



ANNUAL REPORT 2015



Taking aid further

**SOLIDARITÉS
INTERNATIONAL**

35 YEARS



1980 - 2015: 35 years of humanitarian aid from SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL. This year we are celebrating 35 years of providing aid and bearing witness. Since embarking on an unprecedented mission in Afghanistan in 1980, we have continued our efforts into 2015, including the fight against Ebola, intervention in Nepal after the earthquake and even

Calais, our first intervention in France, in response to the migrant crisis that is reverberating throughout Europe.

2015 marks the tenth year of our fight to provide access to drinking water. Water is at the heart of everything, as we testify in the first issue of the "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Barometer," now published annually by SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL. Every year, this report provides an assessment of the scarcity of this resource. Most of us take our access to clean water for granted; yet in many of the countries where we set up operations, the lack of water is at a critical level. 2.6 million people die every year from diseases caused by contaminated water and unsanitary conditions. One out of two projects at SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL aims to strengthen access to water, sanitation and hygiene to combat this scourge. The mortality rate is still largely underestimated by the general public. Indeed, for those of us who have had running water for decades, or even for several generations, it is hard to imagine that water can kill.

2015 was also a year of fighting to defend humanitarian aid, following attacks on its principles. Medical facilities in Syria, Yemen and even Afghanistan have been hit by repeated bombings in violation of the off-limits policy during conflicts. At the same time, the lack of political solutions means that the Syrian conflict has become embedded in the country's landscape, with little hope of resolution. The migrant crisis is a manifestation of the lack of long-term solutions. We are well aware of the complexity of political solutions and feel the effects of their absence every day. As a humanitarian actor, we deal with the consequences of crises and we hope that the causes will be addressed by local, national, regional and international political actors whose solutions are eagerly awaited by these desperate populations. Meanwhile, we have no other choice but to act. This is what we, along with 2,000 national and international staff, have done to "take aid further" in our 19 countries of operations.

I sincerely thank them, as well as our donors, and our institutional and private partners whose loyalty is essential to the continuity of the humanitarian aid that we have been providing every day for 35 years.

JEAN-YVES TROY
Managing Director

ANNUAL REPORT 2015
Published by
SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL
MANAGING DIRECTOR
Jean-Yves Troy
DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT
& COMMUNICATION
Renaud Douci
PARTNERSHIPS MANAGER
Clément Charlot
EDITORIAL COORDINATION
Tugdual de Dieuleveult
EDITING
Tugdual de Dieuleveult,
Clément Charlot, Paul Duke
Alexandre Giraud,
Jean-Yves Troy, Alain Boinet
Edouard Lagourgue,
Sylvie Rosset,
Mathilde Deleval,
Grégoire Brou,
Christophe Vavasseur,
Philippe Bonnet,
Thierry Benlahsen
Cover Photo
Alexandre Cauvin
PHOTOS
SOLIDARITÉS
INTERNATIONAL
Constance Decorde,
Daisy Fargier, Alex Cauvin,
Christopher Chamagne,
Thierry Benlahsen,
Jonathan-Brooker,
Vincent Tremeau,
Karl de Keizer,
Sandra Calligaro,
Gwenn Dubourthoumieu,
Agata Grzybowska, MAGICA
GRAPHIC DESIGN
F. Javelaud
PRINTING
Le Réveil de la Marne
SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL
WWW.SOLIDARITES.ORG

ENGLISH TRANSLATION
Dana Amarascu, Emma-Jane
Crozier, Sybil Gilchrist,
Christine Gutman,
Claire McNally, Fleur Pettie,
Attila Píróth, Jane Proctor,
Shelagh Rothero,
Daniel Weston



SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL

For over 35 years, the humanitarian aid organization SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL has been committed to providing emergency assistance for victims of conflicts, natural disasters and epidemics, as well as extended support for early recovery projects. Once on the ground, our expert teams prioritize access to water, sanitation and hygiene. Our teams exemplify the essence of humanitarian action because they focus solely on the needs of those seeking aid. While they are fair and unbiased in their approach, they are also eager to preserve the dignity of each person. Currently operating in some twenty countries, our teams bring vital humanitarian assistance to more than 3.8 million people.

WWW.SOLIDARITES.ORG

- 3 OUR IDENTITY
- 4 ORGANIZATION
- 6 MORAL REPORT
- 8 OUR COMMITMENT
- 10 OUR MISSIONS
 - 10 Key dates from 2015
 - 12 Our action
 - 14 Emergency
 - 18 Crisis in Syria
 - 22 Crisis in the CAR
 - 25 Crisis in the Sahel
 - 28 Crisis in the DRC
 - 32 South Sudan
 - 34 Horn of Africa
 - 37 Haiti
 - 38 Southeast Asia
 - 42 Afghanistan

44 TRANSPARENCY

IN FIGURES

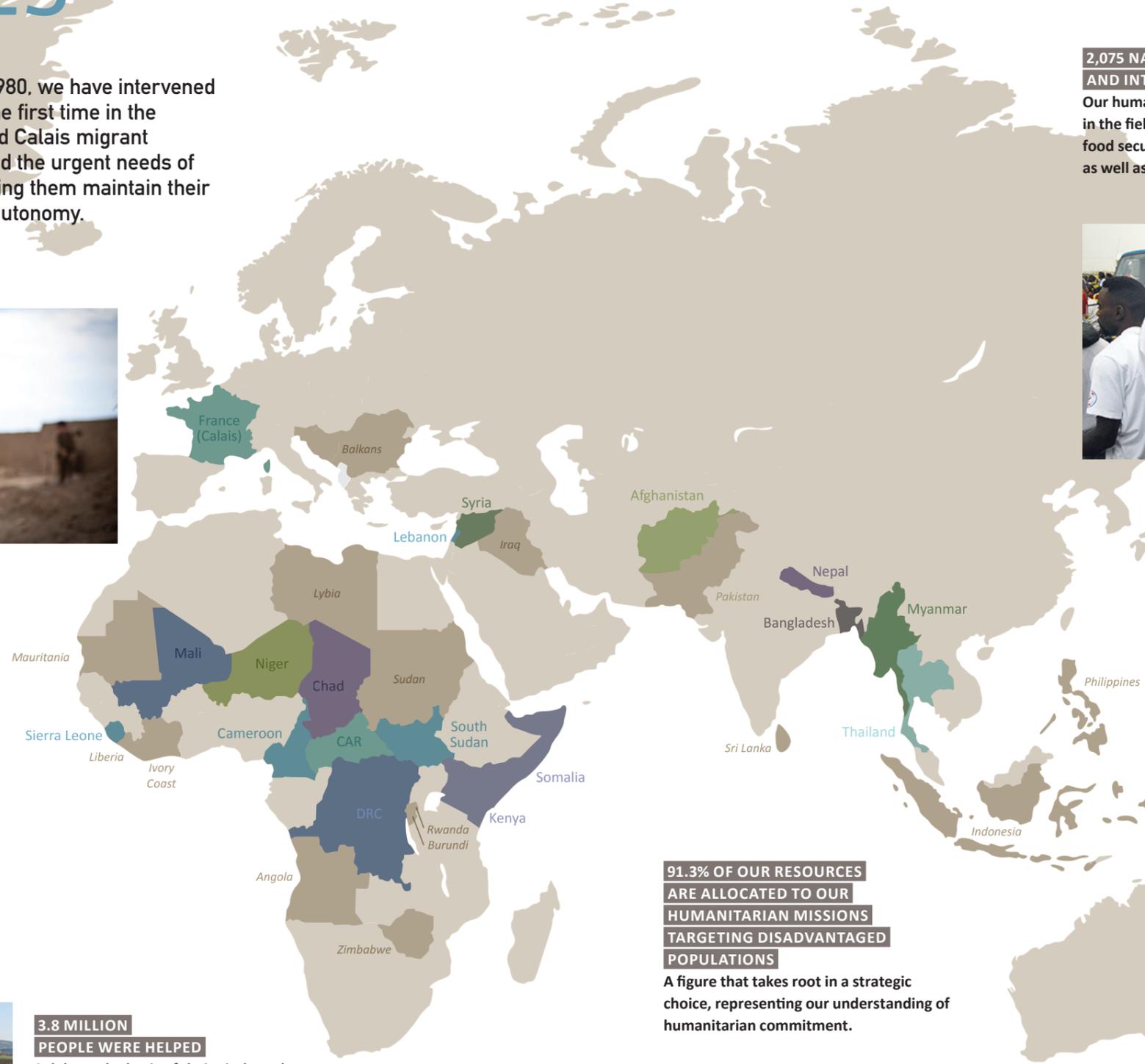
1980 – 2015

Since our first mission in Afghanistan in 1980, we have intervened in more than 30 countries, including, for the first time in the summer of 2015, France (in the now-closed Calais migrant camps). Over the years, we have addressed the urgent needs of hundreds of thousands of families by helping them maintain their dignity and find resources to regain their autonomy.



69 MILLION EUROS FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Haiti



2,075 NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL STAFF

Our humanitarian teams are made up of experts in the fields of water, sanitation, food security, reconstruction, as well as logistics, management and more.

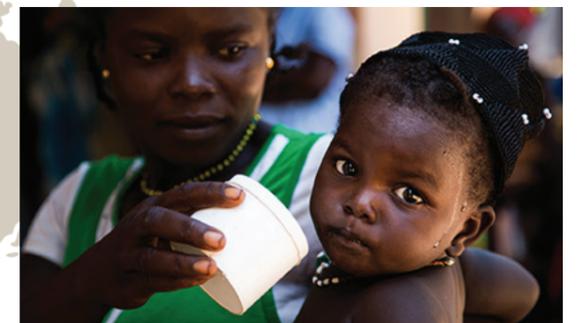


50,600 ACTIVE DONORS ensure our autonomy and emergency response by funding interventions in populations at risk

27 BUSINESS PARTNERS have supported our programs

91.3% OF OUR RESOURCES ARE ALLOCATED TO OUR HUMANITARIAN MISSIONS TARGETING DISADVANTAGED POPULATIONS

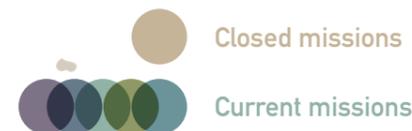
A figure that takes root in a strategic choice, representing our understanding of humanitarian commitment.



MISSIONS IN 19 COUNTRIES

3.8 MILLION PEOPLE WERE HELPED

Solely on the basis of their vital needs, and with respect for their culture and their dignity.





ADAPTING TO NEW HUMANITARIAN CHALLENGES

MORAL REPORT With a reported budget of 28 billion dollars, humanitarian aid worldwide has never been so well funded—and yet aid organizations are facing an increase in needs: 76 million beneficiaries compared to 26 million in 2007. The number of NGOs is disputed due to the long-standing and continual flux in stakeholder grouping. Our role is sometimes tested—and even directed—by political donors who are influenced by the States that fund them. These donors have openly expressed their desire to maintain fewer sponsorships, to take into account the interests of Southern NGOs seeking more sponsorships and greater funding, and to meet the objectives of the States funding them.

INTERNATIONAL humanitarian efforts were pushed to their limits by an intensification of crises in 2015, including the Ebola epidemic, the earthquake in Nepal, the curb of the Syrian crisis, and other areas of conflict in Asia and Africa. As a result, for the first time since World War II, the number of refugees reached 65.3 million. That means that nearly one in every 100 people has left their native land. What is referred to in Europe as the “migrant crisis” raises the issues of accountability for political failure, of the inadequacy of humanitarian response at scenes of conflict, and of a collective responsibility to provide concrete, immediate relief in the face of human tragedy.

Confronting these disasters has forced us to reevaluate our standard practices as international emergency workers. Indeed, aren't the migrants in Europe today the same refugees we have encountered in camps in Lebanon, Africa and the Middle East? As these migratory phenomena do not appear to be curtailing, we remain vigilant for any relief efforts to which we might contribute. If another humanitarian emergency involving migrants were to arise in France, we could opt for swift action, as we did in Calais and are currently doing in Greece and Macedonia, to address any unmet emergency needs of people whose compatriots back home (in Syria, Afghanistan, Sudan, Somalia, etc.) are already beneficiaries of our aid—but only if such action entails added humanitarian value, relevancy and feasibility.

Humanitarian aid is systematically confronted with security problems and difficulties in accessing areas of need. These days we must contend with groups barring access to entire regions, as in Syria, where our model of humanity is under attack. Western humanitarians are spurned—and sometimes martyred. We were united, though probably not active enough, in denouncing the International Human Rights violations to which the past two years bore sad witness.

Some major studies are currently in the works regarding the role played by NGOs in their relations with national organizations in beneficiary countries, as well as the political influence of certain donors over our independence of action. We contribute to these debates and initiatives through our involvement in various instances of coordination and exchange.

We firmly believe that the humanitarian values we embrace must be defended and developed through an individual and collective commitment to assisting those most affected by natural or man-made disasters. This is the defining commitment of our organization. Now more than ever, amidst a climate of exclusive nationalisms and rigid security requirements, we believe that this commitment is necessary, vital and irreplaceable.

We believe that humanitarian organizations fill a critical role in light of our non-profit aims, our personal and ethical commitment, the quality of services we provide, and our capacity to bear witness on behalf of those whom we assist.

At the same time, we must continue on our quest for performance in the deployment of our programs, in the implementation of operations teams, in our internal control and our drive to provide aid, in spite of security constraints as in Somalia, the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, or in Afghanistan where we are regularly faced with dangerous situations. Even as the safety of our teams remains a constant concern, we want to be able to implement our actions wherever aid is needed.

Four key objectives were targeted by the organization during the 2015 financial year:

- / Improve our crisis response dynamics
- / Diversify our funding
- / Increase our visibility
- / Optimize our operations

We can boast of having provided concrete, vital aid to nearly 3.8 million people in 19 countries during the 2015 financial year. Still, we must more closely examine our organizational model and its evolution, our organization, and our absence from certain areas of humanitarian need.

To summarize, the 2015 financial year has been a period of rebuilding, stability, strengthening, and a balanced budget, confirmed before a new growth phase that we expect to begin in 2017 (our 2016 priorities being internal investment and human resources).

The board of directors also addressed the topic of our organizational life in 2015. Workshops were held and proposals assessed. An overview will be presented at this year's assembly. Our work is cut out for us: in opening our organization to new members, we must build our capacity for governance, reflection, decision-making and outreach, all while maintaining a close and vibrant connection to those who make up SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE.

It is time to expand our ranks, to enlarge both the recognition of and conversation about our achievements, to plan for the future and to make a positive impact on it. The stronger our numbers, the greater the opportunities to share our enthusiasm for serving others and for commitment and generosity. We would like to thank our donors whose loyalty helps us to maintain the most essential tie that binds us as humans: solidarity.



EDOUARD LAGOURGUE
PRESIDENT

Fighting for clean water, saving lives.

For populations affected by humanitarian crises, access to clean water and sanitation is of vital necessity. There is no question that unclean water is a cause of mortality, particularly among children. Ten years ago, no one was talking about it. Today, we're witnessing significant progress (SDGs, COP21), but for States and water stakeholders the challenge is urgent: it is time to move from talk to action.

SINCE 1980 SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE has been there, on the ground of the most serious humanitarian crises (Afghanistan, Rwanda, DRC, Somalia, Mali, CAR, The Philippines, Nepal, Syria...), where we have made it our mission to fight against diseases related to unclean water. This mission is driven by three main concerns: the critical issue of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in crisis situations, the dramatic mortality resulting from waterborne illnesses contracted from unsafe water (diarrhea, hepatitis, cholera...) and the fact that just 10 years ago no one was talking about the urgency of fighting this major cause of mortality.

WATER AND SANITATION: FINALLY A PRIORITY ON THE INTERNATIONAL AGENDA

Today, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE is recognized as a key player in the field of access to water, sanitation and hygiene. This is, of course, due in a large part to our humanitarian aid initiatives, through which we supply drinking water and sanitation directly and on a daily basis to hundreds of thousands of people in dire need—but it is also due to our relationship with international institutions. We have made it our duty to influence public policy so that appropriate action against the scourge of unclean water can be decided at the highest level: in France, in Europe, and at the United Nations.

Our information and awareness campaigns held on each World Water Day (March 22), and our petition for access to drinking water, signed by 187,000 people, have fostered awareness in successive French governments and even led the UN to revise its statistics on the number of people with access to drinking water: barely over 50% of the world population, not 89%(!), as was announced at the March 2012 World Water Forum in Marseille.

In partnership with the Partenariat Français pour l'Eau (PFE) and the World Water Forum, we have campaigned tirelessly for recognition of water and sanitation goals as a distinct priority in the international agenda of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

THE SITUATION

Between 2000 and 2015, major progress was made as part of the UN's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): water access improved for 1.6 billion people and toilet access for over one billion people. Unfortunately, nearly 2 billion people are still drinking water contaminated by fecal matter. Another 1.5 billion people have infrequent, expensive access to water that may or may not be clean. 2.5 billion still don't have access to toilets. The dramatic consequence is that each year, some 2.6 million human beings continue to die of diseases linked to unsafe water and an unsanitary environment. According to the latest estimations, 4 billion people will be affected by water stress in 2025, compared to 400 million in 1995. The need for action is urgent.

PROSPECTS

In late September 2015, 195 countries unanimously approved the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030, including—at last—universal access to drinking water and sanitation. This is a remarkable step forward, but let's not forget that these Goals are not binding and that each State is responsible for their implementation. In order to reach these Goals we need quantifiable indicators, a monitoring mechanism, funding, strong political will, and national implementation plans. One year later, all of this remains to be seen. Moreover, there has been no commitment concerning hygiene and no funding commitment either.

Official development assistance (about 140 billion dollars each year) will not be enough. Additional funding and innovation are crucial to reaching the estimated 2 to 3 trillion dollars necessary for implementation. A former prime minister of Niger recently testified that the budget of the 17 SDGs was ten times the budget of his country. That shows the extent of the challenges.

On top of that, climate imbalance and demography need to be taken into account. Unfortunately, the Green Climate Fund, which is set to fund adaptation mea-

asures (as much as 20 to 35 billion dollars a year, according to the PFE) of which 80% concern water, will not be operational until 2020. We cannot afford to wait this long!

IT'S TIME TO ACT

No international coordinator has been designated to oversee States' progress, even though currently no fewer than 30 international organizations are devoted to water issues.

The work of water stakeholders like us is also essential. In 2016, World Water Day on March 22, the high-profile SDGs meeting at the UN in July, World Water Week in Stockholm in August, and the COP22 in Marrakesh in autumn provide opportunities to act and to move forward.

Even today, conflict and disaster have forced 65 million people to flee their homes; these people are among the poorest and most vulnerable in the world. That is why emergency situations must mobilize States and international organizations like the UN first and foremost.

We call on the French government in particular to support the organization of a global water governance and to ensure universal access to drinking water and sanitation that leaves no one behind, even in crisis situations.

That is what SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE is fighting for, through humanitarian response to crises, and through media, public opinion and institutional outreach—so that water can become a source of life for all.



ALAIN BOINET
FOUNDER
OF SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE

KEY DATES IN 2015



NEPAL APRIL

On Saturday, April 25, 2015, just before 7 A.M. CET, a magnitude 7.8 earthquake struck Nepal, just 77 km west of Kathmandu. Several aftershocks were felt in the days that followed. In the first hours of the disaster, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL mobilized a team to provide aid to the affected population, who were facing a death toll of at least 8,800 as of May 11, 2015.



CALAIS JUNE

In June 2015, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL responded to an appeal from Doctors of the World to provide adequate and dignified access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene to more than 3,000 migrants living in a veritable slum located on a former landfill near Calais. This intervention on French soil is a first and proof of an unprecedented emergency situation for our humanitarian organization that has been operating for 35 years on the ground responding to the most severe crises.



SIERRA LEONE NOVEMBER

The Ebola Clinic where our teams were in charge of infection control and clean water supply was dismantled between November 8th and December 15th, a year after it opened. A few weeks earlier, Sierra Leone had been declared Ebola-free and no further cases have been reported in the country.

- 12** COMMITMENT
- 14** EMERGENCY
- 15 Nepal
- 16 Sierra Leone
- 17 Calais
- 18** CRISIS IN SYRIA
- 18 Syria
- 20 Lebanon
- 22** CRISIS IN THE CAR
- 22 Central African Republic
- 24 Cameroon
- 25** CRISIS IN THE SAHEL
- 25 Mali
- 26 Chad
- 27 Niger
- 28** CRISIS IN THE DRC
- 29 DRC East
- 30 DRC South and West
- 32** SOUTH SUDAN
- 34** HORN OF AFRICA
- 34 El Niño
- 35 Kenya
- 36 Somalia
- 37** HAITI
- 38** SOUTHEAST ASIA
- 38 Myanmar
- 40 Bangladesh
- 41 Thailand
- 42** AFGHANISTAN

FROM AFGHANISTAN TO CALAIS: 35 YEARS WITH THE MOST FRAGILE POPULATIONS

SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL is 35 years old this year. Since its origins in Afghanistan, which bear witness to its commitment to support suffering populations, in spite of the dangers present in conflict zones and the access constraints imposed by this state of affairs, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL has been able to sustain an outstanding level of commitment and flexibility to become a humanitarian organization that counts..

ALTHOUGH we still maintain a presence in Afghanistan, our teams now intervene in 19 countries where a large majority are experiencing internal civil war or accepting refugees fleeing from neighbouring conflicts. Global humanitarian expenditure has increased 14-fold over a period of 15 years and although we have had to streamline the way we respond to the increasing needs, these imperatives of scale must not be allowed to prevent us from applying the humane and fair values which represent the very heart of our action.

In 2015, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL was able to deploy this independent humanitarian, impartial, neutral and above all, humane aid, to new terrain such as supporting refugees in Calais, or operating in Nepal after the earthquake and Sierra Leone during the Ebola crisis. On each occasion we worked alongside a medical organization (Médecins du Monde/ Doctors of the World), a vital partnership for the affected populations.

These responses have been made possible by the creation of our Emergency Desk which relies on teams ready to be deployed immediately, emergency stockpiles based in Dubai and Clichy, enabling us to meet the basic needs of 18.000

people, and an increased supply of dedicated funding. As of this year, the emergency response team has been exploring the situation in Ukraine, Serbia, Macedonia, Tanzania, Burundi and Iraq, so we can be quickly operational in these disaster areas.

From the capture of Mosul by Daesh (ISIS) in June 2014 to the migrant crisis in Europe in Spring 2015, and the Ebola epidemic in West Africa, humanitarian players have redoubled their efforts to bring assistance to the affected populations. Between 2014 and 2015 the number of refugees and displaced persons increased by 9.7%—from less than 60 million to more than 65 million. Through our responses in all the countries of origin and transit of these migrants, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL was able to react and adapt immediately and effectively in these contexts.

At the centre of current aid affairs, the crisis in Syria is at an impasse. Faced with this situation, our mission in Lebanon takes on enormous importance and has become one of the largest missions for SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL. Our actions in the north of Syria are always difficult due to the constraints of access and security faced by our teams. In addition

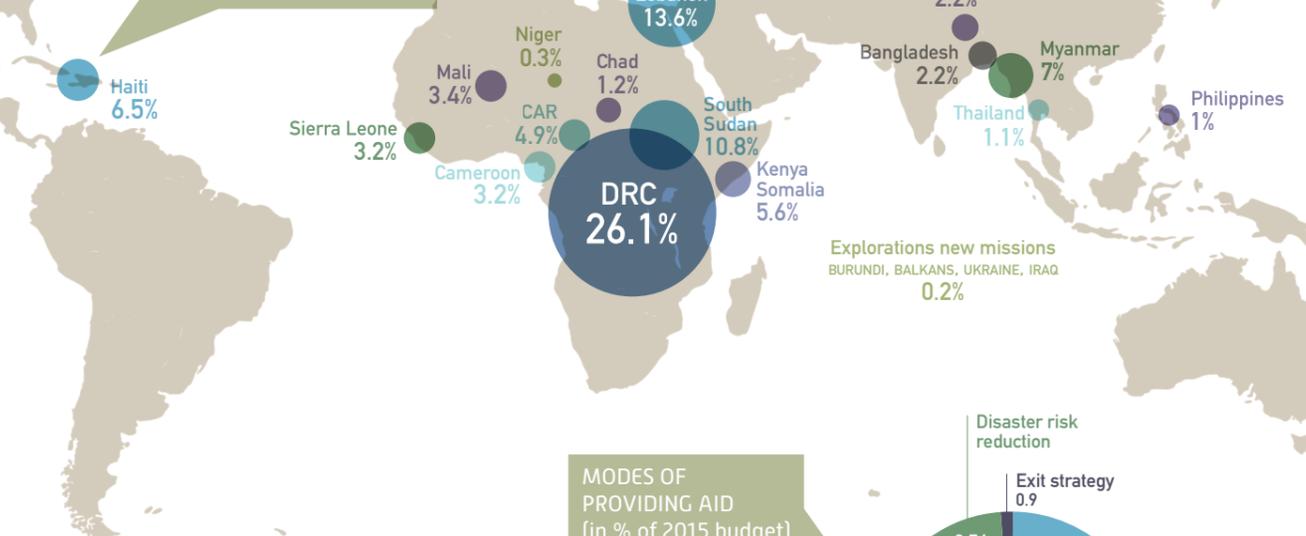
to the difficulties faced in Syria, contexts such as those in South Sudan or the Central African Republic (CAR) are experiencing increased violence towards civilians and humanitarian aid workers. Vigilance in the field is essential at all times whether in Somalia, where three of our team members were kidnapped and freed after two months, or in CAR where our convoys are regularly attacked.

In spite of these difficulties, our teams are more than ever deployed to affected populations in order to pursue our fight for clean drinking water. To mark our 35th anniversary we have published an assessment of the global water situation with the first ever Water Barometer. Since diseases linked to unclean water are the cause of death for almost 2.6 million people each year, we must stay focused on the affected populations in the field and speak up for aid respectful of humanitarian principles and personal dignity.

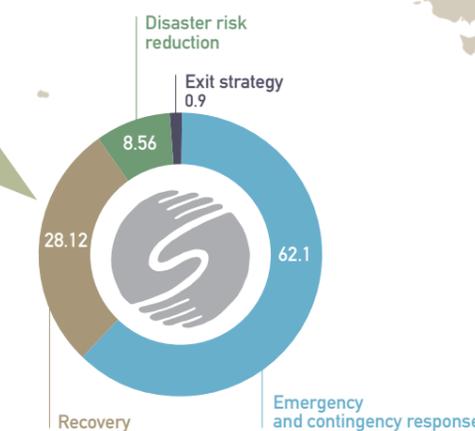


ALEXANDRE GIRAUD
DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS

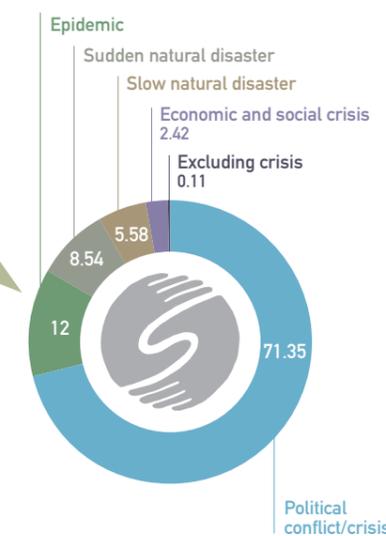
RELATIVE SHARE
IN THE SOLIDARITÉS
INTERNATIONAL FIELD
PROGRAMMING - 2015



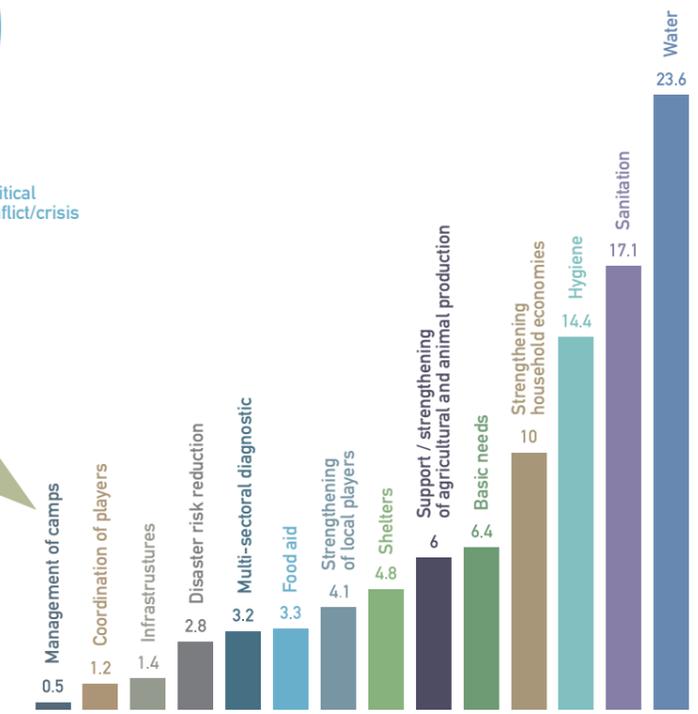
MODES OF
PROVIDING AID
[in % of 2015 budget]



MAIN REASON
FOR PROVIDING AID
[in % of 2015 budget]



TYPOLGY OF ACTIVITIES
IMPLEMENTED IN 2015
[in %]



"OUR EMERGENCY STOCKPILES ENABLE US TO DELIVER A MORE EFFECTIVE AND FLEXIBLE RESPONSE"

There are three essential components to effective emergency response in the wake of a conflict, natural disaster or an epidemic: specialized staff, reserves of adapted and pre-positioned materials and dedicated funding.



THIERRY BENLAHSEN
EMERGENCY DESK MANAGER

SPECIALIZED HUMAN RESOURCES

In 2015, we at SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE decided to create a team dedicated to sudden-onset crises and capable of delivering an immediate response to the most urgent needs of affected populations. We assembled a team composed of (a) a group based at our headquarters and (b) a team of mobile experts (heads of mission, logisticians, water-sanitation-hygiene experts) to lead exploratory missions and conduct assessments in the field—two critical steps to ensuring the quality of subsequent actions.

RESERVES OF ADAPTED, PRE-POSITIONED MATERIAL

Our emergency stockpiles constitute the second essential component of effective emergency humanitarian response. This includes pre-positioned material as well as reserves at our headquarters in Clichy and Dubai. Our French stockpile is to be dispatched in the field along with our team in the first 48 hours of the crisis. Following an on-site needs assessment, these supplies are supplemented by the Dubai stockpile within 72 hours. The supplies, including emergency shelter kits, water purifiers, emergency latrines and hygiene kits, are designed to cover the vital needs of 18,000 people.

DEDICATED FUNDING SUPPORTED BY OUR PARTNERS

Faced with crises like the earthquake in Nepal, the migrant crisis in Europe, or the refugee crisis in Burundi, we are up against a serious challenge: funding. In the first hours of a crisis, institutional or private donors have not yet released funds. Without immediate access to emergency donations, it is difficult to address the most basic needs, which are often the most urgent. That is why we have established a dedicated emergency fund. Thanks to the participation of our partners (companies and foundations), the fund allows us substantial room for maneuver in the first three weeks of an emergency response.

"BECOME AN EMERGENCY PARTNER AND SAVE LIVES"



CLÉMENT CHARLOT
PARTNERSHIPS MANAGER

Our partners have a decisive impact on the scope and quality of our humanitarian response, on both the lives and the health of affected populations. There are several ways to become an emergency partner: by making a one-time or recurring donation, by supplying us with the latest cutting-edge equipment, by organizing a matching fundraiser for your company, by rounding up salaries and donating the difference, or even by donating a percentage of product sales to SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE.

In addition to the financial gain generated by your tax-deductible donation*, supporting our emergency fund will inspire your coworkers to rally around an important cause.

*Business sponsors may deduct up to 60% of the value of their donation from taxes, not exceeding 5/1,000th of turnover (Article 238 Bis of the French Tax Code, CGI)



Nepal

CONTEXT

On Saturday April 25, 2015, just before 7 A.M. CET, a magnitude 7.8 earthquake struck Lamjung District, 77 kilometers northwest of Kathmandu. Several aftershocks and two additional tremors hit in the days that followed, adding to the already substantial loss of life and property damage. Over nine million Nepalese were affected by the disaster. Over 8,800 people were killed and another 10,000 wounded, while 80,000 people were left homeless. Roads, health centers and water supply networks were among the 60% of infrastructures damaged by the earthquake. Around 890,000 homes were destroyed. Thirty out of the country's 75 districts were impacted.



30,000
BENEFICIARIES

TEAM

10 international staff, 50 national staff

PARTNERS

ECHO, DHA, VINCI, SEDIF, AEAP, Pays Voironnais, Département des Hauts de Seine, Fondation de Lille, AUD Saint Omer

BUDGET

€1.32 M

Population of **28.1** million
145th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2015)

OUR ACTION

Faced with a broad scope of humanitarian needs, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE decided to intervene in the immediate aftermath of the crisis alongside the NGO Doctors of the World, which has been active in Nepal for about 20 years. The first of our teams was dispatched in the field on April 27 to conduct an initial needs assessment in coordination with local authorities. Sindhupalchok was identified as one of 14 priority districts due to the high level of destruction reported.

Thanks to donor mobilization and the responsiveness of our partners, we were able to address the basic needs (water and shelter) of inhabitants of the sub-districts of Golche, Gumba, Ghortali and Khartali, all among the remotest and most heavily impacted areas of the district. Our intervention lasted six months.

ACTIVITIES



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE
30,000 PEOPLE

- / Distributed water purifiers
- / Distributed dignity kits
- / Distributed multifamily latrine kits and 395 toolkits
- / Equipped schools with latrines
- / Equipped and restored water and sanitation infrastructures of health centers and mobile clinics
- / Provided training in good hygiene practices



SHELTERS
30,000 PEOPLE

- / Distributed emergency shelter kits
- / Distributed toolkits for emergency shelter construction to sub-district committees
- / Provided training in emergency shelter construction to 2,054 direct beneficiaries



SIERRA LEONE



Sierra Leone

CONTEXT

In February 2014, the Ebola virus hit Western Africa. Initially appearing in Guinea, the epidemic then spread to Sierra Leone and Liberia. Sporadic cases also appeared in Nigeria and Senegal, though neither country declared an epidemic, and a number of additional cases were reported in Mali in early November 2014. According to the World Health Organization, as of December 24, 2014, a total of 19,497 Ebola cases had been reported since the beginning of the epidemic; 7,588 of these cases were fatal.



318,064
BENEFICIARIES



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

- / Oversaw operation and maintenance of treatment center's water supply network
- / Prepared chlorine solutions for disinfection
- / Oversaw operation and maintenance of sanitation network

TEAM

55 international staff, 150 national staff

PARTNERS

DFID

BUDGET

€1.91 M

Population of **6.2** million
181st out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2015)

OUR ACTION

In early November, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE, working alongside Doctors of the World Spain, committed to managing an Ebola treatment center in the city of Moyamba, Sierra Leone. The center, which opened on December 19, 2014, was designed to hold 100 beds. SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE was in charge of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) management in the center, in addition to Infection Prevention and Control protocols. Over the course of 2015, our teams also pursued activities outside of the treatment center, such as: mobilizing communities for virus monitoring, conducting prevention campaigns in schools and providing support to health authorities.

ACTIVITIES



INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

IN THE TREATMENT CENTER

- / Performed daily cleaning and disinfection of patient rooms
- / Supervised Personal Protective Equipment dressing and undressing protocols
- / Cleaned and disinfected toilets and showers
- / Provided medical teams with assistance for ambulance intake and patient transfer
- / Managed bodies of deceased patients



INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

IN MOYAMBA DISTRICT

- 318,064 PEOPLE**
- / Disinfected schools and distributed cleaning kits
- / Restored latrines, repaired drainage systems
- / Established water points and hand-washing stations
- / Constructed a temporary patient triage center
- / Provided support to district health authorities



FRANCE



Calais

CONTEXT

Since the 1990s, Calais and the surrounding area have been a strategic stop on the way to England for exiles from Eastern Europe, Afghanistan, Iraq, Africa (Eritrea, Sudan, Chad, Egypt) and, more recently, Syria. Over the years, several camps and squats have been inhabited by migrants in transit, then dismantled by police. Among the most populated camps: Sangatte (1999-2002), the area of downtown Calais and the surrounding woodlands known as The Jungle (2002-2015), Tioxide (2014-2015) and, since May 2015, The New Jungle. In July 2015, nearly 3,000 people settled on this 18-hectare stretch of municipal land, living in makeshift shelters and sharing access to only five water points, 50 showers and 26 toilets. As many as 6,000 people were living in the slum in October 2015.



3,000
BENEFICIARIES



TEAM

6 employees, 25 volunteers

PARTNERS

Doctors of the World, Secours Catholique

BUDGET

€0.17 M

OUR ACTION

Having observed the blatant lack of healthcare infrastructures on site and the prevalence of parasitic diseases, primarily scabies, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE decided to act alongside Doctors of the World, Secours Catholique, and Secours Islamique France in order to collectively address the needs of inhabitants of The Jungle: healthcare, shelter, food, hygiene and sanitation. This humanitarian response on French soil was unprecedented for our organization.

ACTIVITIES



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

3,000 PEOPLE

- / Distributed 2,820 dignity kits, 600 jerrycans, 600 buckets, 3,200 garbage bags and 200 garbage cans
- / Constructed 15 raised latrines and 9 showers

"THE FACT THAT FOUR HUMANITARIAN NGOS HAD TO RESPOND ON FRENCH SOIL HIGHLIGHTS JUST HOW EXCEPTIONAL THIS SITUATION IS."

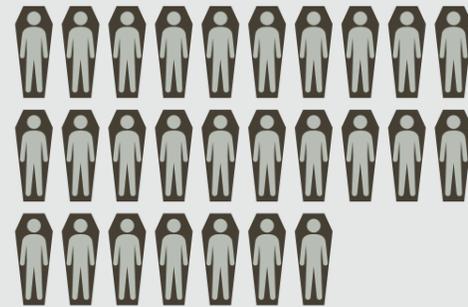
"When confronted with the urgency of people's needs on site, we had no choice but to respond—but little did we expect to encounter such a dire situation in France. In the refugee camps where our teams have been working, both formal (South Sudan, Cameroon) and informal (Lebanon), we seek to make sure that minimum standards of living conditions are satisfied: one latrine for 50 people, one water point for 250 people and 15 liters of water per person, per day. Unfortunately, this is far from the case in this slum."

THIERRY BENLAHSEN
EMERGENCY DESK MANAGER
AT SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE

5 YEARS OF CIVIL WAR IN SYRIA

The essential figures to understand one of the most complex crises of all time

270,000 dead



= 10,000 dead



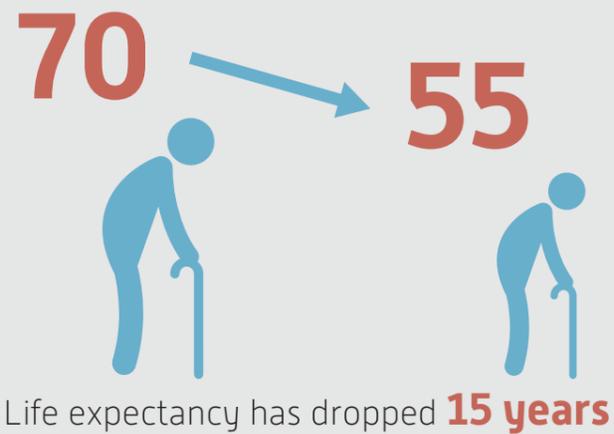
1.5 million wounded

= 100,000 wounded



10 million people displaced or refugees

including 5 million in neighbouring countries



7.5 million Syrian children have known nothing else but war



Syria

CONTEXT

In this fourth year of a violent and exhausting conflict, needs reached an all-time high. Records indicate that 4.3 million refugees, 6.5 million displaced persons and 13.5 million people require humanitarian assistance. At the same time, access to humanitarian aid is still restricted as a result of offensives by ISIS (on the decline since 2014) and the Assad regime, as well as the arrival of Russian troops fighting alongside Assad's forces. As of March 2016, 270,000 lives have been lost in Syria.

40,897 BENEFICIARIES

TEAM

5 international staff, 27 national staff

PARTNERS

CDC, HPF (Humanitarian Pooled Fund, managed by OCHA)

BUDGET

€1.18 M

Population of 22 million
134th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2015)

OUR ACTION

Present in Aleppo Province since late 2012, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE has seen its area of operation shrink as a result of ISIS offensives in the east and those of Assad's regime in the south. Relying on its experience in the distribution of a cash-for-work program in the area and on a trained and qualified Syrian team, the organization has developed a new set of measures aiming to offer, through the distribution of market gardening and livestock kits, a more sustainable and autonomous source of income for a population displaced for so long that its needs are not met by sporadic assistance.

ACTIVITIES

CASH FOR WORK
34,332 PEOPLE

LIVELIHOODS SUPPORT
6,565 PEOPLE

- / Introduced a mobile veterinary clinic
- / Distributed market gardening and food crop seeds
- / Distributed livestock (sheep, chickens)



LEBANON

Beirut

Lebanon

CONTEXT

Five years after the beginning of the war in Syria, Lebanon has become home to the world's highest per capita refugee population. The country's 1.5 million Syrian refugees (for 4.4 million Lebanese) have settled in 1,470 informal camps and other makeshift housing. It is difficult to find sources of income due to extreme competition; moreover, the high costs of food, healthcare and rent (81% of Syrian refugees in Lebanon pay rent) cannot be reduced. As a result, households resort to borrowing (80% are in debt) in order to cover their basic needs and adopt negative survival mechanisms: reduction in the number of meals and in the quality and quantity of food, child labor and more. In addition, health services, education, utilities (electricity and water) as well as sanitation systems are especially put to the test in the wake of the influx of Syrian refugees into Lebanon.



75,000
BENEFICIARIES

TEAM

10 international staff, 126 national staff

PARTNERS

UNICEF, EU (DG ECHO), DFID, EUROPEAID

BUDGET

€8.22 M

Population of 5 million

67th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2015)

OUR ACTION

Operating in Lebanon since 2013, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE teams have improved living conditions for Syrian refugees in the country. Aided by an awareness and mapping program that benefits all NGOs intervening in Lebanon, our teams have updated the maps of informal camps and identified new arrivals along with their needs. They have also restored these camps and supported the refugees by acting as host communities and restoring infrastructures for access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE's response has not only been reflected in its monthly monetary assistance to thousands of families through the Lebanon Cash Consortium (LCC), but also through the development of community mobilization.

ACTIVITIES



SHELTERS
AND LIVELIHOOD
SUPPORT

40,000 PEOPLE

- / Distributed construction kits
- / Restored and maintained slums
- / Mapped out informal sites
- / Identified refugees
- / Trained camp management committees



WATER, SANITATION
AND HYGIENE

70,000 PEOPLE

- / Distributed water by tanker-truck
- / Constructed and restored water points in informal camps and slums
- / Organized hygiene promotion sessions
- / Constructed and restored latrines/showers



7€ FOR ONE DIGNITY KIT

Together, let us help refugees throughout the world.

Find the kit on kitdignite.org/en



SOLIDARITÉS
INTERNATIONAL

CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC



CAR (Central African Republic)

CONTEXT

The year 2015 was marked by steps towards elections and the end to a transitional government in the CAR. A new constitution was ratified by a referendum held on December 13. Legislative elections that had been delayed several times finally took place. Then, on February 14, 2016, Faustin-Archange Touadera was elected Head of State in the second round of the presidential elections. Despite the end of the transitional government, humanitarian needs remain at a critical level in the CAR. Over 2 million people need humanitarian assistance in at least one sector. 28% of the population is living in a state of food insecurity. Only 22% of the urban population has access to drinking water and 34% of the rural population has access to protected water points. For displaced populations and families who are trying to resettle during a relative stable period, security needs are also at a critical level.



308,976
BENEFICIARIES

TEAM

19 international staff, 170 national staff

PARTNERS

ECHO, DFID, CIAA, UNICEF, FAO

BUDGET

€2.96 M

Population of **4.7** million
187th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2015)

OUR ACTION

In 2015, the organization again turned its attention to zones where it had had added value in both its technical and historical presence in the country for several years. SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE continued its support activities in agricultural recovery and resettlement of displaced populations in the Kabo and Kaga Bandoro Regions. The Rapid Response to Population Movements (RRMP) Program also continued with the relocation of the team in Kaga Bandoro.

ACTIVITIES



RAPID RESPONSE PROGRAM

16,840 PEOPLE

- / Distributed non-food item kits
- / Implemented emergency water access program



FOOD SECURITY AND WATER ACCESS

102,000 PEOPLE

- / Constructed and restored water and sanitation infrastructures
- / Conducted hygiene promotion sessions
- / Distributed seeds
- / Vaccinated transhumant livestock



"Every action must be thoroughly planned in terms of relevancy, understanding, and approval by local populations".

JULIEN BARBIER
FIELD COORDINATOR

CAMEROON

Yaoundé

Cameroon

CONTEXT

By the end of 2015, Cameroon was hosting 252,537 refugees from the Central African Republic. In the Eastern Region, Gado I and II camps housed the largest number of refugees, with 23,667 people registered by the end of 2015. In this context, the increased pressure on the existing infrastructures created extensive needs in terms of access to water and sanitation. Food insecurity was also on the rise due to limited access to land for refugee populations living in the camps, a poor diet and loss of livelihoods for the majority, primarily farmers. It should also be noted that the intensification of Boko Haram's activities in the North caused mass displacements throughout the country.



26,662
BENEFICIARIES

TEAM

9 international staff, 77 national staff

PARTNERS

UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), ECHO, Mairie de Paris, The German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ), Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM), Department for International Development (DFID)

OUR ACTION

SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL has been working to improve the unsanitary conditions for both refugee and host populations living in camps located in Gado, Gado Village, Ndokayo, and Garoua Boulai. After delivering water by tanker, our teams further implemented a temporary water network, built new water points and restored existing ones, and completed a feasibility study on building a drinking water network. In addition to managing waste, constructing toilets, and raising awareness of good hygiene practices, our teams also constructed shelters in camp Gado II, for the purpose of relieving overcrowding in camp Gado I. To fight food insecurity, they introduced income generating activities and market gardening, and distributed vouchers and cash grants to both refugees and host populations.

ACTIVITIES



WATER, SANITATION
AND HYGIENE
16,140 PEOPLE

- / Distributed water by tanker-truck for 12 months
- / Constructed and restored 14 wells and 12 water points
- / Trained 24 water management committees
- / Constructed and restored 128 toilet blocks (latrines/showers)
- / Installed 4 waste management pits and 10 washing stations
- / Conducted hygiene awareness sessions through door-to-door campaigns and focus groups
- / Managed the Garoua Boulai transit site infrastructures for 9 months



FOOD SECURITY
AND LIVELIHOOD
SUPPORT
9,425 PEOPLE

- / Distributed market gardening seeds to 500 households
- / Distributed food vouchers or cash grants
- / Supported and strengthened income-generating activities



SHELTERS
1,097 PEOPLE

- / Constructed 225 shelters on Gado campsites

BUDGET

€1.96 M

Population of **22.8** million

153rd out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2015)

Mali

CONTEXT

As a result of the conflicts raging in northern Mali since January 2012, the already alarming security, health and food situations in the country have deteriorated significantly. The Algiers Peace Agreement, signed by the main parties of the conflict on May 20th, 2015, has yet to produce results in a country whose struggle for reunification has been thwarted by continued attacks by radical groups. The humanitarian situation in Mali in 2015 was defined primarily by population movements, serious food insecurity, a water shortage and a reduction in production capacities for populations whose revenues come, to a large extent, from farming and breeding.



132,366
BENEFICIARIES

TEAM

10 international staff, 80 national staff

PARTNERS

ECHO, OFDA, SDC, UNICEF

OUR ACTION

SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL has provided aid to populations lacking access to water and food in the regions of Kidal and Timbuktu (in the Diré and Goundam circles). In the Kidal region, water access programs aim to ease intercommunity tensions between local populations and breeders. Our teams have also taken up the fight against malnutrition by training healthcare personnel and providing support for the most vulnerable families. In addition to water access programs involving various Malian institutions, our teams based in the Diré Circle developed a social safety net program aimed at addressing food and non-food needs of the most vulnerable households. Having provided emergency relief to populations suffering from attacks and deteriorating climate conditions in the Goundam Circle, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL went on to provide cash transfers, organize cash-for-work activities (for which participants worked to fill floodplains) and distribute seeds. Our teams also conducted malnutrition screening campaigns for children, the population hit hardest by the condition.

ACTIVITIES



WATER, SANITATION
AND HYGIENE
36,374 PEOPLE

- / Restored water points
- / Distributed domestic water storage and treatment kits
- / Worked to strengthen WASH infrastructures in health clinics
- / Held hygiene awareness-raising session



FOOD SECURITY
AND LIVELIHOOD
SUPPORT
119,035 PEOPLE

- / Organized cash transfers and cash-for-work activities
- / Conducted malnutrition screening
- / Distributed additional domestic water storage and treatment kits as part of severe acute malnutrition treatment

BUDGET

BUDGET

€2 M

Population of **15.8** million

179th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2015)



Tchad

CONTEXT

In 2015, some 3.4 million people in Chad suffered from food insecurity caused by drought, flooding, desertification and pressure on resources due to the presence of more than 380,000 refugees, coming primarily from Darfur and the Central African Republic. The country's security and social climate remain particularly strained due in part to conflicts between breeders and farmers, but especially due to the violence perpetrated by the Boko Haram sect from Nigeria.

 34,103
BENEFICIARIES

TEAM

5 international staff, 33 national staff

PARTNERS

European Union (EuropeAid)

BUDGET

€0.74 M

Population of **13.2** million
185th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2015)

OUR ACTION

SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE has continued our initiatives launched in the Batha Region in 2012 in response to the food and nutrition crisis that has been ravaging the Sahel region since 2011. Our teams provided food aid and access to drinking water to the most vulnerable families, and worked with them to help strengthen their livelihoods. Since 2013, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE has been carrying out a project in the Fitri Department aimed at strengthening the resilience of farming and pastoral communities, notably through disaster risk reduction plans and a number of micro-projects.

ACTIVITIES

 **FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT**
42,180 PEOPLE

- / Created farmer field schools
- / Provided capacity building for 10 Peasant Organizations
- / Provided support and monitoring for 15 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA)
- / Trained water point management committees
- / Created and trained committees for seed management and human and animal nutrition
- / Allocated seeds, natron and oilmeal

 **WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**
9,886 PEOPLE

- / Constructed boreholes
- / Constructed latrines
- / Raised awareness of good nutrition and hygiene practices

 **DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**
14,005 PEOPLE

- / Developed disaster risk reduction plans
- / Carried out micro-projects
- / Held cooking workshop
- / Provided support for 8 water point management committees

Niger

CONTEXT

Niger is one of the poorest countries in the world; more than half of its population lives below the poverty line. Located in Africa's Sahel region, Niger is landlocked and vulnerable to multiple crises: food insecurity, malnutrition, floods, drought and epidemics. The humanitarian situation in Niger in 2015 was also defined by population movements, primarily as a result of insecurity caused by Boko Haram activity in northern Nigeria. In August 2015, around 213,000 refugees, returnees and IDPs were identified in the Diffa region.

 72,853
BENEFICIARIES

TEAM

3 international staff, 18 national staff

PARTNERS

UNICEF, ALIMA (OFDA funding)

BUDGET

€0.2 M

Population of **18.5** million
188th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2015)

NOTRE ACTION

In the Zinder region, our teams battled the nutrition crisis primarily affecting children through the "WASH In Nutrition" approach; this initiative was strengthened by access to safe drinking water and support for medical personnel. In the Tillabéri, Maradi and Tahoua regions, our teams took action to prevent and manage cholera by setting up emergency response measures, involving the training of health workers in disinfection protocol, good hygiene practices and cholera awareness-raising.

SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE CLOSED ITS MISSION IN JUNE 2015

ACTIVITIES

 **CHOLERA MANAGEMENT**
24,529 PEOPLE

- / Trained educators in hygiene and disinfection awareness-raising and cholera case investigation
- / Distributed hygiene kits
- / Raised awareness of good hygiene practices at markets and among merchants.

 **FOOD SECURITY**
23,430 PEOPLE

- / Constructed/restored sanitation infrastructure in health centers
- / Constructed water points and formed corresponding water point management structures
- / Oversaw waste management
- / Distributed malnutrition treatment kits
- / Raised awareness of good hygiene practices

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO TOWARD MORE SUSTAINABLE AID FOR DISPLACED PERSONS

CHALLENGES In a country ravaged by 20 years of continuous violence, our emergency humanitarian response has been critical. We remain committed to reinforcing our aid with ever more durable and better-adapted solutions for a population living in a state of permanent displacement. An analysis by Grégoire Brou, Head of Mission.

MOVING TOWARD A DECISIVE TURNING POINT

As a large country for which administration has been a challenge, the DRC suffers from a lack of infrastructures. Populations in the east have been victims of clashes between armed groups. This problem has expanded due to the development of a market of violence playing out against a backdrop of ethnic conflict, and property and mining issues. On a broader level, the political future of the DRC hangs in the balance. Parliamentary and presidential elections will be held in November 2016, the latter being anxiously anticipated, as the current president cannot legally run for another (third) term. With elections approaching, the country's decisive turning point should be a political one: a change in power. The opposition is mobilizing, but it faces an uphill battle in a country where "electoral logistics" present a major challenge.

EXODUS: THE ONLY WAY OUT OF VIOLENCE

SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE has been active in the DRC since 2000, providing humanitarian aid in nearly every province of the country. Our efforts focus primarily on the issue of displacement. For civilian populations subjected to armed clashes and acts of violence committed by armed groups, displacement has been a means of escaping danger. The population of the violence-ridden eastern DRC has been particularly mobile. Unfortunately, as they are cut off from the economy and lack access to food, healthcare and clean water, displaced populations become more vulnerable with each subsequent movement. When families leave their homes behind, they lose everything. Resident populations willingly take in displaced compatriots, but in doing so push their own survival mechanisms to their limits.

UNDERSTANDING AND SUPPORT OF COPING MECHANISMS

SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE'S biggest challenge in the DRC is to develop more sustainable solutions for displaced persons. Up to now, we have attempted to address their needs by providing immediate aid following their displacement; this is always a critical step, but in addition to this we need to consider measures for longer-term assistance. Implementation of such measures requires an analysis of the population's survival mechanisms. The typical displaced person in the DRC has, over the course of 20 years of movement, taken on an almost nomadic lifestyle. They straddle the boundaries between urban and rural environments (often living on the edge of cities, while also struggling to continue farming in order to feed their family). Since one job alone is not enough to ensure their family's survival, they take on several income-generating activities. Our challenge is to take into consideration these new ways of life so as not to hinder the potential return of these populations and to support them in ways that employ the virtuous strategies they have developed.



GRÉGOIRE BROU
HEAD OF MISSION IN THE DRC



Eastern DRC

CONTEXT

In 2015, populations in the eastern DRC were yet again confronted with extensive violence, particularly in the Beni region, in North Kivu province, where in July alone more than 400 civilians perished in a series of mostly nighttime attacks. In an attempt to escape this violence and limit its impact, these populations have been constantly on the move.



881,030
BENEFICIARIES

TEAM

18 international staff, 206 national staff

PARTNERS

UNICEF, UNDP, ECHO

BUDGET

€9.35 M

Population of **69.6** million
176th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2015)

OUR ACTION

Displaced populations are cut off from the economy, have abandoned their land, and lack access to drinking water, healthcare and education... and they become more vulnerable with each subsequent movement. In order to address this issue, over the past several years SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE has been developing a Rapid Response to Population Movements (RRMP) program that enables us to provide emergency aid covering displaced persons' vital needs: water, food and shelter. Whether dealing with long-term displaced persons, returnees or stabilized families, our teams have provided assistance adapted to specific needs, from securing access to basic necessities to agricultural rehabilitation support and cash-for-work activities. The fight against cholera has also entailed a variety of both emergency responses to disease outbreaks and of population preparedness measures.

ACTIVITIES



EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO POPULATION MOVEMENTS

739,250 PEOPLE

- / Delivered emergency supply of drinking water
- / Constructed latrines, showers, waste holes
- / Prepositioned and distributed essential household NFI kits
- / Donated essential items
- / Organized 40 trade fairs
- / Trained community liaisons



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

94,180 PEOPLE

- / Distributed agricultural inputs, organized agricultural trade fairs and training sessions
- / Created cash-for-work activities
- / Provided unconditional monetary assistance
- / Provided support to communities
- / Conducted participatory analysis of risks, vulnerabilities and capacities in event of population movement



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

47,600 PEOPLE

- / Strengthened empowerment of water point management committees
- / Strengthened empowerment of latrine management committees
- / Supported chlorine producers



Southern and western DRC

CONTEXTE

For over twenty years, the population of the southern and western DRC has endured violence perpetrated by armed groups: physical well-being, freedom and private property are under attack, and sexual violence is rampant. The DRC has thus become the epicenter of one of the direst humanitarian crises in the world. Even as the number of internally displaced persons has dropped from 2.7 million in 2014 to 1.5 million in 2015, the lasting consequences of these population movements are catastrophic. Seven million Congolese have been living in dreadful sanitary conditions due to a poor healthcare system. Close to 6.4 million people are in the midst of an acute food crisis. Two million children suffer from acute malnutrition. And since half of the population does not have access to safe drinking water and 80% of the population does not have access to toilets, outbreaks of water-borne diseases like cholera are frequent and persistent.



74,300
BENEFICIARIES

TEAM

13 international staff, 140 national staff

PARTNERS

ECHO, WFP, DFID, UNICEF, Pooled Fund, and French water agencies and regional authorities (Syndicat des Eaux d'Île-de-France SEDIF, Agence de l'Eau Seine-Normandie AESN, Agence de l'Eau Rhône Méditerranée Corse AERMC, Pays Voironnais).

BUDGET

€6.45 M

Population of **69.6** million
176th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2015)

OUR ACTION

Since our first interventions in the DRC in 2000, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE has been carrying out two missions. In the South and West, our teams have been providing emergency humanitarian response to population movements as well as to cholera outbreaks. The organization has also been developing sustainable solutions for water-borne disease management, such as in Kalemie, a city in the Katanga province with a population of nearly 400,000. Our teams there have been working to restore the drinking water supply network and support the regional development of chlorine products.

ACTIVITIES



EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO POPULATION MOVEMENTS

19,400 PEOPLE

- / Distributed emergency rations
- / Distributed seeds and farming tools
- / Organized farmer training sessions
- / Supported reconstruction of shelters using "cash for shelter" methodology



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

74,300 PEOPLE

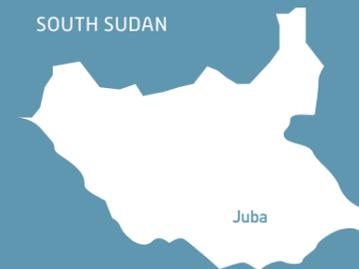
- / Constructed and restored water points
- / Provided emergency chlorination
- / Disinfected household toilets
- / Distributed water purifiers
- / Replaced piping systems
- / Set up multi-tap tapstands
- / Conducted door-to-door and in-school hygiene awareness-raising sessions
- / Trained community liaisons

In the fight against cholera, personal and collective hygiene measures have been critical to preventing new contaminations.





SOUTH SUDAN



South Sudan

CONTEXT

South Sudan, independent since July 9, 2011, is facing a disastrous security and humanitarian situation. Political and intercommunity conflicts for control have plunged the population into abject poverty and insecurity. 1.66 million South Sudanese are currently displaced within their own country. 185,000 found shelter in displacement camps protected by the United Nations (PoC). These movements have caused an increase in food insecurity and a lack of access to water. By September 2015, approximately 3.9 million South Sudanese were suffering from serious food insecurity. Only 41% of IDPs have access to safe drinking water.



226,000
BENEFICIARIES

TEAM

22 international staff, 90 national staff

PARTNERS

ECHO, OFDA, UNICEF, CHF

BUDGET

€6.57 M

Population of **11.7** million
169th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2015)

OUR ACTION

After two years of civil war and violence, emergency responses to population displacements remain critical. Hundreds of thousands of people who have found shelter in displacement camps (PoC in Juba, PoC in Malakal and a makeshift camp in Wau Shilluk) have immense needs for access to water and sanitation, which are critical components in the fight against water-borne diseases like cholera. Our teams have also implemented a pilot project on unconditional cash distribution in response to the vulnerability of village populations around Wau Shilluk.

ACTIVITIES



EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO POPULATION MOVEMENTS

107,000 PEOPLE

- / Supplied water by tanker-truck
- / Distributed water treatment products
- / Restored water points
- / Constructed latrines
- / Distributed non-food items



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

98,000 PEOPLE

- / Chlorinated and distributed water
- / Maintained water points
- / Constructed and maintained pumping stations, latrines and showers
- / Managed solid and liquid waste
- / Organized hygiene promotion sessions



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

21,000 PEOPLE

- / Distributed unconditional cash
- / Distributed fishing kits

EL NIÑO THE HORN OF AFRICA DEVASTATED IN 2015

CLIMATE El Niño is a climate phenomenon caused by the warming of surface water in the Pacific Ocean. The rise in temperature can have a significant impact on weather conditions around the world. The Horn of Africa has been widely affected by this phenomenon, which usually occurs every three to seven years and can last from six months to two years. Hundreds of thousands of people affected by El Niño in Somalia and Kenya are caught in a cycle of floods and drought.

In 2015, the water temperature in the central equatorial Pacific rose by over 2 degrees and the Horn of Africa was hit much harder than in 1997-1998, previously the worst El Niño on record with a death toll of 23,000 and between 35 and 45 billion dollars in damage. Due in a large part to El Niño, an estimated 18.5 million people living in the Horn of Africa suffered from food insecurity in 2015. The combination of El Niño and climate change has thus devastated those countries most vulnerable to natural disasters, which are also known to be some of the poorest countries in the world. The populations of countries like Somalia and Kenya depend heavily on rain-fed agriculture, extensive livestock farming, and fishing—three sectors particularly affected by climate change.

SOMALIA: PLAGUED BY VIOLENCE, FLOODS, AND DROUGHT

Somalia, already recognized as one of the poorest countries in the world due in a large part to serious security problems, has been facing drought and flood risks. Drought caused by El Niño has already affected the Somaliland and Puntland regions to the north, and OCHA estimates that flooding from heavy rains has affected some 900,000 people in the south and center of the country. This dire situation is compounded by the political and security crisis that has been ravaging the country for over 10 years. Even without El Niño, around 3.2 million Somalis would still be in need of basic vital support and livelihood support mechanisms; over 1.1 million Somalis have been displaced within their own country.

WEAKENED PURCHASING POWER IN KENYA

In Kenya, the El Niño phenomenon has translated into flooding and harvest loss for farming communities; the country was pummeled by substantial rainfall from October through December 2015. In November 2015, 112 people died as a result of flooding in Kenya and Uganda, and 240,000 people were forced to flee their homes. In addition to its immediate human impact, El Niño has also taken a toll on the country's economy, spelling yet further trouble for a population whose purchasing power was weakened in 2015. One reason for this is El Niño's impact on the tomato crop, a staple of the Kenyan diet that grows during the hot season preceding the rains: heavy rains throughout the month of October disrupted its growth cycle. The excessive precipitation created favorable conditions for bacterial Wilt to proliferate and destroy seedlings. As a result, the price of a 64-kg batch of tomatoes shot up to \$70 from \$42 a few weeks earlier.

By the time the 2015 El Niño had made history as the strongest on record, surface water temperatures had peaked and, as of late February 2016, the central equatorial Pacific had entered a cooling phase. The El Niño phenomenon should subside over the following year, but the devastation it inflicted on these populations will have consequences for many months to come.



Kenya

CONTEXT

The terrorist attacks that have rocked Kenya over the past several years, including the massacre of 148 people at the University of Garissa in April 2015, have destabilized the national security situation. Its proximity to neighboring Somalia and the Al-Shabaab group has further unsettled the country. On top of this, Kenya has suffered a string of climate shocks causing droughts followed by periods of heavy rain. The population's dependence on pastoral, agro-pastoral and agricultural activities has plunged millions of people into poverty, water shortage, food insecurity and vulnerability to natural hazards.



51,030
BENEFICIARIES

TEAM

5 international staff, 44 national staff

BUDGET

€1.84 M

PARTNERS

European Union (EuropeAid), Agence de l'Eau Seine Normandie, Fonds SUEZ Environnement Initiatives, SmartPharma, DFID, Parc du Morvan

Population of 45.5 million
145th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2015)

OUR ACTION

In an effort to address these climate issues, drought in particular, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL's teams have provided aid in Marsabit County, which has suffered three droughts in the past six years. Our initiatives have focused on reducing vulnerability to drought and strengthening resilience of the inhabitants of these arid and semi-arid lands in the face of climate shocks by providing them with drinking water and assistance in coping with food insecurity.

ACTIVITIES



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

51,030 PEOPLE

- / Enhanced productivity of rain-fed crops
- / Introduced and promoted drought-resistant plants
- / Provided support and capacity building for village communities
- / Facilitated livestock feed production
- / Established Pastoral Field School
- / Oversaw Prosopis management and processing operations
- / Created pasture conservation areas
- / Developed or updated existing DRR contingency plans at community and district level



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

51,030 PEOPLE

- / Constructed and restored Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) systems



SOMALIA

Mogadiscio

Somalia

CONTEXT

Somalia has been embroiled in civil war since 1991. In spite of the formation of a federal government in 2012 and upcoming elections in 2016, the country remains the site of one of the most complex crises in the world. The food security crisis has continued to worsen in 2015, due primarily to low rainfall, a decline in humanitarian aid, soaring food prices, and difficulty accessing populations due to the violence perpetrated by armed groups such as Al-Shabaab. As a result, between February and June 2015, an estimated 2.292.000 people were suffering from food insecurity, 687.000 of whom were experiencing an acute food crisis.

 145,000
BENEFICIARIES

TEAM
1 international staff, 23 national staff

PARTNERS
UNICEF, OFDA, CIAA, ECHO

OUR ACTION

SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE has been active in Somalia since 2007, implementing projects addressing food security and access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). Our teams have been working in collaboration with local communities to strengthen resilience, particularly among the most vulnerable populations in the remote regions of Galgaduud and Gedo. A major challenge for our teams has been accessing populations, an effort complicated by the country's volatile security situation.

ACTIVITIES

 **FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT**
145,000 PEOPLE

- / Distributed seeds and farming tools
- / Distributed non-food item kits
- / Trained veterinary health agents
- / Provided support for agricultural production
- / Provided insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs)
- / Distributed food vouchers

 **WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**
145,000 PEOPLE

- / Distributed water coupons and ceramic water filters
- / Organized hygiene promotion campaigns
- / Restored water points
- / Prepositioned stocks of water treatment materials
- / Formed water user committees
- / Constructed emergency latrines for displaced persons and host communities

BUDGET
€1.52 M

Population of **10.3** million
NOT RANKED on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2015)



Haiti

CONTEXT

More than five years after a devastating earthquake hit the Republic of Haiti in January 2010, the country's humanitarian, social, economic and political climates remain alarming. As of December 31, 2015, at least 55.000 people were still living in 31 camps in Port-au-Prince. Despite the resettlement process and improvements in security, the humanitarian situation is still marked by the presence of cholera (36.000 suspected cases and 322 deaths reported in 2015), as well as by severe food insecurity affecting some 3.6 million Haitians because of drought and climate imbalance.

 530,077
BENEFICIARIES

 **SUPPORT FOR DISPLACED PEOPLE**
85,572 PEOPLE

- / Provided training in water, sanitation and hygiene; disaster risk reduction; recycling; carpentry; masonry; as well as protection of community leaders, maintenance staff and youth
- / Conducted mass hygiene awareness-raising campaign
- / Restored and drained latrines and showers
- / Implemented natural hazards mitigation measures
- / Managed waste

TEAM
14 international staff, 130 national staff

PARTNERS
EuropeAid, DG ECHO, UNICEF, OCHA, OFDA (via IOM), Fondation EDF, SIAAP, Artois Comm (Béthune), AEAP (Artois-Picardie), AELB (Loire-Bretagne), Grand Lyon, Bourges +, other water agencies

OUR ACTION

Intervening in Port-au-Prince and in the Departments of Nippes and South-East, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE has been intervening at the intersection of emergency issues and structural concerns. The organization has addressed the humanitarian needs of displaced populations as well as victims of cholera and drought, while continuing to implement its integrated urban reconstruction program in the Haitian capital.

ACTIVITIES

 **CHOLERA CONTROL**
381,145 PEOPLE

- / Distributed cholera treatment and emergency kits
- / Performed emergency disinfection of infected households and reinforced drainage systems in the most vulnerable locations.
- / Installed chlorination points
- / Restored water points for showers and latrines
- / Trained merchants, community officials and leaders in good hygiene practices and infrastructure maintenance
- / Conducted awareness-raising sessions at markets, in schools, door-to-door, over the radio and at gatherings

 **URBAN DEVELOPMENT**
20,600 PEOPLE

- / Started work on the first 169 linear meters of a gully
- / Constructed private sanitation networks
- / Provided individual support and group training to 25 selected new businesses
- / Retrofitted 24 houses, erected 5 new masonry constructions and 6 new wooden-frame constructions
- / Raised awareness of waste management and established a "waste management platform" made up of community organization representatives
- / Organized a summer camp for children aged 8 to 15 years old

 **FOOD SECURITY**
13,900 PEOPLE

- / Organized agricultural fairs
- / Implemented "Cash for Work" program for preparation of farm land
- / Distributed food vouchers and seed kits
- / Conducted mass awareness-raising sessions about food sanitation and good nutrition practices

 **ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER**
28,660 PEOPLE

- / Provided water trucking in 5 districts affected by water shortages
- / Upgraded springs
- / Restored water networks and kiosks
- / Trained 20 committee members

BUDGET
€3.95 M

Population of **10.5** million
163rd out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2015)

MYANMAR ELECTIONS MUST NOT OBSCURE THE PLIGHT OF THE ROHINGYAS

In November 2015, the world celebrated the news from Burma announcing the change of government with the election of Aung San Suu Kyi, leader of the opposing party. However, this encouraging, if uncertain, turn of events threatened to obscure a tragic situation that has persisted with no resolution in sight.

FOR over three years in Rakhine State, more than 140,000 people have been confined in camps resembling open-air prisons. Following intercommunity violence in 2012, large fringes of the population found themselves in makeshift camps quickly set up to “ensure their protection.” These measures primarily concerned the Rohingya people, who, according to the UN, are the most persecuted minority group in the world. Extreme protective measures have prohibited them from leaving the camps for over three years.

AN ONGOING “TEMPORARY” SITUATION

Of course this was only supposed to be a temporary situation. And the (very) modest official initiatives (relocation process) aiming to ensure a return to normal amounted to no more than the donation of equipment and/or money to displaced persons in just a few camps. These initiatives do not address freedom of movement, access to basic services (such as health and education) or the ability to earn a substantial living. Moreover, displaced persons accepting equipment or money would then be counted as voluntary returnees and would thus lose their status as displaced people. In fact, nothing concrete ever came of this. Every year, the refugees’ sense of hope and disillusionment is renewed. The cycle of rainy seasons, scorching heat, cyclones, tropical storms, and hate speech wipe out any expectations for economic opening, international assistance.... and elections.

REDISCOVERING HOPE

In 2015, the year of the elections, we want to draw attention to the dramatic, indecent and unacceptable situation of the Rohingya. Those who are not even eligible to vote because they were not granted citizenship. Those who sometimes live in unsanitary former rice fields unfit for human habitation. Those who are deprived of their human rights on a daily basis. Those who have no other option than to head out to sea at the end of the rainy season to join family members in Malaysia or Indonesia, and swell the contingent of the “boat people” who made headline news in the international press in May 2015. These are the same people who still hope that the situation is going to return to normal, and that they will be able to go back to their place of origin to pick up the lives they left behind in 2012.

We, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE, emergency humanitarian organization, intervening in the country since 2008, therefore want to make clear that we will continue to stand side by side with the Rohingya as long as we are allowed to do so. We are calling for collective awareness and synergy with all the influential actors to bring an end to this unacceptable situation as soon as possible. Only in this way will there still be room for hope despite the resignation that has gradually settled in during these last three years



CHRISTOPHE VASSEUR
ASIA DESK MANAGER



MYANMAR

Rangoon

Myanmar

CONTEXT

The year 2015 was marked by the first democratic elections in the country. The election results ended 50 years of military rule paving the way for the emergence of Aung San Suu Kyi, leader of the country’s opposing party. In spite of this, certain minorities, like the Rohingya, are still deprived of their fundamental rights. More than 140,000 remain confined in camps in remote regions. Despite the ceasefire agreement in Kachin State between the central government and 8 of the 15 armed groups, violence continued in 2015 and once again forced the displacement of thousands of people. In the Dry Zone, the lack of adequate infrastructure for water supply and sanitation—combined with a water shortage—has further increased the risk of waterborne diseases.



133,673
BENEFICIARIES

TEAM

20 international staff, 277 national staff

PARTNERS

ECHO, OFDA, DFID, UNICEF, OCHA, CIAA, DANIDA, FAO

BUDGET

€4.22 M

Population of **53.7** million
148th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2015)

OUR ACTION

In the States of Rakhine and Kachin, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE teams have worked to improve living conditions of displaced populations and host communities through access programs for safe drinking water as well as waste management. In Kachin State, our teams have also helped populations diversify their crops and diet in order to combat malnutrition and to reduce food costs. In Chin State, particularly affected by weather-related disasters, our teams have worked to improve the livelihoods of the poorest households through sustainable management of natural resources, especially through cash-for-work programs.

ACTIVITIES



FOOD SECURITY
AND LIVELIHOOD
SUPPORT

7,800 PEOPLE

- / Distributed cash
- / Distributed farm implements
- / Distributed fertilizer
- / Provided training in sack farming
- / Provided training in the production of compost
- / Provided training in management



WATER, SANITATION
AND HYGIENE
133,673 PEOPLE

- / Constructed/restored water points and latrines
- / Distributed water by tanker-truck
- / Tested the water
- / Constructed hand-washing stations
- / Managed and incinerated waste
- / Managed and treated liquid waste
- / Distributed hygiene kits
- / Constructed and maintained drainage canals
- / Conducted hygiene awareness sessions
- / Implemented cash-for-work programs



BANGLADESH

Dacca

Bangladesh

CONTEXT

Earthquakes, floods, cyclones... Bangladesh remains one of the world's most disaster-prone countries. The impact of these natural disasters on the population is exacerbated by global warming, population growth, high population density, environmental degradation and a lack of infrastructure maintenance. 40% of the Bangladeshi are living in a state of food insecurity. 60% do not have adequate access to drinking water, especially due to the high arsenic concentrations found in ground waters. 40% do not have access to sanitation.



491,818
BENEFICIARIES



TEAM

4 international staff, 97 national staff

PARTNERS

UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, National Alliance for Risk Reduction and Response Initiatives (NARRI), IOM, ECHO, BPRM

BUDGET

€1.36 M

Population of **158.5** million
142ND out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2015)

OUR ACTION

The frequency and impact of natural disasters as well as the country's exposure to climate change justifies the humanitarian involvement of SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL in Bangladesh. The organization has provided aid following natural disasters (cyclones, storms, floods, landslides) particularly in Sathkira District in the southwest. Our teams also intervened early through Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programs, training communities and helping them to adapt their infrastructures and farming methods. Finally, in Cox's Bazar District in the southeast, our teams supported communities that host a large number of Rohingya refugees.

ACTIVITIES



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE
227,429 PEOPLE

- / Raised awareness of good hygiene practices
- / Supplied water and promoted hygiene awareness in villages
- / Created and reactivated water management committees
- / Constructed latrines
- / Constructed water storage infrastructures
- / Distributed purifying products



DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND FOOD SECURITY
264,489 PEOPLE

- / Provided community training sessions
- / Implemented cash-for-work programs
- / Provided capacity building for disaster management committee
- / Conducted mass awareness-raising campaigns
- / Made conditional cash transfers
- / Provided technical and financial support for aquaculture and horticulture projects
- / Provided training in farming methods

THAILAND



Bangkok

Thailand

CONTEXT

For more than 30 years, Thailand has been hosting refugees coming from Myanmar. Overpopulation continues to be a problem in Mae La, the largest camp in the country, located along the Burmese border. As of December 2015, the camp was sheltering 38,288 refugees belonging to the following ethnic minority groups: Karen (79%), Karenni (9%) and Mon (6%). Even as their numbers appear to be declining, pressure on sanitation infrastructures still puts the refugees at risk for epidemic diseases.



43,580
BENEFICIARIES

TEAM

3 international staff, 163 national staff

PARTNERS

BPRM

BUDGET

€0.67 M

Population of **67.2** million
93RD out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2015)

OUR ACTION

SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL has been active in the country since 2007, providing access to water, sanitation and hygiene in Mae La Camp, as well as in surrounding villages, and especially in schools. Our teams have been managing food insecurity by proposing alternative crop farming methods. In an effort to pass on their expertise, they have been providing assistance to community organizations in the form of specialized training.

ACTIVITIES



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE
43,580 PEOPLE

- / Supplied clean water
- / Constructed, maintained and drained latrines
- / Conducted awareness-raising sessions by presenting plays on hygiene in schools and hospitals
- / Organized a film festival in Mae La
- / Distributed hygiene kits
- / Disinfected the camp



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT
1,000 PEOPLE

- / Provided training in alternative crop methods (aquaculture)
- / Provided training in sack farming ("bagriculture")
- / Supported and monitored small business training
- / Distributed farm equipment



PAKISTANI REFUGEES IN GULAN, ONE YEAR ON

Since June 2014, thousands of Pakistani refugees have crossed the border into Afghanistan, attempting to flee the fighting between the Pakistani Army and the Taliban in Waziristan Province. One year later, Philippe Bonnet, Head of Mission in Afghanistan, describes the situation.

THEY started arriving in Afghanistan in mid-June 2014, a few days after the Pakistani Army had launched an offensive in North Waziristan. Fleeing the fighting, ten thousand Pakistani families chose to cross the border into Afghanistan. Once here, they began moving in with relatives, friends or host families. Some were not so lucky and settled on a barren and rocky terrain placed at their disposal in the Gurbuz District. This vast plain, ten kilometers from the Pakistani border, was without water and shade, devoid of vegetation and bordered by hills to the south. Here, on this wasteland, the Gulan refugee camp sprang up.

*"WE WERE REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN;
THE PAKISTANIS HELPED US.
IT IS NOW OUR TURN TO HELP THEM."*

Some arrived in vehicles, others on foot carrying a few of their most valuable possessions. Makeshift camps were immediately set up; families and clans came together. Although they were observing Ramadan amid the hot temperatures that June 2014, the neighboring communities still welcomed these refugees and willingly helped them. "We were refugees in Pakistan; the Pakistanis helped us. It is now our turn to help them." Assistance was immediately organized; essential items were distributed and a health center was set up in a school serving neighboring villages located on the border of the camp. Camp residents assisted in digging latrine pits and installing water tanks. In late September 2014, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL took over Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) management. By then, the camp was sheltering fifteen thousand people who were hoping to go back home in the spring. They believed that the war would be over in 3 months.

A RETURN TO PAKISTAN? TODAY, IT IS DOUBTFUL

As of June 2015, a year after the first refugees crossed the border, the situation is markedly different in Gulan Camp which is now sheltering more than 65,000 residents. This campsite has seen the addition of a market, approximately ten schools, a health center, and about forty mosques. Mud-brick houses gradually replace canvas tents. Social structures have been developed and the Shura (Elders Council) paves the way to resolving conflicts between refugees and the different tribes that make up the camp's population. These elders act as the inherent liaison between these communities and organizations that come to the aid of the refugees. A return to Pakistan? Today, it is doubtful.

FAMILY LATRINES ENSURE WOMEN'S ACCESS TO SANITATION

SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL teams have had to adapt to the ever growing population in the camp. Infrastructures ensuring access to water continue to expand. Eventually, ten wells will produce more than one million liters of drinking water daily, providing each refugee with fifteen liters of water per day. Our teams are gradually installing blocks of emergency family latrines/showers in each camp; five thousand will be needed to allow each family access to these facilities, since the provision of public latrines alone would not ensure women access to these essential infrastructures. SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL ensures waste management at the camp level through its system of camp-wide distribution of garbage bins that are emptied every day.

DISCUSSION WITH THE ELDERS

SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL teams also promote good hygiene practice sessions in the camp, particularly in schools and mosques. As far as households are concerned, an all-female team of hygiene promoters are tasked with disseminating information there, since only women are allowed to enter this fringe of the community. During these sessions, essential items like soap, detergent and water tanks are distributed. Beneficiary populations discuss all activities with the elders (Shura Council) ahead of time in order to ensure the project's feasibility, approval, and appropriation by the beneficiary populations.

What about the future? The refugees themselves do not expect to go back home in the near future, which is no doubt why they have been eager to get involved in the construction of more sustainable shelters. Their fate depends on developments in the military and political situation in Pakistan, as well as Afghanistan-Pakistan relations; and it would be unwise, at this time, to attempt to predict the outcome of this crisis.



PHILIPPE BONNET
HEAD MISSION IN AFGHANISTAN

AFGHANISTAN

Kaboul

Afghanistan

CONTEXT

Despite the formation of a national unity government in late 2014, the security situation in Afghanistan has continued to deteriorate. The withdrawal of foreign troops in late 2014 has also strengthened the Taliban in their determination to destabilize the country. As a result of the conflict, almost 400,000 people are internally displaced in 2015. Records indicate that 3,545 civilians have died and 7,457 have been injured (+4% compared to 2014). Since June 2014, fighting in the Pakistani tribal areas has led more than 250,000 Pakistanis to flee to Afghanistan, particularly to Khost and Paktika Provinces.



130,000
BENEFICIARIES



TEAM

9 international staff, 197 national staff

PARTNERS

European Union (ECHO, EuropeAid), CHF (OCHA), CIAA, CDC, AFD, Landell Mills (British consultant firm funded by the European Commission)

BUDGET

€3.27 M

Population of 31.3 million

171st out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2015)

OUR ACTION

In 2015, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL was operating in three provinces: Bamyan, Khost, and Wardak. In Khost, our teams have continued the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) access program in Gulan Camp where there were at least 70,000 Pakistani refugees in late 2015. In Yakawlang District in Bamyan Province, they provide opportunities for refugees to earn a living and combat food insecurity (LRRD program—Linking Relief, Rehabilitation, and Development—now in its third year). Our teams have also been implementing water access and natural resource management programs. In September in Wardak Province, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL embarked on various projects to address food insecurity, access to water, as well as an emergency response program.

ACTIVITIES



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

30,000 PEOPLE

- / Distributed solar ovens
- / Distributed small livestock
- / Trained community in best agricultural resource management practices
- / Created school gardens
- / Implemented cash-for-work programs
- / Made unconditional cash transfers
- / Conducted awareness-raising sessions on natural resource management practices



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

100,000 PEOPLE

- / Supplied drinking water
- / Constructed latrines and showers
- / Conducted hygiene promotion sessions
- / Distributed hygiene kits and mosquito nets
- / Installed irrigation systems
- / Trained community in best water management practices

OUR 2015 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THE organization's activity has stabilized since the high growth in 2013 and the results for the financial year 2015 are positive, increasing the organization's equity.

The good operational results are the consequence of the efficient and timely implementation of our field projects. The consolidation of the volume of activity illustrates the organization's ability to act in the most severe humanitarian crises.

High fluctuation in foreign exchange rates has had a significant, beneficial impact on the organization. But these effects are not easily predictable and are not reflected structurally in the organization's activity. This is why solutions are being studied in order to better predict, limit and cover currency risks as much as possible, and to lessen SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE's vulnerability in these areas. It is also why it is suitable to be prudent regarding the use of these foreign exchange gains.

The importance, in relative value, of the financial results demonstrates the ever pressing need to continue to increase the organization's capital:

/ First, to ensure the organization's continuous functioning

/ Next, to satisfy the requirements of bankers

/ And also to satisfy the organization's financial health indicators, which is increasingly often required by donors

Further, in order to strengthen the organization's financial independence, efforts continued in 2016 to improve the results of fundraising, and to diversify the institutional donors.

All of these actions fall clearly within the scope of the strategic exercise adopted by SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE, which is aimed at strengthening the Organization's structure and means in order to allow us to sustain our activities in the long term.

CLICHY, JUNE 17, 2016.

VALIDATED AT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON JUNE 18, 2016



SYLVIE ROSSET
TREASURER

STATUTORY AUDITOR'S GENERAL REPORT (Financial year ended December 31, 2015)

DEAR MEMBERS,

In accordance with the terms of our appointment by your General Meeting, we hereby present our report to you for the financial year ended December 31, 2015 on:

- the audit of the SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE Organization's annual financial statements attached to this report.
- the justification of our assessments
- the specific verifications and the information stipulated by law

The annual financial statements were approved by Board of Directors. Our role is to express an opinion on these statements.

OPINION ON THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have conducted our audit according to the professional standards applicable in France; these standards require the implementation of measures allowing for reasonable assurance that the annual statement bears no significant anomalies. An audit consists of verifying, by sampling or by means of other selection methods, the items justifying the amounts and information appearing in the annual statements. It also consists of assessing the accounting principles followed, the significant estimates made and the presentation of all of the accounts. We believe that the items we have collected are sufficient and appropriate to justify our opinion. We certify that the annual statements, with regard to French accounting principles and rules, accurately represent the Organization's assets, financial condition and the results of its operations as of the end of this financial year.

Without qualifying our opinion expressed above, we direct your attention to notes:

- "VI – Dedicated Funds," which represents the method of accounting treatment concerning differences in unrealized appreciation;
- "X IV – Off Balance Sheet Commitments," which represents the approach adopted regarding partially co-financed programs.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE ASSESSMENTS

Pursuant to the provisions of Article L.823-9 of the French Commercial Code relating to the justification of our appraisals, we bring the following items to your attention:

- Your Organization recognizes dedicated funds, in conformance with organization accounting standards. Part "VI – Dedicated Funds" of the notes presents the movements that took place in dedicated funds during the financial year. We are particularly confident regarding:
 - the correct determination of the dedicated funds as of the end of the financial year, based on legal documentation obtained and random verification of the realized expenses;
 - the correct valuation of the dedicated funds, in the case of not yet fully co-financed programs, and the correct information which is presented to you in paragraph "X IV - Off Balance Sheet Commitments" in the notes to the financial statements.

the correct valuation and accounting of the differences in unrealized appreciation.

- As presented in note "VII – Contingencies and Charges" in the notes to the financial statements, your organization forms contingencies to cover the

risks related to its activities. On the basis of the items available now, our assessment of the provisions is based on the analysis of the processes set up by management to identify and evaluate risk, on a review of the risks identified and appraisals used, and on examination of the post-closing events which corroborate these appraisals.

- In the scope of our assessment of the accounting principles followed by the Organization, we have verified that the modes used for the development of the annual employment account of the resources described in note XIX of the notes to the financial statements were suitably explained and that they conform to the provisions of Regulation CRC 2008-12 and have been correctly applied.

The assessments made in this way fall within the scope of our audit approach of the annual financial statements, taken as a whole, and have thus informed the opinion expressed in the first part of this report.

SPECIFIC VERIFICATIONS AND INFORMATION

In accordance with professional standards applicable in France, we have performed specific verifications stipulated by law.

We have no comment to make as to the fair presentation and agreement of the annual statements with the information given in the Treasurer's report and in the documents addressed to the Members on the financial condition of the annual statements.

Paris, June 15, 2016
Auditors & Consulting Partners
Represented by Eric Chapus

STATEMENT OF SOURCES AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS

APPLICATION OF FUNDS (in K euros)	2015	2014
International humanitarian aid	57 275	57 671
Operational support	2 347	2 295
TOTAL HUMANITARIAN AID	59 622	59 966
Fundraising costs	2 268	1 966
General running costs	2 342	2 224
TOTAL APPLICATION	64 232	64 156
Provisions	1 372	876
Committed income unused during the period	31 482	32 154
Surplus for the period	512	480
GENERAL TOTAL	97 597	97 666
Total contributions in kind	3 379	7 431
APPLICATION OF FUNDS GENERAL TOTAL	100 977	105 097
TOTAL APPLICATION OF FUNDS UTILISED	68 983	72 464

SOURCES OF FUNDS (in K euros)	2015	2014
Income collected from general public	3 687	3 188
Other private funding	7 688	5 449
Institutional funding and subsidies	53 018	50 865
Other sources of funding	211	176
TOTAL FUNDING	64 605	59 678
Releases of provisions	833	301
Utilisation of prior period committed income	32 160	37 687
GENERAL TOTAL	97 597	97 666
Total contributions in kind	3 379	7 431
SOURCES OF FUNDING GENERAL TOTAL	100 977	105 097
TOTAL SOURCES OF FUNDING UTILISED	69 495	72 944

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS (in K euros)	2015	2014
Intangible assets	3	7
Tangible assets	545	529
Financial assets	110	123
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	658	659
Stock	149	144
Debtors - Donor contracts	31 461	31 253
Other debtors	389	342
Bank and cash	13 037	11 046
CURRENT ASSETS	45 037	42 786
Other (inc prepayments)	1 062	936
TOTAL ASSETS	46 758	44 381

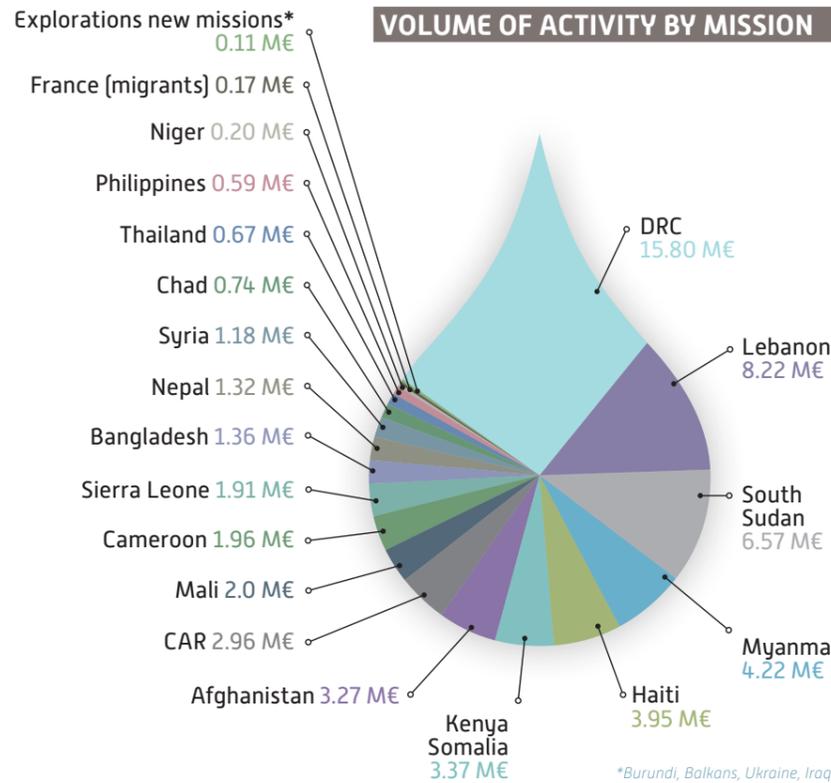
LIABILITIES & RESERVES (in K euros)	2015	2014
Prior year reserves	1 890	1 410
Net retained surplus	512	480
TOTAL RESERVES	2 402	1 890
PROVISIONS	1 184	763
DEDICATED RESERVES	32 325	32 907
Short term borrowing	5 424	4 386
Trade creditors	846	522
Personnel / Tax and social security	2 007	1 997
Other Creditors	1 490	1 164
TOTAL CREDITORS AND LOANS	9 768	8 068
Other Liabilities	1 080	752
TOTAL LIABILITIES	46 758	44 381



MATHILDE DELEVAL
FINANCE DIRECTOR

Rigor and transparency

SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE was one of the first French NGOs to set up an internal audit department. The Audit and Integrated Risk Management department allows the organization to ensure the best possible management of its financial resources, purchasing and human resources. In 2015 this function enabled 3 internal field audits as well as a Head Office audit. In addition, in 2015, 51 funding contracts were audited by our partners, with a value of over €34.2 million.

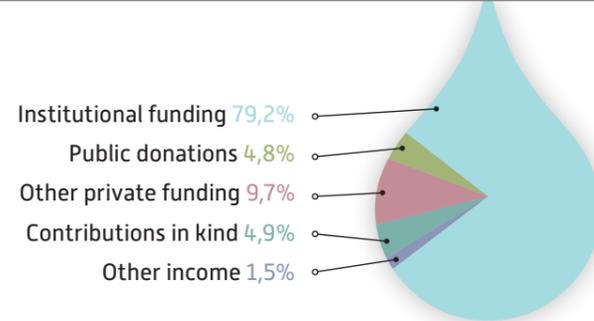


Three missions represent 50% of the volume of 2015 activity: The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lebanon and South Sudan. The DRC remains the biggest mission. However, Lebanon is rapidly growing in response to the continuing Syrian crisis, and in 2016 it will probably take over from the DRC in terms of size.

Conversely, the Central African Republic and Mali missions are shrinking, due to disengagement from institutional donors.

With regards to recent missions, responses to the Ebola epidemic in Sierra Leone (3.2%) and the earthquake in Nepal (2%) show SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE'S capacity to rapidly deploy in response to emergencies. Finally, the intervention in France in the Calais migrant camp represents a first in the history of the organization and a significant portion of funds collected from the general public.

BREAKDOWN OF SOURCES OF FUNDING USED IN 2015



Resources deployed in 2015 fell slightly, from €72.9 million to €69.5 million. This is due to the decline of in-kind contributions in the financial year (decline in food distribution programs, being widely replaced by cash distributions). In-kind contributions aside, these resources are increasing, rising from €65.5 million to €66.1 million.

The dependence on institutional resources remains very strong, with the European Union and United Nations representing the organization's two largest partners. Funds collected from the public increased this year, from 4 to 4.8%. These funds are vital, affording the organisation greater independence, especially regarding the ability to deploy in an emergency without the need to wait while donors are mobilized.

Spending on social missions stands at 91.3%. This percentage is slightly down due to the decline of in-kind contributions and an increase in operating costs which includes very cautious risk provision this year (the latter are mainly field-related, but appear as operating expenses in our resource employment accounts).

"Operational support" are Head Office posts directly dedicated to missions support. Operating and communication costs are stable. Fundraising costs have increased slightly in line with the increase in the value of funds raised from the public.

BREAKDOWN OF EXPENDITURE FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2015



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

THANKS TO OUR PRIVATE DONORS FOR THEIR LOYAL AND GENEROUS SUPPORT FOR OUR HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMS

À NOS PARTENAIRES INSTITUTIONNELS

- » **European Commission**
 - ECHO
 - EuropeAid
- » **United Nations Agencies**
 - OCHA
 - WFP
 - UNHCR
 - UNICEF
 - UNDP
 - FAO
- » **American Cooperation**
 - BPRM
 - OFDA
- » **International Organizations**
 - IOM
- » **French Cooperation**
 - CIAA
 - CDC
 - AFD
- » **Multi-Donor Financing**
 - Pooled fund/CHF - HPF
- » **Other Partners**
 - Swiss Cooperation (SDC)
 - British Cooperation (DFID)
 - German Cooperation (GIZ)
 - Danish Cooperation (DANIDA)
 - Médecins du Monde/Doctors of the World
 - Secours Catholique
 - National Alliance for Risk Reduction and Response Initiatives (NARRI)
 - Landel Mills
 - Alliance for International Medical Action (ALIMA)

FRENCH PUBLIC BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

- Agence de l'Eau Artois-Picardie
- Agence de l'Eau Loire-Bretagne
- Agence de l'Eau Rhône Méditerranée Corse
- Agence de l'Eau Seine-Normandie
- Agence d'Urbanisme et de développement du Pays de Saint Omer
- Communauté d'Agglomération Bourges Plus
- Communauté d'Agglomération de l'Artois
- Communauté d'Agglomération du Pays Voironnais
- Communauté de Communes du Parc du Morvan
- Communauté Urbaine du Grand Lyon
- Conseil départemental des Hauts-de-Seine
- Compagnie Nationale du Rhône
- Syndicat des Eaux d'Île-de-France (SEDIF)
- Syndicat Interdépartemental de l'Assainissement de l'Agglomération Parisienne (SIAAP)
- Ville d'Aubervilliers
- Ville de Clichy
- Ville de Paris

COMPANIES AND FOUNDATIONS

- Aden Immo
- Althémis
- Amundi
- Angarde
- Auboueix
- BDDP & Fils
- Château d'eau
- Crédit Coopératif
- Crédit Municipal de Toulouse
- Ecocup
- Espace Chantier
- Fondation de Lille
- Fondation EDF
- Fondation Veolia
- Fonds de dotation agnès b.
- Fonds Suez Environnement Initiatives
- Goodeed
- Hipanema
- JC Decaux
- JP Labalette
- Netpresse
- Orangina Schweppes International
- Piscines Magiline
- Saint Clair le Traiteur
- Sébastien Henry
- SmartPharma
- Sthree
- Veolia
- Vinci



89 RUE DE PARIS
92110 CLICHY - FRANCE
+33 (0)1 76 21 86 00
www.solidarites.org