



# ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT 2015



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## Iconography

### Cover photo

Central African Republic – Bangui – Recreational activities organized with our partner  
*La voix du cœur* on the occasion of the International Day for Street Children.  
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© Didier Dematons

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At the bottom left: Central African Republic – Bangui –  
Street children protection programme. © TGH  
Central African Republic - Bambari – Distribution of market gardening seeds. © TGH  
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North Korea – Munchon – Training on greenhouse growing practices. © TGH  
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# EDITORIAL

Mobilize and unite around humanitarian issues worldwide, improve the convergence required to face ever growing needs, these are the stated objectives of the *World Humanitarian Summit 2016*<sup>1</sup>.

At the beginning of the new millennium, the intensity of the conflicts and the resurgence of natural disasters have caused a huge movement of migrants and refugees. Ban Ki-moon, the UN Secretary General, urges the world leaders to attend the summit in order to promote sustainable human progress and ensure everyone a safe and decent life. He invites them to endorse "One Humanity: Shared Responsibility."

As organizations, we are asking that the decisions taken at the summit be firmly rooted in humanitarian principles. These principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence are enshrined in international humanitarian law. By ratifying the 1949 Geneva Conventions, all Member States have committed themselves to respect them.

However, international humanitarian law is regularly flouted, sometimes under the guise of sovereignty. Unacceptable situations multiply and become commonplace, questioning the very capacity of the United Nations organization, the guarantor of international peace.

Number of situations faced by humanitarian workers today are of political origin and require a political response. But against all odds, we notice a little more each day the leaders' inaction and failure to prevent and end conflicts. We are witnessing the complexification of crisis and the increase in needs, which have devastating and lasting effects on younger generations, who are isolated, and suffer deep physical and psychological consequences. Disillusionment is deeply rooted in the heart of several generations of children and adolescents in the making, who have no landmarks, are out of school, were sometimes born in exile and have no future.

The European Commission has decided to dedicate significant support to educational projects for children in emergency situations. In 2015, the European Commissioner Christos Stylianides committed to increase the share of funding for education in emergencies to 4% of the EU's humanitarian aid before the end of the mandate of the Juncker Commission<sup>2</sup>, stating *"Investing now in education of children in areas of conflict or experiencing other emergencies amounts to prevent the risk of a lost generation and focus on the future."* Triangle Génération Humanitaire strongly engaged in that direction in 2015, with Syrian and Iraqi refugee and displaced children in northern Iraq, but also with street children in the Central African Republic and in the Republic of the Congo.

It is an absolute necessity to protect the generations to come, who will build tomorrow, and it is in that field that we intend to continue and intensify our actions in 2016.

■ Christian Lombard & Patrick Verbruggen / directors

1 • The first World Humanitarian Summit brings together governments, humanitarian organizations, people affected by humanitarian crises and private sector partners, to propose solutions to the most pressing challenges and define an agenda for tomorrow's humanitarian action.

2 • The Juncker Commission is the commission who took office on November 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014. It is chaired by Jean-Claude Juncker from Luxembourg, a member of the European People's Party. The mandate of the Juncker Commission will end on October 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019.



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# “Actors in a sustainable and shared solidarity”

**In 2015, Triangle Génération Humanitaire's committed teams operated in 11 countries and ran over 63 programmes thanks to sustainable public partnerships with major international donors but also with private partners (companies and foundations).**

The implemented programmes 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 Génération Humanitaire 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



Algeria – Saharawi refugee camp. Photo Laura Zarragoza/ TGH

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. ■

Iraqi Kurdistan – Erbil – Assessment of the needs of Syrian refugee families as part of a cash assistance programme. Photo: Juliette Guegan/ TGH



Sudan – Darfur – Women beekeepers' association in Bindizi. Photo: TGH



# “ 2015 in a few key words and figures ”

**115 employees** under French law, including **92 expatriates**

**492 collaborators** recruited in their country of origin

**13,3 million euros** budget

Teams operating in **11 countries**

**63 programmes** run simultaneously

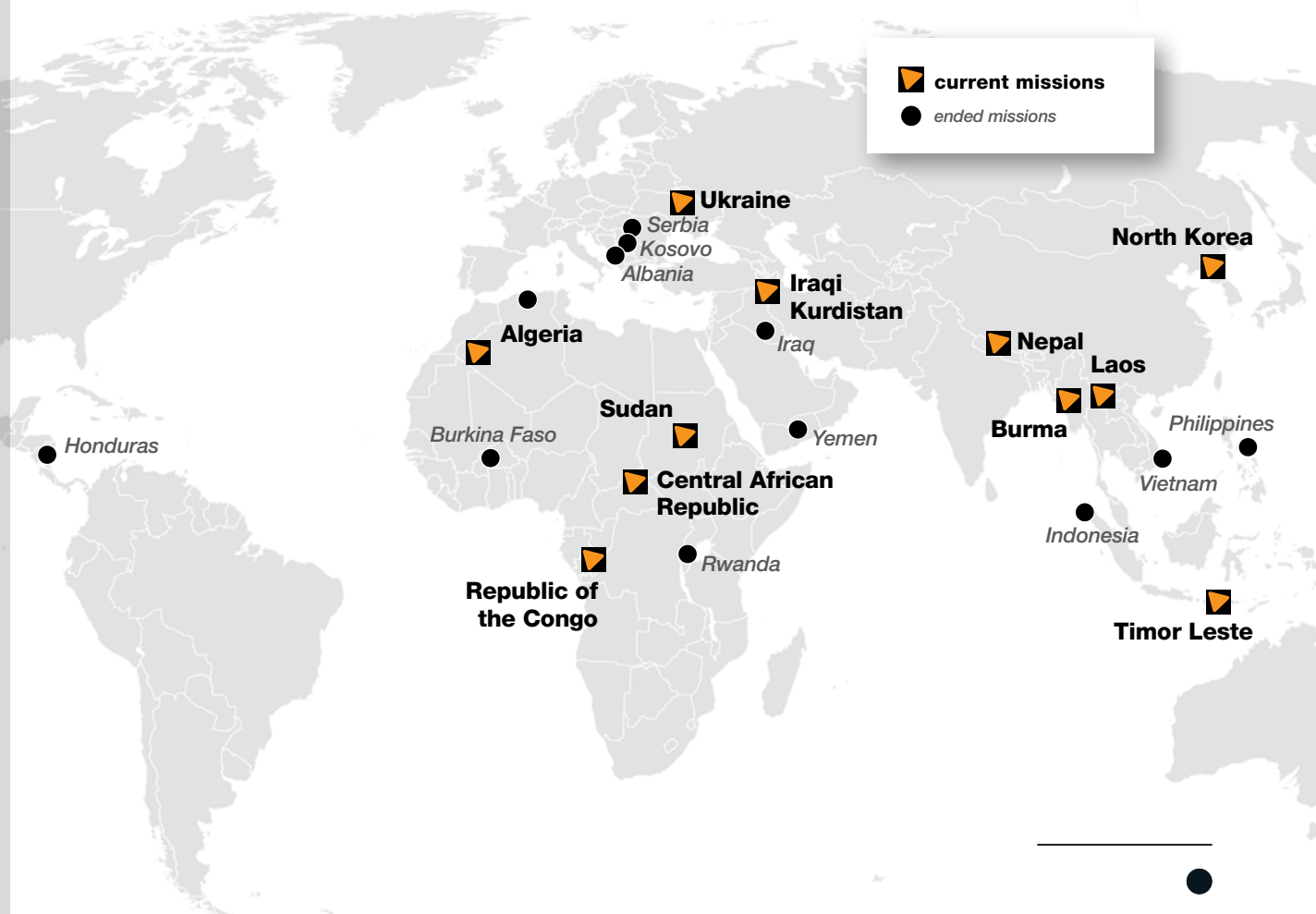
**95%** of the resources allocated directly to actions in the field

**32 donor partners**

and **17 operational partners**

The Association is a member of **Coordination Humanitaire et Développement (CHD)** and of **Coordination Sud**. 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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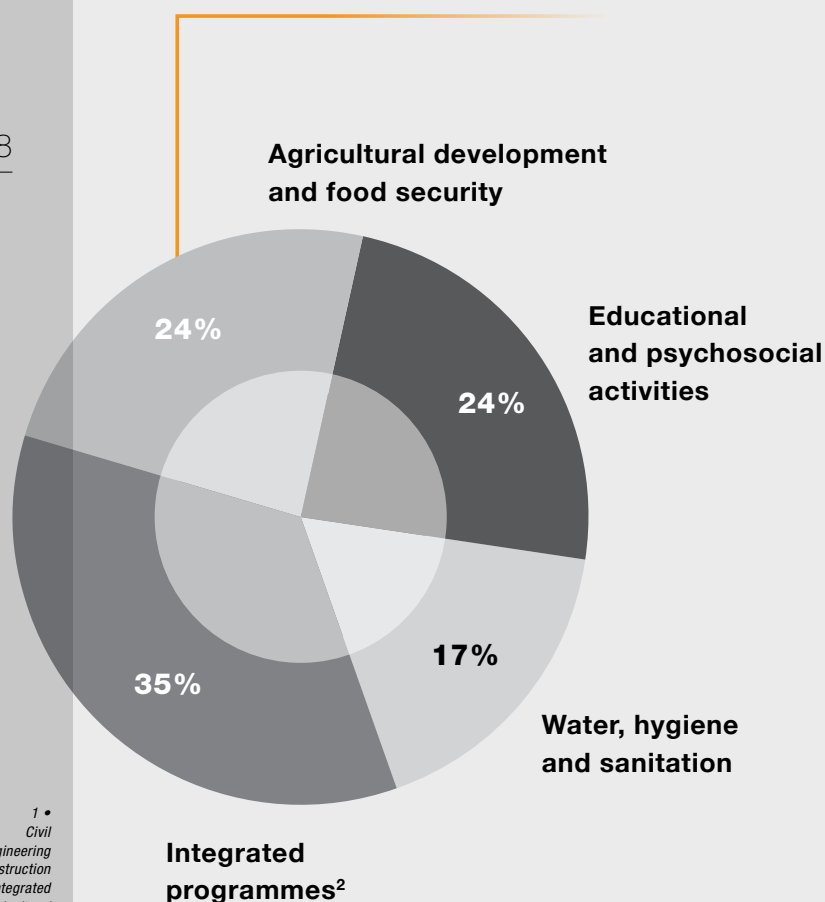
# OUR AREAS OF ACTIVITY, OUR EXPERTISE



# The technical department: control, cross-disciplinarity and complementarity

Beyond a breakdown by geographical areas, Triangle Génération Humanaire has chosen to base its internal organization on four technical units covering all its areas of expertise: **food security and rural development, educational and psychosocial activities, water, hygiene and sanitation, civil engineering and construction.**

Distribution per sector<sup>1</sup>



**Agricultural development and food security**

**Educational and psychosocial activities**

**Water, hygiene and sanitation**

**Integrated programmes<sup>2</sup>**

These units consist of professional experts, permanent or ad hoc consultants, who provide direct support to field teams. Ensuring the technical quality of our actions, from conception to implementation, they promote the capitalization and sharing of experiences providing input for programme elaboration and contributing to the identification of approaches suited to the specific contexts encountered.

Alert to the developments in their respective sector, the technical units ensure ownership by TGH of technological advances and innovative approaches. They work on the elaboration of standards specific to TGH, while guaranteeing the activities of the association the flexibility and the necessary cross-disciplinarity that characterizes them: everyone operates in his respective sector but also works as a team. The technical units ensure activities are integrated, and promote multi-sectoral approaches such as the ability – inherent to TGH – to accompany the assisted populations from the emergency phase to the development effort.

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

<sup>2</sup> • These programmes include at least two components from the technical unit



# FOOD SECURITY & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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**In 2015, in order to meet the precise needs of populations experiencing food insecurity, Triangle Génération Humanitaire continued to implement food assistance programmes, actions to boost agricultural production and longer-term agricultural and rural development programmes aiming at poverty reduction and sustainable improvement of food security.**

In order to address the various logics of different actors and populations, TGH includes the local characteristics of various areas of expertise (agronomy, nutrition, household and sectoral economies, social sciences, etc.) in globalizing sectoral approaches.

Food assistance takes different forms, chosen depending on the context: In-kind food distributions, or direct support to household economy through money transfers.

Agricultural recovery programmes are implemented following a quick response logic, but they are considered as the first step in a longer-term reinforcement. Supporting farmers in increasing their resilience capacity goes along or furthers - naturally and pragmatically - the distribution of agricultural inputs.

The existence of a structurally weakened peasantry, even in times of peace, involves long-term support: more appropriate and relevant support



Central African Republic - Bambari - Distribution of seeds. Photo: TGH

programmes based on a multidisciplinary approach, and responses based both on technical expertise and on the understanding of societies.

When dealing with acute (human or natural) crises striking already vulnerable populations, one of the central aspects of TGH's strategy is its ability to constantly adapt its activities to the assessed needs.

## In 2015

In 2015, TGH was more involved in the distribution of stamps for the purchase of food - especially in Iraqi Kurdistan - in a context of well-functioning markets and in the presence of a population of Syrian refugees deprived of financial resources. Activities mobilizing money transfers being, by nature, multi-sectoral, the dynamic launched here provided financial support to improve access to education, as part of other programmes and in the same context of intervention.

Together with national authorities, professional organizations and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), TGH organized vaccination campaigns in the Central African Republic, to limit the cases of small ruminant pest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and Newcastle disease.

In emergency situations requiring the provision of inputs (Central African Republic, Sudan), food,

seeds and tools were distributed to populations who thus benefited from emergency food aid and were provided the necessary means for the revival of production. Whenever the security situation allows, TGH teams provide technical outreach support, together with the country services.

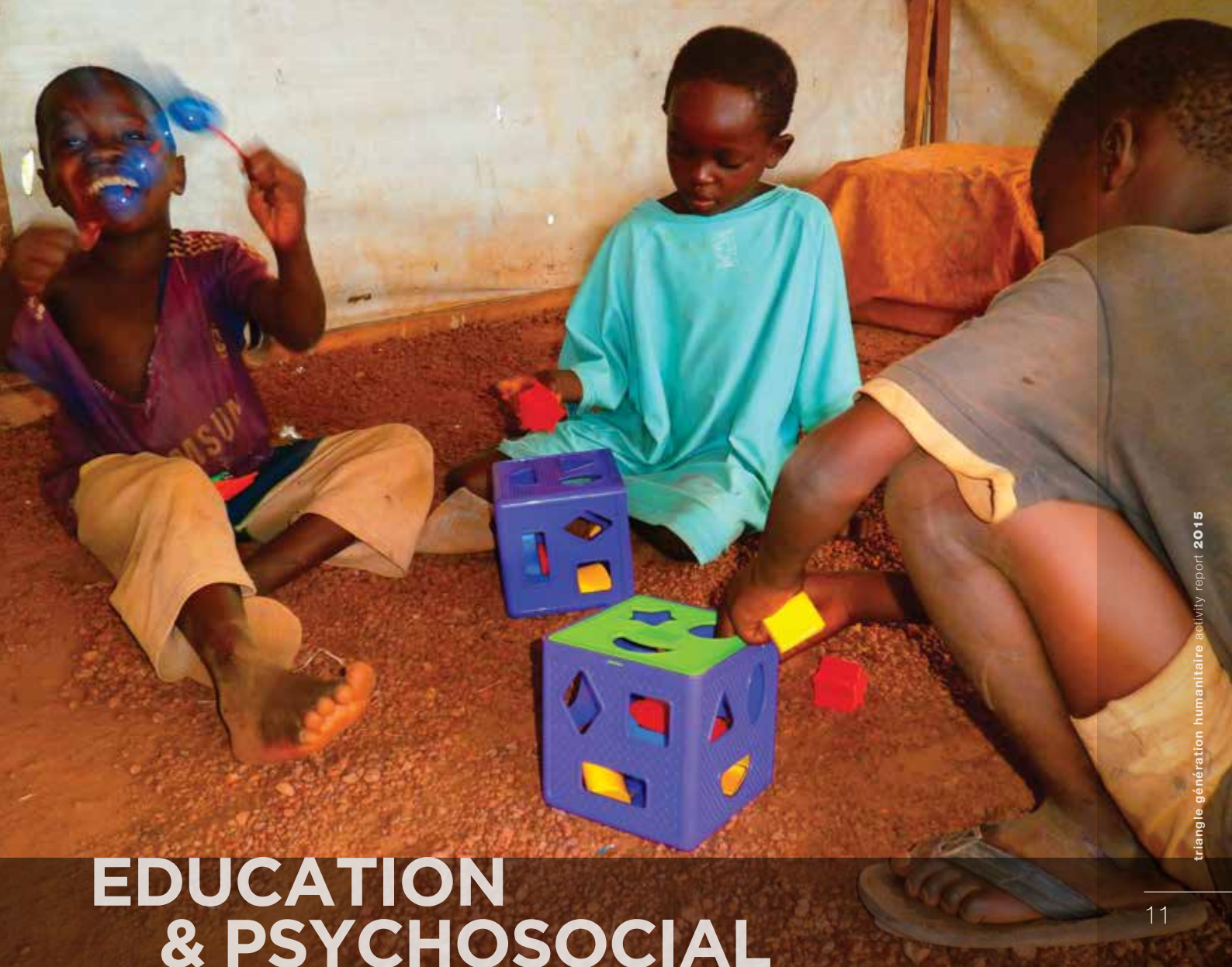
Sudan requires both emergency and longer term responses. Interventions in rural areas range from food distributions to the implementation of programmes addressing the multiple aspects of improving the living conditions of displaced populations: support to peace committees in order to ease tensions between herders and farmers, cereal and vegetable production, improved animal traction and irrigation, support to reforestation, support to the launching of income-generating activities, optimization of the honey and honey products sector, etc.

TGH also confirms its expertise in terms of agriculture-livestock-fish farming integration in North Korea, through actions aiming to improve protein intake in children institutions.

Finally, in Burma, long-term actions are implemented within the frame of a local partnership aiming to support the structuring of peasant organizations, crop diversification, and the improvement of rice growing productivity (tools, reduced losses, etc.), thus providing a real support to isolated populations in Chin State. ■



North Korea - Munchon - Training on greenhouse growing practices. Photo: TGH



# EDUCATION & PSYCHOSOCIAL

**From its very inception, Triangle Génération Humanitaire 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, families, children, teenagers, women, and elderly or disabled persons 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 or displaced persons, or due to their precarious living conditions.**

The psychosocial support brought to a person is part of a long process, and requires different support methods, depending on that person's situation, his/her life plan and what he/she has been through. Suitable devices must permanently be reinvented in order to meet the needs of particularly vulnerable people, based on their environment: social action in the street or in prison, placement in a foster family or in a nursing home, guidance for social and economic reintegration, family reunification, home care and

assistance, specialized education or community outreach activities in the villages or in the street, against domestic violence, for the schooling and the rights of children.

The programmes are systematically designed in consultation and in partnership with local communities, which are often able to rebuild and regain their identity thanks to their personal involvement. In the Central African Republic, the Republic of the Congo, Algeria, Iraqi Kurdistan, Timor Leste and North Korea,

educational and/ or protection activities in emergency or development situations have always been based on local resources. Beyond the additional financial and material resources made available to them, partner

organizations benefit from the strengthening of their technical skills in terms of project management, financial and administrative management, and social support to their beneficiaries.

## Protect

In Timor Leste, TGH has been working for two years with women victims of domestic violence. This programme, funded by the European Union and by private foundations, is being implemented jointly with Timorese civil society organizations involved in the various stages of the support process, ranging from emergency care to the victims sent by hospitals to social care in a foster home until the person reintegrates the community.

The partner organizations were thus able to strengthen their rehabilitation devices for women victims of violence, who receive professional training during



Timor Leste - Awareness-raising session in the villages.  
Photo: Anne Fleur Declerc / TGH

their stay in reception and accommodation centers, as well as an installation kit to start an income-generating activity and thus acquire a certain degree of autonomy. After their reintegration into their communities, these women continue to be followed and accompanied by an adviser for a minimum of six months. Awareness-raising activities against domestic violence are carried out in the villages, backed-up by a film produced by TGH.

## Educate

Beyond protection programmes, the technical unit also oversees education activities.

In the Central African Republic, TGH contributes to the revival of primary education. In the Ouaka and Vakaga Provinces, 25 schools have been rehabilitated and equipped, and 8,000 students and 75 teachers received school supplies. TGH teams also trained and accompanied 100 Parents Associations



Bangui - Central African Republic - Awareness-raising campaign for the return to school. Photo: TGH

in the management of the running of the schools. Awareness-raising campaigns on the return to school have been conducted in each village.

In Iraqi Kurdistan, for the second consecutive year, the Learning center co-managed by TGH and its partner JORD (Judy Organization for Relief and Development) provided care to 500 Syrian and Iraqi out of school children and teenagers, with the aim to enabling them integrate ordinary Kurdish schools. The children and teenagers suffering from mental disorders were also able to benefit from therapeutic care. ■



Iraqi Kurdistan - Daratoo - Learning center. Photo: Pascal Maillard / TGH

## Education in crisis

***When a crisis occurs, - whether resulting from a conflict, a natural disaster or a health catastrophe - the first structural victim is often education. 30% of school age children are deprived of education<sup>1</sup>, whereas it is essential for their present and future, but also for their country.***

*For their present, because school can provide a safe environment as well as social and psychosocial support to the children - and their families -, much needed to overcome the trauma they have been through, and because it is crucial for the success of other actions (health, hygiene, etc.).*

*For their future, as without the acquisition of knowledge, these generations will be vulnerable to societal dangers (radicalization, recruitment by armed groups, labor exploitation, early marriage and pregnancy, etc.).*

*For their country, because education lays the basis for growth, improved living conditions, and above all, protects from repeated cycles of violence.*

*Donors are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of maintaining the fundamental right to education in emergencies and protracted crisis. In July 2015, at the Oslo World Summit on Education for Development, Ban Ki-moon, the UN Secretary General, called on the Organization's member States to provide more money for education, and mentioned the establishment*



Iraqi Kurdistan - Governorate of Erbil - Schools welcoming Syrian refugee children. Photo: Marion Colin de Verdière/ TGH

*of a humanitarian emergency fund to provide education for conflict-affected children. The European Union decided to use the money of the 2012 Nobel Peace Prize «to turn the children of war into children of peace»<sup>2</sup>, and to raise to 4% of the overall budget the share of EU aid funds allocated to the education of children in emergency situations.*

*Since its creation, TGH has always included in its interventions actions related to education and training, usually supplemented by a social (socialization, family support) or psychosocial dimension (therapy through talking or drawing, support for teachers, etc.). This new funding increased TGH's involvement with Syrian and Iraqi refugee and displaced children in northern Iraq, but also with street children in the Central African Republic and the Republic of the Congo. ■*

<sup>1</sup> • Education in emergencies and protracted crisis - Background document for the Oslo Summit on Education for Development June 2015 - The Overseas Development Institute

<sup>2</sup> • The EU Children of Peace Initiative finances humanitarian projects for children living in conflict-affected areas. By the end of 2015, the Initiative's initial allocation of 2 million euros had turned into € 23, 712, 500.



## WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Created in August 2003, Triangle Génération Humanitaire's Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH) Unit developed advanced technical expertise, implemented daily in order to provide vital public services to populations in highly precarious situations.**

The concept of public service - so familiar in our countries and especially in France - is unfortunately not a reality in the countries where TGH operates. Whether in crisis situation or in more stable contexts, people are often left on their own to get water, which is often insufficient and of poor quality. They have no access to adequate sanitation, and seldom receive the basic necessities for proper hygiene.

During many years of intervention in countries such as North Korea, Sudan or Laos, TGH was able to capitalize the experience required to identify the needs of populations and provide adequate assistance. The sustainability of the facilities depend on the involve-

ment of the population, and TGH develops as much as possible a participatory approach to favor a local structure that will ensure the operation and maintenance of these facilities.

TGH's intervention in 2015 was based on this reality, although it is not always easy to carry out the resulting actions in countries devastated by crises. More than 220,000 people were provided daily access to 3,170 m<sup>3</sup> of drinking water close to their homes, over 6,600 latrines were built or rehabilitated, and awareness-raising activities on good hygiene practices were systematically conducted, sometimes along with the distribution of essential goods related to body hygiene.

Most actions were carried out in emergency situations:

**In Nepal**, because of the dramatic consequences for the people and infrastructure of the earthquakes that struck in the spring of 2015, where TGH provided WASH assistance to the people living in the District of Kavrepalanchok.



Central African Republic - Awareness-raising activities on hygiene for displaced children. Photo: TGH

**In Sudan**, where the increase in the number of security incidents caused the displacement of thousands of people, requiring a major emergency response as well as consolidation and improvement actions in terms of skills and resources of local WASH actors.



Sudan - Construction of a water tower. Photo: TGH



Nepal - Distribution of cans to the populations affected by the earthquakes. Photo: Thomas Boudant / TGH

**In the Central African Republic**, where the emergency device had to be strengthened following the various incidents that occurred in the second half of the year and the multiple resulting population movements, which imposed the construction of emergency latrines and water points supplied by tank trucks, and the distribution of essential hygiene products.



Laos - Awareness-raising on hygiene via a theater play. Photo: Amandine Arduin / TGH

**In Laos and in North Korea**, where - with the aim to sustain the works related to the construction of water access and sanitation infrastructure carried out by the communities themselves - TGH operates at several levels: locally – training populations on good hygiene practices and on the proper use of WASH facilities - and at the departmental or national levels, to enhance the skills and capacities of the bodies responsible for water and sanitation issues. ■



# CIVIL ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION

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Created in 2010, the **Civil engineering and construction Unit** provides expertise in the construction sector, present in the majority of the programmes implemented by Triangle Génération Humanitaire, whether it be in emergency, in reconstruction or in development contexts.



Algeria – Dakhla – Collapsed house after the floods in October 2015. Photo: TGH

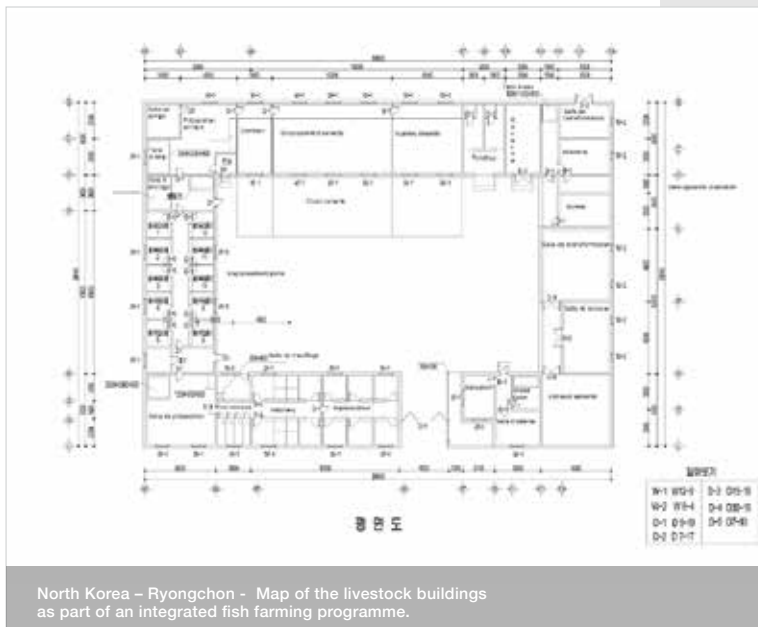
Construction activities cover a wide variety of works, ranging from the rehabilitation to the creation of new structures, in civil engineering (bridges, roads, etc.) or in building construction (homes, schools, farm buildings, etc.). In many programmes, construction activities are used to connect the various themes addressed in the integrated approach led by TGH, and to improve the impact of the actions conducted in the various sectors of activity. Each theme benefits from a large and varied experience, based on the wide range of actions carried out over many years in different countries. Because of its cross-disciplinarity, the

Civil engineering and construction Unit also developed other components and tools used in TGH's different areas of intervention. During 2015, the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in programme monitoring and of digital tablets to enter data in the field became widespread.

The year 2015 was mainly marked by the earthquakes that hit **Nepal** in April and May, when the Civil engineering and construction Unit took part in an assessment mission in the districts of Bhaktapur, Kavrepalanchok and Sindhupalchok. An emergency programme focused on the construction of temporary facilities (latrines and shelter) and on reconstruction (water storage tanks, public latrines and community structures) has been developed in 3 villages, benefiting 4,940 beneficiaries.

Other emergency works have been achieved, especially the reconstruction of houses for 370 families **in the Saharawi camps**, following the October floods. In the area of risk reduction, TGH has achieved several masonry structures and gabion baskets to protect roads and irrigation canals from erosion **in Burma and Nepal**. **In Burma**, this programme was accompanied by the mapping of risk areas in order to raise the population's awareness, especially on the protection of natural resources.

**In the Central African Republic**, the Civil engineering and construction Unit operated mainly in the area of reconstruction, especially in Bambari, following the events that have been affecting the region since late 2012.



Several studies and works were conducted in the area of development **in the Republic of the Congo, in Laos and in North Korea**. The transfer of skills, set up several years ago, favored the adaptation of the designs and construction methods used in cooperation with consulting firms and local partners, in order to best meet the needs, while favoring devices limiting maintenance costs.

The construction of brick irrigation canals **in Laos**, of livestock buildings with reinforced insulation **in North Korea**, or of earthquake-resistant facilities **in Nepal** are concrete examples of solutions tailored to the needs of the beneficiaries, in line with their maintenance and replication capacities. ■





# SOME EXAMPLES OF ACHIEVEMENTS ILLUSTRATING TGH'S EXPERTISE





## “ Support programmes for the elderly, improved food security and capacity building ”

**Since 2004, Triangle Génération Humanitaire has been working for the elderly in North Korea, in collaboration with the KFCA (Korean Federation for Care of the Aged), a historical partner for all the programmes in that sector.**

Locally considered as a non-state organization, KFCA is still chaired by the Minister of Labour. The partnership approach is very meaningful and represents a key issue in this country where outside intervention in the social welfare sector and direct access to beneficiaries are very limited. TGH is the only NGO working with this target population. The proposed approach, combining emergency responses and development interventions, is implemented through a dual mode of intervention: direct support for improved living conditions in retirement homes and capacity building of KFCA's Central Committee and its decentralized bodies. TGH intervenes in State retirement homes (24 OPHs - Old People Home - spread over the territory) that welcome approximately 7, 200 elderly people with no family able to have them at home. Geographic isolation and the difficulties encountered by the system expose this category of the population to significant risks (food insecurity, lack of access to water, sanitation and medical care),



North Korea – Sinwon – Retirement home. Photo: TGH



North Korea – Munchon. Elderly people in a retirement home. Photo : TGH

even if the government is supposed to meet their basic needs. TGH has a close partnership with the French Cooperation under the PFA (Programmed Food Aid), improving elderly people's nutrition through rice distributions in all OPHs during the lean season (March until May), and supporting agricultural production capacities. Some OPHs have been equipped with greenhouses and food processing machinery (for noodles, tofu, etc.) for residents' consumption, and local teams received appropriate training (on hygiene, nutrition and the use of equipment). The EuropeAid<sup>1</sup> and SDC (Swiss Cooperation) partnership allows OPHs to benefit from a supply of medicines and medical and recreational equipment.

Considering that a sustainable improvement of aid involves the strengthening of civil society, TGH - through EuropeAid's NSA (Non State Actor) Programme – supports capacity building as well as awareness-raising and advocacy activities with the different actors involved. The programme supported the revision of the multiannual national

<sup>1</sup> • European Commission – Directorate general for development and cooperation



North Korea – Pyongyang – Training on project management (monitoring and assessment module). Photo: TGH

strategy, the creation and distribution of awareness-raising materials (brochures on sports and physical activity) and the organization of a workshop dedicated to Alzheimer's disease (still under-diagnosed in North Korea) during the International Day of Older Persons on October 1<sup>st</sup>.

KFCA has a strong demand for any kind of exchange of good practices with the outside world. With the NSA programme, TGH has implemented several strengthening devices in gerontology at different levels: study trip and participation in international thematic conferences (China, India, and Thailand) for members of the Central Committee, decentralized training provided by provincial committees and OPH caregivers. Training sessions on project management, on the use of monitoring tools

in daily management, and on fundraising were provided in order to strengthen KFCA's capacities.

Based on the consolidation of the partnership and on the trust built over time, TGH was able to introduce training modules on new issues such as: social inclusion in general and of the elderly in particular; the concept of volunteering; and home services. Upon KFCA's request, these modules, first delivered to the Central Committee, are currently decentralized to the provinces.

In a context where the relational model is tightly controlled, training actions represent a real opportunity for future collaborations (better knowledge of local practices, functioning and expectations), through constructive exchanges, particularly related to the diversity of the beneficiaries' profiles. North Korea's new challenges will concern the elderly who are not in retirement homes, the concept of home care, and the possibility to implement multi care reception facilities. ■

### Marie-Line De Bortoli

Project manager in partner capacity building

Between 2004 and 2007, funded by the European Commission's Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), TGH developed in 6 OPHs several programmes focused on the rehabilitation of reception facilities for elderly people and on the improvement of their living conditions. Several buildings have been rehabilitated: wall insulation, installation of heating systems, creation of bathrooms and latrines, repair of roofs, renovation of kitchens and common rooms, creation of facilities for people with reduced mobility, etc. Greenhouses have been built, agricultural equipment and food processing machines have been distributed and staff have been trained on how to use them in order to improve food security. Distributions of medical equipment and medicines, and specific training related to old age pathologies have been organized. The current actions are a continuation of those past actions.



Thailand – ChangMai – IAGG (International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics) Conference. Photo: KFCA



It is a young woman, or an elderly person, she has fair skin, or sometimes dark, she usually comes alone or with her children. He is dressed in Western or traditional clothes, he speaks very good English, or just manages to sign the distribution list. They are discreet and grateful, or agitated and threatening when they did not receive the assistance they expected ... So are the beneficiaries, multiple and unique, just like their needs.

“Today, in contrast to « one size fits all » programmes, humanitarian assistance differentiates the beneficiaries in order to enhance their freedom and independence. If the distribution of standard kits sometimes remains relevant in certain contexts (supply of local markets and emergency distributions), the individual, active and free in his choices, is back at the center of the action.”

This is the case in Iraqi Kurdistan, where Triangle Génération Humanitaire set up food stamps and cash distribution programmes. In partnership with local stores, the food security project allows beneficiaries to exchange their food stamps against food, and adjust their choices to their own needs and desires. They took part in the definition of the list of authorized products, which was

completed over the three distributions. Result: few cases of resale have been identified, and a significant improvement in households' nutritional status was observed<sup>1</sup>.

**Here, families control their personal consumption, and can decide the composition of their meals.**

The schooling of children is also part of this dynamic: Syrian families receive cash, on condition that their children attend school. **Families are free to spend the money received according to their**



Iraqi Kurdistan – Initial needs assessment for the food stamp programme.  
Photo: Dilbreen Hassan / TGH



Iraqi Kurdistan – Children benefitting from the food stamp programme.  
Photo: Sami Bilal / TGH

**priorities:** rent, debt repayment, purchase of food, medical expenses, etc. but in return, the child must go to school every day. Schooling becomes crucial again, which is difficult to achieve when households are not able to cover their daily basic expenses.

**After all, these programmes are just empowering those who best know the needs: the beneficiaries themselves. ■**

**Juliette Guegan**

Cash assistance Project Manager



Iraqi Kurdistan – Exchange of food stamps against food.  
Photo: Juliette Guégan / TGH

<sup>1</sup> • The Food Consumption Average Score increased from 38.4 at the start of the programme to 68.2 at the end of the last distribution.

# “Konjac, a providential plant in Matupi”



**Present in Burma since late 2007, Triangle Génération Humanitaire first intervened in the Delta region in 2008, after the damage caused by Cyclone Nargis, before orienting its successive projects in the fields of economic recovery and support to children with disabilities in urban and peri-urban areas.**

From late 2012, TGH extended its activities to rural areas, in Chin State, a particularly isolated and mountainous region with a population having the highest poverty rate in the country, and depending mainly on farming for a living. Supported by a local partner, TGH then started a cycle of several programmes to improve food security and farmers' resilience capacities, specifically in the southern part of the State, in the township of Matupi.

## The discovery of Konjac

Rice being the main staple of the local diet, the cultivation schemes in the area of Matupi mainly revolved around the traditional production of upland rice, using the slash-and-burn system and - since its introduction in the 70s - the irrigated rice system (grown in lowland or on terraces). In order to strengthen the resilience capacities of farmers, TGH first focused on securing rice production means by building irrigation canals, installing fences limiting cultivated areas, and providing farmers with access to mechanization (tillers and water pumps).



Burma – Cawng Thia – Harvest of wild Konjac. Photo: TGH

However, from their very first visits in the intervention area, TGH teams found a plant that looks similar to yam, and which «bulbs» were sliced and dried in the sun. This wild plant, commonly known as «elephant yam», grows from a rhizome measuring up to several dozens of centimeters in diameter.

The bulb was harvested in the forest by a few villagers, and then cut and dried, but not eaten.

At that time, a certain mystery surrounded this plant, generally ignored by the local population, but for which merchants (middlemen from the central regions of the country) proposed a very attractive purchase price. The villagers had no clue about the destination of this product, nor about its possible use.

## A hasty transition

In early 2014, TGH undertook a specific study, which initial findings indicated that it was Konjac, a plant that grows naturally in South-East Asia, and to which the ecosystem of southern Chin State offers favourable growing conditions for a higher-quality product. Its high concentration of glucomannan fiber, to which are attri-



Burma – Kace – Drying of Konjac. Photo: TGH

buted many nutritional properties - including that to participate in weight loss - make it an attractive product for the Japanese and Chinese markets. The Burmese government having abolished the tax on that product, wholesalers offered a high price, encouraging a large number of villagers to collect and dry the rhizomes.

In only three years, the formerly abandoned plant has become the main (and almost exclusive) cash crop for farmers in Matupi.

Such a drastic change could not be without consequences, and this sudden and general interest in Konjac has had a significant impact on local natural resources.

## A necessary domestication

All the households in Matupi engaged in collecting wild rhizomes, and within a few months the plant could virtually no longer be found in its natural environment. The first farmers then tried to grow Konjac on their own plots, but this crop's complex production cycle was unknown, and the lack of seeds was the main obstacle to the development of its production.

TGH, convinced both by the inevitable dimension and by the great potential of this cash crop, decided to support its production.

During the past two years, the teams sensitized and trained 35 groups of new Konjac producers on seed cultivation and production techniques, while providing them with suitable cutting tools to improve the quality of the dried product.

Today, the results of this production are such that the annual profits generated by the sale of dried rhizomes has become the main source of income for households, allowing them to fight successfully the phenomenon of chronic indebtedness.



Example of products from Konjac (French market). Photo: TGH



Burma - Haltu - Training on the use of cutting tools. Photo: TGH

The positive impact of this domestication exceeds its sole economic consideration, since it also induces the protection of new areas, often earned on surfaces traditionally subjected to slash-and-burn techniques. Newly valued plots represent a significant investment opportunity for farmers, who do not hesitate to associate other plants and trees (trees for fruit and construction) in these protected areas, thus preserving natural resources while fighting effectively against erosion and landslides.

Through its economic success, the culture of Konjac represents a concrete and profitable alternative to the agrarian slash-and-burn system, unproductive and damaging to the environment.

## Popularization in progress

The production of Konjac by the farmers of Matupi, as well as TGH's project in Burma, may seem exotic and distant when reading this presentation. Nevertheless, the precious glucomannan fiber has already entered the French territory: the number of food products containing Konjac, the new ally of slimming cures, swiftly grows beyond the Chinese and Japanese markets, and Konjac rice or noodles are now present in the dietary product aisle of most major retailers across the globe. Konjac, perhaps encouraged by a Burma in transition, tends to appear on our plates and in those of the inhabitants of Matupi: the latter show great creativity towards the introduction of the rhizome in local recipes, and are quite happy to offer them exclusively to TGH teams during their field visits! ■

**Marc Le Quentrec**

Head of mission

## “Sustainably train and raise-awareness among populations: The challenge of the Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH) project!”

Many people only remember a WASH project regarding the number of boreholes («Water») or the number of latrines constructed («Sanitation»), without taking into account the «Hygiene» part of the project, equally important. Constructions are the entrance doors to go further in the sustainable improvement of the local population's living conditions through the delivery of other messages, never or seldom delivered to the target population.



Laos – Ben Lai – Borehole. Photo: TGH



Laos – Ben Lai Nong Nyo – Borehole . Photo: TGH

What is the use of an access to water if it is not properly used? What benefits will a latrine have without proper hand washing afterwards? And to go further, what will be the lifetime of a borehole in the absence of a technician to ensure its maintenance? The challenge of the WASH project is to foster the understanding and acceptance of new hygiene rules and to sustainably maintain the infrastructure put in place. Since 2014, Triangle Génération Humanitaire has been implementing in Laos, - in 15 villages composed of Lao Teun ethnic minorities in the district of Bualapha - its first WASH programme, divided into two phases, the first one targeting 7 villages and the second one 8 villages.

### A deep and essential understanding of the local lifestyle

TGH was anxious to fit all the WASH activities to the local context, especially those related to awareness-raising on hygiene.

The KAP survey<sup>1</sup>, the observation of the population and informal discussions on lifestyle and beliefs have allowed a first level of understanding («first» because the total understanding of the target populations' lifestyle would require a thorough anthropological study).



Laos – Ban Nam Ok Hou – CLTS session. Photo: TGH



Laos – Ban Mai Vangneuk – PHAST – Explanation on the Tippy Tap system (handmade tap). Photo: TGH



Laos – Ban Lai – PHAST in school – «Transmission Road». Photo: TGH

Women, for example, have no status in this society. It was therefore difficult to integrate them in the WASH management committees, since members are required to have a position in the village.

After discussions with the (male) leaders, TGH was finally able to integrate women (the guarantors of hygiene within the household) as «vice responsible for hygiene».

## Diversifying awareness-raising methods for greater impact

Diversification of awareness-raising means was chosen to repeat key hygiene messages.

The theoretical basis and the consequences of poor hygiene were exposed to the population via conventional outreach methods (CLTS approach<sup>2</sup>, in line with the national policy or PHAST<sup>3</sup>). The participatory nature of these sessions (constant exchange of questions and answers), involves the villagers and students in schools, and familiarizes them, without fear or embarrassment, with the covered themes.



Laos – Ban Vangneuk – Borehole and information panels on hygiene. Photo: TGH



Laos – Ban Mai Vangneuk – Theatrical performance – The Khao Company and villagers. Photo: TGH

A more humorous and fun approach through theater plays, and paintings on awareness panels was also proposed. Enthusiasm for these activities, often new in the area, attracts villagers, and hygiene messages are delivered in a lighter way than during PHAST sessions.

Finally, information panels have been installed near each water point, providing a permanent and visual place in the village for hygiene messages.

1 • Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices

2 • Community Led Total Sanitation

3 • Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation

4 • The French Red Cross



Laos – Ban Vangngeuk – Explaining the construction of a latrine to the WASH committee members. Photo: TGH

Laos – Ban Namtuy – Latrine equipped with a Tippy Tap system (handmade tap). Photo: TGH



## Involve villagers and local authorities for greater sustainability of activities

TGH has worked with local authorities and with the Ministry of Health in order to implement awareness-raising activities as close as possible to the national policy.

Locally, TGH has taken over the team of facilitators consisting of 6 people from different local authority departments, set up by the FRC<sup>4</sup> for a similar project in the same district. The actors - and their sensitivities - have thus been integrated in the WASH programme, and their skills have been strengthened, especially using PHAST and CLTS methods, but also through more technical training (maintenance of an Afridev pump). The authorities actually became one of the pillars of the sustainability of the actions carried out. The villagers belonging to the WASH management committees established and trained in each village, are also involved in activities intended to ensure a faster appropriation of infrastructure and knowledge. Interested villagers could even build their latrine themselves, with materials supplied by TGH (for the pit only).

## Capitalize for constant improvement of our intervention

TGH developed its WASH programme in an area where few similar projects have been implemented before. Little information, especially little capitalization was available before the intervention. The division of the programme into two phases allowed the improvement of the activities of the second phase, based on the lessons learnt during the first phase: the difficulties encountered could be analyzed and anticipated. In the second phase of the project, for example, the committee members will be directly involved in the training on hygiene in their villages during the meetings conducted by TGH facilitators. They will thus be able to deliver the messages in their own language (Tri), using their own explanations.

Awareness-raising and training activities implemented in the WASH project in Laos gradually materialized thanks to the involvement of various partners (authorities and villagers), and the variety of media used. The intervention will continue to be improved along with the progression of activities and the capitalization of experiences.

# PROGRAMMES IN PROGRESS IN 2015



## ALGERIA

For 16 years, Triangle Génération Humanaire has been supporting the Saharawi refugee populations in the camps located in the southwestern Algerian desert. For 40 years now, refugees from this forgotten crisis have been living in five main camps (wilayas), with very limited access to external resources. International humanitarian aid remains a necessity to meet their basic needs.

In this context, and with the financial support of the European Commission's Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), TGH is implementing multi-sectoral activities in the health and logistics sectors.

In the health sector, TGH supports people with disabilities through the distribution of equipment intended to improve the comfort and mobility of the beneficiaries, while providing training for the specialized staff in health centers (physiotherapists). Specialized medical equipment and training are also provided to the public hospital of Smara.

In the camp of Rabouni, a new soap production unit is operational and supplements TGH's distributions of hygiene kits to the most vulnerable families. A bleach production unit ensures the supply of health centers.

In the logistics sector, TGH is responsible for the maintenance of the generators and the fleet of humanitarian vehicles ensuring the supply of water and non-food items in the five wilayas. A mechanical workshop and a qualified national team ensure the daily running of this logistics service.

In mid-October 2015, the five Saharawi refugee camps were struck by torrential rains that caused floods and material damage. The houses made of clay bricks as well as traditional tents were severely damaged due to their low capacity to withstand heavy rainfall, and all available foodstuffs were destroyed.

TGH provided immediate support through the distribution of food staples and hygiene products. Secondly, with the support of ECHO, TGH has started a programme intended to build new houses, more resistant to weather changes, for the 370 families counting a person with disabilities or a dependent elderly person. Support is also provided to all families present in the camps, through the distribution of dates, complementing the basic food basket.



Algeria – Tindouf Region – Saharawi refugee camps.  
Photo: TGH



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

**Beneficiaries:** 90,000 people

**Duration:** 12 months (May 2014 – May 2015)

**Budget:** K€580

**Funding:** ECHO – European Commission's Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid

**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

**Beneficiaries:** 90,402 direct beneficiaries

**Duration:** 12 months (January 1st, 2015 – December 31st, 2015)

**Budget:** KUSD2,603

**Funding:** UNHCR – United Nations Refugee Agency

**Partners:** Ministry of Social Assistance and Advancement of Women, Ministry of Equipment, Ministry of Health, Water Department

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

**Beneficiaries:** 90,000 people

**Duration:** 14 months (January 1st, 2015 – February 29th, 2016)

**Budget:** K€950

**Funding:** ECHO – European Commission's Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT FOR THE SAHARAWI POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE TORRENTIAL RAINS THAT HIT THE CAMPS IN SOUTH-WESTERN ALGERIA - TINDOUF AREA

**Beneficiaries:** 57,205 people

**Duration:** 4 months (November 2015 – March 2016)

**Budget:** K€425

**Funding:** ECHO – European Commission's Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid

## BURMA



Burma – Rice terraces in Thi Coeng. Photo: Damien Bironneau/ TGH

Several evaluations conducted during the year 2007 led Triangle Génération Humanitaire to open a mission in Burma in December of that same year, with the ambition to carry out emergency aid and development programmes after Cyclone Nargis seriously hit the southwest of the country (the Delta).

In Burma, access to food remains a daily challenge for a large part of the population. TGH has therefore initiated a first action to support the revival of rice cultivation and income generating activities in more than forty villages in the Delta. Other actions have then been carried out in partnership with Burmese associations, to improve the living conditions of populations in Dala (southern suburbs of Rangoon) as well as the quality and access to services for disabled children in three areas of the country.

TGH has been conducting food safety improvement programmes since October 2012, through the



increase of agricultural production for vulnerable families (with funding from the Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee (CIAA), the French Development Agency (AFD), the Fondation de France and the Lord Michelham of Hellingly Foundation) in the mountainous and landlocked area of Matupi in southern Chin State (west of the country). TGH is working to improve the living conditions of isolated rural populations.

### IMPROVING THE NUTRITION AND RESILIENCE CAPACITIES OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS LIVING IN REMOTE VILLAGES IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MATUPI IN CHIN STATE

**Beneficiaries:** 10,026 people

**Duration:** 13 months (March 1st, 2015 – March 31st, 2016)

**Budget:** K€200

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

**Partner:** AYO (Ar Yone Oo – Burmese NGO)

### IMPROVING THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF ISOLATED RURAL POPULATIONS IN CHIN STATE

**Beneficiaries:** 3,984 people

**Duration:** 30 months (October 2013 – March 2016)

**Budget:** K€393

**Funding:** French Development Agency, Fondation de France, Lord Michelham of Hellingly Foundation

**Partner:** AYO (Ar Yone Oo – Burmese NGO)



## NORTH KOREA

North Korea suffered severe food crises in the 1990s. As part of the appeal for international aid, launched by the North Korean government in 1997, Triangle Génération Humanitaire conducted an assessment mission in 1998, which resulted in 2000 in the

establishment of a first support programme in the agricultural sector.

Since then, TGH has been operating in various sectors. Agricultural development and food security programmes (rehabilitation of polders, support to cooperative farms) contribute to the sustainable improvement of the nutritional status of children depending on social institutions. The rehabilitation of drinking water supply networks and the improvement of health infrastructure allow sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation for the inhabitants of the city of Sohung, and contribute to the reduction



North Korea – Sohung – Access to safe drinking water. Photo: TGH

of morbidity and mortality rates among most vulnerable populations. TGH also works on improving the living conditions in retirement homes and supports an association promoting the rights of elderly persons. Finally, TGH rehabilitated the Paekhak Dong kindergarten following torrential rains that caused extensive damage in the north of the country between August 22nd and 25th, 2015.



## IMPROVING CHILDREN'S DIET BY ENHANCING ANIMAL PROTEIN INTAKE

**Beneficiaries:** 235,000 people

**Duration:** 48 months (January 2015 – December 2018)

**Budget:** K€1,338

**Funding:** EuropeAid – European Commission Cooperation Office (75%)

**Partner:** APDRA Pisciculture paysanne

## STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY FOR IMPROVED OLD AGE CARE

**Beneficiaries:** 3,162,298 people

**Duration:** 27 months (January 2014 – March 2016)

**Budget:** K€666

**Funding:** EuropeAid - European Commission Cooperation Office (75%), CIAA – Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee (French Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

**Partner:** KFCA – Korean Federation for Care of the Aged

## REHABILITATION OF THE PAEKHAK DONG KINDERGARTEN FOLLOWING THE FLOODS IN THE CITY OF RASON

**Beneficiaries:** 120 children

**Duration:** 1 month (December 1st, 2015 – December 30th, 2015)

**Budget:** K€13

**Funding:** British Embassy in DPRK

## IMPROVING SUSTAINABLE ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION FACILITIES FOR THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF SOHUNG, NORTH HWANGHAE - PHASE 2

**Beneficiaries:** 5,639 people

**Duration:** 10 months (March 1st, 2015 – December 30th, 2015)

**Budget:** K€225

**Funding:** Oxfam Hong-Kong

## IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY OF ELDERLY PEOPLE IN RETIREMENT HOMES

**Beneficiaries:** 7,280 people

**Duration:** 18 months (March 2014 – August 2015)

**Budget:** K€385

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

**Partners:** Retirement homes targeted by the programme, KFCA – Korean Federation for Care of the Aged.



## IRAQI KURDISTAN

The Syrian crisis and the deteriorating security situation in Iraq has caused massive displacements of populations in the region, resulting in an extremely complex humanitarian crisis. In this context, Triangle Génération Humanitaire has been operating in Iraqi Kurdistan since 2013, supporting Syrian refugee families and displaced Iraqi populations in the following sectors: education and protection, hygiene water and sanitation, shelter/ non-food items and food security.

In the education sector, with financial support from the European Commission's Directorate General for humanitarian aid and civil protection (ECHO), renewed in 2015 - the EU's Children of Peace Initiative - TGH provides informal emergency education and psychosocial support to 4,860



Iraqi Kurdistan – Internally displaced child. Photo: Pascal Maillard/ TGH

displaced Iraqi and Syrian refugee children, settled in the town of Daratoo, in the outskirts of Erbil (the capital city of Iraqi Kurdistan). Concurrently, with the financial support of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), TGH supports the schooling of Syrian refugee children through monthly cash distributions to families, provided that their children go to school. This financial assistance programme for Syrian refugee and vulnerable families, is an opportunity for access to education to become a priority again. In the water, hygiene and sanitation sector, TGH, financially supported by

UNICEF, provided water to schools and public buildings hosting displaced Iraqi families, and rehabilitated sanitation facilities in these places. In the shelter/ non-food items sector, during the winters 2014 and 2015, TGH was able to distribute winter kits to meet the urgent needs of 184 displaced Iraqi families living in an urban area, in the city of Daratoo. Finally, in the food security sector, this year, TGH supported 735 displaced Iraqi families through the implementation of food stamp distribution programmes. Based on a partnership with local shops, this action allows individuals to exchange their stamps against foodstuffs, adapting their product choices to their needs.

## EMERGENCY EDUCATION FOR SYRIAN REFUGEE CHILDREN

**Beneficiaries:** 286 children

**Duration:** 18 months (December 2013 – May 2015)

**Budget:** K€433

**Funding:** ECHO – European Commission's Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid, OCHA – United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Rhône Department

**Partner:** JORD - Judy Organization for Relief and Development

## EMERGENCY AID FOR PEOPLE RECENTLY DISPLACED BY THE CONFLICT IN IRAQ

**Beneficiaries:** 184 families

**Duration:** 3 months (November 2014 – January 2015)

**Budget:** K€100

**Funding:** Crisis Center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development

## WASH EMERGENCY PROGRAMME SUPPORTING DISPLACED PEOPLE IN THE CITY OF AINKAWA

**Beneficiaries:** 4,500 people

**Duration:** 4½ months (December 15th, 2014 – April 30th, 2015)

**Budget:** KUSD287

**Funding:** UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund

## PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN AFFECTED BY THE CONFLICT

**Beneficiaries:** 4,866 people

**Duration:** 14 months (June 1st, 2015 – July 31st, 2016)

**Budget:** K€600

**Funding:** ECHO – European Commission's Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid

**Partner:** JORD - Judy Organization for Relief and Development

## EMERGENCY FOOD AID FOR POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE CONFLICT IN IRAQ

**Beneficiaries:** 730 families

**Duration:** 4 months (September 1st, 2015 – January 31st, 2016)

**Budget:** K€300

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

## SCHOOLING OF SYRIAN REFUGEE CHILDREN IN IRAQI KURDISTAN THROUGH DIRECT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO FAMILIES

**Beneficiaries:** 1,487 families

**Duration:** 5 months (November 5th, 2015 – April 5th, 2016)

**Budget:** KUSD298

**Funding:** UNICEF

## LAOS

In 2000, Triangle Génération Humanitaire, already present in the sub-region (Vietnam, North Korea), conducted an evaluation mission in Laos, in response to a call for proposals from the European Commission. The integrated rural development project in the Province of Phongsali has not been selected, but the special contacts developed on that occasion with Laotian authorities led to the success of a second mission carried out in June 2004, within the framework of the decentralized cooperation agreement established between the Rhône-Alpes Region and the Khammouane Province. Since 2005, TGH has been working in this province, always with the support of the Rhône-Alpes Region, in order to support vulnerable people in the area.

Since 2013, TGH has been running a capacity building programme of local authorities in the agricultural sector (currently in its third phase). The aim is to achieve rice self-sufficiency and crop diversification through improved food security and increased irrigation during the counter-season. A second programme, started in 2014, aims to provide rural villages with sustainable

water and sanitation infrastructure and to train local actors in the management of water points and hygiene promotion.

## CAPACITY BUILDING OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES FOR THE DEFINITION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A STRATEGY FOR AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION IN KHAMMOUANE PROVINCE - PHASE 3

**Beneficiaries:** 931 inhabitants

**Duration:** 8 months (September 1st, 2015 – April 4th, 2016)

**Budget:** K€120

**Funding:** Rhône-Alpes Region

**Partners:** PAFo / DAFo – Agriculture Offices at Province and District levels



Laos – Community Led Total Sanitation activity. Photo: TGH

## **SUSTAINABLE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SANITARY CONDITIONS AND ACCESS TO WATER IN 17 REMOTE VILLAGES IN THE DISTRICT OF BUALAPHA IN KHAMMOUANE PROVINCE - PHASE 2**

**Beneficiaries:** 2,970 people

**Duration:** 12 months (September 1st, 2015 – August 31st, 2016)

**Budget:** K€225

**Funding:** Rhône-Alpes Region, Agence de l'Eau Rhône Méditerranée Corse

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

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

**Beneficiaries:** 2,757 people

**Duration:** 19 months (March 2014 – September 2015)

**Budget:** K€310

**Funding:** Rhône-Alpes Region, Agence de l'Eau Rhône Méditerranée Corse

**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 IN KHAMMOUANE PROVINCE - PHASE 1 & 2**

**Beneficiaries:** The population of Khammouane Province

**Duration:** 32 months (March 2013 – October 2015)

**Budget:** K€298

**Funding:** Rhône-Alpes Region

**Partners:** DAfo / PAfo - Agriculture Offices at Province and District levels



## **NEPAL**



In April and May 2015, Nepal was hit by two devastating earthquakes. The earthquakes and their aftershocks caused many deaths, destroyed homes, infrastructure and livelihoods, and caused massive population displacements.

With its experience in emergency response, Triangle Génération Humanitaire conducted an assessment mission to measure the scale of the needs of the Nepalese people affected by the earthquakes. TGH finally focused on the Kavrepalanchok District (southeast of Kathmandu), one of the 14 most affected districts. TGH provides support to the populations for the restoration of basic hygiene conditions and access to water, and supports economic recovery in three villages. The action is funded by the Fondation de France and the Agence de l'Eau Rhône Méditerranée Corse and Agence de l'Eau Adour-Garonne

## **EMERGENCY SUPPORT AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAMME IN THE DISTRICT OF KAVREPALANCHOK**

**Beneficiaries:** 4,940 people

**Duration:** 12 months (May 2015 – April 2016)

**Budget:** K€315

**Funding:** Fondation de France, Rhône Alpes Region, Agence de l'Eau Rhône Méditerranée Corse and Agence de l'Eau Adour-Garonne

**Partner:** ARSOW-Nepal - Association for Rural Social Welfare

# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



In 2015, Triangle Génération Humanitaire is one of the only two international NGOs permanently involved in the Vakaga, a particularly marginalized area, the starting point of the Seleka rebellion. TGH conducts programmes to restore the education system and strengthen food security through: the distribution of seeds and agricultural tools, the strengthening of the skills of targeted agricultural groups and households, and support to breeding activities and animal health. TGH also strives to cover the needs for drinking water and to control health risks.



Central African Republic – Borehole equipped with a man-operated pump. Photo: TGH

TGH is fully involved in the Ouaka Prefecture, also considered one of the priority areas for humanitarian action. The deterioration of the security context in the Prefecture has led to the creation of ten IDP camps, where TGH is currently providing emergency assistance in the water, hygiene and sanitation sector as well as in food security. Meanwhile, TGH ensures the strengthening of the resilience capacities of communities living on the axes, through more sustainable activities, such as the construction and rehabilitation of sustainable water infrastructure (wells and boreholes) and local capacity building.

In Bangui, where the number of street children is experiencing an alarming increase, the mobile field unit, operating since 2014, guarantees children access to basic socio-educational and medical services, and participates in the family reunification process or in the finding of a foster family. TGH also completed food distributions in children institutions.

## EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR THE PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE CRISES IN THE OUKA REGION

**Beneficiaries:** 10,000 displaced people

**Duration:** 3 months (November 10th, 2015 – March 31th, 2016)

**Budget:** KUSD190

**Funding:** UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund

## SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN THE VAKAGA PREFECTURE

**Beneficiaries:** 7,500 pupils

**Duration:** 9 months (October 22nd, 2015 – July 22nd, 2016)

**Budget:** KUSD285

**Funding:** UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund (within the framework of the Global Partnership for Education)

**Partner:** Ministry of National Education and Technical Education (MENET)

## PROTECTION DEVICE FOR STREET CHILDREN IN BANGUI

**Beneficiaries:** More than 1,000 children

**Duration:** 15 months (July 14th, 2015 – October 31th, 2016)

**Budget:** K€474

**Funding:** UNICEF – United Nations Children's

**Partners:** La Voix du Cœur, CRAED – The Research Center Centre de Recherche Action pour l'Éducation Environnementale et le Développement Durable, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of National Education and Higher Education.

## **DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD AND PROTECTION SEEDS IN THE OUAKA PREFECTURE**

**Beneficiaries:** 39,654 people

**Duration:** 8 months (May 2015 – January 2015)

**Budget:** K€292

**Funding:** FAO - United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, WFP - World Food Programme

## **MULTI-SECTORAL EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE CONFLICT IN THE OUAKA PREFECTURE**

**Beneficiaries:** 71,159 people

**Duration:** 9 months (May 1st, 2015 – January 31st, 2016)

**Budget:** K€787

**Funding:** ECHO – European Commission's Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

**Partners:** ICRA/ ACDA/ NOURRIR (local NGO)

## **REVIVAL OF PRIMARY SCHOOLING IN THE VAKAGA PREFECTURE**

**Beneficiaries:** 6,215 people

**Duration:** 9 months (April 15th, 2015 – April 30th, 2016)

**Budget:** KUSD403

**Funding:** CHF - United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund

## **IMPROVING THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS IN THE OUAKA PREFECTURE THROUGH WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION ASSISTANCE**

**Beneficiaries:** 55,000 people

**Duration:** 10 months (March 1st, 2015 – December 31st, 2015)

**Budget:** K€654

**Funding:** CHF - United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund

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

**Beneficiaries:** 84,000 people

**Duration:** 19 months (October 2014 – August 2016)

**Budget:** K€2,500

**Funding:** French Development Agency

**Partner:** French Red Cross

## **EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR THE POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE CONFLICT AND FOR THE INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATIONS IN THE OUAKA**

**Beneficiaries:** 91,000 people

**Duration:** 12 months (May 2014 – April 2015)

**Budget:** K€923

**Funding:** ECHO – European Commission's Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection, WFP - World Food Programme, FAO - United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund





## IMPROVING ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER IN THE VAKAGA REGION

**Beneficiaries:** 10,000 people

**Duration:** 16 months (February 2014 – May 2015)

**Budget:** K€170

**Funding:** CDC – Crisis Center of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs

## RESTORING ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER IN THE CITY OF BAMBARI

**Beneficiaries:** 43,341 people

**Duration:** 23 months (October 2013 – August 2015)

**Budget:** K€584

**Funding:** CHF - United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund, CDC - Crisis Center of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund

**Partner:** SODECA – Water Distribution Company in the Central African Republic

## TOWARDS SUSTAINABLY IMPROVED LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE MOST VULNERABLE FARMING POPULATIONS IN THE OUKA

**Beneficiaries:** 9,055 people

**Duration:** 54 months (December 2010 – May 2015)

**Budget:** K€924

**Funding:** EuropeAid - European Commission Cooperation Office, Orange Foundation

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

## ORGANIZATIONAL AND STRUCTURAL REINFORCEMENT OF PUPILS' PARENTS ASSOCIATIONS TO IMPROVE THE MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOLS

**Beneficiaries:** 47,000 pupils and 244 pupils' parents (direct beneficiaries) and 626,000 primary school children (indirect beneficiaries).

**Duration:** 65 months (December 2010 – May 2015)

**Budget:** K€790

**Main funding:** EuropeAid - European Commission Cooperation Office 75%; French Embassy in the Central African Republic

**Partners:** Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Affairs, FNAPEEC – National Federation of Pupils' Parents and Students in the Central African Republic, Academy Inspection, Head of school district & sector leaders

## TOWARDS LASTING ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER AND AN IMPROVED SANITARY ENVIRONMENT FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN THE OUKA

**Beneficiaries:** 17,819 people, direct beneficiaries

**Duration:** 58 months (May 2011 – January 2016)

**Budget:** K€1,895

**Funding:** EuropeAid - European Commission Cooperation Office 75%, AFD – French Development Agency, OFID – OPEC Fund for International Development

**Partners:** ANEA – National Agency for Water and Sanitation, DGH - Direction Générale de l'Hydraulique, the NGO Nourrir

## IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY AND ENHANCING THE LIVELIHOODS OF THE POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE CRISIS IN THE VAKAGA AND OUKA PREFECTURES

**Beneficiaries:** 3,657 households

**Duration:** 10 months (August 2014 – May 2015)

**Budget:** K€400

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

## TOWARDS CAPACITY BUILDING OF LOCAL ACTORS IN FAVOR OF STREET CHILDREN

**Beneficiaries:** 1,700 people

**Duration:** 40 months (December 2011 – April 2015)

**Budget:** K€631

**Funding:** EuropeAid - European Commission Cooperation Office,  
UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund, CCFD - Terre solidaire,  
Secours catholique, Fondation Air France, WFP – World Food Programme

**Partner:** RFERC – Network of NGOs working  
with Central African street children

## EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE IN WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION FOR THE PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE CRISIS IN THE OUKA REGION

**Beneficiaries:** 42,000 people

**Duration:** 10 months (July 2014 – April 2015)

**Budget:** K€567

**Funding:** UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund

## ASSESSMENT OF THE FOOD SECURITY SITUATION OF THE PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE CONFLICT IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Duration:** 1 months (August 24th, 2015 – September 31st, 2015)

**Budget:** K€10

**Funding:** WFP - World Food Programme

## COLLECTION OF PRIMARY DATA AND DATA ON THE FOOD SECURITY SITUATION AS PART OF THE CROP AND FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT MISSION (CFSAM) 2015

### Survey conducted in 10 villages around Birao (Vakaga Prefecture)

**Duration:** 1 month (November 2015)

**Budget:** K€5

**Funding:** FAO - United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

## IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY IN THE VAKAGA PREFECTURE

**Beneficiaries:** 3,700 households

**Duration:** 6 months (November 1st, 2015 – April 30th, 2016)

**Budget:** K€152

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



# REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



Republic of the Congo. Sports equipment donated by the sports association Lyon-Duchère and sent with the support of the association Solidarité Afrique. Photo: TGH

In 2010, approached by FOJEP-Développement, an association based in Lyon and founded by a Congolese migrant, Triangle Génération Humanaire carried out an assessment mission in the Republic of the Congo, which led to the opening of the mission in December 2011. Four programmes are currently underway, three of them striving for agricultural development, in order to improve the living conditions of rural communities and help eradicate extreme poverty. The fourth programme focuses on the protection and rehabilitation of children in vulnerable situations, through awareness-raising activities and the strengthening of State actors' and associations' intervention capacities. As part of this programme in favor of children, the sports association Lyon-Duchère donated sports and educational equipment, sent with the support of the association Solidarité Afrique, and distributed to the various partner organizations.



## TOWARDS LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

**Beneficiaries:** 9,500 people

**Duration:** 52 months (November 2011 – March 2016)

**Budget:** K€268

**Funding:** EuropeAid - European Commission Cooperation Office, Ministry of the Interior and Overseas Territories, French Embassy in Congo, PADE

**Partner:** FOJEP – Development

## SUPPORTING NON-STATE ACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO POVERTY REDUCTION

**Beneficiaries:** 106,000 people

**Duration:** 48 months (December 2012 – November 2016)

**Budget:** K€720

**Funding:** EuropeAid - European Commission Cooperation Office, Secours Catholique

**Partners:** TGH is a partner of the programme led by Caritas Congo

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

**Beneficiaries:** 236,594 people

**Duration:** 48 months (December 2013 – December 2017)

**Budget:** K€800

**Funding:** EuropeAid - European Commission Cooperation Office (62%), Pool Regional Council (38%)

**Partners:** TGH is a partner of the programme, led by the Pool Regional Council.

## TOWARDS CAPACITY BUILDING OF LOCAL ACTORS WORKING ON CHILD PROTECTION

**Beneficiaries:** 3,280 juveniles

**Duration:** 36 months (November 2013 – October 2016)

**Budget:** K€800

**Funding:** EuropeAid - European Commission Cooperation Office, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Air France Foundation

**Partner:** REIPER – Network of actors working for children experiencing situations of social disruption



# SUDAN

Triangle Génération Humanitaire started its activities in West Darfur in June 2004, with a first assistance programme for displaced people. Since then, TGH has chosen to continue its actions and extend its scope of intervention to the states located in Western and Central Darfur. The NGO is now present in rural areas around El Geneina and in the remote villages of Bindizi, Mukjar and Um Dukhum, where TGH implements programmes in the water, hygiene, and sanitation and food security sectors.

TGH has chosen to frame its activities in a transition between emergency and deve-

lopment by intervening more on capacity building of local actors, with the aim to train and empower them, for them to be able to provide and manage basic services in a sustainable way.

In the food security sector, TGH, wants to improve the livelihoods of displaced populations, as well as their nutritional status and incomes, in order to increase their resilience capacity. TGH is involved in the distribution of seeds, in the provision of technical support, in the diversification of food and income sources, and in the support to the agricultural production capacities of small farmers and vulnerable populations.

In the water, hygiene and sanitation sector - in addition to access to water and sanitation facilities and improved hygiene practices - TGH works on the empowerment of the beneficiaries through the

strengthening of their infrastructure management capacities. Finally, TGH is establishing the necessary tools for a quick and adequate humanitarian response to natural or manmade disasters.



Sudan – Darfur – Young girls fetching water using a newly installed manual water pump. Photo: TGH

## ENHANCING THE CONTRIBUTION OF LOCAL ACTORS TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF MDGS

**Beneficiaries:** 91,000 people

**Duration:** 30 months (January 2014 – June 2016)

**Budget:** K€797

**Funding:** EuropeAid - European Commission Cooperation Office ;  
Fonds Suez environnement initiatives

## RESTORING THE LIVELIHOODS OF DISPLACED PEOPLE, RETURNEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES

**Beneficiaries:** 47,757 people

**Duration:** 12 months (April 2014 – March 2015)

**Budget:** KUSD287

**Main funding:** UNHCR – United Nations Refugee Agency,  
CHF - United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund

## SUPPORTING VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS IN IDP CAMPS IN DARFUR

**Beneficiaries:** 99,600 people

**Duration:** 11 months (May 4th, 2014 – April 30th, 2015)

**Budget:** K€552

**Main funding:** ECHO – European Commission's Department  
for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

**Partner:** WES – Sudanese Water and Sanitation Department



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

**Beneficiaries:** 224,120 people

**Duration:** 19,5 months (May 15th, 2014 – December 31st, 2015)

**Budget:** K€1,345

**Main funding:** UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund

**Partner:** WES - Sudanese Water and Sanitation Department

## **IMPROVING THE RESILIENCE CAPACITY OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN DARFUR**

**Beneficiaries:** 23,672 people

**Duration:** 12 months (August 1st, 2014 – July 31st, 2015)

**Budget:** K€300

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

**Partner:** MoAI – Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

## **TOWARDS IMPROVED FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS WITHIN CONFLICT-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES IN CENTRAL DARFUR**

**Beneficiaries:** 40,000 farmers

**Duration:** 36 months (January 1st, 2015 – December 13th, 2017)

**Budget:** K€1,250

**Funding:** EuropeAid - European Commission Cooperation Office

## **WASH EMERGENCY RESPONSE FOR NEW IDPS AND CONFLICT-AFFECTED POPULATIONS OF KABAR, AMAR JADEED AND MORLANGA IN CENTRAL DARFUR**

**Beneficiaries:** 36,104 people

**Duration:** 3 months (February 2015 – April 2015)

**Budget:** KUSD226

**Funding:** RRF - Rapid Response Fund Sudan, IOM – International Organization for Migration

## **RESTORING AND IMPROVING THE PRODUCTION CAPACITIES OF VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS SEVERELY AFFECTED BY FOOD INSECURITY IN CENTRAL AND WESTERN DARFUR**

**Beneficiaries:** 36,104 people

**Duration:** 12 months (April 2014 – March 2015)

**Budget:** KUSD246

**Funding:** CHF – United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund

## **TOWARDS REDUCED RISKS OF MALNUTRITION AMONG VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN DARFUR**

**Beneficiaries:** 18,168 people

**Duration:** 10 months (May 1st, 2015 – February 29th, 2016)

**Budget:** K€250

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

**Partners:** Ministry of Agriculture, Youth association in Bindizi,

Peace Committee in Bindizi

## EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE FOR VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS IN DARFUR

**Beneficiaries:** 163,835 people

**Duration:** 11 months (May 1st, 2015 – March 31st, 2016)

**Budget:** K€1,020

**Funding:** ECHO – European Commission's Department  
for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

**Partner:** Al Massar (local NGO)

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## MAINTAINING AND STRENGTHENING WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION SERVICES FOR DISPLACED POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY CONFLICTS IN THE CITY OF UM DUKHUN IN CENTRAL DARFUR

**Beneficiaries:** 51,539 people

**Duration:** 12 months (May 1st, 2015 – April 30th, 2016)

**Budget:** KUSD220

**Funding:** CHF – United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund

**Partners:** WES - Sudanese Water and Sanitation Department

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## REDUCING FOOD INSECURITY FOR DISPLACED POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY CONFLICTS IN THE CITIES OF UM DUKHUN AND MUKJAR IN CENTRAL DARFUR

**Beneficiaries:** 26,735 people

**Duration:** 12 months (May 1st, 2015 – April 30th, 2016)

**Budget:** KUSD308

**Funding:** CHF – United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund

**Partners:** Al Fajir, Al Massar (local NGOs)

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## VALUE CHAIN TO IMPROVE THE CONDITION OF POOR PEOPLE IN CENTRAL DARFUR

**Beneficiaries:** 224,120 people

**Duration:** 10 months (May 10th, 2015 – December 31st, 2015)

**Budget:** KSDG310 (about €44,300)

**Funding:** UNDP – United Nations Development Programme

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## DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL SEEDS IN THE STATES OF CENTRAL AND WESTERN DARFUR

**Beneficiaries:** 10,303 households

**Duration:** 2 months (December 1st, 2015 – January 31st, 2016)

**Budget:** KSDG46 (about €6,790)

**Funding:** ICRC – International Committee of the Red Cross

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## PROVISION OF EMERGENCY NON-FOOD ITEMS TO POPULATIONS WHO HAVE RETURNED TO CHAD AND TO VULNERABLE DISPLACED POPULATIONS IN THE VILLAGES OF UM DUKHUN, BINDIZI AND MUKJAR

**Beneficiaries:** 32,869 people

**Duration:** 6 months (December 1st, 2015 – May 31st, 2016)

**Budget:** KUSD148

**Funding:** CHF – United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund

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## TIMOR LESTE

Triangle Génération Humanitaire started operating in Timor Leste in 2005, with a programme focused on access to drinking water and sanitation in areas of the country most affected by malnutrition. Today, TGH is considered as one of the major international actors in that sector, and in 2015, as part of the programme BESIK (Bee, Saneamentu no Ijene iha Komunidade), the NGO conducted a data collection action on the electric water pumps system, with support from the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, in collaboration with the National Directorate

of water and Sanitation. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) estimated that 30 to 50% of Timorese women suffer domestic violence. Since October 2013, TGH has been implementing a socio-economic rehabilitation programme for women who are victims of violence, with the financial support of the European Commission Cooperation Office (EuropeAid) and the RAJA-Danièle Marcovici Foundation. TGH helps to strengthen the capacity of Timorese NGOs particularly active in improving the status of women, such as Rede Feto-PCAA-TL, Fokupers, Pradet and Casa Vida. Activities are carried out in the capital city and in provincial districts where partners have reception centers, and where the lack of access to legal and social services make women particularly vulnerable.



Timor Leste – Water storage tanks equipped with distribution taps. Photo: TGH

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

**Beneficiaries:** 10,812 people

**Duration:** 40 months (October 2013 – January 2017)

**Budget:** K€797

**Funding:** EuropeAid - European Commission Cooperation Office 75%, RAJA-Marcovici Foundation, French Embassy in Indonesia and East Timor

**Timorese State partners:** SEPI – Secretary of State for the Promotion of Equality, MSS – Ministry of Social Solidarity

**Local partnerships:** PRADET - Psychosocial Recovery and Development in East Timor, Casa Vida, Rede Feto and FOKUPERS - The Communication Forum for East Timorese Women

### COLLECTING DATA ON THE ELECTRIC WATER PUMP SYSTEM IN EAST TIMOR

**Duration:** 3 months (March 2015 – June 2015)

**Budget:** KUSD101

**Funding:** Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, through the programme BESIK (Bee, Saneamentu no Ijene iha Komunidade)

**Timorese State partners:** Ministry of Water Supply, National Directorate of Water and Sanitation

Local partner: Naroman Timor Foan (NTF)

## UKRAINE

Several exploratory missions have been conducted in Ukraine during 2015, in the context of an action with the populations affected by the conflict. See page 44 and 45.

**For a detailed presentation of all these programmes, please visit our Website [www.trianglegh.org](http://www.trianglegh.org)**



# HIGHLIGHTS OF 2015 AND PROSPECTS FOR 2016





Frontline after the Minsk II Summit (February 2015)

Sacha has the enthusiasm and the boldness typical of his age: he is 16 years old. Despite a very approximate knowledge of English, he joins in the conversation we are having with the volunteer leaders of the reception center for displaced persons hastily arranged in a building provided by the local church. Sacha arrived in Kramatorsk during the summer 2014, evacuated by the civic organization that currently manages the reception center of the village of Pisky, located near the Donetsk airport, and subject to heavy fighting and shelling. Worried about what awaited him on the «other side», his mother first let him go alone, before his brothers and sisters join him, once their mother reassured about the reception conditions. His mother remained in Pisky, despite the daily bombings that force her to take refuge

Lenin repainted in the colors of Ukraine.  
Photo: Ivan Deret/ TGH

Since March 2016, Triangle Génération Humanitaire has been operating in Ukraine in rural communities located on the front line, supporting food security and the livelihoods of the most vulnerable people through cash and in-kind assistance. This programme, funded by the Crisis Center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is conducted in partnership with the Ukrainian NGO « Country of Free People ».

Ukraine – Uglegorsk – Destroyed trolleybus (June 2015). Photo: Ivan Deret/ TGH



in bomb shelters of another age - the Cold War – hoping to keep a house that is probably no longer here today.

The story of Sacha and his family is just one of the situations encountered by more than one million people displaced by a conflict that remains unresolved, and which human toll - nearly 10,000 deaths, more than 20,000 injured - continues to rise.

**The two eastern regions of Ukraine - the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts - are crossed by a heavily militarized line** that separates the loyalist from the separatist areas. The crossing of that line is very long because of the queues at each of the many checkpoints, and sometimes dangerous because of sporadic shelling. It is often simply impossible, because the required permits are difficult to obtain, and simple things - like visiting a relative or a friend, or get supplies - became impossible for many people.

The reasons given to explain the conflict ex-post, as it had not been anticipated, are numerous, and can hardly be developed here. The argument, often put forward, of a linguistic divide is unsatisfactory because if people in Crimea and in the east are mainly Russian speaking, books written in Russian account for 90% of the domestic market and 98% of Ukrainian Internet sites use Russian. If one refers to the results of the presidential election of 2010, it seems there is a cleavage between a

«pro-Western» West and a «pro-Russian» East. However, this finding needs to be qualified, because when the unity of the country has been threatened, thousands of citizens of Donbass - «culturally» considered pro-Russian - preferred to leave home rather than to live in an area controlled by the separatists, being as foreigners in their own country. Let's remember that this country paradoxically owes its limits to the Soviet Union, including today's Russia – the protecting power from which Ukraine is striving to emancipate – which inherited many of the geo-strategic interests that it combines today with historical and mythological re-

presentations that makes the «Kievan Rus» (IX<sup>th</sup> – XIII<sup>th</sup> century) the cradle of the Russian nation. If we add to these old references more modern elements, such as an economy torn between its dependence on - conditioned – aid from the IMF and on the Russian neighbour and gas supplier, we are moving further away from Maïdan<sup>1</sup> and its initial spontaneity, and we simply and sadly find out that the decolonization process of the last century still continues today, reaching Europe, and it is still very violent. ■

**Ivan Deret**  
Operations Programming

1 • Independence Square, Kiev's central square where pro-European events took place during the winter 2013-2014.

## “Opening of a new mission”

**The Nepal mission was opened after two earthquakes struck the country on April 25<sup>th</sup> and on May 12<sup>th</sup>, 2015.**

**A first assessment mission was conducted on site from May 4<sup>th</sup> to May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2015 thanks to the emergency fund of the Rhône-Alpes Region.**

This assessment allowed the identification of one of the 14 most affected districts: the district of Kavrepalanchok, which did not receive international assistance despite 90% of material losses.

The local NGO ARSOW-Nepal, recommended by the Fondation de France, supported TGH in the identification of populations and needs. Three villages have been targeted: Koshidekha, Kharelthok and Sarasyukharka. The water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) issue was presented as the most urgent problem, but the need for economic recovery has also been identified. The natural disaster destroyed almost all the buildings and crops, traditionally stored in houses' attics. The agricultural season has been severely disrupted or interrupted<sup>1</sup>. The distribution of seeds and fruit tree seedlings has been organized to contribute to the maintenance of the livelihoods of all the households.

The exploratory mission funded by the Rhône-Alpes Region has also allowed the drafting of an evaluation report on the basis of which TGH has obtained a grant of €150,000 from the *Fondation de France* for the village of Koshidekha (emergency support and economic recovery programme), and another grant of €150,000 from the *agences de l'eau Rhône Méditerranée Corse* and *Adour Garonne* for the villages of Koshidekha, Kharelthok and Sarasyunkhark (WASH).



**NEPAL**



Nepal – Koshidekha - Distribution of seeds and tools. Photo : TGH

TGH adopted a multi-sectoral approach in the village of Koshidekha, with actions in the WASH sector (temporary and permanent latrines, distribution of hygiene kits), in the health sector (distribution of first aid kits and donation of medical equipment to the health center), in the construction sector (training on earthquake-resistant constructions for the masons), and in the economic recovery sector (seeds, small animal husbandry, market gardening kits, etc.), all associated

1 • Cf. UN FAO article: "More than \$20 million urgently needed to help Nepal's farmers recover from earthquake": <http://www.fao.org/news/story/fr/item/294639/icode/>



Nepal – Koshidekha - Reconstruction of the building of the water users' Committee. Photo: TGH



Nepal – Koshidekha - Distribution of seeds and tools. Photo : TGH

with the provision of direct assistance (distribution of equipment for the winter).

The action was then extended to the villages of Kharlthok and Sarasyunkhark in the WASH sector (rehabilitation of standpipes, water networks and tanks, hygiene promotion, etc.) for the benefit of the most vulnerable populations.

TGH's current registration with local authorities should open new perspectives in 2016. ■

**Perrine Descombe**

Desk Officer Assistant trainee



## SYRIA & LEBANON

Since March 2011, the Syrian conflict has triggered a profound humanitarian crisis that has reached several countries in the region. In Syria, the UN estimates that about 13.5 million people - including 6 million children - are in need of humanitarian assistance. 6.6 million people are internally displaced and 4.4 million people have fled and found refuge in neighbouring countries (Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, Iraq, Egypt, the Maghreb) and in Europe.

Since early 2013, Triangle Génération Humanitaire has been present and operational in Iraq (autonomous region of Kurdistan) in this crisis that has become regional, supporting Syrian refugee populations and Iraqi IDPs fleeing massively the progression of the Islamic State. TGH is implementing emergency projects in the areas of Education, Protection, Water Hygiene and Sanitation, and Food Security.



In the first quarter of 2016, as part of its mandate and expertise to support the vulnerable populations affected by this major crisis, TGH will carry out two new exploratory missions, one in Syria where TGH remains committed, providing humanitarian response from government areas, and the other in Lebanon, where TGH should meet the Lebanese NGO AMEL, in order to outline a common action. ■

# “ The Island of Socotra ”



Since 2011, Yemen has been marked by a succession of complex crisis of extreme gravity for the population. The armed intervention of the coalition, led by Saudi Arabia since March 2015, contributes to the dramatic deterioration in the humanitarian context throughout the country: out of a population of 26 million people, 14.4 million people are facing food insecure, 2.5 million have fled their homes and 21 million need humanitarian assistance<sup>1</sup>.



Yemen – Socotra – Damaged fishing boat engines after the cyclones. Photo: Samed Saleh

Amid this chaos, the Island of Socotra, located in the Arabian Sea in the northwest of the Indian Ocean, at the entrance to the Gulf of Aden, where Triangle Génération Humanitaire has been operating in the water access and food security sectors for ten years<sup>2</sup>, has been spared from the fighting, but now suffers structurally from the reduced economic opportunities resulting from the war on the continent. In November 2015, the Island was also severely impacted by the combined action of strong waves, rain, wind and flooding caused by two cyclones. In December 2015, thanks to the presence of former Soqotri employees, TGH remotely launched a multi-sectoral assessment (water hygiene and sanitation and food security).

Impacts vary from one place of the island to another, but the violent weather events caused localized to-

tal destruction: homes, fishing boats, engines, date palms, water networks, goat herds, natural pastures, unique endemic flora, etc., resulting in the deterioration of the livelihoods and living conditions of the populations living in the most affected areas.

Despite obvious needs and access to land made possible because not compromised by security issues, the humanitarian response to this natural disaster is almost nil to date. Despite the difficulty in mobilizing funds for the implementation of actions, TGH remains committed to enhance its experience in this field in order to support the populations affected by the cyclones, in a country suffering from the effects of war even if it is not impacted by the fighting. ■

**Nicolas Teuma**

Food Security & Rural Development adviser



Yemen – Socotra – Floods after cyclonic rainfall. Photos: Samed Saleh

1 • OCHA, Humanitarian Bulletin Yemen n° 8, February 2016

2 • The only international NGO permanently present from 2004 to 2011

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

#### MANAGING DIRECTORS

**Christian Lombard**  
**Patrick Verbruggen**

#### DEPUTY DIRECTOR

**Jean-Luc Jouhaneau**

#### OPERATIONS PROGRAMMING

**Ivan Deret**

#### PROGRAMME MANAGER

**Mounir Attallah**

#### PROGRAMME OFFICER

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**Lionel Roux** and **Nicolas Teuma**  
*Food security and  
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**Romain Sztark** and **Joël Terville**  
*Water, hygiene  
and sanitation*

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**Alexandra Bourdekas**

#### ACCOUNTANT

**Sylvie Houel**

#### ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS

**Régis Dondain** and **Sophie Dreyer**

#### CLEANING PERSON

**Saliha Djemai**

*In the field where we operate,  
our expatriate teams usually consist  
of a head of mission, an administrator  
and project managers.*

*In 2015, 92 expatriate employees  
took part in the association's activities,  
as well as 492 collaborators recruited  
in their country of origin.*

## “The association's board of Directors at December 31, 2015”

*The members of the Board of Directors are elected  
for 3 years (renewable) at the yearly General Assembly.  
They perform their duties on a voluntary basis.  
The Board meets at least once a quarter.  
Each Board meeting is preceded by a Committee  
meeting intended to prepare the Board meetings,  
together with the association's managing directors.*

#### Victor BÉRARD

#### TREASURER

*Former chartered Accountant and Auditor*

#### Catherine BETHENOD

*Hypnotherapist*

#### Olivier BRACHET

*Former Vice-president of the Metropole de Lyon*

#### Christophe CLOAREC

#### ASSISTANT SECRETARY

*Computer Specialist*

#### Didier DEMATONS

*Documentary Filmmaker*

#### Patrice HOUEL

#### PRESIDENT

*Management consultant*

#### Yves LE SERGENT

#### ASSISTANT TREASURER

*Cultural project Administrator*

#### Stéphane MERCADO

*Employee Decaux*

#### Philippe MERCHEZ

*Photographer and Teacher*

#### Monique MONTEL

*Former Manager in the medical-social sector*

#### Bernard MOURENAS

*IT Consultant*

#### Bertrand QUINET

#### SECRETARY

*Training Manager – Bioforce Institute*

#### Véronique VALTY

#### VICE-PRESIDENT

*Communication Consultant*

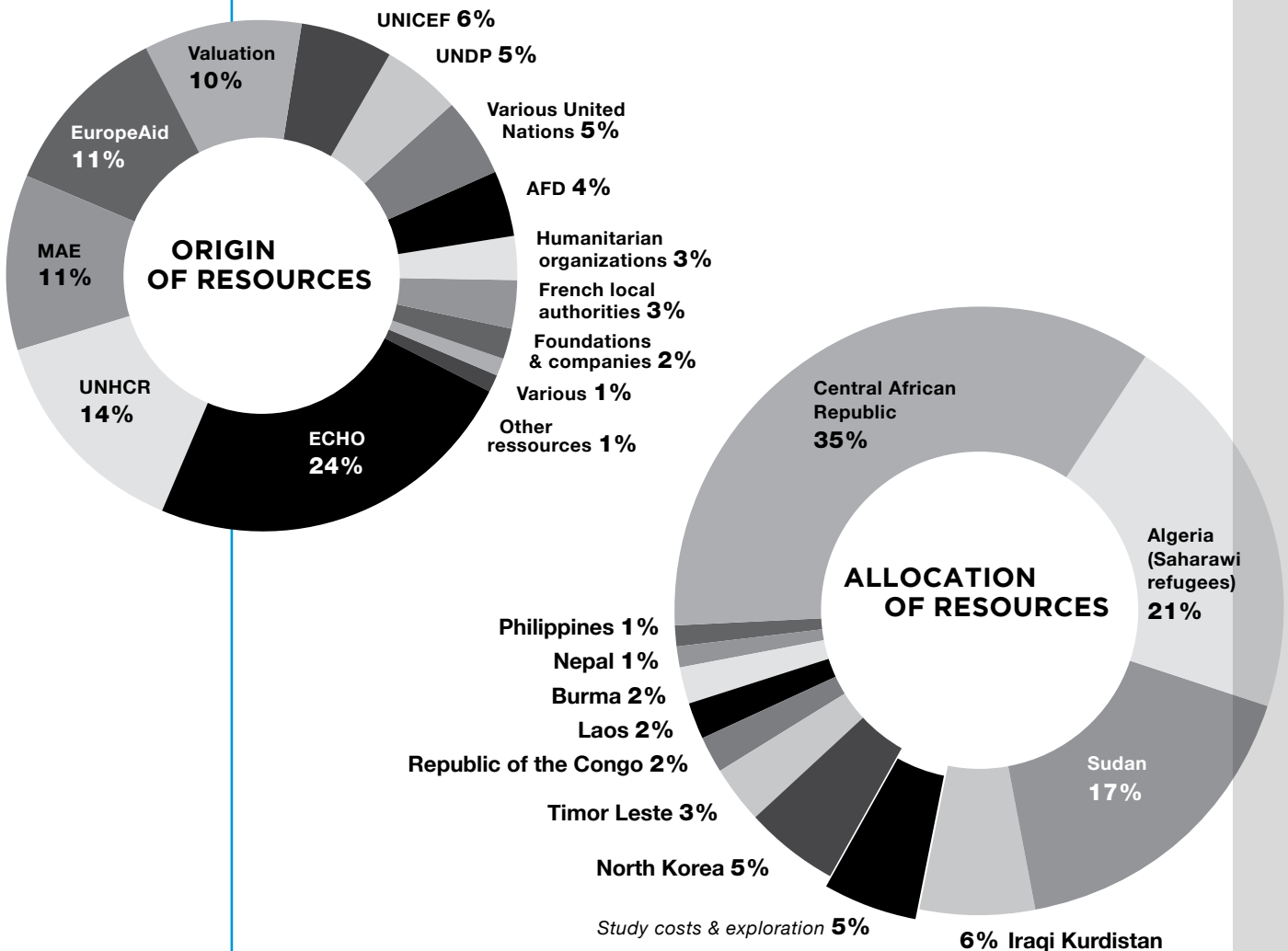
*Three joint committees, consisting of some of the  
association's employees and Board members, meet regularly  
in order to prepare the issues that will be presented for debate  
and/or submitted to the Board's vote. These “technical”  
Committees (overall strategy, planning,  
and communication) have 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 2015 : K€ 13,452**

(INCLUDING K€ 1,380 OF VALUATION)



■ **ECHO**: European Commission Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection ■ **UNHCR**: United Nations Refugee Agency ■ **MAE**: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (CIAA: Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee, CDC: Crisis Center, French Embassy in the Republic of the Congo) ■ **EuropeAid**: European Commission Directorate General for Development and Cooperation ■ **Valuations** (donations in kind): WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, FAO, ICRC and various NGOs ■ **UNICEF**: United Nations Children's Fund ■ **UNDP**: United Nations Development Programme ■ **Various United Nations**: CHF: Common Humanitarian Fund, WFP: World Food Programme, FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization ■ **AFD**: French Development Agency ■ **Humanitarian organizations**: OXFAM Hong Kong, IOM: International Organization for Migration, CCDF Terre Solidaire, ICRC: International Committee of the Red Cross ■ **French local authorities**: Rhône-Alpes Region, Agence de l'eau Rhône-Méditerranée-Corse, Agence de l'eau Adour-Garonne, Rhône General Council ■ **Foundations and companies**: Fondation de France, Dimes Foundation, Orange Foundation, Lord Michelham of Hellingly Foundation, Fonds Suez Environnement Initiatives, Air France Foundation, RAJA-Danièle Marcovici Foundation ■ **Various**: Australian Aid, Support to Economic Diversification Project (World Bank), British Embassy in North Korea, OFID: OPEP Fund for International development, SIDA: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency ■ **Other resources**: financial income and exceptional income, sales, donations and membership fees.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	12/31/2015			12/31/2014
	GROSS	DEPREC. & PROV.	NET	NET
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>				
<b>Intangible assets</b>				
Other intangible assets	2 139	2 139		
<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>				
Constructions	220 000	110 745	109 255,27	123 907
Other tangible fixed assets	471 383	406 204	65 178,24	92 555
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Other financial assets	5 813		5 812,95	5 798
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>699 334</b>	<b>519 088</b>	<b>180 246</b>	<b>222 260</b>

<b>Liaison accounts</b>				
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
<b>Inventories and works in progress</b>				
Goods	4 835		4 835,00	8 191
Prepayments and advances paid to suppliers				2 000
<b>Operating receivables</b>				
Accounts receivable and other receivables	7 673 587	31 957	7 641 629,32	6 972 733
Other receivables	1 192 903		1 192 902,99	742 292
Cash and cash equivalents	10 672		10 671,52	6 783
Prepaid expenses	6 783		6 783	10 109
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8 881 996</b>	<b>31 957</b>	<b>8 850 039</b>	<b>7 731 999</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>9 581 330</b>	<b>551 045</b>	<b>9 030 285</b>	<b>7 954 259</b>

LIABILITIES	12/31/2015	12/31/2014
	NET	NET
<b>ASSOCIATION FUNDS</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
Retained earnings	549 475,91	719 100
<b>PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>	<b>193 960,29</b>	<b>-169 624</b>
<b>Other association funds</b>		
Investment subsidies for non-renewables	18 561,93	22 895
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>761 998</b>	<b>572 371</b>

<b>PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES</b>		
Provisions for liabilities	41 211,28	41 211
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41 211</b>	<b>41 211</b>
<b>PAYABLES</b>		
Overdraft facility Crédit Coopératif		100 000
Loans and borrowings from credit institutions	148 981,23	171 190
Loans and miscellaneous financial debts		465
Debts to suppliers and related accounts	114 499,74	487 364
Tax and social security	173 742,26	191 090
Deferred income	7 789 852,65	6 390 568
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8 227 076</b>	<b>7 340 677</b>

<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>9 030 285</b>	<b>7 954 259</b>
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<b>PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT</b>	<b>31/12/2015</b>	<b>31/12/2014</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>OPERATING REVENUES</b>		
<b>NET AMOUNT OF OPERATING REVENUES</b>		
Operating subsidies	11 878 429	9 755 471
Reversals of provisions and depreciation, transfers of expenses	1 922	
Fund raising	10 224	38 395
Subscription fees	390	240
Other revenues	19 748	10 745
<b>TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES</b>	<b>11 910 712</b>	<b>9 804 851</b>
<b>OPERATING COSTS</b>		
Purchases of goods		25 863
Change in stocks	2 931	1 001
Other purchases and external charges	9 452 096	7 777 628
Taxes, duties and similar payments	87 887	94 746
Wages and salaries	1 584 266	1 471 029
Social security	593 164	577 275
Other staff-related costs		2 000
Depreciation charges on fixed assets	44 419	52 395
Provisions for impairment of current assets		11 053
Other costs	7 536	15 599
<b>TOTAL OPERATING COSTS</b>	<b>11 772 300</b>	<b>10 028 589</b>
<b>1 - OPERATING RESULT</b>	<b>138 412</b>	<b>-223 738</b>
<b>FINANCIAL INCOMES</b>		
Other interest received and similar income	20 121	2 612
Positive exchange differences	138 154	56 127
<b>TOTAL FINANCIAL INCOMES</b>	<b>158 275</b>	<b>58 738</b>
<b>FINANCIAL CHARGES</b>		
Interests paid and similar costs	25 295	24 798
Negative exchange differences	71 793	13 012
<b>TOTAL FINANCIAL CHARGES</b>	<b>97 088</b>	<b>37 810</b>
<b>2 - FINANCIAL RESULT</b>	<b>61 187</b>	<b>20 928</b>
<b>3 - PRE TAX CURRENT RESULT</b>	<b>199 599</b>	<b>-202 809</b>

<b>EXCEPTIONAL INCOME</b>		
On management operations	3 344	54 743
<b>TOTAL EXCEPTIONAL INCOME</b>	<b>3 344</b>	<b>54 743</b>
<b>EXCEPTIONAL COSTS</b>		
On management operations	8 982	6 789
On capital transactions		14 768
<b>TOTAL EXCEPTIONAL COSTS</b>	<b>8 982</b>	<b>21 558</b>
<b>4 - EXCEPTIONAL RESULT</b>	<b>-5 638</b>	<b>33 185</b>
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>12 072 331</b>	<b>9 918 333</b>
<b>TOTAL COSTS</b>	<b>11 878 370</b>	<b>10 087 957</b>
<b>5 - INTERMEDIATE BALANCE</b>	<b>193 961</b>	<b>-169 624</b>
<b>6 - SURPLUS OR DEFICIT</b>	<b>193 961</b>	<b>-169 624</b>
<b>ESTIMATE OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND</b>		
Income		
Donations in kind	1 380 594	1 173 398
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 380 594</b>	<b>1 173 398</b>
Costs		
Donations in kind	1 380 594	1 173 398
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 380 594</b>	<b>1 173 398</b>

# OUR MAIN PARTNERS AND DONORS IN 2015



We would like to thank the French Embassy in the Central African Republic, the British Embassy in North Korea, the French Embassy in the Republic of the Congo, the French Embassy in Indonesia and in East Timor, the Pool Regional Council (Republic of the Congo), TEFAL's work council, and all our donors and volunteers.



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