



Activity report 2020



Editorial

Although this year has been unlike any other, severely affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, and drawing to a close with a feeling of ongoing uncertainty, we have been able to adapt to the situation and wherever possible have maintained our activities. Flights have been chartered to transport humanitarian personnel, as well as hundreds of tons of freight. All over the world, measures were taken very quickly to cope with the pandemic: raising awareness of the risks and good practices, implementing preventive measures, installing protected water supplies and distributing hygiene items.

A brief review of the news from 2020 by country:

In **Algeria**, at the end of October, Polisario Front activists blocked the border between Morocco and Mauritania. On 14th November, Morocco hit back with a military operation aiming to re-open the route. The government of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic announced the end of the ceasefire and declared war on Morocco. Low-level fighting ensued, leading to the deaths (officially unconfirmed) of several dozen soldiers on both sides.

Myanmar was severely affected by the Covid-19 pandemic during the second half of 2020. TGH's activities contributed to raising the awareness of displaced populations fleeing active combat areas opposing the Myanmar army (Tatmadaw) and the Arakan army.

A general election was held in November, won by the National League for Democracy (NLD). We now know what happened next: after the military operations carried out in February 2021 by the Myanmar army, a state of emergency was declared and Aung San Suu Kyi, leader of the NLD, was arrested.

North Korea closed its borders and imposed a lockdown as of January 2020. These measures led to TGH's projects being suspended and subsequently the phased departure of all expatriate staff. The closing down of the country increased its isolation and will have serious repercussions on the population's food security.

In **Iraq**, despite the election of a provisional government, widespread protests against the lack of work, corruption and rising prices were held in major cities across the country. These protests were violently repressed, causing the deaths of several hundreds of people.

In **Nepal**, the third phase of TGH's integrated reconstruction programme focusing on the economic development of the Thangpal valley started in 2020. Although the country was only moderately affected by the first wave of Covid-19, the pandemic had a considerable impact on the rural demographic, as many workers who had been working away in the cities or abroad returned to their home villages. This resulted in a sharp increase in the need for sanitary infrastructure and TGH participated in rehabilitating and rebuilding some of these facilities, as well as providing material support for health centres.

In the **Central African Republic** violence occurred in the northeast of the country which led to the displacement of over 13,000 people in the town of Birao at the start of 2020. The end of the year was marked by the Presidential elections, held in a tense climate, fuelled by confrontations between the Coalition of Patriots for Change (CPC, an alliance of several armed groups opposed to the holding of the elections) and the regular national army and its allies, across most of the country.¹

In **Sudan**, despite the hopes placed in the transitional government, the socio-economic conditions have continued to deteriorate. The country has suffered from regular shortages of raw materials and extremely high inflation rates which limit households' access to food and essential goods. This already precarious situation was heightened by the Covid-19 pandemic and the decisions taken to fight it (national lockdown from April to August 2020). However, the year was also marked by the opening of a new intervention for TGH in the state of South Kordofan. Finally, in December, the United States removed Sudan from the list of States financing terrorism, ending several decades of sanctions and signalling the country's reintegration into the international community as of 2021.

In **Syria**, TGH has continued its operations in the remaining active combat areas (Idleb in the north west and Dara'a in the south west). However, according to the first quarterly report from the INSO, at national level, both the extent of fighting and the number of victims decreased significantly in 2020. After the emergency phase, it is now possible to plan for reconstruction work in many regions across the country.

Ukraine has been severely hit by the Covid-19 pandemic which has caused a significant deterioration of the populations' living conditions, in particular for those living along the contact line, following the closure of most of the entry-exit checkpoints as of March 2020. Whilst a new ceasefire agreement between the separatist and the government-controlled areas was signed in July 2020, fighting broke out again in September.

In **Yemen**, the end of the year saw TGH start up its first programme since returning to the country. ■

“ 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.



Remise des certificats à l'issue d'une formation en protection de l'enfance. Erbil, Kurdistan. 1^{er} octobre 2020. © 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 is managed by an elected board. It is funded

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

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.** ■

Redaction

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Images

Cover

Field visit, Matupi, Nepal. June 2020 - © TGH

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Psycho-social support and resilience activities implemented
by the national NGO BROB, Balad, Iraq. July 2020 - © BROB

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Top: Collective water distribution site, MINUSCA site, Birao, Vakaga, CAR. April 2020 - © TGH

Bottom left: TGH mobile unit, Covid awareness-raising
during a routine visit to PKO, Bangui, CAR. 2020 - © TGH

Bottom right: Support for fast-growing varieties of rice, Nepal. 2020 - © TGH

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Top left: Psycho-social support activities for children, Paletwa, Myanmar. October 2020 - © RCDF

Top right: Psycho-social support activities implemented by the national NGO BROB. 2020 - © BROB

Bottom left: A boy waits in the car while his father buys hygiene products
in a partner store using the electronic vouchers provided by TGH,
Donetsk oblast, GCA, Ukraine. June 2020 - © TGH / O. Filippov

Bottom left: A parent-teacher raises school children's awareness of good hygiene
practices at the Golo school, Central Darfur, Sudan - © TGH

Bottom right: Field visit, Matupi, Myanmar. June 2020 - © TGH

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Top left: TGH mobile unit, Covid awareness-raising
during a routine visit to PKO, Bangui, CAR. 2020 - © TGH

Top right: Two TGH volunteers on a home visit to one
of our beneficiaries, Donbass, Ukraine - © A. Hetman

Top right: Distributing soap to the Sahrawi population to reinforce measures
to prevent the spread of Covid-19. Tindouf Camp, Algeria. March 2020 - © TGH

Bottom left: Awareness-raising session at home on access to rights,
led by the field teams from the national NGO JC, Yathrib, Iraq. 19th - 20th July 2020 - © JC

Bottom right: New water supply created as part of transformation works in the village
of Jadeed, in the Jebel Marrah area, Central Darfur, Sudan. November 2020 - © TGH

Back cover

Distribution of agricultural inputs, Birao, CAR. January 2020 - © TGH

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“ 2020 in a few words and key figures ”

1,504,615 people benefited

110 employees covered by French law, including **80** expatriates

515 members of staff recruited in their own countries

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

55 programmes running simultaneously

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

25 backers and **201** operational partners

📍 current programmes
● finished programmes





THE TECHNICAL UNITS



“ The Technical Departments: driving the quality of our interventions ”

As well as guaranteeing the technical quality of the programmes implemented, the technical departments proactively contribute to improving practices and approaches across all our projects. In this respect, the year 2020 was marked by work focusing on a number of cross-cutting issues, namely the Environment, Prevention of Exploitation and Sexual Abuse and, of course, the Covid-19 pandemic.



The WASH Department (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) at the heart of the TGH Covid-19 response

The Covid-19 pandemic will be remembered as the most significant global event of 2020. It has served as a stark reminder of the importance of hygiene as a key factor in the spread and prevention of epidemics. The entire global population has been asked to take on board preventive measures and encouraged to wash their hands more frequently in 2020, a year during which TGH's missions have served to pass on these messages and promote the appropriate behaviours amongst the populations it supports.



Hand washing device, 2020 RCA - © TGH

On all its programmes, TGH has committed to fighting against Covid-19 on a number of levels, in particular calling on its water, sanitation and hygiene teams in relation to the following aspects:

« On all its programmes, TGH has committed to fighting against Covid-19 on a number of levels »

- Reinforcing activities supporting access to water, in particular in Syria, Sudan and Central African Republic.
- Disseminating prevention messages relating to the epidemic (handwashing, social distancing, mask wearing, recognising symptoms and how to behave when infected) as on the Syria, Nepal and Central African Republic programmes, for example.
- In Myanmar, the programme has helped to communicate on the risks and increase community engagement through the training of focal points, medical and paramedical staff, and by limiting gatherings (in particular at distributions), encouraging people with suspected or confirmed cases of Covid-19 to isolate, clarifying the care pathway, and avoiding the stigmatisation of people who contract the virus.



Construction of latrines at the Yata site, Birao, 2020 CAR - © TGH

- In Central African Republic, Sudan, Syria and Ukraine, TGH teams have made available the supplies required to implement protection measures (handwashing stations, distributions of soap, face masks, hand sanitizer and other hygiene products), notably at very busy locations (local markets, schools) or points of transit.

- In Sudan and Myanmar, Covid-19 control measures also included providing health centres with practical support to improve the conditions for patient consultations and to reduce the risk of transmission by distributing masks and cleaning kits, improving the management of medical waste and rationalising one-way systems at busy locations.

Furthermore, on all its programmes engaged in WASH interventions, the organisation has directly contributed to improving sanitation conditions for the population and to reducing the impact of waterborne diseases, thus providing some relief for health systems which have been tested to breaking point by the pandemic. Under normal circumstances, TGH's WASH actions are crucial to maintaining sanitation conditions which protect the populations' health, and they have been even more vital in 2020 in the specific context of the Covid-19 pandemic.

 **Transversal protection: a key challenge met by the Education and Protection Department**

As well as designing and monitoring all programmes active in the sector of education or the protection of particularly vulnerable people, the Education and Protection department also has a transversal role to play across all of TGH's actions regardless of the sector of intervention.

The protection of TGH staff members and our programme beneficiaries is a vital concern for our organisation. In this context, 2020 was marked by the implementation of our Safeguarding Policy for the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

The protection of TGH staff members and our programme beneficiaries is a vital concern for our organisation

This policy, which we began drafting in 2019, is supported by a Code of Conduct which sets out TGH's commitments: *TGH strongly condemns all forms of corporal punishment or physical violence, threats of physical violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, harassment and verbal violence, as well as any form of intimidation.*

This statement of commitment is accompanied by an operational mechanism which is currently being deployed on all our programmes. Referents and focal points have been appointed at headquarters and in the field and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse actions and procedures have been implemented: risk assessments on all programmes, recruitment processes, training and awareness-raising for international and national staff, as well as our local partners and service providers, information campaigns targeting the beneficiaries of humanitarian aid and their communities.



TGH mobile antenna, Covid sensitization during a marauding in PKO, Bangui, CAR - © TGH



Fish farming training for the farm's employees, Algeria - © TGH

In addition to these prevention measures, reporting mechanisms have also been deployed for victims or witnesses of any potentially illegal or inappropriate behaviour of a sexual nature, via a dedicated email address or phone number.

There are also procedures in place for processing complaints (inquiries/investigations) as well as for supporting victims (social, medical, legal).

The implementation of PSEA marked the year 2020, highlighting TGH's commitment to accountability. It also highlights the work of the Education and Protection department to work transversally on the protection issues applicable across all TGH's programmes.

Food Security and Livelihood (FSL) Department and the TGH Environment Policy

In 2020, the number of people in the world suffering from hunger increased, specifically due to the health and economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. Beyond this particular event, the issue of the impact of climate change and of environmental issues more broadly speaking, is becoming an increasingly important part of TGH's projects in FSL and other sectors. The FSL projects implemented by TGH in 2020 and in previous years, have always taken into account the impacts and consequences of climate change and environmental issues. In order to better meet these challenges, in 2020 TGH began work on formalising how cross-cutting environmental issues are integrated into FSL programmes, as well as more generally into all its programmes in all sectors, and on ensuring this is done systematically.

The aim is to better identify and control the environmental risks and impacts of TGH's interventions and to identify and promote adaptation and mitigation measures that can be implemented as part of TGH's practices in relation to its offices, its teams, its purchasing policies and practices, and the activities it operates. The work begun in 2020 therefore covered the whole project cycle from the initial assessment through to implementation.

As regards FSL projects, the question of climate change is absolutely pivotal for the agrarian systems in TGH's areas of intervention. Erratic precipitation patterns, the increasing frequency of extreme climate events such as flooding or drought, and the modification of plant cover are just some of the factors testing the resilience of the smallholder farmers TGH supports. It is therefore

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extremely important to improve how these factors are taken into account in technical adaptation solutions (fast-growing or drought-resistant seeds, for example) and technical mitigation solutions (greenhouse gas efficient farming practices, for example). ■

Birao, agricultural input distribution, 2020, CAR - © TGH





OUR PROGRAMMES





Algeria

The question of the administration of Western Sahara, disputed by the Polisario Front and Morocco, is currently in a state of deadlock. The Sahrawi populations living as refugees in Algeria since 1975 still have no solution and no prospects despite the 1991 ceasefire and the UN's attempts to hold a referendum on self-determination. On November 13 2020, the ceasefire was broken following a Moroccan military operation in Guerguerat to clear the traffic blocked by Sahrawi protesters demanding a self-determination referendum. Since then, tensions have escalated, but there are still no signs of a rapid resolution of the conflict.

The exile, in a hostile environment such as the Sahara, has created chronic humanitarian needs, with little hope for the refugee population of regaining their autonomy. The 173,600 Sahrawi refugees² are highly dependent on humanitarian aid.

Since the 2000s, TGH has been working in the Sahrawi camps in the following sectors of intervention: food security, education and training, support for people with specific needs, psychosocial support, supply chain, distributions of non-food items and provision of medical equipment. In early 2020, the Covid-19 epidemic seriously impacted the already fragile Sahrawi health system. TGH is supporting it by providing protective equipment and supplies and supporting the construction of an hospital in Boujdour

refugee camp. Furthermore, the rehabilitation of school infrastructure ensured that children in the camps were able to study in adequate conditions.

During its time operating in this isolated area, TGH has also set up activities to facilitate the operations of other humanitarian organisations. In 2020, TGH rehabilitated and managed a mechanics workshop to maintain light vehicles, generators and heavy-goods vehicles. TGH also assures comprehensive logistics support to the base hosting various NGOs operating in the zone. Alongside these programmes, TGH built a fish farm in 2018, which has been operating ever since. This innovative pilot project aims to en-

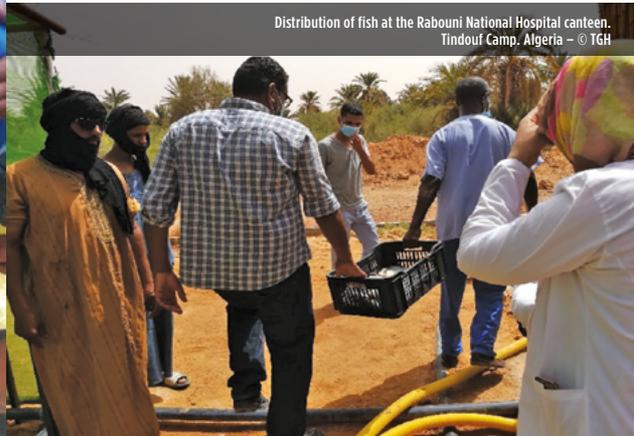
² Source: Study of the Tindouf refugee camps by the Observatoire des Camps de Réfugiés, 2020, p.13 (approximate figure because it does not take into account the population of Rabouni and the informal camp set up on 27 February). Available online (in French) at: <https://www.o-cr.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Camps-de-Tindouf-Algerie.pdf>



Equipping the Rabouni National Hospital with an oxygen system. Tindouf Camp. Algeria - © TGH



Transferring fry at the N'Khaïla fish farm to renew the stock of seed fish. Tindouf Camp. Algeria - © TGH



Distribution of fish at the Rabouni National Hospital canteen. Tindouf Camp. Algeria - © TGH

courage the diversification of local sources of food rich in proteins for vulnerable people and to build local capacities in fish-farming management. TGH has also carried out a larger-scale study to identify food security challenges in the camps. It identified new potential interventions to increase the population's resilience by improving the use of local resources. ■



Distributing soap to the Sahrawi population to reinforce measures to prevent the spread of Covid-19. Tindouf Camp, Algeria – © TGH



Posters on hygiene awareness and prevention of the spread of Covid-19. Tindouf Camp, Algeria – © TGH

Prospects for 2021

- TGH will continue to support the fish farm in 2021 with the aim of progressively withdrawing from the structure and transferring its operation to the trained Sahrawi population.
- TGH will continue to implement its humanitarian projects funded by UNHCR (health, mental health, hygiene, security, logistics, HCR base management etc.)

Period of activity	2000 to present
In 2020 Number of projects	4 projects
Number of expatriates	0
Number of people recruited in their country	136
Number of beneficiaries reached	140 000
Funding bodies	The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) World Food Programme (WFP) French Embassy in Algeria
Operational partners	Algerian Red Crescent Sahrawi Red Crescent Agence sahraouie de protection (ASP)
Sahrawi Authorities	Ministries of Education, Equipment, Health, Water and the Environment, Cooperation, Social Affairs and Women's Affairs, Ministry of Economic Development





Myanmar

The 2015 general election was won by the National League for Democracy, the party led by Aung San Suu Kyi. Despite the change in regime and the political progress made by Myanmar in recent years, the transition to democracy remains precarious. Since 2016, the country has experienced growing political instability, marked by the intensification of conflicts between ethnic minorities, and the increasing complex situation for the Rohingya people.

Situated in the north-west of Myanmar, Chin State is a highly isolated region, recognised as being one of the poorest in the country. The population, which depends on subsistence farming, faces severe food insecurity due to a structural deficit in food production, which has been exacerbated by recurrent natural disasters. Since 2019, the intensification of the conflict between the Myanmar Army (Tatmadaw) and the Arakan Army, in the South of the state, has caused the displacement of more than 2,000 people in the Paletwa Township, and also affected local communities.

Triangle Génération Humanaire has been operating in Myanmar since 2007. Since 2012, the NGO has been working in Matupi in Chin State, improving food security and the coping capacities of rural populations. It has also been active since 2018 in Paletwa, providing multi-sectoral emergency aid for internally displaced persons and host communities. In 2020, TGH's interventions in both Matupi and Paletwa were complicated due to the deterioration in the security context and the Covid-19 pandemic. Despite this, TGH was able to adapt its working methods in the field in order to continue its activities, whilst providing support for the local communities.

Matupi Township

In Matupi, in partnership with Ar Yone Oo³, TGH is pursuing its poverty and food insecurity reduction programme targeting vulnerable populations. TGH's intervention has helped to increase the local community's capacity to cope with natural disasters, supported local agriculture, and increased income by building farmers' production capacities.

Paletwa Township

In Paletwa, in partnership with Raiki Community Development Foundation (RCDF)⁴, TGH continued to implement its multi-sectoral

³ • Ar Yone Oo, is an organisation in Myanmar which TGH has been working in partnership with since 2012 in the Chin State.

⁴ • RCDF is a civil society organisation based in Paletwa with which TGH has been working since 2019 to put into place programmes to support displaced populations and host communities in the Paletwa Township.



Rice distribution. Paletwa, Myanmar - © RCDF/TGH



Distribution of blankets. Myanmar - © RCDF



Session to promote hygiene measures and communicate on the risks of Covid-19 in Samee, Myanmar. © RCDF/TGH



Distribution and installation of emergency latrine kits in Samee, Myanmar – © RCDF/TGH



Field visit, Matupi, Myanmar – © TGH

emergency response programmes. TGH's intervention involved distributing food aid to displaced populations and host communities. Shelter and essential equipment kits were also distributed to displaced households.

TGH has adapted its programmes by integrating a response to limit the spread of coronavirus, in the form of the distribution of hygiene kits, awareness-raising of preventive measures and hygiene promotion. Furthermore, TGH and RCDF have rehabilitated and built sanitation infrastructure, handwashing stations, and installations for accessing drinking water. Recreational spaces for children and teenagers have also been created to provide them with support and help them overcome the trauma they have experienced. ■

Prospects for 2021

The political events at the start of 2021 mean there is widespread fear of a severe deterioration in the security situation in Myanmar.

As far as possible, TGH will continue to implement its actions in the two townships (Matupi and Paletwa) in the south of Chin State which, prior to the most recent political crisis, already suffered from serious security issues, as well as severe poverty..



Period of activity	2007 to present
In 2020 Number of projects	5 projects (2 intervention zones)
Number of expatriates	3
Number of people recruited in their country	32
Number of beneficiaries reached	11,670
Funding bodies	Directorate-General International for Cooperation and Development (EuropeAid) Agence Française de Développement (AFD) The Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Programme (HARP) UK Government Department for International Development (DfID) UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Programmed Food Assistance – French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (MEAE)
Operational partners	Gret Ar Yone Oo (AYO) Raiki Community Development Foundation (RCDF) Christian Aid



North Korea

Since the 1990s, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has suffered a persistent food crisis, due to the chronic shortfall in agricultural production, exacerbated by the country's growing vulnerability to climate hazards in the form of increasingly frequent periods of drought and flooding. In addition, insufficient access to basic services such as running water, sanitation infrastructure, and health services further compromises the population's quality of life, in particular in rural areas. The country closed its borders in February 2020, right at the start of the Covid-19 pandemic, which increased its isolation and saw its imports drop by 80%. At present, more than 10 million North Koreans are living with the threat of severe food insecurity. In parallel, the international sanctions imposed on DPRK since 2013 continue to isolate the country from the rest of the world and impact international aid, although humanitarian exemptions can be requested.

Triangle Génération Humanitaire launched its first programme in 2000, following the call for international aid in 1997 issued by the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). TGH has since been working in the areas of food security, by developing agriculture and aquaculture activities, and protecting the most vulnerable fringes of the population (children under the age of 6 years and elderly people). The closing of the country's borders in February 2020, right at the start of the Covid-19 pandemic, has severely impacted TGH's ongoing projects in DPRK. TGH's activities have been partially interrupted, in compliance with the protection measures put into place by the

government. TGH's programmes remain temporarily suspended until the borders reopen and expatriates can return to Pyongyang.

Food security

In order to improve and diversify the diets of children under the age of 5 years, TGH has continued its programme to improve fish production at three fish farms in Pukchang, and its fish and vegetable farming programme in two cooperative farms in Hamju and Jongpyong.

These activities were interrupted in the first half of 2020, but TGH has kept in touch with the farms in order to follow up on the activities already underway.



Growing crops in greenhouses in Haeju, DPRK (February 2020) - © TGH/Corinne Chadefaux



Rehabilitation of the fish farm ponds in Hamju, DPRK (February 2020) - © Gaël Wassmer/TGH

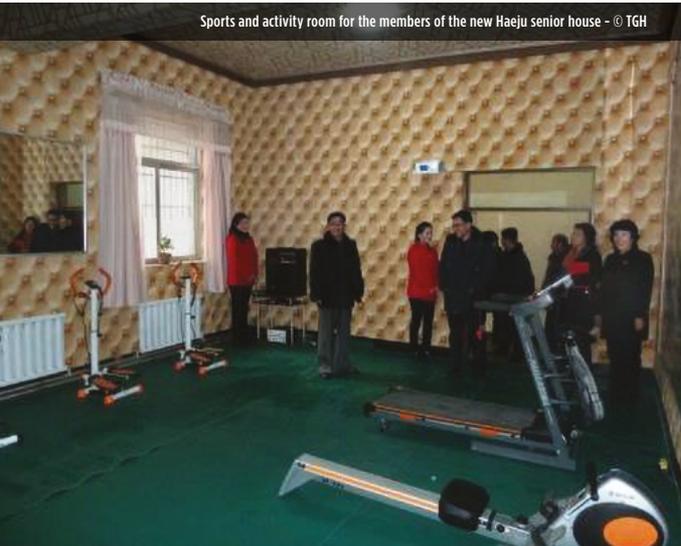
Protection

In partnership with the Korean Federation for the Care of the Aged (KFCA)⁵, TGH has pursued its protection programmes targeting elderly people in Haeju, Sariwon, Pyongyang and Hamhung.

These activities were also suspended in the first half of 2020, but TGH has continued to keep in touch with its partner KFCA in order to implement the protocols required to ensure the security of elderly people with regard to Covid-19. ■

The aim for 2021, is to re-start the current projects which were partially suspended in 2020. This is, of course, dependent on the re-opening of the country's borders. Two new projects are also planned to launch in 2021, in the fields of food security and disaster risk reduction. Access to drinking water and sanitation facilities remains one of the themes which requires attention in DPRK and where TGH will try to provide support.

Sports and activity room for the members of the new Haeju senior house - © TGH



Departure from DPRK in a convoy (August 2020) - © Corinne Chadeaux/TGH

Period of activity 2000 to present

In 2020 Number of projects 5 projects (in 5 provinces)

Number of expatriates 3

Number of people recruited in their country 9

Number of beneficiaries reached 9,016

Funding bodies Directorate-General International for Cooperation and Development (EuropeAid)
The French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs Crisis and Support Centre (CDCS)
Programmed food assistance from France (AAP)

Operational partners University of Liège Gembloux Agro Bio-Tech
Vietnam National University of Agriculture (VNUA)
Korean Federation for Care of the Aged (KFCA)
Korean Fund for Developing Fish Culture (KFDFC)
Academy of Science and Agriculture (AAS)
Bureau of Aquaculture (BoA)



⁵ TGH has been working in partnership with the Korean Federation for Care of the Aged (KFCA), since 2004 to promote the well-being and dignity of elderly people in North Korea.



Irak

Since 2003, Iraq has entered a period of chronic socio-political instability caused by foreign interference, inter-ethnic conflicts and ultimately, the war against the Islamic State. The end of 2019 was marked by social unrest, as protests were held throughout the country which was afflicted by economic difficulties, resulting in the deaths of over 400 protesters. The political crisis ended with the formation of a provisional government in May 2020.

The Iraqi population continues to suffer from the humanitarian consequences of successive conflicts. In 2020, whilst 1.2 million people are still displaced, 4.8 million are reported as having returned to their home region. However, at the present time many displaced persons have no sustainable solution and are in situations of extreme vulnerability. The closing down of displaced persons camps, which started in October 2020, creates a climate of insecurity, as well as an increase in tensions between tribes and religious denominations in the areas of return.⁶

Indeed, these early returns often lead to secondary displacements, negative coping mechanisms, trauma and psychological distress. An increase in gender-based violence and violence against children has also been observed, exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic, which has caused the economic and social conditions of the Iraqi population to further deteriorate.

Having worked in Iraqi Kurdistan and Baghdad from 1995 to 2006, TGH re-started its operations in the country in 2013, in response to the influx of Syrian refugees. Various programmes (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, distribution of essential items, education) were implemented with a gradual specialisation in Child Protection and Food Security and Livelihood. TGH's actions target all vulnerable populations, whether displaced persons, refugees, returnees or people who have remained in their area of origin.

Protection/Child Protection

Military operations forced more than 2 million civilians to flee to displaced persons camps, in which TGH was working up until June 2020, mainly providing psychosocial support activities. Despite the numerous obstacles, the rate of return stepped up in 2020. In order to respond to the needs, TGH and its partners, Justice Center and BROB, provided legal and protection services to children and families in Salah al-Din (psychosocial support and awareness-raising). In parallel, TGH continued its work to build the capacities of the Kurdish and Iraqi ministries and departments of Social Affairs in 2020, in order to provide the populations with sustainable solutions.

Food Security and Livelihood

TGH's interventions aim to rebuild and boost the economy, to support returnees and to stabilise affected areas. In 2020, a water resources protection project in Sinjar was fina-

⁶ • Data on 31 December 2020, available online at: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/>



TGH security training for field teams from the national NGO BROB. Tikrit, Iraq – © TGH

lised and a agricultural recovery project in the east of Mosul continued. A project was implemented to support agricultural activities in Sinjar region by providing subsidies, training, and facilitating access to inputs and equipment. It helped the population's resilience reinforcement, which is of particular importance in light of the Covid-19 pandemic. ■

Prospects for 2021

In 2021, TGH plans to continue with its protection and capacity building for local actors activities. The organisation will also consolidate its actions and expertise in food security , especially in the Sinjar district, with the ultimate aim of reinforcing social cohesion in this area.



Veterinary supervision. Hamdaniyah, Ninewa. Iraq – © TGH



Farmers checking the quality of barley. Mosul. Iraq – © TGH

Period of activity 1995 – 2006 and 2013 to present

In 2020 Number of projects 6 projects (2 zones d'intervention)

Number of expatriates 6

Number of people recruited in their country 112

Number of beneficiaries reached 51,247

Funding bodies Iraq Humanitarian Fund (IHF)
 Agence Française de Développement (AFD)
 The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
 The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
 The French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs Crisis and Support Centre (CDCS)

Operational partners Justice Center (JC)
 Bent Al-Rafedain Organization (BROB)
 Legal Clinic Network (LCN)
 Mercy Corps
 Public Aid Organization (PAO)
Ministries: Ministry of Work and Social Affairs (Kurdistan Regional Government)
 • Dohuk, Erbil and Suleymaniyah Departments of Social Affairs • Ninewa Social Protection Department • Department combatting violence against women
 • Mosul and Sinjar Department of Agriculture • Mosul Department of Water Resources • University of Mosul





Nepal

Despite opening up to the world in the 1950s, Nepal remains one of the poorest countries in the world, still largely dependent on agriculture. In addition to this endemic poverty, the country is also increasingly vulnerable to climate change which threatens its food systems and rural livelihoods. In parallel, Nepal faces a number of societal and governmental challenges. Indeed, although the country is still in a recovery phase following the 2015 earthquakes, Nepal has undergone a recent change in governance, marked by the adoption of a new Federal Constitution setting out the decentralisation of State services and opening up a path to stability and peace.

In this context, and whilst the inhabitants of the region of Sindhupalchok have seen a return to decent living conditions, economic development, climate change adaptation and mitigation are now the main challenges facing the inhabitants of this rural region.

Triangle Génération Humanaire has been working in the rural municipality of Panchpokhari Thangpal since 2016. In partnership with ARSOW-Nepal⁷, the NGO has been supporting the local authorities and inhabitants of four villages in their post-earthquake rebuilding efforts. In 2020, TGH completed the second phase of the project and launched the third phase focusing



Construction of a water storage tank and tap platform in Sunar, Taar / Dhap, Nepal – © Achyut Prasad Adhikari/ARSOW Nepal

on economic development. The activities revolve around three themes: introducing and developing organic agriculture, improving sanitation conditions, and building the capacities of local actors. Although the Covid-19 epidemic initially impacted the implementation of its activities, TGH adapted its programmes by integrating a response to limit the spread of the virus in the intervention zone.

Livelihood

In terms of economic reconstruction, the programme has launched the development of organic farming practices. A process has been initiated with local leaders to think about this thematic with a view to deploying a range of different types of activities such as setting up a Model Farm and disseminating growing methods adapted to climate change. Furthermore, the programme has made it possible to explore climate-related risks and environmental protection issues in depth through awareness-raising and risk prevention activities.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Since 2020, activities have been implemented to rehabilitate the water networks and manage excreta using biogas digesters. As an extension of this TGH has also initiated clean up campaigns and awareness-raising on waste management

7 • The Association for Rural Social Welfare – Nepal (ARSOW – Nepal), created in 1994, has partnered with TGH since 2015 on the operational implementation of its projects.



Awareness-raising session on waste management led by the Nepalese social enterprise Doko Recyclers at the Kumbessori school in Gunsa, Nepal – © Saki Singh Adhikari/TGH



Handover of liquid soap to the Rural Municipality during the Covid-19 health crisis, Taar / Dhap, Nepal - © Manoj Paudel/ARSOW Nepal

in schools and at household scale. Finally, TGH has adapted its programme by integrating a response to limit the spread of Covid-19, installing hand-washing stations, distributing hygiene kits and providing awareness-raising on preventive measures.

Capacity building for local actors and implementation partner organisation

The programme has also contributed to building the organisational and operational capacities of TGH's partner organisation. In the context of the Nepalese government's decentralisation plan, the programme also intends to deliver institutional and technical training to the local authorities, in order to support their goal of achieving long-term development. ■



Improving the road between Taar and Gansa by the forest users' committees, Taar, Dhap, Nepal - © Achyut Prasad Adhikari/ARSOW Nepal

Prospects for 2021

In 2021 TGH will continue to implement actions under this programme, in partnership with ARSOW-Nepal. In parallel, TGH will continue to explore other opportunities to implement actions, in relation to the identified needs and in the organisation's three areas of expertise.

Period of activity	2015 to present
In 2020 Number of projects	1 project (phase 3)
Number of expatriates	1
Number of people recruited in their country	2
Number of beneficiaries reached	16,462
Funding bodies	Agence Française de Développement (AFD) Fondation de France (FdF) The Daniel and Nina Carasso Foundation City of Paris (SOLIDAE – Fonds eau)
Operational partners	Association for Rural Social Welfare – Nepal (ARSOW-Nepal) Rural municipality of Panchpokhari-Thangpal





Central African Republic (CAR)

Since 2012, the Central African Republic (CAR) has been the fighting ground between numerous armed groups, which undermined the State stability and had a strong impact on the populations' resilience capacity. Despite the signature of the Khartoum peace agreements in February 2019, followed by the reconciliation pact for the north-eastern communities launched in November 2020, the violence continues in the vast majority of the country. From August 2019 to February 2020, there were violent clashes in Biraou (North-East) displacing over 13,000 people from the town. In 2020, 57% of the population was in acute need of humanitarian assistance⁸ and CAR ranked 188 out of 189 countries in the Human Development Index⁹, which highlights the extreme poverty in the country and its dependency on aid.

March 2020 saw the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in CAR, which exacerbated the populations' vulnerability. The already fragile public services were further undermined. At the end of 2020, in the context of the presidential elections, several armed groups joined forces to create the Coalition of Patriots for Change (CPC), with the aim of exerting pressure on the National Elections Authority (ANE) to force a postponement of the elections. This initiated a power struggle between the CPC and the government, leading to renewed violence throughout the country and the displacement of several thousands of people.

The elections were maintained and held in December 2020, but against a backdrop of unrest which is still ongoing today.

The security situation remains a major operational constraint for NGOs working in CAR. In 2020, TGH continued its operations in the Vakaga (North-East) and Ouaka (South-East)

préfectures, as well as in the capital, Bangui, adapting its interventions to the context. TGH implemented both emergency response and development projects to build and support the capacities of civil society and State bodies. The fight against Covid-19 was also integrated into TGH's projects in the form of awareness-raising sessions and the distribution of hand-washing kits.

In the Ouaka *préfecture*, TGH provided the populations affected by the conflicts with assistance combining emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and recovery activities. TGH has built and rehabilitated sanitation infrastructure on displaced persons' sites and host communities neighbourhoods in the town of Bambari. Hygiene promotion campaigns have also been carried out. Vulnerable

⁸ • Source: OCHA (2020) "RCA: Humanitarian Needs Overview", Humanitarian Programme Cycle 2021.
⁹ • Source: UNPD (2020) "Human Development Report"



Vaccinators in transit towards grazing zones for small ruminants, Dahal and Matala, Vakaga. CAR – © TGH



Distribution of handwashing kits to street committees, PKO district, Bangui. CAR – © TGH

households in this area have received assistance to return to their agricultural activities, through the distribution of seeds and equipment for the processing and preservation of agricultural products. In addition to the allocation of agricultural inputs to the farmers' association, this programme also included capacity building in promising agricultural activities. Overall, these activities have boosted local economies whilst improving cohesion in farmers and herders communities.

In Bangui, TGH continues to implement its programme to support children living on the streets and minors in prison, which started in 2011, by reinforcing its child protection schemes including doing the round-ups of street children, awareness-raising sessions on high risk behaviours, re-integrating children into the education system, and reuniting children with their families. TGH has also launched a project to improve (quality and quantity-wise) the professional training available in Bangui and the surrounding area.

In the Vakaga *préfecture*, TGH has been working on sites hosting displaced persons to meet their urgent WASH and education needs, alongside resilience-building activities for farmers. With this aim in mind, TGH has supported 6,000 micro-projects led by individual farmers and encouraged the setting up of governance committees to manage these micro-projects. Each beneficiary is allocated harvesting, storage and ploughing equipment as appropriate to their activity. In addition, TGH has continued its collaboration with Première Urgence Internationale (PUI) to jointly implement a multi-sectoral, pluri-annual programme in the region aiming to improve the socio-economic situation of vulnerable populations in the North-East. Support has been provided for promising economic sectors (beekeeping, fishing) and training in the sustainable management of resources delivered to farmers' association. In order to prevent farmer-herders disputes, conflict resolution roundtables have been organised with community leaders. ■



Building semi-permanent latrines, Canaa District, Bambari. CAR – © TGH



Awareness-raising on World Toilet Day, Kidjigra, Bambari. CAR – © TGH



Sports activity put on during a round by the Sica centre run by Fondation Voix du Coeur, Bangui. CAR – © TGH



Psychosocial workers and nurses offer play and sports activities, medical care and food to street children in the PKO district in Bangui during their rounds. CAR – © TGH

In 2021, TGH will continue its commitment to working with street children and incarcerated minors in Bangui, in order to help improve child protection schemes. The professional training project will also be a priority, again in liaison with the aforementioned child protection activities. The multi-sector project in consortium with PUI will form the core of the intervention in the North-East of CAR. In the Ouaka préfecture, operations will focus on improving access to drinking water and sanitation infrastructure in areas of return, as well as access to education. Finally, in line with its approach, TGH will continue to monitor the humanitarian situation to respond to any emergency situations that might arise in its areas of intervention.



Period of activity 2007 to present

In 2020 Number of projects 15 projects

Number of expatriates 17

Number of people recruited in their country 70

Number of beneficiaries reached 104,230

Funding bodies Agence Française de Développement (AFD)
Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)
Programmed food assistance from France (AAP)
The Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs Crisis and Support Centre (CDCS)
Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO)
Békou Fund
The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
CAR Humanitarian Fund (CAR HF)

Operational partners National Agency of Water and Sanitation in Rural Settings (ANEA)
National Agency for the Development of Livestock Production (ANDE)
General Directorate of Hydraulics
Fondation Voix du Cœur (FVDC)
National Federation of Central-African Livestock Farmers (FNEC)
Prefectoral Union of Parent-Teacher Associations (UPAPE)
Ministry of Education • Ministry of Justice • Ministry of Social Affairs
North-East Academic Inspectorate (IANE)
Central-African Agency for Agricultural Development (ACDA)
Central-African Agency for Professional Training and Employment (ACFPE)
Central-African Society of Water Distribution (SODECA)
Mercy Corps • Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
Première Urgence Internationale (PUI) • Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
Ligne Verte • Lawyers Without Borders
Doctors Without Borders (Spain) • Concordis



Sudan

The overthrowing of Omar Al-Bechir on April 11th 2019, after an unprecedented peaceful popular uprising, gave the country a sense of hope and optimism. A transitional government was formed in September 2019. However, the socio-economic situation in Sudan remains precarious. In 2020, inflation reached 269%¹⁰ and the average household shopping basket represented at least 75% of its income.¹¹ A total of 9.3 million people in Sudan are in need of humanitarian assistance (42% of whom are in Darfur), an increase of 63% on 2019. The years of conflict, which was particularly severe in Darfur, but also in other states in the country, displaced 2.5 million people. At the same time instability in neighbouring countries saw an influx of one million refugees, mainly located in Darfur, Kordofan, Blue Nile and Gedaref. These population movements are also factors which contribute to undermining the socio-economic fabric and deteriorating the population's living conditions, generating urgent needs and causing a chronic lack of access to essential services.¹²

This already fragile situation was exacerbated by the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic in March 2020. From a security perspective, despite the central government and most of the armed groups involved signing the Juba Peace Agreements on October 3rd 2020, the situation remains unstable.

TGH has been working in West and Central Darfur since 2004, deploying an integrated, multi-sectoral approach water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), emergency shelter/non-food items (ES/NFI), food security and livelihoods (FSL), education/protection), in order to both respond to the urgent needs of the population affected by armed conflict or natural disasters, and to provide sustainable solutions for local populations and returnees. To this end, TGH's activities include the rehabilitation and building of water points, support to develop agricultural activities, rehabilitation of schools to provide access to education,

as well as training for parent-teachers. With the onset of Covid-19, TGH has adapted its interventions to comply with the social distancing and other preventive measures and encourages their application through the organisation of awareness-raising sessions with the beneficiaries.

Emergency response projects are deployed by pre-positioning stocks (ES/NFI, WASH) in West and Central Darfur. These areas are particularly susceptible to crisis situations and relatively isolated, often cut off from the rest of the country during the rainy season from July to September.

¹⁰ • Source: OCHA, 2020, Sudan: Food prices continue to soar fueled by high inflation – WFP Market Monitor, December 2020

¹¹ • Source: OCHA Sudan, About OCHA Sudan.

¹² • Source: OCHA, 2020, Sudan: Food prices continue to soar fueled by high inflation – WFP Market Monitor, December 2020.



In Daduri, members of the Water Management Committee receive a certificate after their training on manual pumps, Al Abassiya area, South Kordofan. Sudan – © TGH



The new water supply after restoration work in the village of Jadedee, in the Jebel Marrah area, Central Darfur. Sudan – © TGH

Prospects for 2021

This year, TGH has also been working in South Kordofan, specifically in the region of Al Abassiya, where the organisation has been implementing a multi-sectoral WASH, Education and Health project since September 2020, in partnership with Première Urgence Internationale (PUI). There are very few humanitarian actors working in this zone, where the years of conflict have caused mass population displacements, deteriorated essential services (education, health etc.) and sanitation infrastructure. ■

In 2021, TGH plans to maintain its emergency response capacity in the regions of Darfur and South Kordofan, whilst continuing to support vulnerable local populations and to improve their living conditions and resilience to ensure a long-term impact.



Cleaning water supplies to fight against the spread of Covid-19, Kreinik, West Darfur. Sudan - © TGH

Training on repairing a manual pump in Tabasaa, Al Abassiya area, South Kordofan. Sudan - © TGH

Period of activity 2004 to present

In 2020 Number of projects 8 projects

Number of expatriates 7

Number of people recruited in their country 102

Number of beneficiaries reached 509,857

Funding bodies Agence Française de Développement (AFD)
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
The Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs Crisis and Support Centre (CDCS)
Programmed food assistance from France (AAP)
Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO)
Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF)

Operational partners Association Al Massar
Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) • Commissioner for Refugees (COR)
Sudan Department of Water and Sanitation
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Irrigation • Ministry of Education





Syria

After ten years of conflict, sporadic violence is still ongoing in Syria. In 2011, a wave of protests began as part of the Arab Spring, before progressively turning into a civil war, where political and religious issues are mingling with proxy wars. The fighting led to the deaths of 500,000 people and forced 10 million people into exile inside Syria, and 5.6 million outside of its borders.

In addition to the mass destruction and limited access to essential goods and services which stopped the majority of the population from returning home, the country now faces an unprecedented economic crisis and is struggling to staunch the spread of Covid-19. The rise in prices has increased poverty levels and 9 million people (more than half of the current Syrian population) are in situation of food insecurity, the largest number ever recorded in the country.¹³

TGH has been operating in Syria since May 2018 in government-controlled areas, where very few humanitarian actors are currently active. This geographic positioning remains precarious given the politicisation of the conflict. However, in cooperation and coordination with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC), TGH is making sure the aid provided



Distribution de kits d'hygiène en réponse à l'épidémie de Covid-19, Qasemiyeh, gouvernorat de Damas. Syrie. © George Saad/TGH

meets the actual needs of the most vulnerable populations.

In 2020, TGH pursued its activities in the regions of Eastern Ghouta, Hama and Dara'a and expanded them to Idlib. In these regions, the destruction has been extensive and access to essential services is very limited. TGH has continued to implement Water, Sanitation and Hygiene projects, combining the emergency provision of drinking water from tankers with the reparation of water supply systems and the provision of hygiene products. TGH has contributed to the emergency response to the Covid-19 epidemic by providing populations with drinking water and essential hygiene products, in order to prevent the risk of transmission of the virus throughout the country.

To ensure sustainable access to drinking water in Eastern Ghouta, TGH has installed



A borehole rehabilitated by TGH, Oqirbat in the Hama governorate. Syria – © TGH

¹³ • Source: World Food Programme, December 2020.

Prospects for 2021

In 2021, TGH intends to continue with its approach, completing its activities with cash transfer schemes for the most vulnerable people. Furthermore, TGH would like to expand its sectors of intervention to Food Security and Livelihood to meet the needs of the populations affected by the current economic situation.



Installation of a submersible pump in Hosh Nasri, Syria - © George Saad/TGH

a reverse osmosis unit used to purify water with high nitrate levels, and make it fit for human consumption. As part of an environmentally-responsible approach, and as mitigation measure against shortages of fuel in the country, TGH initiated the installation of solar powered pumping systems in Hama region. TGH also works in the field of education by rehabilitating schools, distributing educational kits and implementing tutoring schemes to help children who have dropped out of school, or are at risk of doing so, to reintegrate them again into formal education system. This programme includes training teachers in teaching methods which are intuitive and adapted to children's vulnerabilities. Child protection is central to the programme and community-based mechanisms are used to identify cases which might require intervention. ■

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Period of activity 2018 to present

In 2020 Number of projects 6 projects

Number of expatriates 6

Number of people recruited in their country 28

Number of beneficiaries reached 556,023

Funding bodies Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO)
Syria Humanitarian Fund (SHF)

Operational partners Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC)
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Water Resources



Teacher training session, Olaya, Damascus governorate, Syria - © TGH



Celebrating World Children's Day, Olaya, Rural Damascus, Syria - © TGH



Ukraine

Following the self-proclaimed creation of the “People’s Republics” of Donetsk and Luhansk (in the Donbass region) in April 2014, a 467-kilometre long “contact line” divides these two oblasts into a zone controlled by the Ukrainian government (GCA¹⁴) and a zone held by the separatist forces (NGCA¹⁵). Despite the “Normandy format” talks between France, Germany, Russia and Ukraine in December 2019 to relaunch the peace process and work towards the implementation of the Minsk agreements, the fighting continued throughout 2020. In July, a new cease-fire agreement was reached. However, the hostilities are still ongoing and to date the conflict has claimed more than 3,367 civilian casualties and left 7,000 people injured.¹⁶

In 2020, 3.4 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance (1.9 million in the GCA and 1.5 million in the NGCA). One of the specificities of Ukraine is its ageing population, who are particularly vulnerable. One third of the population is over the age of 65 years old. The years of conflict have adversely affected the livelihoods of the people living along the contact line, and the onset of the Covid-19 epidemic in March 2020 exacerbated the situation. According to the preliminary analysis of humanitarian needs for 2021, absolute poverty in Ukraine will increase from 27.2% to 43.6%.¹⁷

Since 2015, TGH has been operating in the oblasts of Donetsk and Luhansk in both GCA and NGCA, with support from local partners. In 2020, TGH’s work mainly focused on fi-



A follow-up visit by a TGH community volunteer, Mayorsk, Zaitseve, Donetsk oblast. Ukraine (GCA) – © TGH

ghting against Covid-19, by supporting public institutions and the most vulnerable populations. In the GCA, TGH has continued to provide homebased care for the elderly or people with disability living along the contact line. Home visits are carried out by volunteers – mainly women – who receive training and follow-up from TGH. They are compensated for their efforts under a “cash for work” scheme. During the harsh winter months (during which household spending increases, in particular due to heating costs), electronic vouchers, which can be exchanged for hygiene and food items in over 130 partner shops, are distributed to beneficiaries to meet their essential needs. In 2020, this activity was extended for the duration of the lockdown in the country



Two TGH community volunteers on a home visit to one of the beneficiaries, Zhovanka, Donbass, Ukraine – © A. Hetman

14 • Government-controlled area
 15 • Non-government-controlled area
 16 • July 2020 figures, cited in the Humanitarian Needs Overview – Ukraine, February 2021.
 17 • UNICEF Fighting Covid-19 in Ukraine: Initial estimates of the impact on poverty, April 2020, cited in the Humanitarian Needs Overview – Ukraine, Février 2021.



Prospects for 2021

In 2021, given the deterioration of the humanitarian situation due to the impact of Covid-19 on the Ukrainian society and the renewed fighting along the contact line, TGH intends to continue the support provided in 2020, whilst aiming to increase its access to populations in the separatist zones.

(March to June) in order to help vulnerable households cope with the rising prices of essential goods. In order to limit people's need to move around during the pandemic, some partner shops proposed a delivery service. From June 2020 onwards, this e-voucher system was expanded to health, social welfare and education institutions in the oblasts of Donetsk and Luhansk to purchase items essential to limiting the spread of Covid-19.

In the NGCA, TGH continues to provide psychosocial support services and administrative assistance to people in need. This support was accompanied by distributions of food and hygiene kits. ■



Using electronic vouchers to purchase food items in one of TGH's partner shop in Shchastia, Novoaidarskiy district, Luhansk oblast. Ukraine – © O. Filipov



Children wash their hands with soap provided thanks to the TGH e-vouchers for hygiene items provided to reduce exposure to coronavirus. School #6, Avdiivka, Donetsk oblast. Ukraine – © A. Hetman

Period of activity 2015 to present

In 2020 Number of projects 4 projects

Number of expatriates 2

Number of people recruited in their country 14

Number of beneficiaries reached 78,903

Funding bodies Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF)
The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
The Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs Crisis and Support Centre (CDCS)

Operational partners **In the GCA:** Vostok SOS • Child Smile • Istok • Zoya • Responsible Citizens
InCust • 130 partner shops
In the NGCA: Variant





Yemen

In 2011, the Arab spring protests spread to Yemen further undermining the already precarious political balance affected by the open conflict between the central government and Houthi rebels in the Saada region to the north of the country. The resulting instability and undermining of the central government prolonged and intensified the civil war, which rapidly spread across the entire eastern half of the country, involving various regional powers, in particular Saudi Arabia, Iran and the UAE. Today, Yemen is a profoundly divided country. The Houthi rebels control a third of the country to the north-east, including the strategic port of Hodeida. The legitimate government has a precarious hold on the territories to the south, where the influence of the separatist movement is greater than it even has been since the 1994 civil war, and to the west where the Islamist movements are particularly active.

The humanitarian crisis caused by the conflict remains one of the largest and most severe in the world, and continues to deteriorate due to the ongoing fighting and the disastrous economic situation. The total breakdown in the provision of essential services has added new contributing factors to the existing humanitarian crisis, as demonstrated by the outbreak of a cholera epidemic in 2016 which affected more than one million Yemenis and caused 3,000 deaths, as well as the onset of diseases previously not present in the country, such as dengue fever, due to the extremely poor sanitary conditions. The current Covid-19 pandemic is another major risk which may cause a further deterioration in the crisis, both from a public health perspective and in terms of its impact on the already problematic socio-economic conditions which mean Yemen is today exposed to a risk of famine, according to the United Nations.



Pre-project community consultation, Tawahi neighborhood - © Sanad Anis-TGH.

In 2019, in light of the major crisis affecting the country, TGH decided to prepare to return to Yemen, a country where it had previously operated for 15 years. At the end of 2010, when the political unrest which still affects Yemen today first began, TGH was working in five regions running emergency response (governorate of Hajjah), rehabilitation (governorate of Hadramaut) and rural development programmes (governorates of Hodeida and Shabwah, island of Socotra). In May 2011, three of TGH's expatriate staff members were kidnapped and held for almost six months. Following this major incident, TGH decided to radically change its operating procedures, notably by nationalising its operations. Des-





Children collecting water via a makeshift connection
© Sanad Anis-TGH



Young girl collecting water at one of the installed tanks.
Tawahi neighborhood, Aden - © Sanad Anis-TGH.

pite these adjustments, which were not to the liking of its financial partners, TGH was obliged to suspend its activities in the country in 2014. 2020 was the year TGH started up its activities again in Yemen, a country where the organisation had built strong relationships over the 15 years it was present. The end of the year saw the launch of the first TGH programme, ushering in this new phase in the organisation's history with Yemen.

Intervention context

More than two-thirds of Yemenis (17.8 million people) today need assistance to meet their basic water, hygiene and sanitation needs. For 12.6 million of them this need is acute. The public-sector water and sanitation systems do not provide the minimum level of service and are often close to collapse. Only 46% of the urban population is connected to the public water networks, which are partially operational, and over 55% of the population has no access to drinking water, which means communities turn to sources of non-potable drinking water, despite a mere 24% of households stating that they treat their water at home. Around 60% of households declare having left waste in public places due to both a lack of waste collection systems and a lack of awareness about the possible harms. Soaring prices and the severe drop in spending power have created new

economic barriers to accessing drinking water and personal hygiene items.

The critical water and sanitation situation is a key factor in the spread of infectious diseases and increases the risk of cholera, malnutrition and other diseases linked to water and sanitation. Although there is a lack of reliable data regarding its prevalence, the Covid-19 epidemic has increased the demand for water and hygiene items, the lack of which obstructs the promotion of preventive measures. Combined with mass population displacements and loss of livelihoods, this situation has led communities to use coping mechanisms and WASH practices which are harmful to health, in particular for children.

The situation in the Aden governorate, which has experienced some of the largest population displacements due to the conflict (59,598 displaced persons and 299,412 repatriations in 2019), is of particular concern. There are 800,000 people in the governorate in situations of extreme vulnerability, including 40% in what is considered to be a critical state. There are ongoing high levels of food insecurity, reflected in the nutrition indicators: with an overall prevalence of acute malnutrition of



Child collecting water, Tawahi neighborhood, Aden - © Sanad Anis-TGH



Installation of water tanks, Tawahi district - © Sanad Anis-TGH



Residents of the Maalla neighborhood collect water at one of the installed water points - © Sanad Anis-TGH.

15.5% and 2.1% prevalence of severe acute malnutrition. These figures make the Aden governorate one of the worst affected in the country and the current water, sanitation and hygiene conditions are a direct contributing factor to these high levels of malnutrition

Current Programme

In order to help rapidly improve hygiene and sanitation conditions in the particularly under-served neighbourhoods targeted by the project, and to better fight disease vectors and multi-causal malnutrition, the project will provide emergency WASH services, notably drinking water supplied from tankers and personal hygiene items to the most vulnerable populations in the districts of Tawahi and Maalla in the city of Aden.

The proposed intervention has been designed to contribute to meeting households' overall need for water and does not aim to cover this entirely but to complete provision whilst guaranteeing that a sufficient proportion of all the water available to the household is fit for human

consumption. The project has therefore been designed to provide 8 litres of drinking water per person, per day, on the understanding that access to water is highly disparate and that the quantities actually collected may vary from one family to another. In this way the project will regulate supply ensuring each of the targeted families has access to water compliant with minimum standards.

In parallel, the project will supply personal hygiene items, targeting as a priority the most vulnerable families (1,500 families or 10,500 people) to support the promotion of good hygiene practices, including in relation to the current ongoing epidemics. Members of the community, where possible women, will be mobilized, made aware of the issues and trained and will disseminate simple key messages regarding water use and good hygiene practices in their neighbourhood and at water distributions. They will also be responsible for leading operations to clean and disinfect the containers used by families, under the supervision of TGH staff. ■

Period of activity 1999 – 2014 and 2020 to present

In 2020 Number of projects 1 project

Number of expatriates 1

Number of people recruited in their country 10

Number of beneficiaries reached 27,207

Funding bodies The Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs Crisis and Support Centre (CDCS), Vitol Foundation

Operational partners Communities in the target neighbourhoods





OUR TEAM

IN 2020



● **Algeria:** Boussad El Mahdi, Magali, Sidimohamed, Aomar, Mabruc, Fadel Ali, Abdelhadi, Salem, Embarec, Mohamed Al-la, Mohamed mahmoud, Ahmed Saïd, Mohamed Lamine, Hafdala, Nayem, Ahmed Her, Bulahe Bubacar, Limam, Abdelali, Abdelmalek, Mohamed, Moh-Embarek, Mohamed, Mami, Mohamed Elmamoun, Aleua, Mohamed, Abrih, Jhatri, Mohamed-Chej, Lahsen Emhaimad, Abdelah, Brahim, Belal, Ueleda Echej, Moustafa, Nayem, Mohamed EL Amin, Djouher, Fayçal, Karim, Aomar, Chej, Aali, Mini, Aomar, Brahimjalil, Mohamed, Mohamed Lamine, Labid, Larosi, Hamad, Daen, Mohamed, Bouzid, Mohamed, Ahmed Deh, Bechri, Hafedh, Mohamed Salem, Lhafedh, Salem, Mohamed, Sidisalem, Embarec, Aomar, Bah Chej, Mohamed, Mohamed-Hasan, Ghali, Moulud Hama, Salama Hamdi, Fadili Zeini, Mami, Mohamed Ali, Mohamed Aliyeddu, Ahmed Salem, Mohamed-Mojtar, Abdala Brahim, Hama, Mohamed Ali, Lahsen Aomar, Hafdala Larabas, Brahim, Ali, Kahina, Mohamed, Abdeluahab, Limam, Sidbrahim, Jerchi, Laulad, Cori Sidi, Mohamed, Muhamado, Fec, Mhamed, Hamaho, Mohamed-Embarek, Zakarya, Mounira, Lehibib, Abdalahe, Gaber, Ali, Nafe, Abdellah, Hama, Rayea, Ahmed, Ramdan, Salem Ramdan, Deddi Hamdi, Teib, Abdeluahab Mohamed, Deidi, Emboiric, Salem, Mohamed, Sidhum, Bubacar, Mohamed mulud, Abba Salem Nafe, Mahmud, Jalil Labat, Saleh Mohamed, Nayem, Abdelfatah, Abda, Abdeluahab, Salima, Abdalah, Mohamed, Ahmed, Mohamed, Jalil, Salec, Mostapha, Lamin, Salem, Hadia, Mbarec, Jalil Hamdi. ● **Myanmar:** ASL, YMAH, LKS, AT, SSA, ZLT, JTC, MTW, T, MMA, ABH, WWL, ALH, STW, KTM, WYLH, EEM, DTL, CH, RKA, PA, STL, IL, PHG, RT, PH, TN, ATS, AL, BJ, CHL, TMA, Marc, Marjolaine, Madhu, Sebastien, Yvan. ● **North Korea:** Cho Yon, Hyon A, Jin Ho, Jae Nam, Yong Sik, Sok Ju, Hong Ryon, Bong Hui, Véronique, Corinne, Gaël. ● **France (TGH headquarters):** Laure, Camille, Gustavo, Sarah, Elisa, Julien, Loïc, Eva, Amandine, Tatiana, François-Xavier, Estelle, Léa, Patrick, Léo, Laura, Justine, Marianne, Thomas, Alexandra, Frédérique, Cyril, Anais, Alexia, Gaël, Ivan, Régis, Candice, Gentiane, Gilles, Sylvie, Alessandra, Jean-Luc, Jean-Karol, Christian, Eric, Mounir. ● **Iraq:** Astrid, William, Fabien, Vincent, Sultanbek, Pierre-Yves, Marina, Clotilde, Anne, Eyal, Jean-Marc, Tahir Ali, Jozef, Omar, Sabiha, Jiyan, Ziad, Narmin, Shevan, Roni, Rony, Shivan, Kestan, Arkan, Dliir, Fener, Dharefa, Rezha, Omar, Mustafa, Nadia, Safwan, Muthana, Azza, Mohamed, Zhiyan, Hussin, Quteba, Ahmed, Fahad, Reem, Rasha, Fatema, Shano, Ahmed, Amna, Esra, Zana, Mohammad, Shwan, Fatin, Hatem, Nawroz, Hozan, Ahang, Bushra, Zaid, Rasheed, Tureen, Younis, Saad, Basim, Maytham, Hajir, Heba, Heba, Naba, Amjad, Teba, Nadia, Muaad, Saba, Sura, Ban, Fatema, Zaid, Omar, Gaith, Thekra, Mohammad, Abdullah, Hussam, Mays, Ahmed, Mohammad, Aseel, Farqad, Beston, Mustafa, Ahmed, Ethar, Rehab, Dheyaa, Payam, Waleed, Mohammad, Fatema, Rawnaq, Shereen, Perzhin, Rebin, Moafaq, Snoor, Rebar, Amena, Hudhaifa, Ali, Halema, Jasim, Saif, Amera, Zaeem, Aya, Wisam, Arsalan, Anwer, Abdullah, Baran, Shivan, Mohammad. ● **Nepal:** Adrien, Fabien, Nilesh, Saki.

● **Central African Republic:** Abdel Karim, Abdel-Kadre, Abdoulatif, Abel, Abel Sylvestre, Alain, Alain Guy, Alfred Ghislain, Amédée Laurent, Amélie, André Donatien, Anicet, Ann, Anour, Anselmine, Antoine, Apollinaire, Armando, Arnaud, Arsène, Barthelemy, Bemadjira, Benjamin, Bernard, Bienvenue Evariste, Bob, Boris, Carla, Casimir, Chantal, Charlotte, Charly Adolphe, Chérubin, Claudine, Crépin, Crépin, Damien, Daria, Benjamin, Didier, Dieudonné, Djibrine, Dominique, Dominique, Donatien, Doriane, Emmanuel, Eric Wilson, Eric Zachée, Félicité, Félicité, Ferdinand, François, Franklin Walter, Fulgence Delors, Gaël, Galbert, Gervais, Gilberto Racaël, Gildas, Gisèle, Gustave King, Hachimou, Haga Alla, Herman, Honoré, Hugues Florent, Idda, Issa, Japhet, Jean Bruno, Jean de Dieu, Jean Patrick, Jean Sylvanus, Johan Ludovic, John Omer, Josaphat Frédéric, José Lemec, Judith, Junior, Justin, Kévin, Kevin Romuald, Lamra Denis, Lebrun, Leïticia Françoise, Lionel, Loïs, Louise, Lucie, Lucie, Ludovic, Madeline, Mahamat Salleh, Manuella Reine, Marcelin, Mariano, Mariapia, Mathieu, Melvin, Morgane, Mouraye, Fred Assanga, Mout Moria, Rosita, Nazaire, Ndindi, Nelly Laëtitia, Néré Pierre, Ngar-One, Olaf Laryos, Olivia, Ousman, Patrick, Patrick, Paulin, Polydor Aristide, Princis Edgard, Privat Mérvat, Jeremy, Ramadane Atron, Ramsès, Clarisse, Rodolphe Edgard, Rosiane Josabelle, Saint Germain, Serge Bruno, Severin, Morgan, Simplicite, Marin, Stephen Cyrille, Sylvain, Symphorien, Thibaut Arsène, Thierry, Tonyidè, Toussaint, Tryphène Ursula, Valéry, Véronique, Véronique, Vivien, William, William, Yvon, Nelson, Zoé. ● **Sudan:** Abakar, Abdalla, Abdelmagid, Ali, Babeker, Ibrahim, Tagadin, Abaker, Abdelma, Ahmed M, Issa, Osman A, Abdela, Bakeet, Hassab, Abdalrahim, Abde, Adam, Ahme, Mohi, Moh, Sulieman, Abdallah, Abdelshafi, Hussein Ju, Hussien S, Khamis Ani, Mohamed Ah, Mohamed Is, Mohamed Sa, Mohammed Y, Seyam, Younis, Hasabu, Adrien, Ahme, Elsawi Ab, Mohamed A, Mohamed, Asho, Ahme, Elsawi Ab, Sulieman, Abadall, Abdi, Abdelrahm, Ali Ahme, Baptiste, Behailu, Charles, Clement, Edriss, Elhakeem, Elkhatim, Khalifa, Elrayaheh, Adam Ah, Breima, Fadol, Gaël, Adam Tib, Alsadig, Hanafi, Adam Ham, Ahmed Ab, Mohamed, Ahmed Mo, Dahia, Eissa Ab, Haroun M, Khater R, Kokab, Gar Eln, Ibrahim, Adam Idri, Abdelkar, Bushara, Musa Moh, Aseel Ju, Yagoub, Idriss, Yahya F, Abdalla, Abualhass, Marie, Marine, Abdulaz, Abu Gra, Atim Ah, Awad El, Ibrahim, Khamiss, Mohamed, Musa Ba, Omer Ju, Siefeld, Alhass, Osman, Ahmed Mud, Muzamil, Marjan, Hamz, Shaban, Adam Ahme, Mohamed, Romane, Saeed, Abdallah, Sallih, Eltayeeb, Simon, Mabruk, Adam Sh, Suliman, Alhag, Tara, Yagoub, Yahia, Mohamed I, Abdalla, Ahmed, Abdulmah, Ibrahim, Yousif, Abdelaz, Sharafa, Idriss. ● **Syria:** Abeer, Abeera, Ahmad, Aliaa, Ariane, Atekh, Ayham, Barbara, Bashar, Bushra, Célia, Clémence, Dalida, Fahd, Feras, George, Ghazwan, Hala, Hiba, Kelly, Lama, Lama, Lilas, Lina, Lisa, Lujain, Mahmoud, Mais, Maison, Martin, Melad, Milena, Modar, Mohammed, Yamen, Nicola, Rahaf, Rami, Rawa, Rita, Sara, Sara, Sara, Shuaa, Sleiman, Souad, Thaer, Yamen, Yousif. ● **Ukraine:** Lucile, Dina, Svetlana, Nataliia, Philip, Katerina, Asia, Irina, Tatyana, Dmitry, Oleksiy, Asia, Marina, Andrey. ● **Yemen:** Sanad. ■

“ 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.

Véronique Valty, Chair

Communications consultant

Bertrand Quinet, Vice-Chair

Head of the training centre at Bioforce Europe

David Gaudry, Treasurer

Internal auditor of the Auvergne Rhône Alpes region

Yves Le Sergent, Adjunct treasurer

Administrateur d'entreprise artistique et culturelle

Didier Dematons, Secretary

Documentary film-maker

Christophe Cloarec, Deputy Secretary

IT engineer

Catherine Bethenod

Hypnotherapist

Farida Chadri

Project manager

Patrice Houel

Former company director

Philippe Merchez

Photographer and teacher

Monique Montel

Former executive in the medical and social sector

Bernard Mourenas

IT consultant

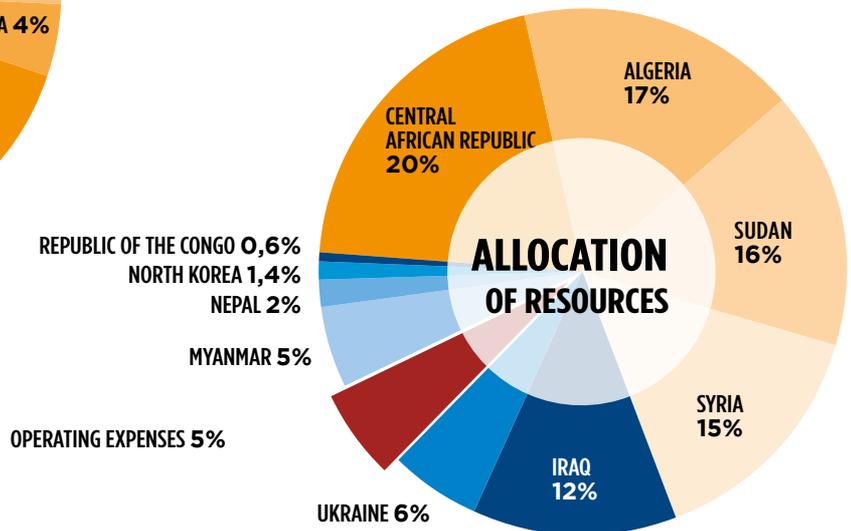
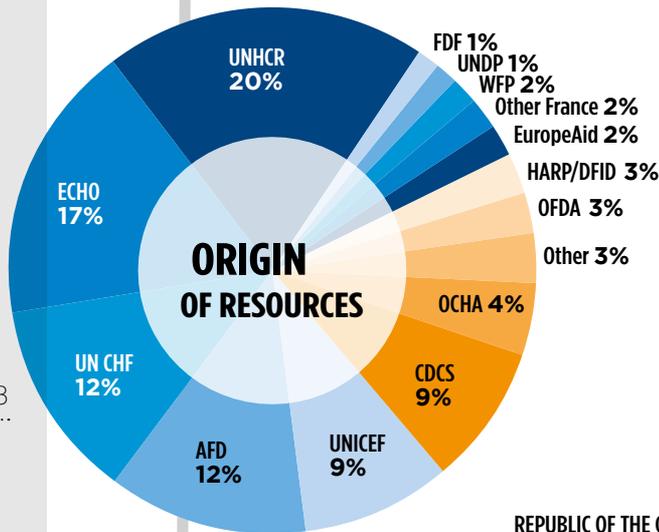
Two mixed Committees, composed of members of the Board and employees of the association, meet regularly to prepare the files to be submitted for debate and/or vote by the Board.

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

2020 BUDGET: €18,166 K

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



■ **UNHCR**: The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees ■ **ECHO**: Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations ■ **UN CHF**: The Syria, Sudan, Central African Republic and Ukraine Common Humanitarian Funds ■ **AFD**: Agence Française de Développement ■ **UNICEF**: The United Nations Children's Fund
 ■ **CDCS**: The Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs Crisis and Support Centre ■ **OCHA**: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs ■ **Other**: Frenotec, other UN agencies and other NGOs, financial income, Zozik, donations, subscriptions and other income, RAJA Foundation, exceptional income, City of Paris ■ **OFDA**: Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (US Agency for International Development - USAID) ■ **HARP / DFID**: Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Programme of the British government's Department for International Development ■ **EuropeAid**: Directorate-General International for Cooperation and Development (EuropeAid) ■ **Other France**: French Embassies in Algeria and Myanmar, Food Aid Programme of the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs ■ **WFP**: World Food Programme ■ **UNDP**: United Nations Development Programme ■ **FDI**: Fondation de France

■ **Voluntary contributions in kind amount to €19,745** (not included in the above budget). These contributions are mainly from UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund), HARP(Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Programme of the UK Government's Department for International Development) and FONTO DE VIVO. They all involve free supplies of equipment for Ukraine, Burma and the Central African Republic.

BALANCE SHEET ASSETS €	31/12/2020			31/12/2019
	Gross	Depreciation and amortization	Net	Net
BALANCE SHEET ASSETS €				
Intangible fixed assets				
processes, software, rights and similar assets	1 211	1 211		
Tangible fixed assets				
Industrial buildings	220 000	184 005	35 995	50 647
other fixed assets	527 154	468 329	58 825	42 228
Financial fixed assets				
Other	7 957		7 957	7 920
TOTAL	756 322	653 544	102 778	100 795
CURRENT ASSETS				
Inventories and work in progress	9 892		9 892	6 900
Receivables				
Other	25 927 437	31 957	25 895 479	11 103 964
Marketable securities	46		46	46
Cash	4 780 035		4 780 035	4 298 863
Pre-paid expenses	54 706		54 706	30 147
TOTAL	30 772 115	31 957	30 740 158	15 439 920
OVERAL TOTAL	31 528 437	685 502	30 842 935	15 540 715

BALANCE SHEET LIABILITIES €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
	Net	Net
OWN FUNDS		
Retained earnings	1 211 590	1 163 322
Surplus or deficit for the year	-130 618	48 267
Net position (subtotal)	1 080 972	1 211 590
Investment subsidies	3 147	4 481
TOTAL	1 084 119	1 216 070
PROVISIONS		
Provisions for risks and charges	105 809	105 809
TOTAL	105 809	105 809
DEBTS		
Loans and debts with credit institutions	54 933	65 854
Borrowings and other financial liabilities	210 816	
Payables and associated accounts	378 422	592 163
Tax and social security debts	179 871	280 394
Other debts	635 638	
Cash instruments	60 000	120 000
Prepaid or deferred income	28 133 327	13 160 424
TOTAL	29 653 007	14 218 835
OVERAL TOTAL	30 842 935	15 540 715

INCOME STATEMENT €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
	Total	Total
PRODUITS D'EXPLOITATION		
Contributions	390	
Income from third-party funders		
Public funding and operating subsidies	4 169 708	17 398 085
Resources raised from the public		
Individual monetary donations	12 427	7 152
Financial contributions	13 871 913	
Other income	21 400	1 599
TOTAL	18 075 838	17 406 836
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Other purchases and external expenses	14 828 542	14 558 400
Taxes, dues and similar payments	93 375	77 957
Wages and salaries	2 323 705	2 046 670
Social Security charges	716 722	662 990
Depreciation and amortization	40 037	30 399
Other expenses	68	311
TOTAL	18 002 449	17 376 727
OPERATING INCOME	73 388	30 109
FINANCIAL INCOME		
Other interest and similar income	491	4 416
Positive exchange variations	87 768	83 580
TOTAL	88 259	87 996
FINANCIAL EXPENSE		
Interest and similar expenses	6 442	6 277
Negative exchange variations	252 150	64 291
TOTAL	258 592	70 568
FINANCIAL RESULT	-170 333	17 428
CURRENT RESULT BEFORE TAX	-96 944	47 538
EXTRAORDINARY INCOME		
On capital transactions	1 517	937
TOTAL	1 517	937
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES		
On management operations	35 190	208
TOTAL	35 190	208
EXTRAORDINARY INCOME	-33 674	729
Total income	18 165 613	17 495 769
Total expenses	18 296 231	17 447 502
SURPLUS OR DEFICIT	-130 618	48 267
VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND		
Donations in kind	19 745	145 167
TOTAL	19 745	145 167
EXPENSES ON VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND		
Provision of goods free of charge	19 745	145 167
TOTAL	19 745	145 167

OUR MAIN PARTNERS AND BACKERS IN 2020



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

