



ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT 2014



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Cover illustration

The Central African Republic. Ouaka Region.
Water, Hygiene and Sanitation emergency assistance programme.
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Burma. Group discussion as part of the programme aiming to improve
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Timor Leste. Standpipe.
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Burma. Classroom.
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Timor Leste. Community awareness-raising session for a better
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Burma. Training on the use of a tiller in Matupi.
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Sudan (Darfur). Distribution of cereals in Mukjar.
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The Central African Republic. Street children. Day round in the streets of Bangui.
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North Korea. Sohung (North Hwanghae Province). Rehabilitation of the water network.
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North Korea. Construction of a water tank.
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EDITORIAL

Recent years have been marked by major humanitarian crises in the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Syria, Iraq, and the regions affected by the Ebola virus. Closer to home, the east of Ukraine is in chaos, relying on a fragile cease-fire. These crises mobilize like never before the entire humanitarian community who must face multiple long-term conflicts. The human and financial resources of our organizations are severely tested as needs grow.

In 2014, the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) estimated that the number of refugees, displaced persons or asylum seekers in the world had exceeded 50 million, for the first time since World War II. In other words, more than 50 million uprooted people need assistance worldwide. According to the same agency, over 207,000 people tried to cross the Mediterranean to Europe, and at least 3,419 migrants in search of a better future died. A figure three times higher than the previous record of 2011. The 2015 forecasts are alarming, since according to the IMO¹, 500,000 migrants should attempt the crossing.

In the Central African Republic, the political crisis and violence between the Seleka coalition and anti-Balakas militias intensified and heavily affect the entire population of the country. Hundreds of thousands of people have fled their region of origin, becoming IDPs or refugees in neighbouring countries. Triangle G H started working in the country in 2007, through assistance to Sudanese from Darfur who sought refuge in the northeastern prefectures. We are currently present in several regions of the country. Our teams (around one hundred people) deploy their know-how in a challenging security environment.

Still in 2014, more than a million Iraqis fleeing the IS jihadists sought refuge in Iraqi Kurdistan, adding to the 225,000 Syrian refugees and greatly increasing the population of this autonomous region of Iraq, with disastrous economic and social consequences for the most vulnerable. Present and operational in Iraqi Kurdistan since 2013 as part of a first assistance project for the Syrian population, Triangle G H has been mobilizing as early as August 2014 to face this new health emergency, and to provide newly displaced families with decent living conditions.

As we end this 2014 annual report, we plan to intervene with displaced populations in Ukraine, this neighbouring country where, according to the UN, nearly five million people need humanitarian assistance as a consequence of the conflict.

Faced with the challenges related to the growing number and longevity of crisis, we must stay highly mobilized and meet the moral and material requirements of a situation that keeps imposing on us more solidarity and greater convergence.

■ Christian Lombard & Patrick Verbruggen / directors



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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 Organization 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 2014, its committed teams operate in 11 countries and run 46 programmes thanks to sustainable public partnerships with major international donors.

The programmes implemented provide direct or indirect support to several hundreds of thousands of people, through interventions characterized by a comprehensive approach of humanitarian aid integrating emergency, rehabilitation, development and environmental concerns. Based on common values of listening capacity and reactivity, the association, standing for “humansized”, professionalism and pragmatism, is an area where people live together, express their personal commitment and share their know-how. Triangle G H wishes to preserve and value the concept of association with the meaning of **“people acting together towards the same goal, which is not one of profit sharing”**.

The NGO takes the lead on the programmes it conceives together with local partners through the identification and mobilization of local resources

and capacities, in order to provide concrete answers to the unacceptable situations of suffering populations, participate in efforts to combat poverty, and enhance social integration, supporting without discrimination of any kind groups of people affected by conflicts, natural disasters or any sort of situation plunging them into conditions of extreme hardship. This approach aims at responding as closely as possible to the needs expressed by the beneficiaries and moves towards the autonomy of the people benefiting from these programmes.

The association is run by an elected Board and acts totally independently. Its funding is mainly provided by international institutions. The association is frequently submitted to audits carried out by its funding partners, and it proved its capacity to handle the public funds which make its activities sustainable. Since 2012, the NGO turns towards the active search for private partners (companies, company foundations, etc.). ■

The Philippines. Distribution of livestock for domestic use.
Photo: Mégane Brasselet / Triangle G H



Timor Leste. Banafi. Connection of the water transmission line.
Photo: Triangle G H



“ 2014 in a few key words and figures ”

89 employees under French law, including 51 expatriates

417 collaborators recruited in their country of origin

11,3 million euros budget

Teams operating in **11 countries**

46 programmes run simultaneously

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

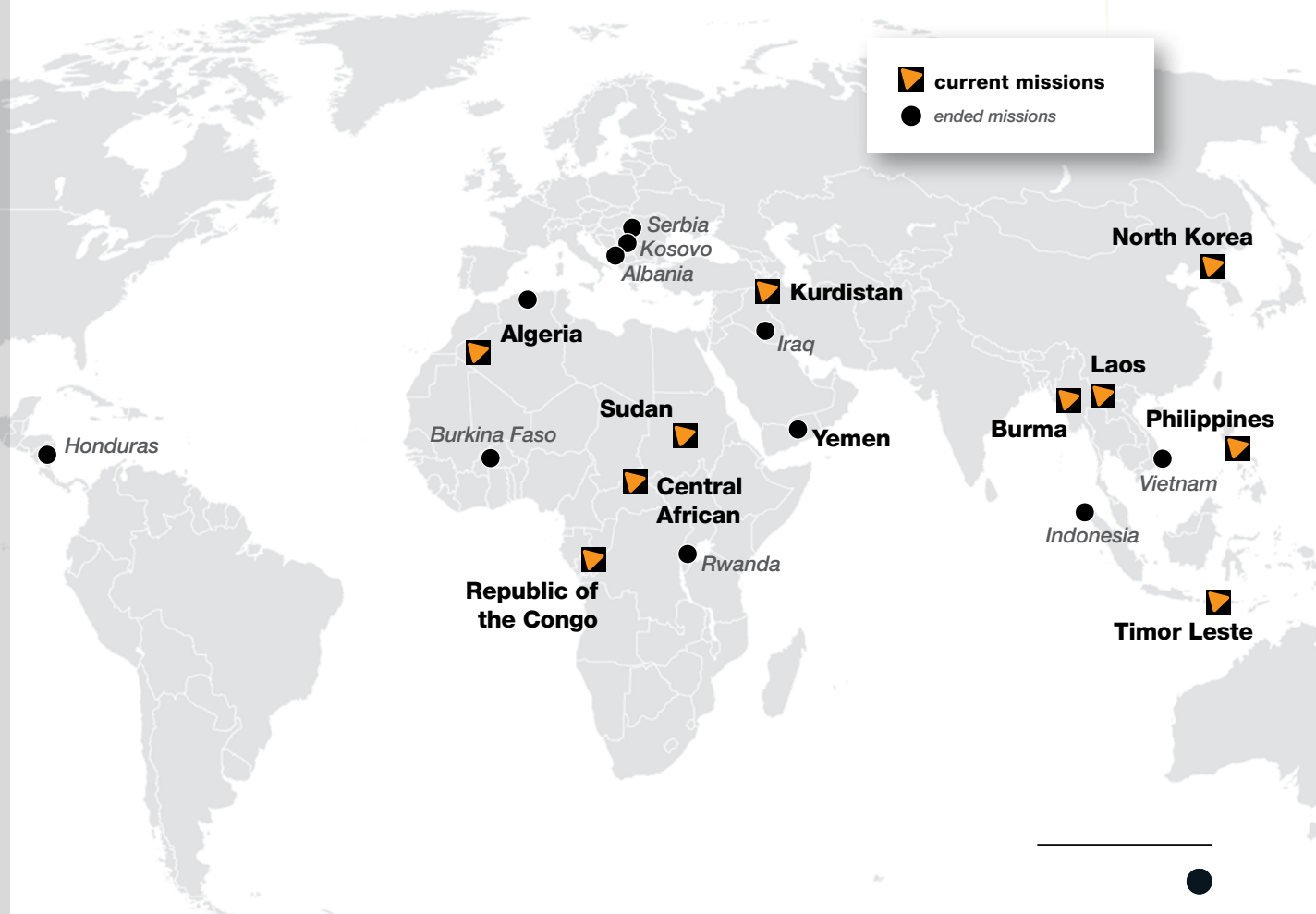
27 donor partners

and **15 operational partners**

The Association is a member of Coordination Humanitaire et Développement (CHD).

It is signatory of the Framework Partnership Agreement with the European Commission's Humanitarian aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO) and of the Framework Agreement for Operational Partnership (FAOP) with the United Nations Refugees Agency (UNHCR).

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OUR AREAS OF ACTIVITY, OUR EXPERTISE



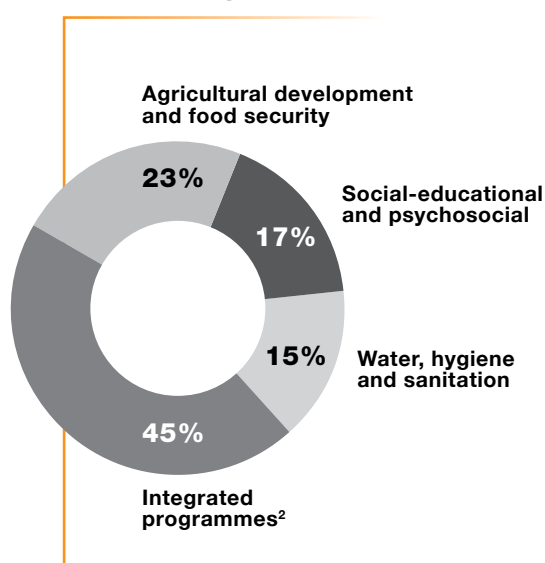
Technical department

Triangle Génération Humanaire integrates within its programmes specialized responses in situations requiring humanitarian aid, reconstruction or development assistance.

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

- Food security and rural development,
- Education and psychosocial,
- Water, hygiene and sanitation,
- Civil engineering¹.

Distribution per sector¹



The gradual approach

« humanitarian assistance – reconstruction – development » implies that direct assistance is gradually reduced, offset by an increased participation of local actors at all stages of project development. Assistance activities – after a natural or manmade disaster – thus shift to a participatory-based guidance towards sustainable development.

With the continuity or replication of activities, local actors become the protagonists of their own development, come up with ideas and are more proactive. They are able to seek funding to run their structures, to develop and implement programmes, to monitor and improve them, gradually replacing the need for exogenous intervention by strictly endogenous solutions

The association has a **technical department** consisting of four technical advisors, each one in charge of one of Triangle G H's areas of expertise and acting at each stage of the association's activities:

- Survey, expertise and assessment,
- Strategy and implementation,
- Transfer of skills to local actors,
- Creation of methodological tools and delivery of training,
- Creation and development of an inter-professional network,
- Constant updating of technical databases and capitalization of experience.

¹ • Civil engineering and construction are integrated into agricultural development & food security and water, hygiene and sanitation programmes.

² • These programmes include at least two components from the technical unit



FOOD SECURITY & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

From food assistance to agricultural development

In 2014, in order to meet the precise needs of populations experiencing food insecurity, Triangle G H continued to implement food assistance programmes, actions to boost agricultural production, or longer-term programmes aiming to reduce poverty and sustainably improve food security through agricultural and rural development

FEED

In situations of crisis or post-crisis, meeting basic needs – first and foremost food needs – is a real challenge. Triangle G H strives to meet this challenge by distributing food directly, or by providing target populations with the means to produce food.



Burma. Observation of a rice plant before the harvest.
Photo: Jonathan Domarle / Triangle G H

In intervention areas with a volatile security situation (Sudan or CAR) or a particularly high level of food insecurity (North Korea), interactions with the population and village leaders help the association adapt its activities individually, and decide to distribute either food or means of production. These distributions are often complemented by technical support that helps the beneficiaries cultivate plots and increase food availability for household consumption.

According to the context, this sort of support may be accompanied by food distributions or unconditional cash assistance to help each family cope with various immediate needs, and overcome this particularly difficult period of reconstruction and revival of economic activities.

PRODUCE

Peasant families are the first to suffer from hunger. Triangle G H guides them towards better food security by increasing their production, while limiting their dependency on raw materials, inputs or volatile markets, in order to ensure their independence.

In remote areas, increasing agricultural production is a key factor to improving living conditions, and the diversification of productions is essential for improving food security.

Technical capacity building through the provision of equipment, the establishment of experimental plots, the introduction of new practices, training and technical discussions led by the project team all help significantly increase both productivity and diversity. Afterwards, populations are less vulnerable and a lot less dependent on trade with the rest of the country.



Burma. Rice harvesting.
Photo: Jonathan Domarle / Triangle G H

PRESERVE

The natural environment is the first factor influencing food production. Triangle G H strives to preserve natural resources (water, soil and biodiversity) through the systematic promotion of agro-ecological practices, the saving of scarce resources and the valuing of abundant resources.



Burma. Water catching for irrigation.
Photo: Jonathan Domaric / Triangle G H

The environmental dimension is part of Triangle G H teams' interventions, whether it be technical training, the establishment of demonstration plots or advice given daily to beneficiary farmers.

Simple but effective actions can help improve short-term yields and food production, and ensure the resilience of production systems in the medium term: systematic work on organic matter, and more generally on the biological activity of soils; promotion of agricultural biodiversity and local varieties; or consistent management of water resources in irrigation projects.

Finally, pesticides are completely excluded: awareness raising of farmers on risks associated with their use is accompanied by the establishment of local alternatives meeting the technical constraints experienced.

COOPERATE

The low level of mechanization of poor farmers is one of the main obstacles to economic development. Support to farmers' groups helps make the production, transformation and storage equipment profitable, while encouraging the exchange of knowledge, mutual aid and recognition.

The existing groups, although often numerous and active, generally limit their action to common agricultural activities. By encouraging these groups structure themselves, Triangle G H helps them formalizing their role within the villages and being recognized by the authorities. They are thus both able to sustain existing infrastructure and procedures, and to raise funds for the joint purchase and storage of agricultural inputs or for the rental and maintenance of equipment.

Triangle G H also cooperates with local organizations to promote their empowerment and ensure the sustainability of actions implemented in the countries of intervention.

This collaboration helps Triangle G H acquire a better knowledge of field reality and of local customs and traditions in exchange for technical and methodological or institutional and administrative support. ■



Burma. Work meeting for the selection of micro projects for the maintenance of rice fields. Photo: Lionel Roux / Triangle G H



EDUCATION & PSYCHOSOCIAL

Protect, educate, integrate vulnerable populations into their community

From its very inception, Triangle G H has been convinced that beyond the material assistance brought to the populations in need, another dimension has to be taken into account. In intervention areas, children, teenagers and their families need to be guided to be able to cope with the disruption in their lives, with the trauma they have just experienced, with their extreme situation as refugees, displaced people, «returnees» or due to their precarious living conditions. These actions are systematically carried out in consultation and with the community, which often recovers and regains its identity thanks to its involvement in the action.

The psychosocial support brought to a person is part of a long process, and requires different support methods, depending on that person's situation, what she has been through, and the way she progresses towards reintegration/ rehabilitation. Psychosocial programmes also follow the gradual approach:

Dealing with the social and psychological problems of particularly vulnerable populations (children, teenagers, adults, elderly and disabled per-

sons, orphans, abandoned children and/ or children suffering from trauma related to war, exile, natural disasters, etc.): housing, food assistance, supply of hygiene items, medical care or careful listening needed for survival and dignity.

Providing guidance to marginalized persons in their reconstruction and social integration projects: literacy activities, children schooling, vocational training and help for the creation of income-generating activities.

Supporting the management of associations and government structures serving social and/or educational purposes

(networks of associations, schools, day care centers, shelters, care centers, etc.)

Training of the various actors active in the social sector (animators, educators, social workers, teachers, executives and administrative staff) in order to strengthen on the long-term the community's capacity to ensure the reintegration of vulnerable people in an autonomous way.

Several programmes implemented in recent years followed the steps outlined below:

The first step aims to strengthen the partner's skills and capacities after a thorough assessment of its strengths and weaknesses. Capacity building is achieved through training in project management, in administrative and financial management, in procedures and search for funding from international donors, and through specific technical training in social/educational support to the beneficiaries.

The second step implements actions targeting vulnerable populations, either by relying on existing activities carried-out by partners (day care, accommodation, education, vocational training, etc.) needing to be strengthened or developed in order to address needs, or by developing non-existent services (host family system, mobile prevention unit, prison monitoring, reintegration assistance, etc.).

The final step, more cross-cutting, conducts awareness-raising activities for the community or the authorities in order to promote the rights of vulnerable people (children at risk, abused women, disabled people, etc.).



The Central African Republic. Street children. Day round in the center of Bangui. Photo: Ismahane Fehrat / Triangle G H



Timor-Leste. Community awareness-raising session for a better protection of women and children victims of violence. Photo: Charlotte MORIN / Triangle G H

Child protection programme in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire

Regular exchanges between Triangle G H and REIPER (a network of actors working with street children) and the support of the European Union led to the establishment of a child protection programme for a period of 3 years, starting end of 2013.

It is essential to work with a local partner, and to be sure of his skills and competences, in order to ensure the sustainability of the protection and reintegration of vulnerable children.

This programme was therefore divided into three phases. The first one aims to improve the skills of REI-

PER's coordination office and its members through training (on personalized social support, administrative management of a social structure ...) and support for fundraising and project drafting.

The second phase consists in implementing actions in favour of juveniles at risk in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire: a mobile field unit, a place of reception, listening, prevention and referral to essential services, performs regular tours in Brazzaville to meet the juveniles directly where they live. A pilot network of 25 host families (15 in Brazzaville, 10 in Pointe Noire), as well as training sessions, have been set up for all the participants (host

families, social workers, institutional actors). At the prison of Brazzaville, socio-cultural and educational activities favour the reintegration of youth in conflict with the law. Finally, a school upgrading is provided to children in institutions, as well as training and social integration sessions for the youth.

The third phase is devoted to the training of actors on legal mechanisms for the protection of children. An outreach team, composed of REIPER members, has been set-up in order to conduct awareness-raising and advocacy sessions, awareness messages are elaborated based on the 04-2010 Act of June 14th, 2010 on child protection in the Republic of the Congo, and awareness campaigns and training sessions are carried-out for actors in connection with juveniles at risk (the police, prisons, orphanages, schools, CAS, CSI).

This programme directly benefits 1,200 children taken care of in REIPER structures, 180 juveniles incarcerated in the prison of Brazzaville and 1,900 juveniles in situation of social disruption and family break-up. But it also targets several groups: REIPER Coordination Office and 20 member associations of the network in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire: Handicap Afrique – Association des Jeunes pour le Développement et le Travail (AJDT) – Action de Solidarité Internationale (ASI) – Espace Jarrot – Association Espace Enfant (ASE) – Action Espoir des Enfants en Détresse (AEED) – Centre d’Accueil des Mineurs (CAM) – Caritas Brazzaville – Centre d’Insertion et de Réinsertion des Enfants Vulnérables (CIREV) – Association Serment Universel (ASU) – Per-

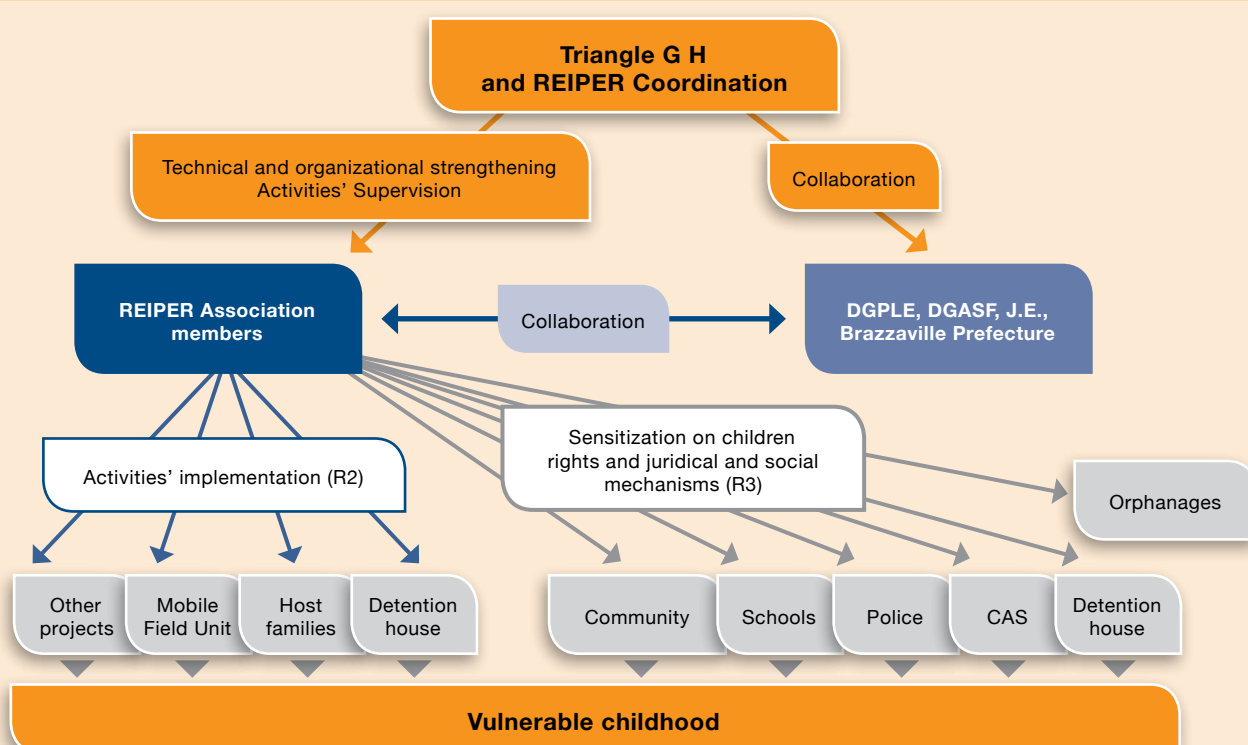
pétuel Secours – Gaston Céleste – Cœur Immaculé de Marie – Orphanage the Divine Misericorde (ONDDM) – Samu Social of Pointe Noire (SSPN) – Education en Milieu Ouvert (EMO) – Welfare home Père Anton – Communauté Chemin de la Croix et de la Résurrection (3CR) – Secours International du Mouvement Chrétien pour la Solidarité (CIMCS) - Enfance Créatrice de Développement (ENCRED).

Institutions and actors in connection with children at risk in Congo: Directorate General of Social Affairs, Judges for juveniles, Department for Legal Protection of Children, Department of Social Adaptation and Action at the Directorate General of Prison Administration, Prison of Brazzaville, Prefecture of Brazzaville, Departmental Police Headquarters, Managers of orphanages and public schools, Heads of Social Action Districts (CAS) and Integrated Health Centers (CSI).

A steering committee follows and validates the main stages of the programme. It is composed of REIPER members (Chairman, Coordination, Members), Triangle G H, a representative of the children, a representative from each Department involved (Social Affairs, Justice, Interior (Prefecture of Brazzaville), Education), a member of the Delegation of the European Commission in Congo, a member of the French Embassy and other potential partners.

This action, with a budget of € 800,000, is funded by the EuropeAid Cooperation Agency (European Commission) up to 75%, and by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. ■

Methodology of the intervention



Learn more about the partners...

REIPER is a non-profit Congolese association created in 2003. It consists of 20 member organizations (15 in Brazzaville and 5 in Pointe-Noire). Its objectives are: the professionalization of the work and actions of its members; the development of partnerships with public authorities; and awareness-raising initiatives to improve interventions with vulnerable children.

It is involved in different areas: housing, open guidance, other specific support, training and social-professional integration and schooling.

REIPER is a member of the national consultation platform of state and non-state actors, as well as of the committee for the implementation of the law on child protection in Congo, the International Network of Street Workers, the International Coalition for the Optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (PFCIDE) and the Plenary Session of the PCPA Congo.

The Central African Republic. Street children. On the banks of the Oubangui River during a round of the mobile unit.
Photo: Florent Caillibotte / Triangle G H



Algeria. Saharawi refugee camps.
Carpentry workshop in a specialized center for disabled children. Photo: Triangle G H



The Central African Republic. November 20, 2014.
Football tournament at the Boganda stadium in Bangui, organized for street children on the occasion of the International Children's Rights Day.
Photo: Florent Caillibotte / Triangle G H





WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION (WHS)

From humanitarian assistance to development, with the same objective: reduce morbidity and mortality due to waterborne diseases

Our programmes on access to drinking water, improved sanitation and improved hygiene all aim to help people for whom it is difficult or impossible to meet their own needs. Long-term actions therefore aim to constantly improve factors favouring a **better health** and a **reduction in morbidity and mortality**, particularly among children.

In the context of an emergency, populations displaced by natural disasters or fleeing fights arrive most of the time in deprived areas, especially in terms of access to drinking water and suited sanitation facilities. Triangle G H ensures the construction and management of temporary water points, but also the distribution of essential items such as tarps, kit-

chen and hygiene sets, soap, or equipment for the construction of latrines.

These quick responses are facilitated by a preparatory work on **risk reduction and emergency preparedness**, based on a **continuously renewed analysis of the context** and potential risks, and on the implementation of a **contingency plan**. This preparatory work includes the **pre-positioning of equipment**, but also **awareness-raising sessions** on risks for both the **populations** and the **authorities**.

In normalized situations or in the process of being normalized, Triangle G H adapts its approaches by developing, where appropriate, post-

emergency or development projects. Whatever the nature of the context, Triangle G H's interventions and expertise always aim to improve the condition of people whose needs cannot be covered either by themselves or by existing State systems.



Iraqi Kurdistan. Water distribution to displaced Iraqi populations.
Photo: Triangle G H



The Central African Republic. Ouaka Prefecture. Water distribution manifold.
Photo: Triangle G H

Diversity of approaches, consistent cross-cutting issues

Where possible, Triangle G H conducts its programmes together with local partners, who bring their expertise, promote community mobilization and facilitate interactions. Triangle G H provides support in project management, hydraulic and technical design, and the dissemination of new tools such as CLTS¹, or ferrocement tanks. This partnership approach is mutually beneficial, since through the exchange of experience and expertise, it helps strengthening the capacity of local structures that will eventually replicate this knowledge and ensure the sustainability of results achieved.

Support to partners, local NGOs or Organizations Based on a Community (OBC), is complemented by **support to local representatives of public institutions**. The aim is to foster their ability to carry out projects in areas where Triangle G H has a recognized expertise. Other **cross-cutting issues** are systematically put forward when the context permits: an **environmental approach**, such as the management of natural groundwater and surface water resources within the framework of the Natural Resource Management (NRM), or **the gender issue**², systematically included at the design stage of a project. ■



Laos. Khammouane Region. Drilling as part of a water access programme in 17 remote villages. Photo: Joël Terville / Triangle G H

1 • Community-Led Total Sanitation – CLTS is an approach aiming to encourage a community analyze its own situation regarding sanitation in order to put an end to open defecation.

2 • "The gender issue" involves considering the different opportunities offered to men and women, the roles they are assigned socially and the relationships between them. These are basic components that affect the development process of society and the outcome of international and national organizations' policies, programmes and projects. Gender is closely related to all aspects of economic and social, daily and private lives of individuals and to those of society that assigned specific roles to everyone (men and women). SOURCE FAO

CIVIL ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION

Transsectorial construction activities in our programmes

For more than 4 years, the Civil Engineering and Construction Unit has been providing expertise in the field of construction of works, a component present in almost all the programmes implemented by Triangle G H.



The Philippines. Dryer. Support programme to seaweed culture.
Photo: Triangle G H

Ranging from rehabilitation to the creation of new structures, construction activities cover a great variety of works, both in **civil engineering** (bridges, roads, etc.) and in **the building sector** (schools, farm buildings, etc.).

In many programmes, construction activities create a link between the various issues tackled in the **integrated approach** applied by Triangle G H, and help the NGO better address the needs of populations and have a greater impact with actions conducted in different fields of activity.

The great variety of projects implemented by Triangle G H over the years in several countries has given the NGO a rich and varied experience in each of the following areas:

Programmes related to food security and rural development:

The Civil Engineering and Construction Unit intervenes on irrigation works (reinforced concrete and gabion dams, irrigation canals, etc.) or on the construction or rehabilitation of livestock buildings and silos. Concerning projects related to economic development and the opening up of an agricultural production area, the Engineering and Construction Unit takes care of the improvement of tracks (rehabilitation, drainage) as well as the reconstruction of bridges. And finally, in projects including a natural disaster risk reduction component, the Unit is in charge of building dikes and water control infrastructure.

Programmes related to access to water, hygiene and sanitation:

activities related to the construction of water storage tanks (reinforced concrete, masonry or ferrocement) and distribution points (standpipes, wells), or to the treatment and recycling of waste (incinerators, drainage canals, storage and treatment pits for wastewater) fall within the sphere of competence of the Unit, and so does the construction of public and individual latrines.

Programmes related to psychosocial and social educational support:

in this area, the Unit is involved in the construction of schools and training centers.

In 2014, Triangle G H's activities related to the construction of works mainly focused on food security and access to water and sanitation. ■



Laos. Construction of an irrigation canal. Photo: Margot Petitpierre / Triangle G H



Burma. Construction of an irrigation canal. Photo: Triangle G H

“ The integrated approach — guaranteeing diversity in the actions, and optimizing their impact, a plural concept integrating all the areas of expertise of the association — example in Sudan ”

In continuation of emergency and post-emergency programmes developed in Darfur since 2004, Triangle G H conducted throughout 2014 integrated actions with financial support from UNHCR¹, ECHO² and EuropeAid³. This action illustrates the integration of the different technical Units.



Context

Since April 2013, the localities of Um Dukhun and Bindizi (Central Darfur) have been particularly affected by conflicts among Arab tribes (Misseriya and Salamat), which resulted in many displacements of populations. In early 2014, conflicts resumed in Um Dukhun, causing new displacements. Salamat families settled in different areas 40 km away from the cities of Um Dukhun and Mukjar. As for families from the Misseriya tribe or other minor tribes, they settled in camps in Um Dukhun, and in 11 villages surrounding the city. Therefore, the existing water and sanitation infrastructure, already poor, became insufficient for the whole population. In June 2014, armed conflicts in Kabar caused the death of some hundred people. Local authorities deployed the joint

forces of the Sudanese Government in Kabar and Um Dukhun, and the two tribes finally signed a truce and the cessation of hostilities on June 24. Since then, the security situation in Um Dukhun and Bindizi is relatively quiet. However, since October, incidents of banditry are increasing, and no prospect of resolution of this situation is in sight.

While other NGOs present in Um Dukhun started interventions in the health and nutrition sectors, Triangle G H was appointed NGO leader for WASH and the distribution of non-food items in the joint response strategy aiming to cope with the numerous displacements of population, previously identified by IOM⁴.



Sudan. Bindizi. Distribution of non-food items. Photo: local team / Triangle G H

1 • United Nations Refugee Agency

2 • European Commission's Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

3 • European Commission's Directorate General for Development and Cooperation

4 • International Organization for Migrations



Sudan. Mukjar (Darfur). The Triangle G H team rural development and food security. Photo: local team / Triangle G H



Sudan. Um Dukhun. Distribution of non-food items. Photo: local team / Triangle G H

Multisectoral assistance to Internally Displaced Persons, returnees and other vulnerable communities affected by conflicts in Central Darfur

The first component of this programme covers the supply of basic services and necessities. Assessments identified the most vulnerable households, who received non-food items according to their specific needs (plastic sheeting for shelter against adverse weather conditions, blankets and mattresses, kitchen sets, buckets and jerrycans, but also clothes). Mosquito nets were also distributed to prevent diseases during the rainy season, especially for pregnant women and young children.

The second component **Rural Development and Food Security** is the continuation of the first action, and aims to improve the autonomy of the livelihoods of these populations. First, 6,000 households received agricultural inputs (seeds and tools) in the form of vouchers funded by CHF⁵ and CIAA⁶, to use during agricultural fairs. Triangle G H teams conducted training on the production of cereals on pilot plots belonging to previously selected farmers. The farmers are chosen for the position of their land (accessibility and visibility), their agricultural knowledge and their ability to transfer this know how. 5 pilot plots were selected in each area of intervention and training were provided on land preparation; alternative weed control methods; harvesting, seed selection and storage techniques. The owners of the plots are then responsible for disseminating these techniques.

1,775 persons also received direct support through the distribution of kits of vegetable seeds, and practical and theoretical training sessions on sustainable fruit and vegetable culture were organized to facilitate the dissemination of innovative technologies within

communities (e.g. tree nurseries, prevention on the use of pesticides, use of compost, etc.).

Finally, in order to contribute to the diversification of the targeted populations' livelihoods, different income-generating activities have been identified and supported: donkey cart (transport for drinking water), poultry farming, beekeeping...

Sudan. Repair of a hand pump. Photo: local team / Triangle G H



5 • United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund

6 • Interdepartmental Committee on Food Aid



Sudan. Geneina. Theoretical training on cereal harvesting and storage methods. Photo: local team / Triangle G H

7 •
Water and
Environmental
Sanitation,
Sudanese Depart-
ment of water
and sanitation in
rural area

8 •
Linking Relief,
Rehabilitation and
Development

22

triangle génération humanitaire activity report 2014

At the same time, in the **Water, Hygiene and Sanitation** sector, an emergency action and a multi-year post-emergency programme were developed in the same areas.

The relief action supported by ECHO, conducted with the technical support of the Headquarters' Unit and of expatriate and national experts in the field, helps people to be better prepared against possible emergencies. The following actions have been achieved: disinfection of unprotected wells; chlorination of contaminated water sources as well as rehabilitation of mechanized water points. Likewise, installations of emergency

Data collection and analysis

The collection of data in the field is essential both during the implementation of programmes and during the evaluation phase, or to measure the impact when they are completed. Therefore, Triangle G H has developed new tools in 2014, related to new applications. Collected directly in the field by means of questionnaires on tablets or smartphones, supplemented by GPS coordinates (see Chapter GIS) and multimedia information (photo, video, sound recording), these data feed databases which are then analyzed using spreadsheets to illustrate all our reports and help make choices and fix guidelines for the actions carried-out within our programmes. These devices will be initially implemented in 2015 in Sudan, and eventually equip all of our missions.

KoBo Toolbox: <http://www.kobotoolbox.org/>

G.I.S.

GISs (Geographic Information Systems) are used to collect, manage and analyze spatial data. Based on the collection of field activity-related information and related to geographic coordinates obtained through GPS receivers (Global Positioning System), all this information is then analyzed to obtain the mapping of data. It is thus possible to plan agricultural rotations at village level (Myanmar), to follow the evolution of water needs in IDP camps (Darfur), or to have a representation of the water supply networks and sanitation facilities at the scale of a city (North Korea). The development of the use of GISs and their widespread use on Triangle G H missions were made possible thanks to a training provided in 2014 by the NGO CartONG on the use of the software QGIS (Quantum Geographic Information System).

SIG : [http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syst%C3%](http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syst%C3%A8me_d%27information_g%C3%A9ographique)

A8me_d%27information_g%C3%A9ographique

QGIS : <http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/QGIS> -

<http://www2.qgis.org/fr/site/>

CartONG : <http://www.cartong.org/fr>

water points on existing boreholes; distributions of new latrines; delivery of tools (for the collection of waste) or promotion of good hygiene practices are part of the actions also implemented. The **Civil Engineering and Construction Unit** supported the works.

In parallel, Triangle G H carries out a post-emergency programme with the financial support of EuropeAid, to strengthen the technical and organizational capacities of local actors in the management of drinking water supply and access to sanitation. WES' officers and water management committee members receive training, and communities' awareness is raised on the importance of good hygienic practices and their role in social development.

Triangle G H started its intervention in this region by building and rehabilitating WASH infrastructure. Over the years, thanks to its different areas of expertise, the association began to gradually transfer its management responsibilities to WES and water management committees, following the dynamic "*linking relief rehabilitation and development*"⁸ (LRRD)", while favouring an approach as **multi-sectoral, generalist and interactive** as possible. ■

PROGRAMMES IN PROGRESS IN 2014



ALGERIA

ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE SAHARAWI REFUGEES LIVING IN THE CAMPS SOUTH OF TINDOUF

Funding: ECHO (Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid - European Commission)

Budget: €580,000

Duration: 12 months (May 2014 – April 2015)

Beneficiaries: 90,000 people

Partners: MASPF (Ministry of Social Assistance and Advancement of Women), Ministry of Water, Ministry of Equipment

ASSISTANCE TO MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS OF SAHARAWI REFUGEES IN THE TINDOUF AREA

Funding: UNHCR – United Nations Refugee Agency

Budget: €2,161,400

Duration: 12 months (January 2014 – December 2014)

Beneficiaries: 90,000 people

Partners: Saharawi Ministries: Equipment, Social Affairs and Advancement of Women, Health,

ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME TO DISABLED PEOPLE IN SAHARAWI REFUGEE CAMPS

Funding: ECHO - (Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid - European Commission)

Budget: €275,000

Duration: 12 months (May 2013 – April 2014)

Beneficiaries: 3,394 people

Partners: Ministry of Equipment, Ministry of Social Affairs and Advancement of Women, Ministry of Health



BURMA

IMPROVING THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF ISOLATED RURAL POPULATIONS IN CHIN STATE

Funding: AFD (French Development Agency), Fondation de France, Lady Michelham Foundation

Budget: €393,835

Duration: 24 months (October 2013 – September 2015)

Beneficiaries: 3,984 people

Partners: AYO (Ar Yone Oo)

IMPROVING THE RESILIENCE CAPACITIES OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS LIVING IN ISOLATED VILLAGES OF MATUPI CANTON IN CHIN STATE

Funding: CIAA (Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee –
Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Budget: €330,000

Duration: 16 months (September 2013 – December 2014)

Beneficiaries: 3,446 people

Partners: AYO (Ar Yone Oo)

NORTH KOREA

IMPROVING ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION FACILITIES FOR THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF SOHUNG

Funding: SIDA (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) -
OXFAM Hong-Kong

Budget: €450,000 + €153,069

Duration: 24 months (November 2012 – October 2014)
+ 9 months (April 2014 – December 2014)

Beneficiaries: approximately 30,550 people

Partners: People's Committee of Sohung,
MoCM (Ministry of City Management)

IMPROVING THE SYSTEM OF GERIATRIC CARE FOR THE ELDERLY

Funding: Polish Embassy – Polish Aid

Budget: €12,100

Duration: 6 months (June 2014 – December 2014)

Beneficiaries:

Direct beneficiaries:

28 members of the Korean Federation for Care of the Aged (KFCA),
70 employees of the National Research Institute for Gerontology,
50 patients (beds) from the National Research Institute for Gerontology,
49 direct beneficiaries of the training sessions (hospital doctors,
Korean Red Cross doctors, etc.)

Ultimate beneficiaries:

432,222 over 60 year old people living in Pyongyang
700 KFCA provincial committee members
3,154,911 over 60 year old people living in DPRK

Partners: Korean Federation for Care of the Aged (KFCA) -
National Research Institute for Gerontology

IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE IN RETIREMENT HOMES

Funding: CIAA (Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee –
Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Budget: €385,000

Duration: 18 months (March 2014 – August 2015)

Beneficiaries: 7,280 people

Partners: Retirement homes targeted by the project -
KFCA - Korean Federation for Care of the Aged



STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY FOR IMPROVED OLD AGE CARE

Funding: EuropeAid (Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – European Commission) 75%, CIAA (Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee – Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Budget: €666,000

Duration: 27 months (January 2014 – March 2016)

Beneficiaries: 28 KFCA national committee members - Korean Federation for Care of the Aged, 150 KFCA provincial committee members, 7,209 old aged people in retirement homes, 3,154,911 over 60 years old in the country (ultimate beneficiaries)

Partners: KFCA - Korean Federation for Care of the Aged

IRAQI KURDISTAN

EMERGENCY EDUCATION FOR SYRIAN REFUGEE CHILDREN

Funding: ECHO - (Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid - European Commission), OCHA (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs), Rhône Department

Budget: €391,000

Duration: 18 months (December 2013 – May 2015)

Beneficiaries: 286 children

Partners: JORD (Judy Organization for Relief and Development), Syrian NGO based in Iraqi Kurdistan

EMERGENCY PROGRAMMES FOR DISPLACED IRAQI AND SYRIAN REFUGEE POPULATIONS

Funding: Rhône-Alpes Region

Budget: €40,000

Duration: 6 months (October 2013 – March 2014)

Beneficiaries: 250 Syrian refugee children

EMERGENCY WASH SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR DISPLACED IRAQIS IN KURDISTAN

Funding: Rhône-Alpes Region

Budget: €40,000

Duration: 3 months (August 2014 – November 2014)

Beneficiaries: 4,500 people

EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE CONFLICT

Funding: CDC (Crisis Center – Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Budget: €100,000

Duration: 3 months (November 2014 - January 2015)

Beneficiaries: 184 displaced Iraqi families

EMERGENCY WASH PROGRAMME FOR POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE CONFLICT

Funding: UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)

Budget: \$190,630

Duration: 3 months (December 2014 – February 2015)

Beneficiaries: 4,521 people among 960 displaced families



LAOS

SUSTAINABLE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SANITARY CONDITIONS AND ACCESS TO WATER IN 17 REMOTE VILLAGES IN THE DISTRICT OF BUALAPHA IN KHAMMOUANE PROVINCE - PHASE 1

Funding: Rhône-Alpes Region, RMC Water Agency

Budget: €274,000

Duration: 19 months (March 2014 – September 2015)

Beneficiaries: 2,757 people

Partners: Nam Saat (Lao government Department responsible for the environment and access to water), village Committees, local authorities of the District and the Province

CAPACITY BUILDING OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES FOR THE DEFINITION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A STRATEGY FOR AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION - KHAMMOUANE PROVINCE - PHASE 2

Funding: Rhône-Alpes Region

Budget: €298,900

Duration: 24 months (June 2013 – May 2015)

Beneficiaries: The whole population of Khammouane Province

Partners: DAFO / PAFO (Agriculture Office at district and province level)

PHILIPPINES

ASSISTANCE TO POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY TYPHON YOLANDA - ISLAND OF SAMAR, SULANGAN BARANGAY

Funding: Fondation de France, CDC (Crisis Center – Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Canadian Wilderness Adventures

Budget: €353,572

Duration: 15 months (January 2014 – March 2015)

Beneficiaries: 3,373 people

Partners: Council of the Barangay of Sulangan, Sulangan Fishermen's Association

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR THE POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE CRISIS IN THE OUKA REGION

Funding: UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)

Budget: €567,000

Duration: 10 months (July 2014 – April 2015)

Beneficiaries: Population of the Ouaka (42,000 people)

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR THE POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE CONFLICT AND FOR DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE OUKA

Funding: ECHO - (Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid - European Commission), WFP (World Food Programme), FAO (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization) and UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)

Budget: €923,526

Duration: 12 months (May 2014 – April 2015)

Beneficiaries: 91,000 people



IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY AND STRENGTHENING THE LIVELIHOODS OF THE POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE CRISIS IN THE VAKAGA PREFECTURE

Funding: CIAA (Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee – Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Budget: €470,000

Duration: 10 months (March 2014 – December 2014)

Beneficiaries: 48,935 people – 9,787 households having received food kits, 3,000 farmers having received technical training

Partners: ACDA (Central African Agency for Agricultural Development)

IMPROVING ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER IN THE VAKAGA REGION

Funding: CDC (Crisis Center – Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Budget: €170,000

Duration: 12 months (February 2014 – January 2015)

Beneficiaries: 8,500 people

RESTORING ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER IN THE CITY OF BAMBARI

Funding: CHF (United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund), CDC (Crisis Center – Ministry of Foreign Affairs), UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)

Budget: €584,354

Duration: 20 months (October 2013 – May 2015)

Beneficiaries: 43,341 people (inhabitants of the city of Bambari)

Partners: SODECA (Water distribution company in the Central African Republic)

CAPACITY BUILDING OF LOCAL ACTORS WORKING WITH STREET CHILDREN

Funding: EuropeAid (Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – European Commission), UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund), CCFD -Terre Solidaire, Secours Catholique, Air France Foundation, WFP (World Food Programme)

Budget: €631,603

Duration: 41 months (November 2011 – March 2015)

Beneficiaries: 1,500 street children and 200 social workers

Partners: RFERC (Network of NGOs working with street children in the Central African Republic)

SUSTAINABLE IMPROVEMENT OF THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE MOST VULNERABLE FARMING POPULATIONS IN THE OUKA

Funding: EuropeAid (Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – European Commission), Orange Foundation

Budget: €924,645

Duration: 54 months (December 2010 – May 2015)

Beneficiaries: 9,055 people (22 villages)

Partners: ACDA – (Central African Agricultural Development Agency), ANDE (National Agency for Livestock Development)



ORGANIZATIONAL AND STRUCTURAL REINFORCEMENT OF STUDENTS' PARENTS ASSOCIATIONS FOR AN IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOLS

Funding: EuropeAid (Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – European Commission) 75%, French Embassy

Budget: €790,000

Duration: 54 months (December 2010 – April 2015)

Beneficiaries: 47,200 pupils and 244 parent-teachers (direct beneficiaries), 626,000 primary school pupils (indirect beneficiaries)

Partners: Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Affairs, FNAPEEC (National Federation of Parents and Students of CAR), Academy Inspection, Heads of school districts, Sector leaders

SUSTAINABLE IMPROVEMENT OF SANITARY CONDITIONS AND ACCESS TO WATER FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN THE OUAKA

Funding: EuropeAid (Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – European Commission) 75%, AFD (French Development Agency), OFID (OPEP Fund for International Development)

Budget: €1,895,000

Duration: 54 months (May 2011 – July 2015)

Beneficiaries: 9,725 people

Partners: ANEA (National Agency for Water and Sanitation), DGH (Directorate General for Hydraulics), Nourrir (NGO)

EMERGENCY WASH PROGRAMME IN GRIMARI – OUAKA PREFECTURE

Funding: UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)

Budget: €82,336

Duration: 3 months (May 2014 – July 2014)

Beneficiaries: 7,000 people

EMERGENCY AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE TO RESTORE FOOD SECURITY FOR POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE CRISIS

Funding: WFP (World Food Programme), FAO (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization)

Budget: €83,558

Duration: 4 months (April 2014 – July 2014)

Beneficiaries: 12,500 people

Improving food security and enhancing agricultural production in areas affected by the political-military crisis

Funding: CIAA (Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee – Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Budget: €723,000

Duration: 10 months (August 2013 – May 2014)

Beneficiaries: 8,355 people

INTEGRATED PROGRAMME TO REDUCE THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF MALNUTRITION FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN THE SUB-PREFECTURES OF BAMBARI AND BERBERATI

Funding: AFD (French Development Agency), French Red Cross

Budget: €2,500,000

Duration: 18 months (October 2014 – April 2016)

Beneficiaries: 84,000 people

FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT FOR THE POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE CONFLICTS IN CAR

Funding: WFP (World Food Programme)

Budget: \$7,263

Duration: 2 months (September 2014 – October 2014)

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

SUPPORTING THE REVIVAL OF THE HUSBANDRY OF RUMINANTS IN THE POOL REGION

Funding: EuropeAid (Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – European Commission) 62%, Pool Regional Council 38%

Budget: €801,849

Duration: 48 months (December 2013 – December 2017)

Beneficiaries: Population of the Pool Region (236,594 people)

Partners: Triangle G H is a partner of the project supported by the Pool Regional Council

CAPACITY BUILDING OF LOCAL ACTORS WORKING ON CHILD PROTECTION

Funding: EuropeAid (Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – European Commission) 75%, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Budget: €800,000

Duration: 36 months (November 2013 – November 2016)

Beneficiaries: 3,280 juveniles (1,200 orphans and vulnerable children taken care of in REIPER structures – 180 juveniles incarcerated in the prison of Brazzaville – 1,900 juveniles experiencing situations of social disruption and family break-up)

Partners: REIPER (Network of actors working with children experiencing situations of social disruption and family break-up)

SUPPORTING NON-STATE ACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO POVERTY REDUCTION

Funding: EuropeAid (Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – European Commission), Caritas France – Secours Catholique

Budget: €720,000

Duration: 36 months (December 2012 – December 2015)

Beneficiaries: 16,240 direct beneficiaries and 90,000 indirect beneficiaries

Partners: Triangle G H is a partner of the project supported by Caritas Congo Towards local economic development for the preservation of the environment

Funding: EuropeAid (Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – European Commission), Ministry of the Interior and Overseas Territories, French Embassy, PADE (Economic Diversification Support Project – World Bank)

Budget: €268,656

Duration: 39 months (November 2011 – February 2015)

Beneficiaries: 9,500 people

Partners: FOJEP Développement (Forum of Young Entrepreneurs and Producers for Development)



SUDAN

RESTORING THE LIVELIHOODS OF DISPLACED PEOPLE, RETURNEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES

Funding: UNHCR – (United Nations Refugee Agency), CHF (United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund)

Budget: \$287,125

Duration: 12 months (April 2014 – March 2015)

Beneficiaries: UNHCR: 14,257 people, direct beneficiaries (+ 234,560 people, indirect beneficiaries) - CHF: 33,500 people, direct beneficiaries (+ 146 822 people, indirect beneficiaries)



IMPROVING ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER, SANITATION FACILITIES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES FOR VULNERABLE PEOPLE IN DARFUR

Main funding: UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)

Budget: €345,228

Duration: 20 months (May 2014 – December 2015)

Beneficiaries: 224,120 people (50,637 men, 51,164 women and 122,319 children)

Partners: WES (Sudanese Water, Environment and Sanitation Department)

ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS IN IDP CAMPS IN DARFUR

Main funding: ECHO (Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid - European Commission)

Budget: €552,119

Duration: 11 months (May 2014 – April 2015)

Beneficiaries: 99,600 people, direct beneficiaries

Partners: WES (Sudanese Water, Environment and Sanitation Department)

IMPROVING THE RESILIENCE CAPACITY OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN DARFUR

Main funding: CIAA (Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee – Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Budget: €300,000

Duration: 12 months (August 2014 – July 2015)

Beneficiaries: 35,244 direct beneficiaries

Partners: MoA (Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation)

SUPPORTING ALTERNATIVE INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES

Funding: UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)

Budget: €56,328

Duration: 16 months (May 2013 – August 2014)

Partners: Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, National Research Center on honey, University of Khartoum

ENHANCING THE CONTRIBUTION OF LOCAL ACTORS TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGS)

Funding: EuropeAid (Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – European Commission)

Budget: €797,000

Duration: 30 months (January 2014 – June 2016)

Beneficiaries: 91,000 people, the whole population of Bindizi and Um Dukhun.

Target groups: 12 agents from the Sudanese Water, Environment and Sanitation Department, 120 members of water committees, counting 40% of women, 50 people involved in AGRs

TOWARDS AN INCREASED CONTRIBUTION OF LOCAL MARKETS FOR A MORE SECURE FOOD SITUATION FOR THE POPULATION IN DARFUR

Funding: CIAA (Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee – Ministry of Foreign Affairs), UNHCR – (United Nations Refugee Agency), CERF (Central Emergency Response Fund - United Nations), FAO (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization) (donations in kind)

Budget: €690,000

Duration: 16 months (January 2013 - Avril 2014)

Beneficiaries: 17,000 families (93,000 people)

ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN DARFUR

Funding: ECHO (Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid - European Commission)

Budget: €650,000

Duration: 13 months (May 2013 – June 2014)

Beneficiaries: 108,566 people

TIMOR LESTE

TOWARDS STRENGTHENING THE CIVIL SOCIETY FOR A BETTER PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

Funding: EuropeAid (Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – European Commission) 75%, RAJA-Marcovici Foundation

Budget: €797,910

Duration: 36 months (October 2013 – September 2016)

Beneficiaries: 10,812 people

Timorese State partners: SEPI (Secretary of State for the Promotion of Equality), Ministry of Social Solidarity (MSS).

National partners: PRADET (Psychosocial Recovery and Development in East Timor), Casa Vida, Rede Feto and FOKUPERS - The Communication Forum for East Timorese Women.

IMPROVING WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES IN RURAL AREAS

Funding: EuropeAid (Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – European Commission), AFD (French Development Agency), Sogelink Foundation

Budget: €1,573,040

Duration: 39 months (May 2011 – July 2014)

Beneficiaries: 10,147 people

Partners: National Directorate of Water and Sanitation Services, NTF (Naroman Timor Foun – Timorese NGO)



“ An inclusive approach ”

— - by Thomas Boudant —

PHILIPPINES



Sulangan. Fishing boats built after Typhoon Yolanda.
Photo: Thomas Boudant / Triangle G H

At the level of one or several villages, the arrival of a team of humanitarian workers generally raises hope, curiosity and expectations. The clarification of the mission and the consultation of the population and local authorities throughout the action are essential to prevent these expectations and hope from turning into disappointment and frustration that would undermine NGOs action.

Building on its post-tsunami experience in the Province of Aceh (Indonesia), Triangle G H implemented a programme consisting in the repair and building of fishing boats in the village of Sulangan (Philippines) after Typhoon Yolanda. This livelihood rehabilitation programme targeted the poorest fishermen in the village. Some questions needed therefore to be answered in order to ensure the relevance of the action: what means being «poor» in a fishing village in the Philippines? What are the local constraints? How to communicate with the populations in a context where a large number of NGOs are operating?

Collaborative thinking with the population and the authorities allowed to better focus and quantify our response. Taking into account the local context and remarks of the population helped avoid mistakes and thus loss of time and money.

Concretely, in the Philippines, several methods taking into account the opinion of, and providing feedback to, the population and the authorities have been implemented. **This inclusive approach helped assisted communities become the actors of the project, not just beneficiaries.**

In addition to the cooperation with local authorities, necessary before any intervention, public information meetings were conducted at the beginning and throughout the programme. The public (several hundred people at each meeting) had the opportunity to ask very pragmatic questions about our work, clarify potential interpretations and rumors, and above all, understand how we work, and for whom.

A survey carried-out in each household at the start of the programme helped prioritize the most vulnerable people on the basis of objective criteria known by the population. The final validation of the list of beneficiaries was achieved in collaboration with the City Council, which had information allowing a better targeting of the aid. Regular meetings were held with the City Council and the population in order to share the progress of the programme, problems encountered and opinions on the assistance provided. A

comment box was installed in the village to collect questions and opinions of the people who did not dare to speak in public or absent during the meetings. On the basis of these questions and comments, posters were written in the local language, summarizing the most frequent questions and providing clear answers. The public display of the beneficiaries of the aid was also part of this approach based on transparency and accountability vis-à-vis local populations who could, if necessary, come and talk to the Triangle G H team at the office located in the village.

The implementation of project impact measurement tools allowed Triangle G H to assess programme effects, to take into account the opinion of the beneficiaries on assistance provided, as well as to improve future actions and provide feedback to the donors.

Public information meeting as part of assistance programmes for the population after Typhoon Yolanda.
Photo: Thomas Boudant / Triangle G H



An accountability even more important than that the programme was partly funded by the Crisis Centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and therefore partially by French taxpayers: the public has a right to know how the budget available is used, and what its impact among the population is.

The mechanisms developed in the Philippines are not always applicable as they are to all contexts (especially in unstable environments in terms of safety). Beyond the feedback they provide, they are however essential for the active involvement of the populations and authorities, which guarantees the sustainability of the programmes. ■

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

“Between emergency and long term action, at the heart of a forgotten crisis”

— by Gabriel Mouche —

Present in the Central African Republic since 2007, Triangle G H has been implementing emergency programmes in its various fields of competence since the beginning of the political and military crisis in 2013, ensuring the continuity of long-term programmes already underway.

Two years after the coup by the Seleka coalition, the humanitarian crisis continues

The political-military crisis that has been striking the country since early 2013 caused the deterioration of the humanitarian context already characterized by structural underdevelopment. The abuses committed by the two main armed groups involved in the conflict - the former Seleka coalition and anti-Balaka militias - have led to significant population movements across the country.

Despite the presence of international forces (French forces Sangaris, European forces EUFOR, United Nations forces MINUSCA), the level of community cohesion remains low, and the risk of instability persists. The government of the Central African Republic, weakened by multiple coups over the last years, is not really present outside the capital, and has no armed forces sufficiently equipped to ensure the safety of populations and borders with neighbouring countries.



Even the armed groups today reveal many internal split points, whether on the side of former Seleka members, now divided into several independent factions, or on the side of anti-Balaka militias, a movement unclearly defined and with no identified hierarchy.

Two years after the beginning of the conflict, the humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic remains alarming. In Bangui as in the rest of the country, the persistent feeling of insecurity within the population encourages IDPs to stay in the camps where new people arrive regularly because of the abuses committed by various armed groups, to which we must add local struggles for the control of resources. Faced with this situation, humanitarian actors must develop a comprehensive approach to respond to new emergencies while securing sustainable services for long-term displaced populations, providing them with means of return and supporting their resilience capacity. In 2014, Triangle G H mobilized its expertise in the areas of food security, water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) and child protection.

Triangle G H: a key actor in the WASH¹ sector in the Ouaka Prefecture

The year 2014 was marked by a significant deterioration of the political and humanitarian context in Bambari and in the Ouaka Prefecture, one of Triangle G H main area of intervention in the Central African Republic. The rise of anti-Balakas in the center of the country and the numerous clashes with former-Seleka militias already present in the Prefecture, have led to a steady increase in the number of displaced people, which is currently over 30,000 people in the town of Bambari and the surrounding rural axes.

Triangle G H has thus become a key actor in the Ouaka Prefecture, and plays a leading role in the humanitarian coordination between the various NGOs and UN agencies involved in the field.

Combining emergency support to the 2014 agricultural season and support to the resilience capacity of rural populations

The conflict has significantly reduced the productive capacity of rural households in the country and alarmingly increased the level of food insecurity. Triangle G H ensured the provision of emergency food rations and food and vegetable seeds to support the 2014 agricultural season in the Ouaka and Vakaga Prefectures.

Besides, structural measures aiming to improve the resilience capacity of rural households living in the two prefectures have been taken, agricultural training have been provided, market gardening tools have been distributed, and specific support has been provided to veterinary centers in the Vakaga Prefecture, where livestock is the second source of income for households.

Triangle G H is one of the few humanitarian actors present in this prefecture located in the extreme northeast of the country, and characterized by a strong economic and cultural marginalization.

Development of a mobile field unit for street children in Bangui

This action, initiated in 2011 for street children, continues in partnership with a network of local associations. Food baskets, school and training kits, as well as medicines were provided to the housing centers of the CAR capital, saturated as a consequence of the political and military crisis.



Distribution of market gardening kits in the Vakaga.
Photo: Barthélémy Ndjonga / Triangle G H

Two programmes were already underway in the WASH sector at the level of the Prefecture: one aiming since 2011 to improve access to water and sanitation infrastructure in rural areas around Bambari; the other concerning the rehabilitation of the SODECA water treatment and distribution plant in Bambari, where former Selekas perpetrated considerable looting in December 2012.

Faced with the emergence of displaced camps in Bambari, Grimari or Ngakobo, Triangle G H has developed several emergency WASH programmes, such as the implementation of Emergency Treatment Units in Grimari and in Bambari, which instantly deliver drinking water to the water distribution ramps of the different IDP camps and Muslim quarters in the city of Bambari where many IDPs live in host communities. Over fifty persons in charge of water chlorination were deployed in the town of Bambari to ensure the drinkability of water from wells and community sources, and emergency health areas (including latrines for men, women and children, showers, hand-washing facilities and garbage pits) were built in the various sites hosting IDPs, supplemented by hygiene promotion campaigns.



Bangui. Contact between the Triangle G H team of social workers and street children during a round. Photo: Florent Caillibotte / Triangle G H

In 2014, Triangle G H set-up a mobile field unit for street children. With 5 rounds per week in different neighborhoods of Bangui, this unit provides psycho-social and medical assistance to children, organizes awareness-raising sessions on different themes (recruitment into armed groups, hygiene, HIV, prostitution, etc.), starts the referencing process of targeted children with their original families, host families or housing centers. Besides, an emergency reception

center for those same children opened in 2014 on the M'Poko IDP camp, in partnership with the NGOs PU-AMI and CRAED.

Faced with the humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic, Triangle G H carries-out actions covering the entire prism from emergency to development. The challenge for 2015 is to maintain the emergency system where it is vital, while starting providing guidance for the return of displaced populations. ■

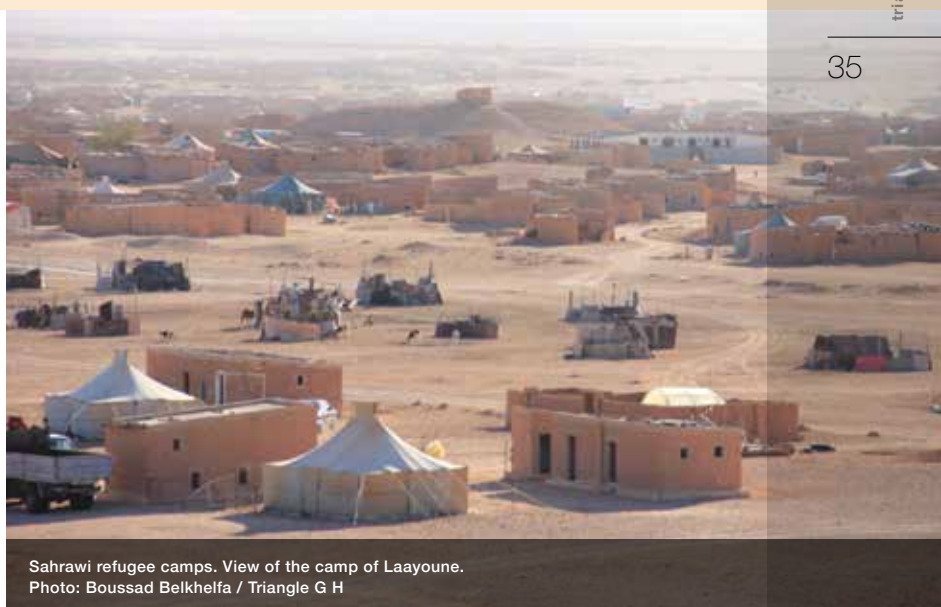
ALGERIA

“ 40 years in camps in the Algerian desert ”

— By Charlotte Baudoin —

In 2015, it will be 40 years that the Saharawi refugees will have been present in the Algerian desert camps. These people who fled the Western Sahara territory are still waiting for a legal status and for the organization of the self-determination referendum by MINURSO (UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara). Entire generations know nothing else than that situation of exile and these very difficult living conditions. In 2014, the European Commission ascribed an index of 11 out of 12 to the status of these refugees, giving them the exclusive top score of this sad ranking¹.

With the support of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection of the European Commission (DG ECHO), Triangle G H has been renewing for 13 years its commitment to Saharawi populations alongside international actors.



Saharawi refugee camps. View of the camp of Laayoune.
Photo: Boussad Belkhelfa / Triangle G H

Since 2001, Triangle G H teams have been working on various issues with vulnerable people living in five camps in the Tindouf Region in south-western Algeria. The knowledge acquired about field reality and challenges is today a major asset for the mission, mainly operated by Algerian and Saharawi staff.

Income-generating activities are scarce and environmental conditions extremely adverse. The refugees depend almost exclusively on humanitarian assis-

tance. The challenge is to provide refugees with assistance and essential services to meet basic needs.

Triangle G H developed a comprehensive response in the area of **water, sanitation and hygiene**. Distributions of hygiene kits (shampoo, soap, sanitary towels and washing powder) are organized every two months for the women and girls of the 5 camps. Since 2003, a workshop has been producing and distributing bleach to schools and hospitals, as well as to the Water De-



Sahrawi refugee camps. Repair of a tank (Mechanical workshop).
Photo: Mohamed El Amin Amia / Triangle G H

partment in order to disinfect water used for drinking. The Soap workshop – a pilot project since 2013 - produces and packages more than 8,000 soap bars each month, which are also distributed to hospitals, clinics, schools and specialized centers. End of 2014, Triangle G H was able - with funding from UNHCR – to set-up a new production line that will cover all the population and institutions needs by 2015.

Triangle G H is also responsible for the management of a mechanical workshop for the maintenance and repair of the fleet of vehicles ensuring the provision of humanitarian aid (water distribution by tanker trucks, distributions of non-food items, transport of patients by ambulance, waste collection with garbage trucks, programme vehicles of various NGOs and electrical generators). In 2014, the **Civil Engineering Unit** accompanied the construction of a new workshop, which will be operational in 2017. The encouraging results of the pilot project of a decentralized work-

shop in Laayoune in 2011 confirmed the value of this approach: a second workshop was opened in 2014 in Boujdour. All these structures ensure the supply of drinking water and aim to address the deficiencies in the supply network, reduce spacing between distributions and increase the quantities of water distributed.

In 2005, the central pharmacy has had to deal with a breach of drug stock. Since then, Triangle G H has been supporting health services, rehabilitating existing infrastructure, ensuring the supply of laboratory reagents and consumables, and equipping different medical services (radiology, stomatology and laboratory). In 2014, most of the identified needs have been addressed.

Since it is present in the camps, Triangle G H has also been working to improve the living conditions of disabled people with the support of the **Education and psychosocial Unit**. In 2014, with the support of ECHO, a three-year programme has been set up for vulnerable disabled people living in the provinces of Boujdour and Ausserd. This programme, which will eventually cover the needs of all the people with disabilities living in the 5 camps, is based on the distribution of mobility, comfort and hygiene products. It is supplemented by a physiotherapy monitoring of the people most affected in their daily lives, and by the distribution of layers to children with Cerebral Palsy (CP). Triangle G H is also working in centers specialized in the care for disabled and blind children, in coordination with the Ministry of Social Action and the Advancement of Women. These interventions include for example the rehabilitation and equipping of centers with teaching materials, and the organizing of training sessions for the staff. ■



Sahrawi refugee camps. Workshop for the production of bleach doses. Photo: Charlotte Baudoin / Triangle G H



Sahrawi refugee camps. Distribution of hygiene kits. Photo: Nadjet Saidani / Triangle G H

“Prospects for 2015”

Ukraine

Despite the two ceasefires signed in September 2014 and February 2015, the cycle of violence that has been affecting Ukraine since the beginning of 2014 continues.

The destruction of most of the small town of Deblatsevo, considered essential by the separatists of Donbass because it allows the railway junction between their two territories, sadly illustrates the intense fighting that preceded the second cease-fire. The Marioupol Region, a symbol of territorial integrity for each camp, is at the center of tensions which make it hard to stay optimistic. In this context, the humanitarian situation remains precarious and the number of displaced people - already estimated at 1.1 million – may further increase.

Triangle G H carried out two exploratory missions in the first quarter of 2015, with a view to support populations on both sides of the battle line.

When the context will become sufficiently stable again, we will be able to assess reconstruction needs. For now, what we saw from the Donetsk *oblast*¹ is a humanitarian emergency requiring interventions to meet the most basic needs, in a context where the number of humanitarian actors is still very low, especially in the area controlled by the separatists.



Donetsk. Refugee families in the basements of buildings during the bombing of the city.
Photo: Gilles Groizeleau / Triangle G H

Despite the obvious needs, the Ukrainian crisis receives little attention in an international context marked by other major crises - Syria, Iraq and Central Africa. As it has not yet managed to raise the funds necessary for its action, Triangle G H remains committed to mobilize to address the needs of populations affected by a crisis in many ways anachronistic in the context of the 21st century Europe. ■

“Children account for half of the victims of conflicts around the world and 75 million out of school children live in conflict zones.”

In 2015, we also want to strengthen our child protection action, especially in Iraqi Kurdistan for the Syrian and Iraqi children fleeing the war, but also for street children in Bangui in the Central African Republic and in Brazzaville in the Republic of the Congo.

In Iraqi Kurdistan...

The « European Union Children of Peace » initiative is the legacy of the Nobel Peace Prize that the EU received in 2012 for its achievements in promoting peace on the European continent.

It had decided at the time to use the money from the prize for children who grow up in a country at war. Several projects focusing on educational support were implemented from

2013, with humanitarian partners of the EU. In partnership with the Syrian NGO JORD (Judy Organization for Relief and Development) based in Iraqi Kurdistan, Triangle G H created in this framework the Daratoo Learning Centre (DRC) for the Syrian and Iraqi refugee children displaced by war.

2 • Source: Factsheet ECHO. Children peace of UE - 2015

The center provides a suitable environment to nearly 300 children so that they are not completely out of school, implements many extracurricular activities, and set-up a psychological Unit for families.

During its next cycle of initiatives, the EU should increase again funding allocated since 2013, which will enable us to continue and intensify our work with Syrian and Iraqi children. ■



Host center for Syrian refugee children.
Photo: Triangle G H

In the Central African Republic...

Since 2011 Triangle G H has been working in favour of street children in partnership with eight associations gathered into the Network of NGOs working with street children in the Central African Republic (RFERC).

This programme, under the budget line «non-state actors» of the European Union, aims to strengthen the

capacity of a network of Central African associations in their work aiming to address the needs of street children in Bangui.

Several actions in favour of street children have been developed and implemented with the support of the European Union and many other partners (UNICEF, CCFD-Terre solidaire, Secours Catholique, Air France Foundation, World Food Programme and the Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs). Their aim is to provide reception and housing infrastructure with additional means to feed, provide healthcare, improve sanitation conditions, provide access to education and vocational training, implement prevention, healthcare and emergency actions, and promote social inclusion and family reunification.

The impact of the political and military crisis on the lives of street children intensifies the need for presence in the field. A mobile field Unit, set up with funding from UNICEF, will allow in 2015 a team of social workers to perform daily tours in different neighborhoods of Bangui and to provide children prospects of social reintegration through a personalized support project. ■



Street children. Mobile unit in the streets of Bangui – Activity session.
Photo: Triangle G H

In the Republic of the Congo...

Since the end of 2013, in partnership with the REI-PER (Network of actors working with children experiencing situations of social disruption and family break-up), Triangle G H has been working for the protection and reintegration of children in vulnerable situations, including through awareness-raising actions and the strengthening of the intervention capacities of public players and associations. The programme - targeting 3,280 orphans, juveniles

incarcerated or experiencing situations of social disruption and family break-up, in a country where 54% of the population lives below the poverty line - is expected to further focus in 2015 on training and guidance for REI-PER, on different actions implemented for the protection and reintegration of vulnerable juveniles, on community awareness-raising on the rights of children and on the training of actors in connection with the public (police-men, prison guards, teachers, social workers ...). ■

“2014, Triangle G H is 20 years old !”

This is an opportunity to celebrate the association, but also and above all to report on our action, beyond the publication of our annual reports.



We did so in May 2014 at a press conference attended by some twenty journalists. We also did so in June 2014, when we showed several times in the streets of Lyon the exhibition «Attention(s)!\», which gave voice to artists from the countries where we operate (or have operated).

On the occasion of this anniversary, we also published a booklet entitled «object teaching in the form of a manifesto», thirty pages that helps understanding the uniqueness of Triangle G H, its principles, commitments, its method of governance... We also updated and reissued Triangle G H's passport, the NGO's emblematic document, which illustrates in the form of a travel log the actions conducted since 1994.

Finally, an anniversary evening gathered all the friends and partners of the association. It allowed us to recall

our fundamental principles, discuss the key moments that have marked the past 20 years, and draw up a few prospects in a changing world. We welcomed some of our partners with great pleasure (the Crisis Center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Rhône-Alpes Region and the City of Lyon), and they also expressed themselves. The «Attention(s)» exhibition was put up for sale to benefit the association. Many thanks to Claude Couffin and Valentin Traversi, who conducted the sale with gusto! The second part of the evening was festive, with many artists who agreed spontaneously to perform for the occasion, and we wish to warmly thank: the Peuple de l'Herbe in its Sound system version, Mathurin Bolze and his trampoline, the Babel Orchestra (ARFI) and Bruno from Dangerhouse. We also wish to thank all those who offered their time and skills to make this event successful.

The artistic project – “Attention(s)”



Sincere thanks to Loïc Charbonneau, set designer, for the exhibition's spatial set-up as well as the realisation of the exhibition's support and furniture.

Danger is the main concern of Triangle G H, which operates at international level in situations of precariousness, whether it be emergency, rehabilitation or long-term development. The artist Delphine Chauvin designed, articulated and implemented this project.



Triangle G H relied on artists, professional or not, living and working in the countries of intervention of the association, and asked the following question to the artists: "What dangers are threatening where you are?" The idea was to answer the question graphically on a triangular support with the standard dimensions of a road sign with a red and yellow color code as a reminder of danger signs.

Around forty artists answered our call and some hundred proposals were submitted to us from Algeria, Burkina Faso, Congo Brazzaville, Laos, Burma, the Central African Republic, Rwanda, Sudan, Timor Leste and Yemen.

30 artistic works were selected on sketches by a panel of experts, achieved on the ground by the selected artists, and then shipped to Lyon. They

were exposed as urban happening in Lyon between May 31st and June 14th, 2014. Beyond the highly symbolic message, this exhibition allowed us to meet the public and raise awareness about the work achieved by Triangle G H in the field.

A catalogue of the exhibition has been published and proposed to the public.

Art works have been auctioned at the end of the exhibition, during the anniversary evening on June 19th at the Transbordeur. The auction in favour of Triangle G H, hosted by the artist and scenographer Claude Couffin and the actor and stage director Valentin Traversi, was a great success. Almost all the art works reached out to our guests; echoed in their minds and individual stories (27 artistic works sold out of 30). Our guests participated with humor to the event.

Catherine Bethenod, Hypnotherapist, bought this artistic work of Salai Suan, Education in Myanmar

“I chose this one because it is essential to teach, transmit, learn, educate, understand and know. Ignorance is a major danger for civilization in the noble sense of the word.”



Julie Thurière now owns the St Black Kulture's road sign, Clichés

“To me, this panel sums up the necessity to raise people's awareness about clichés that are easily spread, and about our duty to act and educate people around us on discrimination.”

Portrait of Delphine Chauvin, artist and illustrator

Delphine participated in Triangle G H's tenth anniversary by creating the «passport», which became since then the NGO's "calling card". It is as curator that she graciously worked with us.



What was the meaning of this exhibition ?

The idea was to combine this anniversary with an artistic event. The 10th anniversary had been marked by the publication of a travel log in the form of a passport. I had in mind to find something at least as strong and significant as the passport, but on a different note. I wanted this event to be in line with the passport and very different at the same time.

For the 10th anniversary, everything started in Lyon, where the association was born, and the passport then traveled around the world. But ultimately, the headquarters is just a small core, and Triangle's identity expresses itself through its ramifications in the field. That is why

I wanted to do the opposite for the 20th anniversary: to start this event in the field.

Why a road sign?

We wanted to use the same type of approach as for the passport: stay in line and use a common medium to illustrate TGH's action. The road sign has a universal dimension that helped us establish a guideline and make this exhibition accessible to all. Furthermore, it is a sign relating to a temporary danger, and this precisely reflects Triangle G H's scope of action. Our ambition was to have a general feedback on what people are concerned about and to be in synch with the NGO, whose mission is to be attentive to what threatens populations.

How did you do to bring this exhibition to life?

I relied mainly on the heads of mission on the ground. Together we tried to activate a network of contacts. They went to art schools and galleries to spread Triangle G H's call for proposals, and then established the link between the artists, the headquarters and me. For countries where there was no head of mission or for those where it was difficult to help us in this project, French Institutes have been a good relay, especially in Rwanda, Burkina Faso and Sudan.

We received around a hundred proposals, out of which 30 were selected.

An interesting transmission work has been achieved. I must say that Skype fa-

cilitated the organizing of this exhibition as it provided an easy means of communication. All the conviction and importance of this project for us and for the artists in the field has been conveyed through oral transmission.

After all, the way we communicated is consistent with Triangle G H's functioning, as its members need to be close to people and develop a real relationship and living-link with the people they support.

Is there one or several road signs that particularly touched you?

As an artist I was particularly sensitive to the final realization of the artistic work. Some paid meticulous attention to the manufacturing phase and created real works of art. Others focused more on effectiveness and functionality when achieving their road signs.

You even bought Mick Saylor's artistic work corruption. Can you tell us more about it?

There is a real artistic path in this work with the juxtaposition of these straws that give weight to the image. This makes sense with the danger it evokes, corruption. It is a picture that is only visible from a certain angle.

I also found it courageous to do this sign: we must not forget that some political contexts hinder artistic expression. This artistic work touches a sensitive issue: this danger is like gangrene, a form of evil, established and destructive.

To me there is a real relevance in the message he delivers, a possible double interpretation and a real richness. ■

The Manifesto

For its tenth anniversary, Triangle G H extended an invitation to travel in publishing a landmark "passport". For its twentieth anniversary, the association asserts itself in a booklet mentioning the "pillars of the common house". The drafting was entrusted to **Bernard Bolze**, the founder of the IOP (International Observatory of Prisoners) and team member of the Controller General of Places of Deprivation of Liberty. He was a journalist and has just published a book on the history of prisons in Lyon since the XVIIIth century. He explains :

“In order to celebrate Triangle's twentieth anniversary, we decided not to retrace the association's history, but to explain its principles, values and fundamentals, which have been the founders' main concern from the beginning.

The approach consisted in hearing, without hierarchy, the protagonists of this common adventure, everyone being invited to express his motivation to work in the association or for it: the founders of course, but also the administrators, employees at headquarters, expatriates, local employees, donors, friends, and various contributors. My job was to shape the ideas expressed by the association members, to organize them per item, using their own words, without recourse to imagination. When the base is strong and the approach effective, it can be inferred that the initial intuitions were right and that they deserve to be understood, explained and shared.”

The manifesto, the exhibition catalog and the passport are still on sale at €5 each and €10 for the 3. You can buy them by sending a cheque and your address to the association: Triangle G H, 1 rue de Montrilcloud, 69009 Lyon





Ammar Bouras . Algérie

TAN AFFELA - 24°3'55"N - 5°3'23"E

« Coordonnées GPS du point zéro des explosions de la montagne in ekker dans le désert algérien, un des endroits choisis par la France pour les expériences nucléaires. »



Maddi Ahmad Najem . Algérie

LONGUE ATTENTE

La longue attente des réfugiés sahraouis pour le retour au Sahara occidental.



Mohammed Bakli dit Klimo . Algérie

BELEK

« Depuis que les sachets en plastiques ont envahi nos jardins, les arbres ne produisent plus de fruits : ni oranges, ni citrons... ils sont plutôt couverts de sachets, conséquence d'un usage abusif et inconscient, au détriment de l'environnement. Les couleurs chatoyantes sont utilisées pour les sachets en signe de joies inconscientes. La couleur grise pour l'arbre est signe de tristesse. »



Amour Bouesso Mbamboukoulou . Congo

LA PROTECTION ENVIRONNEMENTALE

« Il protège sa créature, le créateur. Une créature faite, créée en toute harmonie de formes et de couleurs. Faisons l'effort de protéger tout ce qui nous entoure, de la flore à la faune afin de réguler le rythme atmosphérique. »



St Black Kulture . Burkina Faso

LE PALUDISME

« Le paludisme est la cause principale de la mortalité infantile et de certains adultes ne disposant pas de moyens nécessaires pour prévenir et guérir cette maladie. Je réside dans un pays sahélien, l'un des plus touchés par le paludisme. Ma capitale, Ouagadougou, est pleine de déchets toxiques polluants et d'eaux stagnantes, qui entraînent l'épanouissement des moustiques, vecteurs de cette maladie. En 2013, elle représente toujours un danger pour les populations malgré les progrès de la médecine moderne. Ce panneau présente un moustique en promenade, à la recherche d'une nouvelle proie. Il vise à prévenir et avertir les populations du danger que représente cet insecte pour la santé et la vie humaine. Il peut également rappeler aux autorités administratives le danger que représente toujours cet insecte pour la population et l'importance de le prévenir. »



Kamla Panyasith . Laos

STOP DESTROY MY FOREST

« Couper le bois et détruire la forêt pour l'export vers d'autres pays. Il n'y a pas de plan pour la remplacer. C'est la cause du réchauffement climatique et des inondations. »



St Black Kulture . Burkina Faso

LES CLICHÉS

« Danger des clichés que l'on a sur le continent africain. Ces clichés sont véhiculés principalement par nos médias internationaux et faussent les rapports entre les peuples. Les messages négatifs d'une Afrique pauvre et conflictuelle amenés dans les sociétés occidentales représentent un réel danger sur la falsification de l'histoire du continent. A Ouagadougou, je suis confronté chaque jour à une jeunesse perdue et consciente de tous les fléaux inscrits sur ce panneau. Cette image négative véhiculée ne peut donc que la pousser à rêver d'un eldorado européen et américain. Mais ce n'est selon moi pas la solution. Il est donc important de prévenir ce danger sur le long terme. »



[Redacted] . Laos

DESTROY THE FOREST

« En parallèle du développement, des arbres sont coupés pour construire des maisons, pour la commercialisation, pour préparer des champs... cela a un impact sur la couverture forestière de la planète. »



St Black Kulture . Burkina Faso

LE GASPILLAGE DE L'EAU

« Le problème tient à plusieurs facteurs. D'abord à la désuétude du matériel utilisé pour la gestion publique de l'eau. Par exemple, souvent, le robinet d'une borne fontaine est attaché par un simple caoutchouc. Certains gérants de ces mêmes bornes laissent trop souvent couler de l'eau en remplissant les barriques des chercheurs d'eau. De son côté, l'Office national de l'eau et d'assainissement dispose de tuyaux et robinets désuets, qui en se détériorant, entraînent d'importantes fuites d'eau. Le second facteur est une utilisation abusive de l'eau potable par la population burkinabée. Qu'il s'agisse du lavage des véhicules, de l'arrosage des fleurs ou autres plantes décoratives, la gestion rationnelle de cette ressource vitale ne semble pas être un souci pour beaucoup d'utilisateurs. Ce panneau montre deux robinets représentant la gestion privée et publique de l'eau. Ces deux robinets laissent chacun couler des gouttes afin d'illustrer le danger lié au gaspillage de l'eau. « L'eau est une ressource de plus en plus rare, en termes de qualité et de quantité, prenons en soin ! », tel est le message que je souhaite faire passer à travers ce panneau. »



[Redacted] . Laos

THE CORRUPTION

« Les hommes sur la planète peuvent dire que tous les gens ont besoin d'être heureux. Certaines personnes font tout ce qu'elles peuvent pour avoir ce qu'elles veulent, sans penser aux impacts que cela peut avoir sur les autres. Le paiement sous la table est un danger pour la vie sociale aujourd'hui. Cela va à l'encontre du développement et peut malheureusement arriver à tout moment. Il y a tellement de personnes qui renient le fait qu'ils sont corrompus... »



Sivilay Souvannasing . Laos

PLEASE DON'T THROW

« Canaux, lacs et rivières sont beaux, propres, ils sont la perfection de la nature. Mais à cause du développement, de la pression démographique et des constructions, la pollution est de plus en plus présente. Les magnifiques rivières et leurs nombreuses espèces de poissons sont touchées. Dans certaines zones, les poissons meurent en grand nombre. Ce triangle doit dire aux gens de faire attention à la vie des rivières. »



Sivilay Souvannasing . Laos

BE CAREFUL BOMB

« Habitants de la Province de Xiengkouang, habitants de la zone à l'est de la Province de Savannakhet, habitants de la montagne de Phoulaung, prenez soin de vos vies : de très nombreuses bombes ont été lâchées dans vos campagnes ! »



Oudomxday Thammavong . Laos

DON'T CUT ME

« Dans notre monde les arbres sont vraiment importants. S'il vous plaît, tout le monde, plantez des arbres, encore et encore pour avoir un monde meilleur. Aujourd'hui les arbres sont de moins en moins nombreux, et ce phénomène s'accélère. Cela a un impact sur la vie humaine et la vie animale. L'espace offert aux animaux se restreint. Les arbres sont brûlés. La planète se réchauffe. »



Oudomxday Thammavong . Laos

WHERE IS MY TREE ?

« En coupant les arbres on participe au réchauffement de la planète et les animaux ne peuvent s'adapter à cela. Leurs milieux de vie ont changé. Exemple : la glace fond très rapidement. Les arbres sont coupés et les animaux ont moins de place. »



Sungklom Sivilaii . Laos

DON'T FORGET OUR CULTURE

« Faire attention aux magnifiques cultures qui disparaissent. Chaque membre de la famille, père, mère, frère, sœur, petite sœur et grande sœur, grand frère, doit protéger les coutumes et la culture afin que celle-ci ne disparaisse pas. »



Lai Lone . Myanmar

POISON ROSE

« The Drug are the anime of ours future generation. And it can kill not only present but also the future. »



Salai Suan . Myanmar

EDUCATION AU MYANMAR

La volonté politique de développer l'éducation est là mais pas les outils pour la mettre en place.



Salai Suan . Myanmar

LAW AND ACTIVIST

L'article 18 condamne toute personne reconnue coupable de participer à une manifestation organisée sans l'autorisation du gouvernement à une peine pouvant aller jusqu'à un an d'emprisonnement, une amende ou ces deux peines.



Phoe Zaw dit 4 Zaw . Myanmar

BEWARE YOUR ARM

« He would like to emphasize the transportation's condition in Myanmar, especially in Yangon. Lower and middle level peoples from Yangon taking a bus for going to work or other business. In his artwork he would like to give a message to the people that don't put your hand on the bus's window. This behavior is very dangerous. »



Florent Kassaï . République Centrafricaine

LATRINES

« Dans plusieurs quartiers de Bangui mais aussi, et surtout, dans l'arrière-pays, de nombreuses familles manquent de latrines. Pour se soulager, les adultes se rendent en brousse (le cas des villages) ou se servent des toilettes de leurs voisins (cas de Bangui et de certaines grandes villes de province) tandis que les enfants, eux, défèquent à l'air libre dans la cour... Toutes ces pratiques sont inquiétantes dans un pays comme la RCA où les nourritures, moins protégées, sont souvent exposées aux microbes par la poussière et les mouches. Les points d'eau sont infectés et la population exposée aux risques de maladies. D'où la nécessité de construire et d'utiliser correctement des latrines. »



Epaphrodite Binamungu . **Rwanda**

INDIVIDUALISME

« Normalement la famille est la cellule mère de la Nation, quand il y a un désaccord en famille (dans le triangle papa et maman regardent chacun dans sa direction), quand l'égoïsme et l'individualisme règnent dans une famille, c'est le danger qui s'installe. Les conséquences sont néfastes pour les enfants et pire encore dans les milieux africains de familles nombreuses. D'où une conséquence sociale, économique..et éducationnelle. »



Salah Eldin Ibrahim . **Soudan**

DANGEROUS ANIMALS



Ahmed Hussien Mahmoud Ibrahim . **Soudan**

MYCETOMA

Is a chronic, progressively destructive morbid inflammatory disease usually of the foot but any part of the body can be affected.



Salah El Mur . **Soudan**

LE TERRORISME,
L'ISLAM POLITIQUE,
L'EXPLOITATION DE LA RELIGION
POUR OPPRIMER ET EXCLURE
LES AUTRES



Ramadan Saeed . **Soudan**

CRIQUETS

« Les criquets représentent un grand danger pour les récoltes saisonnières qui font vivre des familles entières au Nord et les espaces cultivés, juste au bord du Nil (grand fleuve) ne sont pas vastes. »



Ameer Yousef El-Seddig . **Soudan**

BEWARE OF MINES



Mong . **Timor Leste**

NATURAL DISASTER

Au moment où il a créé son œuvre il y avait des inondations dans le district de Covalima et l'un de ses amis faisait partie des personnes touchées.



Alfeo Sanchez Pereira . **Timor Leste**

EMPTY

« Big problem is when you don't know that we do have problem... »



David Da Silva . **Timor Leste**

ATENSAUN BA DALAN NEBE EMA LIU HO RISKU TRAKU NIAN

« Les accidents de la circulation sont un problème commun au Timor Oriental et spécialement à Dili. Il n'a jamais eu d'accident mais en entend souvent parler. »



Lamia Hezam Abdo Zaid . **Yemen**

PALM TREES FALL



The evening

The evening took place on June 19, 2014 at the Transbordeur in Villeurbanne. It brought together members, friends and partners of Triangle G H. A meaningful and festive musical and theatrical programming lasted late into the night.

We want to thank the artists who offered Triangle G H and its guests unique shows :

Le Son du Peuple Feat JC001 who closed the evening and made us vibrate into the wee hours of the morning

Mathurin Bolze who offered us a magnificent live air show on his trampoline

Le Babel Orkestra and its repertory combining music from the Comoros, Benin, Kosovo and Turkey with the imaginary Folklore of Arfi*

Bruno Dangerhouse who kicked off the event with a selection of songs from his own collection.

Claude Couffin et Valentin Traversi that animated the auction sale

We also want to thank our partners who took the floor during the evening:

- **Arnaud Balner**, a representative of the Crisis Center of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- **Véronique Moreira**, Vice-president of the Rhône-Alpes Regional Council, in charge of Cooperation in solidarity
- **Karine Dognin-Sauze**, deputy Mayor of Lyon in charge of International Relations and European Affairs and Decentralized Cooperation and International Solidarité. ■

* Association searching for an Imaginary Folklore



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Partners associated to the celebration of Triangle G H's 20th anniversary



“the private partners”

Since its creation, Triangle G H has associated private economic partners in the implementation of its humanitarian projects. Large companies, business foundations, interest groups, work councils (Total, Fondation de France, Hermès Foundation, inter-municipality Toulouse-Blagnac, Comité National Olympique et Sportif Français, TEFAL) support Triangle G H actions in the field.

In all the projects developed, priority is given to the needs and interests of the beneficiaries.

In 2014, several private partners supported Triangle G H actions in the field through financial donations and skill-based sponsorship.

In the Central African Republic

- The **Orange Foundation** supports an economic revival project: “Towards sustainable improved living conditions of the most vulnerable farming populations of the Ouaka”
- The **Air France Business Foundation** supports an emergency project: “Street children in Bangui”



In Burma

- The **Lord Michelham of Hellingly Foundation** supports a food security project: “Improving the living conditions of isolated rural populations in Chin State”
- The **consulting firm Argon Consulting** is implementing an expertise mission: “Improving the management of Triangle G H partner NGOs”.



In East Timor

- The **RAJA-Danièle Marcovici Foundation** supports a project for women: “For the socio-economic reintegration of women victims of violence in East Timor”.



In the Republic of Congo

- The **consulting firm Argon Consulting** is implementing an expertise mission: “Analysis of the economical and organizational structure of the rural resource center of Loukakou”.



In Sudan (2015)

- The **Suez Environnement Initiatives Fund** supports a water, hygiene and sanitation project: “Improving access to drinking water and decent sanitation facilities in Darfur”.



2014, a new president for Triangle G H

Patrice Houel was elected president in May 2014, replacing Stéphane Mercado who had held this position since 2002. Patrice Houel is 59 years old, he is married with two children. He has managed several companies, including in the sector of sale and maintenance of industrial equipment. He is now a consultant in transition management.

“For 12 years I have been a volunteer member of the Board of directors at different positions in the committees and at the Board as secretary. In contact with humanitarian professionals, I discovered a world unknown to me, with complex issues that triggered in me the desire to go deeper into details. Besides, I found in this association, special in many ways (its principles, its commitments, its approach to governance, its human qualities), a project that deserves time and if possible the sharing of my knowledge and experience of business management. Of course, the objectives are different and the beneficiaries are not customers, but the tools to manage, organize and honour our commitments are most of the time suited to the constant evolutions of a changing humanitarian environment.”

“The team in Lyon, the national headquarters of the association”

MANAGERS

Christian Lombard
Patrick Verbruggen

DEPUTY MANAGER

Jean-Luc Jouhaneau

PROGRAMME MANAGER

Mounir Attallah

PROGRAMME OFFICER

Arnaud Loutoby

DESK OFFICERS

Anne Barthès
Benoit Darrieux, Ivan Deret
Anne Tréhondart

DEPUTY DESK OFFICERS

Olivier Corbet
Guillaume Mongellaz

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT

Gilles Groizeleau
Education and psychosocial
Eric Martin
Civil engineering and construction
Lionel Roux
Food security and rural development
Joël Terville
Water, hygiene and sanitation

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGER

Alexandra Bourdekas

HUMAN RESOURCES OFFICER

Régis Dondain

PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS MANAGER

Félicie Chevallier, Serge Gruel

ACCOUNTING

Sylvie Houel

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Sophie Dreyer

PROGRAMME ASSISTANT

Jérôme Leconte

CLEANING AGENT

Saliha Djemai

*In the field, the composition of the teams
varies depending on the ongoing activities.*

*They usually consist
of a head of mission, an administrator
and project managers.*

*In 2014, 64 expatriate employees
took part in the association's
activities, as well as 417
collaborators recruited in their
country of origin.*

“The association's board of Directors at December 31, 2014”

*The members of the Board of Directors are elected for 3 years
(renewable) by the General Assembly.*

*They perform their duties as volunteers. The Board meets at least
once a quarter. Each Board meeting is preceded by a Committee
meeting (President, Treasurer and Secretary) to prepare the Board
meetings, together with the association's managers.*

PRESIDENT

Patrice Houel
Management consultant

VICE-PRESIDENT

Véronique Valt
Communication consultant

TREASURER

Victor Bérard
Former chartered accountant and auditor

ASSISTANT TREASURER

Yves le Sergent
Administrator – The Lyon Biennale

SECRETARY

Bertrand Quinet
Training Manager – Bioforce Institute

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Christophe Cloarec
Computer specialist

MEMBERS

Catherine Bethenod – *Hypnotherapist*
Olivier Brachet – *Vice-president of the urban community of Lyon*
Didier Dematons – *Filmmaker (audiovisual)*
Stéphane Mercado – *Employed at decaux*
Philippe Merchez – *Photographer and teacher*
Monique Montel – *Former manager in the medical-social area*
Bernard Mourenas – *IT consultant*

*Three joint committees, consisting of employees
and Board members, meet regularly in order to prepare
the issues that will be presented for debate
and/or submitted to the Board's vote.*

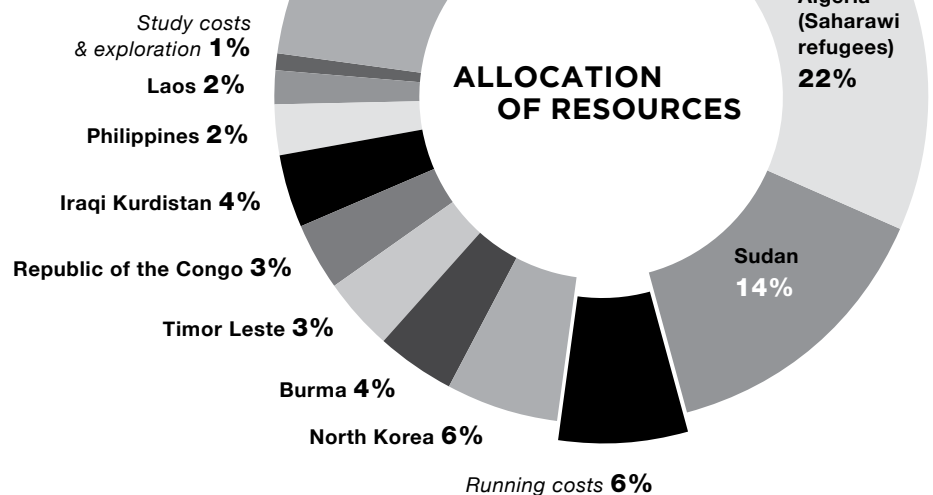
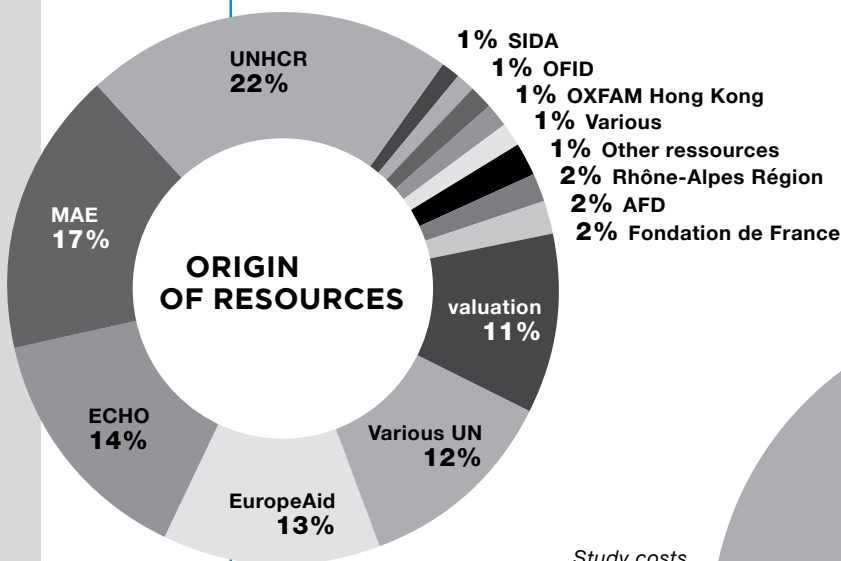
*These “technical” committees
(overall strategy, planning, and communication)
have no decision-making role.*

*They also have – together with the Committee
members (President, Treasurer and Secretary) –
a function of internal control and risk prevention.*

ORIGIN AND ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

BUDGET 2014 : 11,261 K€

(INCLUDING K€1,173 OF VALUATION)



■ **UNHCR** : United Nations Refugee Agency ■ **MAE**: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development ■ **ECHO**: European Commission Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection ■ **EuropeAid**: European Commission Directorate General for Development and Cooperation ■ **Various UN**: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), World Food Programme (WFP), Emergency Response Fund (OCHA/ERF), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Valuation: Donations in kind from the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), various NGOs in the Central African Republic and village communities in Timor Leste. Skill-based sponsorship: Argon Consulting ■ **AFD** : French Development Agency ■ **Other resources** : Financial and extraordinary income, sales, donations and contributions ■ **Various**: Agence de l'eau Rhône Méditerranée Corse, Lord Michelham of Hellingly Foundation, Raja Danièle Marcovici Foundation, the Air France Business Foundation, the Polish and North Korean Embassies, CCFD – Terre solidaire, Secours Catholique, Operation Blessing International (OBI) ■ **OFID**: OPEP Fund for International Development ■ **SIDA**: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	12/31/2014			12/31/2013
	GROSS	DEPREC. & PROV.	NET	NET
FIXED ASSETS				
Intangible assets				
Other intangible assets	2 139	2 139	-	1 048
Tangible fixed assets				
Constructions	220 000	96 093	123 907	138 559
Other tangible fixed assets	468 992	376 437	92 555	140 771
Financial assets				
Other financial assets	5 798	-	5 798	5 782
TOTAL	696 929	474 668	222 260	286 162

Liaison accounts				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Inventories and works in progress				
Goods	8 191	-	8 191	8 982
Prepayments and advances paid to suppliers	2 000	-	2 000	36 210
Operating receivables				
Accounts receivable and other receivables				3 862
Other receivables	7 006 024	33 291	6 972 733	7 417 579
Cash and cash equivalents	742 292		742 292	741 322
Prepaid expenses	6 783		6 783	10 109
TOTAL	7 765 290	33 291	7 731 999	8 218 063
GRAND TOTAL	8 462 219	507 959	7 954 259	8 504 225

LIABILITIES	12/31/2014	12/31/2013
	NET	NET
ASSOCIATION FUNDS		
Equity		
Retained earnings	719 100	984 904
PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	-169 624	-265 804
Other association funds		
Investment subsidies for non-renewables	22 895	27 228
TOTAL	572 371	746 328

PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES		
Provisions for liabilities	41 211	30 158
TOTAL	41 211	30 158
PAYABLES		
Overdraft facility Crédit Coopératif	100 000	200 000
Loans and borrowings from credit institutions (2)	171 190	192 643
Loans and miscellaneous financial debts (3)	465	847
Debts to suppliers and related accounts	487 364	752 620
Tax and social security	191 090	210 742
Deferred income	6 390 568	6 370 888
TOTAL	7 340 677	7 727 739

GRAND TOTAL	7 954 259	8 504 225
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PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	12/31/2014	12/31/2013
	TOTAL	TOTAL
OPERATING REVENUES		
NET AMOUNT OF OPERATING REVENUES		
Operating subsidies	9 755 471	9 120 959
Reversals of provisions and depreciation, transfers of expenses		32 356
Fund raising	38 395	11 077
Subscription fees	240	960
Other revenues	10 745	5 115
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	9 804 851	9 170 467
OPERATING COSTS		
Purchases of goods	25 863	5 745
Change in stocks	1 001	-2 859
Other purchases and external charges	7 777 628	7 370 663
Taxes, duties and similar payments	94 746	98 650
Wages and salaries	1 471 029	1 322 281
Social security	577 275	536 860
Other staff-related costs	2 000	
Depreciation charges on fixed assets	52 395	59 097
Provisions for impairment of current assets	11 053	30 158
Other costs	15 599	8 913
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS	10 028 589	9 429 509
1 - OPERATING RESULT	-223 738	-259 042
FINANCIAL INCOMES		
Other interest received and similar income	2 612	1 146
Positive exchange differences	56 127	20 567
Net income from sales of marketable securities		46
TOTAL FINANCIAL INCOMES	58 738	21 758
FINANCIAL CHARGES		
Interests paid and similar costs	24 798	18 103
Negative exchange differences	13 012	42 751
TOTAL FINANCIAL CHARGES	37 810	60 854
2 - FINANCIAL RESULT	20 928	-39 096
3 - PRE TAX CURRENT RESULT	-202 809	-298 138
EXCEPTIONAL INCOME		
On management operations	54 743	45 807
TOTAL EXCEPTIONAL INCOME	54 743	45 807
EXCEPTIONAL COSTS		
On management operations	6 789	10 805
On capital transactions	14 768	2 668
TOTAL EXCEPTIONAL COSTS	21 558	13 473
4 - EXCEPTIONAL RESULT	33 185	32 334
TOTAL INCOME	9 918 333	9 238 032
TOTAL COSTS	10 087 957	9 503 836
5 - INTERMEDIATE BALANCE	-169 624	-265 804
6 - SURPLUS OR DEFICIT	-169 624	-265 804
ESTIMATE OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND		
Income		
Donations in kind	1 173 398	148 177
TOTAL	1 173 398	148 177
Costs		
Donations in kind	1 173 398	148 177
TOTAL	1 173 398	148 177

OUR MAIN PARTNERS AND DONORS IN 2014



Many thanks to the Polish embassy in North Korea, to the works council of TEFAL,
to all our donors and volunteers.



international solidarity organisation

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