women in the camps of Aoussert, El Aioun, Dakhla, Smara and « 27 février »
<b>2007</b>	Continuation and extension of the project supporting disabled and vulnerable elderly people
	Purchase and distribution of hygiene kits for Saharawi refugee women in the camps of Aoussert, El Aioun, Dakhla, Smara and « 27 février »
<b>2008</b>	Supporting refugee populations
	Improving the living conditions and livelihoods of disabled people
	Distribution of hygiene kits to women and disabled or elderly people
<b>2009</b>	Supporting refugee populations
<b>2010</b>	Distribution of hygiene kits and awareness raising campaigns for women and disabled and elderly people
	Supporting the WFP intervention programme in refugee camps
	Supporting refugee populations



## Assistance programme for refugees in Algiers



Signatory of the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, Algiers asked UNHCR to develop a national asylum system. UNHCR is responsible for the determination of refugee status under its mandate. In 2007, the agency initiated a programme establishing and monitoring the asylum and material assistance procedures for urban refugees living in Algiers and its periphery, providing them with access to decent housing, a basic food basket, hygiene products, and medical and educational support for children.

Refugees' housing, food, hygiene and psychosocial follow-up have been provided by Triangle Génération Humanitaire since January 2011. School attendance of refugee children is ensured by the Algerian Network for the Defence of Children's Rights (NADA), medical care is provided by the HCR, and legal monitoring is achieved by the Algerian League for the Defence of Human Rights (LADDH). A partnership agreement has also been concluded with Caritas-Algeria which provides qualifying training among other activities for refugees, and with the Italian Council for Refugees (CIR) which provides material assistance to asylum seekers.

131 refugees<sup>1</sup> benefited from this project, even though the country counted nearly 856 asylum seekers on December 31, 2011, mainly from sub-Saharan Africa (Democratic Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Sudan, Chad, and Somalia), but also from Iraq, Palestine and Syria. The number of asylum seekers rose from 313 on December 31, 2010 to 856 a year later.

The main objective of this programme is to provide shelter and food to refugees, as well as supplies for the winter season (blankets, mattresses and other necessities for the most vulnerable).

<sup>1</sup> - A person who is outside of her country of nationality or where she has her permanent residence; who has a well-founded fear of persecution because of her race, religion, nationality, belonging to a certain social group or her political opinions, and who cannot or is unwilling to ask for the protection of that country or to return there because of that fear.

This programme also aims to provide psycho-social assistance to refugees. The project team, made up of social workers, provides daily monitoring and listening. A partnership with the association Algerian Society for Research in Psychology (SARP), has been established in order to ensure a more efficient and professional psychological follow-up. This association shares its premises and the services of a psychologist in order to ensure support to some refugees.

Regular visits to refugees are organised to help them meet various needs, ensure school attendance of children, intervene as mediator in their relations with the neighbourhood or with land owners, identify and report cases of distress to the UNHCR (women victims of violence and minors in danger), ensure their follow-up (psychological or other), participate in their integration in the Algerian society as much as possible, listen, support and give advice on various subjects (helping their children at school for example).

An information campaign has been initiated for non-Arabic speaking people concerning free Arabic courses at the Cultural Center of Cheraga. Some refugees take part in training sessions and workshops provided by Caritas: electricity and welding for men, sewing and mosaic for women.

An essential part of this project consists in providing a monthly food basket to refugees, mainly made of basic foodstuffs (cereals, pulses, oil, sugar, coffee/tea and milk for children under three), and hygiene products for women (including 20 sanitary pads, 2 soaps, 1 shampoo) and for children (diapers).

Finally, Triangle G H has tried to provide solutions to the problem of isolated minors through the creation of and support to a network of host families.

This programme will be renewed in 2012.

**beneficiaries**

**140**

**partner**





## Improving the hygiene conditions of Saharawi refugee women and elderly disabled people in Saharawi camps South of Tindouf in Algeria



In view of the living conditions in refugee camps, the problem of hygiene quickly became a priority.

A large number of refugees is not able to bear the costs associated with the purchase of products for body or domestic hygiene, especially for intimate feminine hygiene, which by the way are little available on the few markets in the camps.

The use of traditional methods intended to replace these products (use of cloth in replacement of sanitary pads) has proven to be the cause of many diseases (gynaecological and dermatological infections).

Since 2005, Triangle G H has been distributing kits of soap, shampoo, washing powder and sanitary pads, and for several years now, it has been conducting awareness raising campaigns on hygiene problems. The project is supported by several local partners: Ministry of Equipment, Red Crescent, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Information, State secretariat for the Advancement of Women.


During this project, the hygiene kits for women and young girls consisted of 4 bars of Marseilles soap 250 gr, 2 packs of 10 sanitary pads, 1 bottle of shampoo 500 ml, and 1 pack of washing powder 550 gr.

3 distributions of hygiene products were completed in 2011, each one benefiting to 38, 450 people. An extra distribution of 2 soap bars per beneficiary was conducted at the end of the project.

This project also targeted disabled people, and 2 distributions of kits consisting of 2 shampoo bottles, 4 soap bars and 2 bottles of detergent benefited to 1, 393 identified persons.



The project also included an awareness raising component on hygiene to improve the populations' hygienic knowledge and practices. 100 awareness sessions have been conducted in the 4 camps for 1, 000 women. A media campaign consisting of radio panels, short messages on the campaign issues and a television ad relayed key messages on a very large scale.

beneficiaries	partners	<div data-bbox="920 577 1157 595">COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE</div>  <div data-bbox="920 622 1157 636">Aide humanitaire</div>
<div data-bbox="338 622 577 649">39,843</div> <div data-bbox="338 649 577 674"> 38,450 women  1,393 disabled persons  1,000 informed women </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Saharawi Ministry of Equipment</li> <li>Saharawi Red Crescent</li> <li>Saharawi Ministry of Information – State Secretariat for Social Assistance and Advancement of Women</li> </ul>	



## Supporting Saharawi refugee populations



In the absence of census in the camps, there are no precise statistics on the number of refugees. Saharawi authorities and the Algerian government estimate at 165, 000 the number of refugees in the camps. In the absence of recent record, UNHCR and WFP assistance programme target 90, 000 refugees, considered to be the most vulnerable. In

2007, following consultations with the Algerian and Saharawi authorities, and in order to address malnutrition problems in the camps, the number of monthly rations has risen from 35, 000 to 125,000.

Women and children represent more than 70 % of the population receiving assistance in the camps.

### **Triangle G H intervenes on various aspects of the UNHCR assistance programme for Saharawi refugees:**

- **Logistics:** maintenance of operational bases, repair and maintenance of the fleet of vehicles, training of the mechanics and drivers,
- **Health:** supply, installation and maintenance of medical equipment and consumables, training of the staff of health centres,
- **Support to disabled people:** supply of equipment and material to care centres for disabled people, staff training,
- **Hygiene:** purchase/production and distribution of bleach intended for medical centres, water department and schools.

All these programmes aim to ensure regular access to water, food, waste collection services, medical care and evacuation services for the camps' inhabitants, but also to improve the technical and operational skills of the centres for disabled people, and more generally, to put an end to recurring health problems by restoring proper hygiene conditions.

This programme is the continuation of a partnership with the UNHCR started in 2001. Activities are renewed in 2012.

#### **beneficiaries**

# 125,000

**among the most  
vulnerable refugees  
(source HCR)**

#### **partners**



- **Saharawi State Secretariat for Social Assistance and Advancement of Women**
- **Saharawi Ministry of Health**
- **Saharawi Ministry of Water**
- **Saharawi Ministry of Cooperation**
- **Saharawi Red Crescent**



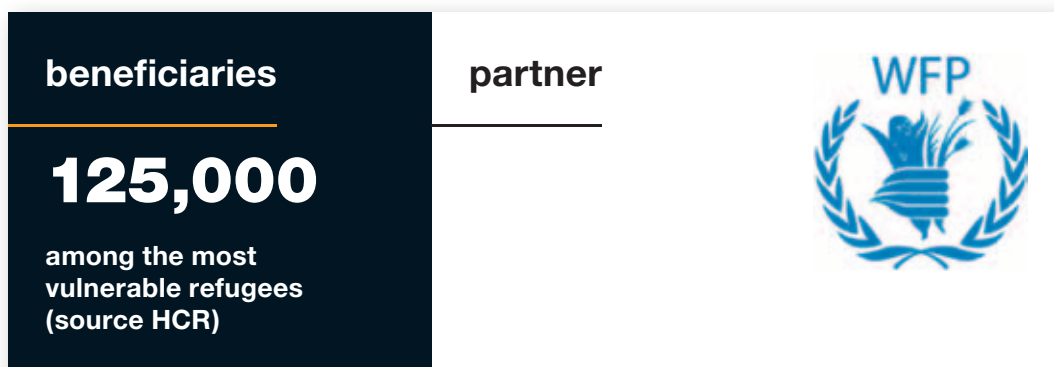
## Supporting the WFP intervention programme in Saharawi refugee camps



Since 1986, the World Food Programme has been meeting the basic food needs of Saharawi refugees.

Supporting this programme, Triangle G H has completed the construction and rehabilitation of storage rooms intended to store products in the best conditions.

In the end, 8 storage rooms have been rehabilitated and 17 have been built. Now, they enable the storage of WFP food rations before their distribution.



# burma

| union of myanmar



Capital:	Naypyidaw
Surface:	676, 578 km <sup>2</sup>
Population :	54.6 million
Population growth:	1.07%/year
GDP/inhabitant :	\$1, 300
Life expectancy:	65.24 years
Unemployment rate:	5.5%
Human development index (HDI):	149/187

**Located in the Indochinese peninsula, Burma is the largest country in Southeast Asia, bordered by Tibet (North), China, Laos and Thailand (East), and India and Bangladesh (West).**

Burma was colonised by Great Britain in 1886, first as a province of India, and then as a self-governing colony after 1937. The country gained independence in 1948, and experienced a period of democracy until 1962, when a first military dictatorship came to power under the leadership of General Ne Win. The latter was deposed in 1988, after massive demonstrations. Burma became the Republic of the Union of Myanmar in 1989, and the capital was transferred from Rangoon to Naypyidaw in 2005. Legislative elections were held in November 2010, in which the National League for Democracy (NLD) and its representative Aung San Suu Kyi, refused to take part. The Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP), the party in power, got 76,5% of the seats of all three parliaments. On February 4, 2011, Thein Sein was elected President of the Republic. On March 30, 2011, the junta in power was dissolved and replaced by a Civil Government. This Government took many opening and liberalisation measures: legalisation of satellite dishes to receive foreign channels, opening of internet access, release of some political prisoners, legalisation of the right to strike and to form unions, suspension of the highly controversial dam project at the confluence of the Irrawaddy River, financed by the Chinese neighbour.

<b>1886</b>	Burma rallies to the British Indies Empire.
<b>1948</b>	Independence of Burma.
<b>1962</b>	Instoration of a military regime.
<b>1990</b>	Organisation of free elections, won by the NLD of Aung San Suu Kyi.
<b>2005</b>	Transfer of the capital to Naypyidaw.
<b>2008</b>	Cyclone Nargis strikes the Irrawady and Rangoon Regions.
<b>2010</b>	Cyclone Giri strikes the State of Rakhine. The party in power wins the legislative elections boycotted by the opposition. Release of Aung San Suu Kyi. Legalisation of the NLD

Partial legislative elections are planned for April 2012, in which the NLD, legal again since December 2011, should take part. Ceasefires have also been signed with different ethnic groups on border zones. 2011 witnessed important changes in the country and ended with the visit of Hillary Clinton, who successively met the Head of State and Aung San Suu Kyi. It was the first visit by a top US official since 1955.

Burma has many natural resources, and was, in the 1950s, one of the richest countries in the Asian zone. However, its population is still one of the poorest in Asia, and half of the Burmese live below the poverty line. 61% of children under 5 suffer from malnutrition, and more than 25% of the population has no access to drinking water. Besides, the country is regularly struck by natural disasters (cyclones, floods, etc.) with dramatic consequences on the living conditions of the populations and on their means of production. On May 2, 2008, cyclone Nargis devastated the southwestern coast of Myanmar, claimed 140, 000 victims and affected over 2 million people. 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 and plough animals). The cyclone plunged the populations into a situation of extreme food and economic insecurity, as 70% of the population works in the agricultural sector.

# Triangle G H in burma

**expatriate  
staff**

**4**

**local  
staff**

**30**

**programmes  
completed**

**3**

**programmes  
in progress**

**3**

Triangle G H opened its mission in Myanmar in December 2007, with the idea to set up assistance and development actions, and to implement projects for social and professional integration of disabled youth, in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Assistance and Relocations. Present on the field a few hours after cyclone Nargis struck, Triangle G H's team participated in emergency programmes through the distribution of plastic sheeting used to collect rainwater in places of refuge. It was thus able to assess the situation in most affected villages and launch its first action supporting agricultural reconstruction (dominant culture of rice) as well as income generating activities (market gardening, support to breeding, crafts and fishing activities).

The funding by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and later from LIFT enabled the continuation and development of these programmes in more than forty villages. In 2011 Triangle G H also initiated two projects aiming respectively at improving the living conditions of the populations living on the outskirts of Rangoon, and at developing social services for disabled people, thanks to the funding of the European Union.

<b>2007</b>	Survey missions
<b>2008</b>	Assistance to people affected by cyclone Nargis – Yangon division (Rangoon), Kungyangon District
<b>2009</b>	Supporting food security in areas affected by cyclone Nargis – Rehabilitation of farmland and local infrastructures; supporting market gardening- Laputta and Kungyangon Districts
<b>2010</b>	Restoring the livelihoods of rural populations in the Delta area



## Supporting food self-sufficiency and economic recovery for vulnerable populations in Laputta District in Burma



Beyond huge human losses, cyclone Nargis has deeply impacted the situation of families living from agricultural activities and of «landless» people for whom employment opportunities have become more and more rare. The destruction of dikes - limiting the intrusion of brackish water and pest infestations and allowing the reduction of residual soil salinity -, excessive and disproportionate use of chemical input to compensate for declining soil fertility, and the disappearance of seed stock suited to the nature of soils (salt tolerant varieties) and of buffalo teams, have had radical socio-economic consequences on vulnerable populations, weakening households' nutrition and pushing many of them to migrate to peripheral regions in search of new economic opportunities.

Presented as a priority by rice farmers, the renovation of dikes was subject to significant efforts, the strengthening of these facilities having a direct effect on rapid increases in yields. The renovation of traditional infrastructures, carried-out with local workers following a Food for Work system, allowed the provision of food aid helping families to fight indebtedness.

The purchase of seeds being expensive before planting, and the sale after harvest not being very profitable, Triangle G H established seed banks managed by a community mechanism, from which farmers can borrow certified seeds that they reimburse after the harvest. Thus they can make profits, and the homogeneous seeds obtained constitute a stock readily available for new planting in case of natural disaster. According to committees' choices, profits made are invested in rotative funds used for the supply of community equipment (motor cultivators, inputs, processing units, etc.).

Initial stocks were formed, based on the distribution of four varieties of long and medium cycle rice. Five seed banks have been established in the area of intervention, and training to facilitate their management, autonomy and expansion was provided to the committees.

Agricultural mechanisation intensified in the area with the distribution of motor cultivators by development agencies. However, the only machines available on the market at prices farmers can afford are usually of poor quality, the saline environment causing important corrosion-related damage, and the lack of repair and maintenance workshops limiting their lifetime. Triangle G H provided basic equipment to repair workshops located in the villages, where local mechanics were trained by experienced mechanics over a period of three months. The payment of a fixed fee for the replacement of spare parts enabled the repair of cultivators without having to ask farmers for an excessive amount of money. Before withdrawing, Triangle G H took part in the drafting of guidelines fixing the prices of services provided, in consultation with targeted villages and mechanics.

The fourth component of the project, carried out in collaboration with a Burmese consulting firm (Golden Plain Agricultural Products Cooperative Society Ltd), consisted in enhancing farmers' capacity of production through technical training favouring the introduction of improved and rational cultivation practices in order to reduce production costs (fertilisers, pesticides and seeding) and to improve operating income. Two issues were discussed: the relevance of the use of more rational practices (chemical input reduction), and the dissemination of new cultivation practices (market garden crops) to support income diversification for the most vulnerable households and improve the content of their food basket. These training sessions were complemented by pilot plots established to compare the performance and adaptation of various cropping systems for the first issue, and by the distribution of personalised kits of vegetable seeds adapted to the skills of each household for the second issue.

To ensure the sustainability and reproduction of this development pattern, Triangle G H trained the different actors of the community's economic life (farmer leader, village leader...) on the maintenance and management of infrastructures, and called on the expertise of local institutions.



This project participated in the achievement of the Objective n°1 of the Millennium Development Goals; to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

## beneficiaries

**15,224**

## partners

• Golden Plain



## Interview of Khin Thet New

| Triangle G H community organizer |

### How does this project contribute to developing and securing the living conditions of rural beneficiaries?

“All our activities are absolutely necessary to improve their living conditions. These activities globally achieve the objective sought for: enable the recipients to increase their income in a sustainable way and stimulate the economy of our Delta. The project specifically addresses farmers’ daily difficulties in a practical way. It emphasizes the importance of working with the community’s institutions. Triangle G H requires the commitment of the beneficiaries. Thus, they feel directly involved in the problem formulation and resolution, ensuring the sustainability of our actions. For a project to be successful, people need to feel understood. The voluntary participation of some villages shows their real interest in our projects.”

### To you, what are the innovations and the success factors of this project?

“The renovation of dykes is one of the main factors for a significant improvement in yields. In two years, according to the villages, yields should double. The damage caused by crabs and rats in the cultures has been reduced. This project enables farmers to have access to seeds that are purified and stored in optimal conditions. The setting up of workshops for motorized cultivators is a great success because it relocates the agricultural activity and limits the debts of our families. Finally, the training provided within the frame of a partnership with the Burmese consultancy group Golden Plain, has attracted the interest of producers, especially on innovative approaches to organic fertilization and integrated pest management”.



## Improving social services provided by local associations to disabled people in Myanmar



Triangle G H identified disability as a key area to act on poverty reduction. The Eden Centre for Disabled Children (ECDC), a Burmese NGO, offers its services to children with physical and/or mental disability, and provides awareness raising and technical reeducation training sessions to civil society organisations. In 2011, Triangle G H initiated a close collaboration with this partner in order to increase its influence in the planning of strategies aiming to improve the social well-being of disabled persons. One of the main objectives of this project is to enable ECDC to increase its capacities in terms of technical and managerial skills, in order to improve the future sustainability of its actions. Significant changes have been brought to the organisation as a whole, involving many staff members. Technical training is organised, in collaboration with handicap experts coming from other Asian countries, in order to improve the quality of services provided. Finally, support is provided to enhance the centre's fund raising capacity, in order to increase financial autonomy.



In recent years, the ECDC has developed a daycare centre, focused on support to education and re-education. This centre offers a wide range of services both educational and therapeutic (physiotherapy, occupational therapy, special education, hydrotherapy, psychomotricity...). It welcomes 180 children, the majority of whom suffers from cerebral palsy, down syndrome, mental retardation and autism, in a country where the prospects of re-education for children and adults with disabilities are almost non-existent. The team of the Re-education Department is made up of four physiotherapists, two therapist assistants and an operational therapy unit (an operational therapist and a therapist assistant). The Education department team is made up of 8 people (four senior specialised educators and four juniors). The ECDC also has an administrative team and a variable number of volunteers. The centre is almost free of charge, families and children just have to pay a 15,000 Kyats (around 20 US\$) annual entrance fee. A dedicated team of ten people works in a

constant effort on awareness raising on handicap, through the organising of seminars and training sessions throughout the country. Triangle G H and the ECDC work together on the management of various disabilities within the local community, by refocusing healthcare on home services and on home support, which requires an integrated approach between caregivers and therapists.

The objective is to promote, enable and maintain autonomy, social inclusion and quality of life for children and their main caregivers, by implementing a person centered approach.

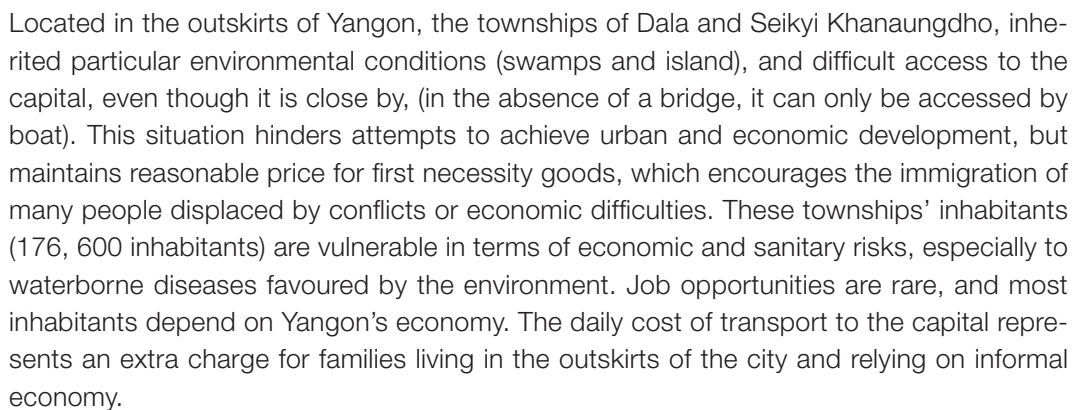
Both associations work together on the implementation of two CBR (Community Based Rehabilitation) programmes in the rural areas of Miang Da Ka (Yangon District) and Kalay (Sagaing District). The main objective of these projects is to enhance the capacities of disabled persons, their families and their community through awareness raising activities, the promotion of inclusion, and the facilitation of their access to rehabilitation and education opportunities. Training is provided to local community leaders, school teachers, family members and therapists on how to handle handicap. Rehabilitation and special education services are set-up for the children living in remote areas, and who do not have access to social care services. Triangle G H provides functional equipment (wheelchairs, crutches, hearing aids, etc.), contributes financially to education (payment of tuition fees and distribution of educational kits), and operates on infrastructures (rehabilitation of roads, installation of ramps and accessible latrines), to enable disabled persons access public spaces and have the same social life than everybody else.

A positive and encouraging evolution for the sustainability of this project consists in the strengthening of the bonds between the supervisory authority (Department of Social Affairs), and civil society organisations, often the first to operate in the field.

<p><b>beneficiaries</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>3,600</b></p>	<p><b>partners</b></p> <hr/> <div data-bbox="612 1411 967 1487">  </div> <div data-bbox="1059 1294 1238 1487">  </div>
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Run in partnership with Première Urgence / Aide Médicale Internationale



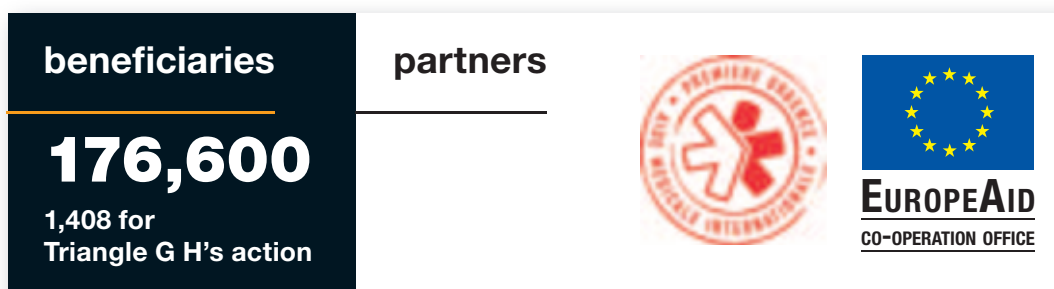
Triangle G H works in partnership with the NGO PU/AMI in order to provide a comprehensive and cross-disciplinary response to beneficiaries. PU/AMI is in charge of medical activities and water and sanitation, when Triangle G H focuses on socio-economic support activities.

- The first component is dedicated to the creation and consolidation of local economic initiatives. Various income-generating activities are presented (mechanic, carpenter, dress maker, stall vendor, etc.), and selected beneficiaries receive professional training, but also training on the cycle of debt and budget management. A debt reduction strategy supplements this training.

- The second component is dedicated to the support of breeding activities (pig and goat). Here again, beneficiaries are selected and receive a training on veterinary practices adapted to breeding activities. Pigs and goats are distributed to them, as well as animal feed for two months.
- The third component focuses on the launching of collaborative projects, based on a cooperative action plan (capacity, relevance and feasibility), training in managing a business or a cooperative and vocational training (craftsmen).
- The final component consists in the creation of three new local markets in order to boost trade and provide economic support to the area. Appropriate areas are identified, negotiations are conducted with authorities in order to obtain the appropriate permissions, awareness sessions are organised for daily workers, and suitable stands (wood, bamboo) are constructed.

All these actions are monitored daily by Triangle G H's team who has an office in the centre of these neighborhoods.

This mission contributes to Millennium Development Goal n°1; to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger



# north korea



Capital:	Pyongyang
Surface:	120, 538 km <sup>2</sup>
Population:	24.6 million
Population growth:	0.535%/year
GDP/inhabitant:	\$1, 800
Life expectancy:	69.2 years
Unemployment rate:	NR
Human development index (DHI) :	NR/187

**The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is located in the northern part of the Korean peninsula, in East Asia. It is bordered by China (North), Russia (North East), and the Republic of Korea (South).**

Independent for a long part of its history, Korea was occupied by Japan after 1905. After the Second World War, the country was divided, the northern half being administered by the USSR, and the southern part by the United States. Successive offensives from North and South Korea from each side of the border (Korean War) did not put an end to that division. The armistice was signed on March 23, 1953, establishing a demilitarized zone, permanently guarded by more than a million soldiers (North Korean, South Korean and American). Kim Il-sung, the ruler of North Korea since 1948, developed the country's economy and politics according to the «Juche» doctrine, a society without classes, based on the principle of political independence, economic self-sufficiency and military autonomy. In 1991, the two Koreas were admitted into the United Nations, and signed a reconciliation and non-aggression agreement. Kim Il-sung died in 1994, and was replaced by his son Kim Jong-Il. Despite several agreements signed with South Korea in the 90s for a reunification, relations between the two countries deteriorated again in the years 2000/2010. At the death of Kim Jong-Il, on December 17, 2011, his son Kim Jong-un was appointed as the « Supreme Commander » of the country.

North Korea suffered serious food crises in the 1990's, partly due to weather conditions (floods and drought), very low proportion of arable land in the country (less than 20%), but also to the established economic policy system, the normalisation of the relations between South Korea and China, and the disappearance of the Soviet Union – these two countries

<b>1910-1945</b>	Annexation by Japan
<b>1945</b>	Capitulation of Japan – Division of Korea
<b>1948</b>	Proclamation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
<b>1950-1953</b>	Korean War
<b>1991</b>	Admission of North Korea and South Korea into the UN. Signing of an agreement on reconciliation and non-aggression.
<b>1994</b>	Death of Kim Il Sung.
<b>1997</b>	Kim Il Sung's son, Kim Jong Il, comes to power after three years of national mourning.
<b>2000</b>	Signing of the North/South Joint Declaration for the reunification of the two Koreas.
<b>2006</b>	First nuclear test in North Korea.
<b>2007</b>	Second North/South summit and signing of a new agreement.
<b>2009</b>	North Korea puts an end to all the agreements made with South Korea. Shooting of North Korean ballistic missiles in the sea of Japan.
<b>2011</b>	Death of Kim-Jong-Il – His son, Kim Jong-un, replaces him.

had been until then the main supporters of North Korea, providing each year fertilisers and fuel for agricultural activities. In 1995, the government asked foreign countries for help, which continued until 2006, when North Korea put an end to emergency humanitarian aid, preferring development cooperation. Since then, only six European NGOs are allowed to conduct humanitarian and development projects in North Korea, with permanent expatriate staff.

Despite support from the international community, the lack of food remains, and the nutritional quality of available food is low. 33% of children under the age of five years suffer from chronic malnutrition, and the population, who has been facing the deterioration in living conditions since the mid-1990s, is vulnerable. The lack of arable land, the degradation of soils exhausted by over-intensive cultivation, the lack of fertiliser and fuel and the almost total absence of mechanical means, adding to difficult climatic conditions, severely limit agricultural production. In 2011, the State distributed food rations, on which two-thirds of the population depends, have been significantly reduced: from 400g of cereals per person and per day to 150 g, less than 400 kcals (1/5<sup>th</sup> of average daily nutritional requirements). Different assessments carried out by UN agencies and NGOs revealed significant risks of acute food crisis and pleaded for increased food aid.

# Triangle G H in north korea

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**expatriate  
staff**

**4**

**local  
staff**

**10**

**programmes  
completed**

**19**

**programmes  
in progress**

**6**

In response to the North Korean government's call for international aid in 1997, Triangle G H carried out an assessment mission in 1998, which led to the implementation of a first programme in the country – a programme supporting the farming sector – in 2000.

Since then, Triangle G H has been operating in various fields: agricultural development/food security (rehabilitation of polders and support to cooperative farms), rehabilitation of drinking water supply systems, improvement of sanitary facilities, distribution of food aid in children institutions, improvement of the living conditions in homes for aged people, support to an association promoting the rights of elderly people, etc.



<b>1998</b>	Assessment mission
<b>2000</b>	Programme supporting the farming sector
<b>2002</b>	Rehabilitation of polders in the province of South Pyongyang
	Insulation of schools and clinics in 8 cooperative farms
	Reforestation and protection of the environment in the South Pyongyang and South Hwangae Provinces (phase 1)
	Rehabilitation of the drinking water supply system and of sanitary facilities in the South Pyongyang Province
<b>2004</b>	Rehabilitation of tree nurseries and staff training, reforestation and protection of the environment (phase 1)
	Logistic support at the scene of the train disaster in Ryongchon
	Rehabilitation of the drinking water systems in the city of Munchon and surroundings
	Supporting elderly people with no family (phase 1)
<b>2005</b>	Supporting elderly people with no family (phase 2)
	Reforestation and protection of the environment in South Pyongyang and South Hwangae Provinces (phase 2)
<b>2006</b>	Increasing food production potential in Pyongyang Province. Rehabilitation of the Kumsong polder and reinforcement of the Polder Company's capacities
	Additional rehabilitation of the water distribution network in the city of Munchon
<b>2007</b>	Supporting the Federation for the Protection of the Elderly
<b>2008</b>	Improving the drinking water network in the city of Munchon
	Food supply within the frame of the rehabilitation of the polder
<b>2009</b>	Improving access to better-quality water for the population of Munchon
<b>2010</b>	Sustainable improvement of the sanitary environment in the city of Munchon
	Improving and diversifying the meals served to children in social institutions



## Improving access to better-quality water for the population of Munchon



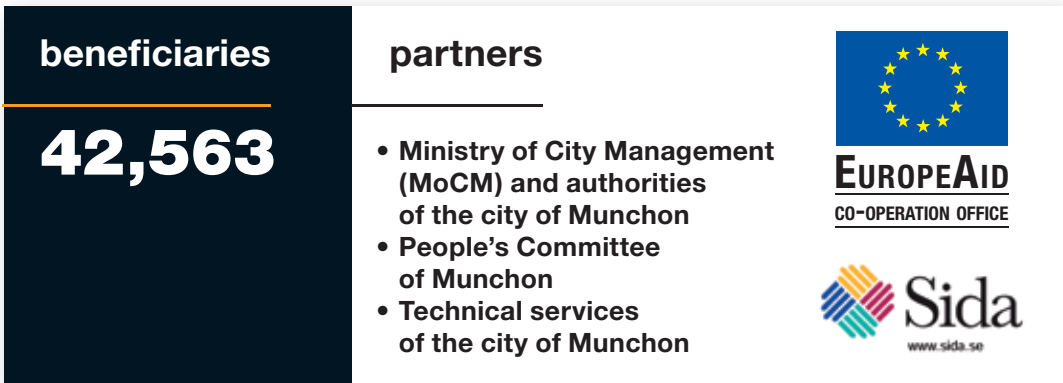
The city of Munchon is located on the East coast of North Korea and has approximately 42,500 inhabitants. In the 60s, a water network was set-up by the government, but has become completely obsolete, owing to the lack of maintenance and means, and is undermined by several deficiencies. Between 2005 and 2007, Triangle G H ran two projects in Munchon, funded by ECHO, which helped improve water production and secure water access. The extension and rehabilitation of the distribution network allowed it to provide 50 liters of water per person and per day in the hospital neighbourhood.

This action aimed to help reducing morbidity and mortality, mainly among most vulnerable people (children, pregnant women and elderly people).

The rehabilitation of the distribution network of district n°4, involving follow-up and maintenance of constructed infrastructures and interventions on the former network in order to reduce leakage, was the result of various actions: running a topographic survey, planning and designing a new water distribution network, preparing and observing 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, implementing the concrete structures and network installations (excavation, pipe laying, etc.) and achieving the technical evaluation of the network.

Improving the performance of the water distribution system was based on the strengthening of local management capacities (training of technical staff). It also included checking the water production/distribution system, providing training on water network management, supervising maintenance and repair activities on the network, approving the works and handing them over to local technicians.

Finally, door-to-door awareness sessions were organised, and leaflets were distributed to provide information on water management to beneficiary families. In order to carry-out this information campaign Triangle G H's team was responsible for: analysing local practices and knowledge related to water management; defining the content of the training courses and the messages to be sent out; devising communication tools; training awareness groups on good water management; and assessing changes made in water management and hygiene related practices.



# Sustainable improvement in the sanitary environment of the city of Munchon



This programme complemented Triangle G H's intervention on the water network of the city of Munchon. The increase in the quantity of water available automatically increased the quantity of waste water needing to be evacuated and treated. Activities carried out within the frame of this project focused on two inseparable aspects: drinking water and sanitation.

It also aimed to reduce mortality and water-borne diseases by: improving the general sanitary environment of the city (rehabilitation and construction of public latrines, increase in the number of households connected to the network, improvement of the sewage disposal system); increasing the quantity of available drinking water; and training North Korean actors on the maintenance of networks, the construction of new units, and on good hygiene and sanitation practices.

The project initially focused on the design and layout of hydraulic and sanitation works and on the training of North Korean actors involved in the implementation, monitoring and maintenance of the infrastructures. The large-end diameter conduits (over 300 mm) of the drinking water supply network have been installed. These conduits, thermo welded together, were buried fifty centimeters below ground level to avoid the risk of freezing or any other damage. More than 7 km of pipes have been installed, providing drinking water to more than 13, 000 people.

In parallel, Triangle G H established decentralised units for the treatment of waste water (DEWATS). These units, allowing the natural degradation of polluted waste water before discharge into the natural environment, work without energy and are easy to process and maintain. Triangle G H also rehabilitated some 2, 000 meters of waste water canals, reducing considerably the risks of contamination and disease. Processing units were connected to this network, and waste water is directly discharged into the sea.

Some twenty blocks of public latrines have been constructed, each one made of 8 latrines. To maximise the impact of this project, sessions promoting hygiene and good practices related to the use of water have been organised for the population during the project.

Technicians from the city of Munchon have been trained throughout the project to be able to ensure the various operations required by this type of infrastructure and to perform curative and preventive maintenance. They are now autonomous on the works, thus ensuring their sustainability.

## beneficiaries

**42,563**

## partners

- Ministry of City Management (MoCM) and authorities of the city of Munchon
- People's Committee of Munchon
- Technical services of the city of Munchon



**EUROPEAid**  
CO-OPERATION OFFICE





## Improving and diversifying the meals served to children in social institutions



One of the components of the food crisis currently affecting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) is the lack of protein in the diet. This deficiency particularly affects children aged 0 to 6 years (11% of the population) whose specific nutritional needs cannot be ensured. Social institutions being the care providers for young children in the PDRK, the sustainable improvement and diversification of their diet goes through supporting food production units dedicated to these institutions.

This mission strives to develop the fish industry through an integrated system (fish farming-agriculture-breeding) and to improve distribution and preservation capacities (in compliance with health standards) as well as the capacities of North Korean actors to manage and develop a sustainable fish industry.

This programme, conducted in two fish farms in the South Hamgyong Province (Yonggwang and Sinhung), involves Korean and French experts. Its duration (34 months) allows technical support for three consecutive seasons.

The first component of this action is devoted to the implementation in both farms of an integrated fish production system via complementary agricultural and breeding activities. Agricultural activities provide the organic elements necessary to feed the fish and livestock. The sludge produced in breeding ponds and the manure produced by animals fertilises farmlands; that same manure can also be used, after processing, to feed the fish. This search for a balance between agriculture and breeding allows the optimisation of fish farm production, while solving the problem of feeding the fry, one of the main difficulties encountered by farmers. The first year was devoted to the detailed verification of the validity of such an integrated system, and its adequacy to the specificities of North Korean fish farms.

The second component is dedicated to the preservation and distribution of fish, showing significant shortcomings. The main actors – fish farms, people's committees and children institutions – do not have adequate logistical means, and suffer great losses in the course of production and distribution, accompanied by significant health risks. The following actions are implemented to improve fish preservation and storage practices: intervention on the means of transportation of fish (respecting the cold chain); construction or rehabilitation of cold rooms in the premises of public distribution systems in each beneficiary city; and training on health standards, accompanied by the provision of logistics equipment to the Office of Aquaculture (office supplies and minibus).

Finally, this programme aims to improve the capacity of North Korean actors to manage and develop a sustainable fish industry. One of the major issues is indeed related to the sustainability of those improvements (including access to necessary inputs and spare parts in case of technical failure). The three main axes of this last objective are: various training courses; economic and technical feasibility surveys; and pilot income-generating activities. Opportunities existing at economic level are studied in order to find solutions related to the provision of key production inputs.

This project is implemented with technical support from APDRA (Association Pisciculture et Développement Rural en Afrique) through expertise missions and technical monitoring.

## beneficiaries

**19,109**

## partners

- Office of Aquaculture (depending on the Ministry of Fisheries)
- People's Committees of Hamhung and Sinhung
- Fish farms
- APDRA (French aquaculture NGO)



**EUROPEAid**  
CO-OPERATION OFFICE



MINISTÈRE  
DES  
AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES  
ET EUROPÉENNES



## Supporting food security in children institutions by strengthening and securing fish farms' production in Sinhung and Yonggwang in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea



This project is the continuation and the strengthening of a previous programme supported by the Programmed Food Aid, which aimed to carry out works to protect the production facilities of two fish farms after exceptional rainfall causing significant damage.

The first project allowed the completion of works to protect facilities in areas prone to river-related erosion.

This new project was necessary to strengthen the rehabilitation works and ensure improved resilience of production facilities to natural risks. Besides, farm production capacity having been sharply reduced, the fish supply of children institutions depending on these two farms was greatly affected. Direct food support was therefore needed to address this shortage.

More specifically, the action focused on mitigating the risks of failure of food production directly affecting children institutions, by strengthening the capacity for resilience to natural hazards of the two fish farms and through additional food distributions.

To that end, 3 types of actions were carried out:

- **Distribution of food to children in institutions and to the workers involved in the rehabilitation of irrigation canals and ponds and in the installation of gabions and geotextiles on a « Food for Work » basis.** 129 tons of maize, 30 tons of soybean, 30 tons of wheat flour and 4 tons of soybean oil have been distributed to children in institutions and to the workers involved in the project. This system, which had already been used in the past, allows a strong involvement of local authorities and farms, in a context of ongoing food crisis. Moreover, even though it is a fact that the impact is difficult to measure; food distributions to children in institutions have proved particularly useful in the context of this 2011 food crisis, which saw significant reductions in quantities supplied by people's committees.
- **Supply of equipment (gabions, geotextile, and 117 tons of cement) for the rehabilitation of water infrastructures and the protection of dykes:** The rehabilitation of canals allowed the restoration to working order of the infrastructures damaged by floods. These ponds are now rebuilt and secured for a sustainable fish production. For the new 2012 season, fish production surfaces are ready for similar or even greater activity than at the beginning of the project. Some ponds heavily damaged before the start of the project, unusable today, still need to be rehabilitated. However, the results of the 2011 production are encouraging: 44 tons of fish produced, against 34 in previous years on the two farms. The production expected in 2012 is at least of 60 tons. The installation of gabions will help strengthen the last weak points. The over-elevation helped minimise the risk of damage during floods for the farm in Sinhung.
- **Supply of communication equipment (telephone cable and batteries) to improve natural disaster warning mechanisms.** The communication system will enable effective communication and better responsiveness of local authorities in case of problem.

The geographical location of these farms still makes them vulnerable, but the project tried as much as possible to anticipate the weaknesses and to improve responsiveness.

beneficiaries

16,088

partner







## Improving the consumption of milk and dairy products in children institutions





The main objective of this programme, as for the support project to milk farms, is to sustainably improve food security for vulnerable populations depending on social institutions. The aim is to strengthen the milk production industry for 14,010 children depending on the 191 neighbouring institutions.

The first objective is to increase the production of animal feed in terms of quantity and quality, as it has been identified as the main limiting factor for milk production. The second objective is to intervene on the rest of the chain, by enhancing production, processing, storing, transportation and milk use in children institutions.

A comprehensive needs assessment conducted in two farms (Daeane and Sariwon) helped determine the target objectives of this programme:

- Increase and improve food available for livestock. In fact, poor food is the main factor limiting milk production. This result will be reached through work on the pastures, on agricultural production and yields (soil fertility), as well as by improving means and techniques in both farms (mechanisation and technical training).
- Increase milk and dairy production. The improvement of food for cows, achieved through the announced measures but also by different food associations and the preparation of meals with adapted equipment, will be complemented by a better management of livestock, work on genetic improvement and animal health, and the provision of adapted milk production and processing equipment.
- Improve conservation and distribution capacities and nutritional practices in institutions. This result will be reached through improved means of transportation/delivery

Triangle G H works in close collaboration with the Department of Livestock, depending on the North Korean Ministry of Agriculture, associated to this project.

<p><b>beneficiaries</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>16,911</b></p>	<p><b>partners</b></p> <hr/>	 <p>Liberté • Égalité • Fraternité RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE</p> <p>MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES ET EUROPÉENNES</p>	 <p><b>EUROPEAid</b></p> <p><b>CO-OPERATION OFFICE</b></p>
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# Supporting food security in children institutions depending on the farms of Sariwon and Daeane in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea



In early 2011, the North Korean government asked the international community for support through food distribution, in order to face the very poor yields forecasted that year. This call generated a joint mission carried out mid-February 2011 by FAO, WFP and UNICEF, aiming to assess the situation in terms of food security, and resulting in the report called « Rapid Food Security assessment mission to the DPRK ». The conclusions of that assessment highlighted the risk of food insecurity, especially during the months of May, June and July.

In this context, Triangle G H sought the PFA for an additional grant complementing the EU funding for a programme supporting milk farms. The aim of this project was to improve milk production in the farms of Sariwon (North Hwanghae Province) and Daeane (Nampo administrative Region), in order to increase milk nutritional intakes for children depending on the institutions supplied by these farms.

The current project complements that programme, and the first results are planned in 2012, the time for various improvement processes to become effective. Immediate food assistance to institutions, for times of food insecurity, will increase the impact of activities planned in the initial programme, contributing to the improvement of the different milk-processing steps in the farms.

Thus, the aim is to bring quick food assistance (before winter 2011), to improve the equipment in canteens and nutritional practices in institutions (Korean and international expertise).

Triangle G H carried out field surveys in May 2011 to assess the food needs in Sariwon and Daeane institutions, in a particularly difficult food situation: 13 institutions have been visited, providing a representative sample of the 162 institutions targeted by the project. They host some 18, 206 children aged 0 to 6 years. It is also very important to note that the children targeted by this project do not belong at the moment to the areas and groups benefiting from WFP future food distributions.

**More specifically, the programme includes the following activities:**

- **1 |** Distribution of food rations for children in institutions, consisting of rice (100g), milk powder (40g) and oil (10g) supplementing the North Korean Public Distribution System (PDS). Milk and oil are slightly over-dosed to offset deficits likely to occur during meals taken with the family. Quantities are calculated on the basis of 20 supplemented meals per child, allowing the supply of canteens for 3 to 5 weeks with 1 meal per day, 6 working days a week. Of course, orphanages are the priority, and rations distributed there are bigger and cover 3 meals per days
- **2 |** Supply of equipment for canteens in children institutions in order to ensure improved hygiene and sanitation (kitchen equipment, tableware, a dozen refrigerators and cleaning products).

- **3** | Supply of equipment for the processing and control of milk (extra milk cans, butter churn and milk testing equipment).
- **4** | Cross-activities: Follow-up of the activities by nutritionists, support and capacity building in nutrition of institutions' staff.

Food distributions took place during fall 2011. The last activities will be finalised early 2012.

**beneficiaries**

**18,206**

**partner**



# laos

Capitale :	Vientiane
Capital:	Vientiane
Surface:	236, 800 km <sup>2</sup>
Population:	6.6 millions
Population growth:	1.655 %/year
GDP/inhabitant:	\$2, 700
Life expectancy:	62.77 years
Unemployment rate:	2.5 %
Human development index (HDI):	138/187



**Laos, People's Democratic Republic of Laos, is a country in South East Asia, bordered by Burma (or Myanmar) and China (North), Vietnam (East), Cambodia (South) and Thailand (West).**

Laos takes its roots in the Kingdom of Lan Xang, which prospered in the 14th century and was known as « the land of a million elephants ». It was under the rule of Siam (Thailand) from the 18th century until the end of the 19th century, when it joined the French Indo-chinese Union. During the Second World War, Japan took control over French Indo china, and proclaimed the independence of Laos in 1945; this decision was questioned at the return of the French. However, the autonomy of Laos was recognised within the French Union in 1946. In 1947, the signing of a new constitution made Laos a constitutional monarchy, and in 1955, Laos had a sit in the UN as a sovereign nation. Between 1964 and 1973, the conflict between the United States and North Vietnam caused intensive bombing on a part of the Lao territory (Ho Chi Minh trail). In 1975, the Lao monarchy was abolished, and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos was officially proclaimed, causing the exodus of the political and commercial elite of the country, mainly towards Thailand. For more than 20 years, Laos has been experiencing rapid development and sustained economic growth, through liberalisation aiming to help the country's transfer from planned economy to market economy.

In spite of a high growth rate, Laos is one of the poorest countries in Southeast Asia (26% of the Lao population lives beyond the poverty line).

A five-year national socio-economic development plan (2011-2015) was established to eradicate poverty. This project aims at bringing Laos out of the least developed countries by 2020, thus enabling Laos to industrialise and modernise.

According to IFAD, three quarters of the population rely on agriculture and natural resources to live on. The Khammouane Province is one of the country's most vulnerable areas in terms of food security. UNDP estimates that approximately 15 provinces out of 18 have Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) contamination, which significantly hinders the good use of lands and agricultural development.

Furthermore, Laos is often struck by serious natural disasters causing serious food insecurity problems.

<b>1893</b>	Colonisation by the French: Laos forms French Indochina with Vietnam and Cambodia.
<b>1945</b>	Occupation by Japan - Capitulation of Japan – Establishment of a Lao nationalist government, the Pathet Lao.
<b>1954</b>	Signing of the Geneva Agreement, the Kingdom of Laos becomes independent.
<b>1974</b>	Signing of the Vientiane Agreement imposing a cease fire between the Pathet Lao supported by the Viet Minh and the Kingdom of Laos supported by the American forces. Establishment of a government of National Unity.
<b>1975</b>	The Pathet Lao takes the lead of the country and establishes a one-party system, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP). The Lao People's Democratic Republic is proclaimed.
<b>1997</b>	Admission of Laos within the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

# Triangle G H in Laos

**expatriate  
staff**

**1**

**local  
staff**

**1**

**programmes  
completed**

**2**

**programmes  
in progress**

**2**

In 2000, Triangle Génération Humanitaire, already present in the region (Vietnam and North Korea), conducted an assessment mission in Laos in response to a call for proposals from the European Commission. The integrated rural development project in Phongsali Province has not been approved, but privileged contacts made with Lao authorities on that occasion favoured the conducting of a second mission in June 2004, within the frame of an agreement between the Rhône-Alpes Region and the Khammouane Province.

Triangle G H has been working in that province since 2005, always supported by the Rhône-Alpes Region, with the aim to support populations' agricultural production.

<b>2000</b>	Survey mission in Khammouane Province
<b>2001</b>	Partnership between the Rhône-Alpes Region and Khammouane Province
<b>2004</b>	Preparatory mission (meeting with the region's local actors and political leaders, initial contacts with regional agriculture services)
<b>2006</b>	Integrated rural development in the East of Khammouane Province
<b>2010</b>	Supporting food security in Bualapha District, Khammouane Province



## Supporting food security in Bualapha District – Khammouane Province



The optimisation of rice fields' irrigation during the rainy season allows earlier planting, and better distribution of working time dedicated to planting. It also allows increased production yields (longer vegetative period) and greater surfaces of arable land per farmer. Besides, an optimal level of water in paddy fields favours rice growth while preventing the proliferation of weeds.

The first step in improving soil irrigation will be the rehabilitation of dams, the renovation or construction of irrigation canals and the construction of gabion sills (a solid braided wire cage filled with stones), used in lieu of traditional systems (wooden or bamboo dams). These works are easy to implement, do not require the purchase of fertiliser or extra equipment and contribute to preserving the variety of rice generally grown. They are easily exploitable by small communities and present both technical and environmental benefits.

All interventions were conducted with the participation of target communities, through the creation of management committees representing future users. A document establishing the role and responsibilities of these committees, and specifying water use regulations for farmers has been drafted.

Finally, in some villages using sills to irrigate crops during the rainy season, there is often water remaining at the end of the season after rice harvest. It can be used to grow other species on small parcels. Therefore, farmers received support and technical training on the growing of beans, peas and maize.

The project was developed in partnership with local agriculture offices (PAFO).



beneficiaries

**2,544**

partner

**Rhône-Alpes** Région



## Capacity building of local authorities for the definition and implementation of a strategy for agricultural irrigation in Khammouane Province



The development of Khammouane Province in Laos is a priority for agricultural services. The aim is to achieve rice self-sufficiency, crop diversification, and, consequently, to reduce local poverty.

To date, the DAFO / PAFO (provincial and district agriculture offices) in charge of this project is sorely lacking in technical and human means to implement an irrigation strategy. Triangle G H will rely on its previous experiences on establishing adequate irrigation systems to support the DAFO / PAFO. An assessment and a comparison study between irrigation systems developed in previous projects during the dry and wet seasons will be conducted along with the drafting of a report on irrigation in Laos.

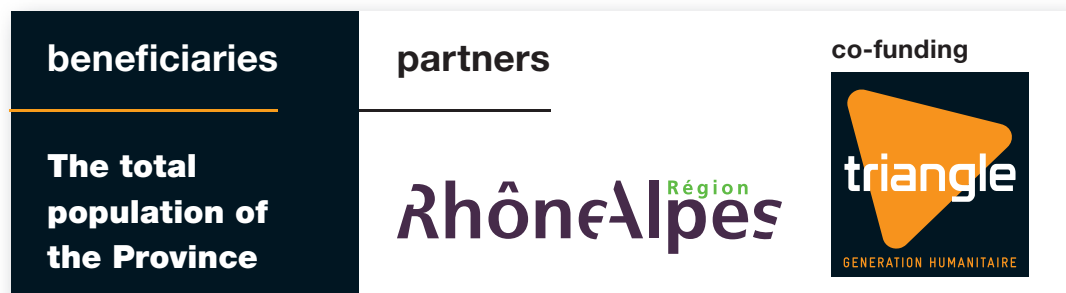
Reminder on different irrigation techniques developed in Khammouane Province:

Laos only has one growing season: the rainy season (from May to October). On this basis, there are two irrigation principles:

- Irrigation during the rainy season consisting in establishing infrastructures (dams, sills, etc.) allowing the control of water supply for cultivated areas, in order to optimise the growing of rice during the rainy season, and, according to the river flow, the practice of market gardening at the beginning of the dry season. This technique also allows farmers to be less dependent on the rainy season, which has tended in recent years to be more irregular in terms of duration and intensity.
- Irrigation during the dry season which consists in using mechanical means to drain water from a source (generally a river large enough to have water during the dry season) towards areas requiring irrigation.

A map of Khammouane Province will be established. It will help identify the sites able to accommodate irrigation infrastructures.

Technical support for the duplication of these projects will be provided throughout their development, in order to build capacities of local authorities and their teams.



# central african republic

Capital:	Bangui
Surface:	622, 984 km <sup>2</sup>
Population:	5 million
Population growth:	2.142%/year
GDP/inhabitant:	\$800
Life expectancy:	50.48 years
Unemployment rate:	8% (2001)
Human development index (HDI):	179/187



**The Central African Republic is a Central African country bordered by Chad (North), Sudan (East), the Democratic Republic of Congo (South), and Cameroon (West).**

The country became a French colony in 1905 under the name of Oubangui-Chari, and an overseas department in 1946. In 1958 it became the Central African Republic within the French Community, and the country proclaimed its independence in 1960. Its second president was overthrown in 1966 by Jean-Bedel Bokassa, who proclaimed the Central African Empire and became Emperor in 1976. After an operation led by the French in 1979, the President Dacko briefly returned to power, but he was overthrown again in 1981 by a military coup. In 1993, under French pressure, elections were organised, and a new president was elected. Political instability and army mutinies followed, ended by the Bangui Agreements in 1997. In 1999, the President Patassé was reelected. He was overthrown by his former Chief of Staff, General Bozizé, in 2003. In 2005, General Bozizé was elected President of the Republic, and he was reelected in 2011.

Since the early 2000s, the Central African Republic is destabilised by serious political and security incidents, and civilians are the first victims. Although a peace process has been initiated many years ago, living conditions of population are constantly deteriorating.

According to UNDP, the country's humanitarian situation can be summed-up in a few figures: nearly 1 million people affected by military unrest in the North; more than 220,000 Central Africans having fled their homes, including 150,000 internally displaced persons and 70,000 refugees; cases of acute malnutrition (4 % of children under 5 years old) and chronic malnutrition (30 % of that same group); maternal mortality reaching 1,355 out of 100,000 in 2003 compared to 590 out of 100,000 in Sudan; 17,150 children died in 2006 due to lack of immunisation, good nutrition or access to drinking water; and finally a sero-prevalence estimated at 10.7 % and over 140,000 AIDS orphans.

A study carried out by Médecins sans Frontières in 2011 revealed a mortality rate often exceeding emergency thresholds, due to global underdevelopment and a weak health system, even in areas least exposed to conflicts.

The permanent state of instability in the country, and the insecurity it generates, makes the intervention of humanitarian workers very difficult, sometimes even impossible.

<b>1905-1960</b>	Colonisation by the French
<b>1966</b>	Jean Bedel Bokassa takes the power.
<b>1976</b>	Bokassa proclaims himself Emperor of the Central African Republic.
<b>1979</b>	The « Barracuda Operation », carried-out by France, deposes Bokassa, and David Dacko.
<b>1981</b>	The general Kolingba overthrows David Dacko and establishes a military rule.
<b>1993</b>	Ange-Félix Patassé wins the elections and becomes President of the Republic.
<b>2003</b>	Ange-Félix Patassé is overthrown by his former Chief of Staff, François Bozizé.
<b>2011</b>	Reelection of François Bozizé in the first round of the presidential elections.

# Triangle G H in the central african republic

expatriate  
staff

14

local  
staff

80

programmes  
completed

26

programmes  
in progress

8

In February 2007, Triangle G H decided to conduct an assessment mission in the Central African Republic, which led to the definition of a first programme in the Birao Region, in the far Northeast of the country. The first actions aimed to improve population access to water and sanitation in the most remote areas of Vakaga (Gordil, Sikikédé, Boromata and Tiringoulou Regions). Since then, Triangle G H has been focusing on improving food security in the areas of intervention, and on creating the right conditions for sustainable improvement of access to drinking water and to primary education.

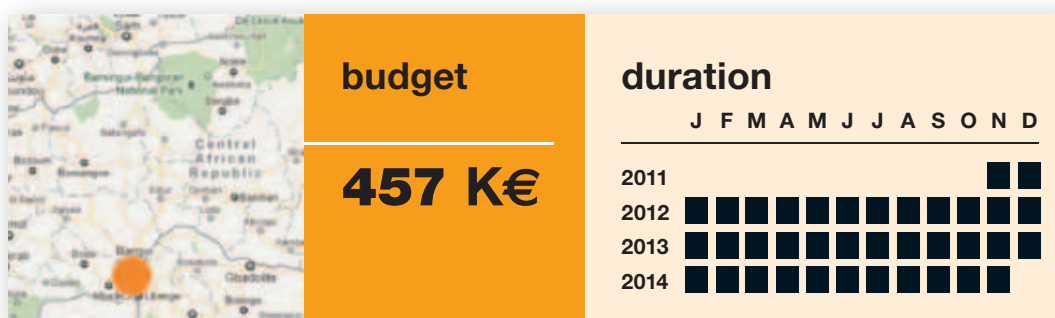
**In 2011, Triangle G H significantly developed its operations in the country:**

- Opening of an office in Bambari, the epicenter of four projects for the benefit of the Ouaka population, a Prefecture in the centre of the country, with an appeased security situation allowing the implementation of development projects;
- Launching at the very end of the year of a programme for street children in Bangui, the third operational area of Triangle G H in CAR.

- 2007** Emergency assistance to the victims of the Central African conflict, Vakaga Prefecture, Northeast of the Central African Republic (programme renewed in 2008)
- 
- Emergency aid to the people originating from Darfur, who took refuge in Sam Ouandja
- 
- Seasonal programmes of seed and food distributions during the lean period (all the Vakaga and Sam Ouandja, a programme renewed in 2008)
- 
- 2008** Multi-sector support programme to Sudanese refugees in Sam Ouandja
- 
- Improving access to primary education in Sam Ouandja
- 
- Contribution to the improvement of an adapted educational system in the sub-prefecture of Sam Ouandja
- 
- Supporting the restoration of essential services and revitalisation of the social network in Vakaga Prefecture (programme renewed in 2009)
- 
- 2009** Towards sustainable access to sufficient drinking water of improved quality for vulnerable populations
- 
- Strengthening food security for populations in the Vakaga
- 
- Improving access to drinking water in the city of Sam Ouandja (programme renewed in 2010)
- 
- 2010** Strengthening access to primary education for children in Sam Ouandja
- 
- Supporting Sudanese refugees in Sam Ouandja in terms of access to essential services and integration
- 
- Towards improved food security of households in the Vakaga and in Sam Ouandja
- 
- Improving market gardening production and strengthening capacities and technical knowledge in Birao, Ouanda Djallé, Tiringoulou, Sikikédé and Sam Ouandja



## Towards capacity building of local actors in favour of street children



Since the 60's, bands of young girls and boys called the « Godobés » have been living in the streets. The disintegration of the family unit and rural exodus, the initial causes of that phenomenon, were aggravated by AIDS in the 80's and various conflicts starting in the 90's. Most of these children are either orphans or have been abandoned. United by the common need to protect each other, they live on odd jobs for vendors or on petty thefts. The last survey on street children in the Central African Republic conducted in 2004 – at the request of the Ministry of Family, Social Affairs and National Solidarity, and funded by UNICEF – had already revealed the alarming increase of this phenomenon. Only in Bangui, estimates showed an increase from approximately 1,200 children in 1999 to 3,000 in 2004. Their number is estimated at 6, 000 children in urban area throughout the territory (Bangui, Bambari, Bossangoa, etc.). They are divided in two categories: street children and children on the street. The first ones are totally apart from their family environment and exclusively live in public spaces. The second ones have their activities – mainly economical, in the street during the day, but their return in their families every night or from time to time. The study conducted in 2004 concerns both categories.

For the time being, the Central African Republic has not implemented any device for these children. Only civil society has mobilised to cover some of their needs and has tried to find ways to get them out of the street and reintegrate them into society. Today, no NGO deals specifically with this issue.

Triangle G H a decided to get involved in the action led by eight associations gathered in the Network for street children in Central Africa.

Several assessments were conducted, and a Steering Committee, composed of the main actors involved with street children and protection, was established in the early stage of

the project, in order to validate the selected actions and to achieve a global monitoring of these activities. A database aiming to capitalise information and initiatives carried out for street children will be created at the beginning of 2012.

A Participative Institutional Diagnostic (PID) has been achieved in the first weeks of the project, in order to identify the means, competences and needs of the associations and of RFERC. It will allow the implementation of training sessions, the supply in technical equipment and in logistical means, and the elaboration of common practices tools, formalised and included in the operating guidelines of RFERC.

A set of workshops will be organised to accompany the different stages of elaboration and drafting of sub-projects, on the following issues: educational activities in open areas; strengthening our response to basic needs; family reunification and/or family placements, and education on and support to social and professional inclusion.

Triangle G H will accompany the implementation and monitoring of all these projects, in order to favour capacity building for RFERC members and ensure the respect of commonly defined objectives.

Through the strengthening of technical and logistical capacities, the elaboration, the implementation and monitoring of projects, awareness campaigns and training for institutional actors and international and national organisations, Triangle G H aims to improve the visibility and legitimacy of RFERC and the associations it includes. This will enable them to set up a reactive network and target actions to take part in the protection and defense of the rights of street children.

### Extracts from « Street children in the Central African Republic »

| newsletter January 2012 |

“ The first cause of the departure of children in the street is the disintegration of the family unit. Before it was the extended family; I could take the sons of my cousins, up to 15 or 16 children, and put them up. This was the African hospitality. It disappeared with paid work, with the search for money. We can no longer accept things for free. ” — **Pascal Rada, Sociologist**

“ People here (...) are those who fly to the rescue of smoked meat vendors, doing odd jobs paid by moms. They live behind the police station. At night they meet in their band and prepare something to eat. Next to the police station, they are safe; no one can bother them because the agents are there. ” — **Marie-Thérèse Bubande, Director of the Central African Action for Compassion (ACC).**

“ We find almost all the diseases, but coming in first position are intestinal parasites. (...) After come malaria, trauma cases, fractures, contusions, wounds, because they are highly aggressive but also frequently aggressed children, and there's AIDS of course. ” — **Denis Kouanini, Head of the medical service of the foundation the Voice of the Heart.**



“ The idea behind the programme is that a project can be implemented by several structures, by a set of actors, in order to favour synergy. Draw on the expertise and know-how that some could bring to complement the others. With the aim to give street children in Bangui the opportunity to know and access all existing care devices, but also to change the way people look at them and encourage their protection and social inclusion. ” — **Corinne, Project Manager for Triangle G H**

## beneficiaries

**3,000**

## partners



# Emergency support to populations victims of violence in northeastern CAR

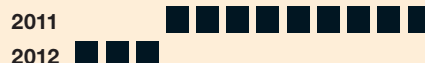


## budget

**150 K€**

## duration

J F M A M J J A S O N D



Attacks on Birao and later on Ouanda Djallé by the Union of Democratic Forces for Unity in October 2006 raised a major phase of insecurity in the Vakaga, which resulted in a new wave of violence still active today. French Army's support to the Central

African Armed Forces (FACA), to take back Birao and Ouanda Djallé and repel the second attack on Birao in March 2007, led to the signing of a peace agreement between the Central African State and UFDR staff. This agreement was immediately denounced by the political bureau of UFDR. These first separatist signs led to the creation of new and multiple rebel movements, again splitting the main ethnic groups in the Vakaga.

In September 2007 the Security Council of the United Nations adopted the principle of an international force in Chad and CAR, and mandated the European Union for its creation (creation of EUFOR): nearly 300 men have been deployed in Birao between January and March 2008. At the end of 2008, ethnic tensions remained high in the Vakaga, and people were already moving, marking again the territories of each main ethnic group, still very clearly delimited in the 90's. In May 2009, a first carjacking marked the beginning of a series of incidents targeting humanitarian organisations. Their number and intensity continued to increase until the November 2009 kidnapping of two expatriate staff of Triangle G H in Birao, and the ransacking of the offices of several NGOs by around fifteen armed men from Sudan.


Mid-December 2009, Ouanda Djalle and Sam Ouandja were attacked by armed elements of Sudanese origin, which had been seen in Birao in previous days. In March 2010, a vehicle of MINURCAT was attacked near the airport of Birao. The mandate of the MINURCAT was extended until November 2010, which did not prevent attacks on Birao by various small Central African rebel groups in July 2010. The new presence of LRA (Lord Resistance Army) members in the Northeast was sadly confirmed in August and September 2010 by attacks on Ouanda Djallé (near Sam Ouandja), Tiringoulou and Birao, causing a new situation of panic and temporary movements of population in the bush. Finally, on November 24, 2010, the attack on Birao led by CPJP, a rebel group predominantly rounka and based until then in Sikikédé and in the neighbouring prefecture of Bamingui-Bangoran, forced the entire city population to run away in the bush for more than 10 days. The recapture of the city and its control by the Chadian army allowed the gradual return of populations and ensured some stability in the city and on the Northern axis of the Vakaga (Am Dafok and Boromata).

In the course of 2011 the security situation further deteriorated, making populations of southern Vakaga (Sikikédé and Gordil Regions) even more vulnerable. The fighting between UFDR and CPJP, in April and October-November, led more than 5,000 civilians to leave their villages, devastated several villages, spoiled numerous food stocks in the homes, etc.

This programme aimed to provide access to drinking water for populations victims of violence in Northeastern CAR, through the construction of wells and the monitoring of water quality.

During this programme, which was amended in the course of implementation because of the worsening situation, Triangle GH was able to build 12 wells. Those will be finished during the first quarter 2012. The reallocation of funds, initially intended for the prepo-

sitioning of quick response equipment, allowed support to the next projects by contributing to the funding of nine schools, the construction of which has unfortunately been delayed due to security incidents in the region.

beneficiaries	partner
<b>17,100</b>	 MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES ET EUROPÉENNES



## Improving food security and strengthening agricultural production in areas affected by conflicts in northeastern CAR

	<b>budget</b>  <b>300 K€</b>	<b>duration</b> J F M A M J J A S O N D 2011 ■■■■■■■■■■
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Since 2006, the Northeastern Central African Republic (CAR) has been the scene of successive acts of violence which led to many population movements. Very impacted by these regular clashes, the Vakaga and High-Kotto Prefectures (Sam Ouandja area in particular) are geographically but also socio-economically much marginalised because of their long distance from the capital and the particularly poor road infrastructure serving them. They are also the victims of discriminating factors, the population's Muslim majority in these regions (90% Muslims 10% Christians) being almost the reverse of national average. The area's highly volatile situation is worsened by open conflicts in border regions, in Southeastern Chad and Darfur.

The main source of income for households comes from agriculture. Among people living on small businesses, a few grow and sell part of their crops on local market. Income generated by the service industries only concerns 3% of the households. The main crop remains sorghum. Despite serious security and logistics constraints, Triangle G H has managed to distribute food and vegetable seeds to households in several localities. Despite the growing number of incidents, most farmers were able to grow from seeds provided; some were able to buy a supplement.

Cultivated surface per family is estimated at between 0.5 ha and 1.5 ha, with a few exceptions of 2 and 3 hectares, representing an average of 1.17 ha per household. Farmers are currently continuing or even finalising harvest activities, which were interrupted by attacks on November 24. Post-harvest monitoring will enable us to have more accurate data in terms of quantities harvested.

Households lack equipment for agricultural production, due to the low durability of basic tools and to the lootings that took place during and after the attacks at the end of 2010 and during spring 2011.

This programme aims at providing households with access to good quality seeds in order to reduce the level of food vulnerability in the target area, and to maximise the impact of agricultural labour by strengthening farmers' technical skills.

The kits of seeds provided have been defined taking into account climatic conditions and nutritional habits of target populations. The distribution of tools will be implemented in the same way as seeds distributions.

Technical training on basic knowledge (land preparation, hoeing, sowing, weeding, pricing out, storage, etc.) will be provided during distributions. In a second step, control methods against pests will be presented to farmers in order to ensure the protection of their production.

The teams are coordinated by staff that have been working with Triangle G H for four years in the Northeast of the country, and who are therefore aware of the mandate of the organisation and its search for quality of intervention.

The average surface cultivated in the area was estimated at 3ha in 2011, including 2,1ha thanks to the supply of seeds by Triangle G H. Since 2008, we have been observing a constant increase in the average cultivated surface per family (more than one third in 4 years) and a reduction in the lean period (from 8 to 5 months).

This operation will be renewed in 2012, still supported by CIAA.

**beneficiaries**

**39,500**

**partner**





## Supporting the restoration of essential services and the reviving of social networks in the Vakaga Prefecture



In 2008 The European Commission decided to allocate a specific funding for development projects in the Vakaga, an isolated prefecture In Northeastern Central African Republic. Triangle G H chose to carry out long-term projects in that country as soon as the crisis ended. From then on, the collaboration with the European Commission Delegation appeared as an evidence, and it allowed the opening of a substantial project in October 2008.

Planned over a period of 32 months, support to the revitalisation of essential services in the Vakaga allowed improved access to water and to primary education in the Prefecture. It consisted in supporting the reconstruction of socio-community dynamics in each target village by reforming village structures in charge of managing essential services such as drinking water and primary school. Naturally isolated within the Central African Republic, and culturally discriminated against, the Vakaga Prefecture reached a rare level of underdevelopment, aggravated by five years of growing food instability. Even today, authority representation is still deficient, even erratic, and communities are still largely left to themselves, with more than limited means to make for the absence of support. An immediate consequence of this situation is a very low level of service infrastructures, further weakened by the scarcity of maintenance activities.

The population situation is therefore particularly difficult both in terms of everyday life and future prospects. The project strives to mitigate these difficulties. Its global objectives, included in the Millennium Goals, are to reduce the percentage of the population having no sustainable access to drinking water supply, and help ensure access to primary school for all.

Water access in the Vakaga is among the lowest in the Central African Republic: less than 30% of the population has access to drinking water, less than 45% of the population drink water considered to be safe, and more than 85% of the population can not find water less than 500 meters away. In terms of education, observations are similar: a very low level of access to services, combined with poor management capacities. The Vakaga has the highest rates of illiteracy in CAR, and the country has the highest proportion of non-tenured teachers.

This programme also helped to sustain the services made available by the project, through the building of local capacity related to target services, in order to meet the requirements of sustainability and the need for restoration and development of a socio-organisational network without which any development effort would probably be vain. In fact, the aim was to integrate the obvious need for active representation of the authorities, without which the region would remain marginalised, taking into account the socio-economic reality of the Prefecture and the country : As essential as it might be, the presence of the State in the Vakaga could not be sufficient, at least in the coming years, to prevent communities and its organisations of playing a leading role.

**More specifically, and thanks to a 6 months extension of the initial duration of the project, the mission achieved the following interventions:**

- Construction or reconstruction of 13 schools,
- Training of teachers, tenured teachers or « parent teachers »,
- Formalisation and training of village parents' associations,
- Creation of 24 new water points (12 wells and 12 boreholes),
- Training of maintenance agents and support to their activities: maintenance and/or rehabilitation of the existing water points,
- Formalisation and training of village water management committees,
- Encouragement for a more active involvement of the country's authorities, and development of network exchanges between its representatives and target village associations.

### beneficiaries

**45,000**

### partners



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CO-OPERATION OFFICE





## Multi-sector support for the inclusion and gradual empowerment of Sudanese refugees in the new site of Pladama Ouaka



Triangle G H's team, already operational in the prefecture neighbouring the Vakaga, conducted a joint assessment with UNHCR and IMC as soon as the Sudanese refugees arrived in 2007. A camp was then set up in Sam Ouandja by those same actors in order to address the essential needs of refugees. With the support of UNHCR, but also that of the European Commission and UNICEF, Triangle G H and IMC were, able over the past three years, to ensure basic services for refugees (access to care, drinking water and sanitation facilities), and to develop a multi-sector humanitarian approach supporting the integration of refugees into their new environment.

When the decision to relocate the camp to a more stable area was taken, it was normal for Triangle G H to continue supporting the refugee population. Thus, the preparation of the refugees' relocation, coordinated by UNHCR, has been established in Sam Ouandja and on the new site of Pladam Ouaka at the end of 2010.

**The main objective of the programme conducted in 2011 was to support the settlement and the gradual empowerment of refugees in this new environment around five key areas:**

- Food self-sufficiency through the establishment of a system of monitoring and survey of market prices and products' availability, distribution of food and vegetable seeds and capacity building for farmers;
- Supply of drinking water in sufficient quantity in order to reduce the number of people suffering from diarrheal diseases through the construction, maintenance and impro-

vement of a gravity-fed water supply system, and the creation or strengthening of the management capacity of COGEPE (Water Point Management Committees), the drilling and maintenance of hand pumps;

- Improve hygiene conditions through the construction of family and public latrines, waste control, and the organising of adequate awareness campaigns through capacity building for Hygiene Promoters;
- Increase school attendance rates of refugee children through the construction of facilities for pupils in primary schools and kindergartens, training and guidance for non-tenured teachers, supply in school material and adaptation of school programmes to Sudanese and Central African school systems.
- Economic self-sufficiency through a socio-economic evaluation, training on the implementation of income-generating activities and support to individual initiatives.

### Extract from the article

#### « Refugees in the Central African Republic »

| newsletter January 2012 |

“ From the beginning of the programme, beneficiary populations have always taken part in the management of the camp’s activities. Socio-community and educational activities carried out immediately after the settlement in Pladama Ouaka enabled the beneficiary population to remain the masters of the projects implemented, be it in their designing, their implementation or their monitoring and evaluation.

Different levels of participation, ranging from information and consultation to decision-making, will be applied in the various fields of intervention of Triangle G H, such as education, income-generating activities, vocational training, and water and sanitation. The growing involvement of refugees in these sectors will be required in order to enable the complete delegation of some responsibilities during the project and the full management of some services by the community by the end of 2012. ”

**beneficiaries**

**1,800**

**partner**







## Towards sustainable improvement of living conditions for the most vulnerable farming populations of the Ouaka



Triangle G H has been providing technical support to farmers in the area since 2011, helping diversify and increase local agricultural production. The involvement of women, especially through support to small family rearing activities, will also be a driving force to increase the profitability of that sector. Finally, from 2012 onwards, Triangle G H will support some agricultural processing activities and facilitate the selling of the products of remote villages on the local market in Bambari by improving road access.

The two areas covered by this programme are located within a radius of fifty kilometers North (Bakala) and South-West (Kouango) of the city of Bambari (Ouaka Prefecture), which hosts a well-supplied market with reasonable prices in comparison with some other markets in the country. The families of 22 villages, mostly farmers, do not generate enough income to meet their basic needs. Their diet mainly consists of cassava, whose nutritional value is limited. Diversification of local agricultural production is therefore considered as a priority, potentially able to become a driving force to increase families' income and to initiate favourable economic dynamics.

Field assessments and the documentary survey conducted by Triangle G H allowed the identification of structural impediments to the development of the area as well as key areas of intervention. The level of knowledge of agricultural techniques proved to be very low, and the lack of national policy to vulgarise farming practices did not allow so far the extensive development of performing technical itineraries. The storage of food and seeds is not suited for their good preservation, simple irrigation systems are

underdeveloped, and only low-land areas<sup>1</sup> are exploited in counter-season, although water resources for irrigation are abundant near villages. The means for the processing of farm products are scarce. Road access - essential to access services, to sell goods and exchange techniques with national structures present in Bambari – is very difficult, especially during the rainy season.

Small flocks, often present in Banda families, form a major capital «reserve» to make for the lack of income. However, breeding practices are largely sub-optimal, and require extensive strengthening of basic technical knowledge to reach significant improvement in animal production. Finally, the exchange of good production practices and the pooling of the means of production (knowledge and exchange of seeds), processing (mills, shellers and presses) and/or selling must be developed through farmers' organisations in order to strengthen key rural development activities.

This programme therefore aims to sustainably reduce food insecurity of vulnerable groups by increasing and diversifying local food production, and by enhancing local capacity for resilience and shock absorption.

It focuses on 8 areas:

- Strengthening rain-fed cultivation systems: supply of input, "Research-Action" approach<sup>2</sup>, establishment of pilot plots and dissemination of the results.
- Strengthening low-land irrigated cultivation systems: supply of input and equipment, technical training, monitoring and evaluation.
- Development of vegetable gardens: valuing of existing resources, supply of tools, training and implementation methods.
- Strengthening of technical capacities of agricultural research and development agents in direct support to farmers: ACDA agents will be involved in the implementation of all the activities. The selection of plots and tests will be made together with farmers, to enable them to reproduce this method afterwards. The ICRA<sup>3</sup> will also be involved in the project through research activities and crop diversification.
- Strengthening breeding activities: theoretical and practical training, input supply, and implementation.
- Development of processing, storing and selling capacities: supply of equipment, training suited to existing practices, in partnership with local institutions, in order to ensure the adequate use and regular maintenance of supplied equipment, and implementation methods.
- Strengthening of the organisational capacities of village groups: implementation methods, transfer of competences and extension of areas of intervention.

1 - Fertile banks of rivers whose water level falls during the dry season

2 - The research-action is a scientific research method created by Kurt Lewin. It offers a range of research techniques that allow the achievement of real experiences in natural social groups. These techniques are based on the idea that, within the frame of sociological experimentation, research and 'action could be combined within a same activity. (source Wikipedia)



3 - Central African Institutes in Agricultural research

Rehabilitation of road facilities: follow-up of the works (control of the works by qualified technicians), supply of construction equipment (if available, and according to the result of RFQs), hiring of labour for excavation works (repair of the environment).

beneficiaries


9,055

partners



# Towards the organisational and structural reinforcement of Parents' Associations, for the better management of schools in the Central African Republic



budget

700 K€

duration

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
2011	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
2012	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
2013	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
2014	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

A little more than half of Central African children between 6 and 11 years old (55.8%) attend primary school. The Central African Republic is therefore midway of the Millennium Development Goals. Girls' school attendance rates are lower than boys', and the level is globally low in the country (6.7% of 11 years old children have actually completed primary school).

Like other Central African institutions, the Ministry of Education regrets the extreme weakness of its decentralised structures. The disparity between Bangui and the provinces is therefore aggravated, and school attendance rates of children living in urban areas are higher than of those living in rural areas. Seven prefectures – including the Ouaka – have a net school attendance rate in primary school below 7%.

This programme aims to help reduce poverty by improving access to education for all, through the revival of FNAPEC (National Federation of Pupils' and Students' Parents Associations in Central Africa), in order to provide Parents' associations with means for a better school management.

It takes place in three phases. The first one, achieved in 2011, consisted of revisiting – together with the actors of the education sector in CAR – the management tools used by the Central African APE (Parents' Associations), those being too old and unsuited. It included technical and organisational support to the coordination staff of FNAPEC and of national and international institutions and associations active in the sector, the redesigning of constitutive tools and techniques of these decentralised organisms, the formalising of the recognition of its mandates and statutes by the Ministry of Education, the implementation of thematic training to disseminate throughout the network, and the creation of a database.

During the second phase, Triangle G H will disseminate, right from the start of 2012, the operating guidelines to the APE of the Ouaka Prefecture, and will guide the latter in its use in order to improve school management by pupils' parents. That phase will also allow the strengthening of positive interactions between the formal branch (Ministry of Education, academy inspections, school management) and the associative branch (members of the FNAPEC network), heavily involved in the running of the schools. It will include training on the pilot application of new statutes and guidelines, the networking of actors, and the exchanges of practices intended to stimulate and structure the APEs to allow them co-manage schools by addressing the needs of children.

Finally, Triangle G H will conduct an impact evaluation of the second phase, and, according to the conclusions, will revise the operating guidelines and working methods if necessary. The final operating guidelines will be distributed in all the prefectures of the country.

<sup>1</sup>The parent teachers are there to make for the lack of tenured teachers. They receive appropriate training and are paid by Parents' Association.

**beneficiaries**

**47,200**

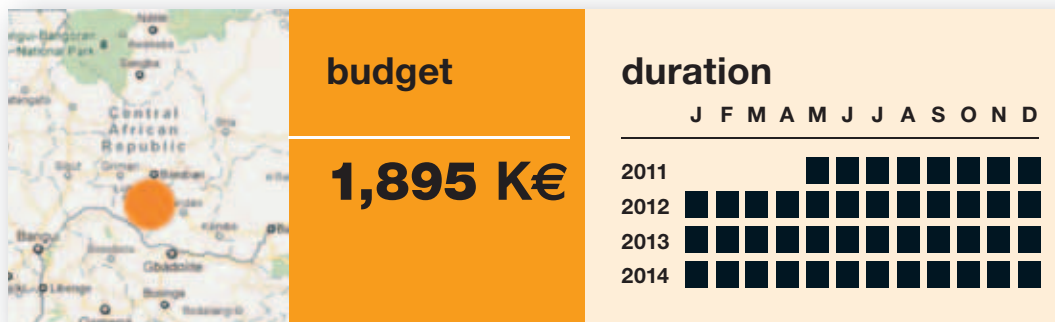
**partner**



**EUROPEAid**  
CO-OPERATION OFFICE



## Towards sustainable access to drinking water and an improved sanitary environment for vulnerable populations of the Ouaka, Central African Republic



In 2012, massive needs in intervention to improve access to water and sanitation were identified throughout the Ouaka Prefecture where Triangle G H conducted a joint multi-sector diagnosis with Aide Médicale Internationale, Nourrir, and the General Directorate for Hydraulics - DGH (local authority controlling and regulating water supply). Axes serving the North (Bakala) and the South West (Kouango) have been particularly neglected. In the 22 villages targeted by the action, access to healthcare and basic education are extremely low: less than 30% of target populations have currently access to drinking water, and only 8.8% have access to improved sanitation facilities. Moreover, the low institutional means of the General Directorate for Hydraulic does not allow any improvement in the situation without effective and focused local capacity building and improved access to basic services related to water and sanitation, through the construction of appropriate infrastructures. The implementation of awareness campaigns on hygiene is also necessary.

Finally, as it is the case in the rest of the country, major structural deficiencies are aggravated by poor maintenance of water infrastructures and globally weak social organisations in charge of their management. Principles for transparency and good governance are rarely applied and require substantial social work and permanent coaching.

This programme, included in an extensive « multi-country » call for proposals conducted by the European Commission in 2010, helps reduce the morbidity and mortality

rates due to waterborne diseases, and participates in the achievement of the Millenium Development Goals 4, 5 and 6. It started with the verification of the works localisation and technical choices made, a participative approach on the implementation of the activities for each village, and the establishment of a steering committee for the project, involving all the concerned parties.

**It will have the following objectives:**

- Extending and improving access to drinking water: construction of water infrastructures (25 drillings and 10 sources), strengthening of the mobile team for the monitoring and repair of hand pumps, and control of the quantity and quality of water resources with local authorities involved.
- Improving the sanitary environment through extended access to sanitary infrastructures and improved knowledge and good practices on hygiene: selection of the beneficiaries according to predetermined criteria, construction of sanitation facilities (1, 200 family latrines) and awareness raising on their use in public facilities (6 schools and 4 healthcare centers), conducting of KAP surveys<sup>4</sup>, follow-up of medical data and supervision of healthcare centres for the collection of information on waterborne diseases, definition of the messages to disseminate to promote hygiene, creation of communication tools and awareness campaign on hygiene for target beneficiaries.
- Strengthening organisational and technical capacities of local actors, adaptation to project requirements: designing and implementation of a training cursus for the local partner and the DGH, creation, training and monitoring of water management committees.



4 - Survey Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices



# republic of the congo

Capital:	Brazzaville
Surface:	342, 000 km <sup>2</sup>
Population:	4.366 million
Population growth:	2.849%/year
GDP/inhabitant:	\$ 4, 600
Life expectancy:	55.27 years
Unemployment rate:	NR
Human development index:	137/187



**The Republic of the Congo (or Congo-Brazzaville) is a central African country, bordered by the Central African Republic (North), the Democratic Republic of Congo (East), Angola and the enclave of Cabinda (South), Gabon (West) and Cameroon (North-West).**

A French colony since the 19th century, the Republic of the Congo gained independence in 1960. The country then experienced several changes in regime, due to political instability fueled by economic difficulties and a complex regional context (conflict with Congo Kinshasa, later to become Zaire and now the Democratic Republic of Congo). Three civil wars (1993, 1997 and 1999) caused significant human and material losses. Negotiations started in 1998 allowed the establishment of a National Convention for Peace, and the implementation of a full electoral cycle in 2002. President Sassou Nguesso's coalition won a landslide victory in the various elections. The return to civil peace is gradual, even though problems persist in the Pool Region (South of the country). An agreement was signed in 2003 with the rebels, whose movement turned into a political party in 2007, announcing the dissolution of its armed wing. The opening of the region is still in progress, and is symbolised by the reconstruction of the Brazzaville – Kinkala road, that crosses the region.

The Republic of the Congo has a rather low population density, most of the population being concentrated in the two major cities of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. However, the gradual return to peace leaves some areas in a precarious security situation. The country also hosts refugees, mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo. Despite an increasing economic development rate, nearly 50% of the population lives below the poverty line, especially in rural and semi-rural areas. The government adopted a National Sanitary Development Plan.

<b>1875 - 1960</b>	Colonisation by the French.
august 15, 1960	Independence under the name of Republic of the Congo
<b>1979</b>	Denis Sassou Nguesso takes the power
<b>1992</b>	Election of Pascal Lissouba
<b>1993</b>	Fighting broke out between Pascal Lissouba's militia and Bernard Kolelas' fighters (opponents of Lissouba in the elections).
<b>1997</b>	May: first fighting between Lissouba's supporters and those of Sassou Nguesso.
October	Sassou-Nguesso proclaims himself President after having formed a national union government
<b>1999</b>	Restarting of the fights between Bernard Kolelas's militia and the President's army
December	signing of a peace agreement
<b>2002</b>	Election of Denis Sassou Nguesso at the presidency
<b>2009</b>	Reelection of Denis Sassou Nguesso as President



# Triangle G H in the republic of the congo

**expatriate  
staff**

**1**

**local  
staff**

**3**

**programmes  
completed**

**—**

**programmes  
in progress**

**1**

Called upon by an organisation from Lyon founded by a Congolese migrant, the NGO decided in 2010 to carry out an assessment mission in the Republic of the Congo, which soon resulted in the submission of a proposal to the European Union, consisting in boosting the rural development activities of a local NGO, FOJEP-Development. After obtaining the first funding asked for, the Congo Mission opened in December 2011. It is currently working on its own development.

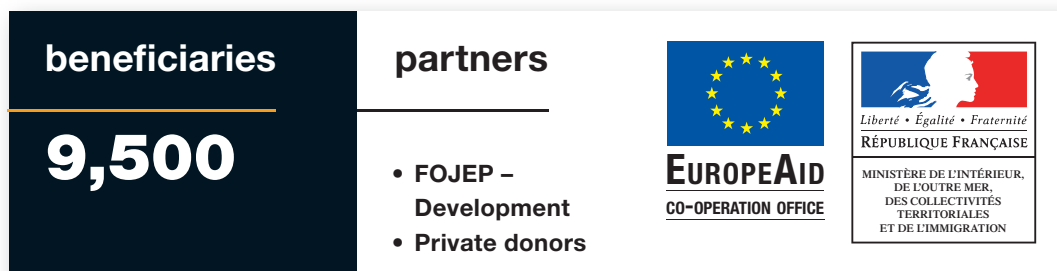


## Towards community economic development favouring environmental preservation



FOJEP-Development was founded in 1989. Its project materialised with the establishment of an agro-pastoral farm on the site of Loukanga. This site was intended to train young people in agricultural skills and to provide a space for meetings and exchanges between the farmers belonging to the Pool. During the civil war, many buildings and infrastructures have been looted and destroyed. The FOJEP-D was therefore forced to stop all its activities until 2003. Since then, thanks to the involvement of its office members in Lyon and to the commitment of its volunteers, activities have started again in new locations, enabling it to welcome a few trainees again.

The programme focuses on the restarting of FOJEP – Development’s activities. It will rely primarily on the NGO’s rural resource centre that will be the epicenter of the programme. From there a network of motivated local actors will be developed. They will be propagation vectors of the practices and activities promoted by the programme, the latter aiming to develop an agricultural entrepreneurship respecting environmental requirements.



# sudan

Capital:	Khartoum
Surface:	2,505,813 km <sup>2</sup>
Population:	45 million
Population growth:	2.484%/year
GDP/inhabitant:	\$2,200
Life expectancy:	55.4 years
Unemployment rate:	18.7% (2002)
Human development index (HDI) :	169/187



**Sudan is a country in Eastern Africa, bordered by Libya and Egypt (North), Eritrea and Ethiopia (East), Kenya and South Sudan (south), the Central African Republic and Chad (West).**

Since its independence in 1956, Sudan has been the scene of struggles for power between military and religious governments, and of a confrontation between the North and the South of the country, which caused two civil wars (1955-1972, 1983-2005). The second civil war and the famine that followed caused the death of over two million people, and the displacement of over four million people. The peace process initiated in 2002 by the United Nations allowed the signing of several treaties including one signed in 2005, which granted six years autonomy to the South of the country, leading to a referendum on self-determination. This referendum was held in January 2011, and South Sudan became independent in July 2011.

Sudan is the scene of the conflict in Darfur, which started in February 2003. In that region, located in the Western Sudan, and populated by 5 to 7 million inhabitants, two rebel movements the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) and the Movement for Justice and Equality (JEM), are fighting the official army and pro-governmental Arab militia raised by Khartoum. This conflict already caused the death of over 300, 000 people, and the displacement of 2.7 million Sudanese – according to the UN. Despite the intervention of the international community and the deployment of UN military force (MINUAD), no way out has been found to the conflict. Violence has increased in 2010, causing the displacement of another 40, 000 people, still according to the UN.

Despite its access to independence, South Sudan remains one of the poorest regions in the world.

More than 150, 000 people joined South Sudan to escape conflicts in neighbouring regions. Populations who had moved to North Sudan during the conflict will have to choose between staying there and joining the South, no later than April 2012. 700, 000 people could therefore return to South Sudan.

The conflict in Darfur remains a major humanitarian conflict. Refugees' access to basic services is particularly problematic due to the insecurity generated by the political, economic and ethnic context.

All these factors, adding to difficult climate conditions, limit the possibilities for agricultural production, and keep the country in a state of chronic food insecurity.

<b>1899-1956</b>	Anglo-Egyptian condominium.
<b>1953</b>	Signing of an Anglo-Egyptian treaty granting Sudan the right to self-determination.
<b>1955</b>	Civil war between the North and the South of the country.
<b>1956</b>	Instoration of the Republic of Sudan.
<b>1972</b>	The Addis-Abeba Agreement puts an end to the civil war and grants autonomy to secessionists from the South.
<b>1983</b>	General Gaafar el-Nimeiri imposes sharia throughout the country, launching a civil war again with the South of the country, which creates the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).
<b>2005</b>	Signing of a peace agreement between the government of Khartoum and SPLA.
<b>2011</b>	Referendum on self-determination in South Sudan. Independence is proclaimed on July 9, 2011, and on July 14th, South Sudan becomes a member of the United Nations.

# Triangle G H in sudan

**expatriate  
staff**

**8**

**local  
staff**

**210**

**programmes  
completed**

**13**

**programmes  
in progress**

**4**

Triangle G H started operating in West Darfur in June 2004, with a support programme for displaced people. In 2005, first distributions of agricultural inputs were organised in villages in the north of Geneina. They have continued since then, despite the vagaries of security conditions. In April 2005, Triangle G H settled in Bindizi (Wadi Saleh), a rural sector at the fringe of humanitarian assistance, and established an integrated programme, including distributions of first necessity non-food items, infrastructures allowing suitable sanitary environment, and activities supporting food security for populations in a really vulnerable situation. In 2006, Triangle G H extended its activities to the locality of Um Dukhun, located at the far end of Darfur, Chad and CAR. Based on experience and progress achieved during its interventions in rural areas, Triangle G H developed an operational strategy that allows today the starting of early post-emergency stages for some target populations, while maintaining assistance devices developed over the years for all the beneficiaries of the association's activities.

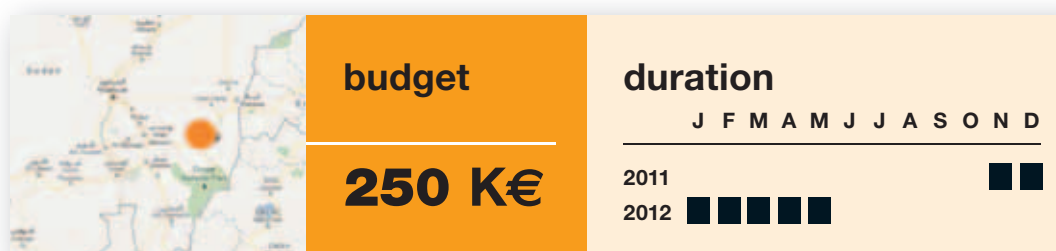
Widespread insecurity in Darfur gradually affected humanitarian organisations in recent years both in terms of occurrence rate and seriousness of the facts. Triangle G H, as the majority of the NGOs operating in Darfur, had to adapt its working methods in order to improve the security of its staff and property. Thus, in order not to expose expatriate staff to the major risk of kidnapping, work on the field has been increasingly delegated to Sudanese staff members, who are, for the time being, far less exposed. The internal promotion and training process has thus been reinforced since 2009, in order to maintain the quality of programmes while continuing, and this is always the major issue, to provide basic services to beneficiary populations.

In 2011, after several assessments jointly conducted with national and local authorities in Gedaref State, in the East of the country, Triangle G H received a first financial support to launch its activities and open a new office in the region.

<b>2004</b>	Assistance to displaced populations in the camp of Ryad, city of Geneina, West Darfur.
<b>2005</b>	Assistance to the people affected by the conflict in West Darfur. Assistance to the people affected by the conflict in Bindizi, Wadi Saleh, West Darfur.
<b>2006</b>	Improving the sanitary conditions of displaced populations in the camps surrounding Karthoum. Assistance to the people affected by the conflict in West Darfur.
<b>2007</b>	Assistance to the people affected by the conflict in West Darfur.
<b>2008</b>	Towards reinforced food security for populations in West Darfur. Assistance to the people affected by the conflict in West Darfur.
<b>2009</b>	Assistance to the people affected by the conflict in Darfur. Supporting food security for populations in Darfur.
<b>2010</b>	Multi-sector assistance to refugee and displaced populations in West Darfur. Assistance to the people affected by the conflict in Darfur. Assistance to cover the essential needs of populations affected by the humanitarian crisis in West Darfur.



## Supporting the diversification of rural populations' food production in Gedaref State



Gedaref State - like the two other states in eastern Sudan - has human development indicators ranking among the worst in Sudan. According to the Sudan Household Survey of 2006, only 37.3% of the population has access to «improved» water sources against an average of 56.1% in Sudan. Similarly, only 14.6% of the population has access to health facilities against a national average of 31.4%.

However, the number of international solidarity actors is extremely low in Gedaref; only one international NGO is operating and the presence of UN agencies is very limited. The population of Gedaref is estimated at between 1.35 and 1.87 million people (1.35 in 2009 according to UNDP and 1.87 in 2011 according to UNICEF), and nearly 50% live below the poverty line, estimated at 114 SDG (around 28 US\$) per person per month (UNOCHA figures, Workplan 2011).

Gedaref Region is known as the «breadbasket» of Sudan. Indeed, rich clay soils and heavy rains between June and September (500 to 900 mm in the villages in southern Gedaref during these four months) are very favourable factors for the growing of cereals (83% of sorghum, but also millet, sesame and sunflower), mainly produced under rainfed conditions. However, productivity is very low, due to unsuitable agricultural practices and to the lack of means provided by the Ministry of Agriculture in order to train farmers. Thus, productivity is 100 kg of sorghum per feddan (= 0.42 ha), when it could easily reach 500 or 600 kg, considering performances reached in other regions. Similarly, the production of fruits and vegetables is very low, due to the misuse of water (no mastering of simple irrigation techniques), a lack of general knowledge, but also the mass involvement of farmers in cereal production, which has diverted them away from all the other productive activities.

Gedaref is also a breeding territory, with 5.2 million head of cattle (UNDP, 2009), cows, sheep, goats and camels. Gureisha is one of the 10 towns in Gedaref, populated by 83,394 people (according the 5th census of Sudan in 2008). Located at the eastern end of the state, this town ranks among the less provided with basic services, and is sealed off from the rest of the country during the rainy season because of the lack of passable roads.

The choice of Gureisha has been confirmed by field visits conducted by Triangle G H, but also by the recommendations of local authorities: the local representation of the HAC, the general manager of the Ministry of Agriculture as well as the general manager of the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation were all favorable to the focusing of Triangle G H's activities on this locality, which they consider to be the poorest in Gedaref State.

In 2011, during the two first months of the action, Triangle GH focused on launching the programme by recruiting its team, opening its office, registering beneficiaries, involving local authorities and the population in the coming project. The programme includes distributions of vegetable seeds, improved irrigation for market gardens and technical training for target farmers.

### beneficiaries

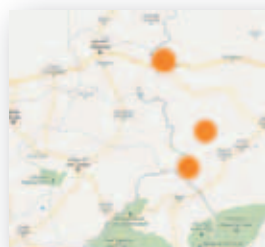
**36,000**

### partners

- Horticulture division of the Ministry of Agriculture of the State of Gedaref



**Contribution to maintaining a direct response to the basic needs of vulnerable populations, while increasing the involvement of local populations and actors**



### budget

**1,530 K€**

### duration

J F M A M J J A S O N D

2011 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■  
2012 ■ ■ ■ ■

This programme aims to reduce mortality and morbidity among the most vulnerable populations through integrated aid.



Supply of drinking water, access to sanitation (latrines, water points to wash hands and clothes), waste collection and processing and promotion of hygiene are crucial in controlling the main vectors of health risks.

**Access to drinking water and involvement of concerned partners:**

- Construction of new water points (water towers, hand pumps, motor pumps and wells);
- Maintenance / rehabilitation of the installations;
- Regular tests on water quality (microbiological and chemical testing) and sharing of the results with health services and other concerned institutional actors;
- Regular and continuous interventions with local institutions (WES, etc.) and the local population to enhance their participation.

**Limitation of major health risks in densely populated areas:**

- Construction/rehabilitation/maintenance of latrines with the help of the beneficiaries;
- Needs assessment through an annual survey and the ongoing monitoring of the state of the existing equipment;
- Experimenting of a new design for more sustainable latrines;
- Waste collection and treatment by Triangle G H's teams, in collaboration with local actors (local NGO, group of inhabitants), who will in the end entirely take over the dispositive.

**Improvement of the population's knowledge on good hygiene practices**

- Running of hygiene promotion sessions (hygiene promotion centres, schools, home visits, collective campaigns, etc.) and development of training sessions for trainers in order to facilitate the transmission of these activities to the communities, local associations, teachers, etc.
- Assessment surveys on the impact of hygiene promoting activities.

**Coordination of the evolution of the humanitarian context  
with the concerned actors and distribution of bare necessities  
to the most vulnerable populations and to newcomers:**

- Monitoring of population displacements in intervention areas, regular reports to relevant agencies;
- Conducting studies to respond quickly to the essential needs of newcomers;
- Distribution of non-food items (blankets, plastic mats, kitchen sets, clothing, etc.) to newcomers, to the most vulnerable populations, or to the whole population in case of emergency situation (fire, flood, etc.);
- Maintaining an emergency stock (non-food products, materials and equipment needed for the construction of water points and latrines) in order to be able to meet the essential needs of newcomers.

A sudden stop of the mechanisms currently in place would lead to the rapid deterioration in the overall health situation in the region. A transition phase towards greater involvement of local populations and communities is therefore needed, as well as the monitoring of populations' displacements and the distribution of emergency non-food items. Thus, the « emergency » devices in place for several years and requiring daily direct management of basic services by Triangle G H (from the supply of fuel for thermal generators allowing the extraction of drinking water to garbage collection per district) are in the process of

being handed-over. In 2011, Triangle G H's technical teams focused on the involvement of local actors (State decentralised services when they exist, traditional leaders, and village committees) in the management of these basic services. Thus, two water points have already been achieved, one in Bindizi and the other in Um Dukhun, following criteria entirely decided by the population. They are already being daily used by management committees created for that purpose. Water is not free anymore. This contributes to a certain normalisation of the situation, but a few free sources still exist, and provide water supply to the poorest. Of course Triangle G H's mandate includes extending this type of process, but it also always includes a regular follow-up of the humanitarian situation in order to ensure both that the level of service quality does not decrease, and that basic needs of all are still covered in the project's target areas.

### beneficiaries

**126.687**

### partners

- HAC (Humanitarian Aid Commission, Sudan)
- Ministry of Environment (WES Sudan)
- Al Shoroog (Sudanese NGO)
- UNJLC (United Nations Joint Logistic Center)

COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE



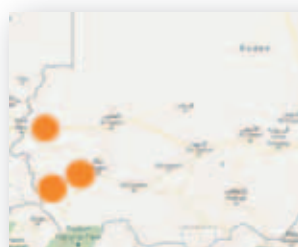
Aide humanitaire



The Common Humanitarian Fund  
Sudan



## Supporting populations' food security and resilience capacity



### budget

**693 K€**

### duration

J F M A M J J A S O N D

2011 ■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■

This programme aims to strengthen populations' capacity to overcome the shock related to the crisis and to the ongoing reduction in food assistance. Seasonal distributions of

seeds (vegetable seeds during the « winter » and cereal seeds during the rainy season) allow global increase in the level of food security in target areas. 159, 000 people benefited from the support provided by Triangle G H through the distributions of cereal seeds in May and June 2011.

In the areas of intervention of Triangle G H, the yields of 51% of the farmers do not enable them to cover their family's minimum needs: 34% do not even meet half of these vital needs. The situation is aggravated if we take into consideration the need to purchase other foodstuffs present in local food habits (oil, sugar, salt, etc.). Support to farmers must be ensured through the distribution of cereal seeds, the lack of which is mentioned by 21% of Geneina farmers, as being one of the main limiting factors for the production of cereals. Without Triangle G H's distributions, last year, percentages would probably have been much higher: 27% of the seeds planted in the areas of intervention of Triangle G H in 2011 originated from Triangle G H's distributions. Still according to the survey conducted by Triangle G H in October 2011, 76% of the farmers in Bindizi will not be able to cover their minimum needs with their production. If Triangle G H had not distributed seeds in 2011, 92% would not be able to cover them.

Beyond farming activities, the UNHCR wanted Triangle G H to participate in increasing the number of classrooms to facilitate access to a greater number of pupils living in the areas of intervention (Bindizi and Um Dukhun). Four classrooms have been built and equipped with school material and furniture.

<b>beneficiaries</b>  <b>160.000</b>	<b>partners</b>	 <b>UNHCR</b> <small>The UN Refugee Agency</small>	 <small>Liberté • Égalité • Fraternité</small> <b>RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE</b>  <small>MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES ET EUROPÉENNES</small>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HAC (Humanitarian Aid Commission, Sudan)</li> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture(Sudan)</li> <li>• FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations)</li> <li>• UNHCR (United Nations Refugee Agency)</li> <li>• Al Shoroog (Sudanese NGO)</li> <li>• Peace Committee, Bindizi (gathering of local traditional leaders)</li> <li>• Supporting Committee, Um Dukhun (gathering of local traditional leaders)</li> <li>• Department of the Ministry of Agriculture in Bindizi, Um Dukhun and Geneina</li> </ul>			

# timor leste

| east timor



Capital:	Dili
Surface:	14, 874 km <sup>2</sup>
Population:	1.2 million
Population growth:	1.957%/year
GDP/inhabitant :	\$ 3, 100
Life expectancy:	68.27 years
Unemployment rate:	18.4%
Human Development Index (HDI) :	147/187

**Timor is an island in the Indonesian archipelago, located 500 km North of Australia, between the islands of Java (East) and New Guinea (West). It is the largest of the Sunda Islands.**

During the colonisation, the island was divided in two: the western part was integrated in the Dutch Indies, later to become Indonesia. The eastern part was annexed by Portugal, who withdrew in 1975. East Timor (Timor Leste) then proclaimed its independence, but was invaded by the Indonesian Army seven days later. During 24 years of occupation, Indonesia conducted a policy of bloody repression against opponents. Over 250, 000 East-Timorese were killed in the fighting and organised famines. Important transmigration plans were implemented in the overpopulated islands of Java and Sumatra, aiming to supplant the number of native people.

In 1998, General Suharto, President of Indonesia, was forced to resign by popular protests. His successor, Habib, then conceded to Timor Leste the right to hold a referendum on self-determination under the aegis of the UN on August 30, 1999. Despite the violence that accompanied this consultation, more than 78% of the Timorese voted in favour of independence. The Indonesian Army and Timorese militia withdrew from the country under violence. In October 1999, Timor was placed under the transitional rule of the UN. The country officially gained independence on May 20, 2002, when presidential elections

were held. Four years after obtaining full sovereignty, East Timor was struck again by a violent internal conflict causing massive displacements of population across the country. Today, the country focuses on political and economic stabilisation. In 2012, ten years after gaining their independence, East Timorese are going to elect their President and the members who will compose their national Parliament. After over 12 years of presence, the UN mission (UNMIT) and international forces of interposition should leave the country before the end of 2012.

<b>1515-1975</b>	450 years of Portuguese presence, including 275 years of colonial governance.
<b>1942-1945</b>	3 devastating years due to the Second World War
<b>1975-1999</b>	24 years of Indonesian occupation, known as one of the bloodiest in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
<b>1999</b>	Referendum on self-determination under the aegis of the UN.
<b>1999</b>	Arrival of the first peace keeping missions.
<b>2002</b>	Official independence of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste.
<b>2006-2008</b>	Internal socio-political crises, displacement of 10% of the population - New intervention of the peace keeping forces.
<b>2012</b>	10 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of Independence, elections, withdrawal of the peace keeping forces.

Despite significant oil resources, the Timorese population is one of the poorest on the planet, 50% of the population living below the poverty line with US \$ 0, 88 per day. 70% of the population still works in the farming sector and depends on it, and the mal-nutrition rate remains high (nearly half of the children suffer from under nutrition). Poor infrastructure makes the daily lives of the districts population particularly difficult. For some areas, the poor state of roads and the lack of electricity and drinking water are still problematic, and hinder access to healthcare, education, and employment. The centralisation of means (higher education, telecom, transportation, employment, health, etc.) aggravates the problem of exodus to the capital (+ 87% inhabitants in 20 years) and fuels the feeling of isolation and abandonment experienced in the rest of the country.

Since its independence, Timor-Leste has been subject to a significant population growth, even reaching after 2002 the highest fertility rates in the world with an average of 7.2 children per woman.

# Triangle G H

## in timor leste

**expatriate  
staff**

**4**

**local  
staff**

**30**

**programmes  
completed**

**11**

**programmes  
in progress**

**3**

An assessment mission conducted at the end of 2004 helped start at the end of 2005 a programme favouring access to drinking water and to sanitary facilities in the parts of the country struck by malnutrition.

In 2006, when the crisis broke out, Triangle G H had been operating in the country for over one year, already working on the reconstruction and development of what at the time was the youngest state of the world. Water, hygiene and sanitation projects were ongoing. Also experienced in emergency situations, Triangle G H quickly implemented a water, hygiene and sanitation assistance project for 6, 000 people in the camps for displaced people, in collaboration with the Norwegian NGO NRC.

In parallel, Triangle G H developed a psychosocial project in the city of Becora, with the objective of recreating a social bond between populations. This project led to the revitalising of a youth centre in partnership with a local association, and to the organising of various activities (training in English, sports tournaments, music groups, painting activities, etc.)

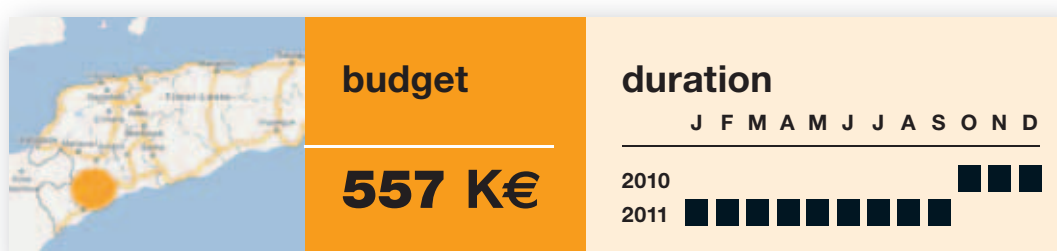
A trust relationship started in 2007 with the National Water and Sanitation Agency who mandated Triangle G H to conduct a comprehensive study on water networks in Manatuto District.

Triangle G H develops long-term projects to lead the population towards the autonomous management of a sector addressing significant and vital needs. The association therefore chooses to work in close collaboration with local NGOs, who must be involved from the earliest stages of the project to receive a training that will enable them acquire the skills required to make the various activities sustainable.

- 2004** Survey mission.
- 
- 2005** Supply of drinking water and sanitary facilities in areas struck by malnutrition in the sub district of Laleia.
- 
- 2006** Emergency water and sanitation programme in transit camps hosting displaced people.
- 
- 2007** Emergency assistance to the populations affected by the ongoing crisis in East Timor (water and sanitary infrastructures).
- 
- Construction of a water supply system in the villages of Laclo, Manatuto District.
- 
- Rehabilitation, maintenance and management of water networks in the Government district in East Timor .
- 
- Supply of water and sanitary infrastructures in the transit sites hosting displaced people in Dili District.
- 
- 2008** Support to displaced people through the supply of water and the construction of sanitary infrastructures.
- 
- Support to crisis victims through the reduction of inter-community conflicts.
- 
- 2009** Implementing a sustainable water supply system in rural areas (Oecusse and Manatuto Districts).
- 
- 2010** Support to the vocational training centre of Camea, in partnership with the SEFOPE.
- 
- Improving the living conditions of rural populations in Covalima District.



## Improving living conditions of rural populations in Covalima District



This mission helped build or rehabilitate six water supply systems providing drinking water to the district inhabitants, with the aim to improve hygiene and sanitation conditions in the area.

Throughout the project's implementation, over 20 Timorese 'facilitators' worked closely with the inhabitants to train, inform, educate and involve each community member in the building, maintenance and good use of infrastructures provided.

After having specifically identified the needs, conducted technical studies and designed the networks, Triangle G H's team made a tender for the supply of equipment, and completed, together with the population, the construction or rehabilitation works of the networks and latrines.

Committees were created in each community, and have been trained on technical aspects of maintenance and on hygiene promotion, in order to ensure the sustainability of the facilities.

Training was also provided to the decentralised national water Service on technical aspects (topographic studies, water quality test, hydraulic training, design of infrastructures, etc.), and on operational aspects (project monitoring, storage, etc.).

### beneficiaries

**5,107**

### partners

- NTF (Naroman Timor Foun)





## Nicolas Malaizé, Project Coordinator

| <http://timor-france.blogspot.fr/2011/09/cova-lima-triangle-gh-inaugure-son.html> |

“ This project would not have started in time without the great involvement of the inhabitants, but also of local authorities, such as the Chief of Suco de Matai, who has worked hard to mobilise communities. Each bag of sand, gravel or cement, each pipe and tool was carried by women, men and students living here. The source being perched in the mountains and completely inaccessible by vehicle, they had to carry all the material on their backs or on their heads. They also had to dig more than 3 km of trenches by hand, break rocks and shovel earth to bury the pipes. Many of them, despite their age, have shown incredible strength throughout the project, and I want to sincerely thank them all. ”



## Improving water and sanitation services in rural areas of Timor-Leste



Since its first survey mission in 2004, Triangle G H has developed several programmes on drinking water supply and sanitation in different regions of the country.

This programme covers the Oecusse enclave, where the situation is most critical, only 10 to 15% of the population having access to sanitation facilities, and 14.8% to drinking

water resources. For the 13 villages identified and selected as part of this project, with an estimated total population of 10,147 inhabitants, the coverage is 2% for sanitation facilities, and 20% for drinking water resources.

A preparatory phase aiming at updating and verifying social data and selected technical choices will first be carried out. It will result in a participatory definition of the implementation of activities in each village. The programme of the three coming years will unfold around three core areas:

#### **Improving water access:**

- Setting-up and/or strengthening of local water management committees and training of the latter;
- Identification and protection of water resources;
- Sizing and designing of infrastructures, purchase of equipment and rehabilitation / construction of water supply networks;
- Control of water quality and quantity in collaboration with water and sanitation services.

#### **Improving the sanitary environment with increased access to basic sanitary infrastructures and the development of knowledge and good practices related to hygiene:**

- Running of Knowledge, Attitude, Practices (KAP) surveys, definition of hygiene messages and hygiene awareness sessions (20 per village and per year);
- Implementation of a Total Sanitation Piloted by the Community (TSPC) approach for the construction of 1,100 family latrines;
- Selection of vulnerable beneficiaries according to predetermined criteria, and construction of sanitary facilities.

#### **Capacity building for the actors in charge of equipment:**

- Designing of a responsibility matrix for the maintenance of water infrastructures and definition of a training course together with water and sanitation services, communities and the local partner NGO;
- Running of technical training for water management committees, the local partner and water and sanitation services;
- Monitoring, support and assessment of measures taken by actors in charge of the maintenance and repair of water networks.

#### **beneficiaries**

**7,100**

#### **partners**

- NTF (Naroman Timor Foun)
- National Directorate for Water and Sanitation



**EUROPEAid**  
CO-OPERATION OFFICE



## Supporting the vocational training centre of Camea, in partnership with the SEFOPE (Secretary of State for Vocational Training and Employment)



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

Five training centres are concerned, each one in charge of 60 participants (equal number of girls and boys).

This mission aims to: improve the quality of teaching and learning in the centres via a partnership with SEFOPE and INDO; encourage trainers to promote girls' school attendance; implement programmes to raise participants' awareness on gender issue; strengthen decision-making structures in the communities; ensure a six months monitoring and provide advice to the youth at the end of their training.

Triangle G H teams came to support the centre of Camea in order to improve the professional opportunities that this structure can provide. The other four centres developed partnerships with other international NGOs. In total, out of all the centres, 300 students should have received vocational training by the end of the project.

2011 was a real stepping stone for the centre of Camea. With an initial annual budget forecast of 54, 000, the centre has doubled its budget ( 109, 000), thanks to the financial involvement of new partners and donors (SEFOPE and ILO), but also through the development of income-generating activities, such as the renting of rooms and trainers training.

The centre of Camea invested a part of its resources in the rehabilitation of a building it owns. It has allowed the renting of several rooms to ILO (International Labour Organisation) since last October and the installation of a Resource and Learning Centre for all the training centres in Dili.

Besides, the centre has been selected and accredited by SEFOPE (certificate III) to ensure trainers trainings (training and evaluation techniques) for DENAFOP (National Directorate for Professional training), but also for the National Police. This year, 47 professionals benefited from this new training over a period of 9 months.

The administrative, financial and human resources management provided by Triangle G H has been fruitful. The centre of Camea has been completely autonomous in its administration and development since early 2012.

## beneficiaries

70

## partners

- Norwegian Funds
- Secretary of State for Vocational Training and Employment (SEFOPE)
- Institute for the development of labour (INDO)



# vietnam

Capital:	Hanoi
Surface:	331,210 km <sup>2</sup>
Population :	91.519 million
Population growth:	1.054%/year
GDP/inhabitant:	\$ 3 300
Life expectancy:	72.41 years
Unemployment rate:	2.3%
Human development index (HDI):	128/187



**Vietnam is a country in Southeast Asia, located at the eastern end of the Indochina peninsula, bordered by China (North), Laos and Cambodia (West).**

The conquest of Vietnam by the French started in 1858, and ended in 1884. Vietnam entered French Indo china in 1887. Although the country proclaimed its independence during the Second World War, France continued to administrate the country until 1954. The Geneva Agreements then divided the country: a communist regime in the North (Democratic Republic of Vietnam), and a nationalist regime in the South (Republic of Vietnam). In the context of the Cold War, the North, supported by the USSR, and the South, supported by the United States, started a war. A cease fire was signed in 1973, and Vietnam, reunified in 1976, became the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. In 1979, the Vietnamese Army invaded Cambodia, putting an end to the Khmers Rouges regime, and starting a war with China. In 1989, Vietnam withdrew from Cambodia, allowing the restoration of diplomatic relations with European and Asian heads of State.

In 1986, the political reforms of the *Dôi Moi* («Renewal») marked a real renewal of the state and the economy, inspired by the Russian *Perestroïka*. They caused the opening to market economy and the gradual abandonment of the collectivisation of land and businesses. Foreign companies, attracted by low wages, started settling in the country. The new Constitution adopted in 1992 strengthened the role of the Communist Party, while further paving the way for economic reforms.

In 1994, the United States withdrew their economic embargo, and Vietnam was able to make loans for reconstruction with the International Monetary Fund. Vietnam joined the

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 1995 and the World Trade Organisation in 2007.

The population density is high in Vietnam. It is a developing country which, over the past thirty years, has had to overcome the ravages of war, the loss of financial support from the former Soviet bloc, and the rigidity of planned economy.

Although the renewal policy initiated in the 90's allowed an important economic development, the high population growth imposes a high level of growth.

The constant increase in labour – especially the arrival of many youth on the labour market every year – make the issues of professional qualification and job creation essential.

<b>1883 - 1954</b>	Colonisation by the French.
<b>1946</b>	Beginning of the Indo Chinese war between French forces and the Viet Minh, an independence movement's armed wing.
<b>1954</b>	Signing of the Geneva Agreements.
<b>1959</b>	Beginning of the Vietnam War.
<b>1976</b>	Official reunification and proclamation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

# Triangle G H in vietnam

**expatriate  
staff**

**1**

**local  
staff**

**1**

**programmes  
completed**

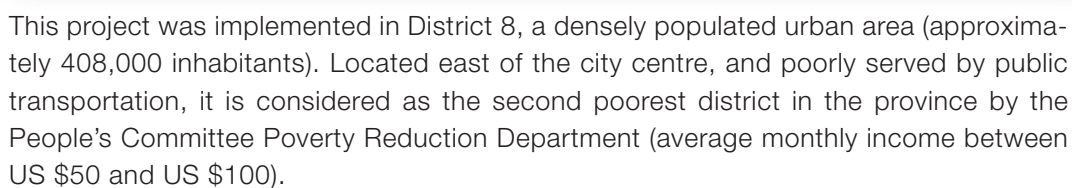
**8**

**programmes  
in progress**

**2**

Tourism is one of the pillars of Vietnamese economic growth, and the number of hotels increases every year. In 1996, the Ministry of Tourism called on foreign investors via the European Commission, in order to set up efficient training systems to address the need for qualified staff in that sector. Triangle G H decided to answer this call and proposed the creation of a French-Vietnamese catering school for underprivileged youth in Ho Chi Minh City. This programme has been carried out for 11 years by the association, before transferring its management to the Vietnamese Ministry of Social Affairs.

<b>2002 - 2011</b>	Development and support to the catering school for young people coming from an underprivileged environment.
<b>2006</b>	Support to a vocational training centre for disabled people.
<b>2007</b>	Strengthening of the vocational training centre for disabled people in Ho Chi Minh City.
<b>2009</b>	Assistance to the people affected by typhoon Ketsana and by the tropical storm Mirimae.



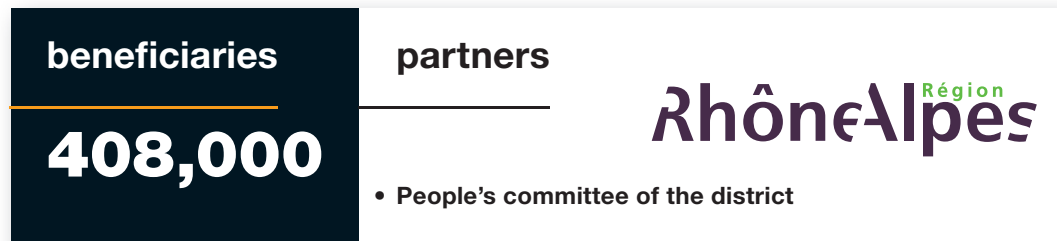
District 8 has a significant number of unsanitary homes, mostly built on stilts along the canal, and having no decent sanitary facilities. Small streets make connection to sewer or access to drinking water difficult. Liquid and solid wastes are thus directly discharged into the canal, without any appropriate treatment.

The existing sanitation systems of the two clinics (Xom Cui and Rach Cat) and of the main hospital have been designed to treat water according to the hosting capacities of these infrastructures. However, these institutions had to face a significant attendance growth because of their geographical location. According to the estimates submitted by the Health Department, you would have to triple the treatment capacity of sanitation systems in order to meet the needs and reduce sanitary risks.

1 - The PADDI is a decentralised cooperation project between the Rhône-Alpes Region and Ho Chi Minh City. Both communities have been maintaining a bilateral cooperation since 1997, especially in the areas of education, health and urban management.



and with the help of People's Committee and Health Services of District 8, implemented a project with two main objectives: improving sanitary conditions in the clinics of Xom Cui, and Rach Cat and in the main hospital of District 8; and designing a development plan for District 8, taking into account the issues of urban and environmental poverty.



## Developing and strengthening the catering school for disadvantaged youth in Ho Chi Minh City



This project is the last part of the support programme for the catering school for young people coming from an underprivileged environment that Triangle G H has helped create and administrate with its partner DELISA (Vietnamese Social Services) over the past 10 years. That school, which provides training in cooking, pastry and chocolate making and floor service, welcomes and trains young underprivileged youth, providing them with the educational background they need to enter the Vietnamese labour market. 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 Ho Chi Minh City.

This last phase aimed to make the administration of the school autonomous and sustainable. To that end, this last part of the project saw the establishment of a test inn to develop the training on floor service, the sustainability of the school's income-generating activities (Sesame restaurant and Bakery) and the autonomisation of its administration, especially through the strengthening of the network of partners around the school.

Triangle confirmed its withdrawal from the project at the end of that phase. Since its creation, 763 students have been trained and entered the Vietnamese society.

## beneficiaries

**763**

## partners

**Rhône-Alpes** Région

- People's committee of the district



# yemen

Capital:	Sanaa
Surface:	527,968 km <sup>2</sup>
Population:	24.8 million
Population growth:	2.575%/year
GDP/inhabitant :	\$ 2,500
Life expectancy:	64.11 years
Unemployment rate:	35% (2003)
Human development index (HDI):	154/187



**The Republic of Yemen, located at the southwestern tip of the Arabic Peninsula, is bordered by the Kingdom of Saudi Ara-**

**bia (North) and the Sultanate of Oman (East), and includes several islands: the island of Kamaran in the Red Sea, the island of Perim, which controls access to the Red Sea through the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, and the island of Socotra in the Indian Ocean.**

The northern part of Yemen gained its independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1918, and monarchy was abolished in 1962. It then became the Arab Republic of Yemen. The southern part, a British protectorate until 1967, became the Democratic Republic of Yemen. Three years later, the government got closer to the Communist bloc, causing the exodus of thousands of people to the North. A war broke out between the two states in 1979. Negotiations resumed in 1988 and led to the country's reunification, which became effective in 1990, despite continuous tensions.

South Yemen tried to secede in 1994, before falling again under the control of the government of the North. The country remained very unstable, faced with Houthi rebel movements in the northwest since 2004, and a revival of the secessionist movement in the South since 2008.

The Arab Spring reached Yemen in January 2011, through numerous demonstrations asking for the departure of President Ali Abdallah Saleh, in power for thirty years. The latter signed an agreement end 2011 planning to hand over the power to the Vice-President before the end of the year.

The armed clashes that persist in different parts of the country, and the political instability that has been reigning since the beginning of 2011 greatly deteriorate the living conditions of the Yemeni population, already very poor. The number of victims of the conflicts and displaced people increased in 2011, aggravating the humanitarian crisis already experienced by hundreds of thousands of people. Yemen must also face the influx of refugees from the Horn of Africa (Somalia and Ethiopia), estimated at 220,000 people according to the UNHCR. Adding to this, extreme weather conditions and «natural» disasters (floods and drought) participate in the increase in food prices and amplify an already alarming food crisis.

<b>1918</b>	Independence of North Yemen.
<b>1962</b>	Abolition of the monarchy in North Yemen, which becomes the Arab Republic of Yemen.
<b>1967</b>	Independence of South Yemen, which becomes the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.
<b>1990</b>	The two countries merge into the Republic of Yemen.
<b>1994</b>	South Yemen makes secessionist attempts.
<b>2004</b>	Armed rebellion in the province of Saada.
<b>2011</b>	Signing of the agreement putting an end to the mandate of President Saleh. Despite elections planned in 2012, the country is in a state of civil war.

# Triangle G H in yemen

---

**expatriate  
staff**

**11**

**local  
staff**

**55**

**programmes  
completed**

**18**

**programmes  
in progress**

**5**

In 1998, Triangle G H decided to intervene in favour of Somali refugees in Yemen, in partnership with the UNHCR.

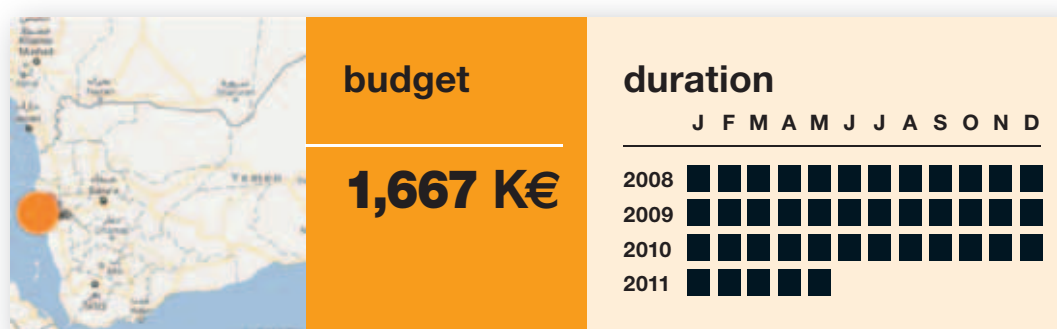
Since then, the association has developed many actions in favour of refugees throughout the country (support to the creation of income-generating activities, tutoring, vocational training, social follow-up of most vulnerable people, etc.), but also in favour of the Yemeni population (sanitation programmes, rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructures, rural development, etc.).

On May 28, 2011, Amelie, Lea and Pierre, engineers working on a programme boosting agricultural capacities in the area were kidnapped in Seyoun. On November 13, 2011, they were freed after 170 days of captivity. Consequently, reflexion was initiated concerning the future of Triangle G H's intervention in the country. Activities are nevertheless maintained and implemented by local staff.

<b>1998</b>	Assistance to Somali and Ethiopian refugees (Aden).
<b>1999</b>	Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructures in Hadramout.
<b>2000</b>	Rehabilitation of water supply networks on the island of Socotra.
<b>2002</b>	Socotra: second phase of the rehabilitation project of water supply networks.
<b>2004</b>	Development project of market gardening on the island of Socotra. Drinking water supply and improved sanitary conditions in Wadi Masila.
<b>2005</b>	Survey project on the « water and sanitation » situation in vulnerable communities in Dhala, Taiz and Lahej Governorates.
<b>2006</b>	Drinking water supply and improved sanitary conditions in Lahej Governorate. Child development stimulation programme Dar Al Sa'ad District, Aden Governorate.
<b>2007</b>	Support to the development of irrigated agriculture on the island of Socotra.
<b>2008</b>	Integrated food security programme in Marawah District, Hodeidah Governorate.
<b>2009</b>	Integrated food security project in Mayfaah and Rudoom Districts, Shabwah Governorate Development and promotion of a socio-ecological friendly agriculture on the island of Socotra. Towards restored agricultural capacities for resident communities in Sah District, Hadramout Governorate.
<b>2010</b>	Towards the reconstitution of the farming capacities of households, the strengthening of the means of subsistence and the mitigation of the impact of the increase in food prices. Emergency support to displaced populations from Al Mazraq, Hajjah Governorate. Support to the people displaced by the conflict in North Yemen. Emergency support to populations affected by the conflict in North Yemen.



## Integrated food security programme in Marawah District, Hodeidah Governorate



The Tihama plain is one of the poorest areas in Yemen. Its food security indicators are very disturbing, especially in the Marawah District, largely rural, which mainly relies on farming activities. Wadi Siham (a temporary river) has been subject to adjustments which significantly modified access to irrigation water for farmers. Most of them presently rely on crops grown during the rainy season (millet, sorghum), with low yields that do not allow food self-sufficiency throughout the year. The sale of animals, the main source of internal income, suffers from the lack of veterinary care and from poor food rations. This programme has therefore been set up in close collaboration with farmers and breeders, to develop improved cultivation and breeding methods and facilitate access to some inputs.

Triangle G H, with the support of local multiplication centres and local representatives of the Yemeni Ministry of Agriculture, provides farmers with shorter cycle varieties, enabling them to cope with the reduction of the rainy season and optimise the use of water in the area. Several varieties of different local crops (tobacco, neem, sorghum and fodder) are thus tested and disseminated in case of success. Exchange of practices among farmers is favoured through the organising of inter-villages meetings. Agronomists observe, together with farmers, the advantages and disadvantages of new farming methods, and the performance of introduced varieties.

Impoverished families with small herds (sheep and goats), raised for their milk and meat and representing a large part of households' capital, received training on the identification and treatment of most common diseases. In each village, two women are in charge of a small stock of basic medicines that they can renew by making their care interventions for animals a paid service. Triangle G H also enabled volunteer farmers to buy discount nutritional supplements to strengthen animals' health and thus be able to sell the meat at a

better price. This food protocol is of course framed by agronomists, and explained in detail to every participating breeder. A development work on the growing of clover (consuming less water than alfafa, which is too prevalent in the area) and the establishment of feeders to avoid the loss of large quantities of fodder, which happens when it is given to animals on the ground, contributes to optimising practices.

Triangle G H also got involved in the improving of knowledge and practices related to basic personal and environmental hygiene. A simple method of training sessions for men and women (separate), based on their active participation, was set up. Topics addressed were defined following the analysis of an initial survey on practices in target areas. This work was carried out in close collaboration with Aide Médicale Internationale's teams, who disseminate additional messages and train community health agents. Aide Médicale Internationale works on the rehabilitation of health centres with the supervisory Ministry, organises training in nine medical centres, and manages two mobile clinics, in order to bring medical services closer to populations living far away from the main populated areas, thus increasing access to primary health care and improving prevention of malnutrition.

At the end of the programme, an agricultural cooperative for the rural development of Wadi Siham (CAARD), composed of 162 members was in place. The objective of promoting the diversification of crops has been reached. A significant number of farmers and breeders took part in this programme, and seeds, better suited to deficient pluviometry, are now disseminated throughout the target villages, allowing significantly improved yields.

## beneficiaries

# 22,481

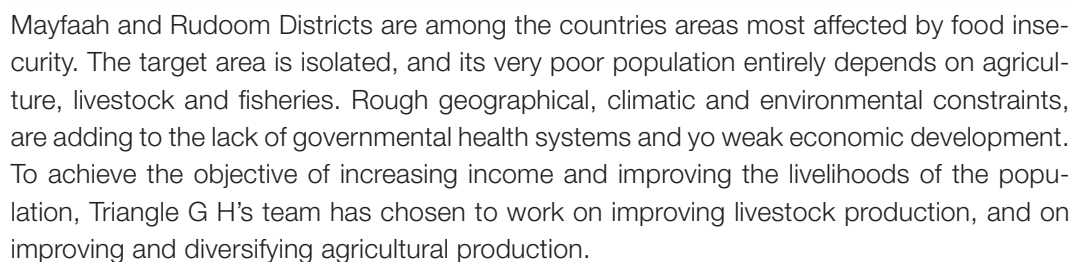
## partners



**EUROPEAid**  
CO-OPERATION OFFICE

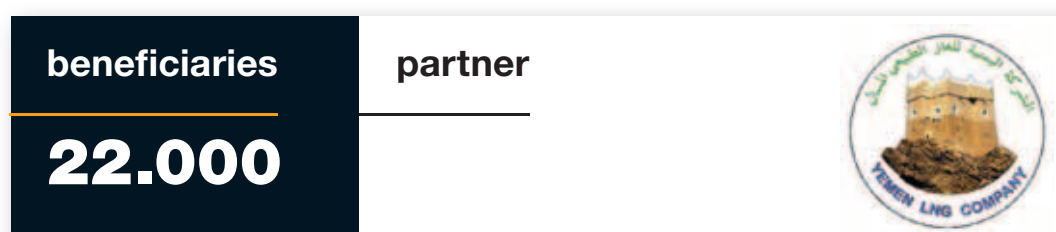
- Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC)
- Tihama Development Authority (TDA)





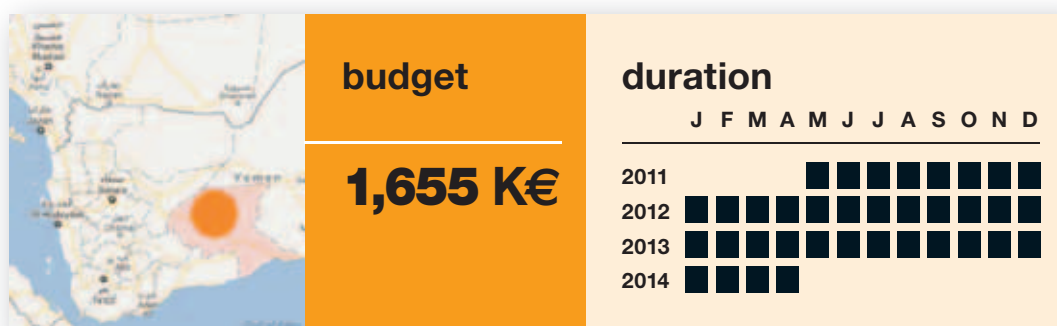
The rehabilitation of damaged canals and support to the elaboration of new strategies for cereal and fodder production significantly improved agricultural yields.

Finally, the reintroduction of date palm cultivation, the fencing to prevent animals from grazing in gardens, the control of Seisaban proliferation (an invasive shrub which deteriorates irrigation systems) and a better use of that shrub (firewood and fodder), helped increase the production of family gardens, with an impact both on income and food diversification.





## Integrated food security project – Al Rawdah and Jordan Districts – Shabwah Governorate



Based on Triangle G H's experience in Yemen, this project is built on the balance between direct intervention and strengthened collaboration with local actors. This methodology helps ensure both relevance and continuity in the action, the permanent link woven with target communities favouring a better understanding of the actions. The beneficiaries can submit their proposals, obtain the necessary details, and express potential disagreements. This allows the clearing of any misunderstanding related to a component of the programme before generating a conflict.

The involvement of local actors in project management gives it all the institutional and social legitimacy it needs.

### This collaboration concerns different themes:

- The joint identification of needs, to link the programme objectives to observed needs,
- The match between proposed interventions and the project's calendar, ensuring the feasibility of the action and optimising its performance,
- Actions combining a response to immediate needs and long-term development requirements, in a global approach,
- Priority given to actions with an impact quickly measurable,
- The identification of beneficiaries based on surveys and visits in situ,
- Actions implemented in collaboration with the communities and local authorities when possible, for the beneficiaries to take ownership of the project,
- Support in all the aspects of the action for local capacity building to ensure duplication,
- Special attention for cross-cutting issues such as the sex of the beneficiaries or their social environment,

- Taking into account the experience acquired by Triangle G H or other NGOs on similar actions.

*This programme aims to help increase food production through the construction or rehabilitation of protection structures against floods and spate irrigation.*

#### **Rehabilitation of canals:**

- Conducting a baseline survey on current production and land use strategies;
- Rehabilitation of damaged canals and water points in some villages;
- Assistance and monitoring of grain and fodder production strategies, of productivity and increase in land use.

#### **Supporting breeding activities:**

- Improving animal health of the livestock of small farmers through better veterinary services;
- Training and technical support to farmers on basic veterinary skills and on the use of basic drugs;
- Optimised feeding of the livestock of small farmers, through the integration of breeding and agricultural production;
- Improving the management of the herds of small farmers, and the profitability of animals through training and supply of small equipment.

#### **Agriculture:**

- Running of a baseline survey on practices and production;
- Community information and mobilisation around the project's objectives;
- Monitoring of the agricultural activity in the farms selected within the target area;
- Experimenting on improved fodder and on other seeds commonly used.

**beneficiaries**

**26,500**

**partner**





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



Triangle G H continues its operations launched at the end of 2009 with displaced people in the area of Al Mazraq. If return movements were initiated in 2010, many families stayed in the camps<sup>1</sup>, and many of them will not go back to their village of origin. The aim is therefore to initiate integration possibilities for displaced people, but also to support the return of those who want to.

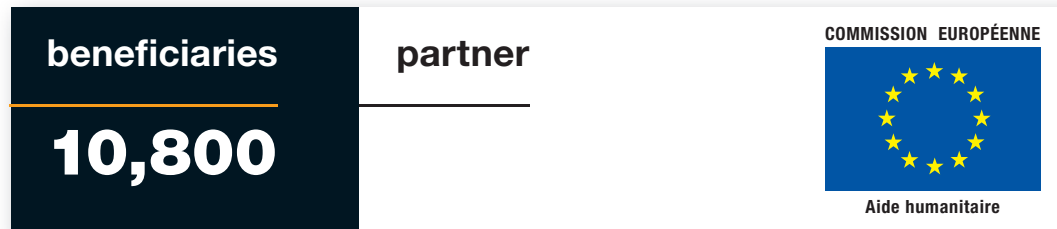
Triangle G H chose to intervene and support the raising of small flocks, which are both a livelihood and the only remaining asset of these displaced families who fled their home village.

Conducting a study on the situation of households with livestock led to the organising of weekly fodder distribution. In coordination with local veterinary authorities, a veterinary permanence was established to provide specific treatment for endemic diseases, and seasonal treatment campaigns against internal and external parasites were organised by a team of local veterinarians.

In collaboration with the NGOs working in the camps, the need for construction or rehabilitation of shelters for the flock has been identified. The works were accompanied by awareness sessions for households on the cleaning and maintenance of these shelters.

1 - Trained during the second semester 2009 while families were fleeing massive bombing in Sa'ada Governorate by the Yemeni government and Saudi Arabia against Al Houti's rebel movement.

Triangle G H also developed, in partnership with OXFAM, reconstruction works for water infrastructures that have been destroyed by the bombing of the home villages of displaced populations, which are potential places of return.



## Developing and promoting a social environmentally- friendly agriculture on the island of Socotra



The opening of the island of Socotra started at the reunification of the two Yemen (1990). The social and economic life has undergone major changes (monetisation of the economy, creation of services and employment in town, rural exodus and abandonment of food crops cultivation). Triangle G H has been a witness and an actor of these changes for over 10 years. The first intervention in 2000-2002, aiming to improve access to drinking water in most rural areas on the island, was continued through guidance on agricultural development via market gardening, which reappeared spontaneously with the increase in quantity of water available. Triangle G H promotes organic market gardening production systems complying with the strict regulations on environmental preservation of this unique island.

With the aim to develop and promote a food production system suited to local conditions, this programme led to the creation of 10 market gardens, complying with the rules on organic farming: new farming methods were developed on collective lands or home gardens, in consultation with the communities in order to comply with their lifestyle, (sedentary, Bedouin and/or fisherman). Training on adequate farming practices and maintenance of the irrigation system are key sustainability factors for the sites. The beneficiaries are empowered from the start on essential aspects: farming practices, reproduction and preservation of seeds, biological pest control, durability of the structures and maintenance.

The organic challenge is even greater that the damaging effects of conventional agriculture is emerging on the island despite its prohibition (chemical pesticides and hybrid coated seeds).

On this island where the majority of food arrives by boat, the creation of channels to sell local fruits and vegetables seemed to be a major issue. The guidance of women already involved in this booming business (identification of potential buyers, sales training, representation before the authorities to improve sale conditions) allowed the development of direct sales, and the establishment of a shop selling fruits and vegetables in a rural area.

By buying local seeds and distributing them to the project's gardens, or by increasing them on the project sites within the framework of agricultural training for the beneficiaries, Triangle G H encouraged their spread, while working to structure the seeds branch by the creation of two district tree nurseries intended to provide plants to people interested in market gardening.

Food practices have been the subject of comparative studies during the project and appropriate training were provided according to the survey's results.

72 gardens created by the project (average 197m<sup>2</sup>) and 56 gardens spontaneously created. 2 tree nurseries on the island allow the supply of improved seeds to the families involved in the project. The latter produce an average of 5.9kg of vegetables per week, mainly for self-consumption.

Some of the gardens, located far away from water points, are now irrigated by six water supply structures (2.05 ha newly irrigated thanks to the project).

**beneficiaries**

**1,347**

**partner**





## Towards the restoration of households' agricultural productive capacities, improved practices and impact mitigation of food price increase



The Tarim and wadi Sah valleys were particularly affected by the floods in October 2008. Triangle G H worked closely with two local partners (Wadi Hadramout Agricultural Development Project - WHADP and Tareem Agriculture Association - TAA) to rebuild the traditional canal irrigation system in order to boost agriculture through restored access to irrigation and the clearing/leveling of farm lands. These surfaces made exploitable, the support for the rehabilitation of wells in the arable areas not connected to the canals, the distribution of inputs, technical training for farmers and the search for solutions for the management of mesquite have increased productions and improved food security standards at family level.

The clearing and leveling of land, littered with thousands of uprooted palm trees and piles of rubble and stones carried by the flood, was a prerequisite to the launching of any farming activity. They were performed with backhoes and trucks of a private company under contract with Triangle G H.

Most traditional irrigation infrastructures (small dams, canals and deviations), conducting part of the water to the wadis close to farmlands located far away from rivers have been destroyed by floods. An inventory was carried out with WHADP engineers and villages involved, to identify and size the infrastructures to rebuild and/or rehabilitate. Extensive works were carried out in over fifteen sites, allowing farming families to regain access to water.

In order to improve crop yields, varieties of seeds selected specifically for the region were distributed to the poorest families in order to support their production capacity.

Water resources, fairly rare in Yemen, are deteriorating. Some regions in the country are already widely threatened in the medium term. In order to save this resource and ensure proper water usage, equipment and training were provided to farmers in the region, promoting the rational usage of irrigation water.

During the project, 1,750 ha of arable land have been rehabilitated and are irrigated again. They have already been completely replanted by 1,665 families.

Furthermore, 1,132 families received improved seeds and were thus able to cultivate an additional 1,260 ha of land.

### beneficiaries

**130.000**

### partners

- Ministry of Agriculture Office in Hadramout
- Wadi Hadramout Agricultural Development Project (WHADP)
- Tareem Agriculture Association (TAA)





# | 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 2011. 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 24, 2012.

# 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:

<b>president</b>	<b>Stéphane Mercado</b>   employee –Decaux
<b>vice-president</b>	<b>Véronique Valty</b>   consultant in communication
<b>treasurer</b>	<b>Victor Bérard</b>   former chartered accountant & broker
<b>assistant treasurer</b>	<b>Christophe Cloarec</b>   computer scientist
<b>secretary</b>	<b>Bertrand Quinet</b>   trainer in project management - Bioforce
	<b>Olivier Brachet</b>   vice-president of Lyon Urban Community
	<b>Cédric Bréda</b>   humanitarian worker
	<b>Didier Dematons</b>   film-maker (audio-visual)
	<b>Patrice Houël</b>   company manager
	<b>Philippe Merchez</b>   photograph
	<b>Monique Montel</b>   former executive of the medico-social sector
	<b>Bernard Mourenas</b>   consultant in computer science

The Board of Directors of the NGO meets at least once a quarter.

# the committee

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

# the joint committees | Programming, communication & strategy |

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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 officers | **Mounir Attallah**

---

| **Arnaud Loutoby** | programme budget control

---

| **Ivan Deret** | Africa

---

| **Anne Tréhondart** | Asia

---

programme managers | **Alexandre Devort** | Asia

| **Félicie Monneret** | Africa

technical department | **Gilles Groizeleau** | social-educational and psychosocial

| **Eric Martin** | civil engineering

| **Lionel Roux** | food security and rural development

| **Joël Terville** | water, hygiene and sanitation

human resources | **Alexandra Bourdekas**

| **Laurence Lelièvre**

accountant | **Sylvie Houel**

administrative assistant | **Jacqueline Bonnet**

During this accounting year, 97 people, volunteers and expatriate staff (Heads of Mission, Administrators, Programme Coordinators, Technical Experts, Logisticians, etc.) and 400 local staff directly took part in the NGO's activities in the field.

In 2011, we have issued around sixty job ads and have received 3, 500 letters of application.

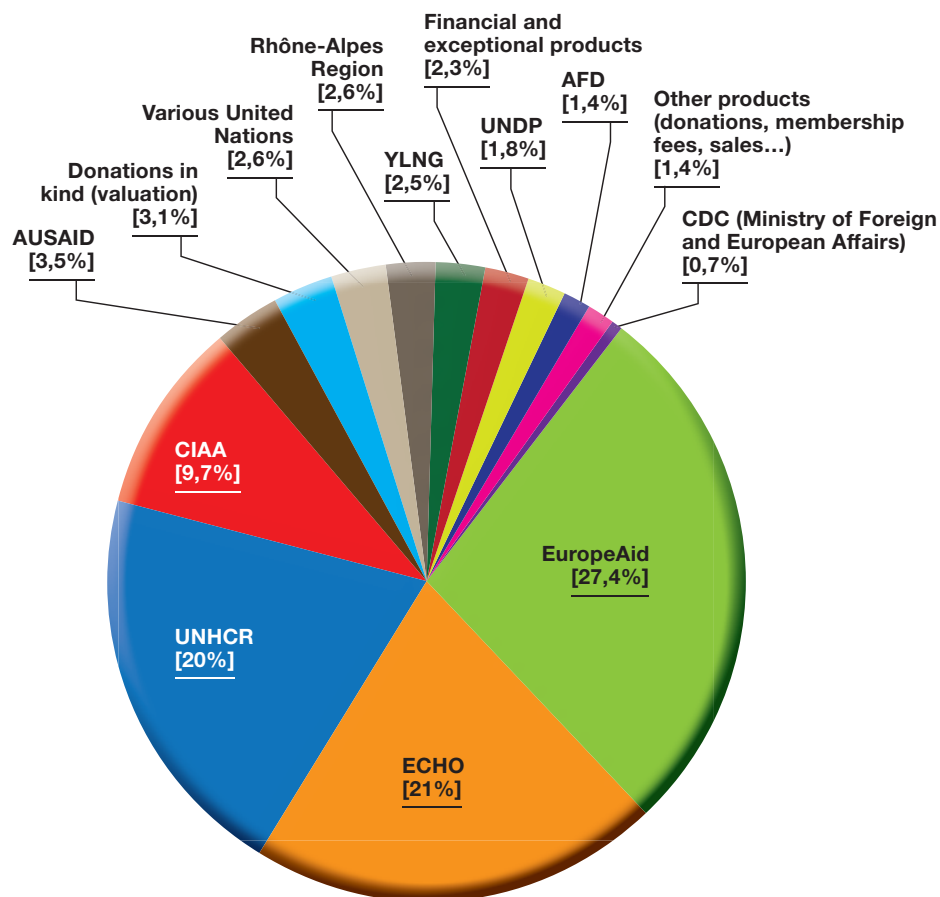
# annual budget 2011

**K€ 12 739**

**K€ 393**

donation in kind (valuation)

# origin of resources



**EuropeAid:** Co-operation Office of the European Commission

**ECHO:** Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission

**UNHCR:** United Nations Refugee Agency

**CIAA:** Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee (French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs)

**AUSAID:** Australian Agency for International Development

**Donations in kind (valuation):** **UNICEF** (United Nations Children's Fund), **FAO** (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation), **IDSS** (International Development Support Services), **UNHCR** (United Nations Refugee Agency), **UNJLC** (United Nations Joint Logistics Center)

**Various United Nations:** **WFP** (World Food Programme), **UNICEF** (United Nations Children's Fund), **FAO** (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation), **UNOPS** (United Nations Office for Project Services).

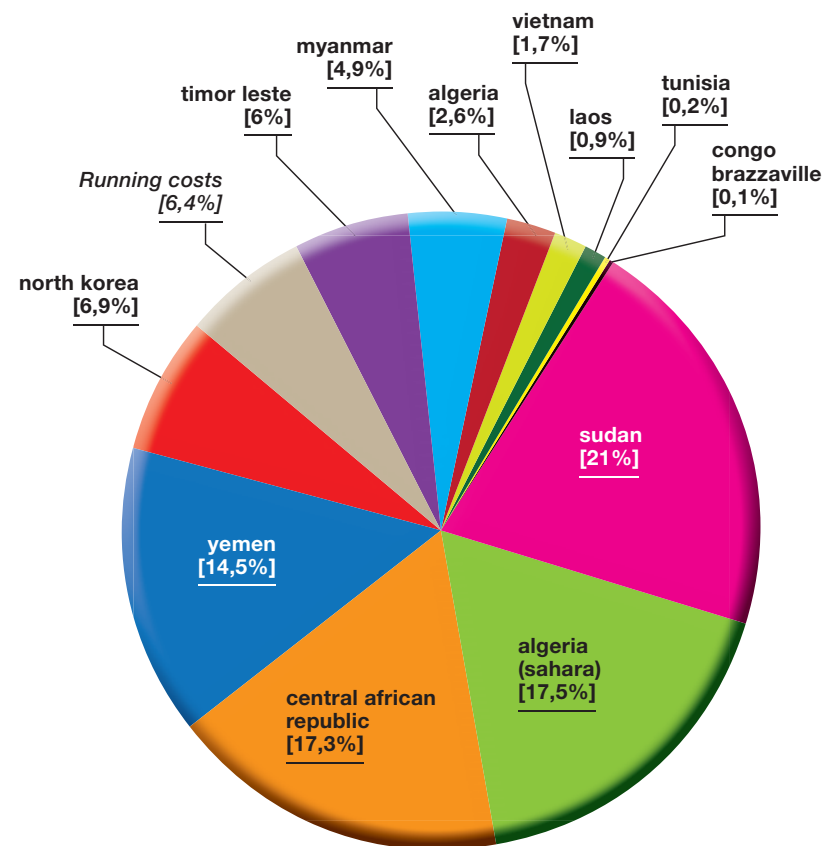
**YLNG:** Yemen Liquefied Natural Gas

**UNDP:** United Nations Development Programme

**AFD:** French Development Agency

**CDC (MAE):** Crisis Unit (French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs)

# allocation of resources



# Glossary of acronyms



<b>AAP</b>	Programmed Food Aid
<b>AFD</b>	Public institution at the heart of the French cooperation mechanism, the French Development Agency (AFD) has been fighting poverty and promoting development in the countries of the South and overseas for seventy years. Through grants, loans, guarantee funds or debt reduction-development contracts, it finances projects, programmes and studies, and accompanies its Southern partners through capacity building.
<b>AusAID</b>	The Australian government overseas aid programme
<b>ECHO</b>	ECHO (acronym for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office) is the former Humanitarian Aid Unit of the European Commission, later to become a Directorate General within the European Commission in 2004. Since 2010, the Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid has integrated the Civil Protection to become the Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection. Nevertheless, the acronym ECHO remains the most common name of this European Commission's Directorate General.
<b>EUROPEAID</b>	The Cooperation Office/Agency EuropeAid is one of the Directorates General of the European Commission. Created on January 1, 2001, its mission is to implement the tools for external assistance of the European Commission, which are financed by the Budget of the European Union and the European Regional Development Fund.
<b>FAO</b>	The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (known under the initials ONUAA or, more commonly, FAO) is a specialised organisation of the United Nations system, created in 1945 in Quebec. The FAO has 191 members (190 States plus the European Union). Its objective is to « Help build a world free from hunger », its motto, inscribed on its logo, is « Fiat panis » (a Latin expression meaning « may there be bread (for all) »).
<b>IFAD</b>	The international Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is a specialised UN agency. It was founded in December 1977 in the wake of the World Food Conference gathered in Rome in 1974. IFAD is a development bank which aims to help financially, as donor and organiser, agricultural and rural development in developing countries. Its mission is to fight hunger, malnutrition and poverty through the improvement of agricultural means and techniques and through the creation and modernising of agricultural or sales activities in rural areas, including through microfinance projects managed at local level.
<b>IMC</b>	International Medical Corps is an international non-profit humanitarian organisation dedicated to training on health care and to emergency and development programmes.
<b>LIFT</b>	Trust Fund for the livelihoods and food security (multi-donors fund for the poorest and most vulnerable populations in Myanmar)
<b>NRC</b>	Norwegian Refugee Council

<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>WFP</b>	The World Food Programme is the UN food aid agency. WFP, the largest humanitarian organisation in the world, mainly provides food to people suffering from hunger, after multiple twists: purchase of food at the best price, transportation to remote areas, race against the weather. Donations collected by WFP allow worldwide sourcing and quick sending of rations essential to the survival of populations. Every year, the WFP feeds an average of 90 million people in 80 countries, including 58 million children.
<b>UNDP</b>	The United Nations Development Programme, is part of the UN programmes and funds. Its role is to help developing countries by providing advice, but also pleading their case for grants. This programme works in collaboration with many other programmes such as UNAIDS and other international organisations (UPU, WHO, etc.).
<b>UNHCR or HCR</b>	The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, based in Geneva, is a UN programme. It is intended to protect refugees, find a lasting solution to their problems, and ensure the application of the 1951 Geneva Convention on refugees.
<b>UNICEF</b>	The United Nations Children's Fund is a UN agency devoted to the improvement and promotion of the condition of children. Initially, its name was United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, explaining its acronym. It has actively participated in the drafting, design and promotion of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), adopted after the summit in New York in 1989. .

Source Wikipedia



# | our main partners in 2011 |



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