



GENERATION HUMANITAIRE

# Activity report 2019





Community water distribution site, Birao, Vakaga, CAR, 2019. ©TGH



Session to raise awareness about hygiene in Am Dafock, Vakaga, CAR, 2019. ©TGH



Handwashing station complying with hygiene rules, Birao, Vakaga, CAR, 2019. ©TGH

# Editorial



**2019 marked the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of TRIANGLE GENERATION HUMANITAIRE (TGH). In 25 years, our association has taken action in 25 countries and territories; it has carried out over 500 humanitarian aid programmes and has supported several million people.**

In 2019, many of the countries where TGH operates experienced major upheaval, as indeed did other parts of the world.

People's protests led not only to the overthrow of Sudanese president Omar el-Bechir, who had been head of state for 30 years and was wanted by the International Criminal Court, but also to the resignation of

to the needs of people affected by the war. Today, the transition is allowing us to envisage access to new areas in need that were previously inaccessible for the delivery of humanitarian aid; in **Algeria** since 2000, working with Sahrawi refugees who have been living in the south-west of the country for almost 45 years; and in **Iraq**, again, since 2013, where our expertise in the field of child protection brought particular recognition to TGH in 2019, primarily due to an extensive programme to strengthen the abilities of Kurdish and Iraqi ministries and departments of social affairs.

In the **Central African Republic**, the peace agreements reached in early 2019 did not prevent new outbreaks of violence, leading to further widespread displacement of civilians. Of the many programmes being run in the country by TGH, which has had a presence there since 2007, a major new 4-year programme was launched in late 2019 in conjunction with the NGOs *Première Urgence Internationale* and the *Danish Refugee Council*, aimed at improving the socio-economic situation of people in the north-east of the country.

As we write this editorial, TGH is mobilising and adapting its humanitarian response to the COVID-19 pandemic: raising awareness of risks and good practices; preventive measures; installation of dedicated water points; and distribution of hygiene products.

Algerian president Bouteflika after 20 years in power, and the fall of Iraqi prime minister Abdel-Mahdi's government.

Looking back, TGH has had a presence: in **Sudan** since 2004, when we rapidly extended our programmes to Darfur in response

Having operated in the **Republic of the Congo** since 2011, TGH had to break off its activity in 2019 due to lack of funding. Currently, the *Réseau des Intervenants sur le Phénomène des Enfants en Rupture* (REIPER), based in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire, a partner of TGH for 6 years, is continuing its activity to defend the rights of the country's children.

In **Ukraine**, one of the key events of 2019 occurred in December, with the summit of the *Normandy Four*, whereby French, German, Russian and Ukrainian leaders met to relaunch the peace process in Donbass. Since 2015, TGH has been present in this region in the east of the country, working with vulnerable people suffering from the consequences of the armed conflict.

In **North Korea**, 2019 marked the 20th anniversary of our presence in the country, where we have carried out about 50 different humanitarian aid programmes. However, 2019 was also notable for a major drought, which caused further food shortages for millions of North Koreans. In addition, international sanctions cause complications for humanitarian aid.

In **Myanmar**, TGH has had a presence since 2007 and is currently focusing its efforts on the Chin State – where fighting between rebel insurgents and the Burmese army intensified in 2019 – by taking action to improve food security and support the local population's ability to recover, as well as providing a multi-sector response to displaced people and host communities.

In **Nepal**, following the earthquakes of 2015, TGH has been collaborating with and supporting the NGO *ARSOW-Nepal* with various programmes focused on reconstruction, improving sanitation and reviving income-generating activities.

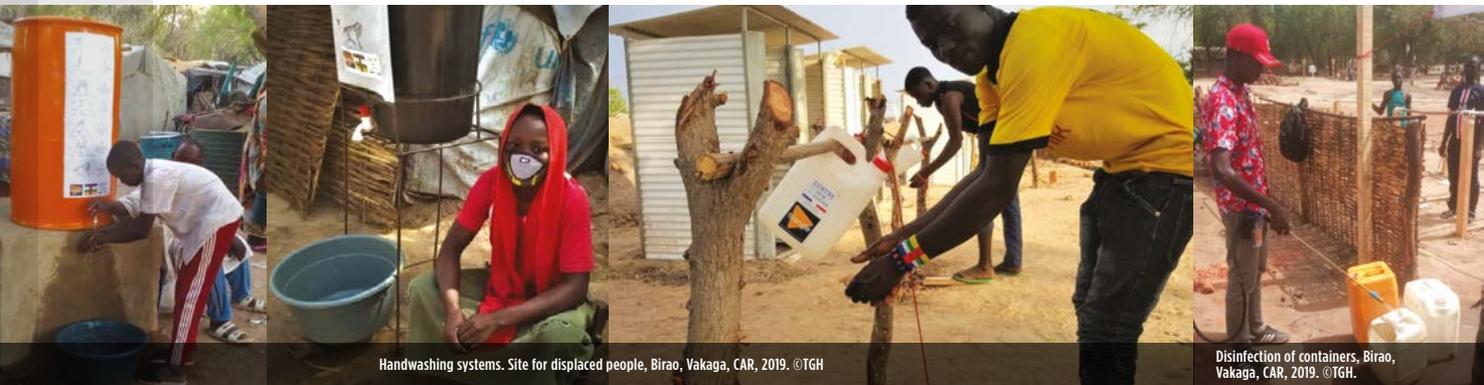
TGH began working in **Syria** in May 2018. In 2019, it continued and expanded its activities in the regions of Hama and eastern Ghouta, as well as in the governorate of Dara'a, in the country's south.

Lastly, in late 2019, TGH began the process of re-establishing its operations in **Yemen**, which has been affected by a major humanitarian crisis since 2011.

As we write this editorial, TGH is mobilising and adapting its humanitarian response to the COVID-19 pandemic: raising awareness of risks and good practices; preventive measures; installation of dedicated water points; and distribution of hygiene products.

The health, social and economic consequences of this crisis will undoubtedly be very tough, making large-scale international cooperation now more essential than ever. While this pandemic has shown that contemporary catastrophes have the capacity to suddenly and tragically accelerate, history also teaches us that humanity has got better at dealing with them. We believe that this unprecedented crisis could pave the way for real change, to a world of greater solidarity and greater humanity.

### ■ Christian Lombard & Patrick Verbruggen / directors



Handwashing systems. Site for displaced people, Birao, Vakaga, CAR, 2019. ©TGH

Disinfection of containers, Birao, Vakaga, CAR, 2019. ©TGH.

# “ Proponents of solidarity and sharing for the long term ”

**Triangle Génération Humanitaire, an association grounded in international solidarity, was founded in 1994 out of a determination to develop long-lasting, interdisciplinary expertise. Its work is characterised by an all-round approach to humanitarian aid, incorporating emergency responses, restoration and development, but also, whenever possible, an environmental approach.**



Training of local water management committees. Artalla, Darfur, Sudan. ©TGH

*“TGH brings practical responses to the unacceptable situations of suffering populations, participates in the fight against poverty and for social integration, and supports groups of people who have become victims of conflict, natural catastrophe or any kind of situation that plunges them into insecurity.”*

The association provides comprehensive, long-term solutions geared towards self-sufficiency for the groups of people receiving aid. The programmes are designed in conjunction with national and international partners to identify and mobilise local resources and skills in order to respond from as close a distance as possible to the needs expressed by the beneficiaries.

Founded on common values – listening, responsiveness, flexibility, adaptability, proximity – and imbued with personal commitment, skills and the willingness to share them, TGH demonstrates professionalism and pragmatism.

It seeks to protect and enhance the concept of “association” in the sense of “people who join forces and work together for a purpose other than sharing the profits”.

**The association provides comprehensive, long-term solutions geared towards self-sufficiency for the groups of people receiving aid.**

The association is managed by an elected board. It is funded primarily by national and international institutions. It regularly undergoes audits by the organisations that fund it and has proven its ability to manage public funds because it records its activity over the course of time.

TGH bases its activity on the principles of **humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.** ■

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### Images

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TGH agent running a hygiene promotion session. Sumokidy village, Bindisi, Central Darfour. Sudan. October 2019. ©TGH

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Football tournament, Khazer camp, Iraq. ©TGH

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*Top:* Intervention at a school. Vakaga prefecture, CAR, 2019. ©TGH

*Bottom-left:* Distribution of bleach to institutions at Sahrawi refugee camps. Tindouf, Algeria. ©TGH

*Bottom-right:* Training in growing cereals. Bindisi, Darfur, Sudan. ©TGH

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*Top-left:* Children playing at Sahrawi refugee camps. Tindouf, Algeria ©TGH

*Top-right:* Distribution of soap to Sahrawi refugee camps. Tindouf, Algeria. ©TGH

*Bottom-left:* Catching fish in a fish farm pool. Pukchang, DPRK. December 2019. ©TGH

*Centre-right:* Distribution of non-food kits. Nga Pwe, Paletwa township, Myanmar. August 2019. ©TGH

*Bottom-right:* Renovation of well, Birao, Vakaga prefecture, CAR, December 2019. ©TGH

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*Top-left:* Distribution of soap at Sahrawi refugee camps. Tindouf, Algeria ©TGH

*Top-right:* Team briefing before Children's Day, Khazer M1 camp, Iraq. November 2019 © Kistan Akrawi

*Centre-right:* Visit for follow-up and feedback from beneficiaries to ensure the quality of the programme, Ukraine 2020. ©O. Philipov.

*Bottom-left:* Waste collection, site for displaced people, Birao, Vakaga prefecture, CAR, November 2019. ©TGH

*Bottom-right:* Distribution of sprays to the Ministry for Health at Sahrawi refugee camps. Tindouf, Algeria. ©TGH

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Adolescent girls and children participate in TGH event organised for Children's Day. Khazer Camp, Iraq. ©TGH

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This report is printed  
on 100% recycled paper  
using plant-based inks by an  
Imprim'Vert-certified company





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# “ 2019 in a few words and key figures ”

**1,313,051** people benefited

**121 employees\*** covered by French law, including **91 expatriates**

**558 members of staff** recruited in their own countries

**17.5 million euro** budget. Teams present in **10 countries**

**46 programmes** running simultaneously

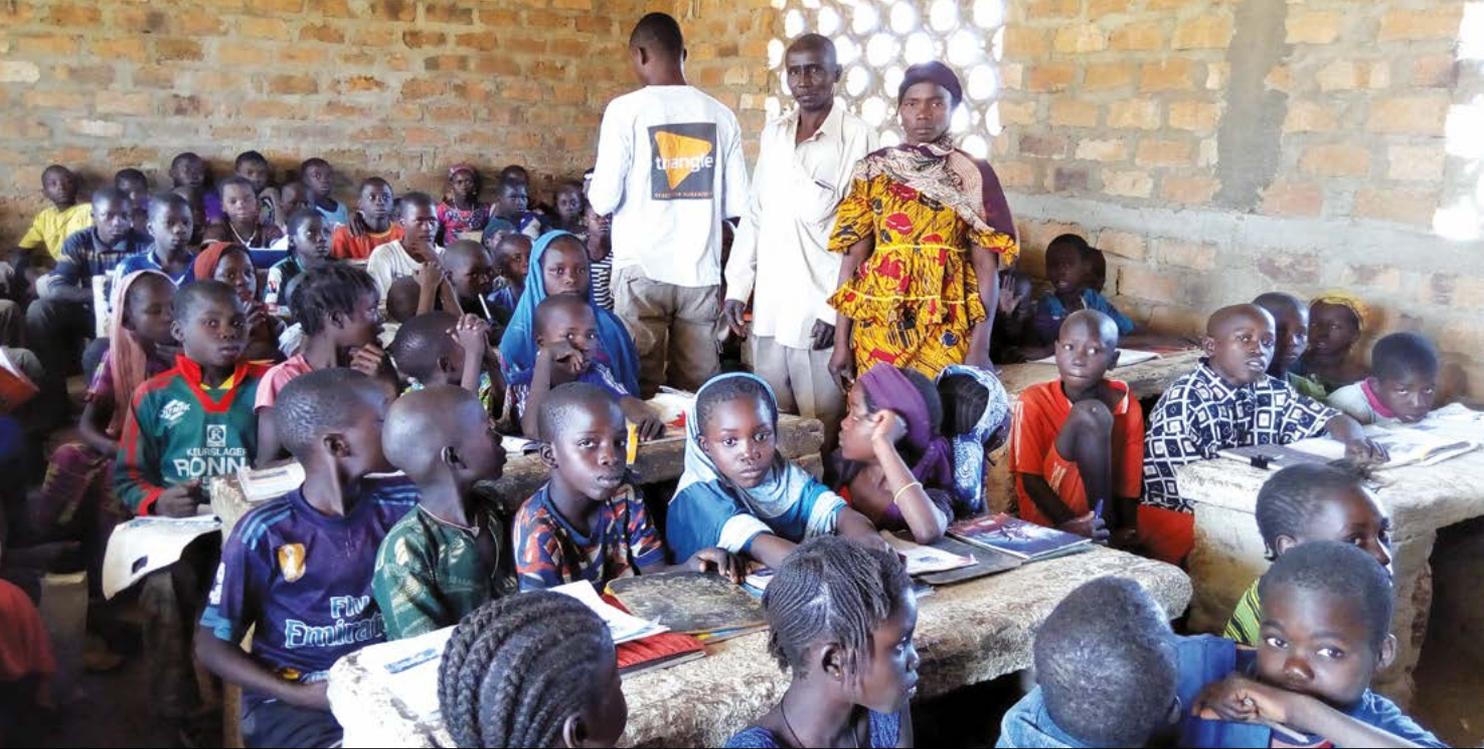
**95%** of resources allocated directly to **action on the ground**

**26 backers** and **46 operational partners**

📍 **current programmes**  
● **finished programmes**



\* 61 full-time equivalent employees as at 31 December 2019



# THE TECHNICAL UNITS



# “ Our technical departments ”

**TGH is structured around three technical departments dedicated to its three main areas of expertise: Water, hygiene and sanitation; Food security and subsistence; and Education and protection.**

*These departments are staffed by qualified professionals who go out into the field where they provide direct support to the staff responsible for overseeing the programmes and ensure the quality of the action carried out. The technical departments facilitate a multi-sector approach, which is part of TGH’s DNA, as the organisation prioritises fully integrated programmes – regardless of whether those programmes provide an emergency response, restoration or development.*

*TGH strives to implement flexible programmes, based as close as possible to the observed needs, ensuring whenever possible that there is a continuum of “emergency – restoration – development”. The association is able to adapt not only to crises and needs that change over time, but also to contexts where, depending on the region, the need for emergency assistance co-exists alongside opportunities for restoration or development.*



## **Food security and subsistence**

The work of the food security and subsistence technical department takes in a variety of activities, ranging from emergency action to development, including the process of economic recovery post-crisis. These include food aid, either by sending food directly or by transferring funds, the resumption of productive and/or income-generating activity in rural settings, or support for restructuring or transforming agriculture.

In 2019, over 820 million people around the world were still suffering from hunger. In total, it is estimated that “over 2 billion people do not have regular access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food”<sup>1</sup> – a number that has been rising over the last three years. This deteriorating situation can be seen across almost all of the areas in which TGH has

« Over 2 billion people do not have regular access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food. »

active programmes aimed at reducing food security for vulnerable households.

In 2019, for example, TGH redeployed emergency responses in areas affected by conflict, such as the Paletwa region of Myanmar and the Bambari region of the Central African Republic (CAR).

In other areas where the security situation had stabilised by early 2019, such as Vakaga in the CAR, and the Mosul region of Iraq, TGH was able to launch programmes to restart the agricultural sector by building on previous emergency response operations, following the “emergency – restoration” model.

In December 2019, an exploratory mission was carried out in Syria to identify the needs of vulnerable sectors of the population in the areas in which TGH is active.

In parallel with these emergency and revitalisation responses, in 2019 TGH continued to contribute to agricultural development in vulnerable areas affected by catastrophes, such as the Chin State in Myanmar and the district of Sindhupalchok in Nepal.



## Water, hygiene and sanitation

The programmes supported by the technical department for water, hygiene and sanitation are aimed at restoring and maintaining living conditions conducive to better health for the local populations. In emergency situations, they respond to basic needs by providing water supplies via water trucks, installing water points and setting up temporary sanitary facilities, or distributing essential goods, as well as raising local awareness of good hygiene practices. In situations of stability, TGH’s work is focused on

installing permanent infrastructure, which is carried out with an emphasis on participative processes and building up local capabilities.

According to the United Nations<sup>2</sup>: “2.2 billion people do not have safely managed drinking water services, 4.2 billion people do not have safely managed sanitation services and 3 billion lack basic handwashing facilities. »

« 2.2 billion people do not have safely managed drinking water services, 4.2 billion people do not have safely managed sanitation services, and 3 billion lack basic handwashing facilities. »

Issues of access to these basic needs are visible across most of the areas in which TGH is active. In this context, reducing local populations’ exposure to the risks of waterborne diseases is a goal shared by all of TGH’s water, hygiene and sanitation projects.

In 2019, emergency responses were deployed to areas affected by conflict, such as Birao in CAR, Paletwa in Myanmar and Um Dukhun in Darfur, Sudan.

In Syria, an emergency water supply was installed in the eastern Ghouta region in parallel with the restoration of infrastructure, which became usable thanks to that provision of water. Similar post-crisis restoration work was carried out in the governorate of Hama.

In stabilised contexts, TGH continued its develop-

2 – WHO/UNICEF report: Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene 2000-2017 – March 2019.

ment programmes with the support of local authorities and communities. This is notably the case in Nepal, in the region of Sindhupalchok, where biogas generation facilities have been built and where a village-run waste management system has been put in place.



## Education and protection

Access to education for everyone and protection of particularly vulnerable local populations have always been a priority for TGH, with a view to ensuring their well-being and active involvement in the community. In the areas in which we work, children, adolescents and their families need psychosocial support to help them deal with the devastation wreaked on their lives, trauma related to their situation as refugees, as displaced people or as “returnees”, or the precariousness of their living conditions. Our actions routinely rely on national resources, civil society or local authorities, and are carried out in cooperation with the communities themselves, thereby supporting the resilience of the local populations affected.

According to the United Nations, worldwide: “more than half of children that have not enrolled in school live in sub-Saharan Africa” and “50 per cent of out-of-school children of primary school age live in conflict-affected areas”<sup>3</sup>.

In 2019, our work was focused on access to education for all and protection of particularly vulnerable minors (refugees, displaced children, children living in the street, minors in prison). In line with this, in the CAR, Sudan, Algeria and Syria we improved

learning conditions in schools by: restoring buildings and equipping them with school furniture and educational materials; distributing school supplies to pupils; training teachers; and implementing educational activities.

« More than half of children that have not enrolled in school live in sub-Saharan Africa and 50 per cent of out-of-school children of primary school age live in conflict-affected areas. »

In camps populated by displaced Iraqis, Burmese and Sahrawis<sup>4</sup>, we have monitored the well-being of young people, particularly by setting up socio-educational spaces to provide psychosocial support. In Bangui (CAR) and Brazzaville (Republic of the Congo), our action to support street children and young people in conflict with the law has continued, offering them protection and access to healthcare, shelter and education. Staying true to our approach to strengthening the capabilities of local actors in the areas where we are active, we have maintained and developed our partnerships, notably in North Korea, Ukraine, Iraq, the Republic of the Congo and the CAR. ■

<sup>3</sup> – United Nations: Sustainable Development Goals. Available online at: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/fr/education/>

<sup>4</sup> – People living in Western Sahara – a territory in the north-west of Africa bordered by Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania and the Atlantic Ocean.



# OUR PROGRAMMES





# Algeria

The political impasse around the issue of Western Sahara, which is claimed by both the Polisario Front and Morocco, is a determining factor for the future of Sahrawi refugees living in the camps in the Tindouf area.

Since the 1975 exodus of Sahrawis to Algeria, a ceasefire in 1991 and attempts to organise a referendum on self-determination have not had a significant impact on the refugees' living conditions.

In their situation of exile in the hostile environment of the Sahara Desert, the refugees have ongoing humanitarian needs and limited prospects for gaining autonomy. The 175,000 Sahrawi refugees are highly dependent on humanitarian aid of numerous kinds: food, health, access to water, education, etc.

TGH has been active in the Sahrawi camps since the early 2000s. The NGO has developed its operations in the areas of logistics, non-food supplies (hygiene kits, soap, etc.), disability, education, health, food security and subsistence. In its activities directed geared towards the refugees, the area's isolation, being situated in the Sahara Desert, has led TGH to also develop activities to support other humanitarian organisations, in order to facilitate their operations: construction and management of garages for the repair of light vehicles, heavy goods vehicles and generators; and management of the base used by humanitarian organisations. In 2019, in this context of an ongoing need for basic services, TGH continued its operations assisting refugees and humanitarian organisations, with the support of the UNHCR<sup>1</sup>. Furthermore, the renovation

of educational infrastructures was continued thanks to support from UNICEF<sup>2</sup>, so that the camps' children can be provided with decent conditions in which to study.

<sup>1</sup> • United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.  
<sup>2</sup> • United Nations International Children's Fund.



Children playing at Sahrawi refugee camps. Tindouf, Algeria. ©TGH

Distribution of soap to Sahrawi refugee camps. Tindouf, Algeria. ©TGH





Distribution of bleach to institutions at Sahrawi refugee camps. Tindouf, Algeria. ©TGH



Distribution of sprays to the Ministry for Health at Sahrawi refugee camps. Tindouf, Algeria. ©TGH

In addition to its regular programmes, the organisation is testing innovative approaches to food security and subsistence. For almost two years now, a fish farm has been developed in collaboration with the World Food Programme and with the support of the French Embassy in Algeria. This pilot project aims to encourage

the diversification of local food sources for vulnerable populations and to develop local capabilities in this area through the training of staff. This initiative will continue and be developed further, a major challenge for 2020 being to structure the prospects for the fish farm's production. ■



Fish farm, Sahrawi refugee camps. Tindouf, Algeria. ©TGH

**Period of activity** 2000 to present

**For 2019** 3 projects are in progress at the Sahrawi refugee camps



**Number of expatriate posts** 2

**Number of people recruited in their own country** 125

**Number of people benefiting** 175,000

**List of backers** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
World Food Programme (WFP)  
French Embassy in Algeria  
Fondation Lord Michelham of Hellingly

**List of operational partners** Sahrawi Red Crescent  
Sahrawi authorities (Ministry for Education, Ministry for Cooperation, Ministry for Economic Development, Ministry for Construction, Secretariat of State for Social Affairs).  
Sahrawi Protection Agency (ASP)



# Myanmar

The parliamentary elections of November 2015, which were the first general elections since the end of the dictatorship, resulted in victory for the National League for Democracy, the party of Aung San Suu Kyi. Having been dominated by a military junta for a quarter of a century, Myanmar then began the implementation of a transition to democracy. However, the change of regime and the peace process have not put an end to internal conflict between the central authorities and various ethnicities described as ethnic “minorities”, which make up 35% of the population.

In the Chin State – a remote, mountainous, rural region in the west of Myanmar which is regularly hit by natural catastrophes – the population, faced with chronic food shortages and widespread food insecurity, depends mainly on agriculture for its subsistence. From late 2018, clashes between the Burmese Army (the Tatmadaw) and the Arakan Army intensified in southern Chin, leading to the arrival of over 2,000 internally displaced people in the Palewa Township and having a big impact on the host communities.

Having been present in Myanmar since 2007, Triangle Génération Humanaire has, since 2012, focused its work on the Chin State, firstly in the Matupi Township, with actions to improve food security and local populations’ capacity for resilience, and then in the Palewa Township, bringing a multi-sector response to support internally displaced people and host communities. In 2019, 5 projects were carried out in these 2 areas of intervention.

population was implemented. On the ground, TGH has supported efforts to increase agricultural production and income by stepping up production capacity and the sale of profitable crops. The programme has also contributed to increasing local communities’ ability to recover from natural catastrophes, and supported the renovation and development of agricultural infrastructure and equipment.

## Matupi Township

In the Matupi Township, in southern Chin, a programme to reduce poverty and nutritional insecurity among vulnerable sectors of the

## Palewa Township

In the Palewa Township, in southern Chin, TGH has implemented an emergency multi-sector programme with a view to improving the capacity for resilience among internally displaced people and host communities. Among the activities developed by TGH in Palewa, we have targeted the distribution of food aid and agricultural kits to improve the livelihoods of displaced households and the host community. The creation of recreational spaces for children and adolescents has enabled us to support them and help them to overcome the traumas they have suffered. The training of volunteers in child protection has also enabled us to improve social cohesion between displaced fam-



Harvesting konjac in the Matupi Township, Myanmar. ©TGH

ilies and the host community. TGH has also contributed to the renovation and construction of sanitary infrastructure and facilities that give access to drinking water and spring water for domestic use, thanks to the installation

of water pumping and treatment systems. Sessions for promoting good hygiene practices have also been organised. Lastly, kits of essential goods have been distributed to displaced families.

## Prospects for 2020

*TGH will continue its actions in the 2 townships (Matupi and Paletwa) in the south of the Chin State. The 2 programmes in progress in Matupi will reinforce the expertise developed by the association in the sector of food security and agriculture in this remote part of Myanmar. The multi-sector projects bringing emergency aid to populations having fled conflict in Paletwa will continue for as long as necessary based on the humanitarian situation (very little access beyond the township, population movement, etc.). TGH will consolidate its operations in southern Chin by developing new actions that will connect to the 2 townships in terms of food security, by transferring the expertise gained by TGH in Matupi to Paletwa. The association will also prepare for the reduction in the scale of the conflict by implementing more long-term solutions for the rural population of the Palewa Township, which is the poorest in the country. TGH will also begin activity in other areas of the country, notably in the Bago region, near Rangoon. The possibility to develop projects to provide child protection, socio-economic support for vulnerable women and aid for the elderly is currently being studied. ■*



Distribution of non-food kits. Nga Pwe, Palewa Township, Myanmar. August 2019. ©TGH

**Period of activity** 2007 to present

**For 2019** 5 projects are in progress in 2 areas

**Number of expatriate posts** 4

**Number of people recruited in their own country** 35

**Number of people benefiting** 11,063

**List of backers** The European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development – EuropeAid  
 Agence Française de Développement (AFD)  
 Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)  
 Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Programme (HARP) Facility (DFID)

**List of operational partners** Groupe de recherche et d'échanges technologiques (GRET)  
 Are Yone Oo (AYO)  
 Global Family  
 Raiki Community Development Foundation (RCDF)  
 Christian Aid





# North Korea

Since the 1990s, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has suffered chronic shortages in terms of agricultural production, aggravated by increasingly frequent periods of drought and flooding. The lack of access to basic services like water and sanitation, as well as the poor state of the country's sanitary infrastructure, diminish people's living conditions even further, particularly in rural areas. The most exposed people are children below the age of 5, pregnant and breastfeeding women, the disabled and the elderly.

The application of international sanctions against the DPRK has had serious repercussions for the implementation of humanitarian programmes, which are subject to applications for exemption to the Sanctions Committee of the UN Security Council. This has had a direct operational impact on the programmes being run by the few non-governmental organisations that remain in the country.

Following the DPRK's official request for humanitarian aid in 1995, Triangle Génération Humanitaire opened its office in Pyongyang in 2000.

## Food security

In partnership with Belgian and Vietnamese universities and the Pyongyang Bureau of Aquaculture, TGH carried out a programme to improve the production of fish to be delivered to children's institutions at 3 fish farms in Pukchang (South Pyongan). This programme enabled us to initiate discussions with North Korean technicians and engineers through study trips to France, Belgium and Vietnam, as well as visits by foreign experts to the DPRK.

Still in the area of food security, two market gardening programmes aimed at improving and diversifying children's diets were implemented at 4 cooperative farms in Sohung (North Hwanghae) and 2 cooperative farms in Hamju and Jongpyong (South Hamgyong). As part of this programme, TGH provided material and technical support for vegetable production, including in terms of fertilisation (compost) for soil improvement.

For all of the projects, support with production is supplemented by assistance post-production. Thus, equipment for food preservation is installed (for example, fridges) and storage areas are fitted out at both farms and children's institutions. The staff of institutions are trained



Fish farming in floating cages. Jongpyong, DPRK. September 2019. ©TGH



Experimenting with breeding flies. Pukchang, DPRK. December 2019. ©TGH

Catching fish in a fish farm pool. Pukchang, DPRK. December 2019. ©TGH

in the principles of food hygiene and child nutrition, enabling them to respond better to the children's needs.

## Protection

In partnership with the Korean Federation for Care of the Aged (KFCA), TGH set up two programmes for protection of the elderly in Haeju, Sariwon, Pyongyang and Hamhung, through the establishment of 5 day centres. By strengthening the capabilities of the KFCA, the programmes have made it possible to provide training to care staff and home assistants, and to set up groups for mutual assistance and income-generating activities.

## Prospects for 2020

*In 2020, TGH will continue to support action in the areas of food security, reduction of the risks of natural catastrophes, and the protection of vulnerable people, while trying to develop new synergies with scientific partners and universities. Access to drinking water and sanitary facilities are further topics that require support in the DPRK and we will try to contribute to these as well. ■*



Study trip on fish farming techniques. Hanoi, Vietnam. September 2019. ©TGH



Experimenting with feeding trout. Pukchang, DPRK. April 2019. ©TGH

**Period of activity** 2000 to present

**For 2019** 5 projects are in progress in 5 provinces

**Number of expatriate posts** 5

**Number of people recruited in their own country** 11

**Number of people benefiting** 129,500

**List of backers** The European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (EuropeAid)  
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)  
Centre de crise et de soutien (CDCS), under the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**List of operational partners** Gembloux Agro Bio-Tech, University of Liège  
Vietnam National University of Agriculture (VNUA)  
Handicap International (HI)  
Korean Federation for Care of the Aged (KFCA)  
Korean Fund for the Development of Fish Farming  
Bureau of Aquaculture (BoA)  
Ministry of Agriculture





# Iraq

Since 2003, Iraq has experienced chronic socio-political instability: foreign interference, religious conflict and the emergence of Daesh<sup>1</sup> in a region hard hit by the war in neighbouring Syria. Since the end of 2019, the country has also had to contend with deep social unrest, which has led to the deaths of hundreds of protesters.

While periods of conflict come and go, with the belligerents changing from one armed episode to another, it is the Iraqi people who continue to suffer the humanitarian consequences. Displaced civilians (1.4 million people were still displaced by the end of 2019<sup>2</sup>), destruction of housing and livelihoods, and lack of access to basic services are some of the symptoms of the series of crises to have hit the country. Children are the most severely exposed to these, and their futures are compromised by them. This reduces hopes for the future recovery of this country, where society is now deeply divided between the various religious and ethnic groups, all of which suffered from the years of violence.

Having previously operated in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) and Baghdad between 1995 and 2006, TGH reopened its mission in the country in 2013, in response to the flood of Syrian refugees arriving in Iraqi Kurdistan. Due to the urgent needs, various programmes (water, hygiene and sanitation; distribution of essential goods; education) were implemented for the benefit of refugees, until the point where TGH began to specialise in the areas of child protection and food security and subsistence. TGH's action is targeted at all vulnerable populations, whether they are displaced people, refugees, "returnees" or those who have remained

in their home area. The military operations against Daesh, which began in 2016, resulted in the exodus of millions of civilians to camps for displaced people, where TGH has worked to provide urgent care in the area of child protection. The continued existence of camps for displaced people, for those who still do not have the possibility to return home, despite a general trend of people returning, means that TGH's work in these camps continues to be needed. In parallel with these activities aimed at displaced people, TGH is developing longer-term projects, as part of an overall drive to support the stabilisation of affected areas and the return of civilians.

The launch of a project to restart agricultural activity in the Hamdanyia area (east of Mosul) and to protect water resources in Sinjar by means of "money for work" activities are some of the initiatives that form part of the long-term approach promised by TGH.

The expertise that TGH has developed in the field of child protection makes the association one of the most renowned actors in this area. That led to the implementation, throughout 2019, of a project to strengthen the capabilities of the Kurdish and Iraqi ministries and departments of social affairs.



Work on developing the catchment basin. Sinjar, Iraq. ©TGH

1 • Islamic State  
2 • IOM report  
available online at:  
<http://iraqdtm.iom.int/>

## Prospects for 2020

*In 2020, TGH will continue its efforts to propose long-term actions to strengthen local capabilities (both state and non-governmental) through partnerships with supervisory authorities and national NGOs. ■*



Participation in training on child protection. Erbil, Iraqi Kurdistan. ©TGH



Certificates awarded after completion of training on child protection. Erbil, Iraqi Kurdistan. ©TGH



Girls take part in a Children's Day event organised by TGH. Khazer Camp, Iraq. ©TGH



Football tournament. Khazer Camp, Iraq. ©TGH

**Period of activity** 1995-2003 and 2013 to present

**For 2019** 5 projects are in progress in 2 areas

**Number of expatriate posts** 10

**Number of people recruited in their own country** 92

**Number of people benefiting** 44,977

**List of backers** Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)  
Iraq Humanitarian Fund (IHf)  
Agence Française de Développement (AFD)  
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
World Food Programme (WFP)

**List of operational partners** Justice Center  
Legal Clinic Network  
Mercy Corps  
PAO  
Ministry and Departments of Labour and Social Affairs





# Nepal

**Nepal is one of the poorest countries in the world. It is also highly vulnerable to climate change. This has a huge impact on the population's economic resources, in a country largely dependent on agriculture. Nepal currently faces numerous interdependent challenges in the form of social, governmental and environmental issues. The adoption of a new constitution in 2015 provided the means by which to decentralise state services – a process strengthened by the parliamentary elections of 2017. While the emergency response and reconstruction phases that followed the earthquakes of 2015 have now been almost completed, economic revival and development in cooperation with local actors are the new challenges in these changing rural areas.**

Triangle Génération Humanitaire has been present in the Thangpal Valley since 2016. In partnership with ARSOW-Nepal, the NGO supports the local authorities and residents of 4 villages in their rebuilding work. In 2019, activity was focused on four key areas: reconstruction of housing and community infrastructure; improvement to sanitary conditions (access to water, sanitary infrastructure, recycling of waste and education); relaunch of income-generating activities for the most disadvantaged households; and lastly, strengthening our local partner's capabilities. Catastrophe risk prevention and management is a multi-disciplinary component that was an integral part of this programme.

## Construction

As well as providing support with materials for the reconstruction of houses for the most vulnerable families in 4 villages in the Thangpal Valley, TGH also organised training, aware-



Construction of a biogas system. Taar Village. Thangpal Valley, Nepal. ©Eliisa Quinet / TGH

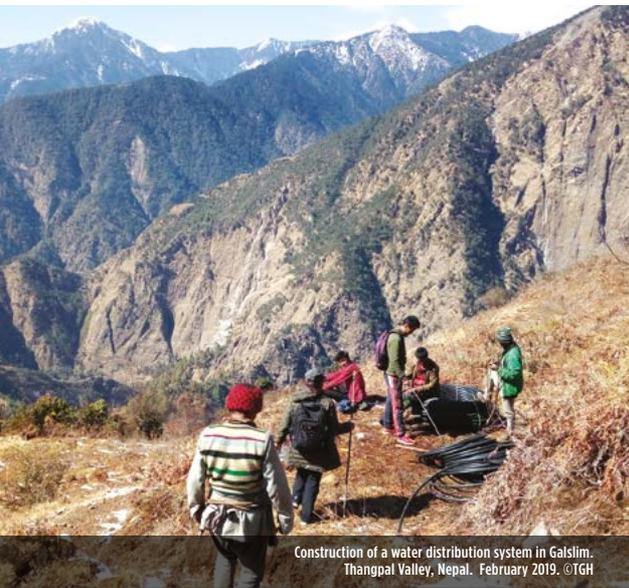
ness-raising sessions and technical support in relation to earthquake-resistant building systems, with a view to making the local population safe. TGH also participated in the construction of public infrastructure (community buildings, etc.) and the repair of roads.

## Water, hygiene and sanitation

The programme improved access to a healthy environment for the local population through: the renovation and construction of drinking water systems; the establishment of water and waste management committees; the construction and renovation of public and private latrines; and the implementation of biogas systems. TGH also led campaigns to raise awareness about cleaning, waste management and good hygiene practices both in schools and at home.

## Subsistence

The programme strengthened households' socio-economic resilience through the restoration of irrigation channels and by supporting households' income-generating activities (through agricultural diversification and access to credit). TGH also provided tailored support to high added value sectors being developed in the valley, such as cardamom and potato



Construction of a water distribution system in Galslim, Thangpal Valley, Nepal. February 2019. ©TGH

production. The project also made it possible to work with growers in the valley to identify varieties of local cereal crops with better capacity for resistance to climatic variations.

### Strengthening our partner's capabilities

The programme allowed us to strengthen the capabilities of our partner ARSOW-Nepal by identifying training needs and by defining and developing a training programme for the staff of ARSOW-Nepal. In parallel, TGH also supported the implementation of methodological tools tailored to the project's administrative, logistical and operational management.

## Prospects for 2020

*A third phase of the programme will begin at the start of 2020, the aim of which will be to support the economic development of Thangpal Valley by directly supporting the 4 villages' households, as well as strengthening the capabilities of the rural municipality and of local actors. This programme will also aim to promote sustainable activity by placing an emphasis on organic agriculture and, depending on their management capabilities, on the impact of climate change. ■*



Workshop to raise awareness about good hygiene practices. Gunsas, Thangpal Valley, Nepal. ©TGH

**Period of activity** 2015 to present

**For 2019** TGH led a integrated global reconstruction program



**Number of expatriate posts** 2

**Number of people recruited in their own country** 3

**Number of people benefiting** 13,037

**List of backers** Fondation de France (FdF)  
Fondation Daniel et Nina Carasso  
Agence Française de Développement (AFD)

**List of operational partners** Association for Rural Social Welfare (ARSOW-Nepal)  
CRATERre  
Doko Recyclers  
Architectes Sans Frontières Nepal (ASF-Nepal)  
Nepal Agriculture Cooperative Central Federation (NACCFL)



# Central African Republic (CAR)

In 2007, the civil war ended when a peace agreement was signed between the UFDR<sup>1</sup> and the government of President François Bozizé. However, in 2012, the Séléka (an ethnic coalition) formed, bringing together several opposition political movements, which decided to take power through the use of weapons by marching on Bangui, the capital. The Central African Republic, already weakened by repeated military and political crises, has suffered a new cycle of violence since 2012-2013, which has hit the state and the people hard.

In 2019, there were 2.9 million people in need in the CAR, amounting to 63% of the population<sup>2</sup>. On a worldwide scale, the CAR is second to last on the human development index, the 188th of 189 countries<sup>3</sup>, which underscores the extreme poverty in which the vast majority of the country lives.

Despite hopes raised by the political agreement for peace and the reconciliation between the Central African government and the 14 main armed groups in February 2019, the violence continued, causing loss of human life and displacement within the country. In September 2019, particularly significant clashes broke out between armed factions in the city of Biraï, in the north-east of the country, causing the displacement of large numbers of the population.

TGH has been present since 2007 in the prefecture of Vakaga – mainly to help Sudanese refugees – as well as in the prefecture of Ouaka and in Bangui. There are numerous projects and they cover the implementation of various emergency, renovation and development ac-

tivities. By carrying out its action in partnership with local actors, TGH ensures a strengthening of capabilities and an exchange of practices that can lead to long-term benefits.

In Bangui, TGH runs child protection activities aimed at street children. In addition, since September 2019, TGH has also been working with minors in prison. This project aims both to build up the capabilities of local actors and to develop actions to achieve a positive long-term impact on the protection and reintegration of vulnerable minors in the capital. A mobile unit, with a team consisting of a driver, social workers and a nurse, drive around the city to facilitate access to care and to support these children in a process of reintegration into society, education and family life. Sessions for raising awareness about preventing risky behaviour are also organised. Since 2011, TGH has worked in partnership with Fondation de

- 1 • Union of Democratic Forces for Unity.
- 2 • HNO Light – Humanitarian Needs Overview – OCHA – 2019.
- 3 • Human Development Report – UNDP – 2018.



Activity at a school. Prefecture of Vakaga, CAR. July 2019. © TGH



Psychosocial activities in the prefecture of Ouaka, CAR. December 2019 ©TGH



Awareness-raising session in the district of Combattant, Bangui, CAR. © TGH



Distribution of seeds to associations, Bambari, prefecture of Ouaka, CAR. 2019 ©TGH.

la Voix Du Cœur, a CAR NGO that takes care of children at three centres providing accommodation and day care, one of which is exclusively for girls. In the prefecture of Ouaka, TGH keeps its systems for the production and distribution of water in Bambari, for the benefit of sites for displaced people and host families: distribution via water trucks; wells; and chlorination of water points. To ensure that sanitation needs are met, TGH continues to maintain emergency sanitation areas. In parallel with this, the NGO runs sessions to raise awareness about hygiene. In addition, TGH works to improve the availability of and access to food resources for vulnerable people. For instance, the project enables people affected by conflict to access to agricultural inputs essential for arable farming and the market gardening season, as well as treatments and vaccinations for livestock through

the mobile veterinary clinic. Structured strengthening of the autonomy and resilience of the agricultural sector is also at the heart of TGH's activities. This enables the sustainable development of agricultural activity as well as revitalisation of the local economy. In terms of education, the aim is to enable its provision to displaced children arriving at the city's sites by providing them with a formal framework for learning and by enabling them to have sufficient infrastructure to be able to study.

Isolated from the rest of the country, the prefecture of Vakaga is an underdeveloped, underpopulated region that is very difficult to access. Schooling there is very disadvantaged due to the limited number of teachers: two teachers employed in December 2018 for the entire prefecture. TGH provides technical and material support and works to help strengthen the capabilities of state schools and teaching staff. The project has enabled classrooms and schools to be built, school furniture to be provided, educational materials and school kits to be distributed and parents to be trained as teachers. Sessions to raise awareness about hygiene and schooling for girls are also run at the schools. In addition, a project carried out by pooling resources with the DRC<sup>4</sup>, AAH<sup>5</sup> and PUI<sup>6</sup> is under way in the prefecture. The aim of this project is to contribute to the resilience of those involved in the mixed farming sector. People working in emerging sub-sectors of mixed farming also have access to inputs and to equipment and infrastructure designed for both individual and collective needs. Skills transfer and hands-on support are also central to this project, enabling local producers to enter sub-sectors and markets. Following the events in Birao<sup>7</sup>, TGH responded in a way that linked its pure emergency activities (distribution of food and drinking water) to its renovation activities in the areas of WHS<sup>8</sup> (sanitation areas) and education.



Water distribution site for displaced people, Birao, Vakaga, CAR. December 2019. ©TGH

4 • Danish Refugee Council  
 5 • Action Against Hunger  
 6 • Première Urgence Internationale  
 7 • In September 2019, clashes broke out between armed factions in the centre of Birao. These events led to the displacement of over 20,000 people. The escalation of the conflict led to widespread human rights violations.  
 8 • Water, hygiene and sanitation

In 2020, TGH will continue the work begun in 2019 on supporting imprisoned minors and street children in Bangui. A project for training, professional integration and sectoral coordination was finalised in 2019 and will start up in Bangui during 2020. Finally, a 4-year project to be run in the north-east of the CAR, in conjunction with the PUI and NRC<sup>9</sup>, was signed off at the end of 2019. The goal of this multi-sector project is to improve the socio-economic situation of vulnerable people in the north-east by facilitating and reinforcing access to basic services, sustainable natural resources and new economic opportunities, notably through the reinforcement of state structures and community dynamics. ■

**Period of activity** 2007 to present

**For 2019** 11 projects are in progress in the Central African Republic

**Number of expatriate posts** 14

**Number of people recruited in their own country** 144

**Number of people benefiting**

**List of backers** Fondation RAJA

UEFA Foundation for Children

Békou Fund

Directorate-general for civil protection and humanitarian aid operations (DG ECHO)

Centre de crise et de soutien (CDCS), under the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs

United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Comité interministériel de l'aide alimentaire (CIAA)

World Food Programme (WFP)

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Agence Française de Développement (AFD)

**List of operational partners** Fondation Voix du Cœur

Fédération nationale des éleveurs centrafricains (FNEC)

Agence nationale de l'eau et de l'assainissement en milieu rural (ANEA)

Agence nationale de développement de l'élevage (ANDE)

Union préfectorale des associations des parents d'élève (UPAPE)

Ministry for Education

Inspection Académique du Nord-Est (IANE)

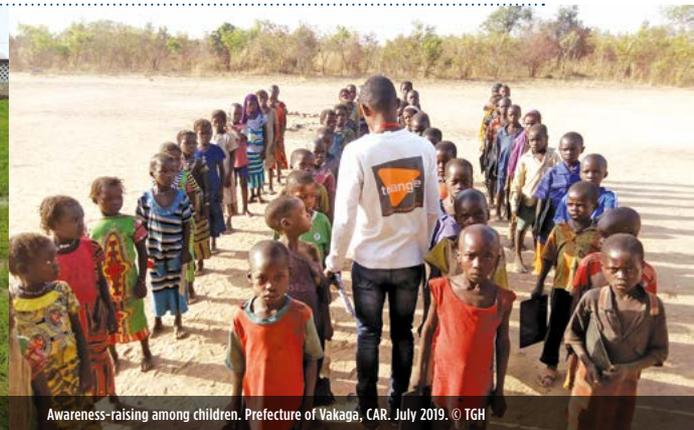
Agence centrafricaine de développement agricole (ACDA)

Société de distribution d'eau de Centrafrique (SODECA)

Association NOURRIR



School built by TGH, Sikikédé, Vakaga, CAR. August 2019. © TGH



Awareness-raising among children. Prefecture of Vakaga, CAR. July 2019. © TGH



# Republic of the Congo

The Republic of the Congo is a sparsely populated country, with more than half of its population living in its two biggest cities: **Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire**. Largely covered in tropical forest, the country also has vast expanses of uncultivated arable land, accounting for about a third of its area. In addition, it is one of Africa’s biggest oil producers, as well as having an abundance of mineral resources, most of which remain unexploited.

The rate of extreme poverty (35% in 2018) seems to have increased since 2016 as a result of the drop in oil prices, particularly among the rural population. This country’s endemic poverty has an impact on minors in situations of particular vulnerability – street children, imprisoned minors and young people estranged from their family and community – who are exposed to multiple forms of violence.

As part of a multi-country programme in the Central African Republic and the Republic of the Congo, TGH provides aid to

its partners are improving the protection and reintegration of children in vulnerable situations through training and reinforcement of the capabilities for action among public and community actors in the relevant sectors.



Training for state and community actors in the issues experienced by street children, Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo. ©TGH

In the Republic of the Congo, state actors were trained in children’s rights and in the legal and social mechanisms for protecting minors in their respective countries. The organisational and operational capabilities of the REIPER coordination office were reinforced through specific support, training and seminars.

Minors in danger benefited from preventive measures aimed at protecting them, notably the establishment of a mobile unit enabling the provision of medical treatment and follow-up care; the implementation of activities to support minors imprisoned in detention centres; and the organisation of sessions to raise awareness about the prevention of risky behaviours. In total, 156 awareness-raising sessions were organised, primarily in relation

street children in collaboration with its local partner, REIPER<sup>1</sup>. The aim of this project is to reinforce child protection in these two countries. To achieve this goal, TGH and

<sup>1</sup> Réseau des Intervnants sur le Phénomène des Enfants en Rupture (network for action on the phenomenon of estranged children), which was founded in 2003 and incorporates 21 associations





Delivery of school kits to children placed in a host centre with accommodation. Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo. ©TGH

to risky behaviours, aimed at both children living in the street and imprisoned minors. Lastly, estranged minors were supported in gaining access to services aimed at their social reintegration. They had the possibility to be placed in community organisations or with a host family, and were reunited with their own family whenever pos-

sible. In total, over the duration of the project, 43 places were provided in host organisations or host families each month, and 106 minors were reunited with their families. These young people also had access to educational refresher courses and then to schooling or vocational training. These benefited 188 people in the Republic of the Congo. ■

**Period of activity** 2011 to 2019

**For 2019**

**Number of expatriate posts** 0

**Number of people recruited in their own country** 1

**Number of people benefiting** 195

**List of backers** Agence Française de Développement (AFD)  
UEFA Foundation for Children

**List of operational partners** Réseau des intervenants sur le phénomène des enfants en rupture (REIPER) in the Republic of the Congo.





# Sudan

The deterioration of the Sudanese economy, which worsened from 2018, was undoubtedly one of the factors in the unprecedented peaceful popular mobilisation that led to President Omar al-Bashir being deposed in April 2019. The protests, which were initially a response to the cancellation of subsidies on flour and other essential goods, evolved into calls for a democratic regime. The recent transition, which remains fragile, is already allowing us to envisage major changes, notably in terms of access to certain areas for humanitarian organisations.

The urgent structural needs in Sudan remain considerable, not only in the Darfur region, where TGH has long been active, but also in other outlying areas of the country, including regions that have only recently become accessible. Years of conflict in Darfur and other parts of the country (such as Kordofan and Blue Nile), together with instability in the neighbouring Central African Republic and South Sudan, have led to urgent needs and a chronic lack of access to basic services.

TGH has been operating in the country since 2004, shortly after war broke out in Darfur. The organisation has maintained a presence in the country ever since, and currently carries out activities in West Darfur and Central Darfur. TGH operates in several different sectors – water, hygiene and sanitation; emergency shelter and non-food goods; food security and subsistence; and education – in order to keep responding to people’s urgent needs, as well as implementing long-term projects as part of a development-focused approach.

In 2019, TGH continued its efforts to establish a connection between emergency aid and development – a connection that is particularly important in Darfur, where ur-

gent needs and structural needs are often interdependent. To achieve this, any action aimed at fulfilling an urgent need (for example, access to water) is designed to become, in the long term, self-sufficient and managed by the communities themselves, in order to reduce their dependence on the presence of TGH. The approach taken by TGH in the area of food security and subsistence also follows this model. The training provided to farmers in the reproduction of seeds and the implementation of income-generating activities are examples of the sustainability sought by TGH.

Despite long-term action, Darfur continues to suffer from occasional crises: displacements of people in the aftermath of violence; arrivals of refugees from neighbouring countries; flooding, etc. In 2019, TGH’s staff responded to numerous crises of varying magnitudes by bringing emergency aid to people affected: emergency shelter; essential goods; access to water and sanitation. The rapid deployment of this aid is possible thanks to the positioning of emergency stocks in strategic locations in advance, as Darfur is relatively isolated and even gets cut off from the rest of the country during the rainy season from July to September.



Distribution of school kits. El Geneina, Darfur, Sudan. ©TGH





Training in growing cereals. Bindizi, Darfur, Sudan. ©TGH



Training of local water management committees. Artalla, Darfur, Sudan. ©TGH

## Prospects for 2020

*In 2020, TGH will continue its work in Darfur. The NGO envisages developing programmes in more areas of the country – an approach supported by the easier access thanks to the new Sudanese government. ■*



Fatima and her children with a member of the TGH team. Bindisi, Darfur, Sudan. ©TGH

**Period of activity** 2004 to present

**For 2019** 5 projects are in progress in 2 areas

**Number of expatriate posts** 6

**Number of people recruited in their own country** 110

**Number of people benefiting** 489,651

**List of backers** Agence Française de Développement (AFD)  
 French Embassy in Sudan  
 The European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (EuropeAid)  
 Directorate-general for civil protection and humanitarian aid operations (DG ECHO)  
 Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF)  
 Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)  
 Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID – OFDA)

**List of operational partners** Al Massar Charity Organization  
 Water and Environmental Sanitation Department (WES)  
 Ministry for Agriculture, Animal Resources and Irrigation  
 Ministry for Education





# Syria

The Syrian conflict, which began in 2011 as part of the “Arab spring”, turned into a complex civil war lasting years, combining political and religious issues with proxy wars, a political solution to which still seems unlikely any time soon. Besides the mass destruction of infrastructure, the fighting has led to the deaths of 500,000 people and the exodus of a million more. Ten million people have been displaced inside the country and some five million more – a quarter of Syria’s population – are now refugees in foreign countries.

For nine years, the war has put the Syrian people through hell. The front line is populated by people in areas attacked by government forces seeking to win back territory still held by the opposition. Civilians, trapped between bombings and closed borders, survive there in extremely precarious conditions. Living conditions are also very difficult in government-controlled areas, particularly in those where the fighting was most intense, where basic services like access to water or education are still not fully functional.

TGH has been working in Syria since May 2018 in areas under government control, where the number of humanitarian actors is particularly low. This geographical positioning is not without its problems,



Children using a TGH water tank. Modira, eastern Ghouta, Syria. ©TGH

less to do with administrative difficulties than because of the deep politicisation of the context: working in government-controlled Syria is often still seen as an act of taking sides, when in reality it is exclusively a matter of responding to the urgent needs of civilian victims of the conflict.

In 2019, TGH continued and expanded its activities in the regions of Hama and eastern Ghouta, where the level of destruction is very high. There, TGH continued to implement programmes focused on the areas of water and sanitation through a combination of emergency supplies via water trucks, renovation of piped drinking water systems and the provision of hygiene products. The NGO also carried out emergency work in the area of education: renovation of schools,



Session to promote hygiene. Modira, Syria. ©TGH



training of teachers and communities, support and catch-up activities, and the provision of school kits. Child protection is also a key focus of the efforts, and relies on community mechanisms for the identification of cases that require intervention or referral.



Distribution of school kits. Eastern Ghouta, Syria. ©Rawa Afara



Distribution of hygiene product kits in Agrab. Governorate of Hama, Syria. ©Rami Albuni

## Prospects for 2020

*This approach, which is expected to be continued in 2020, was extended in the last quarter of 2019 to the governorate of Dara'a, in the south of the country. TGH is also working to supplement it by expanding the work carried out to include other sectors, particularly shelter, food security and subsistence. ■*

**Period of activity** 2018 to present

**For 2019**

**Number of expatriate posts** 4

**Number of people recruited in their own country** 25

**Number of people benefiting** 270,247

**List of backers** Directorate-general for civil protection and humanitarian aid operations (DG ECHO)  
Syria Humanitarian Fund (SHF)

**List of operational partners** Syrian Red Crescent  
Ministry for Education  
Ministry for Water Resources





# Ukraine

For over five years, the hostilities affecting the Donbass region in eastern Ukraine and the resulting political impasse have put immense pressure on civilians. Despite the ceasefire signed in February 2015 and extended several times since then, the clashes have never quite ended.

The number of people suffering from the consequences of the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine is estimated at 5.2 million<sup>1</sup>. Most of the people in need live in the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, both affected by the conflict and divided by the “line of contact”. The prolonged nature of the crisis has reduced the means of subsistence for the Ukrainians affected, with the elderly being hit particularly hard – over 30% of the people affected by the conflict in Donbass are elderly. Mental health and psychosocial problems are another growing concern in the region. In addition, social cohesion has been weakened, which has had an impact on the entire population.

On 9 December 2019, the leaders of France, Germany, Russia and Ukraine met for a “Normandy Format” summit to restart the Donbass peace process.

TGH has been working in the country since 2015, so it now has a good knowledge of the context and the needs. To carry out its actions successfully, the NGO works closely with the local authorities and communities in order to ensure widespread acceptance of the measures implemented and the continuation of good relations. Indeed, access to isolated communities is often restricted. This project is a continuation of the projects implemented by TGH since 2017. It aims to provide multi-sector assistance to vulnera-

ble people, including those who are elderly or disabled, in isolated villages situated along the line of contact. As part of this project, vulnerable members of the community are trained to provide home-based care to elderly and disabled people. Currently, 30 volunteers are committed to providing regular support to 150 elderly people. According to an internal assessment, over three quarters of the elderly people have stayed in contact with the person who visited them. The project creates synergies

<sup>1</sup> Ukraine: Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) – 2019.



The Ghelikh family share their feedback about the assistance provided as part of a project run by TGH. Zaitseve, Bakhmut'skiy district, Donetsk province, Ukraine, 2019. ©TGH



Beneficiary looking at TGH's communication materials. Mayorsk, Zaitseve, Ukraine. ©O.Filippov



Zaitseve, one of the seven settlements along the line of contact where TGH carries out activities. Zaitseve, Ukraine. 2020. © O.Filippov



A TGH project leader explains to a beneficiary that the telephone is one of the channels that can be used to give feedback about the project. Ukraine, 2019. © TGH

between the different activities: the protection activities and home care activities are, for example, carried out by other vulnerable members of the community, as part of the “money for work” system. This also offers possibilities of work to vulnerable people in the region. These activities then support the reinforcement of social cohesion within these communities. The “money for work” method enables people to maintain their dignity and encourages self-sufficiency among people affected by conflict, as well as stimulating the local market. Finally, to reinforce people’s recovery and maintain their level of food security, TGH also provides e-vouchers that can be used to buy food and hygiene products. Their value varies depending on the characteristics and vulnerabilities of the

respective households. Public institutions – schools, nurseries, healthcare establishments and other kinds of social institutions – have received e-vouchers for hygiene products. These e-vouchers are provided as part of a collaboration with TGH partner shops. The format of the e-vouchers, which are sent by SMS, enables us to reach remote locations all along the line of contact, which often are not covered by aid projects. This means of working has proved to be suitable and practical, both for the beneficiaries and the shops; it means that exchanges can be tracked in real time and enables clear decision-making. The project endeavours to increase the affected people and communities’ capacity to resist the stress resulting from the conflict, as well as the difficulties associated with the winter period. ■

**Period of activity** from 2015 to present

**For 2019** 4 projects are in progress in Ukraine

**Number of expatriate posts** 1

**Number of people recruited in their own country** 12

**Number of people benefiting** 78,903

**List of backers** United Nations International Children’s Fund (UNICEF)  
Fondation de France  
Fondation Mouravieff Apostol  
Centre de crise et de soutien (CDCS), under the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF)  
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

**List of operational partners** Variant  
Vostok SOS  
Child Smile  
Istok  
Zoya  
Responsible Citizens





# Yemen

Outlook for 2020

"In accordance with the intentions expressed at the start of the year, in late 2019 TGH launched the process of its re-establishment in Yemen, which has been hit by a major humanitarian crisis since 2011. »

*The association previously worked in Yemen for about 15 years, but had to leave the country following a major security incident: the kidnapping of three of its members of staff. Being aware of the difficult conditions for working in Yemen, but confident of its ability to*

*contribute to helping local people by doing so, TGH has completed its registration with the Yemen authorities and is now working on the preparation of an initial programme focusing on food security and education. ■*



Signing of cooperation agreement between TGH and MOPIC (Ministry for Planning and International Cooperation), Yemen. 2019 ©TGH

# IN BRIEF ...

## “ Humanitarian Café ”

Humanitarian cafés are organised once a quarter and are inspired by philosophy cafés. They are held in a public place, generally a café, and are open to everyone. Two or three people from our team give a very practical account of our humanitarian work on the ground and hold a discussion with the public, in a spirit of dialogue and openness.



## “ Meetings with heads of mission ”

From 14 to 18 October 2019, the employees based at TGH's headquarters and the heads of mission gathered together near Lyon, where the association's head office is located, for a week of meetings. This provided the occasion to share viewpoints and ensure that our work continues to reflect our strategic priorities.

**l'institut Agro**  
agriculture • alimentation • environnement



## “ Careers fair at Sup-Agro, Montpellier ”

On 21 November 2019, Laure Maynard, head of human resources, and François Xavier Sorba, head of the technical department for food security and subsistence at TGH, attended the Forum des Métiers careers event organised by the Montpellier Institut national d'études supérieures agronomiques – an institute for higher education in agriculture. The day included discussions and meetings with students, as well as talks and information stands organised by the sector's professionals.



## “ Institut Bioforce – Annual humanitarian careers fair ”

Providing training to over 2,100 people every year, Institut Bioforce reinforces the abilities of humanitarian professionals all over the world. From 6 to 8 March, several TGH employees took part in the annual humanitarian careers fair organised by the institute. The programme included presentations and discussions with current students to prepare them for professional life. In addition, Patrick Verbruggen, co-director and co-founder of TGH, took part in the Bioforce graduation ceremony on 19 December 2019.



## “ Talk at Université Grenoble Alpes ”

In November 2019, Thomas Boudant, head of missions at TGH, spoke to students of the Faculty of Medicine in Grenoble as part of a class entitled Humanitarian Action – Inequalities in Health, Concepts and Practices. The class attracted students, doctors, pharmacists and midwives who came to find out about the principles of humanitarian action, the contexts of crises, and cross-disciplinary topics related to the sector.

## “ Talk at Sciences Po Grenoble – November 2019 ”

At the invitation of Pierre Micheletti, co-director of the Master's degree course in *Policies and Practices of International Organisations* at Sciences Po Grenoble, Thomas Boudant, head of missions at TGH, took part in a day of presentations and discussions with students about the humanitarian crises in Iraq and Syria.





# OUR TEAM

IN 2019





Mohammad, Mohammad, Mohammad, Mohammad, Mohammad, Mohammad Maan, Mosaab, Moussa, Muaad, Mustafa, Mustafa, Mustafa, Muthana, Nabaa, Nadia, Nadia Amir, Najat, Nawrooz, Nermin, Omar, Omar, Omar Mohammad, Omar Saady, Osama, Quteba, Rasha, Rasheed, Rasool, Reem, Rehab, Rezha, Saad, Saad, Saba, Sabeha, Sabeha, Safwan, Saiwan, Salah, Sameer, Saween, Shano, Shene, Shivan, Shukur, Star, Sultanbek, Sura, Tamara, Tara, Teba, Thekra, Toreen, Vincent, Walat, Younis, Zahiyan, Zaid, Zaid, Zainab, Zana, Zardasht, Zaydan, Ziyad. ● **Nepal:** Adrien, Baptiste, Fabien, Gaël, Laxmi, Nilesh, Serge, Saki, Véronique. ● **Central African Republic:** Abdoulatif, Abou-Bacar Sidick, Abou-Bakr, Achille Dan Caleb, Alain Guy, Ali Guy, Amédée Laurent, Andrea, Anne, Anselmine, Arnaud, Arsène, Astrid, Aubin Nestor, Barbara, Basile Alpha, Benjamin, Bernard, Cécile, Chantal, Charly Adolphe, Claudine, Crépin, Daria, Darlan Clovis, Delphine Junior, Dieudonné, Dominique, Donatien, Dorianne Merveille de Dieu, Emilie, Enzo, Eva-Paterna, Félicité, Ferdinand, François, Galbert, Gaston Placide, Gentiane Nadie, Gustave King, Hachimou, Haga Alla, Hardy, Herman, Honoré, Hugues Florent, Igor, Issa, Jean Patrick, Jean Sylvanus, Jimmy Thomas Le Bon, Joachim Marie Bienvenu, John Omer, José Lemec, Joseph, Justin, Kaltouma, Kétté Emmanuel, Kévin, Lebrun, Lamra Denis, Leïticia Françoise, Lemandji, Lionel, Louise, Marina, Marius, Melvin, Melvin Ralph Rodrigue, Merlande, Moïse, Mouhamadou Lamine, Mout Moria, Nazaire Gaeton, Néré Pierre, Ngar-One, Nina Evelyne, Paulin, Philippe, Privat Mérivat, Raphaël, Rodolphe Edgard, Rubin Wilfried, Serge, Serge Bruno, Simplicite Marin, Stephen Cyrille, Thibaut, Thibaut Arsène, Thierry, Thierry, Tommy, Valéry, Vanessa Peggy Joycia, Vincent de Paul, Vivien, William, Yvon Giscard, Yvon Nelson. ● **Sudan:** Abakar, Abbas, Abd elhakeem, Abdalla, Abdalrahim, Abdelgalig, Abdelmoumin, Abdelrahim, Abdulatif, Abdulazeem, Abdulhameed, Abdulwahab, Abubaker, Abubaker, Adam, Adam, Adam, Adam, Adam, Ahmed, Ahmed, Ahmed, Ahmed, Ahmed, Ahmed, Ahmed, Ahmed, Ahmed, Alfadil, Ali, Ali, Ali, Amani, Amin, Asim, Babiker, Baptiste, Charlotte, Dahoud, Diaaldeen, Dina, Elfadil, Elfatih, Elkhidir, Elnazir, Emilie, Ezeldein, Faisal, Fatima, Hamza, Hashim, Hassan, Hassania, Hatim, Haytham, Howida, Hussein, Hussien, Ibrahim, Ibrahim, Kamal, Khadija, Khalid, Khalifa, Khamisa, Kobra, Maëlle, Maha, Marine, Martin, Milena, Mohamed, Mohamed, Mohamed, Mohammed, Mohammed, Mohammed, Mohammed, Mohammed, Mubarak, Mubarak, Mujahed, Muna, Mutarda, Musa, Musa, Musa, Musa, Mustafa, Mutaz, Nahla, Naiema, Noura, Nuradine, Océane, Omer, Omer, Omer, Osman, Rashad, Rokhaira, Romane, Samir, Sedig, Simon, Sleema, Sylvain, Waheeb, Waleed, Yasir, Youcef. ● **Syria:** Ahmad, Albeer, Alia, Ayham, Catherine, Fahd, Hala, Hiba, Karam, Lilas, Lina, Lisa, Lucie, Mais, Modar, Pierre Nicolas, Rahaf, Rami, Rawa, Sara, Sara, Sleiman, Thaer, Wael. ● **Ukraine:** Asia, Clémence, Dina, Dmitriy, Irina, Irina, Kateryna, Kateryna, Nataliia, Nikolai, Oksana, Oleksandra, Oleksiy, Olivia, Philip, Svetlana, Svetlana, Tetyania.

## “ The association’s Board of Directors ”

**The members of the Board of Directors are elected by the Annual General Meeting for a period of 3 years, which may be extended.**

**The members of the Board perform their role on a voluntary basis.**

**The Board meets at least once a quarter.**

**The Executive Committee meets each month with the directors of TGH.**

### **Olivier Brachet – Chair**

*Former vice-president of Metropolitan Lyon*

### **Véronique Valty – Vice-Chair**

*Communications consultant*

### **David Gaudry – Treasurer**

*Internal auditor of the Auvergne Rhône Alpes region*

### **Bertrand Quinet – Secretary**

*Head of the training centre at Bioforce Europe*

### **Christophe Cloarec – Deputy Secretary**

*IT engineer*

### **Charline Alzial**

*Communications consultant*

### **Victor Berard**

*Former chartered accountant and auditor*

### **Catherine Béthenod**

*Hypnotherapist*

### **Didier Dematons**

*Documentary film-maker*

### **Patrice Houel**

*Former company director*

### **Stéphane Mercado**

*Non-working*

### **Philippe Merchez**

*Photographer and teacher*

### **Monique Montel**

*Former executive in the medical and social sector*

### **Bernard Mourenas**

*IT consultant*

### **Yves Le Sergent**

*Manager of cultural companies*

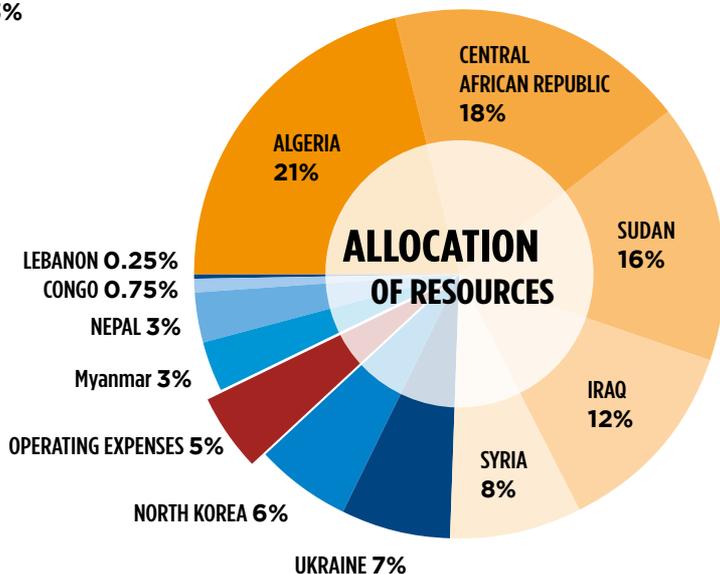
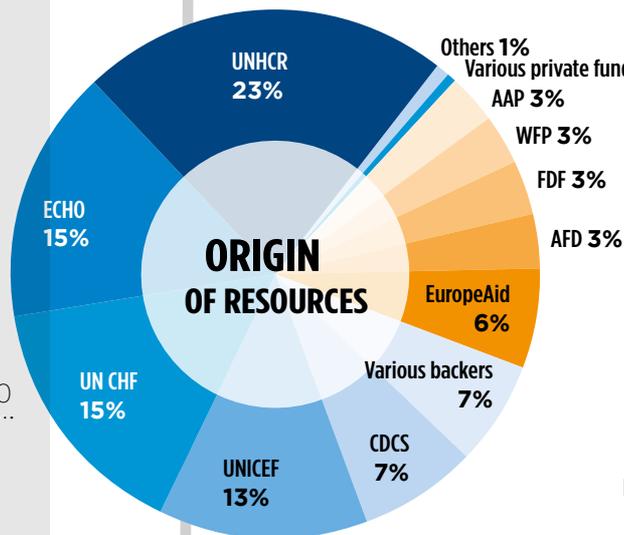
**Two mixed Committees, composed of members of the Board and employees of the association, meet regularly to prepare the files to be submitted for debate and/or vote by the Board.**

**These technical Committees on Programming and Communication do not have a decision-making role. They also have, together with the members of the Executive Committee (chair, treasurer and secretary), a role of internal control and risk prevention.**

# ORIGIN AND ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

2019 BUDGET: €17,495K

Our annual accounts are certified by the auditing firm **In Extenso**, which is registered with the Lyon Company of Statutory Auditors



■ **UNHCR:** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees ■ **ECHO:** European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations ■ **UN CHF:** United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan, Central African Republic, Syria, Iraq, Myanmar and Ukraine ■ **UNICEF:** United Nations International Children's Fund ■ **CDCS:** Centre de Crise et de Soutien, under the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs ■ **Various backers:** The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), European Trust Fund for the Central African Republic (Békou Trust Fund), Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Programme / UK Government Department for International Development (HARP), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Région Auvergne Rhône-Alpes, British Embassy in North Korea, Rapid Response Fund of the International Organization for Migration (RRF/IOM) ■ **EuropeAid:** European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development ■ **AFD:** Agence Française de Développement ■ **FDF:** Fondation de France ■ **WFP:** World Food Programme ■ **AAP:** Aide Alimentaire Programmée, under the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs ■ **Various private funds:** Fondation Lord Michelham of Hellingly, Fondation RAJA-Danièle Marcovici, Fondation Daniel et Nina Carasso, Fondation Mouravieff Apostol ■ **Others:** Financial and exceptional income, donations and contributions.

■ **The total voluntary contributions in kind amounts to €147,167** (not included in the budget above). These contributions are primarily from the World Food Programme (WFP), but also from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the NGO ACTED and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF). In any case, these are free provisions of materials for the Central African Republic.

ASSETS €	31/12/2019			31/12/2018
	Gross	Deprec. & Prov.	Net	Net
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>				
<b>Intangible assets</b>				
Other intangible assets	1,211	1,211		
<b>Tangible assets</b>				
Constructions	220,000	169,353	50,647	65,299
Other tangible assets	485,172	442,944	42,228	33,701
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Other financial assets	7,920		7,920	5,322
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>714,302</b>	<b>613,507</b>	<b>100,795</b>	<b>104,322</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
<b>Stocks and work in process</b>				
Goods	4,628		4,628	2,250
Amounts paid on account	1,122		1,122	
<b>Operating receivables</b>				
Other receivables	11,135,922	31,957	11,103,964	8,389,358
Marketable securities	46		46	
Liquid assets	4,298,863		4,298,863	3,820,651
Pre-paid expenses	30,147		30,147	29,035
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,471,877</b>	<b>31,957</b>	<b>15,439,920</b>	<b>12,243,672</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>16,186,179</b>	<b>645,465</b>	<b>15,540,715</b>	<b>12,347,994</b>

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY €	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	Net	Net
<b>ASSOCIATION FUNDS</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
Retained earnings	1,163,322	1,125,579
PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	48,267	37,743
<b>Other association funds</b>		
Investment subsidies for non-renewables	4,481	5,814
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,216,070</b>	<b>1,169,136</b>
<b>PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES</b>		
Provisions for liabilities	105,809	105,809
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>105,809</b>	<b>105,809</b>
<b>PAYABLES</b>		
Crédit Coopératif overdraft facility	120,000	180,000
Loans and borrowings from credit institutions	65,854	89,549
Debts to suppliers and related accounts	592,163	104,224
Tax and social security	280,394	152,224
Deferred income	13,160,424	10,547,052
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,218,835</b>	<b>11,073,048</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>15,540,715</b>	<b>12,347,994</b>

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT €	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	Total	Total
<b>OPERATING REVENUE</b>		
Operating subsidies	17,398,085	14,226,447
Reversals of provisions and depreciation, transfers of expenses		2,925
Fund raising	6,582	6,514
Subscription fees	570	450
Other revenue	1,599	11,648
<b>TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE</b>	<b>17,406,836</b>	<b>14,247,984</b>
<b>OPERATING COSTS</b>		
Purchase of goods		733
Other purchases and external charges	14,558,400	11,370,366
Taxes, duties and similar payments	77,957	59,810
Wages and salaries	2,046,670	1,866,585
Social security	662,990	666,687
Depreciation charges on fixed assets	30,399	38,558
Provisions for risks and expenses		25,640
Other costs	311	10,967
<b>TOTAL OPERATING COSTS</b>	<b>17,376,727</b>	<b>14,039,347</b>
<b>1 – OPERATING RESULT</b>	<b>30,110</b>	<b>208,637</b>
<b>FINANCIAL INCOME</b>		
Other interest received and similar income	4,416	10,061
Positive exchange differences	83,580	84,538
<b>TOTAL FINANCIAL INCOME</b>	<b>87,996</b>	<b>94,599</b>
<b>FINANCIAL CHARGES</b>		
Interest paid and similar costs	6,277	4,897
Negative exchange differences	64,291	252,973
<b>TOTAL FINANCIAL CHARGES</b>	<b>70,568</b>	<b>257,870</b>
<b>1 – FINANCIAL RESULT</b>	<b>17,428</b>	<b>-163,271</b>
<b>3 – PRE-TAX CURRENT RESULT</b>	<b>47,538</b>	<b>45,366</b>
<b>EXCEPTIONAL INCOME</b>		
On capital transactions	937	
<b>EXCEPTIONAL COSTS</b>		
On management transactions	208	7,622
<b>4 – EXCEPTIONAL RESULT</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>-7,622</b>
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>17,495,769</b>	<b>14,342,583</b>
<b>TOTAL COSTS</b>	<b>17,447,502</b>	<b>14,304,839</b>
<b>5 – INTERMEDIATE BALANCE</b>	<b>48,267</b>	<b>37,744</b>
<b>6 – SURPLUS OR DEFICIT</b>	<b>48,267</b>	<b>37,744</b>
<b>EVALUATION OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND</b>		
<b>Income</b>		
Donations in kind	145,167	61,409
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>145,167</b>	<b>61,409</b>
<b>Costs</b>		
Goods provided free of charge	145,167	61,409
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>145,167</b>	<b>61,409</b>



# OUR MAIN PARTNERS AND BACKERS IN 2019



Thank you to all our sponsors, members and volunteers



## International solidarity organisation

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An association under law 1901, established in 1994, registered in the Prefecture of Rhône, no. W691052256

