



Editorial

We are very pleased to present our Annual Report for the year 2007. Between 2004 and 2007, the volume of humanitarian aid provided by SOLIDARITES has increased by 130%, rising from 16.7 to 37.5 million Euros. Our 15 humanitarian missions carry out around 100 aid programmes, providing relief for over 1.5 million people in need.

We would like to pay tribute to all our partners who enable us to provide humanitarian aid for those human beings whose lives are threatened by armed conflict, natural disasters or extreme famine.

More than ever, we believe in the humanitarian principle of independent and impartial aid to meet emergency needs. This is the foundation for partnership and all forms of coordination, and counteracts the risks of bureaucracy and conformism.

Although humanity has made remarkable progress, today's challenges are still considerable: the global food crisis, extreme poverty, unsafe water and lack of sanitation, global warming, rampant demography, multiple sources of armed conflict, natural disasters.

In close cooperation with our partners, we therefore put total conviction, 28 years of humanitarian experience and our organisation towards serving this great humanitarian cause, whilst ensuring that the dignity and cultural identity of the people and communities whom we assist are scrupulously respected.

Alain Boinet.
Founder and Managing Director

Pierre de La Bretesche
President

COVER : CARL DE KEYZER/AGENCE MAGNUM

We thank Carl de Keyzer and l'Agence Magnum for this photo, which was taken in partnership with SOLIDARITES in DRC

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Who are we?

SOLIDARITES is an international humanitarian organisation which has been providing aid to victims of armed conflict and natural disasters for the past 28 years by meeting their most vital needs – food, water and shelter.

We are particularly committed to fighting waterborne diseases, which are the most frequent cause of death in the world (8 million deaths per year⁽¹⁾). Our programmes are carried out using our expertise in the fields of drinking water access and sanitation, but also in the key areas of food security and reconstruction.

Our programmes respect the cultural identity of the populations we assist, and are implemented by a team of 160 volunteers and 1500 local staff. SOLIDARITES had missions in 13 countries in 2007: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burundi, Central African Republic, DR Congo, Haiti, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Kenya-Somalia, Sudan (Darfur, South Sudan), Sri Lanka and Thailand. Previously, SOLIDARITES was present in Albania, Angola, Bosnia, Iraq, Kosovo, Lebanon, Macedonia, Niger, Pakistan, Romania, Rwanda and Serbia.

SOLIDARITES is a charitable organisation governed by the French law of 1901. The organisation's Founder and Managing Director is Alain Boinet, and its President is Pierre de la Bretesche. Our Board of Directors (14 mem-

SOLIDARITES' missions:



bers) is predominantly made up of former volunteers and employees who wish to continue their commitment to humanitarian action on a voluntary basis. They meet every three months and, in particular, they vote the annual budget.

During the Annual General Meeting which is held once a year, a Steering Committee (6 members) is elected within the Board of

Directors. This committee meets once a month and is responsible for taking strategic decisions regarding SOLIDARITES' activities.

During 2007, the SOLIDARITES head office at Clichy-la-Garenne was staffed by 40 employees and a dozen trainees, who carried out both operational activities (field operations, expatriate human resources, logistics)

and managerial and administrative activities (general management, administrative and financial management, accounting, head office human resources, administration, communication, fundraising). The head office's role is to provide support for and optimise our humanitarian aid programmes.

¹ L'eau. Michel Camdessus. Robert Laffont. 2004.

KEY PRINCIPLES FROM OUR CHARTER

■ **Our humanitarian commitment:**

To provide aid to individuals and populations who are threatened by armed conflict or natural disaster.

■ **Independence and impartiality:**

Our independence enables us to provide an impartial and inclusive response to humanitarian needs.

■ **Respect for dignity and cultural identity:**

Our action must respect the dignity of those receiving aid, as well as their cultural identity.

■ **Quality of aid:**

We must systematically strive for quality in our humanitarian action, in order to make optimum use of resources and to provide the best possible response to the population's needs. To this end, we use various quality tools.

■ **Coordination of action:**

On the basis of these principles, we cooperate with other humanitarian organisations, institutional partners, local authorities, as well as the local population and their representatives.

■ **Informing about humanitarian crises:**

We bear witness to the needs and distress of the populations whom we assist, in order to alert and mobilise public opinion.



SOLIDARITES

SOLIDARITES: OUR MISSIONS FROM 1980 TO 2008.

■ **1980:** our first mission in **Afghanistan** where we are still present 28 years later, from the Soviet invasion to their withdrawal, from civil war to the Taliban regime, from American intervention to Hamid Karzai's government, from emergency to reconstruction, with and for the Afghan people.

■ **Romania**, for 10 years from **1989** to 2000, we carried out numerous projects to assist the large numbers of orphans in state institutions.

■ **Iraq**, in **1992**, we sent aid convoys when one million Kurdish refugees fled Saddam Hussein's troops. Then, in 2003 and 2004, we rehabilitated water treatment stations to the south of Baghdad.

■ **Africa, the Great Lakes region:** in **Rwanda (mai 1994 – 2000)** in response to the horrors of the genocide and during the aftermath of the conflict. Then, in neighbouring **Burundi** since 1996 and in **Democratic Republic of Congo (Kivu, Ituri, Katanga)** since August 2000, two troubled countries where we are still very active.

■ In the **Balkans**, since the beginning of the conflict in **Bosnia (summer 1992 – 2000)**, then in **Kosovo (summer 1998 – 2001)**, **Macedonia** and **Albania** to assist the 800,000 Kosovar refugees and finally for refugees in **Serbia (krajina, slavonie)**.

■ **West Africa:** in **Ivory Coast** when conflict broke out in **2003** and in neighbouring **Liberia (janvier 2004)**, where our humanitarian action continues today.

■ **Sudan**, since February 2004, a difficult mission in **Darfur** to provide aid to victims of numerous exactions who have been driven out of their villages.

■ **Natural disasters**, with the **Tsunami** on December 26, 2004 in **Sri Lanka** and Indonesia, then severe drought in **Niger** (August 2005), hurricane Jeanne in **Haiti** (September 2004), and the horrific earthquake in the **Pakistani Kashmir** region on October 8, 2005.

■ During the summer of 2006, a temporary emergency in **Lebanon**, then in 2007, new humanitarian missions in **North Kenya**, in **Southern Sudan**, in Thailand to assist **Burmese refugees**, in the **Central African Republic (CAR)**, in **Somalia**, a stateless country which has suffered from many years of conflict, and finally in **Bangladesh**, hit by a cyclone in November 2007.

■ **Chad**, in early 2008, to assist displaced persons and refugees affected by regional violence, then **Burma**, devastated by cyclone Nargis in May 2008.

Our humanitarian action from emergency aid to reconstruction

Over the past 28 years, SOLIDARITES, an international humanitarian aid organisation, has put into practice the principles and values inscribed in its charter by providing aid for victims of complex humanitarian crises where emergency, post-emergency and reconstruction intermingle. Our action meets ever-changing needs, adapts to fit every context, and constantly seeks to assist those who are in greatest need as effectively as possible. Our programmes are carried out by volunteers who apply recognised skills in our fields of operation: access to drinking water and sanitation, food security and reconstruction. From the first few hours of an emergency to the last days of reconstruction, our aim is to enable populations to regain stability and autonomy, following a period of insecurity.

"Providing aid to individuals and populations who are threatened by armed conflict or natural disaster": our operational mandate, as inscribed in our charter, is clear. Through the commitment of our volunteers and the national members of our operational teams, we fulfil this mandate by implementing aid programmes in three fields of humanitarian action:

1 ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION:

- Capturing, drilling and fitting out springs and wells
- Purifying, transporting and distributing drinking water
- Building and rehabilitating water treatment plants and water supply networks
- Building and rehabilitating water works (irrigation canals, reservoirs, dams...)
- Building and rehabilitating latrines, washing areas...
- Training regarding hygiene

2 FOOD SECURITY:

- Distributing emergency food aid
- Distributing seeds, fruit trees, animals and agricultural tools
- Providing technical and veterinary support for animal breeding activities
- Diversifying agricultural production and market gardening

- Supporting agricultural and market gardening groups
- Training farmers, market gardeners and livestock farmers
- Supporting the revitalisation of fishing and fish farming

3 RECONSTRUCTION :

- Building or rehabilitating shelters, houses, schools, healthcare centres, tracks, roads, bridges, markets, distributing essential commodities...

"Our independence enables us to provide an impartial and inclusive response to humanitarian needs": during the year 2007, in Afghanistan, Darfur, DR Congo, Somalia, Sri Lanka and many other countries, we provided aid for communities and individuals solely on the basis of their vital needs, which were assessed with their participation, without any form of exclusion according to ethnic, religious, or political criteria, the only limitations being our working capacity and major security risks.

"Our action must respect the dignity of those receiving aid, as well as their cultural identity": SOLIDARITES carries out its work in vastly different environments such as Afghanistan, DR Congo, Sudan, Somalia, Burmese refugee camps



in Thailand, and Bangladesh, as we have done in the past in the Balkans, Lebanon, Iraq, Indonesia, Haiti or Pakistan. This "reality" has taught us to take account of every individual and community, in full respect of their dignity and cultural identity.

Our action in 2007 in figures:

8 663 tons of food aid distributed in Darfur

744 wells built or rehabilitated

96 hand pumps rehabilitated

117 drinking water supplies rehabilitated

7 700 latrines built

SOLIDARITES IS ON THE FRONT LINE IN THE FIGHT FOR SAFE DRINKING WATER

Diseases caused by unsafe drinking water are the leading cause of death in the world, claiming 8 million lives every year⁽¹⁾. Populations affected by humanitarian crises due to armed conflict, natural disasters or climatic disturbances are the most vulnerable to these diseases. Humanitarian action is therefore essential to provide emergency access to safe drinking water and a healthy environment, then to enable fragile populations to rebuild the means to protect themselves from waterborne illnesses. SOLIDARITES has 28 years of experience in the fields of water, hygiene and sanitation. Our action seeks to reduce the prevalence of waterborne diseases among vulnerable populations. To this end, our teams install drinking water supply systems, train people to protect themselves from waterborne illnesses, and provide access to sanitation facilities.

SOLIDARITES has also initiated a campaign and a petition (www.votregoutteeau.org) to make the vital issue of access to water and sanitation a top priority for political decision-makers. This commitment is the logical continuation of our humanitarian action. As part of this campaign SOLIDARITES also participated in the 2007 and 2008 editions of World Water Day and is actively preparing for the next World Water Forum in Istanbul in 2009.

¹ L'eau. (Water.) Michel Camdessus. Robert Laffont. 2004.



FOOD SECURITY IS AT THE HEART OF SOLIDARITES' ACTION IN 2007

862 million people suffer from hunger and around 5 million children die of starvation every year. According to FAO estimates, this figure will increase by 100 million in 2009. In most of the countries where SOLIDARITES is working, the majority of the population survives on less than 1 dollar a day, which is largely devoted to food. For the last 28 years, SOLIDARITES' programmes have sought to improve food security in countries affected by crisis and post-crisis situations. Initially, our programmes cover emergency needs through the distribution of food or agricultural equipment and supplies (tools, seeds, fertilizer, livestock).

Above and beyond these emergency activities, during 2007 SOLIDARITES worked to reinforce local populations' ability to cope with food crises. This was mainly achieved by supporting family subsistence farming, which is the most widespread form of farming in the world, and can enable populations to obtain food of sufficient quantity and quality. Our programmes aimed to increase food production (quality of seeds and fertilizers, restoring soil fertility, optimising irrigation), to add value to food products by processing them onsite, and to popularize the use of appropriate and innovative techniques. According to needs, we also work with fishermen and fish farmers.

Examples of our action to promote food security in 2007:

- Darfur: distribution of 8663 tons of food aid; distribution of seeds and agricultural tools, vaccination of animals, training for Community Animal Health Workers and veterinary operations.
- DR Congo (Ituri): revival of rural economic activities: distribution of seeds, tools and seedlings, support for small animal farming and fish farming, rehabilitation of trade routes (roads and bridges).
- DR Congo (Katanga): revival of subsistence farming and market gardening: distribution of seeds and tools, training for farmers, stock breeders and veterinary assistants.
- Afghanistan (Bamyan and Samangan provinces): training farmers to grow apricot trees and to use effective, diversified production techniques, improving livestock quality, rehabilitating irrigation infrastructure, building stocks, greenhouses and stables, draining the Shaman plain to increase farmland, producing improved seed varieties, training veterinary teams, supporting local communities and women to carry out revenue-generating projects.
- Liberia (Bong county): distribution of rice and vegetable seeds, distribution of agricultural tools, supplying fish farms, building or funding pig farms, reopening forges, building bridges.



SOLIDARITES

Solidarités in figures

15 missions in 13 countries in 2007

115 humanitarian aid programmes carried out

Aid provided to over 1.5 million people

160 volunteers in the field

233 expatriate volunteers posted abroad

Over 1 300 local employees and managers

40 employees at the Paris head office

70 500 private donors

37.5 million Euros of humanitarian aid

85.7% of funds devoted to assisting populations in need



SOLIDARITES

Missions in Sudan

War in the West, fragile peace in the South □ fleeing and returning □ hunger and thirst



AFP

DARFUR

Team: 45 volunteers and 300 Sudanese employees

Volume of aid in 2007: 8 840 000 Euros

Partners: European Union (DG ECHO), DFID (GB), OFDA (USA), DAH/MAE/CIAA (France) ; United Nations (WFP / UNICEF / UNJLC / FAO), Fondation de France

Context and humanitarian situation

The year 2007 was marked by a deteriora-

tion in the security situation. Rebel groups multiplied, making territories and alliances more complex. Banditry grew. The new peace negotiations which opened in 2007 under the auspices of the United Nations and the African Union failed. Within this context, the joint peace-keeping force (United Nations and African Union) struggled to deploy in Darfur (20 000 soldiers and 6 000 policemen from African units). As of December 31, 2007, there were over 2.4 million displaced persons within Darfur, in addition to the 1.8 million people who have been affected by the crisis and require humanitarian aid. During 2007, over 300 000 people were displaced by the violence, the majority of whom were fleeing for the 2nd, 3rd or even 4th time. In rural areas, it is difficult to reach vulnerable displaced and resident populations due to volatile security conditions. The number of security incidents targeting humanitarian workers rose between 2006 and 2007 (figures as of 31/10/07): 137 humanitarian vehicles were attacked in Darfur in 2007. Attacks on civilians affected the autumn 2007 harvest, since access to fields was difficult and compounded the natural threats to crop production (drought, insects, birds). During 2007, the nutritional situation of the populations affected by the Darfur conflict deteriorated, with a malnutrition rate of 16.1% (GAM – Global Acute Malnutrition). This rate is above the emergency level (15%) but

remains below the level measured in Darfur in 2004 (21.8%). Incessant population movements, and widespread insecurity, which reduces access to essential services and water and sanitation facilities, are both factors which have contributed to the decline in the nutritional situation during 2007. At the end of 2007, the United Nations estimated that 76% of the populations affected by the Darfur conflict had access to safe drinking water, however this figure conceals enormous discrepancies. In most of the isolated rural areas where SOLIDARITES is working, the populations have less than 10 litres of water per person per day, and this water is often many hours or even several days walk away. When new groups of displaced persons congregate in rural areas, this causes reduced access to drinking water and a deterioration in hygiene conditions (prevalence of water-borne diseases).

Our action

In 2007, SOLIDARITES continued its operations in rural areas despite difficult humanitarian access, providing aid for displaced, resident and nomadic communities and at the same time increasing our ability to meet emergency needs. On the outskirts of Khartoum, SOLIDARITES had to suspend its sanitation programme at the El Fateh site in November 2007 for administrative reasons. In southern Darfur, SOLIDARITES carried out



WATERFORCE/SOLIDARITES

its operations from bases in El Daein, Muhajeria, Seleah and Shaeria, and in western Darfur from bases in Nertiti and Kutrum. 20 programmes were implemented, covering the following areas:

- Food aid: 480 507 food rations were distributed to an average of 40 000 people per month, representing 8 663 tons of food aid
- Access to water and sanitation: 208 000 people received improved access to drinking water, 1 900 latrines were built in aid of

67 000 people, and 30 000 were made aware of hygiene issues.

- Distributions of essential commodities: 87 000 people
- Food security: 32 000 farmers received seeds and agricultural tools, 81 300 animals were vaccinated, 49 "Community Animal Health Workers" were trained, monitored and received equipment, 32 000 veterinary operations were carried out.
- Education: 32 schools received supplies, benefiting 15 000 pupils.

SOUTH SUDAN

Team: 5 volunteers and 16 Sudanese employees

Volume of aid in 2007: 624 000 Euros

Partners: European Union (DG ECHO), DAH/MAE (France), United Nations (UNICEF/CHF), Veolia Water Force

Context and humanitarian situation

Sudan has suffered from the longest civil war in Africa. For 25 years the government in the North fought the rebels in the South, and this war left 1.5 million people dead, with 4 million people displaced and 600 000 refugees. Since the peace agreement on January 9th, 2005, South Sudan has entered the reconstruction phase, even though there is still serious tension in the oil-rich area of Abyei. Large numbers of refugees and displaced persons are returning to the region, which increases pressure on rural and urban areas. Water and sanitation facilities are poor and are a source of epidemics (in particular cholera) especially as the climate is conducive to waterborne diseases. Food production is very low, which makes South Sudan dependent on neighbouring countries and international aid to meet its population's needs. SOLIDARITES carried out a needs assessment in October 2006. Water and sanitation needs were identified in the town of Malakal in the northern part of South Sudan and an operational base was

opened in 2007. Due to its position on the banks of the Nile, Malakal has poor sanitary conditions, especially during the rainy season when the town is filled with mud for several months. SOLIDARITES decided to take action in this town to cope with urgent sanitation needs due to the rapid population increase following an influx of returning refugees. In addition, SOLIDARITES also decided to provide support in rural areas in order to supply the basic services required by refugees and displaced persons on their arrival.

Our action

During 2007, SOLIDARITES' action in South Sudan covered three areas:

- Access to drinking water and sanitation in the urban area of Malakal: installation of an emergency water treatment plant (in partnership with Water Force) with a capacity of up to 140m³/day. Construction and rehabilitation of 100 latrines, education sessions about hygiene and the prevention of cholera, distribution of essential commodities for 13 500 people (jerry cans, mosquito nets, soap, plastic sheeting, cleaning kits, etc.).
- Access to drinking water and sanitation in rural areas (Khorflus and Atar): installation of two emergency water treatment plants, 132 latrines, hygiene awareness activities, and distribution of hygiene kits, in aid of 17 000 people.
- Rehabilitation of three important portions of the Malakal - Nasser road, which were impassable during the rainy season, to increase contacts with neighbouring Ethiopia.

Missions in Sri Lanka – Indonesia – Bangladesh

Natural disasters and armed conflict □ providing victims with drinking water and hygiene



SOLIDARITES

Sri Lanka

Team: 6 volunteers and 30 Sri Lankan employees

Volume of aid in 2007: 542 000 Euros

Partners: European Union (DG ECHO), USAID (USA), United Nations (UNICEF), Sri Lanka Transition Initiative (SLTI), Rhine Meuse Water Board, Fondation de France, Saint Paul de la Réunion Council

Context and humanitarian situation:

As the wounds from the Tsunami were starting to heal, government army offensives on

LTTE strongholds intensified in 2007. This upsurge of violence resulted in tens of thousands of displaced persons.

Our action

After having responded to needs in the wake of the December 2004 Tsunami, SOLIDARITES reorientated its action towards victims of armed conflict (displaced persons, host families, etc.). During 2007, we carried out 6 programmes covering two areas:

- Access to water and sanitation for Tsunami victims. In Ampara and Batticaloa districts: supply of drinking water (62 000 litres of water per day), construction, rehabilitation or cleaning 270 wells, installation of 452 latrines, construction of a drinking water supply network, distribution of 1095 family water filters, hygiene awareness sessions, water analyses. 23 900 people benefited from these activities.
- Emergency access to water and sanitation and inter-community reconciliation for victims of the conflict. In Ampara and Batticaloa districts: construction or rehabilitation of around 240 latrines, 19 wells and 14 bore holes, distribution of 2 217 m³ of drinking water in camps for displaced per-

sons, water analyses, distribution of maintenance kits and water access equipment, hygiene training, technical studies. 22 438 people benefited from these activities.

Indonesia

Team: 12 volunteers and 94 Indonesian employees

Volume of aid in 2007: 593 000 Euros

Partners: European Union (DG ECHO), French Post-Tsunami Interministerial Delegation (DIPT), Fondation de France, Sanofi Aventis, Michelin

Context and humanitarian situation

In Indonesia, SOLIDARITES provided aid for victims of the December 2004 Tsunami in Aceh province on the island of Sumatra, and also on Nias, a small island off the west coast of Sumatra which was hit by an earthquake on March 28, 2005.

Our action

Until our Indonesian operations closed in May 2007, we completed our drinking water access programmes (drilling wells, building and rehabilitating wells, installing water springs) and hygiene programmes (building latrines, distributing hygiene kits and providing training on basic hygiene practices).

Bangladesh

Team: 4 volunteers and 20 Bangladeshi employees

Volume of aid in 2007: 146 000 Euros

Partners: DAH/MAE (France), Rhine Meuse Water Board, the French Red Cross, Sanofi Aventis, Veolia Water Force

Context and humanitarian situation

At the end of 2007, a SOLIDARITES team was quickly deployed in response to the emergency situation following the passage of cyclone Sidr across Bangladesh on November 15. Over 3000 people were killed by the cyclone, thousands went missing, 615 000 homes were destroyed, 300 000 hectares of farmland were ruined and over 350 000 head of livestock were killed.

Our action

SOLIDARITES' action in Bangladesh, which commenced in Pirojpur district in 2007, consists in:

- Providing emergency access to drinking water through the distribution of water purification and chlorination kits and using a water purification plant (provided by Veolia Water Force), in aid of 19 300 people.
- Distributions of jerry cans to around 15 000 people.
- Cleaning rainwater retention pools which had been polluted by salt water, benefiting around 45 000 people.

Missions in DR Congo

Between violence and reconstruction □ emergency aid, assisting resettlement



SOLIDARITES

NORTH EAST DRC

Team:

34 volunteers and 337 Congolese employees

Volume of aid in 2007:

11 759 000 Euros

Partners: European Union (DG ECHO, EuropeAid), OFDA (USA), Pooled fund, United Nations – (UNICEF, WFP, FAO, UNDP, UNHCR), AFD (French Development Agency), French Embassy

Context and humanitarian situation

In late 2006, presidential and legislative

elections took place successfully, and a newly elected government was formed in early 2007. In parallel, peace was established in a large portion of the country. In Katanga province and in Ituri district (Western Province), many militias were demobilised, which led to a more stable security situation, and prompted hundreds

of thousands of people who had fled the violence to return home. However, North and South Kivu have been drawn into a worsening crisis since the beginning of 2007. In North Kivu, due to the failed integration of ex-rebels into the national army and the persistent presence of exogenous groups in the area, violent clashes broke out between various groups and against the national army. As a result, 400 000 people were displaced by the violence in North Kivu province alone, where there are numerous humanitarian needs but access to vulnerable populations is limited.

Our action in North Kivu and Ituri

SOLIDARITES' action in North-East DRC in 2007 comprised 10 programmes covering the following areas:

- Rapid Response Programme: evaluation and response to the needs of displaced populations in North Kivu and Ituri, emergency and long-term access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, distributions of essential commodities, distributions of school kits and building temporary schools, distributions of medical kits to health centres. 694 172 people benefited from these activities.
- Programmes to assist long-term resettlement: assistance for the resettlement of displaced persons in Ituri district through water access and sanitation activities, support for agriculture and animal breeding, rehabilitation of education and healthcare facilities, distribution of school

kits, essential commodities and agricultural kits. 28 000 people received this assistance.
 - Programmes to provide access to water and sanitation and to reduce the risk of cholera and waterborne diseases in North Kivu and Ituri: construction, rehabilitation

or installation of 550 latrines, 90 springs, 30 water points, 15 wells and several water supply networks, hygiene awareness sessions, formation of 200 local water management committees, as well as institutional support for local water management,

extension of the water supply, treatment and distribution network (with high-volume water fountains) which was previously built by SOLIDARITES in the town of Beni. In total, 180 000 people benefited from these activities.

- Food security programme for vulnerable families in Ituri through the revival of economic activities in rural areas: distributions of seeds, tools and seedlings, support for small animal breeding and fish farming, rehabilitation of commercial routes (roads and bridges). 38 600 people benefited from this programme.

demobilised. Result: displaced populations continued to return to Katanga in 2007 (in particular Congolese refugees in Zambia and Tanzania). However, the humanitarian situation in this region is still alarming due to dilapidated sanitation facilities, a high risk of epidemics and the large percentage of the population who are suffering from food insecurity. 70% of the recorded cases of cholera in DRC are concentrated in Katanga province alone, and the populations living on the banks of Lake Tanganyika, Lake Moero or the floodplains of the Congo river near Lake Upemba are the worst affected.

Our action in Katanga

SOLIDARITES' action in Katanga in 2007 comprised 5 programmes covering the following areas:

- Water and sanitation access programmes to reduce the risk of cholera and waterborne diseases: installation and construction of 138 water points, 22 water fountains, 3222 latrines, creation of local water and hygiene committees, chlorination of water drawing points, hygiene awareness sessions. 141 000 people benefited from these programmes.

- Food security programme for vulnerable families through the revival of subsistence farming and market gardening: distribution of seeds and tools, training for farmers, animal farmers, and veterinary assistants. This programme provided aid for 55 000 people.

SOUTH-EAST DRC

Team: 15 volunteers and 120 Congolese employees

Volume of aid in 2007:
 1 680 000 Euros

Partners: European Union (DG ECHO), Pooled fund, United Nations (UNICEF, WFP, FAO).

Context and humanitarian situation

In Katanga province, many militia groups have been



CARL DE KEYZER/AGENCE MAGNUM

Mission in Afghanistan

Feeding hope □ urgent water needs and essential food security

Team: 12 volunteers and 103 Afghan employees

Volume of aid in 2007: 1 367 000 Euros

Partners: European Union (EuropeAid, DG ECHO), World Bank, MRRD (Afghan Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development), JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency), United Nations (FAO), Helvetas (Swiss NGO).



Context and humanitarian situation

2007 was the deadliest year in Afghanistan since 2001. The 70 000 soldiers from ISAF, the coalition forces and the Afghan army are struggling to suppress the Taliban insurrection, and humanitarian access has decreased in the South, South-East and even the North of the country. The 2006 opium production record was beaten, 8200 tons were produced, representing 93% of global production. Despite institutional progress, the central government is still poorly represented in district councils. This does not however reflect the considerable progress which has been made in terms of education, healthcare, telecommunications and the reconstruction of the road network. Finally, global price increases for basic food products (wheat, rice, oil) have started to hit Afghanistan, one of the poorest countries in the world (ranked 174th out of 178 countries by the United Nations (UNDP) Human Development Index, whose 2007 Report states that 30% of Afghans do not have enough to eat). Water is also an alarming issue in Afghanistan: Kabul now has an estimated population of 4 million since refugees returned from Iran and Pakistan, and suffers from serious water and sanitation problems; in rural areas traditional irrigation systems have been destroyed and water resources are overstretched.

Our action

SOLIDARITES has been present in Afghanistan for 28 years, and in 2007 we carried out 7 programmes in the following fields:

- Emergency access to water and sanitation in Kabul (districts 5 and 7): 14 flooded houses were rebuilt, 96 wells with hand pumps were built, 5 hand pumps were renovated, 288 latrines and 21 waste dumps were installed, hygiene awareness sessions were carried out, 4910 hygiene kits were distributed, 2 water committees were set up. 34 900 people benefited from these programmes.
- Food security programmes: in Bamyan province (Saighan, Kahmard and Yakawlang districts) and Samangan province (Roy-e-Doab district), we trained farmers to cultivate apricot trees and taught them to use improved and diversified crop production techniques. In addition, livestock quality was improved, irrigation infrastructure was rehabilitated, stocks, greenhouses and stables were built, the Shaman plain was drained to increase farmland, 67 tons of improved seed varieties were produced (wheat, potatoes), veterinary teams were trained, and local communities and women received support for revenue-generating activities. Tens of thousands of people benefited from these programmes.
- Community development programme (National Solidarity Program-NSP) in partnership with the MRRD (Afghan Ministry for



CATHERINE PAUWELS/SOLIDARITES

Rural Rehabilitation and Development): in 2007, SOLIDARITES designed 56 of the 67 projects put forward by the Community Development Council representing the population of Roy-e-Doab district. 20 of these projects have been implemented, benefiting 17 146 families.

Mission in Kenya and Somalia

Drought, floods and armed conflict □ improving living conditions for destitute populations

SOLIDARITES



Team: 10 volunteers, 55 Kenyan employees and 43 Somalian employees

Volume of aid in 2007: 1 472 000 Euros

Partners: European Union (DG ECHO), DFID (GB), DAH/MAE (France)

Kenya

During 2007, the inequalities increased in Kenya, and the country experienced a political crisis. The north-eastern and eastern provinces are neglected, despite the fact that these semi-arid areas regularly suffer from drought, and also from flooding as was the case in 2006. These areas are mainly popula-

ted by pastoral farmers. Lack of water often results in confrontations and decimates livestock. Sanitation facilities are poor and food security is often at risk. In addition, the general elections in December 2007 degenerated into violence, opening up old wounds and splitting the country apart into ethnic divisions

which were thought to be of the past. The violence, which mainly took place in the West of the country (Kisumu, Eldoret) and in Nairobi shanty towns, resulted in 300 000 people being displaced, over 1000 deaths, as well as destruction, job losses, loss of agricultural production and food shortages due to the disruption of markets.

Somalia

Somalia has been in chaos for the past 17 years. In 2007, the situation grew even worse. Fighting between the TFG (Transitional Federal Government), supported by the Ethiopian army, and guerrillas has severely harmed the already exhausted population. This context means that emergency needs in Somalia are

enormous: no healthcare, populations continually under threat, no schools, minimal access to water, acute food insecurity, appalling conditions of hygiene. The UN High Commission for Refugees (HCR) estimates that there are over one million displaced persons in Somalia. Only one quarter of the population of the capital Mogadiscio still live within the city. The proliferation of security incidents involving humanitarian workers prevents aid from reaching the population in a satisfactory manner.

Our action

SOLIDARITES initiated its operations in Kenya and Somalia in 2007. In Kenya, our action aims to provide aid for neglected areas in the North (North Horr), and in Somalia our action focuses on the provinces near the Kenyan border (Bardera and Afmadow), where there are no other international NGOs. We carried out 4 programmes, covering three areas:

- Programme to support the populations of the North Horr region in Kenya: rehabilitation of 25 wells and 40 hectares of pasture, construction of 330 latrines, 2 fodder stores, 9 milk stands, and 5 water holding tanks. 3000 trees were planted, 270 female dromadaries were distributed to provide milk for schoolchildren, and training sessions were held

concerning hygiene and environmental conservation. In total, 25 000 people benefited from these activities.

- Programmes to support food security and sanitation in the Bardera region of Somalia: distribution of 5000 seed kits, 3100 agricultural tool kits and 60 motor-pumps for irrigation. 256 latrines were rehabilitated, as well as 5 wells and 1 bridge, and hygiene promotion activities were carried out. In total, 37 070 people benefited from these activities.

- Programme to provide access to water and sanitation in the Afmadow region of Somalia: 159 latrines and 4 rainwater reservoirs were built or rehabilitated, 2 boreholes were fitted out, 1500 kits containing essential products were distributed, and hygiene awareness activities were carried out. These activities covered a total of 38 000 people.



AFP

Missions in Ivory Coast – Haiti

Accompanying returning populations and supporting reconstruction of infrastructure □
access to water and sanitation, food security and education

Ivory Coast

Team: 4 volunteers and 65 Ivorian employees

Volume of aid in 2007: 1 386 000 Euros

Partners: European Union (DG ECHO, EuropeAid), United Nations (UNICEF, FAO)

Context and humanitarian situation

2007 was marked by the signature of the Ouagadougou peace agreement on March 4th. A consensus government was formed, which allowed the reunification of the country, the gradual redeployment of public services in the so-called rebel area and enabled an Integrated Command Centre for the army to be set up. However, dialogue between the government and the opposition broke down several times, and the election date is still unknown. Living conditions for families and vulnerable groups have deteriorated both in rural and urban areas, whilst the prices of staple foods have risen. Drinking water supplies are still problematic, both in urban and in rural areas: distribution networks are dilapidated, and the average breakdown rate is 40%. Despite progress within the education system, the right to an



SOLIDARITES

education of hundreds of thousands of children is still not being honoured. Agricultural production has not yet returned to its pre-crisis level, especially in the food-producing sector. Low selling prices among cash crops such as coffee, cocoa, cashew nuts and cotton coupled with the rising costs of agricultural raw materials have caused an even greater erosion of farmers' income.

Our action

Western Ivory Coast, and especially the Middle Cavally region, is still badly affected by the crisis. SOLIDARITES focused its action

on this area in 2007. We carried out 4 programmes, covering three areas:

- A multi-disciplinary programme in Toulepleu and Bolequin provinces: 29 tons of seeds and 850 agricultural tool kits were distributed, 668 hectares of land were developed, 28 village development committees were created or relaunched, 40km of tracks and 3 bridges were rehabilitated. In total, these activities benefited 1250 families.
- Programmes to rehabilitate primary infrastructure in Pehe subprefecture and along the Bolequin/Toulepleu and Guiglo/Bolequin roads: 29 school complexes, 109 classrooms,

71 houses and 29 offices were rehabilitated, 100 latrines were built or rehabilitated, 19 pumps were repaired, and 169 wells were equipped. In total, 43 000 people benefited from these activities.

- A pilot programme to plant school gardens, to fight malnutrition in the Middle Cavally region: 10 school gardens were set up and equipped with seeds and tools, benefiting 1300 pupils, 60 schoolteachers and 650 families.

Haiti

Team: 3 volunteers and 35 Haitian employees

Volume of aid in 2007: 233 000 Euros

Partner: European Union (EDF-European Development Fund)

SOLIDARITES completed its programmes in Haiti in March 2007, where it had been present since 2005. In 2007, our action consisted in completing the rehabilitation of school buildings in the North: 5 schools were renovated and fitted out, including an agricultural training school (buildings, classrooms, latrines, kitchens, connections with water networks). 2230 pupils benefited from these activities.

Missions in Burundi – Liberia

A fragile return to peace □ ensuring long-term access to water, hygiene and food security



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Burundi

Team: 8 volunteers et 90 Burundian employees

Volume of aid in 2007: 1 487 000 Euros

Partners: European Union (DG ECHO, EuropeAid), Belgian Development Cooperation, UNICEF, FAO (United Nations)

Context and humanitarian situation

The September 2006 cease-fire enabled a fragile return to normality during 2007, and a transition towards development activities. Access to drinking water improved, especially in rural areas, however the November 2007 cholera epidemic shows that waterborne diseases are a prevailing threat. Schools and health centres lack sanitation facilities. Refugee camps are dependent on deliveries of drinking water and only have temporary sanitation facilities.

Our action

SOLIDARITES carried out 5 programmes in Burundi in 2007:

- Access to water and sanitation in the the provinces of Rural Bujumbura, Bururi, Gitega, Cankuzo, Muramvya, Ruyigi, Muyinga, Bubanza and Mwaro: 100 springs were harnessed, 16 latrine blocks were built, sand filters were distributed, hygiene awareness activities were carried out and a Nutritional Therapy Centre was built. Emergency action was taken to meet water and sanitation needs in Kige and Musasa camps which were hit by cholera in November 2007. In total, these activities provided aid for 92 184 people.
- Food security programme in the provinces of Muramvya, Mwaro and Cankuzo: distribution of agricultural raw materials and training for farmers, distribution of small animals for breeding, training in breeding techniques and basic veterinary care, prevention of malnutrition. These activities provided aid for 55 agro-pastoral groups and 17 050 people.
- Emergency programme in Cankuzo province: stocks of essential products were formed and emergency water and sanitation facilities were provided (water distribution points, water drawing equipment, showers, latrines and waste pits, waste water drainage) in refugee camps at Gisuru, Muzense and Kinazi, benefiting a total of 7000 people.
- Programme to improve living conditions for vulnerable populations in the villages of

Cankuzo, Cendajuru and Gisagara (Cankuzo province): 70 springs were harnessed, 10 latrine blocks were built, and hygiene awareness sessions were carried out in 5 schools. In addition, agricultural raw materials were distributed, soil fertility was improved and action was taken to prevent erosion, activities were resumed by 40 agro-pastoral groups and a water catchment area was installed. In total, these activities provided aid for 13 400 people.

- Programme to monitor food security and an early warning system in Muramvya and Cankuzo provinces (with technical support from the FAO): regular surveys of markets and families, and discussions with public authorities.

Liberia

Team: 8 volunteers and 85 Liberian employees

Volume of aid in 2007: 1 021 000 Euros

Partners: European Union (DG ECHO, EuropeAid), DFID (GB)

Context and humanitarian situation

Liberia has entered a post-conflict phase. In humanitarian terms, the emergency is over, however the social fabric of the country and its infrastructure has been destroyed by 14

years of civil war. Water and sanitation facilities, as well as food security are top priorities.

Our action

In 2007, SOLIDARITES carried out 2 programmes in Liberia:

- Access to water and sanitation in Maryland and Grand Kru counties: construction or rehabilitation of 68 wells equipped with hand-pumps, 493 latrines, and 1 rainwater reservoir. Hygiene training sessions were carried out in 28 schools, and water and sanitation maintenance committees were formed. In addition, two bridges were built and 1 road was rehabilitated. In total, these activities benefited 81 554 people.
- Food security in Bong county: distribution of 3 345 kg of rice seeds, 350 kg of vegetable seeds, and 1013 agricultural tool kits to 15 farming cooperatives. 15 fish farms also received supplies, 35 pig farms were built or funded, 15 forges were reopened and 5 bridges were built. 20 000 people benefited from the above activities.



SOLIDARITES

Missions in Central African Republic – Thailand

Providing aid for forgotten victims □ distributing essential commodities, providing emergency and long-term access to drinking water and hygiene

Central African Republic

Team: 8 volunteers and 33 Central African employees

Volume of aid in 2007: 623 000 Euros

Partners: European Union (DG ECHO, EuropeAid), United Nations (UNICEF, WFP, FAO, UNDP), DAH/MAE/CIAA (France)

Context and humanitarian situation

The Central African Republic (CAR) is ranked 171st out of 177 by the United Nations-UNDP Human Development Index. Ten years of political turbulence have exacerbated existing structural difficulties. The State and society are struggling to carry out development projects throughout the country, as a result of violence in areas near the North and West borders. Between 2005 and early 2007, mass exactions took place in the North, forcing the population to take refuge in neighbouring countries or in the bush. Between late 2006 and early 2007, NGOs started to provide aid in these areas. A process of national dialogue was launched in October 2007. Although the security situation has now improved, the major security risk in the North of the country are "road bandits" (looters).



SOLIDARITES

Our action

SOLIDARITES commenced its operations in CAR in March 2007, initially with a base in Kabo (Ouham prefecture), then a second base was opened in late 2007 in Kaga Bandoro (Nana Grébizi prefecture). During 2007, SOLIDARITES' action in CAR focused on the Kabo area, and included two emergency programmes:

- Emergency programme for refugee populations in the bush (southern Kabo road): distribution of essential commodities (clothes, sheets, blankets, mosquito nets, plastic sheeting, jerry cans, soap, cooking utensils...), distribution of 18.9 tons of seeds, 3 560 agricultural tools and 140 tons of food aid. This programme provided aid for over 18 000 people.
- Emergency programme for displaced populations at the Kabo refugee camp: distribution of essential commodities (blankets, jerry cans,

mosquito nets, plastic sheeting, soap...) and 133.2 tons of food rations, for a total of 4 000 people. Installation of a water distribution system at the refugee camp, rehabilitation of two wells, construction of 50 emergency latrines, installation of waste pits, hygiene awareness activities, for the 30 000 inhabitants (residents and displaced persons) of the Kabo area.

Thailand

Team: 3 volunteers, 16 Thai employees and 36 Burmese refugees

Volume of aid in 2007: 217 000 Euros

Partners: European Union (EuropeAid), Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC).

Context and humanitarian situation

At the end of 2007, there were around 142 000 refugees in the 9 Burmese camps in Thailand, which are situated along the Burmese border. For over 20 years, Burmese refugees have been fleeing fighting between the Burmese government and various rebel groups, as well as

undemocratic repression and poverty. The Mae La camp in Tak province is the largest camp, and accommodated around 42 000 people in 2007. SOLIDARITES started working at Mae La in May 2007 to fight the spread of epidemics and the lack of hygiene and sanitation facilities.

Our action

In 2007, our action in Thailand to assist Burmese refugees at Mae La consisted in the implementation of a sanitation programme to prevent epidemics: hygiene training sessions, construction of drains and 6 latrines, campaigns to eradicate carriers of epidemics. These activities benefited the 42 000 people living in the camp.



VINCENT DAMOURETTE/ISPA/SOLIDARITES

And in 2008, 2009...

In 2008 and beyond, our action is continuously evolving in response to emergency situations as they occur.



SOLIDARITES

Chad

Following an exploratory mission in eastern Chad in late 2007, SOLIDARITES decided to take action in the Ouaddai region, where there is a concentration of 18 000 residents and 11 900 displaced persons in Ade and the surrounding area. In this region, 35% of recorded illnesses are due to unsafe water. Our objective is to improve access to drinking water and sanitation and also to develop the population's ability to protect themselves from waterborne diseases.

Burma

On the night of May 3rd, 2008, the Nargis cyclone devastated southern Burma, leaving over 133 000 people dead or missing, affecting over 2.4 million people, destroying or damaging hundreds of thousands of homes, drowning 60% of rice paddies and the majority of livestock. In response to this disaster, SOLIDARITES took immediate action: in partnership with the NGO PARTENAIRES, we are working in Shwe Pyi Tha, North of the capital Rangoon, to provide cyclone victims with access to water and sanitation facilities. We are also working in the Bogale area, on the Irrawady delta, where we are distributing essential commodities and food aid, and providing emergency access to drinking water and hygiene facilities.

Mission accomplished...

After having completed our humanitarian programmes for victims of the Tsunami and armed conflict, SOLIDARITES closed its mission in Sri Lanka in March 2008.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Human resources are the most important and precious resource at SOLIDARITES, and they are treated with the utmost attention. Our Expatriate Human Resources department comprised 5 employees in 2007. This team processed around 4000 applications during the year, and organised the departure of 233 volunteers to work on our programmes. In fact, we should rather say "re-departures", due to the high percentage of previous volunteers who took up another mission with SOLIDARITES: 60% in 2007 compared to 53% in 2006. Another positive development: 36% of volunteers posted overseas in 2007 were women, in comparison to 30% in previous years. Finally, salaried positions have gained ground: 40% of our expatriates occupied salaried positions in December 2007. Before leaving for their mission, our volunteers receive preparatory training which has been continuously improving since 2003. In the last quarter of 2008, this training will undergo further enhancements, with one week of general training, as is the case today, followed by one week of specialised training. Once the mission is over, our volunteers' experience must be recorded for future use: to this end our Expatriate Human Resources department carried out 170 end of mission debriefings during 2007.

Financial report 2007

Significant Events 2007

2007 reflects the effort given to opening new missions at the end of 2006 and the start of 2007 as well as the strong response to fundraising campaigns throughout the year. The volume of activity increases significantly, and the total funds for the period increase by 56% compared with 2006.

In particular, it should be noted:

- A return to the "opening, closing, emergency response" cycle: a particularity of emergency aid NGOs. Of the 13 missions operational at end 2007, 6 were opened during the year and 3 – Haiti, Niger and Indonesia – were closed.
- Growth of the two large «emergency» missions: the operations in Darfur and Eastern DRC combined represent 51% of the financial volume and 64% of total volume (including donations in kind) in 2007
- Significant reduction in new funding from companies and other private organisations: it is clear that media coverage of a crisis plays a key role in such funding decisions. With the end of programmes in countries affected by the tsunami, only the emergency in Bangladesh at the end of the year gave rise to support in 2007
- A considerable investment in fundraising campaigns: enabling the recruitment of 42,000 new donors who will contribute to ensuring greater financial independence for the association in the medium term.
- The head office move in August 2007: represents a new step in the association's development with a 50% increase in space for better support of its activities

Despite the fall in the US Dollar in relation to the Euro and the significant exchange effect, the association finished the year with a surplus of 172K€ and reserves totalled 1 million Euros at 31/12/2007.

Statement of Sources and Application of Funds

In addition to the analysis in the Statement of Sources and Application of Funds of the total funds for the period (the new financing obtained in the year) and the total funds applied (representing the level of humanitarian programme activity in the year), the foreign currency factor was integrated in 2007.

With the evolution of the US Dollar/Euro rate in 2007, an analysis of foreign currency expenditure – current year and future, as defined by the dedicated reserves – highlights gains on programme costs in 2007 as well as future savings on dedicated reserves for contracts in progress at 31/12/2007. The latter savings total 0.3M€ of the 17.2M€ of 2007 unused committed income.

Sources of Funding

The funds applied in 2007 increase from 28.4M€ in 2006 to 37.5M€ in 2007. The total funds for the period also increase, rising from 30.4M€ in 2006 to 47.5M€ in 2007 due to the growth of operations in DRC, opening of new missions and the increase in donations in kind.

Total funds applied of 37.5M€ are broken down as follows:

- 23.4 M€ of institutional funding (18.2 M€ in 2006, an increase of 29%)
- 9.4 M€ of donations in kind (5.6 M€ in 2006, an increase of 68%)
- 4.3 M€ of private funding, of which 3.9 M€ are funds received from the general public (2.8M€ in 2006, an increase of 39%) and 0.4 M€ from businesses and other private funds (1.5 M€ in 2006, a reduction of 73%)
- 0.4 M€ of other income (0.3 M€ in 2006)

The breakdown of institutional funding varies slightly between the total funds applied and the total funds for the period due to contracts lasting

several years signed with EuropeAid (Burundi, DRC, CAR, Thailand) and the French Development Agency (DRC) in particular. In both cases, the European Union remains the most important partner with DG ECHO holding first place (9M€ of funding for 2007, 6.8M€ of funds applied).

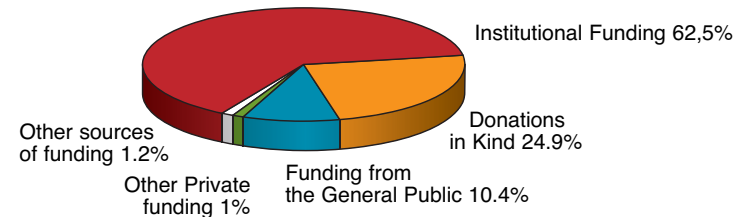
The emergence of grouped funds for NGOs in certain countries explains the increase in UN funding. Its agency UNDP manages locally the "Pooled Fund" in DRC, the CHF "Common Humanitarian Fund" in South Sudan and the CERF/ERF in CAR. UNICEF funding also increases from 2.4M€ in 2006 to 4.1M€ in 2007. The largest contract remains the « Rapid Response Mechanism» in DRC. UN partnerships also continue in the form of donations in kind. 2007 accounts show a value of 9.4M€ of which 5.3M€ relate to the UNICEF project in DRC, compared with 5.6M€ in 2006.

Also participating in the financing of new missions, French government contributions (DAH, CIAA) increase significantly. British funding (DFID) also diversified in 2007 as opposed to American USAID funds which remained concentrated in Sudan and DRC.

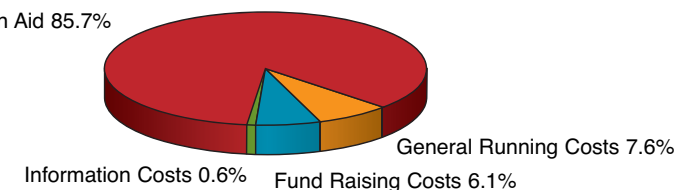
The number of contracts with a value greater than 1 million Euros grew again from 6 in 2006 to 11 in 2007, with 8 of the 11 contracts financing projects in DRC and Sudan.

The increase in the amount collected from individual private donations is the result of the largest prospecting effort since SOLIDARITES' creation. Requests for support were sent to 1.4 million potential new donors (prospects). Prospecting is a necessary step if the number of active individual donors, and thus, private funding, is to increase. This funding remains the leverage for a certain

Breakdown of Sources of Funding Utilised in 2007



Breakdown of Expenditure 2007



autonomy in the actions of the Association, bringing a rapid response in emergencies such as the Bangladeshi floods and ensuring a continuity of existing missions.

Private funding makes up 15.1% of monetary resources (excluding donations in kind) on the basis of total funds applied in 2007 compared with 18.6% in 2006, and 10.9% of the total funds for the period (14.7% in 2006).

Expenditure

The Association's total expenditure is 37.4 M€ in 2007 compared with 28.0M€ in 2006 and includes investment at head office level to continue the development of its activities. 85.7%, or 32.0 M€, dedicated to humanitarian aid (87.0%, 24.4M€ in 2006) 6.1%, or 2.3M€ of fundraising costs (4.8%, 1.3 M€ in 2006) 0.6%, or 0.3 M€ for communication (0.7%, 0.2M€ in 2006) 7.6%, or 2.8 M€, of general running costs (7.5%, 2.1M€ in 2006)

The response to the conflicts in Sudan and eastern DRC represent 64% of funds applied to humanitarian aid, or 20.6M€ In purely financial terms, 11.6M€ has been devoted to these missions. Missions opened in 2007 – Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Bangladesh, CAR, Thailand and south eastern DRC- already constitute 20% of programme costs and 22% of own funding.

Fundraising and donation processing costs total 2.3M€ in 2007, an increase of 71% compared with 2006, and correspond to a ratio funding costs / donations of 58.6 %. The increase in this ratio compared with 2006 can be explained by the increase in the number of prospecting campaigns (1.4M messages compared with 0.4M). These campaigns, by nature more costly in investment terms than campaigns to regular donors, have a greater impact on the net result. SOLIDARITES continues to promote direct debits and on line donations in order to reduce fundraising costs. However, as the majority of donors respond to the more "traditional" approach of paper campaigns, an increase in costs is inevitable.

Information and communication costs increase by 37K€ in 2007 compared with 2006, or 18%. In 2007, SOLIDARITES launched a petition calling for access to drinking water for everyone, as well as the site www.votregouttedeau.org

STATEMENT OF SOURCES AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS

APPLICATION OF FUNDS (euros)	2007	2006	SOURCES OF FUNDING (euros)	2007	2006
Afghanistan	1 367 395	1 632 034	Donations from the general public	3 860 377	2 707 605
Burundi	1 487 403	1 277 158	Legacies and Bequests	25 506	
DRC North East	11 758 518	6 106 568	Other Support		
DRC South East	1 680 361		FUNDING RECEIVED FROM THE GENERAL PUBLIC	3 885 883	2 707 605
Ivory Coast	1 385 885	702 431	% of total funding for the period	8.2%	8.9%
Liberia	1 020 992	1 064 942			
Soudan Darfur	8 840 339	8 171 695	Company and other private funding	251 084	923 768
Haiti	233 368	790 967	Membership fees	2 073	1 083
Sri Lanka	541 943	957 349	Other	2 624	3 278
Indonesia	592 673	2 412 951	OTHER PRIVATE FUNDING	255 782	928 128
Kenya - Somalia	1 472 052	67 376	% of total funding for the period	0.5%	3.1%
Thailand	216 550	3 624			
South Soudan	623 884	2 587	Institutional funding - France	2 907 141	979 863
CAR	622 938		Institutional funding - European Union	14 858 529	12 033 828
HUMANITARIAN AID	32 015 613	24 361 143	Institutional Funding - UN	7 859 003	3 559 272
% of total application of funds for the period	85.7%	87.0%	Institutional Funding - Other governmental	7 908 663	4 054 980
			Other	191 696	
TOTAL FUNDRAISING COSTS	2 276 507	1 328 991	INSTITUTIONAL FUNDING	33 533 335	20 819 639
% of total application of funds for the period	6.1%	4.7%	% of total funding for the period	70.6%	68.5%
PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION COSTS	240 709	203 254	Donations in Kind WFP	2 713 437	3 399 221
% of total application of funds for the period	0.6%	0.7%	Other donations in Kind	6 639 500	2 191 058
			CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND	9 352 936	5 590 279
Head office costs	2 125 070	1 573 460	% of total funding for the period	19.7%	18.4%
Interest and Financing Costs	535 417	217 000			
Provisions	119 242	203 465	Other operating income	21 060	21 716
Exceptional Items	51 505	108 735	Financial Income	286 357	171 921
GENERAL RUNNING COSTS	2 831 234	2 102 660	Release of Provisions	103 253	88 821
% of total application of funds for the period	7.6%	7.5%	Exceptional Income	33 370	48 010
			OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDING	444 041	330 469
			% of total funding for the period	0.9%	1.1%
TOTAL APPLICATION OF FUNDS FOR THE PERIOD	37 364 063	27 996 049	TOTAL SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR THE PERIOD (3)	47 471 976	30 376 119
	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%
Unused Committed Income for the period (1)	17 233 946	8 197 568	Utilisation of prior period		
			Unused Committed Income (4)	7 298 369	6 220 323
TOTAL APPLICATION OF FUNDS (2)	54 598 009	36 193 616	TOTAL SOURCES OF FUNDING	54 770 345	36 596 442
Surplus for the period	172 336	402 826	Loss for the period		
TOTAL GENERAL	54 770 345	36 596 442	TOTAL GENERAL	54 770 345	36 596 442
TOTAL APPLICATION OF FUNDS UTILISED (2) -(1)	37 364 063	27 996 049	TOTAL SOURCES OF FUNDING UTILISED (3)+(4)-(1)	37 536 399	28 398 874

STATUTORY AUDITORS' REPORT

(Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2007)

In compliance with the assignment entrusted to us by your Annual General Meeting, we hereby report to you, for the year ended December 31, 2007, on:

- the audit of the accompanying financial statements of Solidarités,
 - the justification of our assessments,
 - the specific verifications and information required by law.
- These financial statements have been approved by the Board. Our role is to express an opinion on these financial statements, based on our audit.

1. Opinion on the financial statements

We conducted our audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France; those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used, the assets and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the association at December 31, 2007 and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in accordance with the accounting rules and principles applicable in France.

We draw your attention to section VI presented in the Notes to the Accounts in which we indicate a change in the method of valuation of cash and cash equivalents, the presentation of Dedicated Reserves and exchange impact on programme costs in the financial statements at December 31, 2007. Nevertheless, this point does not reconsider the opinion we previously expressed.

2. Justification of assessments

In accordance with the requirements of Article L. 823-9 of French Commercial Code (Code de commerce) relating to the justification of our assessments, we bring to your attention the following matters:

- In the context of our assessment of the accounting methods and principles used by your Association, we have ascertained the validity of these changes of accounting principles as mentioned above and of their presentation.

- Your Association accounts for Dedicated Reserves according to the Chart of Accounts for Associations. Section VII – DEDICATED RESERVES – of the Notes to the Accounts details the movements in these reserves during the year ended 31 December 2007. In particular, on the basis of legal documentation provided and the verification of expenses incurred, we have ascertained that the dedicated reserves are correctly determined at the year end;
- As explained in the section of the Notes to the Accounts «Provision for Risks», your Association constitutes provisions to cover the risks associated with its activity. On the basis of information available to date, our assessment of these provisions and amortisation is based on: an analysis of the processes put in place by management to identify and evaluate the risks; a review of the risks identified and their estimated financial impact and a review of subsequent events to confirm these valuations;
- Section XV of the Notes to the Accounts explains the basis used to establish the Annual Statement of Sources and Application of Funds, as provided for in Article 4, Law n°91-772, 7 August 1991. Lastly, we have ascertained the correct application of these methods to establish the Annual Statement of Sources and Application of Funds.

These assessments were thus made in the context of the performance of our audit of the annual financial statements taken as a whole and therefore contributed to the expression of our opinion in the first part of this report.

3. Specific procedures and disclosures

We have also performed the specific verifications required by law in accordance with professional standards applicable in France.

We have no matters to report regarding the fair presentation and the conformity with the annual financial statements of the information given in the Treasurer's Report and in the documents addressed to the members with respect to the financial position and the annual financial statements.

Le Chesnay, 30 May 2008
IDF Expertise et Conseil
Eric Chapus
Statutory Auditor

31/12/2006 and 31/12/2007, with an average of 45.7 during the year.

In order to identify all elements of the financial result clearly in the 2007 Statement of Sources and Applications of Funds, the increases and releases in provisions relating to potential

Head office costs are 2.1M€ in 2007, an increase of 35% compared with 2006. The increase is principally due to two factors: the head office move in August 2007 and the full year impact of the new organisation and new positions put in place in 2006. The number of head office employees, full time equivalent, grew from 33 to 39 between

ASSETS (euros)	31/12/07			31/12/06		LIABILITIES & RESERVES (euros)	31/12/07		31/12/06	
	Gross	Depre- ciation	Net	Net						
Intangible Assets	133 805	88 672	45 132	21 748		Prior Year reserves	844 563	441 736		
Tangible Assets	591 439	364 200	227 240	32 550		Net retained surplus	172 337	402 826		
Financial Assets	124 687	0	124 687	62 420		Capital Reserves	1 016 899	844 562		
Total Fixed Assets	849 931	452 872	397 059	116 718		Provisions	316 774	347 525		
Stock	75 475	0	75 475	51 741		Dedicated Reserves	18 210 280	8 597 925		
Debtors - Donor contracts	16 669 688	0	16 669 688	8 975 121		Short term Borrowing	1 967	137 933		
Other Debtors	85 298	0	85 298	78 899		Trade Creditors	1 419 198	667 536		
Short Term Investments	1 998	0	1 998	1 998		Personnel / Tax and Social Security	603 290	451 216		
Bank and Cash	4 545 015	0	4 545 015	1 770 638		Other Creditors	404 065	104 190		
Current Assets	21 377 474	0	21 377 474	10 878 397		Total Creditors and Loans	2 428 520	1 360 875		
Other (inc Prepayments)	521 162	0	521 162	172 350		Exchange Differences	323 222	16 578		
TOTAL ASSETS	22 748 567	452 872	22 295 695	11 167 465		Other Liabilities	323 222	16 578		
						TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES	22 295 695	11 167 465		

exchange losses have been included in the lines financing costs and financial income. The 2006 comparatives have been adjusted accordingly.

With the increase in the Euro / Dollar rate throughout 2007, the financial result shows a greater loss than in 2006. Work on the financing cycles and the increase in the level of activity enabled reduction of interest costs and significant cash and bank balances (4.8M€) at 31/12/2007. Nevertheless, the volume of foreign currency funding – in particular that received locally – could only result in an increase in exchange losses. The possibility of setting up more sophisticated methods of coverage will be examined in 2008.

Concerning exceptional charges, these relate to losses following thefts suffered by the missions, in particular in Sudan. The provisions relate above all to reporting rules imposed by donor organisations and initial 2007 audit results.

In general, the number of external audits for donor organisations continues to increase year on year. In 2007, 38 audits, for a total value of almost 12M€ were held at the head office in conjunction with the internal control department.

Conclusion

SOLIDARITES has increased the level of humanitarian aid implemented in 2007 significantly, via a presence in a greater number of countries, with a greater surplus than forecast despite exchange losses.

Nevertheless, it is necessary that current monitoring methods evolve to support the increase in volume. The development of new financial instruments, relations with institutional partners and new rules relating to presentation of the accounts will be priorities for 2008.

Paris, 29 May 2008
Gildas Poirel, Treasurer

Communication

SOLIDARITES' communication in 2007 was marked by the launch of our public awareness campaign for safe drinking water for all. In

addition, our relationship with private donors was revitalized and quality partnerships were strengthened.

- **COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES TO UNITE PUBLIC OPINION FOR A VITAL CAUSE**

THE LAUNCHING OF SOLIDARITES' FIRST PETITION



The homepage of the dedicated website www.votregoutteeau.org, a central part of our public awareness campaign on the drinking water emergency throughout the world. This website was created to provide information and collect signatures.

In January 2007, SOLIDARITES launched a petition to rally public opinion concerning the drinking water emergency in the world, and to put forward proposals for future action.

A dedicated website www.votregoutteeau.org was created to provide information and collect signatures. The advertising agency BDDP et Fils created a communication campaign for SOLIDARITES, free of charge, entitled Equation. Numerous activities were undertaken to support the petition. Free

television and radio advertising was obtained, thanks to Vizeum (an advertising purchasing agency), including broadcasting the TV advert on TF1, France 2, France 3, Canal + and many cable channels, and the transmission of the radio advert on Europe 1, RMC, Skyrock, NFJ, BFM, etc. Free press advertising was obtained in high circulation publications such as Le Nouvel Obs, France Soir, etc. Advertising space was purchased at a discounted charity rate in Le Monde and Courier International newspapers. Free advertising was also obtained on the internet using an advertising banner which was created for this purpose (millions of adverts shown on general interest websites). E-mails were sent to subscribers to our e-newsletter, encouraging them to sign our petition. The Equation advert and the public awareness advert entitled "1 minute, 15 deaths" were published on the video sharing websites Youtube, Dailymotion and Kewego.

A press file "Drinking water, the primary cause of death in the world" was published in collaboration with the communication agency Harrison & Wolf, and sent to over 600 journalists and 850 political decision-makers and partners.



The press file "Unsafe drinking water, the primary cause of death in the world", published in partnership with the Harrison & Wolf communication agency, and sent to over 600 journalists and 850 political decision-makers and partners.

SOLIDARITES participated in numerous events during which we were able to campaign for access to drinking water and collect signatures for our petition. To give a few examples: an exhibition stand at the City Hall in Paris during Water week, at the "salon des Solidarités", Solidays, the "Tour de France à la voile" (sailing competition), and the Inter-Celtic Festival at Lorient.

Together, all the communication activities in support of our petition for access to drinking water for all enabled 41 165 signatures to be collected by the end of 2007.

OTHER COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

Press relations

Numerous press releases were published in 2007, to alert public opinion concerning the humanitarian emergencies where SOLIDARITES is working. These press releases were widely covered by the press, which enabled the publication of numerous articles, interviews and reports on SOLIDARITES.

Communication media

The website www.solidarites.org

The SOLIDARITES website was restructured during 2007, and the new version of the website was published in mid-December 2007. The objective was to achieve a clearer, better structured website, presenting detailed, comprehensive content.

The 2006 annual report

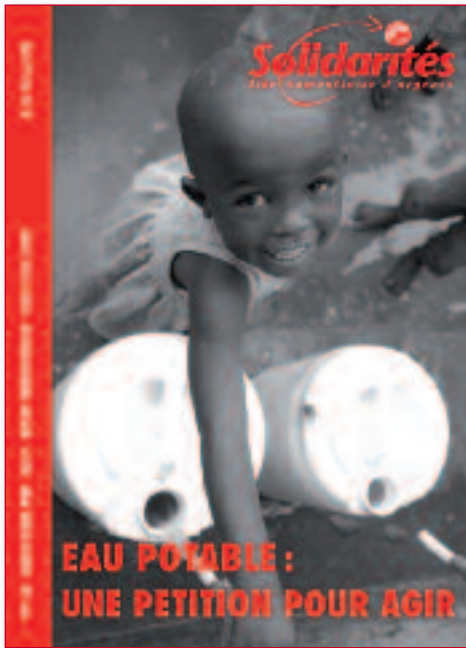
3 100 copies of the french/english version of SOLIDARITES' 2006 annual report were printed. The report was sent to 2 117 major donors, opinion leaders, institutional partners, companies, journalists and contacts.

- **A DYNAMIC, DIVERSIFIED RELATIONSHIP WITH OUR PRIVATE DONORS**



An emergency appeal via email in November 2007 to provide aid for victims of cyclone Sidr, which had just devastated Bangladesh.

Net income from funds donated by private individuals increased by 17% in 2007, and 70 500 donors made at least one donation during the year. The number of online donations increased by 46.8% in comparison with 2006, and the number



SOLIDARITES' quarterly newsletter, which is sent out to around 50 000 donors.

of regular donations by standing order grew by 64%. Our quarterly newsletter was sent to our donors, to inform them about our action. Finally, our e-newsletter was regularly sent to 16 172 subscribers.

• **WATER, A UNIFYING CAUSE FOR QUALITY PARTNERSHIPS**

During 2007, the following partnerships were formed or renewed, with a focus on water:

Eléphant Bleu partnership: On June 23, 2007, a public awareness campaign was carried out



at 500 Eléphant Bleu car-washing centres. 80 000 booklets entitled "Water, the source of life" were distributed, containing photos contributed by Yann Arthus-Bertrand. This operation was coupled with a financial contribution (50 000 Euros) to our drinking water programmes in Darfur and South Sudan.

June 23, 2007: a public awareness campaign on the drinking water emergency throughout the world, and in particular in Darfur, was carried out at 500 Eléphant Bleu car-washing centres, including the distribution of 80 000 booklets entitled "Water, the source of life".

Cora partnership: a second "SOS Eau Congo" operation (following the first operation in 2005) took place in September 2007 in 57 Cora cafeterias and hypermarkets. For every children's menu sold, 50 cents were donated to SOLIDARITES. This operation was coupled with a financial contribution (30 000 Euros) to our drinking water programmes in DR Congo.



The second edition of the operation "SOS Eau Congo", which took place in September 2007 in 57 Cora cafeterias and hypermarkets: a placemat in aid of our action to provide access to drinking water in DR Congo.

Chateaud'eau partnership: Chateaud'eau, who supply companies with water fountains, made a financial contribution of 7000 Euros to SOLIDARITES.



The "Livret Agir": a cause-related savings account which was created in partnership with the Crédit Coopératif bank

Crédit Coopératif partnership: our partnership with Crédit Coopératif takes the form of a charity savings account entitled "Livret Agir Urgence Eau", for which half of the interest earned is donated to SOLIDARITES. In 2007, this partnership provided 32 494 Euros of income to SOLIDARITES, and 309 people now hold one of these savings accounts.

Okapi – Suez partnership: a special report for junior readers entitled "Drinking water: a vital need" was published thanks to a partnership with Okapi (Bayard Group). The Suez company provided funding and printed 35 000 copies of the report.

Thanks – Contacts



WILLIAM DANIELS/SOLIDARITES

MANY THANKS TO :

- The 70 500 private donors who loyally and generously support our humanitarian action

Institutional partners, in particular:

- the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DAH, CIAA)
- the Seine Normandy (AESN) and Rhine Meuse (AERM) water boards
- the European Commission (DG ECHO, EuropeAid, EDF – European Development Fund)
- DFID (United Kingdom)
- OFDA (United States)
- United Nations (UNICEF, WFP, HCR OCHA, FAO, UNDP, UNOPS, UNAMA, UNJLC)
- IOM (International Organization for Migration)
- And also: the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), Belgian Development Cooperation, NZ Aid (New Zealand), CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency), CHF (Common Humanitarian Funds), MRRD (Afghan Ministry for Rural Rehabilitation and Development), Midi Pyrénées Regional Authority, Corrèze Regional Authority, St Paul de la Réunion council, French Red Cross, Paris City council

Foundations and companies, in particular:

- Fondation de France
- Fondation Yves Rocher
- Veolia Water Force
- Crédit Coopératif
- Aquassistance
- And also: Fondation Veolia, Sanofi-Aventis laboratories, Cora, Suez, Fondation Schneider Electric, Michelin, Bayard Group, Eléphant bleu, Chateaud'eau

Media partnerships, in particular:

- BDDP et Fils and TBWA Group
- Vizeum
- CBS Outdoor advertising network
- And also: Harrison & Wolf agency, Magnum agency, Reporters d'espoirs, Horyzon Media (pagesjaunes.fr, zevends.com, obonprix.com, jedessine.com, hibôdx), Lagardère Group, TF1, FR3, FR4, Canal+...

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