



**Solidarités**

**Solidarités**  
Aide humanitaire d'urgence

**ANNUAL REPORT 2005**

# Editorial

**W**E are very happy to present you with our Annual Report for 2005, a year in which our humanitarian action greatly expanded to assist over 1 million people in need, victims of conflict or natural disaster, whilst respecting their dignity and identity.

We provided 28.3 million euros of humanitarian aid, through 93 programmes, within our fields of expertise: access to drinking water and sanitation, food security and reconstruction, all the while seeking to improve the quality of our work.

We would like to thank all our partners, private donors, institutions, companies, who are so essential to the humanitarian mission that we share and which is the object of this report, whether it be in Darfur, DR Congo, Afghanistan or other countries. In these countries, as well as during the horrific Tsunami crisis, we have sought to be reactive, effective and transparent.

Throughout the year, and in particular on World Water Day (March 22nd), we have embarked upon a long, large-scale campaign against impure water which is the primary cause of death in the world.

Where access to drinking water and sanitation as well as humanitarian action are concerned, we firmly state our belief that the means mobilised by the international community are far from sufficient and we invite you to join us in meeting the challenge of greater and more effective aid.

Alain Boinet.  
Founder and Managing Director

Pierre de La Bretesche.  
President

COVER : SOLIDARITÉS/WILLIAM DANIELS

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# Who are we?

SOLIDARITES is an international humanitarian aid organisation which provides assistance to populations who are victims of armed conflict or natural disaster.

For over 25 years, SOLIDARITES has concentrated its action on meeting three vital needs – water, food and shelter – by carrying out emergency programmes followed by reconstruction projects.

We have a special commitment to fighting water-borne diseases, which are the primary cause of death in the world today: 8 million people die of such diseases every year. We have therefore acquired experience and expertise in the fields of access to drinking water and sanitation.

Whilst fully respecting the assisted populations' cultural traditions and dignity, SOLIDARITES carries out aid programmes using the combined expertise of 140 French expatriate volunteers and around one thousand local managerial staff and employees.

According to its statutes as a charitable organisation under the French law of 1901, SOLIDARITES holds an Annual General Meeting once a year and has a Board of Directors and a Steering Committee. The charity is run by Alain Boinet, Founder and Managing Director, and its President is Pierre de la Bretesche.

SOLIDARITES is currently present in 11 countries (Afghanistan, Burundi, Ivory Coast, Haiti, Indonesia, Liberia, Niger, Pakistan, DR Congo, Sudan, Sri Lanka) and has previously provided humanitarian aid in Iraq, Albania, Serbia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Bosnia, Romania, Rwanda, Angola and Lebanon.

## KEY POINTS OF OUR CHARTER

### ■ Our commitment:

To assist people and populations who are endangered by armed conflict or natural disaster.

### ■ Independence and impartiality:

Our sole objective is to meet the vital humanitarian needs of populations in distress in an impartial manner. Our independence is the condition for our impartiality.

### ■ Respect:

It is our duty to show the greatest respect for the dignity of those receiving aid and for their cultural identity.

### ■ Quality:

We must systematically seek to attain quality in the provision of humanitarian aid, in order to optimise the means at our disposal and to best meet the needs of the populations receiving aid. To this end, we use the URD Group Quality Compass.

### ■ Coordination and Information:

On the basis of the above principles, we work in collaboration with other humanitarian organisations, institutional funding bodies, and local authorities. We bear witness to situations of distress and to the needs of the populations to whom we provide aid.

## SOLIDARITES' missions :



**SOLIDARITES: KEY DATES**

- **1980** : First humanitarian mission in Afghanistan during the soviet occupation.
- **December 1989**: Following the fall of Ceaucescu in Romania, first convoy of humanitarian aid for Romanian orphans.
- **Autumn 1991**: One million Kurds fled Saddam Hussein's troops. We organised humanitarian aid convoys to provide them with aid.
- **August 1992**: War broke out in Bosnia, first SOLIDARITES emergency aid convoy sent to this country, in Sarajevo.
- **January 1994**: 5th battle and blockade of Kabul, we took action in the Afghan capital.
- **April 1994**: The genocide in Rwanda left 800 000 people dead. SOLIDARITES was present very early on in the crisis.
- **April 1999**: 850 000 refugees fled Kosovo where our volunteers were already at work since August 1998: SOLIDARITES provided them with aid in Macedonia and Albania... and upon their return to Kosovo.
- **Summer 2000**: Start of our operations in Serbia.
- **November 2001**: Following Americain intervention in Afghanistan, our teams present in the field continued to provide aid to vulnerable populations.
- **July 2002**: Following 30 years of civil war in Angola, we opened a mission in an area which had been isolated for many years.
- **March 2003**: War in Iraq once again, first humanitarian aid convoy sent by SOLIDARITES.
- **May 2003**: Hostilities in Ivory Coast caused many families to flee; we took action to meet their needs.
- **January 2004**: A mission was opened in Liberia, a country ravaged by 15 years of war.
- **July 2004**: In the Darfur region (western Sudan), many people fled war and exactions: SOLIDARITES came to their aid.
- **December 2004**: a Tsunami devastated the coasts of South-East Asia. SOLIDARITES took action in Sri Lanka and Sumatra (Indonesia) to assist survivors.
- **August 2005**: drought and famine in Niger: SOLIDARITES opened a mission.
- **October 2005**: earthquake in Pakistan: SOLIDARITES provided aid to disaster victims.
- **August 2006**: war in the South of Lebanon: SOLIDARITES sent an emergency team.



SOLIDARITES/HIEN LAN DUC

**RIGOROUS MANAGEMENT OF OUR FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND EXPENDITURE**

Our accounts are presented and voted every year during our Annual General Meeting. They are certified by our statutory auditor, Mr Yves Kerveillant (IDF Expertise et Conseil). In addition, in 2005, our internal audit team prepared external audits for 16 contracts, which were requested by various institutional partners

(European Union financial management department, ECHO, EuropAid, OFDA, OCHA, AESN). Each of these audits requires 10 to 25 days of preparation. In 2006, external audits for around 25 institutional funding contracts have been scheduled by our internal audit team.

# Our Humanitarian Action

Initially, SOLIDARITES provides emergency relief to endangered populations. As soon as conditions permit, we pursue our action with reconstruction projects, to accompany the populations back to self-sufficiency. Among our activities, our expertise in the fields of access to drinking water and sanitation is at the forefront of our fight against water-borne diseases, which are the primary cause of death in the world.

## WATER AND SANITATION

- Tapping, drilling and fitting out springs and wells
- Purification, transport and distribution of drinking water
- Construction and rehabilitation of water treatment plants and water adduction networks
- Construction and rehabilitation of hydraulic facilities (irrigation channels, reservoirs, dams ...)
- Construction and rehabilitation of latrines, washing areas...
- Training and information about hygiene



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## EMERGENCY DISTRIBUTION

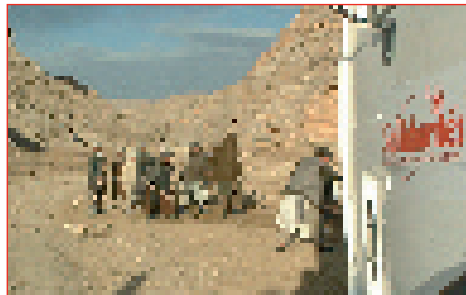
- Essential survival products
- Hygiene kits



SOLIDARITÉS/HIEN LAN DUC

## FOOD SECURITY

- Distribution of food aid
- Programmes to support, revive and diversify agricultural and breeding activities
- Programmes to restore fishing activities and to support fish farming



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## RECONSTRUCTION

- Construction of shelters, houses, schools, medical centres, roads, bridges, hydraulic facilities, water treatment plants and water adduction networks...

## OUR COMBAT FOR CLEAN WATER

Impure water kills 22 000 people every day, or 15 people every minute. A total of 8 million people die each year, half of whom are children. It is the primary cause of death in the world, which threatens 1.2 billion people who do not have access to clean drinking water. Fighting this situation is SOLIDARITES' humanitarian combat.

**During emergencies**, we ensure the purification, transportation and distribution of water in sufficient quantities (20 litres per day per person is the quantity that we strive to achieve). We set up latrines and showers, and distribute hygiene kits to provide vulnerable populations with basic sanitation facilities.

**During post-emergency situations**, we drill deep wells equipped with hand pumps, we tap and fit out springs, build rainwater tanks, and install water fountains. We restore and build latrines, and carry out information campaigns to promote hygiene.

**During reconstruction**, we restore or build water supply, distribution and treatment networks in urban or rural areas. We set up water management committees. But water is also vital for farming, and for food security. Therefore, we build or restore hydraulic facilities (irrigation channels, reservoirs, dams, etc.) designed for agricultural purposes.

Our water-access and sanitation programmes are carried out by volunteer experts: hydraulic technicians and engineers, civil engineers, rural engineers specialising in agricultural hydrology, hydro-geologists who specialise in locating groundwater and drilling, operational technicians specialising in drilling and sanitation technicians specialising in water analysis and treatment.

**In 2005, SOLIDARITES carried out 41 programmes concerning access to drinking water and sanitation.**

## FOOD SECURITY

Food insecurity arises from food shortages, loss of the necessary products or equipment required for agriculture, armed conflict and poor harvests.

There are several phases of action, from emergency situations to the revival of agricultural activities, which involve each beneficiary community:

- Distribution of emergency food aid
- Distribution of seeds, fruit trees, animals and farming tools

- Revival of breeding activities, with technical and veterinary support
- Setting up sustainable crop-growing activities
- Diversification of agricultural production
- Support for farmers and market gardening groups
- Support to restore fishing activities
- Support for fish farming

**In 2005, SOLIDARITES carried out 38 food security programmes.**



SOLIDARITÉS/WILLIAM DANIELS

# Solidariétés in figures

12 missions in 2005

93 humanitarian aid programmes carried out

Over 1 million people assisted

140 volunteers working in the field

235 expatriate volunteers posted overseas

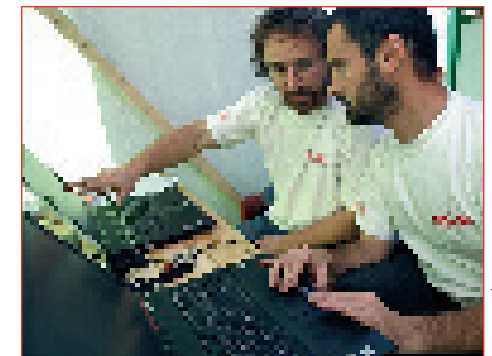
Over one thousand local managers and employees

33 employees at the Paris head-office

60,000 private donors

28.3 million euros of humanitarian aid

89.5 % of resources dedicated to aid for populations in need



SOLIDARITÉS

# Mission in Darfur, Sudan



SOLIDARITES/WILLIAM DANIELS

Darfur, in western Sudan, has been the scene of a severe humanitarian crisis for the last three years, which has left over 200 000 people dead and more than 2 million refugees or displaced persons. SOLIDARITES faces the challenge of meeting multiple needs and reaching the most endangered populations.

**Team:** 41 volunteers and 284 Sudanese

**Humanitarian aid in 2005:** 9 150 000 €

**Institutional Partners:** DAH/MAE (Fra), DFID (GB), United Nations-FAO / WFP / UNICEF, OFDA (USA), DG ECHO

## Context and humanitarian situation

In 2005, insecurity in Darfur continued and even intensified towards the end of the year, due both to clashes between rebels, militia

and government troops and to banditry which is particularly prevalent in Darfur and often targets humanitarian workers. Displaced populations in shelter camps need humanitarian aid (food aid, access to drinking water and sanitation, food security) but so do local inhabitants of rural areas, whether they be nomads or shepherds. As well as the scale of humanitarian needs, the challenge facing SOLIDARITES and other humanitarian organisations on the ground is reaching populations in distress.

## Our action

2005 marked a major increase in our activities in Sudan, which has led us to:

- continue and increase our activities both in the West and South of Darfur
- launch new activities in shelter camps (camp coordination and food security) as part of a strategy to assist displaced persons to return to their villages of origin, especially with regards to food security
- significantly increase the number of beneficiaries receiving food aid (in partnership with the WFP)
- launch a sanitation project (latrines and hygiene) in shelter camps in Khartoum.

Our action in Sudan during 2005 comprised 16 programmes, covering several areas:

- distribution of food aid at 8 camps in West and South Darfur, for 150 000 people per month
- camp coordination and food security at the Nertiti and Muhajerja camps
- hygiene campaign, access to drinking water (installing wells equipped with pumps) and sanitation (installing latrines), emergency aid for displaced persons in western and southern

Darfur: 18 deep drillings which enabled the installation of 18 water points, renovation of 80 hand pumps, construction of 2000 family latrines and 260 communal latrines

- Distribution of tools and seeds in Nyala and Shaeria, in South Darfur
- School rehabilitation in West Darfur
- Access to sanitation at the El Fateh relocation camp in Khartoum: installation of latrines and hygiene training.



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# Missions in Sri Lanka – Indonesia – Pakistan



## Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka was devastated by the Tsunami. SOLIDARITES provided aid at the height of the emergency.

**Team:** 10 volunteers and 90 Sri Lankans

**Humanitarian aid in 2005:** 2 415 000 €

**Partners:** Inter-ministerial delegation post-Tsunami (DIPT - France), Seine Normandy Water Agency (AESN), Fondation de France, DG ECHO, French Red Cross, Yves Rocher

### Context and humanitarian situation

The Tsunami in South East Asia on December

26, 2004 (caused by a magnitude 9 earthquake) struck the East and the South of Sri Lanka with its full force: 31,229 people lost their lives, 4,100 went missing and 516,150 were displaced. 14 of the country's 28 districts were affected by the tsunami, 16,479 fishing vessels were damaged or destroyed, representing 50% of the Sri Lankan fishing fleet, 86 medical centres were demolished or damaged, 195 schools and annexes were damaged. In the district of Ampara alone, which was particularly hard hit and where the SOLIDARITES team is working, there were a total of 8,000 people dead, 2,300 missing and 127,500 displaced persons. In addition, the 18,000 wells in this district were unusable, since they had been contaminated by seawater.

### Our action

On January 5, 2005, an emergency team from SOLIDARITES left for Sri Lanka. By January 10th, an emergency programme was launched in the Ampara region (distribution of 72,000 food rations, 5,000 jerry cans, as well as essential survival products in 25 shelter camps for survivors). Following this, activities were diversified to adapt to changing needs.

Our action in Sri Lanka in 2005 comprised 4 programmes, covering several areas:

- Emergency programmes to provide access to drinking water and sanitation, as well as hygiene education for Tsunami victims in Ampara district, in the Kalmunai and Akkaraipatu areas: 500 wells were cleaned, 100 drinking water tanks were distributed, 500 latrines were built and a water distribution network was extended by 18 km, benefiting 30,000 people
- Clearing and recycling debris through the rehabilitation of roads in the area affected by the Tsunami in the Kalmunai area (Ampara district): 1,204 houses were cleared and 20 km of roads were renovated for 1,522 direct beneficiaries (heads of vulnerable families who received financial support in return for having worked on these projects)
- Support for fishermen affected by the Tsunami by cleaning the seabed and assistance to resume fishing in the coastal area of Ampara district: 40 traditional fishing areas were cleaned, benefiting 4,700 people directly.

## Indonesia

In Sumatra, following the Tsunami, SOLIDARITES is helping survivors to live and rebuild...

**Team:** 10 volunteers et 59 Indonesians

**Humanitarian aid in 2005:** 1 470 000 €

**Partners:** Fondation de France, Inter-ministerial delegation post-Tsunami (DIPT - France), Midi Pyrénées Regional Authority (France), Corrèze Regional Authority (France), Fondation Schneider, Sanofi-Aventis, Michelin, Yves Rocher, DG ECHO

### Context and humanitarian situation

The Tsunami which struck the coasts of South East Asia on December 26, 2004 caused more than 220,000 deaths and left 500,000 people homeless. Around 250 hospitals and health centres were demolished, and 1,755 schools were destroyed or damaged. The island of Sumatra, located nearest to the earthquake's epicentre, paid the highest price. In addition to the horrific death toll, 300 km of the island's coastline was completely disfigured, reaching as far as 6 km inland.

### Our action

On January 28th 2005, SOLIDARITES initiated a programme designed to meet both the basic needs (access to drinking water and sanitation) and the reconstruction needs (in

the essential areas of access to education and healthcare) of populations in the Meulaboh region, on the western coast of Sumatra, which was hit extremely violently by the Tsunami.

Our action in Indonesia (Sumatra) in 2005 comprised 5 programmes, covering several areas:

- Emergency programme for access to drinking water and sanitation in Kuala sub-dis-

trict, Meulaboh district, Aceh province: around 700 latrines and 83 wells were installed, benefiting 16 600 people

- Programmes to rebuild educational and healthcare facilities: 43 schools and 5 health centres were rebuilt in the Meulaboh region
- Programme to rehabilitate farming land in Kuala sub-district, Meulaboh district, Aceh province: 700 hectares of fields were rehabilitated, benefiting 1000 farmers' families.



SOLIDARITES/WILLIAM DANIELS

## Pakistan

Following the 8th October earthquake, SOLIDARITES provides assistance to survivors...

**Team:** 5 volunteers et 34 Pakistanis

**Humanitarian aid in 2005:** 145 000 €

**Institutional partners:** UNICEF, DFID (GB)

### Contexte and humanitarian situation

On October 8th, 2005, an earthquake measuring 7.6 on the Richter scale shook Pakistan. The epicentre of this quake was in Muzaffarabad. The country counted its victims: 76 000 dead, 100 000 wounded and almost 3 million homeless; a disaster on an unprecedented scale. SOLIDARITES arrived in Pakistan on October 27th 2005, and decided to concentrate their efforts on the Allai valley (Batagram and Shangla district). This area was the last to receive aid. With winter approaching, the populations were coming down from the mountains in huge numbers to take shelter in camps which had been set up in the valley. On November 7th, SOLIDARITES commenced their action in Mera and Batera camps, which were still being built.

### Our action

According to evaluation studies carried out by SOLIDARITES, one of the vital needs of populations living in the shelter camps and in the mountains was access to drinking water.



SOLIDARITES/JEROME DEYA

In the camps, the production and distribution of water and sanitation facilities was one of the major humanitarian challenges. In the villages, the earthquake had destroyed most of the water networks, and caused the destruction of spring water catchments or, even worse, caused springs to disappear.

- During the emergency phase, SOLIDARITES covered the water needs of 15 000 displaced persons living in Mera and Batera camps (distributions of 160 000 litres of drinking water per day in Mera camp: transportation of water by lorry, filling flexible tanks connected to water distribution points, installation of a water network for 1500 people in Batera camp. Building latrines, showers and laundry areas in Mera camp, and hygiene promotion activities in Mera and Batera). SOLIDARITES also completed the rehabilitation of 39 water networks to meet the needs of over 36 000 people who were struggling to survive in isolated villages (in order to prevent shelter camps from growing larger, SOLIDARITES also carried out water network rehabilitations in villages close to the camps).

# Mission DR Congo

In this country which is between war and peace, SOLIDARITES is working to meet both emergency and post-emergency needs.

**Team:** 22 volunteers et 190 Congolese

**Humanitarian aid in 2005:** 5 975 000 €

**Partners:** European Union (DG ECHO, EuropeAid), OFDA (USA), United Nations – WFP, UNICEF, OCHA, UNDP, FAO, Aquassistance

## Context and humanitarian situation

Since the end of 1996, war in DR Congo has directly or indirectly taken between 3 and 4 million lives, and has caused the displacement of 1.6 million people. According to OCHA (the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs), conflict in DR Congo results in 1200 deaths every day... There is hope though, in the shape of the democratic process which commenced following the Sun City agreement in 2003. However, pockets of fighting still remain, which result in localised emergencies, due to population movements. Finally, the majority of Congolese live well below the poverty line, more often than not with just 0.33 \$ per person per day.

## Our action

Since 1995, SOLIDARITES has been faced with a "complex post-emergency" situation in eastern DR Congo, which involves both resident and displaced populations, and where the

major priorities are access to drinking water and food security. Post-emergency zones can from one day to the next fall back into emergency. Therefore, SOLIDARITES has to have the ongoing ability to carry out both post-emergency and emergency activities.

Our action in DR Congo in 2005 comprised 26 programmes, covering several areas:

- Programmes to coordinate the humanitarian response (for other organisations), to distribute essential commodities and to provide emergency access to drinking water and hygiene (transporting water by lorry, latrines, etc.) in Goma and Lubero in North Kivu, in the Bunia region and in Gina in Ituri. **This is a pilot programme which is the only one of its kind in the world.**
- Programmes to provide access to drinking water, hygiene and sanitation: rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities (wells, springs, latrines, water supplies) in Irumu and Marabo, in Ituri province, benefiting over 60 000 people
- Food security programmes (assisting displaced persons to return home through the distribution of food supplies) for 30 000 people along the Beni – Oicha- Kassindi axis, in North Kivu
- Food security programmes through agricultural revival and support for small-scale breeding in Kalemie, North Katanga
- Programmes to renovate 3 bridges in Kalemie, North Katanga province
- Targeted nutritional support programmes in Kalemie, North Katanga for more than 80 000 beneficiaries



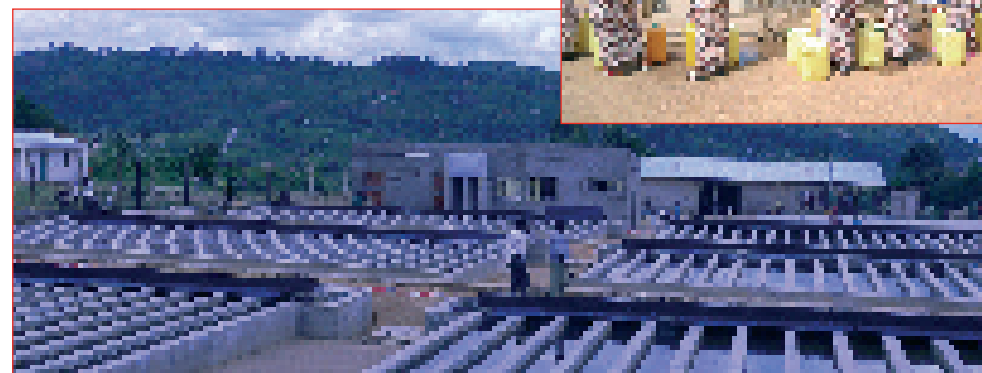
SOLIDARITES

- Rehabilitation of 10 schools and distribution of school kits in Marabo, Ituri province
- Building a new drinking water supply network for the 170 000 residents of Beni, in North Kivu province. This project includes 5 river catchments in the hills, several water supply pipes measuring around 10 km, a water treatment plant, storage tanks, 50 km of distribution networks throughout the town with 40 waterways, and 84 large street fountains. The new network was inaugurated

on October 12, 2005, in the presence of representatives from DR Congo's authorities and our partners.



SOLIDARITES



SOLIDARITES

# Mission in Afghanistan



SOLIDARITES/CATHERINE PAUWELS

In this still fragile country, hanging between hope and fear for the future, SOLIDARITES continues and extends its humanitarian action which first commenced in 1980

**Team:** 9 volunteers and 135 Afghans

**Humanitarian aid in 2005:** 1 545 000 €

**Institutional partners:** European Union (EuropeAid, Euronaid, DG ECHO), DFID (GB), IOM, SDC (Suisse), JICA (Japon), MRRD (Afghan Ministry for Rural Development), DAH/MAE (Fra)

## Contexte and humanitarian situation

The democratic process and economic recovery in Afghanistan are taking place in an extremely difficult context (escalation of fighting between the Taliban and their allies and the Afghan army with support from coalition forces and NATO, expansion of opium poppy cultivation, increasing frustra-

tion among the population about the delayed progress of reconstruction and economic development). It is therefore still necessary for humanitarian organisations like SOLIDARITES to continue and intensify their activities.

There are still major humanitarian needs to be met, in particular regarding access to drinking water, but also in terms of food security. Afghan refugees continued to return home from Iran and Pakistan during 2005, further increasing the number of vulnerable households. As far as the water emergency is concerned, Afghanistan, one of the poorest countries in the world, is also a country where lack of access to drinking water causes the most waterborne diseases, especially among children and vulnerable individuals.

## Our action

SOLIDARITES has been working in Afghanistan for over 25 years and has become a reference among humanitarian



SOLIDARITES/CATHERINE PAUWELS

organisations. Our expertise in implementing and adapting programmes to meet needs and the specific context of the country is recognised. 2005 was a transitional year for SOLIDARITES' action in Afghanistan, between emergency action, rehabilitation and food security activities.

Finally, during 2005, SOLIDARITES resumed its action to provide access to water and sanitation facilities in Kabul, in response to the emergency situation.

Our action in Afghanistan in 2005 comprised 21 programmes, which were carried out in the central Hazaradjat province and in the capital Kabul, and covered several areas:

- Emergency programme to clear snow from vital access routes (roads, mountain passes) in Bamyan province during the winter of 2004 – 2005
- Emergency programmes to provide access to water and sanitation facilities in districts 13 and 7 in Kabul (building wells and latrines, hygiene awareness)

- Rebuilding the Laghaki road (and its bridges) in the Kamard – Saighan area, rehabilitation of the Kiligan road (Yakawalang area)
- Economic micro-projects programme for vulnerable women (Yakawalang area)
- Programmes to support and revive agriculture and breeding, distribution of agricultural tools, high-yield seeds and fertilisers in Bamyan, Roy Doab, Shibar, Saighan and Kamard
- Programme to revive agriculture and carry out rural rehabilitation (irrigation canals, agricultural works) in Yakawalang
- In Roy Doab district (Samagan province), SOLIDARITES is a partner in the National Solidarity Programme (NSP), which is overseen by the Afghan Ministry for Rural Development. This programme aims to promote local democracy, by helping to set up democratically elected community councils in villages, who are then responsible for carrying out community projects (bridges, roads, irrigation, access to water, education, etc.).

# Missions **Angola – Niger**

## Angola

As Angola turns the page on war and moves towards stability, SOLIDARITES withdraws from the country having completed its mission

**Team:** 5 volunteers and 23 Angolans

**Humanitarian aid in 2005:** 565 000 €

**Institutional partners:** EuropeAid, DG ECHO

### Context and humanitarian situation

Following 30 years of civil war, the Angolan peace process is in motion. SOLIDARITES decided to withdraw from Angola at the end of 2005, after three years of presence, since the country is returning to normality, has entered a reconstruction phase, and is slowly moving out of emergency.

In addition, Angola is a rich country (high income from oil) and therefore has the means to meet the needs of its population independently.

### Our action

During 2005, SOLIDARITES carried out two programmes:

- Water, hygiene and sanitation programme in the municipalities of Mungo and Mussende (Huambo province)
- Emergency food security programme for vulnerable families in Mungo municipality (Huambo province).



## Niger

A fragile nutritional situation affecting one of the poorest nations in the world, SOLIDARITES is working to assist the most vulnerable groups

**Team:** 2 volunteers et 10 Nigériens

**Humanitarian aid in 2005:** 75 000 €

**Partners:** DAH/MAE (Fra), Fondation de France, CCA, FICR

### Context and humanitarian situation

Niger was ranked 177th out of 177 by the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Human Development Report in 2005: 63% of the population lives below the poverty line. Since the beginning of 2005, Niger has been affected by a major food crisis, due to several factors:

- A severe invasion of locusts in 2004
- Irregular rainfall in 2004/2005
- Regional and national speculation on cereal products.

Over 3.8 million people living in farming and shepherding areas in central and northern Niger are endangered by an extremely fragile food situation, which is affecting women and children in particular.

Due to lack of pasture in the northern and central regions resulting from drought and locust invasion, the nomads' herds have been seriously affected and even decimated in some cases. The consequences are a large fall in the quantity of milk available to nomadic families (milk forms a major part of the nomads' diet), and increased vulnerability among these populations following the loss of part of their livestock.

### Our action

During 2005, SOLIDARITES worked in the Agadez region (Tadress and Irahzer districts, which are areas where there is a high concentration of nomadic shepherding com-

munities, especially between June and September). SOLIDARITES carried out two programmes:

- Emergency food distribution programme (463.7 tons of rice distributed to 16 583 families) in the Irahzer and Tadress areas
- Installation of 65km of fire breaks in the Tadress area to protect pastures, distribution of food products to vulnerable households.



# Missions Haiti – Ivory Coast

## Haiti

Among crises, calamities and poverty, providing drinking water to deprived populations and supporting schools

**Team:** 3 volunteers and 18 Haitians

**Humanitarian aid in 2005:** 325 000 €

**Institutional partners:** DAH/MAE (France), GTZ (Germany)

### Context and humanitarian situation

Following hurricane Jeanne, which devastated the Gonaïves area in September 2004, SOLIDARITES decided to take action in Haiti. Haiti has a population of 8 million and was

ranked 153rd out of 177 by the UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) Human Development Report in 2005. More than 65% of the country's population live below the poverty line, and Haiti suffers from many handicaps. In addition to a long history of political violence and the frequent passage of cyclones, the population, two-thirds of which are dependent on agriculture, must face the challenge of soil erosion and major lack of facilities, especially where schools and access to drinking water and sanitation are concerned (it is estimated that 38% of the population does not have access to water).

### Our action

Our action in Haiti in 2005 comprised 3 programmes, which covered several areas:

- Access to water and sanitation for populations affected by hurricane Jeanne in the Gonaïves area: installing wells and latrines, hygiene awareness activities, setting up water point usage committees
- Distribution of cooking kits, hygiene kits and school materials in 3 community schools in the Gonaïves area.

## Ivory Coast

A persistent crisis in a ravaged country where SOLIDARITES is accompanying the resettlement of refugees and displaced populations

**Team:** 7 volunteers and 53 Ivorians

**Humanitarian aid in 2005:** 1 220 000 €

**Institutional partners:** European Union (DG ECHO, EuropeAid), United Nations (HCR).

### Context and humanitarian situation

SOLIDARITES decided to take action in Ivory Coast in early 2003, when the Ivorian crisis caused major population movements. Since the Linas-Marcoussis agreement in January 2003, and the Pretoria agreement in 2005, Ivory Coast has entered into a difficult and fragile peace process. With this continuing crisis, the population's living conditions have deteriorated, in particular in the North and the West of the country. Drinking water supplies both in rural and urban areas are severely disrupted, which has several consequen-

ces: the reappearance of endemic diseases and epidemics (diarrhoea, cholera, polio, guinea worms, typhoid fever, Buruli ulcer, etc.), and water-fetching chores being carried out more and more by children, to the detriment of their education. Over 50% of women and children in rural areas do not have access to drinking water; only 30% of primary schools have drinking water. In the North and the West of the country, the WHO estimates the total mortality rate at 1.5 deaths/10 000/day, which is three times higher than the usual rate of 0.5 deaths/10 000/day.

### Our action

During 2005, SOLIDARITES worked in the West of the country in 82 villages and sub-prefectures of the Middle Cavally region (Guiglo, Tai, Toulepleu, Bloléquin).

Our action in Ivory Coast in 2005 comprised 4 programmes, which covered two areas:

- Programmes to provide access to water and sanitation in the 18 mountains – Middle Cavally region: rehabilitation of hydraulic facilities, creation of water point management committees, and construction of waste collection facilities in 37 villages along the Guiglo – Bolequin axis as well as in the town of Bolequin, for 70 000 beneficiaries.
- Programme to accompany displaced populations returning home, in the 18 mountains – Middle Cavally region, covering three areas: rehabilitation of schools, revival of agricultural activities and improvement of access to drinking water, for 30 000 beneficiaries in 35 villages.



SOLIDARITES

# Missions in Burundi – Liberia

## Burundi

Between conflict and the peace process, SOLIDARITES is working to improve food security and access to drinking water and sanitation

**Team:** 9 volunteers and 99 Burundians

**Humanitarian aid in 2005:** 1 545 000 €

**Institutional partners:** European Union (DG ECHO, EuropeAid), United Nations (UNICEF, HCR)

### Context and humanitarian situation

SOLIDARITES has been working in Burundi since 1996 when the country fell victim to a "low-intensity civil war" which took over 300 000 lives. Following the signature of the Arusha peace agreement, which took effect in November 2001, and the stabilisation of the political and military situation, a recon-



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iliation and power-sharing process commenced, even though it is regularly threatened by high levels of hostility. However, the 10-year crisis disrupted agriculture, and climate hazards (drought, torrential rains, high winds) further increased the farmers' fragile situation, in a country where 90% of the population live off the land. According to the World Food Programme (WFP), 67% of households are at risk from food insecurity, of which 16% suffer from chronic food insecurity. Finally, access to drinking water and sanitation is a major public health concern.

### Our action

During 2005 SOLIDARITES worked in 6 of the 17 provinces in Burundi (Muramvya, Mwaro, Gitega, Cankuzo, Bururi and Rural Bujumbura).

Our action in Burundi in 2005 comprised 6 programmes, covering two areas:

- Programmes to provide access to drinking water and sanitation (rehabilitation of wells, fitting out springs, rebuilding water adductions, supporting local water authorities, building latrines, hygiene awareness) targeting vulnerable rural and displaced populations: around 100 000 beneficiaries
- Programmes to distribute materials for the reconstruction of 400 rural dwellings, and to improve food security (support for agriculture and small-scale breeding activities: around 20 000 beneficiaries) for vulnerable rural populations and for repatriated and displaced families to whom we are providing support during their resettlement.

## Liberia

After 14 years of war, this country needs to be rebuilt. SOLIDARITES is providing drinking water and sanitation facilities to those most in need

**Team:** 4 volunteers and 78 Liberians

**Humanitarian aid in 2005:** 810 000 €

**Institutional partners:** European Union (DG ECHO), DAH/MAE (Fra)

### Context and humanitarian situation

Liberia was the scene of civil war from 1989 to 2003. In the summer of 2003, around 500 000 of the 3 million inhabitants of Liberia had been displaced by the conflict. Following the departure of Charles Taylor in 2003, a political transition was organised, under UN surveillance. On November 23, 2005, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf was declared the winner of the presidential elections. The new government is up against an enormous challenge: rebuilding the country from A to Z.

### Our action

In this country which is so poor that it is not even listed in the United Nations Human Development Report, where life expectancy is 53 and 75% of the population live under the poverty line, something as simple yet essential as access to drinking water is often inaccessible. The water drunk by displaced



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families living around cities or in isolated bush villages is polluted, dirty and unhealthy. This water is a poison that kills them: dysentery, diarrhoea, amoebiasis, worms, cholera... SOLIDARITES' action has therefore focused on the vital area of access to drinking water and sanitation, right from the start of operations in 2003.

During 2005, SOLIDARITES carried out four programmes to provide access to drinking water and sanitation in Maryland, Grand Kru and Grand Bassa counties, in the centre and the South-East of the country, benefiting 170 000 people: building and rehabilitating wells, hand-pumps, reservoirs, and latrines, setting up water management committees, training in the maintenance of wells, pumps, latrines and reservoirs, hygiene awareness, rehabilitation of roads and bridges.

## And in 2006, 2007...

In 2006 and 2007, as we have always done, SOLIDARITES continues to respond to humanitarian emergencies, in particular by launching activities in other countries:

### Java (Indonésia) :

Following the earthquake which shook the Indonesian island of Java on May 27th, 2006, SOLIDARITES is working to assist survivors.

**Institutional partners:** Seine Normandy Water Authority (AESN), Rhin Meuse Water Authority (AERM), Sanofi-Aventis

For the victims of the earthquake in Java, the top priorities are drinking water and sanitation.

In Pundong sub-district (Bantul district) which was badly affected by the earthquake, our team is working to meet this need effectively: we are rehabilitating 150 wells and 430 latrines, and are organising hygiene information sessions for 12 366 villagers. Moreover, in Srihardono district, we have set up a water purification plant, which purifies the water from the river for local residents. Finally, SOLIDARITES is working with the Indonesian water authorities to improve capacity and expertise.



SOLIDARITES

### Lebanon:

During the first few days of the war which struck Lebanon during the summer of 2006, SOLIDARITES sent an emergency team who were able to act quickly.

**Partenaires institutionnels :** DAH/MAE (Fra), United Nations - WFP - UNICEF

The war which broke out in southern Lebanon between Israeli forces and the Hezbollah militia during the summer of 2006 prompted us to send an emergency team to provide fast and relevant assistance to the affected populations. In the central region of

Zahlé, SOLIDARITES was able to provide emergency food aid to 10 000 displaced persons, before accompanying their return home following the cease-fire on August 14th. In southern Lebanon, which was the scene of violent combat, our team responded to the most urgent needs of those returning to their homes: access to drinking water and hygiene. The emergency phase is now over in Lebanon and reconstruction has commenced, to repair the heavy damage caused by 34 days of war. On the ground we have observed that the Lebanese have all the capabilities required to rebuild. We therefore took the decision to withdraw from Lebanon, whilst remaining at the ready to take action again if a new emergency should arise.



SOLIDARITES/CATHERINE PAUWELS

## Prospects ...

### Somalia, North Kenya, South Sudan, Uganda, Chad, Central African Republic...

According to the United Nations, around 1.8 million people in Somalia, a country which has been the scene of violence since 1991, will need emergency food aid by the end of 2006. SOLIDARITES has sent in an emergency team to assess the situation on the ground. Our team has identified major humanitarian needs in the South of the country (Lower Juba region), especially among displaced populations fleeing the conflict (food aid, essential survival products, access to water and sanitation, rehabilitation of schools). SOLIDARITES is preparing to take action to assist displaced Somalis as soon as the context allows.

In parallel, we have carried out in-depth assessments in northern Kenya, where drought has plunged nomadic populations into severe danger, as well as in southern Sudan, where displaced populations need support as they return home. In addition, a needs assessment has been carried out in Uganda, and evaluation missions are planned in Chad and the Central African Republic. Finally, SOLIDARITES will react to any new humanitarian crises which may occur.

# Financial Report 2005

## Significant Events 2005

2005 is an exceptional year for SOLIDARITES with a strong but well managed growth, from both an operational and a financial standpoint. The significant increase in the volume of activity arises from the:

Opening of new missions in response to natural disasters: in Sri Lanka and Indonesia following the tsunami of 26 December 2004, but also in Haiti, following hurricane Jeanne, in Niger following severe drought and in Pakistan, after the earthquake in November 2005. The total number of missions increased from seven to eleven in 2005.

Increase in the number and size of the emergency projects implemented: in Darfur, Sudan, with monthly food distributions in partnership with the WFP reaching historic levels, and in DR Congo, in the form of the « RRM » (Rapid Response Mechanism) in association with UNICEF.

Establishing of new private and public partnerships in answer to needs arising following the tsunami.

The surplus for the year ended 31 December 2005 is 54,598€ compared with the 2004 surplus of 2,021€, allowing the association to increase its reserves and continue its development in 2006 and subsequent years.

## Statement of Sources and Application of Funds

The accounting principle of Dedicated Reserves was adopted in 2005, requiring a revised format of the Statement of Sources and Application of Funds. For comparability with the year ended 31 December 2004, all ratios and analyses

in this report consider the Total funds applied in 2005 (i.e. Total funds less "Unused committed income for the period").

## Sources of Funding

On the basis above, total income for the year 2005 is 28.4 M€, compared with 16.7 M€ in 2004, broken down as follows:

16.9 M€ of institutional funding (11.0 M€ in 2004, an increase of 54%)

8.4 M€ of donations in kind (3.1 M€ in 2004, an increase of 171%)

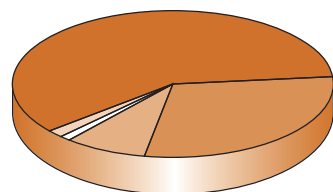
2.7 M€ of private funding of which 2.4 M€ are funds received from the general public and 0.3 M€ from businesses and other private funds (2.3 M€ in 2004, an increase of 12.5%)

0.4 M€ of other income (0.2 M€ in 2004)

The breakdown of institutional funding has evolved between 2004 and 2005. The European Union remains the main partner both in percentage terms, 51%, and absolute value, 8.6 M€, of applied income (compared with 8.3M€ in 2004). UN funding increased from 0.8 M€ in 2004 to 2.9 M€ in 2005, as a result of the collaboration between SOLIDARITES and the WFP and SOLIDARITES and UNICEF, in Sudan and in DR Congo. These partnerships also explain the increase in donations in kind, with foodstuffs valued at 5.3 M€ having been distributed in Darfur in 2005.

Lastly, the significant mobilisation in support of actions following the tsunami translated as 1.2 M€ of funding from the French government and 1.8 M€ of new French partnerships, chiefly the French Red Cross, the "Fondation

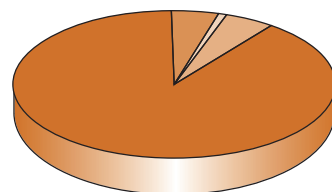
BREAKDOWN OF SOURCES OF FUNDING UTILISED IN 2005 (\*)



- 59,6 % - Institutional Funding
- 29,4 % - Donations in Kind
- 8,4 % - Funding from the General Public
- 1,6 % - Other sources of funding
- 0,9 % - Other Private funding

\* For comparability with 2004, all ratios and analyses consider the Total funds applied in 2005

BREAKDOWN OF EXPENDITURE 2005



- 89,5 % - Humanitarian Aid
- 5,1 % - General Running Costs
- 4,6 % - Fund Raising Costs
- 0,8 % - Public Relations & Information costs

STATEMENT OF SOURCES AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS		
APPLICATION OF FUNDS (Euros)	2005	2004
Afghanistan	1 543 286	2 337 983
Indonesia	1 468 258	
Pakistan	145 945	
Sri Lanka	2 416 268	
Ivory Coast	1 221 198	1 210 579
Liberia	808 843	618 282
Niger	76 217	
Sudan	9 149 265	1 192 014
Burundi	1 547 169	1 111 174
DRC	5 974 202	4 910 644
Angola	566 679	1 741 711
Haiti	325 688	3 154
Colombia	16 471	13 816
Missions closed before 2005	78 316	732 591
<b>HUMANITARIAN AID</b>	<b>25 337 808</b>	<b>13 871 949</b>
% of total application of funds for the period	<b>89,5%</b>	<b>83,2%</b>
Fund raising costs	1 110 303	971 012
Donation processing costs	180 417	210 369
<b>TOTAL FUND RAISING COSTS</b>	<b>1 290 720</b>	<b>1 181 381</b>
% of total application of funds for the period	<b>4,6%</b>	<b>7,1%</b>
<b>PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION COSTS</b>	<b>234 323</b>	<b>198 162</b>
% of total application of funds for the period	<b>0,8%</b>	<b>1,2%</b>
Head office costs	1 187 914	1 052 788
Interest and Financing Costs	93 183	231 957
Provisions	100 098	111 310
Exceptional Items	60 409	24 424
<b>GENERAL RUNNING COSTS</b>	<b>1 441 604</b>	<b>1 420 478</b>
% of total application of funds for the period	<b>5,1%</b>	<b>8,5%</b>
<b>TOTAL APPLICATION OF FUNDS FOR THE PERIOD</b>	<b>28 304 455</b>	<b>16 671 970</b>
	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>
Unused Committed Income for the period (1)	6 620 680	
<b>TOTAL APPLICATION OF FUNDS (2)</b>	<b>34 925 135</b>	<b>16 671 970</b>
Surplus for the period	54 598	2 021
<b>TOTAL GENERAL</b>	<b>34 979 733</b>	<b>16 673 991</b>
<b>TOTAL APPLICATION OF FUNDS UTILISED (2) -(1)</b>	<b>28 304 455</b>	<b>16 671 970</b>

STATEMENT OF SOURCES AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS		
SOURCES OF FUNDING (Euros)	2005	2004
Donations from the general public	2 479 482	2 278 544
Legacies and Bequests	39 549	
Other Support		
<b>FUNDING RECEIVED FROM THE GENERAL PUBLIC</b>	<b>2 519 031</b>	<b>2 278 544</b>
% of total funding for the period	<b>7,2%</b>	<b>13,7%</b>
Company and other private funding	829 642	
Membership fees	1 688	2 028
Other	24 854	27 907
<b>OTHER PRIVATE FUNDING</b>	<b>856 184</b>	<b>29 934</b>
% of total funding for the period	<b>2,4%</b>	<b>0,2%</b>
Institutional funding - France	4 795 123	473 795
Institutional funding European Union	11 009 143	8 312 536
Institutional Funding - UN	3 393 570	768 950
Institutional Funding Other governmental	3 334 338	1 091 015
Other	271 304	372 263
<b>INSTITUTIONAL FUNDING</b>	<b>22 803 479</b>	<b>11 018 559</b>
% of total funding for the period	<b>65,2%</b>	<b>66,1%</b>
Donations in Kind WFP	6 164 280	2 340 313
Other donations in Kind	2 186 141	804 374
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND</b>	<b>8 350 421</b>	<b>3 144 686</b>
% of total funding for the period	<b>23,9%</b>	<b>18,9%</b>
Other operating income	143 282	11 830
Financial Income	83 081	129 826
Release of Provisions	185 352	37 133
Exceptional Income	38 903	23 474
<b>OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	<b>450 619</b>	<b>202 263</b>
% of total funding for the period	<b>1,3%</b>	<b>1,2%</b>
<b>TOTAL SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR THE PERIOD (3)</b>	<b>34 979 733</b>	<b>16 673 987</b>
	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>
Utilisation of prior period Unused Committed Income (4)		
<b>TOTAL SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	<b>34 979 733</b>	<b>16 673 987</b>
Loss for the period		
<b>TOTAL GENERAL</b>	<b>34 979 733</b>	<b>16 673 987</b>
<b>TOTAL SOURCES OF FUNDING UTILISED (3)+(4)-(1)</b>	<b>28 359 053</b>	<b>16 673 987</b>

de France" and the Seine-Normandy Water Agency. The enormous generosity of the French public following the tsunami had little impact on the individual private donations received by SOLIDARITES in 2005. Nevertheless it was decided, exceptionally, to allocate the totality of donations received following the tsunami to the funding of related activities. 125 K€ of these donations are carried forward at the end of 2005 for use during 2006. In terms of the number and value of donations, the communication campaign relating to Niger produced the greatest response in 2005.

For the first time in 2005, the distinction has been made between funding received from the general public and other private funding, companies in particular. This approach is in line with the objective of developing these partnerships in the years to come. Total private funding represents 13.3% of total funding applied in 2005.

**Expenditure**

The breakdown of the expenditure in 2005 reflects the different growth rates: extremely fast for humanitarian aid programmes compared with the controlled growth in fund raising and communication costs and general running costs. That is:

89.5%, or 25.3 M€, dedicated to humanitarian aid (83.2%, 13.9M€ in 2004)

4.6%, or 1.3 M€, of funding raising costs (7.1%, 1.2M€ in 2004)

0.8%, or 0.2 M€, of communication (1.2%, 0.2 M€ in 2004)

5.1%, or 1.5 M€, of general running costs (8.5%, 1.4 M€ in 2004)

The analysis of expenditure on humanitarian aid by country is quite different depending whether donations in kind are included or not. The significant distribution activities in Sudan and in DR Congo explain the 60%, or 15.1 M€, of funds devoted to the two missions. Taking only the financial expenditure into consideration, the percentage falls to 41%. The new field offices in Sri Lanka and Indonesia represent 22% of the financial element of humanitarian aid (15% of the total), funded by both institutional funding and public donations allocated to an airfreight sent as a first emergency response.

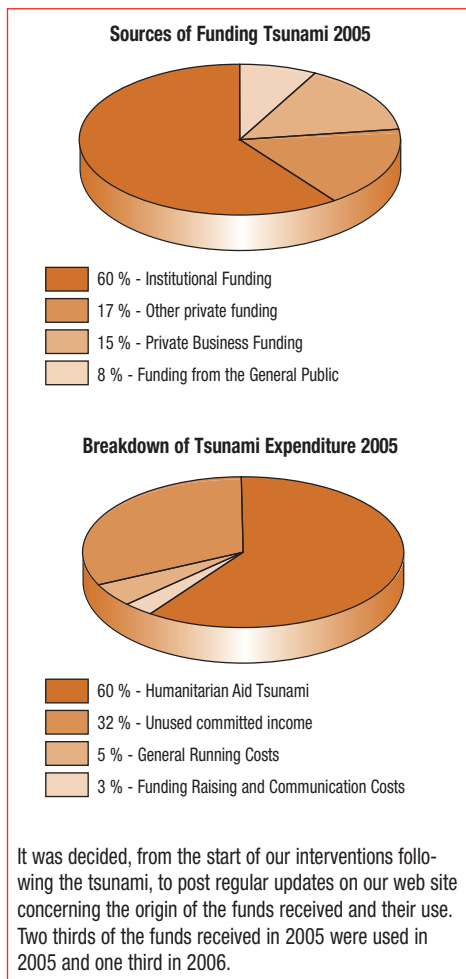
Fund raising costs increase from 1.18 M€ in 2004 to 1.29 M€ in 2005. The "coverage ratio" (the amount collected for every 1€ invested) remains stable at almost 2€. Information and communication costs increase by 18% (36 K€) compared with 2004. This increase is the result of the desire for complete transparency regarding the projects put in place following the tsunami and a continuing awareness campaign concerning access to drinking water and SOLIDARITES' expertise in this area.

General running costs remain stable at 1.4 M€ between 2004 and 2005. The increase in head office costs is offset

by the reduction in finance costs and exceptional charges. The number of head office employees grew from 20 to 26 at the end of 2005.

SOLIDARITES is developing and must continue to develop whilst keeping its commitment, and overriding objective, of bringing aid to populations, victims of conflict or natural disasters.

Paris, 22 May 2006  
Gildas Poirel, Treasurer



ASSETS (Euros)	31/12/05		31/12/04		LIABILITIES & RESERVES (Euros)	31/12/05		31/12/04	
	Gross	Depreciation	Net	Net					
Intangible Assets	74 663	69 999	4 664	5 378	Prior Year reserves	387 138		385117	
Tangible Assets	501 769	439 907	61 862	6 277	Net retained surplus	54 598		2021	
Financial Assets	55 845		55 845	53 744	Capital Reserves	441 737		387 138	
Total Fixed Assets	632 277	509 906	122 372	65 400	Provisions	207 236		324 714	
Stock	34 345		34 345	17 182	Dedicated Reserves	6 620 680			
Debtors - Donor contracts	7 669 458		7 669 458	2 596 047	Short term Borrowing	269 231		547 823	
Other Debtors	101 082		101 082	196 901	Trade Creditors	939 700		631 527	
Short Term Investments	1 998		1 998	1 998	Personnel / Tax and Social Security	289 636		244 935	
Bank and Cash	1 015 607		1 015 607	348 344	Other Creditors	311 329		1 445 702	
Current Assets	8 822 490		8 822 490	3 160 472	Total Creditors and Loans	1 809 896		2 869 987	
Other (inc Prepayments)	262 561		262 561	384 999	Exchange Differences	127 873		29 032	
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>9 717 328</b>	<b>509 906</b>	<b>9 207 422</b>	<b>3 610 871</b>	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>	<b>9 207 422</b>		<b>3 610 871</b>	

**STATUTORY AUDITORS' REPORT** (Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2005)

In accordance our appointment as auditors at your AGM, we hereby report to you for the year ended 31 December 2005 concerning:

- the audit of the accompanying financial statements of SOLIDARITES
- the justification of our assessments,
- the specific procedures and disclosures required by law.

These financial statements have been approved by the President. 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 the professional standards applicable in France. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether 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 and significant estimates made by 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, from the point of French accounting standards, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position and assets and liabilities of the association as at 31 December 2005 and the results of its operations for the year then ended.

**2. Justification of our assessments**

Pursuant to Article L. 823-9 of the French Commercial Code governing the justification of our assessments, we hereby inform you that these assessments covered the appropriateness of the accounting policies applied. These assessments were performed as part of our audit approach for the financial statements taken as a whole and contributed to the expression of our opinion in the first part of this report.

**3. Specific procedures and disclosures**

We have also performed the other procedures required by law, in accordance with professional standards applicable in France.

We have no comment to make as to the fair presentation and consistency with the financial statements of the information given in the management's report by the President and the documents addressed to the members in respect of the financial position and the financial statements.

Le Chesnay, 31 May 2006  
On behalf of IDF Expertise et Conseil  
**Yves Kerveillant,**  
Statutory Auditor

# Our Communication

2005 was an exceptional year for **SOLIDARITES** in terms of communication: it was the year of the Tsunami in South-East Asia, and the year in which we publicised our combat for access to drinking water and against "water that kills" throughout the world to the press and the general public. Never has this combat been more in phase with current events.

## - Tsunami: transparency from **SOLIDARITES**

In order to inform private donors who supported our action to assist Tsunami victims, we created a special page on our website [www.solidarites.org](http://www.solidarites.org), dedicated to how donations were spent, together with witness accounts from the field. In addition, a DVD concerning our action in Indonesia and Sri Lanka was widely distributed, accompanied by a report entitled "Tsunami, one year on".

## - Water: a humanitarian emergency, **SOLIDARITES'** combat

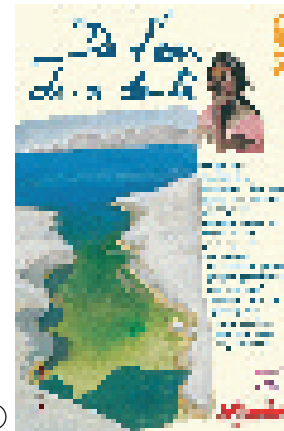
A survey carried out by Louis Harris for **SOLIDARITES** in February 2005 showed that the general public is not aware that water is the primary cause of death in the world. With over 25 years of humanitarian action behind us and the resulting expertise that we have acquired, in particular in the essential field of drinking water access, we had to take a stand, in order to alert and mobilise the general public about this international humanitarian emergency.

**SOLIDARITES'** communication campaigns in 2005 all had the theme of water; water to be made safe for all and accessible to all, whilst issuing alerts about each humanitarian emergency, and providing regular reports about our teams' work in the field.

During the Tsunami crisis, a press announcement entitled "Asia needs drinking water" was created. Numerous print media with large readerships as well as websites offered free advertising space enabling this advert to be widely publicised. Following this, a partnership with TBWA group and the BDDP & Fils agency resulted in the creation of the information campaign "Water kills". **SOLIDARITES** launched its first institutional campaign "Water kills" on the occasion of World Water Day on March 22, 2005. With a



③



④

**Emergency communication campaign for Tsunami victims:**

"Asia needs drinking water" ①

**Communication campaign on the occasion of World Water Day on March 22:** the range of media used to put across the message: "Water kills":

1 - "Cholera" and "typhoid" posters ②

2 - A pack of polluted water, distributed to the press and to decision-makers ③

3 - A bottle of pure water and a press file "full of information", distributed to recipients of the pack of polluted water: water that kills is not inevitable, it is a question of means, expertise and will...

**A book entitled "De l'eau de-ci de-là", in partnership with Gallimard Jeunesse and the Ecrit du Cœur association** ④

**The "SOS Congo" operation: in July 2005 with Cora** ⑤



①

②



⑤

strong message: water packs labelled “This water kills”, coupled with a press file, were sent to around one hundred journalists and decision-makers. In December 2005, we organised a conference concerning this subject, which is the essence of our combat.

**- Informing, creating awareness and mobilisation: partners in action**

**- Water experts provide us with support**

When necessary, support is provided for our volunteers in the field or appropriate equipment is made available to us by Veolia/Waterforce and Aquassistance. Other organisations, such as local authorities, co-fund projects through the French “Oudin” law. For example, the Seine Normandy water authority (AESN) was an important financial partner for our humanitarian action in Sri Lanka and Niger in 2005.

**- Cause-related marketing partnerships**

These partnerships enable us to raise funds via other means and to reach other segments of the public. These are a few examples of operations carried out with companies in 2005: With the Crédit Coopératif: a savings account entitled “**J’ai soif de Solidarités**”, where half of the interest earned is donated to SOLIDARITES.

With Gallimard editions, and thanks to the Ecrit du Cœur association, a book entitled “**De l’eau de-ci de-là**” was published, with a percentage of sales donated to SOLIDARITES. With Cora, a cause-related operation **SOS Eau Congo**. This operation took place in 60 hypermarkets.



⑥



⑦

With Yves Rocher, a cause-related product called “**Aidons les à replanter la vie**” was launched following the Tsunami within the chain’s franchises.

An example of a media partnership: an off-print of Okapi magazine was co-funded by



⑧

Suez Environnement, and a “SOS Eau Darfour” report was included in the March 2005 issue of Okapi for World Water Day.

**- Informing those who support us: our private donors**

The donations received from 60,000 private donors are real leverage for us and enable us to initiate and maintain our humanitarian action. SOLIDARITES carries out fund-raising through an annual calendar of letters sent out according to humanitarian emergencies, coupled with quarterly issues of our journal. In addition, an electronic newsletter is regularly sent to 6500 subscribers, and our website www.solidarites.org is continuously updated.

**- SOLIDARITES and the media**

Finally, many articles were published in the national and regional press, illustrating our humanitarian expertise, and our volunteers’ action in the field.

*Example of a cause-related product: The operation “**Aidons les à replanter la vie**”, organised for Tsunami victims in partnership with Yves Rocher ⑥*

*Innovative cause-related marketing: The “**Livret Agir**” savings account, launched in partnership with Crédit Coopératif ⑦*

*Example of a partnership focusing on an emergency: Special edition of Okapi magazine about our action to provide access to water in Darfur ⑧*

*Over 50 000 copies of our journal are distributed: The June 2005 issue sounds the alarm bell about the situation in Darfur ⑨*



⑨

# Our thanks – Contacts



SOLIDARITES/JEROME DEVA

## WE WOULD LIKE TO THANK:

- Our 60,000 individual donors who faithfully support our humanitarian action.

### Institutions:

- The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DAH, DGCID) and the Inter-ministerial Delegation post-Tsunami (DIPT)
- The Ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development (MEDD) and the Regional Water Authorities
- The European Commission (DG ECHO and EuropeAid)
- DFID (United Kingdom)
- Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)
- German Cooperation (GTZ)
- Japanese Cooperation (JICA)
- OFDA (United States)
- The United Nations (UNICEF, WFP, HCR, OCHA, FAO)
- IOM (International Organization for Migration)
- MRRD (Afghan Ministry of Rural Development)

### Foundations, companies:

- Fondation de France
- Yves Rocher foundation
- CORA
- Véolia Waterforce
- Crédit Coopératif
- Sanofi-Aventis laboratories
- Schneider Electric foundation
- Bayard
- TBWA
- Aquassistance
- The 'Ecole des Mines' in Douai...

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