



GENERATION HUMANITAIRE

# Activity report 2021







## A message from the President

The humanitarian ecosystem has experienced major upheavals in recent decades. NGOs are facing increasingly complicated challenges that require them to reconcile economic and ethical imperatives. This debate is nothing new. It is at the heart of the questions raised by many operators and a regular feature of our organisation's day-to-day operations. That is why, alongside the staff members, the Board of Trustees takes care to ensure this question remains the core focus of our discussions.

In order to achieve this, we rely on the founding principles of Triangle Génération Humanitaire, as well as its capacity for, and belief in, collective intelligence and empathy, which for over 25 years have served as our compass, guiding our way. This has helped us to grow TGH in a controlled manner, avoiding any kind of surge that might lead to oversizing.

In the future, we will continue to take action in a way that gets the best out of our collective, our staff at headquarters and in the field, our local partners, and our volunteer trustees. Thank you to each and every one of you for your longstanding commitment. ■

**Véronique Valty**



# Edito

According to Copernicus, the European Union's Earth observation programme, the year 2021 was one of the five hottest years ever recorded.

Furthermore, and still according to Copernicus, the seven calendar years between 2015 to 2021 were the warmest ever recorded. Global warming is undeniably increasing, accompanied by unprecedented levels of greenhouse gas emissions.

The resilience of the most vulnerable has been particularly badly affected by the degradation of the environment, as well as the increasing scale and frequency of natural disasters.

Global warming and climate change are severely impacting the already fragile and difficult contexts in which we operate, which is why the environment must be a priority when implementing humanitarian actions.

At TGH we have been working on this issue over the last few years, in particular by producing and implementing an environmental policy. We pay close attention to the impact our activities have on the environment and are working conjointly to promote this environmental aspect as part of our actions.

These environmental harms exacerbate the vulnerability of the most vulnerable. They weaken their resilience at a time when natural disasters are occurring with ever greater frequency and intensity.

Global warming and climate change requires a response that goes beyond multi-lateral agreements and international forums. This is why the humanitarian community, which operates in fragile, degraded contexts, must treat the environment as an issue of the utmost importance.

Humanitarian actors have a duty to set an example and reduce the environmental impact of their interventions. At TGH we have been working on this for the last few years, producing and implementing an environmental policy adapted to our activity.



TGH's Code of Conduct highlights the organisation's concern for environmental issues. As a non-profit organisation and a legal entity, TGH affirms its civic commitment to making the protection of the environment and natural resources a central and constant concern. In this way, whilst TGH's remit remains to reduce poverty and the suffering of populations in crisis, environmental issues today are at the heart of our actions.

The commitment made by TGH, as well as the humanitarian community as a whole, to deploying environmentally-conscious interventions is a process which requires all stakeholders to change their behaviours and practices: the national and international actors directly providing assistance, service providers and suppliers, public and private-sector funding bodies etc.

TGH is committed to identifying and promoting good practices, a set of practical actions, measures and provisions which can be used to limit our environmental footprint both as an organisation and specifically for each action deployed.

For over two centuries, the market economy has generated wealth. It has contributed to humanity's development, but it has also had serious negative consequences, in particular on the environment. Our economic model is the root cause of the decline in biodiversity. This biodiversity, on which humanity depends, is being irreversibly altered. All the warning signs are there, yet there is still far too much scepticism.

Whilst individual interests and the common good have once again diverged, humanity has a great depth of experience in facing adversity. We are capable of adapting to the most difficult situations. We now need to move more quickly and make use of our collective intelligence to ensure the continuity of the living world. ■



# “Actors of a sustainable and shared solidarity”

**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.**



*«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».*

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

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 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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Hand pump just after repair in Tabassa, in the Al Abassiya area,  
South Kordofan, Sudan © Iaa - WASH Supervisor -TGH

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Recreational PSS class at the Oqeirbat school, Hama, Syria © TGH

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**Top:** Distribution of seeds and tools to vulnerable women in Magula,  
in the Um Dukhun area, Central Darfur, Sudan © TGH

**Bottom left:** Solar panels installed by TGH to supply the rehabilitated borehole, Hama, Syria © TGH

**Bottom right:** Repairing the borehole on the road between Liotto - Ouaka, CAR © TGH

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Bakhmut, Donetsk oblast, Ukraine © TGH

**Bottom left:** Pupils supported with psychological follow-up,  
Sahrawi refugee camp, Algeria © TGH

**Bottom left:** Construction of a water tank for the healthcare support training school,  
Sahrawi refugee camp, Algeria © TGH

**Bottom right:** Group of women trained in transforming foodstuffs  
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Zhovanka, Peski-2 and Bakhmutivka to monitor project implementation, Ukraine ©TGH

**Top right:** Delivery of raw materials to the bleach workshop,  
Sahrawi refugee camp, Algeria ©TGH

**Top right:** Ceremony to mark the end of the school year, special education centres,  
Layoune wilaya, Algeria, September ©TGH

**Bottom left:** Fahed, Field assistant - Aymen, Data Entry - Naser,  
Logistics Assistant, Yemen ©TGH

**Bottom right:** Visit to the fish farm with the regional WFP representative,  
Nkhila, Algeria, February ©TGH

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Special education centre supported by TGH, Dakhla camp, Algeria ©TGH





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# “ 2021, in key facts and figures ”

**1,663,849** beneficiaries

**124** employees covered by French law, including **87** expatriates

**462** staff members recruited in their countries

**19.4** million euro budget.

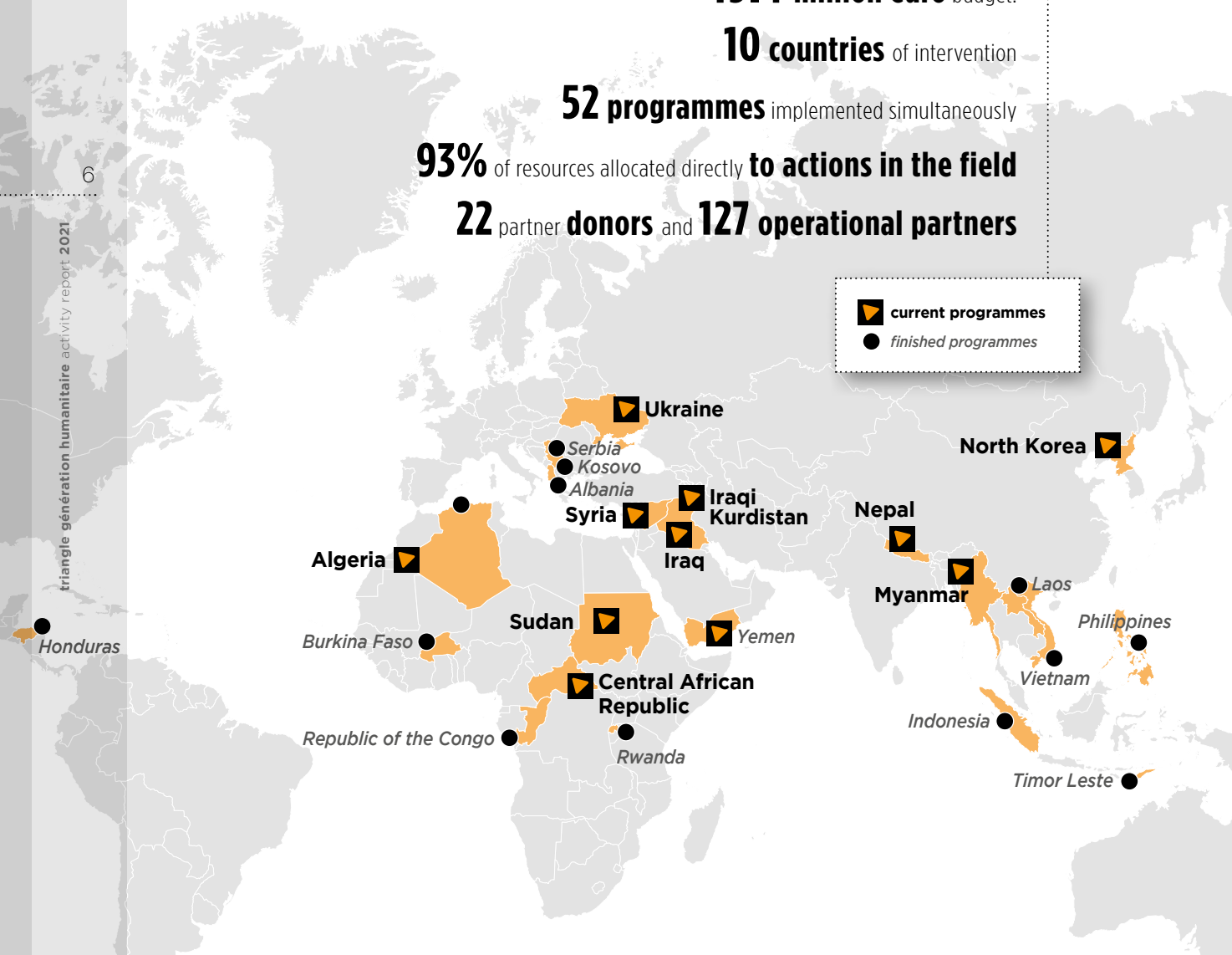
**10** countries of intervention

**52** programmes implemented simultaneously

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

**22** partner donors and **127** operational partners

▲ current programmes  
● finished programmes







# THE TECHNICAL UNITS





# “ The Technical Department: driving and guaranteeing the quality of our interventions ”

**The year 2021 was marked by the long-term adaptation of our practices to integrate the constraints relating to the COVID-19 pandemic whilst continuing to improve our actions. We continued to promote multi-sector approaches for emergency response, rehabilitation and development programmes alike. Finally, cross-cutting issues such as the environment, the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and accountability are key components of our approach and form an integral part of our sector strategies.**



**The WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) department continued its efforts to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic**

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic remains highly significant both generally speaking and on TGH's specific interventions. Some groups of vulnerable people are particularly badly affected. In TGH's intervention zone in Ukraine, for example, many isolated, elderly people presenting comorbidities have difficulty accessing everyday hygiene items to protect against the virus. TGH and its partners in the field organises the supply of material assistance to these vulnerable persons, ensu-

ring them decent living conditions and better health protection.

In other intervention zones - CAR, Sudan, Nepal - it is the lack of infrastructure that prevents people from

**« TGH continues to directly support vulnerable populations by providing essential services. »**

adopting essential social distancing and hygiene measures such as handwashing with soap. TGH therefore pursued its efforts to promote handwashing by providing appropriate installations and carrying out awareness-raising amongst the population. As well as being effective against COVID-19, handwashing is also essential in preventing waterborne diseases (diarrhoea, parasitosis etc.) which are still one of the main causes of infant mortality and one of the main aggravating factors of malnutrition.



Al Mansoorah district, Bir Fadel, Yemen © TGH



With the same aim of fighting against the pandemic and supporting vulnerable populations, TGH's WASH interventions provide assistance to essential institutions:

- **In Ukraine, Syria, Sudan and the Central African Republic**, in schools supported by interventions deployed by TGH's Education department, measures have been taken to ensure school children can access drinking water, toilets and handwashing facilities, and to make sure schools have the resources and skills necessary to maintain a healthy learning environment.
- **In Ukraine, Sudan and Nepal**, health centres operating in TGH's intervention zones have received support to improve conditions for patients and healthcare personnel: supplying masks, hygiene and cleaning products, setting up waste collection and disposal systems.
- **In Ukraine**, community centres - vital to maintaining the well-being of vulnerable, traumatised populations - have received assistance to supply protection and hygiene kits and to ensure continuity of service during the pandemic.



## **This year our Education and Protection activities have focused on supporting children and young people**

A number of programmes we have been running for several years continued in 2021, notably our work with street children in CAR, and our efforts in Iraq to reinforce case management systems and build the capacities of State structures and national NGOs responsible for child protection.

Child protection is also an integral component of our education activities. Our programmes to support schools - construction/rehabilitation, providing school furniture, distributions of school supplies to pupils, teacher training etc - have been completed with actions to reinforce child protection. In Syria, Sudan, Algeria and Myanmar, awareness-raising on these issues has been conducted with education and community actors, school children have been invited to take part in recreational and/or educational activities, and children with specific needs identified as in distress with can benefit from social and/or therapeutic care.

In Iraq and CAR, TGH promotes employability, corporate spirit and commitment amongst young people as part of the economic regeneration and development of the



Distribution of nappies, Smara refugee camp, Algeria © TGH

Moreover, **in Ukraine, Myanmar, Sudan, Yemen, Central African Republic, Syria, and Nepal**, TGH has continued to directly support vulnerable populations by providing essential services relating to access to drinking water and waste water treatment infrastructure. In Syria, for example, tens of thousands of people have had decent living conditions restored to their homes with the rehabilitation of pumping stations and of tens of kilometres of drinking water and sewage pipes.

**« The protection of women and their access to rights and social and economic empowerment were an ongoing priority this year. »**

take care to ensure women can access education, training and professions on an equal basis with men.

Some particularly vulnerable populations - elderly people or people with disabilities - have continued to be supported this year in Ukraine and in the Sahrawi refugee camps in Algeria.

Cross-cutting protection also remained a priority for TGH





Training on agricultural techniques for women in Forгани, Sudan © TGH

in 2021, in particular with regards to our accountability to affected populations.

In all our countries of intervention, regardless of the programme sector of activity - WASH, FSL, Civil Engineering - TGH has continued to implement measures to protect populations and all humanitarian actors.

Our Child Safeguarding and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policies illustrate our concern for these issues. At every stage of a project, the risk of abuse, maltreatment and exploitation is assessed in order to protect our beneficiaries. Prevention, feedback and complaints mechanisms have also been put into place.



**In a world where ever-increasing numbers of people are suffering from hunger and the devastating economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, our FSL activities have necessarily intensified**

In 2021, TGH's FSL department has continued to intervene both in a crisis response capacity, as in Myanmar and Sudan, with distributions of agricultural inputs, as well as through an approach to boost and consolidate agricultural economies, as in Iraq, by providing organisational support to promising sectors.

This dual approach combining a humanitarian response and development projects is characteristic of TGH's interventions in the Food Security and Livelihoods sector. It allows TGH to adjust its interventions according to the changes in context in a given zone or adapt to regional specificities within a given country, whilst maintaining the same teams.

The year 2021 was marked in particular by a coup d'état in Myanmar, which forced TGH to adapt its intervention approach, notably in the Food Security and Livelihoods sector. Many households were suddenly plunged into food insecurity. In order to reach the most vulnerable households - those internally displaced in the north-east of Myanmar due to fighting between the civilian population and the military junta - TGH developed an unrestricted cash transfer system which pays out a cash allowance with no conditions on its use, as we have already been doing in Ukraine for several years.

**« This dual approach [...] is characteristic of TGH's interventions in the FSL sector. »**

In a context where the local markets are still operational, this allows households included in the intervention to obtain the essential goods of their choice, thus improving the efficiency of the aid provided. Moreover, there is extensive evidence that this type of system has a major impact on household budgets, allow them to streamline spending and make productive investments which contribute to their livelihoods.

In the years to come, TGH will continue to extend the use of this type of cash transfer programme in the Food Security and Livelihoods sector, wherever it is relevant, primarily in emergency response settings. ■

Fish farm, Nkhila, Algeria © TGH







# OUR PROGRAMMES





# Algeria

Given the ongoing conflict between Morocco and Western Sahara, a large proportion of the Sahrawi population has remained in exile, living in five refugee camps set up around the town of Tindouf in the west of Algeria over forty years ago. The permanence of this transitional situation, the location in a landlocked desert region subject to extreme temperatures, and the very limited economic opportunities have led to a dependency on international humanitarian aid in many areas including health, protection, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, food security and livelihoods. Over the course of 2021, despite the restrictions on movement and the risk of supply disruptions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, our essential activities were maintained whilst keeping visits to the camps and interactions with refugees to a minimum.

Exiled in a particularly arid desert area, the lives of the Sahrawi refugees are dependent on the provision of humanitarian aid. TGH has been providing multi-sector support in the camps since the start of the 2000s. In 2021, this support helped meet the essential needs of the most vulnerable in the sectors of health, hygiene, mental health, food security, education and care for people with specific needs. The organisation places great importance on implementing sustainable actions focused on local production and which mobilise the human

and material resources available in the camps in order to limit imports, reinforce the resilience of the refugee population, and progressively develop the autonomy of the refugees living in the zone. This response includes providing support for units producing soap and bleach for refugees and Sahrawi institutions; maintaining a mechanical workshops to service and maintain ambulances, NGO vehicles and camp generators; and setting up a fish farm. All these projects are run by refugees with support from the organisation. In addition to the fish farm supported by TGH since 2018, a tilapia fattening micro-project was put into place in each of the camps in 2021.

Soap production workshop, Tindouf, Algeria © TGH



Soap production in the main TGH workshop, Rabouni, Algeria © TGH



Helping soap beneficiaries fill out monitoring sheets, Sahrawi refugee camp, Algeria © TGH





These smaller auxiliary farms provide an income-generating activity for families and aim to encourage fish farming, as well as representing a means of diversifying the refugee's diet. Furthermore, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, TGH has continued its support for health structures by providing equipment to protect against and treat the virus, and by helping to train laboratory staff in how to carry out lateral flow test.. ■



## Prospects for 2022

*In 2022, TGH will continue implementing projects funded by the UNHCR in health, mental health, hygiene, humanitarian logistics and support for people with specific needs and will renew its support for the Nkhila fish farm, with help from the WFP. The NGO will support the creation of a production unit to produce high nutritional value biscuits.*

*TGH will contribute to improving living conditions for Sahrawi refugees by implementing a project focused on environmental hygiene, supported by the French Embassy.*



**Period of activity** 2000 to present

**For the year 2021** 5 projects

**Number of expatriate positions** 2

**Number of people recruited in their country** 156

**Number of beneficiaries** 138 421

**List of partner funding bodies** World Food Programme (WFP)  
The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
French Embassy  
The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

**List of operational partners** Algerian Red Crescent  
Sahrawi Red Crescent  
Agence sahraouie pour la protection (ASP)

**Sahrawi Authorities** Ministries of Education, Equipment, Transport, Social Affairs and Women's Affairs, Health, Water and the Environment, Cooperation, Security and Economic Development





# Myanmar

The military coup which took place on 1 February 2021 and is set to last, has caused a civil war which has completely changed the intervention context and will have long-term impacts on the zone and the deployment of future projects.

On 1 February 2021, the Tatmadaw (the official name of the armed forces in Myanmar) arrested the head of government Aung San Suu Kyi and the President of the Republic Win Myint. The following day the military junta put into place the State Administration Council (SAC) to run the country. The civilian population immediately held peaceful protests and there were uprisings by Ethnic Armed Organisations (EAO) in most States across the country. The members of government who were not arrested went into exile and set up a National Unity Government (NUG). On 7 September 2021, the NUG declared war on the junta and encouraged civilians to join the revolt.

The situation does not look set to improve, the fighting between the SAC and EAO is intensifying, and large numbers of civilians have migrated to areas in the centre of the country or to Bangladesh, India and Thailand to flee the fighting.

TGH has been working in Myanmar since 2007. From 2012 onwards, the NGO focused its operations in the state of Chin, providing multi-sector emergency assistance to internally displaced persons and host communities following the fighting between the Arakan army and the regular Myanmar armed forces. In 2021, the deterioration in the security context following the coup d'état, the increased population displacements, and the COVID-19 pandemic complicated TGH's intervention in Matupi and Paletwa. The state of Chin is now one of the main areas of fighting between the Tatma-

daw (government armed forces) and civilian resistance groups (People's Defence Force & Chinland Defence Force).

Matupi, one of TGH's intervention zones chosen for its strategic location in the region when deploying projects in the past, is now surrounded by combat zones and is inaccessible. All roads leading to the town have been cut off by fighting between civilians and the army making any intervention impossible. However, TGH has been able to adapt his activities to the context in order to better respond to the new needs of local populations.



Support for the education of the children of internally displaced persons in Paletwa, Myanmar © Global Family



Awareness-raising session on nutrition, Myanmar, © Global Family





Support for the education of the children of internally displaced persons in Paletwa, Myanmar © Global Family

## Prospects for 2022

*In 2022, TGH plans to continue supporting vulnerable persons affected by the conflict and helping them to cope with the multi-sector crisis which is likely to worsen.*

*In addition to this emergency assistance, and given the difficulties in accessing the field, TGH will focus on strengthening local civil society organisations to help them better respond to the new, increasing humanitarian needs in the country.*

## Emergency assistance for displaced persons and host communities

Following the coup d'état, many people were forced to leave their places of residence and to move away from the conflict zones. Consequently, the need for emergency humanitarian assistance has increased. TGH has continued its multi-sector interventions aiming to build the resilience of displaced populations and host communities and has extended these beyond the Township of Paletwa. TGH works to ensure decent living conditions for displaced persons and vulnerable persons: access to water and hygiene by (re)building infrastructure; food aid via cash distributions; psychological support by training volunteers and setting up

safe spaces; access to education for children and provision of school kits.

## Capacity building for local actors and our partners

On all its programmes, TGH works to build the organisational and operational capacities of its local partners. In 2021, training courses - on monitoring and evaluation, PSEA etc. - were delivered to ensure the sustainability of its interventions and empower stakeholders. Despite its inability to enter the field, this work meant TGH was able to set up a form of remote management to continue overseeing its activities and respond to the crisis situation. ■

**Period of activity** 2007 to present

**For the year 2021** 6 projects

**Number of expatriate positions** 2

**Number of people recruited in their country** 8

**Number of beneficiaries** 57,439

**List of partner funding bodies** The Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs Crisis and Support Centre (CDCS)  
EuropeAid  
Agence Française de Développement (AFD)  
Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Programme Facility (HARP-F)  
The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)  
The United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund for Myanmar (MHF)  
Programmed Food Assistance (MEAE)

**List of operational partners** Groupe de recherche et d'échange technologique (GRET)  
Ar Yone Oo (AYO)  
Global Family  
Raiki Community Development Foundation (RCDF)  
Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS)  
Green Journey





# North Korea

Since the 1990s, there has been a latent food crisis in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), 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. Furthermore, 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 closure of the country in February 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, further isolated the country and saw its imports drop by 80%. Combined with poor harvests, this means that today more than 10 million North Koreans are living with the threat of severe food insecurity. At the same time, the international sanctions against the DPRK in force since 2013 have isolated the country even further, which has impacted the provision of international aid which can now only be delivered in North Korea if a humanitarian exemption is obtained from the UN Security Council Sanctions Committee.

TGH began its first operation in 2000, following a call for international aid from the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). TGH has since been working in the areas of food security, by developing farming and fish farming activities, and protecting the most vulnerable fringes of the population (children under the age of six and elderly people). The closing down of the country in February 2020, right at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, severely impacted TGH's programmes in DPRK. In compliance



Yontan fish farm, North Korea © TGH



Rehabilitated fish rearing tank, Hamju, North Korea © TGH



Fish farm hatchery, Boman, North Korea © TGH



with the protection measures implemented by the government to protect the country against COVID-19, TGH's activities were suspended. TGH's programmes remain temporarily suspended until the borders reopen and expatriates are able to return to Pyongyang.

## Improving food security

In North Korea, 41% of the population depends on government aid to feed themselves. TGH's interventions therefore focus on increasing and diversifying the production of vegetables - on four cooperative farms in Sohung and two cooperative farms in Hamju and Jongpyong - and improving the production of sources of protein - on three fish farms located in the county of Pukchang. As children are especially vulnerable to this crisis, TGH pays particular attention to improving the resilience of children's institutions by supporting their activities in the provinces of South Pyongan and South Hamgyong.

## Capacity-building for local actors

The KFCA (Korean Federation for the Care of the Aged) is the only non-profit organisation in the country working to promote the dignity and welfare of elderly people in North Korea. TGH has partnered this organisation since 2004 to empower them in deploying innovative policies and promoting the social inclusion of elderly people. ■

*It does not seem likely that the DPRK will re-open before 2023. However, given the extensive needs in the country, TGH is keen to remain in place. Consequently, the strategy for the year to come will see the office in Pyongyang kept on standby, thanks to funding from our donors, in order to be able to deploy a rapid response to the humanitarian emergency as soon as the country re-opens.*



Activity and sports hall for residents in the new senior house in Haeju, North Korea © TGH

**Period of activity** 2000 to present

**For the year 2021** Projects suspended pending the reopening of borders

**Number of expatriate positions** -

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

**Number of beneficiaries** -

**List of partner funding bodies** EuropeAid  
The Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs Crisis and Support Centre (CDCS)  
Programmed Food Assistance (MEAE)

**List of 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 (KFDC)  
Academy of Science and Agriculture (AAS)  
Bureau of Aquaculture (BoA)







# Iraq

Four years after the end of the major military operations against Islamic State, millions of Iraqis are still suffering from the consequences of years of extreme violence and generalised population displacements. The reconstruction of the country is still incomplete, social tensions run high and the security situation is complex and unstable.

Indeed, Turkey continues to carry out lethal air strikes against positions held by the Kurdish PKK in the north of the country, undermining the precarious balance in the region. Furthermore, Iraqi army bases hosting American forces as part of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS continue to be regularly targeted by drone attacks. Finally, despite taking back all the territory occupied by ISIS during the war, the actions of a number of sleeper cells perpetuates insecurity in certain zones. Iraq's political future is uncertain. Early parliamentary elections were held in October 2021 following a wave of anti-government protests. The country's economy is slowly recovering, but it still faces numerous structural challenges, aggravated by the impacts of climate change which raise new issues for the country to tackle.

In 2021, the Iraqi government continued its policy of encouraging returns which began in 2020, leading to more than 4.9 million Iraqis returning to their areas of origin, according to OCHA. There are still numerous barriers to their permanent resettlement: the presence of mines and explosive remnants of war; the destruction of homes and infrastructure; the lack of essential services and livelihoods etc. These impact the living conditions for returned populations and their resilience is low, leading to the use of negative coping mechanisms. Some families have been forced to leave their homes again and children face multiple risks as a result (child labour, child marriage, enforced enrolment in armed groups, violence etc.). The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the situation and restricted the assistance provided to the most vulnerable.

Historically active in Iraqi Kurdistan and Baghdad from 1995 to 2006 deploying child protection



Training in entrepreneurship, professional integration and COVID-19 prevention measures, Mosul, Iraq © TGH

tection programmes, TGH started working in the country again in 2013, firstly to respond to the influx of Syrian refugees, then to internal displacements.

In light of the increased needs, TGH provides a full range of child protection activities: social support, psycho-social support for vulnerable children and their families, parental awareness-raising sessions etc. In parallel, TGH works to build the capacities of local actors working in child protection - training/coaching for social workers and members of the government, training of trainers etc. - in line with the strategy of localising humanitarian aid and ensuring the sustainability of our actions. In order to respond to societal changes, TGH is currently working with young people to strengthen their livelihoods, resilience and employability, by developing innovative labs. Training sessions were held to help them develop their digital and entrepreneurial skills. Young people were also





Training on using a portable ultrasound to detect pregnancies, Nineveh, Iraq, © TGH

## Prospects for 2022

*In 2022, TGH aims to continue its protection and capacity-building activities for local actors to consolidate their expertise in the Food Security and Livelihoods sector and provide vocational training for young people. In addition, TGH wants to expand its intervention zones, particularly in the governorate of Salah ad-Dîn, where we plan to open a base in Tikrit.*

put in contact with employers and were able to access learning opportunities in a professional setting. Grants were awarded for setting up businesses or social initiatives.

Finally, TGH implements Food Security and Livelihoods programmes in agricultural regions targeting populations affected by the destruction of fields and means of production, as well as by the economic crisis gene-

rated by the COVID-19 pandemic. TGH notably helps by rehabilitating the infrastructure required for agricultural activities, and improving access to inputs and the sanitary conditions on livestock farms. This work forms part of the dynamic to rebuild and bolster the agrarian economy, in order to support the return and empowerment of populations, their social cohesion, and the stabilisation of affected areas. ■

**Period of activity** 1995 – 2006 and 2013 to the present

**For the year 2021** 10 projects

**Number of expatriate positions** 9

**Number of people recruited in their country** 78

**Number of beneficiaries** 5,037

**List of partner funding bodies** Agence Française de Développement (AFD)  
The Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs Crisis and Support Centre (CDCS)  
The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
The United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund for Iraq (IHF)  
The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region

**List of operational partners** Justice Center (JC)  
Kurdistan Save the Children (KSC)  
Legal Clinic Network (LCN)  
Mercy Corps  
**Ministries:** Directorate of Youth and Sports in Nineveh and Dohuk;  
Department of Agriculture in Sinjar and Al-Baaj; Department of Water Resources in Sinjar and Al-Baaj; Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (Kurdistan Regional Government); Department of Social Affairs in Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, and Halabja; Department of Social Welfare in Nineveh; Department of Care for People with Special Needs; Directorate for Combating Violence Against Women; and Directorate of Social Welfare in Baghdad



# Nepal

The situation in Nepal has not changed very much since 2020. Despite the government's efforts in terms of economic development, at the start of 2021 the country was ranked 142nd on the human development index, remaining one of the poorest countries in the world. Its population relies heavily on income from agriculture and the country is still suffering from the consequences of the 2015 earthquakes.

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 in the north-east of the country.

In Nepal, COVID-19 and the severe flooding in 2021 were the main constraints faced by TGH when developing and implementing its projects. The COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact TGH's interventions, but the NGO was able to draw on its experience to adapt its programmes and incorporate a response intended to limit the spread of the virus. There was a significant slowing down in the deployment of activities due to the flooding in June 2021 and in October 2021, which left the roads impassable and slowed down the supplies of the materials required for the projects. Since 2016, TGH's activities have focused on post-earthquake reconstruction and economic development. After an initial emergency response phase and a second development

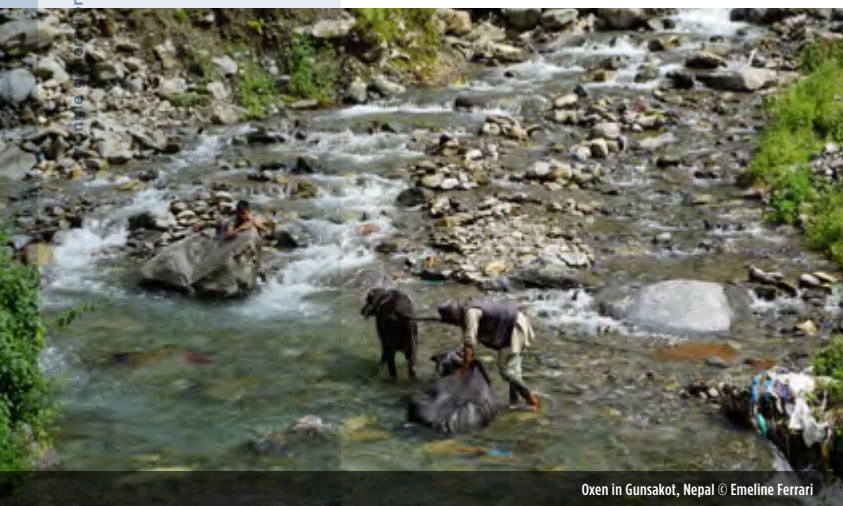
phase, the third phase currently in progress aims to develop and build the capacities of local actors.

## Reconstruction and improving living conditions following the 2015 earthquakes

In 2021, TGH continued to implement the third phase of its economic development programme in the rural municipality of Panchpokhari Thangpal, by supporting agricultural activities in the zone and encouraging the ecological transition of activities alongside its local partner ARSOW. The activities mainly focused on two essential themes: introducing and developing organic agriculture and improving sanitary conditions.

The construction of a model farm and information centre will ensure the continuity of the project in years to come and encourage the dissemination of sustainable agricultural practices by training farmers in the zone. TGH also supports the creation of a nursery to grow seeds adapted to local farms.

In terms of improving sanitary conditions, TGH adapted its intervention to include the promotion of hygiene measures to fight COVID-19, notably by distribution hygiene kits in eight wards (administrative districts).



Oxen in Gunsakot, Nepal © Emeline Ferrari





Goat farm, Nepal © Emeline Ferrari



Distribution of COVID-19 protection kits, Nepal © TGH



Training session on waste management, Gumsakot, Nepal © Elisa Quinet

## Capacity-building for local actors

In order to ensure the sustainability of its interventions and support the socio-economic transition, TGH is also working to strengthen the operational and technical capacities of local actors and communities. Training on the management of micro-projects, resilient crops and protecting the environment, as well as seminars on strategies to counter the effects of climate change were offered to members of rural municipalities' councils. At ward level, TGH also puts local farmers in contact with each other to improve the sharing of good practices and support the development of agricultural cooperatives. Finally, TGH conducted an agrarian diagnostic in its intervention zone which was subsequently shared with the local authorities to improve their understanding of the issues addressed by its interventions. ■

## Prospects for 2022

*In 2022, TGH plans to expand its intervention to five additional municipalities in order to disseminate organic farming practices, reduce the use of plastics and chemical inputs and implement prevention actions on the risks linked to the use of such chemicals. This project targeting farmers will be deployed in partnership with the local organisation NACCFL which promotes cooperation between local cooperatives and with the Nepal branch of Médecins du Monde.*

**Period of activity** 2015 to present

**For the year 2021** 3 projects

**Number of expatriate positions** 2

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

**Number of beneficiaries** 13,297

**List of partner funding bodies** Agence Française de Développement  
Fondation de France  
SOLIDAE (City of Paris)

**List of operational partners** Association for Rural Social Welfare (ARSOW)  
National Reconstruction Authority (NRA)  
Social Welfare Council (SWC) • NACCFL • Médecins du Monde





# Central African Republic (CAR)

The year 2021 was marked by the political and security crisis surrounding the Presidential elections at the end of 2020, and by upsurge in fighting between members of the Coalition of Patriots for Change (CPC) - an alliance of the main armed groups, created at the end of 2020 to influence the Presidential elections - and the regular army of the Central African Republic supported by bilateral forces. Amongst TGH's intervention zones, Ouaka was particularly impacted by these conflicts which led to the forced displacement of thousands of people and restricted humanitarian interventions in the area. In 2022, it is estimated that 3.1 million people will require humanitarian assistance in the country - including 2.2 million with acute needs - an increase of over 10% compared to 2021 (HNO 2021).

Access to the field remains a key challenge for NGO interventions in CAR, in particular due to the ongoing insecurity and frequent clashes between armed groups and regular forces.

In the year 2021, TGH worked to reinforce its programme to support street children and incarcerated minors in Bangui, proposing a

holistic package of services for beneficiaries with a view to their socio-economic reintegration. To this end, collaborations were set up with specialist structures: Avocats sans Frontières, the Alliance Française to teach literacy classes, and Médecins Sans Frontières- Spain. In order to optimize the impact of its interventions, TGH continued to build the capacities of local actors and partners and worked to develop synergies with its vocational training programme for young people.

In Vakaga, TGH continued to implement its multi-year project to support local development of the region in partnership with PUI and institutional stakeholders. Activities relating to the education sector were deployed including training for parent-teachers, awareness-raising around school attendance - particularly for young girls - and the construction and rehabilitation of schools. This year was also marked by the vaccination of cattle during the transhumance and the promotion of hygiene measures through community focal points trained and





followed up by TGH. All of this while maintaining an emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) response across the displaced persons sites in Birao.

In Ouaka, despite the ongoing insecurity in the area, TGH was able to maintain its emergency WASH response, notably providing access to water of sufficient quality and quantity and improving sanitary conditions for returned and displaced populations. TGH also started a project in partnership with the Ministry of Education to distribute new textbooks and school kits to schools in the region. ■

*In 2022, TGH will continue to combine its emergency response and development work according to the needs identified in Ouaka and Vakaga.*

*In Bangui, TGH intends to reinforce its child protection work with the launch of a multi-year project targeting street children and incarcerated minors and the continuation and reinforcement of the vocational training project - by expanding to other areas, in particular Mambéri Kadei, a region situated to the west of the country.*



**Period of activity** 2007 to present

**For the year 2021** 9 projects

**Number of expatriate positions** 20

**Number of people recruited in their country** 145

**Number of beneficiaries** 90,000

**List of partner funding bodies** Agence Française de Développement (AFD)  
The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
The United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund for Central African Republic (CAR HF)  
Vitol Foundation  
UEFA Foundation  
RAJA Foundation

**List of 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)  
Mercy Corps  
Première Urgence Internationale (PUI)  
Ligne Verte  
Lawyers Without Borders  
Doctors Without Borders (Spain)  
Alliance Française



# Sudan

The year 2021 was marked by the escalation in tension between civilian and military members of the transitional government. This reached new heights on 25 October, when a coup d'état took place. The majority of the Sudanese population took to the streets to protest against the military takeover. The rest of the year was punctuated by regular protests throughout the country. The year was also marked by ongoing inter-communal conflict, in particular in Darfur. This violence resulted in the forced displacement of 78,420 people, increasing the number of people in need at national level. In 2021, it is estimated that 13.4 million people<sup>1</sup>, i.e. 64% of the population, require humanitarian assistance; an increase of 44% compared to 2020<sup>2</sup>.

Since 2004, TGH has continued to expand its activities in Sudan, in particular in Central and West Darfur, as well as in South Kordofan, to provide assistance to the populations - internally displaced persons, returnees and host communities - impacted by the conflict in these regions.

In 2021, TGH maintained its emergency response capacity in the Darfur regions by continuing to provide emergency assistance to displaced populations in Geneina, Kreinik, Jebel Moon, Um Dukhun and Golo. This included, distributions of essential items (emergency shelters, non-food items) and the construction and/or rehabilitation of water supply systems and

sanitary facilities, with a view to improving access to drinking water and the sanitary conditions on sites occupied by displaced persons. TGH has also continued its work to promote hygiene. As regards education, TGH supported the education system by rehabilitating classrooms, distributing school kits and training teachers and parent-teachers. In addition, TGH has supported returning populations and host communities in Um Dukhun through its agricultural recovery project, by supporting income-generating activities - the sale of gum arabic - and also supporting communities in implementing disaster risk reduction plans. In South Kordofan, TGH continued its activi-

<sup>1</sup> • See HNO 2021.  
<sup>2</sup> • See the website data.  
humdata.org.



Construction of emergency latrines, Kreinik, Western Darfur, Sudan, © TGH



New latrines built by the committee in the Gugoma market, Bindisi, Central Darfur, Sudan © TGH



ties as part of the project started in 2020, conducted in partnership with PUI. This consists of rehabilitating water supplies and school infrastructure, improving sanitary facilities in health centres, and promoting education and hygiene. ■



Demonstrating the installation of a family mosquito net in the village of Toga, Golo, Central Darfur, Sudan © TGH



School pupil beneficiaries of education kits at the Tabassa boys' school in the Al Abassiya area, South Kordofan, Sudan © TGH



A parent-teacher speaks about good hygiene practices at the Golo school, Central Darfur, Sudan © TGH



Distribution of WASH kits and non-food items in Kereneik, Western Darfur, Sudan © TGH

## Prospects for 2022

*In 2022, in light of the extent of the humanitarian crisis in Darfur where 5.5 million people require humanitarian assistance, TGH wants to reinforce its response capacity.*

*In parallel, TGH wants to develop its Nexus approach by implementing development projects, in particular in the agricultural sector.*

25

triangle génération humanitaire

**Period of activity** 2004 to present

**For the year 2021** 9 projects

**Number of expatriate positions** 12

**Number of people recruited in their country** 17

**Number of beneficiaries** 93,249

**List of partner funding bodies** Agence Française de Développement (AFD)  
The Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs Crisis and Support Centre (CDCS)  
Interministerial Food Aid Committee (CIAA)  
Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO)  
IOM Rapid Response Fund (RRF)

**List of operational partners** Association Al Massar  
Trust Rehabilitation and Development Organization (TDO)





# Syria

Syria is still today one of the most complex humanitarian emergencies in the world, characterised by ongoing hostilities which have caused the deaths of almost 500,000 people, as well as the widespread destruction of infrastructure (homes, schools, health facilities, irrigation systems etc.). This destruction limits access to essential goods and services and has prevented the majority of the population from returning to their homes. Indeed, there are currently 6.7 million internally displaced persons in the country and 5.6 million have fled to neighbouring countries or to Europe, making Syrians the largest group of refugees in the world. In addition, the country is experiencing an unprecedented economic crisis and suffering from the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this context, according to OCHA, in 2021, 13.4 million people in Syria were in need of humanitarian assistance; an increase of 21% compared to 2020.

According to OCHA, in 2021, 10.7 million Syrians had limited access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). Communities therefore depend on alternative, often unsafe, water supplies to meet their daily needs or have to use less water which makes them vulnerable to disease, including COVID-19. Furthermore, due



Laying of pipes in the village of Belt Sawa, rural region of Damas, Syria © TGH

to the large-scale populations' displacements and the long-term nature of the conflict, around half of Syrian children have only ever experienced living in a crisis and have not been able to attend school for varying lengths of time. The UN estimates that 2.45 million children are not in education and 1.6 million children are at risk of dropping out of school.

It is precisely in order to meet these needs that TGH has been operating in Syria since May 2018, in zones under government control, where very few humanitarian actors are currently active. In 2021, TGH continued its activities in the regions of Eastern Ghouta, Hama and Dara'a and Idlib.

In 2021, TGH continued implementing its projects aiming to re-establish minimum access to WASH services for vulnerable populations. These activities combine an emergency response intervention, supplying drinking water via tankers, as well as more sustainable solutions, including the rehabilitation of water supplies (wells, boreholes, pumping stations



Distribution of hygiene kits at the Bisr Elharir girls' school, Dara'a, Syria © TGH





Generator provided by TGH for the Latmin borehole, Hama, Syria © TGH



Latrines in the Harbanifse school rehabilitated by TGH, Hama, Syria © TGH

etc.) which have been extensively destroyed by the fighting. As part of an environmentally-responsible approach to aid and in order to circumvent the shortages in raw materials in the country, some boreholes have been equipped with solar panels. In parallel, TGH is working to improve the population's hygiene practices - an essential action in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic - by organising awareness-raising sessions and supplying the essential items required to implement these practices.

TGH has also been pursuing its emergency education intervention, in order to provide children in the target areas with access to safe, quality learning environments offering decent conditions. TGH has notably been tasked with rehabilitating school infrastructure, including repairing and installing latrines and drinking water supplies, whilst adopting a gender and disability sensitive

approach. Children who are not in education or at risk of dropping out are support with non-formal education and/or psycho-social support sessions with a view to their gradual re-integration into mainstream schooling and ensuring their social and emotional well-being. Finally, TGH conducts capacity-building for education staff through education-related training. ■

## Prospects for 2022

*In 2022, TGH wants to expand its areas of intervention to Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) to meet the needs of the populations affected by the current economic situation.*

**Period of activity** 2018 to present

**For the year 2021** 5 projects

**Number of expatriate positions** 6

**Number of people recruited in their country** 31

**Number of beneficiaries** 618,603

**List of partner funding bodiess** Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO)  
The United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund for Syria (SHF)  
Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS)

**List of operational partners** Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC)  
Ministry of Education  
Ministry of Water Resources  
Intersos







# Ukraine

The year 2021 was marked in Ukraine by renewed hostilities in the Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts (administrative regions) in the Donbass region, between the area under the control of the Ukrainian government (GCA) and the areas controlled by separatist forces supported by Russia (NGCA). The inability to reach a political resolution to the conflict, ongoing since 2014, leaves the people living either side of the line of contact facing an uncertain future. Furthermore, the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, which have been felt since March 2020, and the closure of the checkpoints between the GCA and NGCA have only increased the vulnerability of the population, particularly those living in the NGCA.

Active in Ukraine since 2015, TGH operates via its local partners in the Donetsk oblast, on both sides of the line of contact (GCA and NGCA), and in the government-controlled parts of Luhansk. In 2021, TGH continued its activities, in particular deploying its COVID-19 response, support for public institutions, and assistance to the most vulnerable persons.



Delivery for the general practice outpatient clinic n°4 "Primary Healthcare Centre" in Toretsk, Donetsk oblast, Ukraine © TGH

In the GCA, TGH has continued to provide home help for elderly people or people in disabling situations living along the line of contact. This assistance is provided by community volunteers trained and followed up by TGH, who in return receive a cash-for-work allowance and an electronic voucher which can be used to buy food items. The people receiving home



Monitoring visit to Volnovahivkyi, Kamenka, Donetsk oblast, Ukraine © TGH



Young girl choosing school stationary to buy with an electronic voucher for school supplies, at the "Chance" store in Pivnichne, Donetsk oblast, Ukraine © TGH





A beneficiary collects food items in exchange for an electronic voucher in a partner store in Volnovahskiy, Kamenka, Donetsk oblast, Ukraine © TGH



A family receives a multi-purpose cash distribution in Ukrpochta, Talakivka, Donetsk oblast, Ukraine © S.Volskii

help also receive electronic vouchers which can be used to buy hygiene and food products in over 56 partner stores. Due to the economic impact of the health crisis, these distributions, which usually take place during the winter months, were extended to cover the whole 2021 calendar year. Home deliveries were offered to the most at-risk beneficiaries. 205 health structures, 142 social institutions and 78 educational institutions also benefited from electronic vouchers for purchasing essential hygiene products as a part of the COVID-19 pandemic response.

In 2021, TGH also implemented a multi-purpose cash pilot project targeting the most vulnerable households with children, in order to improve the living conditions of school children.

In the NGCA, TGH continues to provide psycho-social support via its local partner Variant. In addition to this support, TGH also offered administrative assistance and distributed hygiene and food products. ■

## Prospects for 2022

*In 2022, TGH aims to continue its activities to support vulnerable persons living along the line of contact and to increase its presence in the NGCA. The NGO will pay careful attention to any changes in context, particularly should a full-blown conflict between Russia and the Ukraine break out, in order to adapt its intervention accordingly.*

**Period of activity** 2015 to present

**For the year 2021** 4 projects

**Number of expatriate positions** 4

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

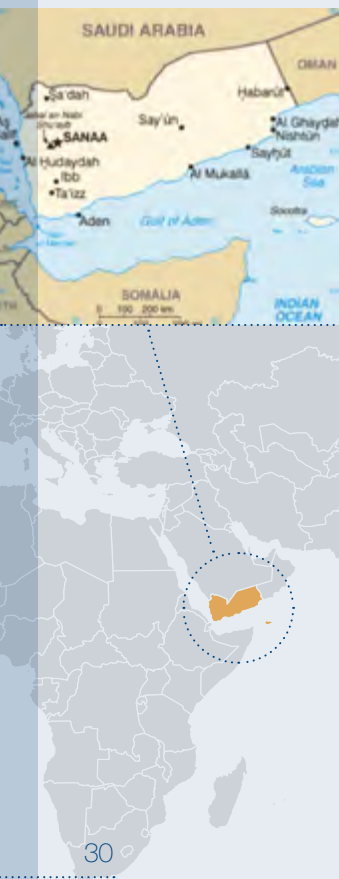
**Number of beneficiaries** 619,803

**List of partner funding bodies** The United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund for Ukraine (UHF)  
The United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
The Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs Crisis and Support Centre (CDCS)

**List of operational partners** **In the GCA :**  
POSMISHKA UA • Istok • Zoya • 56 partner stores  
**In the NGCA :**  
Variant







# Yemen

In 2011, the popular uprising undermined the political balance which was already precarious due to the conflict between the central government in Sanaa and the Houthi rebels. As of 2015, Saudi and Emirati intervention saw the conflict spread to the whole of Yemen, allowing the rebels to take control of the north-west of the country and sapping the power of the legitimate Hadi government in the south, where the separatist movement enjoyed renewed prominence, and to the east, where the Islamist movements were active. In 2021, the humanitarian crisis in Yemen was still one of the worst in the world. According to the United Nations, 60% of the 377,000 deaths since 2015 can be attributed to indirect consequences of the conflict, hunger and disease, resulting from the collapse of the country's infrastructure and basic services. Over 67% of the population is considered to be food insecure, half of whom are suffering from famine-like levels of hunger. Since 2016, a cholera epidemic has 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 particularly poor sanitary conditions and access to water. More than two-thirds of Yemenis require support to meet their Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) needs and over 55% of the population has no access to drinking water. In an already strained context, the COVID-19 pandemic has caused the further deterioration of the health and socio-economic crisis affecting the country.

After operating in the country for 15 years, followed by a 6-year hiatus, TGH has been working in Yemen again since the end of 2020 to respond to this major crisis. Formerly ope-



Al Maalla district, Al Shaikh Eshaq zone, Yemen © TGH

ration in five provinces running emergency response, rehabilitation and rural development programmes, TGH worked in the governorate of Aden in 2021 deploying emergency response actions aiming to rapidly improve hygiene and sanitation conditions in districts affected by the "water riots" of 2009. The goal of our work in this governorate, which hosts large numbers of people who have been internally displaced due to the conflict, was to improve vector control and contribute to reducing multi-causal malnutrition. With an overall prevalence of acute malnutrition of 15.5% and 2.1% prevalence of severe acute malnutrition, the Aden governorate is one of the worst affected in the country, directly impacted by poor WASH conditions.



Community consultation prior to the project, Tawahi district, Yemen © TGH



TGH's work has made it possible to supply emergency WASH services – notably providing drinking water from tankers and personal hygiene items - to the most vulnerable populations in the districts of Tawahi and Maalla in the city of Aden. The intervention helped contribute to households' overall water requirements by providing 8 litres of drinking water per person, per day, ensuring that each of the targeted families has access to water compliant with minimum standards. In

parallel, personal hygiene products were provided with the most vulnerable families prioritised, in addition to the promotion of good hygiene practices and the integration of a response against the spread of diseases, in particular COVID-19. Simple key messages on water use and good hygiene practices were delivered in the districts and at water supplies. Campaigns to clean and disinfect the containers used by families were also carried out. ■



Al Tawahi district, Yemen © TGH



Al Maalla district, Castro, Yemen © TGH



Al Tawahi district, Al Shollah zone, Yemen © TGH

**Period of activity** 1999 – 2014 and 2020 to present

**For the year 2021** 1 project

**Number of expatriate positions** 1

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

**Number of beneficiaries** 28,000

**List of partner funding bodiess** The Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs Crisis and Support Centre (CDCS)

**List of operational partners** Communities in target districts



Al Maalla district, Castro, Yemen © TGH



Little Aden, Ras Emmran, Yemen © TGH



# IN BRIEF ...

## “ Institut Bioforce – Annual humanitarian careers fair ”

In March 2021, TGH renewed its annual participation in the Forum of Humanitarian Actors held by Bioforce, one of our official partners. As part of this day event, a conference was held to present TGH to the Bioforce students. There was also an opportunity to meet directly with students.



## “ Soliway, the humanitarian jobs exhibition in Annemasse ”

TGH took part in the Soliway exhibition organised by the Cité de la Solidarité Internationale in Annemasse on 5 November 2021. TGH held an information stand at the event to present its activities and the different roles within the organisation.

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

Laure Maynard, Human Resources Officer, and François Xavier Sorba, Manager of the Food Security and Livelihoods Technical Unit at TGH, took part remotely in the careers fair organised by the Montpellier National Institute of Higher Studies in Agronomy on 25 November 2021. A round table was organised along with individual interviews for interested students.



## “ Intervention Grenoble Alpes University – December 2021 ”



Eric Martin, TGH Director development & quality, took part in a work session as part of a teaching module “Humanitarian Action - Inequalities in Health, Concepts and Practices.” This course brought together students in medicine, pharmacy and midwifery, to discover the principles of humanitarian action and the crisis contexts and cross-cutting themes in this area. After presenting the work on Myanmar completed by the students, Eric Martin spoke to share his humanitarian experience and answer the students’ questions about humanitarian work in general and on Myanmar in particular.

## “ Intervention Sciences Po Grenoble – December 2021 ”

Eric Martin, TGH Geographic Manager, took part in a presentation and Q&A session with students on the humanitarian crises in Myanmar and North Korea. During this session, the students presented analyses and humanitarian response simulations relating to these crises. More general discussions on humanitarian work and Triangle Génération Humanitaire also took place.







# OUR TEAM

IN 2021





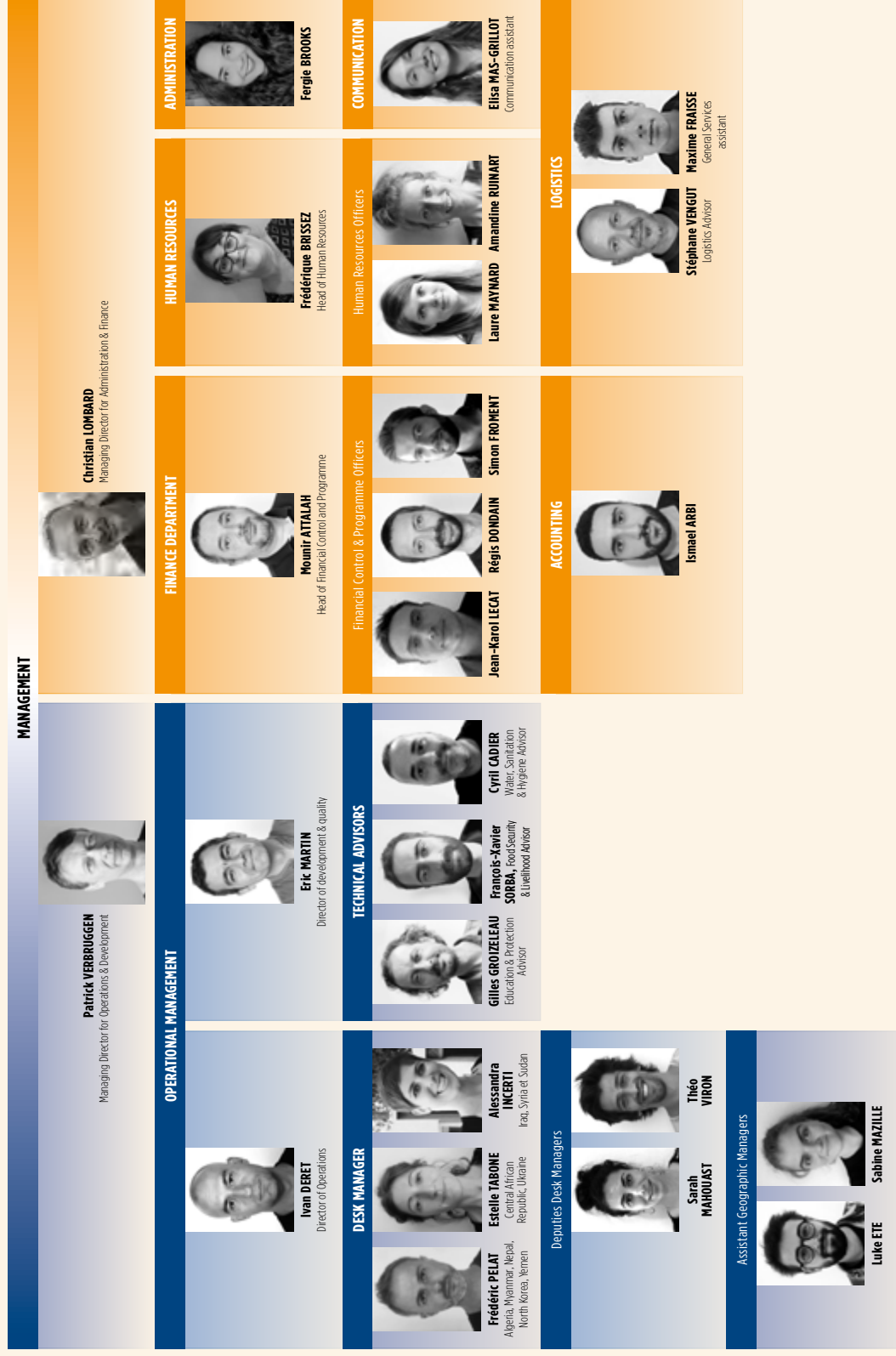
● **Algeria:** Boussad El Mahdi, Tala, Sidimohamed, Aomar, Mabruc, Mohamed Fadel Ali, Abdelhadi, Salem, Mohamed Al-la, Labbaci, Bulahe Bubacar, Limam, Abdelali, Mohamed, Moh-Embarek, Mohamed, Mami, Mohamed Elmamoun, Aleua, Mohamed, Abrih, Jhatri, Mohamed-Chej, Lahsen Emhaimad, Abdelah, Brahim, Belal, Ueleda Echej, Mustafa, Nayem, Mohamed El Amin, Aomar, Chej, Aali, Mini, Aomar, Brahimjalil, Mohamed, Mohamed Lamine, Labid, Larosi, Hamad, Daen, Mohamed, Bouzid, Mohamed, Ahmed Deh, Bechri, Hafedh, Mohamed Salem, Lhafedh, Laamar, Salem, Mohamed, Sidisalem, Embarec, Hanafi, Aomar, Mohamed, Mohamed-Hasan, Ghali, Mami, Mohamed Ali, Mohamed Aliyeddu, Ahmed Salem Chej Ali, Mohamed-Mojtar Emhamed, Abdala Brahim, Hamma, Lahsen Aomar, Hafdala Larabas, Brahim, Ali, Kahina, Mohamed, Abdeluahab, Sidbrahim, Jerchi, Laulad, Cori Sidi, Mohamed, Fadel Muhamado, Fec, Mhamed, Hamaho, Mohamed Emba, Mohamed-Embarek, Mounira, Lehbib, Abdalahe, Gaber, Ali, Abdellah, Hamma, Rayea, Ramdan, Teib, Abdeluahab Mohamed, Deidi, Emboiric, Salem Mohamed, Bubacar, Mohamed mulud, Abba Salem, Mahmud, Jalil Labat, Saleh Mohamed, Mohamed Nayem, Abdi, Malainin, Salima, Abdalah, Mohamed, Ahmed, Mohamed, Jalil, Salec, Mostapha, Lamin, Salem, Hadia, Mbarec, Jalil Hamdi, Nihad, Jugurta, Fadel Aina, Mohamed, Mohamed, Mohamed, Ali, Sidembarec, Abhia, Ibrahim, Mohamed, Abderahman, Mohamed, Bachir Emhamed, Lehbib, Mahayub, Slimane, Salem, Bouzeid, Nayem, Brahim, Abderrahman, Abdelfateh, Iahia, Bujari, Hafed, Abdelaziz, Mohamed Moulud, Mohamed Chaouki, Bu, Moula, Chenouini, Harchad, Bouaziz, Kabbani. ● **Myanmar:** Jasper, Yvan, Marc, Madhuvantthe, Sébastien, TMA, BJ, AL, ATS, TN, PH, RT, PHG, IL, STL, PA, CH, DTL, EEM, WYLH, KTM, STW, ALH, T, MTW, JTC, ZLT, SSA, AT, LKS, YMAH, ASL, NLH, THSS, SW. ● **North Korea:** Kyong Jun, Sok Ju, Hong Ryon. ● **France:** Mounir, Justine, Frédérique, Fergie, Cyril, Alexia, Frédéric, Ivan, Régis, Candice, Maxime, Simon, Nolwenn, Inès, Gilles, Chloé, Alessandra, Jean-Luc, Bienvenu, Jean-Karol, Christian, Inti, Eric, Laure, Camille, Tifanny, Sarah, Loïc, Amandine, François-Xavier, Estelle, Yasmina, Cyrielle, Stéphane, Patrick, Léo, Laura. ● **Iraq:** Omar, Sabiha, Ziad, Narmin, Rony, Omar, Nadia, Zana, Hozan, Zaradasht, Ahang, Ban, Saif, Arsalan, Bakhan, Maytham, Sarah, Rasha, Alaktham, Kovan, Shano, Mohammad, Star, Bushra, Zaid, Rasheed, Halema, Zeri, Saman, Harmn, Aryan, Wrya, Nasik, Bewar, Hasteen, Rasti, Talar, Mustafa Kamal, Shwan, Mays, Dejin, Bestoon, Moafaq, Fatema, Safwan, Ahmed, Ahmed, Fatin, Maytham, Zaid, Omar, Mohammad, Abdullah, Hussam, Aseel, Rammi, Wasan, Bahaa, Hakar, Mohammad, Yaqthan, Mohammad, Terfa, Farah, Ahmed, Hasan, Nagham, Mohammad, Maha, Omar, Bashar, Ali, Anmar, Marwa, Rafat, Steven, Muthana, Mohamed, Ahmed, Fahad, Fatema, Esra, Zaeem, Anwer, Abdullah, Baran, Shivan, Jalal, Khudur, Ali, Hasan, Moyasar, Salam, Abdulkareem, Younis, Rana, Najlaa, Zaid, Seham, Salwa, Waseem, Essa, Ali, Zeena, Heba, Dehyaa, Ahmed. ● **Nepal:** Emeline, Adrien, Nilesh, Saki, Rupmila. ● **Central African Republic:** Mahamadou, Corinne, Morgane, Amélie, Florent, Tonyidè, Erick, Solène, Lamra Denis, François, Dago, Carla, Antoine, Yannick, Ann, Charlotte, Onofrio, Zoé, Sarah, Benjamin, Jacques, Loïs, Ildevert, Lucie, Mout Moria, Daniel, Eva, Parfait, Marjolaine, Armando, Guillaume, Privat Mérvat, Jean Sylvanus, Toussaint, Dieudonné, Serge Bruno, Jean Patrick, Gustave King, Crépin, Claudine, Melvin, Stephen Cyrille, Alain Guy, Vivien,



Anselmine, Justin, Ferdinand, Honoré, Abdoulatif, Paulin, Herman, John Omer, Chantal, Valéry, Haga Alla, Leïticia Françoise, Néré Pierre, Arsène, Raphaël, Rodolphe Edgard, Doriane Merveille De Dieu, Jean Pierre, Brice, César Richepin, Saint Clair, Aubin, Arsène Gaétan, Japhet, Sinack Quentin, James Jose, Amos, Théophile, Ndindi, Haga Alla, Severin Morgan, Mathieu, Eric Zachée, Ousman, Dominique, Simplicie Marin, Hugues Florent, Rosiane Josabelle, Marcelin, Gaël, Gildas, Alain, Monfort Jasmin Gamélin, Derrick Magloire, Emery Christophe, Honoré, Jeudi Patrick, Issène, Ahamat Ibrahim, Assane, Mahamat, Célestin, Issène Sylvain, Adam, Jean Paul, Elisabeth, Suzette, Mahamat Sany, Sinaï, Firmin Siméon, Chancella, Reine Rakia, Mathias, Tocko Victor, Bienvenu Alassan, Pascal, Eric Zachée, NDINDI, Dominique, Symphorien, Joachim Lemuel, Mathieu, Dubonheur Sheinelson, Justin, Jean de Dieu, Judith, Bob, Didier, Apollinaire, Idda, Alain, Ramsès, Saint Germain, Reine Clarisse, Nelly Laëtitia, Olaf Laryos, Abel, Josaphat Frédéric, Jean Bruno, Gisèle, Chérubin, Patrick, Gilberto Racaël, Manuella Reine, Patrick, Princis Edgard, Charly Adolphe, Anour, Emmanuel, Alfred Ghislain, Nancy Rosita, Abel Sylvestre, Tryphène Ursula, Sylvain, Polydor Aristide, Junior, Eric Wilson, Boris, Franklin Walter, Fulgence Delors, Deogratias Benjamin, Japhet, Azade-Zède Daven, Damien Venceslas, Dany Ulrich, Anicet Médard, Privat Honorat, Robert, Magloire, Fred Emmanuel, Aimé Maxime, Clara Laure, Audrey Gwladys, Cyrille, Hugues Florent, Hortense, Modeste, Wilfried Maximilien, Princia Sandra, Joel Merveil, Noel, Kévin. ● **Sudan:** Alice, Clément, Behailu Solomon, Daniel, Muhammad Azhar, Abdiwahab Madker, Marie, Pedro, Charles Otieno, Tara, Léa, Gaël, Samir, Maha, Mohammed, Osman, Ahmed, Adam, Rashad, Murtada, Asim, Hatim, Nahla, Muna, Waheeb, Noura, Ahmed, Rokhaia, Mohamed, Youcef, Ahmed, Adam, Ali, Omer, Sedig, Musa, Ibrahim, Ahmed, Mohammed, Abd elhakeem, Khadija, Khalifa, Kamal, Mokhtar, Abdulazeem, Mohammed, Faisal, Omer, Musa, Abdalrahim, Abakar, Abdelmoumin, Musa, Hussein, Nuradine, Hassania, Abdelgalig, Naiema, Abdulhameed, Ali, Algaaly, Alfadil, Khamisa, Ahmed, Abakar, Mohamed, Abdallah, Mohamed, Mohammed, Elnazir, Abdulaziz, Mubarak, Ibrahim, Fatima, Abdulatif, Abdulwahab, Mubarak, Hassan, Elfadil, Mohammed, Yasir, Kobra, Omer, Adam, Mubarak, Sleema, Mohamed, Babiker, Dialdeen, Adam, Mohamed, Abubaker, Mutaz, Hashim, Mujahed, Salaheldine, Nasradine, Sabaa, Zuhail, Mohamed, Mohamed, Ishag, Alfadil, Mohammed, AL haj, Hassan, Muzamil, Elrayah, Sir Elkhatim, Yousif, Ibrahim, Mohamed, Aisha, Musab, Ala eldin, Khadiga, Alfatih, Taha, Hajer, Faiza, Mohamed, Mohamed, Mohammed, Muzamil, Elrayah, Sir Elkhatim, Yousif, Kawthar, Mohamed, Aaya, Hassan, Elshiekh, Mustafa, Hassan, Haitham, Minan. ● **Syria:** Martin, Célia, Serge, Ariane, Asim, Newsha, Lisa, Barbara, Clémence, Sohaïb, Inigo, Yousif, Saif, Marco, Ophélie, Somar, MHD Fadi, Manar, Sabreen, Rania, Yamen, Mahmoud, Ghalia, Maison, Ashraf, Ahmad, Sleiman, Fahd, Hiba, Thaer, Aliaa, Ghazwan, Abeer, Feras, Rita, Mahmoud, Souad, Lama, Nicola, Gerge, Melad, Lama, Bushra, Atekh, Abeera, Dalida. ● **Ukraine:** Lucile, Mohammad, Eric, Dina, Asia, Andrii, Nataliia, Tetyana, Oleksiy, Serhii, Irina, Pylyp, Kateryna, Svitlana, Eric, Kateryna, Mohammad. ● **Yemen:** Sanad Anis, Fahed, Adeeb, Abood, Fateh, Fadel, Adel, Shadi, Ibrahim, Aymen, Naser, Hani, Usamah, Ashwaq, Alawi, Mohammed.



# “ Organisation chart 2022 ”





# “ The association’s Board of Directors ”

The members of the Board of Directors are elected at the Annual General Meeting for a renewable 3-year term. The members of the Board carry out their role on a volunteer basis. The Board meets at least once a quarter. The Executive Committee meets every month with the TGH management team.

**Véronique Valty, President**

*Communications Consultant*

**Bertrand Quinet, Vice-President**

*Head of the Bioforce  
Europe Training Centre*

**David Gaudry, Treasurer**

*Internal auditor for the Auvergne Rhône Alpes  
Regional Council*

**Yves Le Sergent, Deputy Treasurer**

*Manager of an artistic  
and cultural company*

**Didier Dematons, Secretary**

*Documentary film-maker*

**Christophe Cloarec, Deputy Secretary**

*IT specialist*

**Catherine Bethenod**

*Therapist*

**Farida Chadri**

*Project Officer*

**Patrice Houel**

*Former Company Director*

**Philippe Merchez**

*Teacher and Photographer*

**Monique Montel**

*Former health and social services manager*

**Bernard Mourenas**

*IT Consultant*

**Gaël Conan**

*Deputy Director IREPS Auvergne Rhône Alpes*

**Anouk Melvel**

*CADA Support Officer*

**Rémi Orsier**

*Director of DOCIP (Geneva)*

**Luc Reymond**

*Orthoprosthetic Technician*

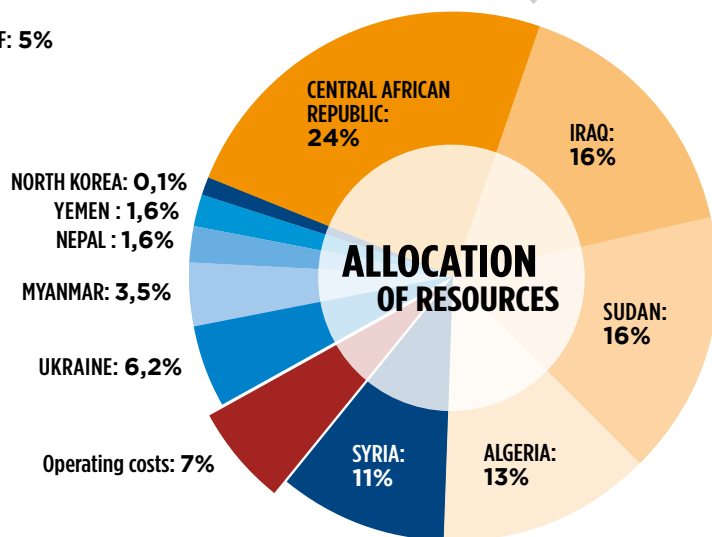
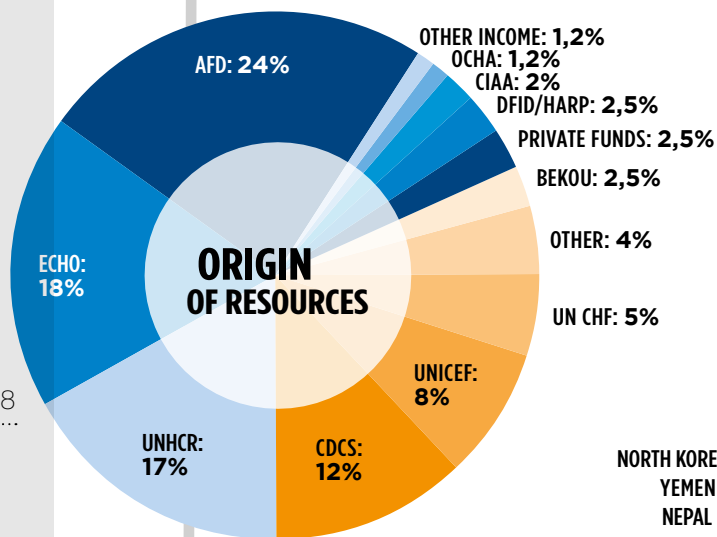
Two mixed commissions, composed of members of the Board and staff members, meet on a regular basis to prepare proposals which are then debated and/or voted on by the Board. The Programming and Communications technical commissions have no decision-making role. Along with the members of the Executive Committee (President, Treasurer, Secretary) they are responsible for internal control and risk prevention.



# ORIGIN AND ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

**BUDGET 2021: €19,449 K**

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



■ **AFD**: Agence Française de Développement ■ **ECHO**: Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations ■ **UNHCR**: The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees ■ **CDCS**: The Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs Crisis and Support Centre ■ **UNICEF**: The United Nations Children's Fund ■ **UN CHF**: The United Nations Common Humanitarian Funds for Syria, Iraq, Central African Republic, Ukraine and Myanmar ■ **Other-WFP**: World Food Programme, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) IOM Rapid Response Funds (RRF), various United Nations agencies in Algeria, the French Embassies in Algeria and Myanmar, the City of Paris, Directorate-General (DG) International Cooperation and Development (EuropeAid), Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA/USAID), Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region, Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) ■ **BEKOU**: European Union Békou Trust Fund ■ **Other private funds**: Vitrol Foundation, Fondation de France, RAJA Foundation, UEFA Foundation ■ **DFID/HARP**: Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Programme Facility ■ **CIAA**: Interministerial Food Aid Committee, Programmed Food Assistance (AAP) ■ **OCHA**: The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs ■ **OTHER INCOME**: Donations, subscriptions, financial and exceptional income.

■ **Voluntary contributions in kind amount to €104,337** (not included in the above budget). These were made up of donations of equipment from the IRCC and Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières as well as services provided by the Alliance of Lawyers for Human Rights.



BALANCE SHEET ASSETS €	31/12/2021			31/12/2020
	Gross	Depreciation and amortization	Net	Net
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>				
<b>Intangible fixed assets</b>				
Concessions, patents, licences and trademarks	1 211	1 211		
<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>				
Buildings	220 000	198 657	21 343	35 995
Technical facilities, plant and industrial	13 724	10 865	2 859	6 290
Equipment, other fixed assets	433 865	403 484	30 380	52 534
<b>Financial fixed assets</b>				
Other financial fixed assets	7 942		7 942	7 957
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>676 742</b>	<b>614 217</b>	<b>62 525</b>	<b>102 776</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
<b>Stocks and work in progress</b>	<b>11 080</b>		<b>11 080</b>	<b>9 892</b>
Advances and payments on account	1 158		1 158	
<b>Accounts receivable</b>				
Other	24 906 900	31 957	24 874 942	25 895 479
Marketable securities	50 051		50 051	46
Cash and cash equivalents	4 753 293		4 753 293	4 780 035
Prepaid expenses	59 499		59 499	54 706
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29 781 980</b>	<b>31 957</b>	<b>29 750 022</b>	<b>30 740 158</b>
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>	<b>30 458 722</b>	<b>646 174</b>	<b>29 812 547</b>	<b>30 842 934</b>

BALANCE SHEET LIABILITIES €	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
	Net	Net
<b>EQUITY</b>		
Carry-forward	1 080 972	1 211 590
Surplus or deficit for the year	8 945	-130 618
<b>Net position (sub-total)</b>	<b>1 089 917</b>	<b>1 080 972</b>
Investment subsidies	1 814	3 147
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 091 731</b>	<b>1 084 119</b>
<b>PROVISIONS</b>		
Provisions for liabilities	105 809	105 809
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>105 809</b>	<b>105 809</b>
<b>DEBTS</b>		
Loans and debts from credit institutions	72 152	325 749
Trade accounts payable	267 764	378 422
Tax and social security debts	340 598	364 591
Other debt	676 707	450 918
Prepayments	27 257 787	28 133 327
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28 615 007</b>	<b>29 653 007</b>
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>	<b>29 812 547</b>	<b>30 842 935</b>



PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT €	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
	Total	Total
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>		
Contributions	540	390
Income from third-party funders		
Public aid and operating subsidies	7 450 567	4 169 708
Individual donations	8 628	12 427
Financial contributions	11 807 572	13 871 913
Other income	1 512	21 400
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19 268 819</b>	<b>18 075 838</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		
Purchase of goods	1 445	
Other external purchases and expenses	16 015 212	14 828 542
Taxes, duties and similar levies	97 442	93 375
Payroll	2 407 157	2 323 705
Social security expenses	707 539	716 722
Allowance for amortisation and depreciation	46 393	40 037
Other expenses	6 839	68
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19 282 027</b>	<b>18 002 449</b>
<b>OPERATING PROFIT (LOSS)</b>	<b>-13 208</b>	<b>73 389</b>
<b>FINANCIAL INCOME</b>		
Income from other securities and fixed asset receivables	4	491
Foreign exchange gains	159 937	87 768
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>159 941</b>	<b>88 259</b>
<b>FINANCIAL EXPENSES</b>		
Interest and similar charges	8 655	6 442
Foreign exchange losses	148 814	252 150
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>157 469</b>	<b>258 592</b>
<b>FINANCIAL PROFIT (LOSS)</b>	<b>2 472</b>	<b>-170 333</b>
<b>PROFIT (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS before tax</b>	<b>-10 737</b>	<b>-96 944</b>
<b>EXTRAORDINARY INCOME</b>		
For management operations	20 603	1 517
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20 603</b>	<b>1 517</b>
<b>EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES</b>		
For management operations	922	35 190
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>35 190</b>
<b>EXTRAORDINARY PROFIT OR LOSS</b>	<b>19 681</b>	<b>-33 673</b>
<b>Total income</b>	<b>19 449 363</b>	<b>18 165 614</b>
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>19 440 418</b>	<b>18 296 231</b>
<b>SURPLUS OR DEFICIT</b>	<b>8 945</b>	<b>-130 617</b>
<b>VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND</b>		
Gifts in kind	104 337	19 745
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104 337</b>	<b>19 745</b>
<b>EXPENSES FOR VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND</b>		
Free-of-charge provision of goods	104 337	19 745
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104 337</b>	<b>19 475</b>







# OUR MAIN BACKERS AND PARTNERS IN 2021



Thank you to all our sponsors, members and volunteers



## International solidarity organisation

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info@trianglegh.org • [www.trianglegh.org](http://www.trianglegh.org)

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

