



GENERATION HUMANITAIRE

Annual activity report 2018





By just a few days, the closing period of this annual report coincides this year with the 25th anniversary of TRIANGLE GÉNÉRATION HUMANTAIRE (TGH). In fact it was in May 1994 that we submitted the association's statutes to the Rhône Prefecture, a little more than a month after the beginning of the Rwandan genocide, genocide during which, in a wave of extreme violence, almost a million people were to lose their lives in a hundred days! This was TGH's very first humanitarian mission with the first team sent in July 1994.

In Rwanda, it was discrimination, rejection and exclusion that chaired over *"the intention to destroy a group as such"*; the same discrimination that we are still facing today in many conflicts and in various forms.

In 25 years, TGH has operated in 25 countries and territories. It has carried out more than 500 humanitarian aid programs, and provided support to several hundred thousand people.

If we believe in man's ability to cope with the worst situations and always rebuild, we call for more human solidarity. The world has never before experienced so many natural disasters and armed conflicts in coexistence. According to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), by the end of 2017, 135.7 million people needed humanitarian assistance. Our ecosystem is facing unprecedented challenges with increasing barriers to meet needs, restrictions on access to populations, and insufficient budgets to deal with crises.

NGOs alone can no longer meet all needs. The convergence of energies is more than ever necessary in a world that is divided, fragmented and sometimes radically partitioned.

As we continue to recall, TGH bases its action on the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence. Let us add here this slogan which is ours; *"Actors of a sustainable and shared solidarity"*, a signature in the form of an appeal for more equality and fraternity.

■ **Christian Lombard & Patrick Verbruggen / directors**

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Cover photo

Zinaida Vasilievna Klimenko, 88 years old. Beneficiary of the project “Supporting isolated elderly people by restoring social ties”. Verkhnotoretsk, Yasinuvatsky District, Ukraine. November 2018 ©TGH

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Women leaving the fair with the products they have chosen. Sorei, UM Dukhun Town, Central Darfur, Sudan. July 2018 ©Charlotte Baudoin

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Hygiene promotion session. December 2018. Hama, Syria. December 2018 ©TGH

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At the top: Manual work room renovated under a TGH programme. The school has 202 school children aged 3 to 17. Druzhba, Ukraine. 2018 ©TGH
At the bottom left: Banana tree grown in the fruit tree nursery supported by TGH. Bindizi, Central Darfur, Sudan. December 2018 ©Charlotte Baudoin
At the bottom right: Visit to check the installation of a water tank and its pump in a primary school. Dakhla, Western Sahara. April 2018 ©Gabriel Mouche

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At the top left: Fishing in Onchon. Nampo, North Korea. 2018 ©TGH
At the top right: A round for children living in the streets in Bangui. Bangui, Central African Republic. December 2018 ©TGH
At the bottom left: Discussion between beneficiaries and TGH staff. Harasta, Western Ghouta, Syria. December 2018 ©TGH
At the bottom right: Implementation of the oxygenation system for the transportation of fish. Onchon, Nampo, North Korea. 2018 ©TGH

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At the top left: Sowing seeds. Lui Vang Village. November 2018 ©Marc le Quentrec
At the top right first: Action with juveniles incarcerated in front of the premises of REIPER (a Network of actors working with children experiencing social disruption and family break-ups). Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo. July 2018 ©TGH
second: The TGH team presenting its activities on the occasion of the World Refugee Day. CDP SMSPS, CDP Protection, CDM Tindouf, Bleach Workshop Manager, Hygiene Kits Workshop Manager, CDP Fish farming, RO. Smara. June 2018 ©TGH
At the bottom left: Visit of the mobile veterinary clinic TGH. Tilkaif District, Iraq. September 2018 ©Jivan Ahmed
At the bottom right: The TGH team distributing vouchers before the launch of the fair with the price table of the items distributed. Sorei, Um Dukhun Town, Central Darfur, Sudan. July 2018 ©Charlotte Baudoin

Back cover

Provision of handwashing facilities. Golo, Sudan ©Murtada Shabo

“Actors in a sustainable and shared solidarity”

Triangle Génération Humanitaire, is an international solidarity organization, born in 1994, from the willing of developing a transversal and perennial expertise. Its interventions are characterized by the global approach of humanitarian aid, integrating not only emergency, rehabilitation and development, but also, whenever possible, an environmental approach.



“TGH provides concrete responses to the unacceptable situations of suffering populations, participating in the fight against poverty and social integration, providing support to the people victims of conflicts, natural disasters or any other type of circumstances plunging them into precariousness”.

The association ensure global and sustainable solutions, which aim to empower the beneficiary populations. It implements programmes developed together with national and international partners, identifying and mobilising local resources and skills to respond as closely as possible to the needs expressed by the beneficiaries.

Founded on the common values- listening skills, reactivity, flexibility, adaptability and proximity – a place of life and expression of personal commitment, of know-

how and sharing, TGH stands for professionalism and pragmatism.

It wishes to preserve and enhance the notion of “Association” in the sense of “people who share their activities for a purpose other than the sharing of financial benefits”.

The association is administered by an elected Council. Its funding is mostly provided by both national and international institutions. It is regularly audited by the organizations that fund it and has proven its ability to manage public funds through which it inscribes its actions over the time.

*TGH implements its programmes respecting the principles of **humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.** ■*

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“ 2018 in a few key words and figures ”

1 011 421 beneficiaries

114 employees* under French law, including **88 expatriates**

541 collaborators recruited in **their country**

14,3 million euro budget. Teams operating in **10 countries**

69 programmes run simultaneously

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

23 donors partners and **48 operational partners**

■ **current programmes**
● **ended programmes**





THE TECHNICAL UNITS



“ The technical units: control, transversality and complementarity ”

TGH is organised around three technical departments covering its three main areas of expertise: Water, Sanitation & Hygiene, Food Security & Livelihoods, and Education & Protection.

These units bring together qualified professionals (permanent experts or ad hoc consultants), who go to the field, providing direct support to the staff in charge of programme monitoring, and ensuring the quality of the activities carried out.

Using a global and multisectoral approach constitutive of TGH's DNA, the technical departments favour integrated programmes - whether they are in a context of emergency, rehabilitation or development.

For each of its interventions, TGH takes into account local strategies and knowledges, the economic situation of households, and the socio-economic and cultural organisation distinct to the intervention area.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

TGH's WASH (**Water Sanitation and Hygiene**) programs restores and maintains living conditions favourable to better health for populations in great precariousness.

In emergency contexts, TGH meets basic needs by providing temporary water and sanitation facilities or distributing basic necessities. In situations that are stable or in the process of normalisation, activities focus on the establishment of sustainable infrastructures, based on participatory processes and local capacity building.



Food security and livelihoods

The interventions of the **Food Security and Livelihoods** Technical Unit cover a wide range of activities from emergency to development, including post-crisis economic recovery: food assistance (in kind or via cash transfers), revival of productive and/or income-generating activities in rural areas, or structural support to agricultural transformations. Their constant adaptation to the environment ensures that they respond appropriately to the needs of the beneficiaries.



Protection and education

From its very inception, TGH has placed **protection and education** programmes at the centre of its actions - beyond the material aid provided to populations in need. Children, adolescents and their families are guided to be able to cope with the traumas they have experienced, with the disruption in their lives and the precarious conditions of their current situation as refugees, displaced people or «returnees». In order to ensure their sustainability, these interventions are systematically implemented with local human resources, and involve local communities and actors to rebuild and strengthen their resilience. ■



OUR PROGRAMMES



Algeria

Since 1975, Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony, has been claimed by both Morocco and the Polisario Front. Between 1975 and 1976, to escape the conflict, a large part of the population has fled to southwest Algeria.

Since the 1991 ceasefire, the UN has tried unsuccessfully to hold a referendum on self-determination, but Western Sahara remains a «territory without administration». For more than 40 years, Sahrawi refugees - estimated by UNHCR at 175,000 people - have been living in isolated camps in the middle of the Sahara desert, subjected to extreme climatic conditions, without natural resources and entirely dependent on humanitarian aid.

Since 2001, TGH has supported this population with emergency interventions or sustainable solutions, and has been active in various areas:

Logistics

The camps are supplied with aid by trucks from Algiers: a 2000 km journey on roads that severely challenge the vehicles.

Since 2002, TGH has been in charge of the Rabouni central mechanical workshop, which maintains and services generators and about sixty trucks, seventeen ambulances and many other vehicles that transport food and sanitary equipment.

Health:

TGH participates in the local health system by supporting infrastructure and ancillary services (laboratories and radiology services), and conducts regular HIV awareness and prevention campaigns.

Hygiene:

Lack of hygiene is a source of many health problems, and also affects individuals' dignity. TGH produces bleach and soap on site, which are distributed to institutions (schools and hospitals) and camps, and also provides hygiene kits for women and young girls.

Disability:

People with disabilities are particularly vulnerable in refugee camps. TGH improves specialised centres and strengthens the management capacities of the Sahrawi Ministry of Social Welfare and the Advancement of Women.

TGH has also set up a personalised medical and social support service at home to maintain - or even improve - the physical condition of people with a motor-cerebral disability.

Education:

In 2015 and 2016, floods caused extensive damage to homes and infrastructure. TGH participated with other NGOs in a coordinated response to rebuild homes, schools and health centres.

TGH focused on the development of health facilities in schools, since poor hygiene, a source of disease, impacts absenteeism and therefore school failure. Gender sensitivity is also essential for girls' schooling: adapted latrines, equipped with locks, clearly separated from boys ones, and adapted to their specific needs, prevent them from having to return home (and possibly not to school).

Food Security and Livelihoods:

In a context of total lack of natural resources, it is necessary to invent innovative approaches to both food-related issues and economic activity, keeping in mind the objective of training populations so that they can become autonomous in the management of the structures implemented.

TGH has developed different programmes to meet this challenge: bakery, animal farming, family gardens, mechanical workshop...

In 2018, in partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP), TGH has built a fish farm that will contribute to food diversification with more animals' proteins, and to boost local activity. Construction should be completed in early 2019, and the start of fish farming activities will be accompanied by technical training, which will eventually



Fish farm in Sahrawi refugee camps. Tindouf, Algeria. February 2019 ©TGH

enable the local staff to fully take over the management of the farm. ■



Period of activity 2000 to today

For the year 2018

Number of expatriates positions 2

Number of people recruited in their country 214

Number of beneficiaries 175 000

Areas of expertise Water, Hygiene and Sanitation
Food security and livelihoods
Education and protection

Donors United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
World Food Programme (WFP)

Operational partners Sahrawi authorities (Ministry of Education, Ministry of Cooperation, Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Construction)
Sahrawi Red Crescent
State Secretariat for Social Affairs
Sahrawi Protection Agency
International Committee for the Development of Peoples (CISP)

19%
of the total budget
of the association



Fish in the desert...

A fish farm is set up in a Sahrawi refugee camp. Improving food diversity, involving beneficiaries and generating professional skills: Triangle Génération Humanitaire brings these objectives together in a pilot fish farming programme.

The project manager and the operational coordinator answer a few questions:

Q: What needs does this fish farming project meet for the Sahrawi people ?

A: United Nations nutritional surveys in 2016¹ show high rates of anaemia, particularly among pregnant and lactating women. The lack of food diversity is also worrying, with a total absence of animal protein in the basic food baskets distributed today.

Local fish production will partly help to meet this need, and will increase the diversity of food products available in the camps. Canned fish has already been successfully distributed before.

There is indeed a real demand that imported products from Mauritania can't completely reach.

The high demand for fish may seem surprising in this isolated and remote location, but we should remember that these refugees come from the Western Sahara Territory, whose coastline is among the richest in the world in terms of fish resources.

The approach also aims at strengthening local capacities and generate new opportunities for young Sahrawis through theoretical and practical trainings concerning fish farming.

Q: What are the main challenges when it comes to aquaculture in the desert ?

A: The project was a challenge from the very beginning. It is the first project of its kind in Sahrawi refugee camps. It was therefore necessary to ensure the continued support of beneficiaries, the availability of technical support at a local scale, as well as specialised equipment. As the camps are located in a particularly isolated and remote area, the logistical organisation is particularly complex, especially since it is a lowspread sector) in Algeria. In addition, it was necessary to train Sahrawi staff specialised in biology in fish farming techniques, without being able to rely on existing experiences.

¹ • Survey on the nutritional situation in the Sahrawi refugee camps, WFP-UNHCR, 2016.



Inauguration of a fish farm in Sahrawi refugee camps. Outdoor pools. Tindouf, Algeria. February 2019 ©TGH

Q: This fish farm is a long-term project. How does TGH intend to ensure its continuity and proper functioning?

A: For the moment, TGH has a contract with an Algerian engineering office in charge of the technical monitoring of the project and the training of the staff, consisting of four biologists, a veterinarian, several fish-farming agents and an administrator. The intervention of the engineering office will continue until the staff are able to manage the farm, both in terms of technical and administrative management.

Farm staff must have the appropriate skills for its proper running.

Several development perspectives are currently under study, such as production flow and the transition towards the creation of a vocational training centre. Given that this is a new project and that expectations are high, it is necessary to take time to reflect on the various issues involved in the evolution of the project.

Q: Ahcene, as a Project Manager, what did you get out of this experience?

A: The day the project started, I was among the most enthusiastic and ready to take on the challenge. Today I can say that our objectives have been achieved for this first phase. The difficulties of this project were present from the beginning. We knew that this type of project requires substantial economic investment. Moreover, construction in the desert is not easy either: we have built two 40 meters long and 20 metres wide basins. The construction of a hatchery² with all the necessary equipment required considerable logistical resources. In addition, the training of Sahrawi staff, such as biologists or veterinarians, who had no experience in the field of fish farming, required a lot of energy.

Finally, even if each project implemented always presents a certain degree of innovation, this one



Fish farm in Sahrawi refugee camps. Hatcheries. Tindouf, Algeria. February 2019 ©TGH

has been particularly innovative. The simple fact of producing fish in the middle of the desert can create some misunderstandings, even oppositions. Now I feel that the project is more accepted among the population, who at first ironically asked us «when are we going to eat fish?» Today they are happy to see the number of fish increasing.

The programme is being developed in partnership with the World Food Programme and funded for the year 2018 by the United States Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM).

The farm consists in a fish incubation area with 8 basins (four for pre-fattening and two for fish fattening). The production capacity is about 21 tons per year, with a maximum capacity of 48 tons. Production is divided into three cycles: the first month in the incubation basins, then 3 months in the pre-fattening basins, and finally 4 months in the fattening basins. The production is undertaken by Sahrawi staffs.

The farm also has a laboratory, equipped in the course of the programme, which carries out physico-chemical analyses and measurements of water conductivity and salinity.

The Nile Tilapia is very resistant to temperature variations, which in the Sahara desert can range from 5°C in winter to 55°C in summer. ■

Burma

Myanmar gained independence at the end of the Second World War and subsequently experienced several successive military dictatorships. In 2011, the military junta launched a process of political and economic transition, and the 2015 legislative elections were largely won by the National League for Democracy, the party of Aung San Suu Kyi.

The country's population is composed of 135 ethnic groups. Since the independence, the central government and various «so-called» minority ethnic groups (representing on the other hand 35% of the population) have been in conflict. However the change of regime and the peace process have not ended the clashes continuing in border regions.

This situation is a priority for the central government and the international community (and therefore attracts funding opportunities). Families fleeing conflict are forced to move to regions that are already facing serious difficulties.

Myanmar has one of the lowest human development indices (148th out of 189). Its population lacks access to essential services and rights (food, education, health, etc.) and regularly faces natural disasters.

Triangle Génération Humanaire opened its mission in December 2007, with emergency relief and development activities. In 2008, Cyclone Nargis severely affected the Delta, in the South West of the country. The TGH team participated in the emergency and post-emergency response in this region, and in Rangoon including activities to support disabled people.

Since 2012, TGH is active in the Matupi Region (southern Chin State), a mountainous area in the west of the country that is difficult to access. In this region, households use most of their income to buy staple food, and their diet consists mainly of rice. The local deficit in agricultural production and diversification worsened with

Cyclone Komen (August 2015), which destroyed most irrigation infrastructures and forced many farmers to stop cultivating their plots.

TGH has developed three partnerships in the country. The first one with Ar Yone Oo (AYO), a local association specialised in rural development, natural resource management, access to drinking water and sanitation. The second one with the Groupe de Recherche et d'Échanges Technologiques (GRET), an international development NGO and the third one with Global Family, a local NGO specialize in education, food security and non-food distribution in Chin State.

TGH improves the living conditions, resilience and livelihoods of isolated rural populations, and promotes the sustainable use and protection of the region's natural resources. In 2018, the team grew from 14 to 20 people, and developed several programmes in 33 villages in the Matupi township.



Barbed wire fence. ThiCoeng Village, Burma. June 2018 © Marc le Quentrec

The first one intends to install gabion structures to reduce risks of disaster, and improves fencing to provide sustainable protection for cultivated areas. It also enhances access to mechanisation for producers (tillers, irrigation pumps, etc.).

Other activities consist in improving cash crops (mainly Konjac) and off-season market gardening (training, demonstration plots, equipment and materials) to diversify local agricultural production and increase farmers' incomes.

The current development of the region increases pressure on natural resources (construction and fuelwood, stones and sand for construction, hunting and fishing, water for domestic use and irrigation, arable land, etc.) which is often at the expense of communities. Awareness-raising and

training activities will be developed to involve the population –and local authorities in sustainable management and resource protection processes.

TGH is also a strong actor in the emergency response to IDPs and host communities in the Paletwa Township, Chin State. In fact, during the last quarter of 2018, the upsurge in clashes between the Burmese army and the Arakan army caused many deaths, injuries, and population movements to a region with extreme weather conditions, where economic opportunities and services are lacking, and that is regularly affected by natural disasters. From January 2019, a multisectoral program will address the most urgent needs of displaced populations, from food security to shelter provision. ■



Period of activity 2007 to today

For the year 2018

Number of expatriates positions 2 to 3

Number of people recruited in their country 23

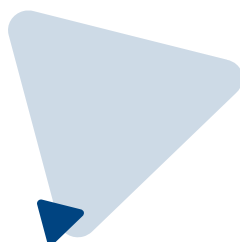
Number of beneficiaries 51 528

Areas of expertise Food Security and Livelihoods,
Protection,
Water, Hygiene and Sanitation,
Education,
Health,
Nutrition
Urgent shelter and non-food items

Donors European Commission Directorate General for Development and Cooperation (EuropeAid-GRET)
French Development Agency (AFD)
Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF – OCHA)

Operational partners Ar Yone Oo (AYO)
Global Family (GF)

3%
of the total budget
of the association





Training on the driving of a rotavator in Pana plot, Am Lai Village, Matupi, Burma. July 2018 ©Marc le Quentrec



Construction of a baby bed, Lui Yang Village, Burma. November 2018 ©Marc le Quentrec

Actions designed and carried out by their beneficiaries

In the frame of its projects dedicated to the amelioration of livelihoods, to the creation of incomes and to the resilience of vulnerable people in the South of the Chin State, TGH developed MPP (or Micro Project Proposals). They are propositions of actions that farmers submit to the TGH team according to their most urgent needs.

In 2018, 493 projects have been selected and implemented in the 33 villages targeted by TGH. They mainly relate to the construction of irrigation systems and of crop protection infrastructure (particularly against animal depredation).

TGH offers logistical support (purchase of the necessary materials and transportation to the construction sites), farmers provide labour and local materials (sand, wood, stone etc.).

As of December 2018, 438 of these projects were considered as completed by the village management committees. ■



Production of 10 fertilisers, Lui Yang Village, Burma. November 2018 ©Marc le Quentrec



Irrigation, Leisin Village, Burma. July 2018 ©Marc le Quentrec



Installation of a gabion in Saru Plot, CawngThia Village, Burma. May 2018 ©Marc le Quentrec



North Korea

North Korea (the Democratic People's Republic of Korea), which emerged from the partition of Korea in 1948, has since lived under the economic and political regime of the «Juche»: a willing based on the principle of “political independence, economic self-sufficiency and military autonomy”.

In the 1990s, the from the collapse of the the Soviet bloc on which much of the imports were based, combined with terrible climatic conditions (floods and drought), deforestation, an excessive use of fertilisers and pesticides reducing the country's limited surfaces of arable land (only 18%) plunged the country into a famine that caused more than a million victims.

In 1995, the Government was forced to seek foreign assistance, which continued until 2006, when development cooperation replaced emergency humanitarian aid. Since then, only five international NGOs - including Triangle Génération Humanitaire - have been allowed to run humanitarian and development pro-

grammes with the permanent presence of expatriate staff.

The nutritional situation of North Koreans is still precarious and alarming. Lack of food and poor nutritional quality of food are a real risk for the population, especially children and the elderly. 45% of the inhabitants need food assistance¹. 2018 was a difficult year for the North Korean agriculture. High temperatures between mid-July and mid-August were followed by heavy rains and floods in the country's most productive areas at a key time in crop development. Typhoon Soulik caused heavy rainfall in the eastern part of the country. Rice, cereal, potato and maize harvests were impacted, and some infrastructure needed to be rehabilitated, leading to a slowdown in production. Imports remained far too low to face this situation.

If it is no longer a question of famine today the food crises remains endemic. The country lacks modern agricultural equipment, quality seeds and inputs that would facilitate production. 140,000 children under 5 years of age suffer from severe malnutrition and are at an unusually high risk of infection and mortality. 1 in 5 children are chronically malnourished, causing health problems that cannot be treated, and one-third of

1 • March 2019, DPR Korea – Needs and Priorities, UN DPRK Country Team. Available online: <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/DPRK%20NP%202019%20Final.pdf>



Hatchery in Onchon. Nampo, North Korea. 2018 ©TGH



Processing machines for trout feeding in Puckchang, South Pyongan, North Korea- 2018 ©TGH



Fishing on the farm of Ryongchon, North Pyongan, North Korea. 2018 ©TGH

2 • March 2019, DPR Korea – Needs and Priorities, UN DPRK Country Team. Available online: <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/DPRK%20NP%202019%20Final.pdf>

children aged 6 to 23 months do not receive enough food². Diarrhoea is one of the two leading causes of death in children under 5 years of age.

The population suffers from health problems due to food insecurity, poor access to health services and lack of access to water and adequate sanitation infrastructure.

International NGOs require derogations to bypass the international sanctions imposed on the country. The delays in obtaining these derogations limit the importation of the necessary equipment and considerably slow down the interventions.

Since 2000, TGH has been active in various sectors: agricultural development/food security (rehabilitation of polders, support to cooperative farms), rehabilitation of drinking water supply systems, improvement of sanitary infrastructure, distribution of food aid in children institutions, improvement of the living conditions in retirement homes, support for an association promoting the rights of the elderly, etc.

In 2018, TGH's work focused mainly on two main objectives: the protection of vulnerable people, especially the elderly (access to care and services), and the improvement of food security, with particular attention to children.

Improving the nutritional value of children's meals by integrating animal protein and diversifying vegetable production

TGH continues its intervention in the integrated fish farming systems initiated in the early 2010's, by supporting the rehabilitation of infrastructure and by providing equipment and training in aquaculture techniques.



Greenhouse restored with the project's support. Onsil, Sohung, North Hwanghae, North Korea- 2018 ©TGH

In 2018, TGH prioritised the sharing of good aquaculture practices and their dissemination beyond experimental farms. The organisation of study tours between Europe, Vietnam and the DPRK, and the organisation of training sessions and workshops with fish farms and the Bureau of Aquaculture help optimise production



Period of activity	2000 to today
For the year	2018
Number of expatriates positions	4 to 5
Number of people recruited in their country	0
Number of beneficiaries	50 539
Areas of expertise	Food Security and Livelihoods Protection
Donors	European Commission Directorate General for Development and Cooperation (EuropeAid) Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) Crisis and Support Centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairsn(CDCS) French Programmed Food Aid (AAP) United Kingdom Embassy (Foreign & Commonwealth Office)
Operational partners	Ministry of City Management (MoCM) Central Research Institute for Vegetables (CRVI) People's Committee of the city of Sohung Child Nutrition Institute (CNI) APDRA Pisciculture Paysanne Bureau of Aquaculture (BoA) People's Committee of the cities of Onchon and Ryongchon Academy of Agricultural Sciences (AAS) Korean Federation for Care of the Aged (KFCA) People's Committee of the cities of Sariwon and Haeju Korean Fund for the Development of Fish Culture (KFDFC) University of Liège Gembloux Agro Bio-Tech (GxABT/ULg) Vietnam National University of Agriculture (VNUA) People's Committee of the city of Pukchang



6%
of the total budget
of the association

and distribution channels as well as strengthen technical and institutional capacities and networks of research in aquaculture.

TGH is also working on improving food diversity through various actions on vegetable production (distribution of agricul-

tural equipment and inputs, construction of greenhouses and promotion of market gardening), and on post-production (work on conservation, hygiene, storage and distribution methods).

Supporting civil society for better care for the elderly

Since 2004, TGH has been supporting the Korean Federation for the Care of the Aged (KFCA) to improve its organisational capacity and expertise in terms of care and services for the elderly. Trainers' training and awareness sessions on national and international legislation are provided to the staff.

In 2018, three pilot day care centres (Seniors' Homes) began their activities, providing a place for socialisation, activities and care and support services for the elderly. ■

focus

Preventing the consequences of natural disasters

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is regularly hit by natural disasters. Between 2004 and 2018, they affected more than 6.6 million people increasing the humanitarian needs in the country. Their frequency and impact are likely to increase with climate change.

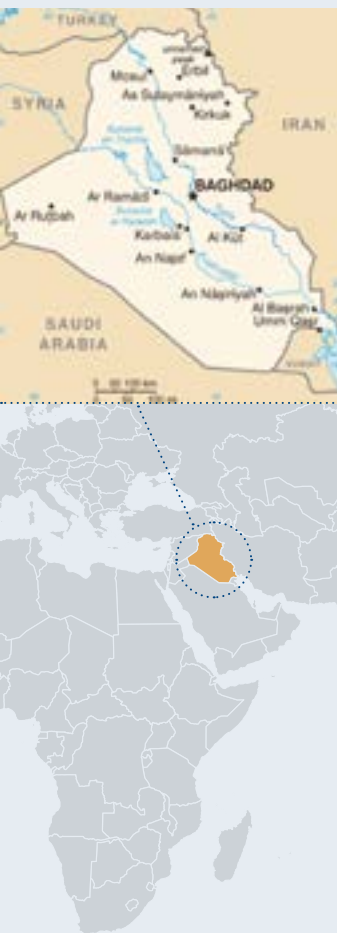
These disasters destroy homes and infrastructures, impact household livelihoods, lead to an increased number of diseases and affect food security and nutrition.

In July 2018, a heat wave followed by floods in several provinces affected more than 280,000 people, killed at least 76 and displaced 11 000 individuals. Many buildings (houses, schools, health centers etc.) were damaged or totally destroyed. Farms were affected, arable land devastated

and livestock decimated. According to the government, the total food production in 2018 decreased by 9% compared to 2017, and by 16% compared to 2016.

TGH implements projects struggling against the production volatility. Its teams assess needs and disasters on the field to adapt the interventions. The strengthening of the farms' and communities' resilience is considered as a priority in TGH's programs to cope with recurrent shocks.

Awareness-raising campaigns are carried out at both community and institutional levels. In collaboration with other international actors, training activities on disaster risk reduction are provided to the elderly, their care providers and the Korean Federation for the Care of the Aged, to make care facilities safer. ■



Iraq and Iraqi Kurdistan

Since 2003, Iraq has been facing a succession of crises and conflicts that have severely affected its population. Since 2014 and the emergence of the Islamic State in the northern and western zones, the security situation has deteriorated. The population had to find refuge in internal displaced personss camps (IDPs camps), flee abroad, or live for several years under the occupation of the group. In 2018, despite the proclamation of the Iraqi State's victory over Daesh after violent fighting, attacks by the EI and responses by the army and the international coalition remained frequent.

Despite several million potential returnees, insecurity, lack of infrastructure and deteriorated living conditions are prolonging the exile of displaced populations. At the end of 2018, 1.8 million Iraqi displaced persons were still living in the camps, mainly in the Governorate of Nineveh, near Mosul, as well as in urban areas in the Iraqi Kurdistan region¹.

Social and community balance are weakened with a predominantly Shia population and a Sunni minority often perceived as sympathetic to the Islamic State. To return to a sustainable health and social situation, displaced persons should go back home. However, the context is unfavourable: despite the advance of the coalition front and the recovery of the entire

occupied territory of the Islamic State, the activism of many Daesh's dormant cells continues to maintain instability in some areas. Elsewhere, former conflict areas remain precarious: mined land, destroyed buildings, lack of infrastructure and basic public services.

In this context, access to formal education for children is very limited. Distance, problems with legal documentation, the fragility of the educational body or high registration fees are all factors in absenteeism. In 2018, 41% of children affected by the conflict had little or no access to educational services². Many have been out of school for four years or more, and reintegration into the school system is no longer an option for them. This population, which is subject to social marginalisation, might become a «lost generation» and is particularly exposed to various risks (child labour, early marriage, abuse, etc.). Many need help to cope with the situations they have faced.

A first emergency programme for child protection was implemented by TGH in October 2016 in the Khazer 1 camp near Mosul. Other similar programmes have extended the focus to children affected by the conflict. In 2018, in Nimrud, Salamiyah 1 & 2, and Khazer M1 camps, 4 404 children at risk benefited from protection services



Treatment of sheep by a TGH veterinary clinic. Tilkaif District. August 2018. ©Jivan Ahmed

1 • International Organisation for Migration (IOM)

2 • Compilation of data from the MCNA and the Ministry of Education



Period of activity 1995-1999 and from 2013 until today

For the year 2018

Number of expatriates positions 6 to 10

Number of people recruited in their country 59

Number of beneficiaries 56 000

Areas of expertise Areas of expertise:
Food Security and livelihoods
Education & Protection

Donors Iraqi Humanitarian Fund (IHF)/OCHA
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
European Commission Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection Service (ECHO)
Crisis and Support Centre of the French Ministry
of Foreign Affairs (CDCS)
French Programmed Food Aid (AAP)
(French embassy in Iraq)

Operational partners: Al Tahreer Association for Development (TAD)
Iraqi Kurdistan Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA),
and Directorate of Social Affairs of the Erbil, Dohuk and
Souleymanieh Governorates (DoSA)
University of Dohuk

13%
of the total budget
of the association



PSS activities for children aged 6 to 17 on the PSS bus. Salamiyah, 2nd camp. November 2018 ©TGH

and 861 unaccompanied minors benefited from alternative emergency care services.

With the creation of a specific child protection unit, TGH provides a quality emergency psychosocial support service. By the end of 2018, 10 000 children from the four camps had benefited from these services.

TGH also coordinates child protection activities at national level. The association has played a key role in the development of various child protection guidelines in both Iraqi Kurdistan and federal Iraq, as well as in the development of guidelines for the implementation and use

of the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS+). This system will facilitate the confidential and secure management of child protection related data for both the government and NGOs.

TGH is developing integrated child protection, education and livelihood programmes in the sub-district of Bashiqa and in Mosul. By training young people in hairdressing, sewing and mobile phone repair, and by accompanying these training courses with internships in the workplace, these actions help young people to be integrated socially and economically into the community. This action is crucial, since these young people have been out of the education system for several years. Indeed, displacement situation or the Daesh's school imposed programme have occur a deep low rate of school attendance among Iraqi conflict affected youth.

TGH provides capacity building and mentoring to officers of the Iraqi Kurdistan Directorate of Social Affairs (DoSA)

in Duhok, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah. 667 coaching sessions conducted with 49 employees in 2018 significantly improved child protection case management practices. Training on the basics of child protection was organised in three governorates for authorities, local and international NGOs, community members, mukhtars (local elected officials), community leaders and various committee members (154 men and 73 women).

The Iraq/Kurdistan TGH's mission has also implemented a food security and livelihoods programme in 2018, which provided veterinary services to farmers. Two mobile veterinary clinics treated 48,000 animals from 926 households in 83 villages for external and internal parasites, respiratory tract infections, foot and mouth disease and mineral and vitamin deficiencies. The decapitalisation of livestock has been stopped, and the improvement in animal health has increased production (especially the production of dairy products). ■

focus

After Daesh, a community centre in East Mosul (Al Arbajiyah District)

Mosul, the former «capital in Iraq» of the Islamic State, has been recovered after violent fighting. In 2018, TGH has opened a multi-purpose community centre in the eastern part of the city.

As part of a broader project to support the professional integration of Mosul's adolescents and youth, this structure contributes to adolescents and families' well-being who have experienced conflict or displacement under the occupation of Daesh.

Various social services are offered: non-formal education, job search support through thematic workshops and networking with professionals, definition of professional plan, preparation of training courses, etc.

Psychosocial support and recreational activities are also provided to youth, children and their families.



Activities with displaced adolescent girls. Iraq and Iraqi Kurdistan. October 2018 - ©TGH

Finally, the centre hosts various the services provided by other organisations: legal support, psychological support, awareness-raising on various child protection and education issues, etc.

By creating youth and adult committees to monitor the project from conception to evaluation, TGH makes sure to promote population empowerment and social cohesion. ■

Nepal

Nepal suffers from major structural weaknesses and political fragility mainly due to the civil war that ended in 2006 and to its vulnerability to natural disasters. In 2015, the country suffered two devastating earthquakes that affected 39 of the country's 75 districts.

Deep and lasting after-effects remain, and the country is struggling to reorganise its infrastructure and economy. The important work that had begun to strengthen economic stability, build a road network and develop state infrastructure (education, health, administration, etc.) has been destroyed. Despite ongoing national reconstruction work, supported by the



Water Management Committee training session organised by TGH - ARSOW Achyut Adhikari, WASH Officer- Bothang Nepal, December 2018. ©Priyanka Adhikari

international community, people in rural areas have not recovered their living conditions from before the earthquake.

TGH implemented an emergency response programme in three villages in the Kavrepalanchok District (Koshidekha, Kharelthok and Sar-syunkharka), and works in partnership with the NGO ARSOW-Nepal in implementing an emergency response as part of an integrated programme for comprehensive reconstruction and

Period of activity 2015 to today

For the year 2018

Number of expatriates positions 2 to 4

Number of people recruited in their country 3

Number of beneficiaries 13 037

Areas of expertise Food Security and Livelihoods,
Water, hygiene and sanitation,
Construction

Donors Fondation de France (FdF)
French Development Agency (AFD)
Daniel and Nina Carasso Foundation

Operational partners Association for Rural Social Welfare (ARSOW-Nepal)

7%
of the total budget
of the association





Inauguration of a temple renovated with TGH – Arsow's support. Véronique Mondon, Head of Mission. Thangpalkot, Nepal. May 2018. ©Amandine Arduin



Model farm supported by TGH - ARSOW. Thangpalkot, Nepal. May 2018 ©Amandine Arduin

2018

triangle génération humanitaire annual activi

25

economic recovery in the Sindhupalchok District (more specifically in the villages of Thangpaldhap, Thangpalkot, Bothang and Gunsakot).

Based on a participatory methodology involving beneficiaries and government institutions within steering committees, this programme, which lasts a little more than

3 years, improves the housing conditions for the most vulnerable and access to public infrastructure. Activities focused on hygiene as well as support for income-generating activities and the development of high value-added sectors will eventually provide the population with a more stable environment. ■

focus

Jeevan's tomatoes

Jeevan Shrestha, who is from western Nepal, arrived in Thangpalkot at the age of 20. He started growing vegetables on a half ropani (about 250 m²) plot of land that he rented for his own personal consumption. At the same time he developed a pig farming activity.

The earthquake destroyed his house and killed all his livestock, leaving him without income.

Jeevan Shrestha was one of the beneficiaries of the programme set up by ARSOW-Nepal and TGH in four villages of the Thangpal Valley (Sindhupalchowk District).

With very good knowledge and experience in vegetables and livestock farming, he participated in a 5-days training session organised by the two NGOs, which reinforced his knowledge. He also received seeds and equipment to build a greenhouse.

Market gardening makes it possible to generate interesting incomes with a small plot of land. This activity was therefore totally adapted to Jeevan Shrestha's situation.

He has improved his working methods, and now produces vegetables on a 2 ropani (1,000 m²) plot of land where he grows tomatoes all year round. He earns around 20,000 Nepalese rupees (160 euros) per year. However, he still does not own the land he cultivates.

He hopes that he will be able to increase the size of the plot he rents soon and one day to buy his own. ■



A beneficiary of market gardening. Tomato cultivation. Panchpokhari Thangpal, Nepal. 2018 ©TGH

Central African Republic

Despite peacebuilding efforts, CAR has gotten bogged down since the 2012 crisis in a cycle of violence that has spread to several regions of the country generating growing humanitarian needs.

The civilian population is the most affected by this climate of violence. The overall situation of insecurity and instability is causing the displacement of many families to IDP¹ camps or host families (estimated at 640,000 people in July 2018²).

However, populations start to return, which shows that the context has cooled down somewhat, but it is still necessary to meet the urgent needs of the host and displaced populations and to compensate for the lack of access to basic services.

Ouaka Prefecture

Clashes between armed groups, international armed forces and the Central African armed forces continue to cause population movements. The Ouaka Prefecture has the largest number of IDPs, with the exception of Bangui (nearly 100,000 people according to the Population Movement Commission). The Humanitarian Response Plan³ considers the Ouaka as a priority area for emergency humanitarian aid.

Needs are high, but the volatile security environment often hinders action in the field. The province therefore presents a challenge for humanitarian workers who must both assist populations in emergency situations and accompany

displaced people who have been living in camps for several years. The vast majority of these displaced people (81%) are concentrated in the sub-prefecture of Bambari, where TGH teams are present and develop a multisectoral approach, targeting both displaced and host populations.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

TGH is responding to the emergency situation in IDP camps by supplying and distributing water by tanker trucks (water trucking), chlorinating water points, hygiene promotion, and maintaining sanitary facilities.

Emergency health areas are being set up in villages along the axes, accompanied by hygiene awareness sessions. TGH rehabilitates boreholes and builds garbage pits. Semi-sustainable latrines and shower cabins are also built, taking into account gender protection issues.



1 • Internally Displaced Person

2 • Report of the Commission on Population Movement

3 • Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) are required for any humanitarian crisis that requires the support of more than one agency. They are created from the Humanitarian Needs Overview, which provides baseline data and analysis of the intensity of the crisis and identifies the most urgent humanitarian needs.

26





Meeting with the women's associations of Birao, Vakaga, Central African Republic. ©TGH

Emergency Education

Keeping displaced and host children in school are a major challenge in times of crisis. It includes access to primary education and quality psychosocial support. Learning conditions have been improved through the capacity building of teachers, the making of school furniture, the rehabilitation and construction of schools and the distribution of teaching kits.

Bangui

According to UNICEF, if nothing is done to fight inequality, 167 million children will live in extreme poverty around the world in 2030. Many of them live on the streets, and in Bangui - although very few studies are carried out to count them - there are several thousand of them, including those moving back and forth between the house and the street.

The causes of these situations of disruption are multiple. They can be of a sociopsychological, economic or family-related origin, forced or voluntary (children driven out, abused children, lack of means of subsistence within the household, etc.).

Street children are vulnerable, exposed to multiple forms of violence, abuse by peers or adults (rape, theft, economic exploitation, etc.), and to drug use, prostitution or HIV/AIDS infection.

TGH is developing an education/protection multi-sectoral

Awareness-raising activities on the importance of education for all - especially for girls - have been carried out in partnership with the NGO Nourrir.

Finally, ETAPE⁴ facilities have been set up to provide an emergency educational response to the children of displaced persons.

Food Security and Livelihoods

TGH has a key role in food security, both in terms of emergency for displaced populations and in improving the resilience of host and returning populations.

Emergency assistance reduced food and economic vulnerabilities by providing 6 000 returnee and resident households with food seeds and agricultural tools. Farmers and households have received training on technical itineraries and agro-ecological practices (food and market gardening). Training was also provided to auxiliary agents and managers of veterinary centers.

40 women's groups received equipment to facilitate the transport of products for sale at the markets, and income-generating activities were set up and enhanced within 19 Parents' Associations and 800 households.



A round for children living in the streets in Bangui. Bangui, Central African Republic. December 2018. ©TGH

programme in Bangui, Brazzaville and Pointe Noire (Republic of the Congo).

Public measures aimed at vulnerable groups - and more particularly at children at risk - are poorly developed. The national civil society organizations mobilized on this issue have been very strongly impacted by the political, security and economic crises of recent years. They are sorely lacking in financial, material and human resources.

This is the case of the Voix du Cœur Foundation, a Central African organisation committed to the protection of street children, which participates in the rounds organised by TGH to meet children in the street. These rounds help establish a relationship of trust with social workers and initiate a process of social and family reintegration. TGH is working to strengthen the capacities of this partner, in order to gradually hand over the project.

Vakaga Prefecture

The Vakaga Prefecture, the geographical starting point of the Seleka rebellion in 2012, is the first region to have suffered the consequences of the crisis that still affect CAR today. The region, geographically, economically, socially and politically isolated, is neglected by the central government.

Very few public services and infrastructure are still available, and population density is very low. The security situation is certainly improving, but humanitarian needs remain very high, and few NGOs are present in the prefecture.

TGH is currently active in the sectors of Education and Food Security.

Education / Protection

Two axes have been chosen to meet the overall educational needs of the Vakaga: material support (school construction) to ensure access to education in a healthy and protective environment, and human resources support (training activities for parent-teachers) to ensure quality education for all.

An awareness session on the importance of education - especially for girls - accompanies these actions.

Food Security and Livelihoods

Training on the sustainable management of natural resources is provided, particularly to beekeepers and women's groups.

The improvement of animal health goes through veterinary centers and via vaccination campaigns, in partnership with the National Livestock Development Agency (ANDE) and the National Federation of Central African Cattle Breeders (FNEC).

Agricultural production (market gardening and field crops) is valued to improve household incomes, for example through support for the local multiplication of groundnut, rice, sorghum and cassava seeds. ■



Veterinary vaccination. Bakala axis, Central African Republic. December 2018 ©TGH



Period of activity 2007 to today

For the year 2018

Number of expatriates positions 10 to 14

Number of people recruited in their country 112

Number of beneficiaries 109 422

Areas of expertise Water, Hygiene and Sanitation
Education and Protection
Food Security and Livelihoods

Donors French Programmed Food Aid (AAP)
(French Embassy in Central African Republic)
European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil
Protection Service (ECHO)
Bekou Fund / European Union
French Development Agency (AFD)
Crisis and Support Centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (CDCS)
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
(OCHA / Humanitarian Fund)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Air France Foundation
RAJA Foundation – Danièle Marcovici
UEFA pour l'enfance Foundation

Operational partners Central African Agricultural Development Agency (ACDA)
National Agency for Livestock Development Agency (ANDE)
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR)
Prefectoral Union of Parents' Associations (UPAPE)
Voix du Cœur Foundation
National Federation of Central African Breeders (FNEC)
Ministry of Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and Literacy Education (MEPSTA)
Ministry of Social Affairs (MAS)
Regional Pedagogical Centre (CPR)
Northeast School Inspectorate (IANE)
Centre-East School Inspectorate (IACE)
NOURRIR

19%
of the total budget
of the association



Constance is reunited with her family

Since 2011, TGH has been working with the Voix du Cœur Foundation (FVDC) on the social and family reintegration of street children in Bangui. Rounds are organised, offering care and recreational activities: an occasion for social workers to make initial contact with children. A foster family system is a transitional step before children are reintegrated into their families.

In addition, the FVDC has two emergency reception centres, one for boys and one for girls, which provide temporary accommodation for street children if they so wish. Non-formal education activities ensure that out-of-school children are brought up to standard, and vocational training is provided for young people.

In 2017, this system enabled 83 children to be reunited or to stay (at least 3 months) with their families, 42 children to return to school, and 41 youth to receive vocational training.

Upon the death of her parents, Constance, an only daughter, was welcomed into the family of her maternal aunt. When the young woman expressed the wish to

continue her schooling, relations with her aunt deteriorated. Unable to find a solution, Constance decided to leave the house and move in with a friend.

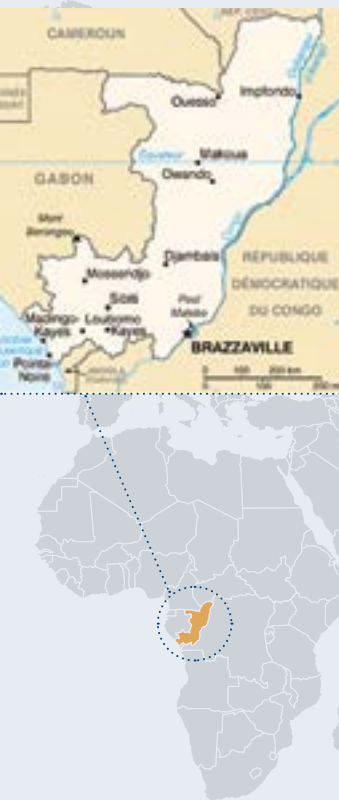
«At my friend's house, I had no income-generating activity to live on; I had to lead the same life as her [prostitution] to meet my needs».

The young woman met TGH social workers during an awareness session with street children. She then decided to get closer to the staff doing the rounds, and built a relationship of trust with a social worker, Arnaud. A mediation was then set up, with the aim of reintegrating her family.

«I agreed to let him meet my aunt to talk to her about my return home. After Arnaud met my aunt, she accepted my return home.»

During this period, Constance was trained – with TGH funding – as a pastry chef in a hotel. She can now ensure her financial independence and support her aunt's household.

«Thanks to this activity, I am able to meet my needs and even help my aunt by contributing financially to the house expenses.» ■



Republic of the Congo

The Republic of the Congo has abundant oil reserves, a large surface of arable land, vast natural forests, mining reserves, a highly developed hydrographic network, a climate favourable to agriculture and a biodiversity that is essential on a global scale for regulating greenhouse gases. Its geographical position in Central Africa and its access to the sea complete its list of strategic assets.

Yet, in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire in particular, many children live on the streets. Impoverishment of families, dropping out of school, divorce, remarriage, abuse, etc. push children to flee their homes. Consequently they are unprotected, vulnerable to risks such as human trafficking or sexual exploitation.

TGH works with these children with its local partner, REIPER, by organising rounds, pro-

jects in favour of incarcerated juveniles in Brazzaville, improving health conditions in reception centres and setting up a school monitoring or vocational training process for juveniles experiencing social disruption or family break-ups.

This project is part of the multi-country programme for street children implemented in the Central African Republic and the Republic of the Congo. ■



Period of activity 2011 to today

For the year 2018

Number of expatriates positions 0

Number of people recruited in their country 1

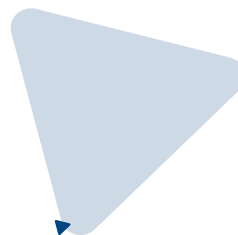
Number of beneficiaries 4 200

Areas of expertise Education and Protection

Donors French Development Agency (AFD)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
UEFA pour l'enfance Foundation
RAJA-Danièle Marcovici Foundation

Operational partners Network of NGOs working with street children in Republic of the Congo (REIPER)

1%
of the total budget
of the association



focus

Training and awareness-raising of local actors

The Republic of the Congo has adopted the law on the protection of children (Law No. 4-2010 of 14 June 2010), but this text is not or rarely disseminated, and the police do not apply appropriate treatment to minors.

At the request of local law enforcement contingents, TGH has put in place a training protocol focusing on

theoretical aspects and case studies.

The teams position themselves as spokespersons for a global discourse on Child Protection, and training focuses on the legal and criminal aspects of decision-making staff.

At the end of 2017, training sessions were primarily directed towards a senior audience of the police and gendarmerie forces, with an average of 25 participants per session.

This system took over from the training courses previously offered by REIPER to students at Brazzaville's gendarmerie schools. ■



Provision of a school kit to a child placed in a reception and accommodation centre. Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) November 2018 ©TGH



A round in Brazzaville. Republic of the Congo. July 2018 ©TGH

Sudan

The lifting in 2018 of US economic sanctions applied since 1997 has not had the expected effect on the country's economy, which is mainly dependent on imports.

Deprived of about 75% of the oil resources now located in Southern Sudan since its independence in 2011, Sudan is facing soaring inflation that has caused several devaluations of its currency in 2018, with a direct impact on the living conditions of rural and urban population.

The decrease in armed clashes between rebel groups and government forces seems to be confirmed in Darfur, with the United Nations announcing the withdrawal of the peacekeeping mission in the region (UNAMID) in 2020.

On the ground, this improvement in the security situation and the signing of a tripartite agreement between the Chadian and Sudanese governments and the United Nations refugee agency announce an acceleration in the return of refugees who have fled the conflict.

Meanwhile, sporadic clashes between rebels and the government (particularly in the Jebel Marra area) or between different tribes continue to occur regularly. In addition, the consequences of climatic disorders (floods, drought and fires) call for the maintenance of an emergency response capacity.

Acting in Sudan since 2004, TGH has rapidly expanded its programs in Central and West Darfur, despite a constantly precarious and complex situation.

From its six bases in Darfur, the association continuously monitors humanitarian needs and identifies priorities for action. It can thus both respond quickly to new emergency situations in coordination with other humanitarian actors, local authorities and national partners, and have a solid knowledge of the structural problems affecting populations.

In West Darfur, TGH works with vulnerable populations affected by the conflict, and mitigates the effects of chronic emergencies due to lack of access to some basic services or natural disasters.

TGH's multisectoral contribution saves lives while focusing on the empowerment of populations and the prospects for the return of displaced people.

TGH is strengthening the technical and material resources to boost agricultural and micro-economic activities in Geneina and



Fruit tree nursery supported by TGH. Bindizi, Central Darfur, Sudan. December 2018 ©Charlotte Baudoin

Kreinik. In cooperation with local stakeholders, these actions help improve cereal and market gardening production as well as the physical and security environment.

In Central Darfur, TGH is strengthening sanitation and access to safe drinking water in the Golo town (Jebel Marra). This action complements the responses provided in Golo and

elsewhere to food security needs: delivery of agricultural equipment, training or home garden activities (for self-consumption).

Finally, TGH supports returnees in Um Dukhun for access to basic services: education, water access (through community management of the infrastructure it has built), and development of sustainable livelihoods. ■



Period of activity 2004 to today

For the year 2018

Number of expatriates positions 4 to 6

Number of people recruited in their country 103

Number of beneficiaries 393 000

Areas of expertise Water, Hygiene and Sanitation
Food security and livelihoods
Education and protection

Donors European Civil Protection and Humanitarian
Aid Operations (ECHO)
Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF)
French Development Agency (AFD)
European Commission Directorate General for International
Cooperation and Development (EUROPEAID)
Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
International Organisation for Migration (IOM) / United
States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Operational partners: Water Agency (WES)
Al Massar Charity Organisation
Sudanese Ministry of Agriculture,
Animal wealth and Irrigation
Ministry of Education

17%
of the total budget
of the association



At fairs, beneficiaries can choose what they need most

To approach the distribution of non-food items in a different way, TGH organize fairs.

In 2018, 50 fairs were held in Um Dukhun and Golo, in Central Darfur. The beneficiaries are mainly families displaced by the clashes to Chad or other parts of Darfur, who are returning to their villages of origin and are in urgent need of basic necessities.

As part of the implementing process, TGH draws up lists of pre-identified households, ensuring that the targeted persons meet the criteria defined by UNHCR¹. Suppliers are then selected on the basis of quality, item availability and price criteria. The estimation of the required items quantity is based on a survey of purchase intentions among selected households. Suppliers are chosen on site, boosting local economy.

TGH sets up a committee consisting of Sheikhs (community leaders), who accompany the entire process and supervise the event, choose the location and define the day and time of the fair. Communities take ownership of the action. This way, conflicts related to the selection of beneficiaries are avoided. Fairs are held outside the hours set for field work or other activities.

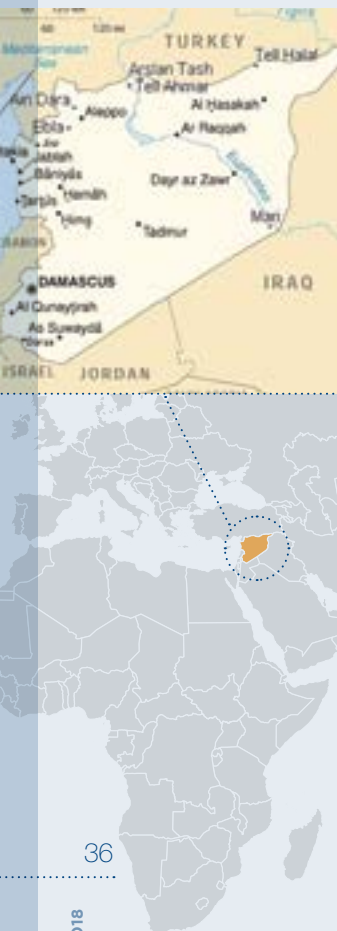
Vouchers of different monetary values are distributed to households the day before the fair. Beneficiaries are informed about prices of so that they can

anticipate their purchases. During the fair, people buy the items they need the most: plastic tarpaulins for waterproofing their shelters, blankets, jerry cans for water supply, floor mats used as mattresses, kitchen utensils, clothes and other hygiene items (soaps, toothpastes, toothbrushes etc.).

Ideas for improvement suggested by the beneficiaries are collected at the end of each fair. In the following weeks TGH conducts a satisfaction survey among a panel of beneficiaries (from 10 to 14%) to assess the success of the activity, and define any necessary adaptations.

In 2018, the beneficiaries surveyed said they were satisfied at more than 90% of the fair they attended, the proportion of those who said they had not used their items was very low.

Unlike standardized distributions, fairs consist in an alternative distribution method that respects the dignity of individuals, enables beneficiaries to obtain the products of their choice directly from local markets, and does not receive items they already have or that they will not use. They prioritise their essential short and long-term needs in non-food items and household products. ■



Syria

Syria has been the scene of a civil war since March 2011, the extreme violence of which has led to the death of nearly 400,000 people and massive population displacements within the country, in neighbouring countries and in Europe.

While humanitarian needs continue to increase, aid workers face many obstacles to implement their interventions.

The stalemates in the conflict and the scale of the fighting have led to the intervention of foreign powers, and the country's instability has encouraged the establishment of terrorist groups. Nearly 5 million people have fled the country and Syrians are the largest refugee group in the world.

The governorate of Hama experienced a long period of siege and numerous offensives, both by the Syrian army and opposition forces, until the Syrian regime reconquered the region in May 2018. The displaced populations are beginning to



return and the risk of attack in the neighbouring governorate of Idlib may cause further population movements to Hama, further increasing humanitarian needs . in a region where few humanitarian actors are present.

In November 2018, TGH began a 12-month programme in the water, hygiene and sanitation sector. The rehabilitation of boreholes and water storage facilities, as well as the replacement of maintenance equipment destroyed by the fighting and sometimes specifically targeted by the fighting forces, are being carried out. Hygiene promotion sessions and distribution of hygiene kits (family and women's only kits) are also planned.

Eastern Ghouta also experienced a long period of siege, and the offensive launched by the Syrian government in February 2018 proved more destructive than the fighting in Hama.



Girls' school. Modira, Western Ghouta, Syria. November 2018 ©TGH



Boys' school. Arbin, Western Ghouta, Syria. November 2018 ©TGH



Discussion between beneficiaries and TGH staff. Harasta, Western Ghouta, Syria. December 2018 ©TGH

More than 12,000 people have reportedly died in this region since the beginning of the conflict. Like most infrastructures, water facilities have been severely affected, and the primary source of water is water transported by trucks or, in the worst case, untreated and therefore harmful sources of water.

Since May 2018, TGH has been distributing water via tanker trucks to two centres for displaced persons (now closed) and 21 villages, as well as installing maintenance equipment for water points. ■



Period of activity May 2018 to today

For the year 2018

Number of expatriates positions 1 to 4

Number of people recruited in their country 9

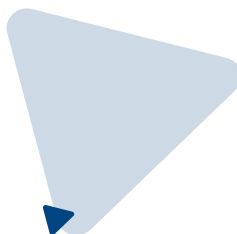
Number of beneficiaries 84 534

Areas of expertise Water, Hygiene and Sanitation

Donors Crisis and Support Centre of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (CDCS)
Syrian Humanitarian Fund (SHF – OCHA)

Operational partners: Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC)

2%
of the total budget
of the association



focus

Fred suffers from kidney failure. During the siege and conflict, the water network in Harasta was totally destroyed, making it very difficult and expensive to get sterile bottled water.

Fred's health deteriorated. He remained in bed for about 5 months. Having a water tank regularly filled with drinking water near his home improved his health. Now he can walk again. ■



WASH assistance. Fred, a beneficiary. Harasta, Syria. ©TGH

Ukraine

Divided between Russia's economic and political influence and the desire to emancipate itself through a rapprochement with the European Union, Ukraine was facing a new political crisis at the end of 2013.

President Victor Yanukovych's refusal to sign the Association Agreement with the European Union provoked a wave of protests and mass demonstrations, leading to his dismissal.

Crimea, which is predominantly Russian-speaking, declared its independence and held a referendum with a view to joining Russia, which took place in 2014. Several other provinces with large Russian-speaking populations then rose up, trying in turn to hold referendums on self-determination.

This is the case in the Donbass Region, to the east of Ukraine, where fighting continues despite the ceasefire signed in February 2015 and regularly renewed since.

In March 2019, Ursula Mueller, UN Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, recalled that since the beginning of the conflict more than 3,300 civilians have been killed and up to 9,000 injured. In the coming year, 3.5 million people will need humanitarian and protection assistance, es-

pecially the elderly, women and children.

TGH has launched a community support programme for isolated elderly people, and a coupon distribution system to meet the basic needs of isolated and vulnerable populations living near the Line of Contact.

Community support Programme

Individuals recruited in each community (mostly women who have lost their livelihoods) make home visits to isolated elderly people, providing presence and assistance in some daily tasks, especially in preparing for the winter period (building up stocks of coal, wood and water).

A network of 410 community volunteers has been set up, active even without any funding.

71% of the elderly assisted by TGH live alone, and 61% report having had more contact with the outside world before the conflict.

A dematerialised coupon system that leaves the choice of products to the beneficiaries

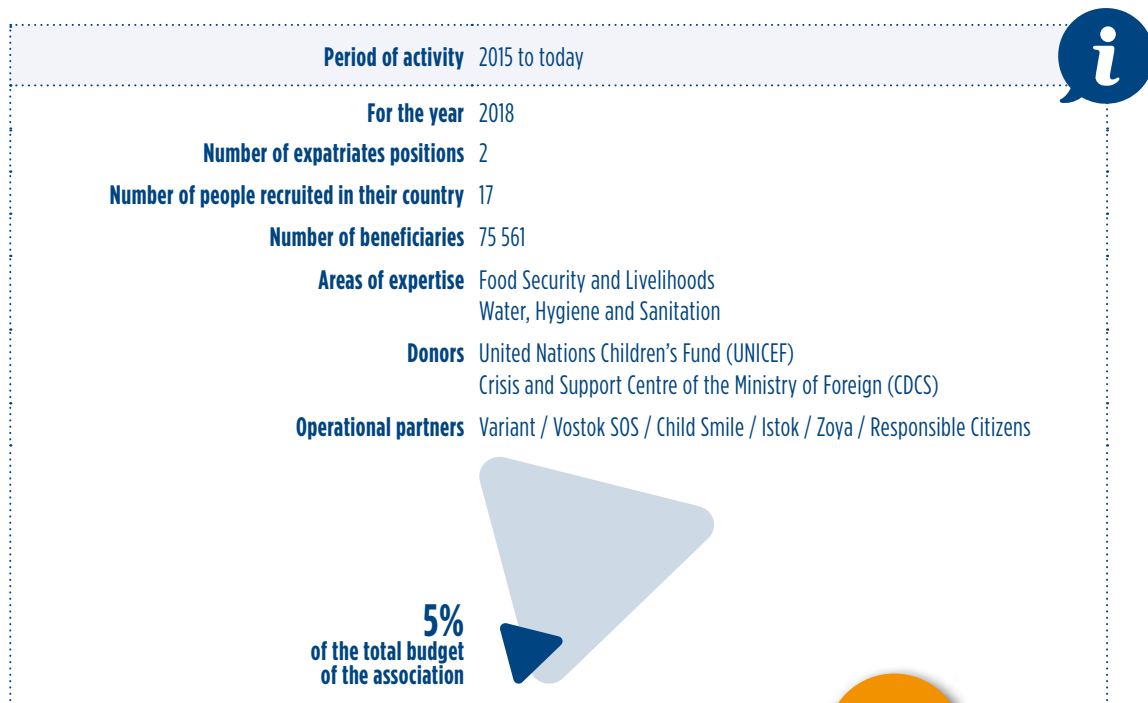
TGH provides an innovative and effective response to the chronic lack of resources with an electronic coupon system. Beneficiaries receive a dematerialised coupon that they can exchange in more than 100 partner stores for different types of essential products.

To date, more than 19,000 households along the 457 kilometres of the Line of Contact have benefited from this system, 14,000 households have received coupons to cover their hygiene needs and 2,000 people among the most vulnerable and closest to the Line of Contact have received multi-functional coupons to cover their basic needs.



This system has advantages for all parties involved: the beneficiaries adapt their purchases to their needs; TGH can monitor the products requested, and therefore the direct needs of the beneficiaries; and it boosts local activity.

Institutions and schools along the Line of Contact also receive electronic coupons for hygiene kits, and TGH ensures that they are in contact with unemployed people whom it pays for small renovation work. ■



The world's oldest humanitarian crisis

focus

This is what the humanitarian crisis resulting from the conflict is often called, as 30% of the affected people are over 60 years of age¹.

Along the Line of Contact, regular clashes continuously threaten the safety of the inhabitants. In addition to the physical and psychological consequences of the conflict, an economic slowdown reduces access to basic commodities for the most vulnerable people. Most employment areas are now located in separatist zones, causing the departure of the working population.

These departures disrupt the support mechanisms present in the communities before the conflict, while this area is home to a high proportion of elderly people, attached to their homes or lacking resources to go elsewhere. ■

Interviews and life stories

focus

Zinaida Vasilievna Klimenko is 88 years old. She welcomes us with a «You are the first visitors I've had in the last 4 months!». In September 2018, she lost her only son who previously lived with her, and is now alone.

Zinaida Vasilievna worked as a cook in the school canteen. She is now afraid of loneliness. She receives visits from Fesenko Ekaterina, whom she warmly thanks for her moral support and assistance. The visitor regularly brings her wood to heat her house.

Nadezhda Illarionovna tells us: «*I buried my husband two months ago, and my son does not live with me. He works hard and seldom comes to visit me. He calls from time to time. I cry and laugh on my own, but what can I do about it? I'm going to keep strong.*»

From now on, she receives visits from Nina Andreevna, who helps her with her tasks and ensures her a regular presence. «*The most important things I wish for everyone are health, strength and endurance. There is nothing worse than loneliness, and nothing more important than mutual support.*» ■

¹ Humanitarian Needs Overview 2018

IN BRIEF ...

“ Humanitarian Café ”

The humanitarian cafés, organised each quarter by TGH, are inspired by the «cafés philo». They take place in a public place, usually a «café», and are open to all. Two to three people from our field teams share their concrete experience as humanitarian workers with the public, in a spirit of dialogue and openness.



“ Conference on «Eastern Christians and Minorities at Risk in the Near and Middle East» ”



By intervening in the Near and Middle East (Iraq, Syria and Lebanon), defending and promoting humanitarian principles, TGH is confronted with the issue of minorities.

On 15 March 2018, Patrick Verbruggen, the co-founder and co-director of TGH, expressed his ideas on the subject of: «Reconciling the principle of non-discriminatory humanitarian aid with the obligation of taking into account the specific needs of minorities in the Middle East» at the conference organised by the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region.

“ Humanitarian Career Forum of the Grand Genève in Annemasse ”

In October 2018, TGH participated in the 6th edition of the Humanitarian Career Forum, a unique opportunity to meet many professionals, build one's project through discovering various professions, training, and also different ways to become an actor in international solidarity.



“ Sup-Agro Career Forum ”

Laure Maynard, the Head of Human Resources, and François Xavier Sorba, who is in charge of the Food Security & Livelihoods Technical Unit at TGH, were present last November at the Career Forum organised by the Institut national d'études supérieures agronomiques de Montpellier (the French institution of higher education and scientific research in agronomy). It was a day of exchanges and meetings with companies and NGOs to promote the professional integration of students and young graduates.

“ National Forum of Associations and Foundations ”

This Forum is the annual meeting of leaders and managers of the voluntary sector. The 13th edition took place in October at the Palais des Congrès in Paris. Conceived as a place for reflection, the FNAF enables actors in the associative sector to exchange ideas and be informed and trained on issues such as funding, management, development, communication and digital transition. Christian Lombard, the co-founder and co-director of TGH, participated in the conference entitled: «Managing your association: financial tools to meet your needs». The conference presented a basis for analysing associative financial management and examples adapted to the various fields of activity.



“ Bioforce Institute’s Forum of humanitarian professions ”

Bioforce, a training and vocational guidance institute for humanitarian professions located in Vénissieux (69), is the first training institute for humanitarian professionals. In November 2016, a second training centre opened in Dakar, Senegal.

Every year, more than 1,500 people are trained in humanitarian and development professions, or guided in their commitment to help others.

Alexandra Bourdekas, the Head of Human Resources, and Julien Racary, who

is in charge of TGH's Water, Hygiene & Sanitation Technical Unit, participated in the annual forum of humanitarian professions organised by the institute. On the agenda: conferences and exchanges with students in the course of their training to prepare their professional integration.

“ National Humanitarian Conference ”

TGH was invited to the 4th National Humanitarian Conference organised by the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs on March 22nd 2018 in Paris.

This conference brought together representatives of the main international and non-governmental organisations, and constituted a meeting point for all actors on various subjects (funding of humanitarian aid, respect for international humanitarian law, the link between aid and development, the link between local and international actors, etc.).

On this occasion, Jean-Yves Le Drian, the Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs, presented France's new humanitarian strategy for the period 2018-2022.





OUR TEAM IN 2018



● **Algeria:** Salec, Fadi, Ahmed, Salama, Moh-Lamine, Damba, Sidati, Mustafa, Saleh, Alem, Aiub, Mohamed S., Ibrahim, Abdelmalek, Missoumi, Baba, Mohamed R., Sidahmed, Mohamed S., Jatri, Mohamed L., Jatri, Bel-lal, Louali, Ahmedgardu, Nayem, Hamma, Mahfudh, Mohamed H., Mohamed C. Ali, Mahmud, Chelh, Mohamed F., Abdelmaati, Mohamed L., Hatra, Luali, Merhba, Brahim, Mohamed A., Nafe, Saleh, Sidahmed, Mohamed L. Mohamed M., Mohamed Y., Ahmadou, Laiebidi, Abdallah, Mulai, Hamdi, Dahsalama, Mohamed E., Mahyub, Hamma M., Hafdala, Janviya, Mahdan, Matamulana, Baamar, Salamou, Tahar, Sidina, Amine, Mounira, Zineb, Mohamed S. Kahina, Ahcene, Husain, Kahina, Gali, Zakarya, Chej, Ahmed, Zeinabo, Sid, Mahmoud, Mehdi, Brahil, Alamin, Med, Sahel, Mohamed L, Saleh, Tahar, Nah, Nayem, Sidzein, Alien, Fatimato, Gabbal, Elkhedra, Tefrah, Ibrahim, Ahmed, Amar, Belkhir, Habouha, Islem, Saad, Lahbib, Mohamed S., Mohamed S. L., Salem, Med, Nayem, Badi, Freikin, Sidati, Ahmed, Cheikh, Nayem M., Hamada, Aiboud, Jalihenna, Moh, Mohamed L. A., Lekhell, Embaimad, Karim, Ali, Mohamed, Nyem, Yahia, Ahmed A., Sidati, Salama, Jalihenna, Salama, Ahmed A., Byema, Buzeid, Aali, Hamdino, Ahmed B., Mahmud M., Laghde, Mulay, Abdelayalil, Mojtar, Sidi, Malainin, Ahmed S. Abba, Hamdi, Aghdefna, Nayem M., Mohamed S.S., Gaici, Larosi, Mohamed M. H., Mahdi, Hafed, Chej S., Mahyub, Taher, Aali, Embarec, Malinin, Sidahmed, Hanafi, Mahmoud, Buyema, Ahmed S., Elbachir, Larosi, Sidati, Abdelfatah, Bulahi, Abdelbagui, Momamed, Lehbib, Lamin, Mahyub, Hafedh, Brahim, Hamaho, Baba U., Mohamed C. N., Nayem, Saila, Jatri M., Hamada, Fatimato C., Saleh, Salem, Maana, Bil-La, Fayçal, Sidati, Mohamed E., Abderrahman, Med, Alien M., Emhahfud, Brahim S., Meimuna, Ali, Ahmedsaleem, Bacar, Salamu, Hafed, Aicha, Bachir, Fala, Edhahba, Mehdi, Laura. ● **Burma:** Alessandra, C. Hay Lyan, Noble Sai, Billy Jackson, Marc, Aung Lian, Cung Lian Thang, Aung Thu San, Thin Noe, Sandrine, Pai Hung, Ring Te, Nu Thang, Pai Hung Gei, Shwe Tun Tun Oo, Isaac Lian, Ei Ei Maw, Theresa Williams. ● **North Korea:** Coralie Sarah, Nicol, Corinne, Charlotte, Grégory, Nadine. ● **France (Headquarters):** Christian, Patrick, Jean-Luc, Ivan, Romane, Arnaud, Sylvie, Sarah, Candice, Eric, Adrienne, Gaël, Helene, Thomas, Gabriel, Juan, Mounir, Loïc, Régis, Alexandra, Laure, Gilles, François, Julien, Frédéric, Sarah, Chloé, Baptiste, Nicolas, Milena, Julie, Barbara, Aya, Saliha, Serge, Stéphane. ● **Iraq and Iraqi Kurdistan:** Abbas, Antoine, Astrid, Bashir, Omar, Sabiha, Jiyan, Ziyad, Nermin, Shivan, Roni, Arkan, Dilshad, Dliir, Fener, Ghaeala, Hadee, Dharefa, Rezha, Sawen, Omar, Mustafa, Nadie, Benoit, Florence, Juliette, Safwan, Dalal, Miki, Elisa, Elisabeth, Azza, Mohamed, Sarah, Hussin, Majid, Quteba, Ahmed, Manar, Marwa,

Ahmed, Reem, Fatema, Salah, Shano, Ahmed, Quasim, Dia, Esra, Zana, Mohamed, Sarween, Kelly, Lélia, Olivia, Sarah, Shwan, Nissa, Alan, Adna, Abdullah, Fahad, Sarah, Fatin, Maral, Rebin, Hatem, Alaa, Hawre. ● **Nepal:** Adrien, Amandine, Nilesch, Véronique, Laxmi, Luis, Martina, Fabien, Sudarshan, Gaël. ● **Central African Republic:** Abdelali, Abou-Bakr, Tommy, Sidick, Joseph, Emilie, Astrid, François, Anne, Philippe, Kelly, Daria, Marina, Barbara, Privat, Jean, Toussaint, Dieudonné, Bernard, Serge, Bruno, Charly, Jean G., Gustave King, Donatien, Crépin, Claudine, Melvin, Stephen, Alain, Vivien, Félicité, Anselmine, Justin, Wilfried, Irma, Julie, Lise, Rachel, Simon, Sophie, Ferdinand, Lionel, Nazaire, Cyriack, Honoré, Abdoulatif, Thierry, Nina, Thibaut, José, Paulin, Amédée, Yvon, Herman, John, Kaltouma, Chantal, Valéry, Issa, Delphin, Melvin, Haga, Basile, Yvon G., Laïticia, Achille, Moïse, Arnaud, Joachim, Ali, Thierry, Dominique, Agathe, Aline, Enzo, Eric, Gentiane, Néré, Odilon, Etienne, Gaston, Placide, Darlan, Kétté, Hardy, Yvon, Abdel, Moustapha, Djibrine, Mouraye, Ludovic, Anicet, Ramadane, Baptiste, Clémence, Daniel, Evelyne, Mahamat, Abdel, Barthelemy, Alpha, Kalil, Boniface, Anour, Abdrahamane, Sara, Gilles, Adam, Idris, Serge, Severine, Jean, Judith, Bob, Didier, Apollinaire, Idda, Alain, Hugues Presly, Ramsès, Kevin, Saint Germain, Reine Clarissa. ● **Republic of the Congo:** Mout. ● **Sudan:** Charlotte, Emilie, Marine, Sylvain, Samir, Maha, Mohammed A., Dahoud, Osman, Howida, Ahmed, Adam, Mubarak, Rashad, Amani, Murtada, Asim, Abubaker, Hatim, Nahla, Muna, Waheeb, Noura, Ahmed M., Rokhaia, Mohamed Y., Youcef, Baptiste, Lisa, Lucie, Maëlle, Ahmed A. Adam, Ali, Omer, Seig, Musa, Ibrahim, Martin, Milena, Ahmed Y., Mohammed, Abd elhakeem, Khadiia, Khalifa, Kamal, Mokhtar, Abdulazeem, Mohammed H., Hussein, Ahmed M., Abdelrahim, Ahmed M. A., Adam M., Abdelrahim, Ahmed M., Faisal, Omer, Musa, Abdalrahim, Abakar, Abdelmoumin, Musa, Hussein, Nuradine, Hassania, Abdelgalig, Naiema, Haytham, Abdulhameed, Mohamed E., Ali A., Ali D., Algaaly, Alfadil, Khamisa, Ahmed S., Abakar, Mohamed A., Abdallah H., Mohamed A. O., Mohamed M. H., Elnazir, Alburag, Waleed, Abdulaziz, Mubarak, Ibrahim, Mohamed H., Fatima, Abdulatif A., Abdulwahab H., Mubarak M., Hassan, Hussameldin, Elfadil, Mohammed Y., Yasir, Kobra, Omer, Adam A., Mubarak A., Sleema, Mohammed A. O., Mohamed A. A., Babiker, Diaaldeen, Khalid, Abdalla, Adam M. ● **Syria/Lebanon:** Serge, Suzanne, Lisa, Lucie, Maher, Olivia Catherine, Pierre, Sara, Wael, Ahmad, Karam, Abeer, Rami, Abdulla. ● **Ukraine:** Dina, Nicolas, Clémence, Dariia, Alina, Svetlana P., Svetlana R., Nataliia, Olena, Yana, Philip, Olga, Aleksandra, Olena, Mykola, Katerina, Oleksiy, Oksana, Asia, Katerina, Irina, Tatyana.

“ The association’s Board of Directors ”

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.

Charline Alzial

Communication consultant

Yves Le Sergent, Assistant treasurer

Cultural project administrator

Victor Berard

Former chartered accountant and auditor

Stéphane Mercado

Employee Decaux

Catherine Bethenod

Hypnotherapist

Philippe Merchez

Photographer and teacher

Olivier Brachet

Former Vice-president of the Metropole de Lyon

Monique Montel

Former manager in the medical-social sector

Christophe Cloarec, Assistant secretary

Computer specialist

Bernard Mourenas

IT consultant

Didier Dematons

Documentary filmmaker

Bertrand Quinet, Secretary

Training manager – Bioforce Institute

Patrice Houel, President

Management consultant

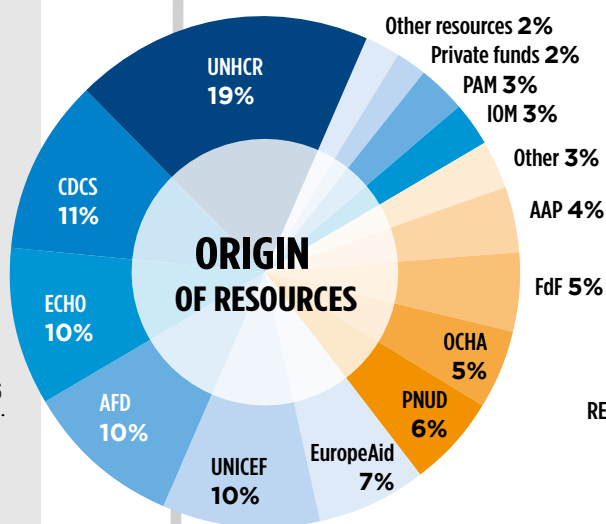
Véronique Valty, Vice-President

Communication consultant

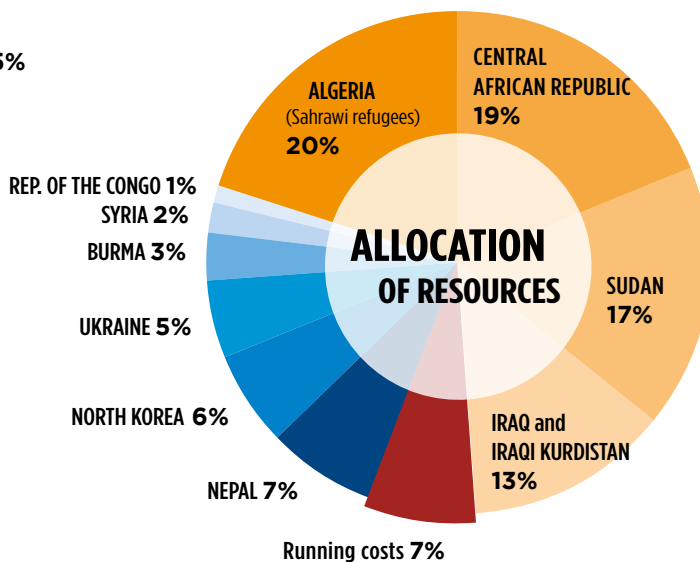
Two joint committees, consisting of some of the association’s employees and Board members, meet regularly in order to prepare the issues that will be presented for debate and/or submitted to the Board’s vote. These “technical” Committees (planning and communication) have no decision-making role. They 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 2018: K€ 14 342



Our accounts are certified by **In Extenso**, accounting firm listed on the board of the Regional Council of Rhône-Alpes.



■ **UNHCR**: United Nations Refugee Agency ■ **CDCS**: Crisis and Support Centre of the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs ■ **ECHO**: European Commission Directorate-General for Civil Protection and European Humanitarian Aid Operations ■ **AFD**: French Development Agency ■ **UNICEF**: United Nations Children's Fund ■ **EuropeAid**: European Commission Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation ■ **UNDP**: United Nations Development Programme ■ **OCHA**: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs ■ **Fondation de France** ■ **AAP**: Programmed Food Aid from the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs ■ **Other**: Technological Research and Exchange Group (GRET), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), United Kingdom Embassy in North Korea - European Trust Fund for the Central African Republic (Békou) - Rhône-Alpes Auvergne Region - United States Agency for International Development (OFDA/USAID) ■ **IOM**: International Organisation for Migration ■ **WFP**: World Food Programme ■ **Private Funds**: Frentec, Union of European Football Associations (UEFA), ACTED, RAJA-Danièle Marcovici Foundation, Air France Foundation ■ **Other**: Donations, contributions, financial income, miscellaneous and exceptional income.

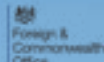
■ **Voluntary contributions in kind amounts to €61,409** (not included in the above budget). These contributions come from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) for the free provision of equipment in the Central African Republic, in Iraq and in Sudan. We also benefited from free services (competence sponsorship) from Argon Consulting and the Alliance of Lawyers for Human Rights (AADH).

ASSETS	12/31/2018			12/31/2017
	Gross	Deprec. & Prov.	Net	Net
FIXED ASSETS				
Intangible assets				
Other intangible assets	1 211	1 211		1 157
Tangible fixed assets				
Constructions	220 000	154 701	65 299	79 951
Other tangible assets	474 978	441 278	33 701	43 534
Tangible financial assets				
Other financial assets	5 322		5 322	7 826
TOTAL	701 511	597 189	104 322	132 468
CURRENT ASSETS				
Current stock				
Goods	4 628		4 628	2 250
Operating receivables				
Accounts receivable and related accounts				4 085
Other receivables	8 421 315	31 957	8 389 358	6 458 006
Liquid assets	3 820 651		3 820 651	2 242 833
Prepaid expenses	29 035		29 035	23 698
TOTAL	12 275 629	31 957	12 243 672	8 730 871
GRAND TOTAL	12 977 140	629 147	12 347 994	8 863 340

LIABILITIES	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
	Net	Net
ASSOCIATION FUNDS		
Equity		
Retained earnings	1 125 579	1 042 193
PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	37 743	83 386
Other association funds		
Investment subsidies for non-renewables	5 814	9 896
TOTAL	1 169 136,31	1 135 475
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES		
Provisions for liabilities	105 809	80 169
TOTAL	105 809,25	80 169
PAYABLES		
Overdraft facility Crédit Coopératif	180 000	240 000
Loans and borrowings from credit institutions	89 549	116 545
Debts to suppliers and related accounts	104 224	364 310
Tax and social security	152 224	157 136
Deferred income	10 547 052	6 769 705
TOTAL	11 073 048	7 647 696
GRAND TOTAL	12 347 994	8 863 340

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
	Total	Total
OPERATING REVENUES		
Operating subsidies	14 226 447	15 311 536
Reversals of provisions and depreciation, transfers of expenses	2 925,46	19 869,00
Fund raising	6 513,54	7 463
Subscription fees	450,00	360
Other revenues	11 647,72	21 420
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	14 247 984	15 360 648
OPERATING COSTS		
Purchase of goods	733	-
Other purchases and external charges	11 370 366	12 339 621
Taxes, duties and similar payments	59 810	73 174
Wages and salaries	1 866 585	1 829 466
Social security	666 687	676 152
Depreciation charges on fixed assets	38 558	36 756
Provisions for risks and expenses	25 640	50 011
Other costs	10 967	750
TOTAL OPERATING CHARGES	14 039 347	15 005 931
1 - OPERATING RESULT	208 637	354 718
FINANCIAL INCOMES		
Other interests received and similar income	10 061	5 040
Positive exchange differences	84 538	70 622
TOTAL FINANCIAL INCOMES	94 599	75 662
FINANCIAL CHARGES		
Interests paid and similar costs	4 897	12 805
Negative exchange differences	252 973	334 694
TOTAL FINANCIAL CHARGES	257 870	347 499
2 - FINANCIAL RESULT	-163 271	-271 837
3 - PRE TAX CURRENT RESULT	45 366	82 881
EXCEPTIONAL INCOME		
On management operations	-	505
EXCEPTIONAL COSTS		
On management operations	7 622	-
4 - EXCEPTIONAL RESULT	-7 622	505
TOTAL INCOME	14 342 583	15 436 816
TOTAL COSTS	14 304 389	15 353 430
5 - INTERMEDIATE BALANCE	38 194	83 386
6 - SURPLUS OR DEFICIT	38 194	83 386
ESTIMATE OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND		
Income		
Benefit in kind	-	90 839
Donations in kind	61 409	855 323
TOTAL	61 409	946 162
Costs		
Goods provided free of charge	61 409	855 323
Benefit	-	90 839
TOTAL	61 409	946 162

OUR MAIN PARTNERS AND DONORS IN 2018



Thank you to all our donors, members and volunteers



International solidarity organisation

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1901 law association established in 1994, registered at the prefecture of the Rhône N°W691052256

