



ANNUAL REPORT 2016



**SOLIDARITÉS
INTERNATIONAL**

A KEY PLAYER IN THE FIGHT
FOR WATER SINCE 1980



There are many actors in the humanitarian field. Crises are long and complex and needs are great. Insecurity is constant while political solutions are all too often absent.

In this context we should keep in mind our primary role. We should not lose ourselves, but stay true to our guiding principles. Humanity, impartiality,

neutrality and independence are the core principles of humanitarian action. Their meanings remain intact, but following these principles day after day is not always an easy task.

The principle of humanity is to reduce human suffering and respect human beings. The principle of impartiality requires us to take appropriate action according to the level of suffering. The principle of independence is not about the methods we use to raise funds or our financial structure. It is SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL's independence to decide where and how to take action. The principle of neutrality during armed conflicts is our commitment not to take sides in hostilities and disputes, thus retaining the trust of all parties. This is essential to carry out our activities and to reach victims.

We should not forget why our organization was born over 35 years ago. And why each year we work in around 20 countries. We should constantly remind ourselves of this one simple message: we do not get involved in the causes behind crises; we take action to mitigate their consequences. For nearly 4 decades, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL's teams have been driven by the same commitment: to take action solely according to needs, with no other considerations. This is the central belief that guides our each and every action.

Our only aim must be to provide an effective, sustainable and well-coordinated humanitarian response. Our work can only be achieved through the unwavering commitment of our teams and an increasingly sophisticated organization, where we are all aware of our strengths and are always ready to push back our boundaries.

In the most sensitive regions and among the most fragile populations, who are so vulnerable to conflict and natural disaster, our teams work daily to reach those in need – overcoming technical, logistical, financial and, of course, human challenges. Our participation in the fight against Ebola, our new mission in Nigeria, our emergency aid in Haiti, our action in South Sudan, the Central African Republic, Syria, Mali and Somalia throughout 2016...these are all examples of our commitment. As crises continue, our commitment remains strong.

Our organization's action is supported by an ever-increasing number of individual donors as well as institutional and private partners who are confident that we will stand by our commitments and as always, take aid further.

JEAN-YVES TROY
Managing Director

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CLOSE TO THOSE IN NEED

In our commitment to provide access to drinking water and sanitation for all, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL assists populations affected by conflicts, epidemics and natural disasters. For over 35 years, our humanitarian teams have been committed to providing aid during the most severe crises. Our mission is to assist all whose health and lives are at risk, as quickly and effectively as possible, by covering their basic needs: water, food and shelter. Once the initial crisis is over, and emergency aid has been distributed by our teams in person, we then support the most vulnerable individuals as they reclaim their livelihoods and their autonomy, so as to be able to stand up with dignity to the challenges of an uncertain future. Our work would not be effective – or even possible – without our unshakeable determination to always uphold the humanitarian principles of humanity, independence, impartiality and neutrality.

WWW.SOLIDARITES.ORG

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KEY FIGURES

1980–2016

Since our first mission in Afghanistan, we have taken action in over 30 countries, including France (Calais) for the first time during the summer of 2015. Over the years, we have addressed the urgent needs of hundreds of thousands of families by helping them recover their autonomy and retain their dignity.



71 MILLION EUROS FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

1,975 NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL STAFF

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



51,500 ACTIVE DONORS

Their essential financial support gives us our independence and the ability to rapidly deploy emergency relief for populations at risk.

29 BUSINESS PARTNERS

support our programs.

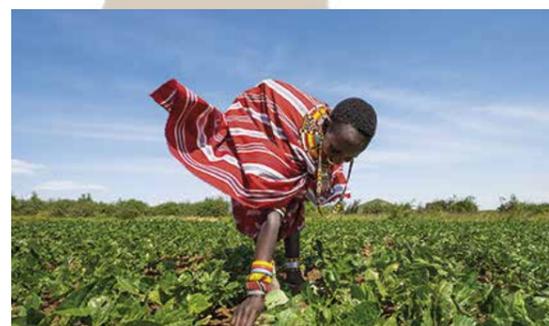


91.5% OF OUR RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO HUMANITARIAN MISSIONS FOR POPULATIONS IN NEED

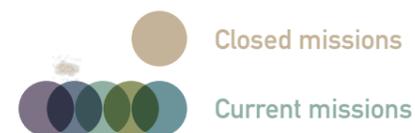
This figure reflects a strategic choice based on our conception of humanitarian action.

ALMOST 4 MILLION PEOPLE HELPED

They received assistance solely on the basis of their vital needs, and with respect for their culture and dignity.



MISSIONS IN 19 COUNTRIES



"HUMANITARIAN AID IS NOT A BUSINESS; IT IS AN OBLIGATION AND AN ACT OF GENEROSITY."

PRESIDENT'S REPORT
SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL occupies a unique position in the humanitarian sector, as a "front-liner" and one of the original "cross-border" organizations. Our strong commitment took root in Afghanistan over 35 years ago, and these values must endure at the heart of our work today. Technical expertise cannot take precedence over commitment; we must blend them together.

THERE are a growing number of humanitarian crises in Africa and the Middle East, and our fight for access to safe drinking water is more essential than ever. I have just returned from Iraq, where I witnessed SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL's programs firsthand. Our team provides vital, useful, accessible and appropriate assistance for resident and displaced populations living in Mosul, supplying them daily with 420m³ of drinking water, produced in Hamman Al Ali. A second water plant is due to open soon in Abu Saif, just south of Mosul, thanks to our field team's efforts and support from our donors and institutional partners. With temperatures soaring to 40°C in the shade, we are providing access to water – which means survival for many – for local populations and for our coworkers. I was very happy and proud to witness these activities, and I would like to thank our teams around the world today for the simple, powerful and symbolic actions they take every day: they are bearers of water and hope as they provide humanitarian aid to meet essential needs.

75% of our interventions are in response to armed conflicts

In 2016, we came to the assistance of almost 4 million people in 19 countries, and for the vast majority this aid was vital.

These men, women and children, whether they be displaced persons, refugees, migrants or victims of natural disasters or armed conflicts (as is the case for over 75% of our interventions), are at the very heart of our action, regardless of political, ethnic or religious considerations. The 2,000 humanitarian workers who form our national and international teams, both here and overseas, are committed to providing humanitarian aid in increasingly complex situations, solely for the benefit of crisis victims.

Human dignity is our primary consideration

Today, it is quite clear that the quality of our programs has improved and that our action is now more proactive. This progress is a direct result of our whole team's contributions, both at head office and in the field. We are working to finalize the "testimony" component of our activities, which will enable us to provide a more comprehensive humanitarian response, combining aid and advocacy. Testimony is one of our humanitarian obligations. We can now continue to grow as an organization, taking a major role in crisis situations, and as true professionals in the fight for safe drinking water. With our extensive expertise and experience in the provision of emergency humanitarian assistance

and post-emergency support, we always ensure that human dignity remains at the heart of our work. To achieve this, we must control (choose) the size of our organization, seeking a compromise between our values and certain opportunities. Perhaps this may require a more decentralized organizational structure, which would give us greater freedom of movement should we need to distance ourselves from a politically beholden institutional donor, for example. This emphasizes the importance of continuing to diversify our sources of funding, including private partnerships. Let us consider these possibilities in the coming months.

Increasing member involvement

2016 was a pivotal year, the second in our 3-year strategic plan, which has enabled the organization to welcome new categories of members. For this purpose, a statutory modification was approved and ratified during our last Annual General Meeting. This modification enables those who are involved in furthering SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL's humanitarian cause to become members, thus allowing the organization to open its doors to external experts. In addition, members of staff working on our humanitarian programs can now also become members. We must ensure that SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL

stands on firm foundations by fostering individual commitment to the NGO, which will in turn have a positive effect on our field activities. This will also enable us to access the new energy, expertise and external ideas which are required to run the organization. The Board, which oversees the organization as a whole, must make bold contributions to debates and decisions, but must also be a source of stability. The various member categories and statuses are now converging into one "active member" category which entails voting rights at the Annual General Meeting on the future of the organization.

2015/2017 action plan progress report

/ Emergency responses:

We have increased our humanitarian crisis response capabilities (stock, emergency team reinforcements). Our emergency desk is now fully operational and both spearheads our emergency response activities and provides underlying support. For example, during the Ebola crisis which ended in 2016, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL took on an important role in Sierra Leone, thanks to numerous volunteers, many of them from head office. The same was true when we opened a mission in Nigeria, or in the aftermath of Hurricane Matthew in Haiti, and finally during the migrant crisis in Greece and Macedonia (FYROM). In addition, exploratory teams have been dispatched to Iraq and Yemen. A dynamic process is now in motion and moving forward.

/ Diversification of funding:

The major changes we had hoped for this year did not materialize, and the organization is still highly dependent on the same institutional funding bodies. However, contacts have been initiated with large private foundations in Canada, France and America; these new partnerships should bear fruit during the current financial year, which is encouraging news. In parallel to these activities, we have also opened an office in London to access the British network. The number of private donors has reached a record high of 51,500, showing that our long-term fundraising investment strategy appears to be paying off. While we are on the subject of diversified funding, it is also important to mention that several large companies support us via skills sponsorship programs.

/ Increasing visibility:

The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Barometer is now a regular publication, and its high-quality articles and viewpoints have been widely published in the press. Water, sanitation and hygiene are at the heart of our activities and our communication tools, and this focus is very apparent on our new website which you will soon be able to visit. Internal mobilization is another way to widen our audience, but has not yet reached full potential, despite the fact that we have opened up new possibilities for membership. New initiatives will be taken in this respect in the coming months.

/ Operational optimization:

It is important to mention our partnership with the Boston Consulting Group, which enabled us to finalize and optimize our organizational structure and improve information channels between head office and our field missions, with a view to increasing the time available for humanitarian activities. We initiated the main interdisciplinary proposals – recruitment procedures, donor accountability, and testimony – at the end of 2016 and continue to pursue them in 2017. Finally, in terms of internal organization, we have launched competitive tendering to select key suppliers (fundraising agency, travel agency, telecoms, etc.).

We are particularly grateful to all our donors for their generous contributions, whether they are companies, individuals or institutions. Your donations are essential, and allow SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL to immediately provide vital aid to those who have lost everything. In Iraq a few days ago, it was your donations that enabled us to launch a crisis response and provide access to drinking water. The charitable nature of humanitarian action (not-for-profit and highly-committed) has once again proven itself to be effective and irreplaceable.



EDOUARD LAGOURGUE
PRESIDENT

The danger of water – the need for action

Humanitarian aid is first and foremost about saving lives by responding to the basic needs of the most vulnerable populations. Water, food, shelter and healthcare are the very minimum needed to survive war and natural disaster. In these contexts – which are often chaotic – access to humanitarian aid is vital for populations at risk. And having access to drinking water is always the number one daily priority.

WATER CAN transform into a deadly trap if contaminated. It can cause waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera, hepatitis and typhoid. In poor, crisis-hit countries, water is often dangerous and unsafe to drink. It is estimated that every year 2.6 million people die from waterborne diseases, meaning 7,500 people are dying every day, with 5,000 of those deaths being children under the age of 5. It is nothing short of a massacre.

It must not be forgotten that unsafe water kills more people than wars, AIDS and cancer, which shows just how dangerous it is and how urgently we must act to save lives. This is the mission we set ourselves at SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE: to increase access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for populations in need wherever our teams are present. In parallel, we conduct awareness-raising

campaigns within communities and various initiatives with countries and international organizations, pressing for the framework policies, governance and resources needed to drive out the problem.

PUTTING OUR WORDS INTO ACTION

In their resolution of July 2010, the United Nations made access to drinking water and sanitation a human right. But it is only a theoretical right, not yet a reality. This disparity is addressed in the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2015–2030, which were unanimously voted for by 195 UN member countries in September 2015. Their aim – with Goal 6 in particular – is to achieve universal access to drinking water and sanitation by 2030. Yet today, nearly 2 billion people are still drinking contaminated water and 2.5 billion still have no access to toilets, with 946 million still defecating in

the open. It is a huge public health challenge that must be overcome, with priority given to poor, crisis-hit countries.

COPING WITH FORCED POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

Before becoming UN Secretary General, Antonio Guterres recognized in 2014 that “the international community had neither the ability nor the resources for all the victims of countries in conflict”. In 2015 there were 65.3 million refugees and displaced persons compared to 60 million in 2014, 51.2 million in 2013 and 37.5 million ten years ago. Humanitarian actors and political decision-makers must respond effectively to these challenges and deliver on the commitments made at the first World Humanitarian Summit, held in Istanbul in May 2016.

Influxes of refugees and displaced

persons cause a real demographic shock wherever they occur. They increase the pressure on local services in host regions, and as a result the most vulnerable people within host populations require aid, and basic infrastructure needs to be improved. In this context, classic development bank models – which predominantly use loans – are not suitable and must be adapted.

This is why, despite the commitments made with the SDGs and the 8 targets in Goal 6 (access to water and sanitation, pollution reduction, water-use efficiency, resource management, ecosystem protection, capacity-building support to countries, community participation), we are now very sceptical about the ability of governments and the international community to uphold their obligations. We have not seen evidence of sufficient political will or the resources needed to really reach the poorest countries that have fallen victim to natural disaster and conflict. But we are nevertheless determined to do all we can to ensure these commitments are upheld.

MOBILIZING THE REQUIRED RESOURCES AND ADAPTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

So what are the biggest obstacles to overcome? The total financial cost of achieving SDG Goal 6 is estimated to be 114 billion dollars per year, which breaks down into 37.6 billion to provide drinking water access, 19.5 billion for sanitation, 49 billion for solid waste management and 2 billion for hygiene. However, the level of investment required to achieve SDG Goal 6 is three times the current investment. 114 billion dollars each year almost equals the total amount of official development assistance (ODA) which was 162.8 billion dollars in 2015. This clearly illustrates the effort required to keep the promises. The total cost over 15 years to provide access to drinking water and sanitation is therefore 1,700 billion dollars according to the World Bank. The total cost of the 17 SDGs is estimated to be between 3,300 and 4,500 billion dollars (UNCTAD, 2014). Does a funding plan exist?

Let's not forget that the 2015–2030 SDGs are not binding objectives for governments and that conversely it

is the countries themselves that are responsible for their implementation. We know that many of the most fragile and least developed countries (LDCs) cannot face crises alone without the solidarity and support offered from effective international governance. Today there are less than 30 United Nations agencies involved in WASH activities. For a long time, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE has been asking for the creation of a global network for water and sanitation, in order to increase coherence, collaboration and efficiency. This could take the form of an intergovernmental committee as proposed by the French Water Partnership (FWP). This is crucial, there's no time to lose!

The prevalence of waterborne diseases is a humanitarian emergency and the best way forward is to achieve SDG Goal 6. To raise 114 billion dollars every year until 2030 is one of the conditions for success, coupled with governance that can rise to the challenge.

There is an urgent need to reduce climate change and commit to and finance a global adaptation plan for each country and each territory, and to better manage increasing population displacements. Water is the central element in any adaptation policy aiming to protect populations from the harmful effects of climate change. The commitment made by developed countries to mobilize 100 billion dollars of climate funding each year starting in 2020 must be upheld and followed through.

SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE and partners are ready to assist populations in danger, raise public awareness and call upon decision-makers and authorities to arrive as quickly as possible at a solution. We cannot say that we do not know about it. So, let's get moving or it will be too late!



ALAIN BOINET
FOUNDER OF
SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE

KEY DATES IN 2016



BALKANS 2016

20 years after our teams first took action in the Balkans to assist war victims in Ex-Yugoslavia, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL has returned to this region in response to the migrant crisis. Conflicts in the Middle East, Somalia, South Sudan and Afghanistan have forced millions of people into exile. They are heading for Europe, which is struggling to provide decent conditions to receive them. In Greece and Macedonia (FYROM), our teams worked to improve the living conditions of refugees as they passed through.



NIGERIA AUGUST 2016

In 2016, humanitarian teams finally reached the eastern part of the country, where conflict with Boko Haram has been raging for years. The world discovered an appalling situation. Trapped by the Nigerian army's blockades, the population was suffering from extremely severe malnutrition, to a degree which had not been seen for many years. In keeping with its mandate as a front-line humanitarian organization, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL opened a mission there in August 2016.



HAITI OCTOBER 2016

During the night of October 3rd to October 4th, Hurricane Matthew, classified category 4 on the 1 to 5 hurricane scale, swept across Haiti. The south and south-west of the country were battered by high winds, flooding and the storm-tossed sea. Over 500 lives were lost, 400 people were injured, and 175,000 were made homeless. Hours after the disaster, the SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL emergency team was there to assist those affected, lending support to our Haiti team who have been working on the island since the earthquake in 2010.

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AS CRISES CONTINUE, OUR COMMITMENT REMAINS STRONG

For the 5th consecutive year, global humanitarian needs increased in 2016. Europe has once again become the setting for humanitarian action, as the migrant crisis continues.

FOLLOWING our very first intervention in France, in Calais, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL is now fully involved in the humanitarian response to this crisis in Greece and Macedonia (FYROM). As large numbers of refugees fleeing their war-torn countries arrive in Europe, the humanitarian community has encountered new difficulties: high political involvement from European countries, extremely volatile movements of populations needing assistance, political pressure on institutional donors and a wide range of humanitarian organizations working in the same areas.

Although SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL has managed to implement high-quality programs – thanks to close collaboration with other organizations – our action is still short-term, with limited impact. This is mainly because political authorities and institutional donors have not reacted to humanitarian advocacy.

At the same time, in the first few months of the year, the world discovered an appalling humanitarian situation in eastern Nigeria. Armed conflict with Boko Haram has been raging for years in this region, which was previously inaccessible to humanitarian workers. Trapped by the Nigerian army's blockades, the population was suffering from extremely severe malnutrition, to a degree which had not been seen for many years.

In keeping with our mandate as a front-line humanitarian organization, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL joined forces with the medical NGO Alima. Together, we launched and coordinated complementary activities (water and healthcare) in areas where needs were

overwhelming and access was still difficult. Opened in mid-2016, our mission in Nigeria has grown very quickly, and this intense level of activity will probably continue in 2017.

SOME COUNTRIES ARE TRYING TO PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF CRISES, RATHER THAN SOLVING THE ROOT CAUSES

In parallel, the World Humanitarian Summit was held in May, bringing together humanitarian organizations from all over the world. The objective was to devise solutions to enable the humanitarian system to adapt to the long-term crises which are now commonplace in the countries where we work. Thousands of commitments were made by all the organizations present, but it is too early to observe any results.

Although the major institutional donors have made commitments to adapt their financing tools to current realities, they unashamedly acknowledge that the funding they provide is subject to their political agenda, which seeks primarily to protect their borders rather than resolving the causes of the growing number of long-term humanitarian crises.

DECREASING FUNDS, INCREASING INSECURITY

We are faced with the worrying fact that funding is decreasing for humanitarian crises in distant countries, which also makes access to certain regions more complicated and decreases security for our teams. In May, three of our coworkers were held hostage for several days by an

armed group in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). In July, virtually all of our teams had to be evacuated from South Sudan, which forced us to suspend our activities for several weeks.

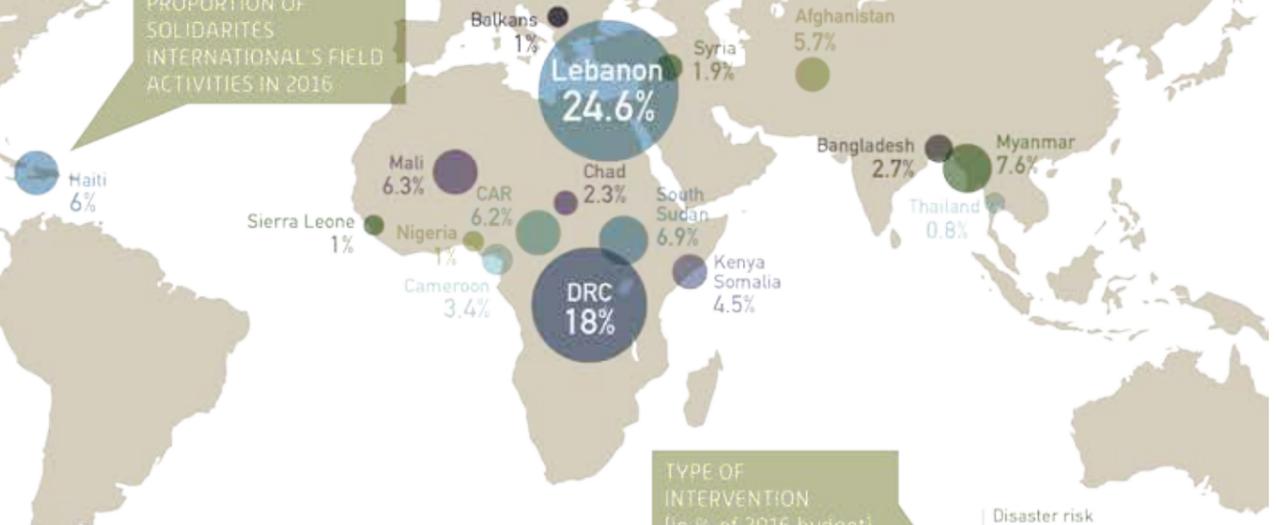
Another country where tensions are still high and incidents frequent is the Central African Republic (CAR), which is in danger of being pushed into the background as a humanitarian concern while there are still insufficient means to resolve the existing major structural problems. In northern Syria, the current situation is affecting our team's work, due to considerable pressure from the Turkish administration and new security threats arising from the Russian army's involvement in the Syrian conflict.

EBOLA HAS BEEN ERADICATED IN WEST AFRICA, WHAT ABOUT CHOLERA IN HAITI?

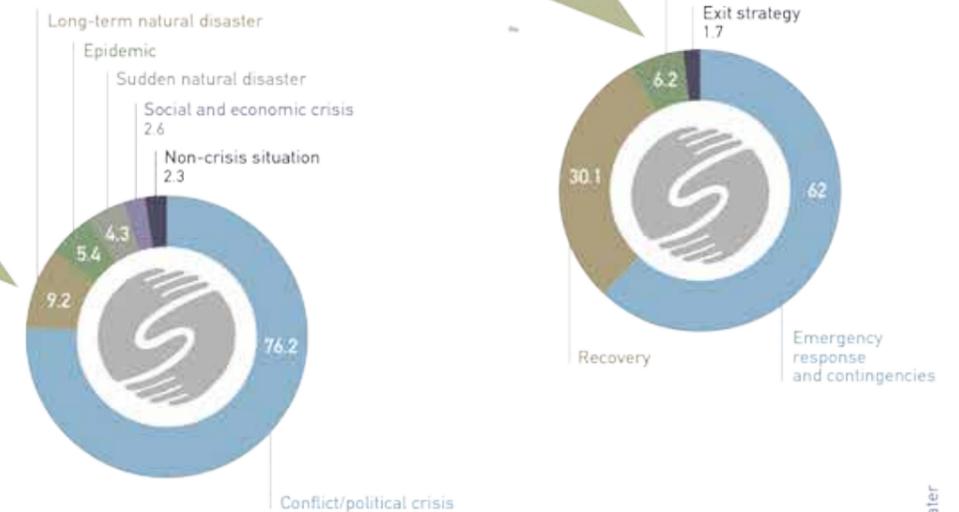
2016 also saw triumph at last over the Ebola virus in West Africa. The fight against this epidemic mobilized the humanitarian community, including teams from SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL, who showed enormous courage and professionalism. Now that the emergency is over, we closed our mission in Sierra Leone in March.

Haiti is another location which has seen intense activity from our teams. The country is still struggling to recover from the 2010 earthquake, and Hurricane Matthew has further compounded the fragile food security situation in the south of the island. At long last, the United Nations has acknowledged responsibility for bringing cholera to Haiti, which opens up the possibility of receiving sufficient funds to take effective preventive action against the disease.

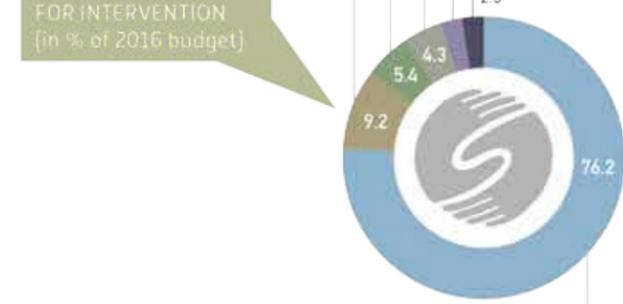
PROPORTION OF SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL'S FIELD ACTIVITIES IN 2016



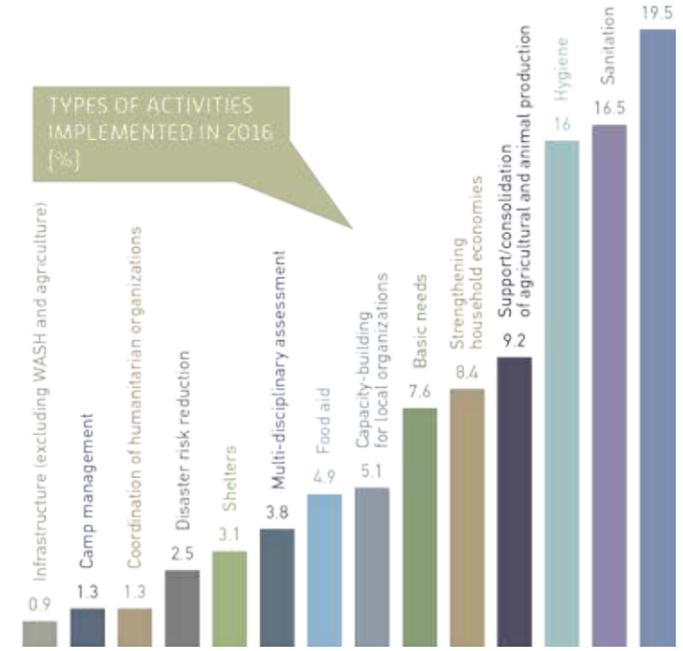
TYPE OF INTERVENTION (in % of 2016 budget)



MAIN REASON FOR INTERVENTION (in % of 2016 budget)



TYPES OF ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED IN 2016 (%)



ALEXANDRE GIRAUD
DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS

This report would not be complete without making reference to our new office in London, which will enable us to increase our presence in British circles, including the rapid funding system Start Network, which SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL has joined this year. Participation in this network not only gives us greater access to funding to improve our reaction time during emergencies, but also enables us to contribute to shaping a more responsive, effective and appropriate humanitarian system to respond to the incredible variety of humanitarian situations in the world.

EMERGENCY RESPONSES IN 2016

The Emergency Desk, which was created in 2015 (emergency response team, stockpile and emergency fund), reached full maturity during 2016. This year the department received increased support from our donors, who responded positively to frequent fundraising appeals.



THIERRY BENLAHSEN
EMERGENCY DESK MANAGER

During 2015, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL set up and developed its Emergency Desk, which was particularly active during the Nepal crisis and the NGO's pioneering intervention on migration issues in Calais. Since then, the organization has continued to expand its emergency activities. 2016 was therefore a decisive year for the emergency department, which had several opportunities to put its strategies into practice, after a number of years of planning and preparation.

2016 was first and foremost a year of emergency action in the Balkans – in Greece and Macedonia (FYROM) – in response to the migrant crisis in Europe and the difficulties in providing decent conditions for millions of refugees fleeing the wars in Syria, Somalia and Afghanistan. Subsequently, in August 2016, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL opened a mission in north-east Nigeria, where the government had finally allowed NGOs to access areas which had been ravaged by the conflict with Boko Haram for several years. Finally, in October, the emergency team was deployed once again, to provide essential aid for the thousands of victims of Hurricane Matthew in Haiti, a country which was already struggling with cholera. Just a few weeks earlier, the United Nations had acknowledged their responsibility in bringing cholera to the island. These three crises, in three different contexts, gave the Emergency Desk the opportunity to prove itself and demonstrate its effectiveness.

In addition to these three emergencies, 2016 was also a year of exploratory missions: teams were dispatched to Burundi, Iraq and Yemen to determine whether it was pertinent for SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL to provide humanitarian support in these countries. For this purpose, the organization drew on its financial resources and mobilized emergency fund partners, to ensure that populations affected by war or natural disasters received the most effective and appropriate assistance.

"OUR PARTNERS HELP US TO REACT EVEN FASTER"



MYRTILLE EYER
PARTNERSHIPS MANAGER

By becoming an emergency partner, you can help us to rapidly respond to critical situations where fast intervention is necessary to save lives. Such a crisis occurred in 2016, when Hurricane Matthew struck Haiti. Many private companies and public organizations (regional water agencies, local water boards, regional and local authorities) joined forces with us to provide for the essential needs of almost 35,000 people.

Many other organizations also made contributions to our dedicated emergency fund, which helped us to prepare for emergencies and immediately take action in crisis-affected areas during 2016.

There are many ways to lend support and inspire your coworkers to rally around a humanitarian cause: by making a one-time or recurring donation, by providing us with cutting-edge equipment, by organizing a matching fundraiser within your company, by rounding up salaries and donating the difference, or by creating a socially responsible product and donating a percentage of sales.*

*In France, business sponsors are eligible to deduct up to 60% of the value of their donation from taxes, not exceeding 5/1,000th of turnover, under Article 238a of the French Tax Code [Article 238bis du Code Général des Impôts français].



Balkans

CONTEXT

The migration of populations into Europe, fleeing war and poverty, is not a recent phenomenon. They seek a better life both for themselves and for their families left behind in their native countries. However, during 2015 and 2016, there was a sharp increase in migratory flows, because the capacity for reception and protection of refugees in the initial host countries (Turkey, Lebanon, Libya and Iraq) had reached saturation point. In addition, there were no prospects of living conditions improving in their native countries. Due to the complexity of the crisis and the lack of a collectively-agreed, coherent and humane policy to manage the situation, these populations found themselves caught up in the ensuing chaos, struggling to meet even their most basic needs.

PARTNERS
CDCS

BUDGET
€0.6M

OUR ACTION

An exploratory team was dispatched to Serbia and Macedonia (FYROM) while large numbers of migrants were transiting through these countries. As the crisis continued to unfold, our operations focused on Macedonia, and were then developed in Greece. Our teams provided assistance to meet identified needs and coordinated their efforts with the other organizations working in the area. This assistance ranged from distributing hygiene kits to setting up laundry areas or managing waste in the camps. Another objective was providing migrants with better information about their situation and the services available, while supporting local authorities to improve camp management. Essentially, this meant being there for them, listening to them, and bringing a touch of humanity to their often wretched living conditions.

ACTIVITIES

- WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE
- / Distributed hygiene kits
- / Set up laundry areas
- / Installed or improved sanitation facilities
- / Managed waste in camps
- / Prepared meals
- / Conducted information sessions



NIGERIA "MORE THAN JUST FEAR, I SAW FAMINE"

During my 14 humanitarian missions over the last 6 years in the most difficult and complex situations, I have never experienced such a severe and tragic crisis.

THE embargo which the Nigerian army has imposed on the north of the country since 2014 was so forceful that it weakened and even starved Boko Haram, which was the objective. Unfortunately, this embargo also took its toll on millions of civilians.

SOME HAVE TAKEN UP ARMS BECAUSE THEY WERE HUNGRY

Two years later, on an exploratory mission beyond Maiduguri, I discovered famine. I expected to find terrified people, but I found hungry people. Some were so hungry that they had taken up arms and enrolled as jihadist fighters. Others were stealing livestock to replace the animals they had lost, or making desperate attacks on military convoys.

While these men were enrolling, fighting and dying, village patriarchs clung to their land, sending younger men to seek refuge with the women and children in towns which were only slightly safer than rural areas. The most courageous among them crossed Borno State to reach Maiduguri. But many, for lack of other options, chose to take refuge in small towns like Monguno.

THEIR ONLY OPTION WAS BEGGING

At the maternity ward, as the doctors told me the stories of those who had fled their villages, I noticed a strikingly repetitive scenario. Women arrived at the camps unaccompanied, their arms full of young children. They did not have the time, the resources or the strength required to build a shelter for themselves, or to collect water and ensure the physical and nutritional safety of their family. As a consequence, their children's health suffered. For the first few days, support from the host community buffered their arrival. But very quickly, these women had no other recourse but begging or prostitution. Some of them, who were too discreet to beg for assistance or too chaste to give in to prostitution, could only watch as their children wasted away day after day.

How many of them were already dead before Alima and SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL started their joint program to feed and rehydrate these forgotten people in Borno? The local authorities fled the town three years ago, and population estimates vary between 80,000 and 220,000. I fear we may never really know the true magnitude of the tragedy that has befallen those who took refuge here.

BODIES MUTILATED BY HUNGER

I remember a mother and her child waiting patiently on a mat on the terrace for a bed to become available. She clutched him tightly, afraid someone would take him from her. When I asked her if I could take her photo, she tried to wake her son up. He opened his eyes with great difficulty, looked at me for a moment, and then closed them again. All the malnourished infants I saw that day did the same. Others, who were even more emaciated, could not even open their eyes completely. Their skin was loose and fell in folds around their arms and legs like an oversized garment. Hunger had mutilated their bodies and left nothing but bones: protruding hips, kneecaps larger than their thighs. But their faces were the starkest sign of their starvation. You could see the outline of their skulls from which their big, vacant eyes looked out painfully, as if they were encased in bone. As they lay in their mothers' arms, they looked as if they no longer had any will to live and had stopped fighting to survive. Their mothers were powerless to help them, shame and resignation etched upon their faces. These are the most brutal images that I remember from my 6 years of humanitarian missions.

Nigeria

CONTEXT

Nigeria, and north-eastern Nigeria in particular, has been plagued since 2009 by the conflict between the army and the Boko Haram group. 1,770,444 people have been displaced by the violence and 75% of them have congregated in towns and cities across Borno State. Such is the case in Maiduguri, where 475,000 people have taken refuge. In July 2016, the government officially declared a state of nutritional emergency in Borno State, with 4.4 million people requiring humanitarian assistance, 50,000 of whom were suffering from famine.



65,867
BENEFICIARIES

TEAM

31 international staff, 43 national staff

PARTNERS

ECHO, OFDA

BUDGET

€0.59M

Population of **186.9** million
152nd out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2016)

OUR ACTION

SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL provides aid in Maiduguri and Monguno, in Borno State. Our teams have concentrated their efforts on fighting malnutrition, which is particularly frequent among children under 5 years of age. They have installed water treatment and sanitation systems in the health and nutrition centres operated by the NGO Alima. They have also rehabilitated water points, built latrines, and treated water both at camps for displaced populations, and for local households. By providing clean drinking water for these communities and ensuring decent levels of hygiene, our teams helped control malnutrition, which is endemic to the area. In addition, the threat of cholera is always present, and if an epidemic were to break out in an area with such high malnutrition rates, there would be catastrophic consequences. To forestall such outbreaks, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL carried out preventive activities, including hygiene awareness campaigns.

ACTIVITIES



WATER, SANITATION
AND HYGIENE
65,867 PEOPLE

- / Managed waste, water supplies and water treatment at a clinic
- / Built and/or rehabilitated water points and latrines
- / Rehabilitated boreholes
- / Created and trained water point management committees
- / Built 100 shared family latrines
- / Conducted hygiene promotion sessions
- / Distributed hygiene and water treatment kits
- / Trained Alima staff members on chlorination



THOMAS GRUEL
LOGISTICIAN
FOR SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL

HAITI

Port-au-Prince

Haiti

CONTEXT

The year 2016 was marked by Hurricane Matthew which struck the country on October 4, 2016. 175,000 people were forced to seek shelter in community centres in the south-west of the country. 80% of crops were destroyed and 2.1 million people were affected, with 1.4 million requiring humanitarian aid. Lastly, the prevalence of cholera, which had been present in the country since the 2010 earthquake, greatly increased after the hurricane. 35,203 cases were reported between January and October, representing a 32% increase compared to 2015.



146,099
BENEFICIARIES

TEAM

16 international staff, 148 national staff

PARTNERS

DG ECHO, USAID/OFDA, UNICEF, EuropeAid, SIAAP, AESN, Agglomération du Puy-en-Velay, SERIMCO, SICASIL & SIAUBC, Fondation de Lille, Fondations-Entreprise, Métropole de Toulouse, CG35, CG93, French Embassy in Haiti

BUDGET

€3.71M

Population of **10.8** million

163rd out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2016)

OUR ACTION

Working in Port au Prince, the Nippes department and the south-east of the country, our teams developed 4 key strategies. They helped fight against the cholera epidemic, supported Port au Prince districts affected by the 2010 earthquake, improved the lives of those affected by drought, and provided an emergency response following Hurricane Matthew.

ACTIVITIES



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

27,738 PEOPLE

- / Installed water purification plants and chlorination points
- / Constructed community water tanks
- / Supplied water using tanker trucks
- / Protected water springs
- / Provided capacity-building for water supply committees
- / Raised awareness of good hygiene practices
- / Drained and restored latrines
- / Rehabilitated water springs



URBAN DEVELOPMENT

728 PEOPLE

- / Continued work on the gully
- / Constructed 7 AIR systems (multi-dwelling sanitation systems)
- / Supported community initiatives
- / Provided capacity building for 3 district committees



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

14,620 PEOPLE

- / Organized agricultural fairs
- / Distributed seeds
- / Raised awareness of a balanced diet



CHOLERA CONTROL

80,453 PEOPLE

- / Distributed cholera prevention kits
- / Disinfected contaminated households
- / Urgently restored healthcare infrastructure
- / Protected water points at risk of contamination



EMERGENCY RESPONSE

22,560 PEOPLE

- / Installed water purification plants
- / Installed flexible water tanks supplied by trucks
- / Repaired water network
- / Installed chlorination points
- / Distributed cholera prevention kits
- / Conducted emergency assessments
- / Conducted mass awareness campaigns in markets and schools



THE FIGHT AGAINST CHOLERA IN HAITI

Haiti is experiencing the worst cholera epidemic in decades, with over 800,000 cases – including 9,300 deaths – reported since 2010. This deadly outbreak was particularly disastrous in the 6 months following the devastating earthquake of January 2010, having been imported by a contingent of peacekeepers from Nepal where cholera is endemic.



ALEXANDRE GIRAUD
DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS

7 YEARS later, cholera continues to claim its victims, especially in rural parts of the island.* This persistence shows how vulnerable the people of Haiti are to waterborne diseases: 31% of the population does not have access to drinking water and 83% have no sewerage system, while 46% still have no access to healthcare (WHO, UNICEF 2012). In this context, many of those involved in the humanitarian response single out underfunding as the main obstacle in the fight against cholera.

In August 2016, following an increasing number of damning scientific reports, the United Nations finally officially recognized its responsibility in importing *Vibrio cholerae* to the island. Following several years of activities limited to responding to the effects of the epidemic, the UN hopes to now make 400 million dollars of compensation available, with half of the funds set aside for cholera victims' families and the rest allocated to improving sanitation, which is essential to prevent bacterial propagation.

Over the last 7 years, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL's teams have been trying to tackle the epidemic. The emergency response following Hurricane Matthew focused on the fight against cholera, by chlorinating water points, establishing sanitary cordons, disinfecting contaminated households and distributing hygiene kits and chlorine tablets in several regions of the island.

However, this response needed to be accompanied by preventative plans, which are essential for eradicating the disease sustainably. SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL's teams therefore worked together with local authorities in institutional support projects, building capacity in the Nippes department and the south-east region since 2011 and 2014 respectively. This partnership will help sustainably improve cholera prevention and care across the department, so as to join with the governmental plan to eradicate the disease, which aims to reduce the cholera incidence rate to below 0.01% by 2022.

* Between January 1 and July 23, 2016, 23,072 suspected cases and 211 deaths were reported by the Haitian Ministry of Health.



Damascus

SYRIA

Syria

CONTEXT

The Syrian civil war, which began in 2011 as a pro-democracy uprising, marked its sixth year with increased armed conflict and violence against civilians and an even greater involvement of the international community. For the populations caught up in the conflict, accessing humanitarian aid was increasingly difficult during what is considered to be the worst crisis since the Second World War.

The most severely affected area was the Aleppo governorate, with 2.8 million people directly impacted by the crisis. They could no longer earn their own income and had spent all their savings.



116,164
BENEFICIARIES



TEAM

9 international staff, 20 national staff

PARTNERS

OFDA, CDC, OCHA (Humanitarian Pool Fund), IOM, ShelterBox

OUR ACTION

Active in the Aleppo governorate since 2013, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL provides access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for displaced Syrians and host communities. Along with distributing drinking water, constructing latrines and showers and distributing hygiene products, our teams also support medical facilities run by local NGOs. Aid was delivered in person by our Syrian teams, who themselves have been hard hit by the conflict. Cleaning and dignity kits were distributed to affected populations while our teams simultaneously ran awareness campaigns on good hygiene practices. These campaigns were also directed towards staff from medical facilities where SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL was constructing water access, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure.

ACTIVITIES



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE
79,414 PEOPLE

- / Constructed water treatment plants
- / Supplied water by tanker truck
- / Tested water quality
- / Rehabilitated and constructed latrines and showers
- / Distributed hygiene and cleaning kits
- / Conducted awareness sessions on good hygiene practices
- / Handled waste management



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT/ FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
36,750 PEOPLE

- / Established mobile health and vaccination clinics for livestock
- / Distributed livestock (poultry, sheep) and fodder
- / Distributed seeds, fertilizers and farming tools
- / Distributed cash transfers
- / Distributed kits to new camp arrivals (rug, mattress, plastic sheeting, hygiene kits, cooking utensils, jerrycans, winter clothes, solar lights, blankets...)

BUDGET

€1.2M

Population of 18.6 million

149th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2016)



LEBANON

Beirut

Lebanon

CONTEXT

With more than 1.5 million Syrian refugees on its soil, out of a total population of 5.9 million, Lebanon has the highest density of refugees per head of population in the world. Nevertheless, refugee status is not recognized, since Lebanon has not ratified the Geneva Conventions. Consequently, the Syrian populations find themselves living in informal camps or unsanitary lodgings, deprived of their dignity and with no means of making a living. Due to the high cost of living, 90% of Syrian families in Lebanon have run into debt and adopted negative survival mechanisms: child labour, reduction in the number of meals consumed. In addition, access to basic services (health, education, access to water, electricity supply, etc.) is severely put to the test by the Syrian refugee crisis in Lebanon.



142,275
BENEFICIARIES



TEAM

21 international staff, 247 national staff

PARTNERS

UNHCR, UNICEF, EuropeAid, UN-OCHA, CIAA, ECHO, DFID, Save the Children International, Medair

OUR ACTION

At Akkar in the north as well as Zahle in Bekaa, our teams have contributed to improvements in the living conditions of refugees and host communities. Initially, they identified new arrivals, took a census, aided by a mapping program of informal camps, and shared their information with other organizations. They rehabilitated and constructed water and sanitation infrastructure, guaranteeing access to drinking water for the populations, benefitting refugees and Lebanese families alike. They also dealt with camp restoration and were able to support the refugee families financially, thanks to a cash transfer program.

BUDGET

€15.3M

Population of 5.9 million

76th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2016)

ACTIVITIES



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE
103,005 PEOPLE

- / Constructed and rehabilitated water supply infrastructure
- / Constructed and rehabilitated sanitation infrastructure
- / Raised awareness of good hygiene practices



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT
11,600 PEOPLE

- / Established urban market gardening infrastructure
- / Distributed seeds and grain
- / Organized training sessions for urban cultivation
- / Distributed cash transfers to the most vulnerable households



SHELTER
27,670 PEOPLE

- / Renovated and maintained makeshift lodgings
- / Restored and maintained shelters in informal refugee camps
- / Distributed construction kits



FOR several decades the Sahel region has suffered from chronic climate disruptions. Frequent droughts and floods threaten the livelihoods of populations who are primarily dependent on agriculture for their survival, especially since 98% of the water used for agriculture is rainwater. As climate shocks become more frequent, vulnerable households are less able to cope with crises and struggle to recover from them in time.

Water is becoming more and more scarce in the Sahel countries, which often suffer from a chronic shortage of basic water infrastructure. In some areas that already lack sufficient water access, conflicts or insecurity have made the situation worse.

As a result of the 2012 conflict in Mali, all the technical services fled the North State. This caused a noticeable deterioration in water access facilities, which were destroyed, pillaged or simply abandoned. Some villages are severely deprived of this vital resource. Water then becomes a migration issue; populations move around in search of water, so that they can drink, wash, farm or water their animals.

In the Far North Region of northern Cameroon, which has always lacked access to basic services, the situation has worsened due to massive population movements caused by insecurity and violence. During 2016, over 200,000 people migrated within this region, and some host villages experienced dramatic population increases. This has placed additional pressure on already scarce water resources, and created a risk of inter-community conflicts.

Water is also a major health issue. Lack of water, inadequate sanitation facilities and improper hygiene conditions are often exacerbated by limited or even deficient healthcare systems. All these factors hinder the provision of appropriate medical care, which makes some communities extremely vulnerable to waterborne diseases and epidemics. In addition, lack of drinking water access is a contributing factor to malnutrition, which still plagues the Sahel region and remains at critical levels in certain areas. In Chad, severe acute malnutrition rates are above the emergency threshold in more than half the country's regions.

Despite the fact that per capita water availability has fallen by over 40% in the last 20 years in the Sahel countries, joint efforts between humanitarian organizations, development organizations and governments must continue, to provide everyone with lasting and sufficient access to this precious resource.



CHAD

N'Djamena

Chad

CONTEXT

The Sahel belt in Chad is regularly affected by food crises, especially in the Batha region, which suffers from severe rainfall shortages. These droughts drastically reduce agricultural production, which in turn affects income for local communities. To cope with chronic drought, their only solution is to go into debt. This situation causes grain prices to rise and perpetuates the vicious circle of food insecurity and malnutrition. The sudden return of thousands of Chadians who had been living and working in Libya has continued to place strain on resources and made fragile host communities even more vulnerable.



54,614
BENEFICIARIES

TEAM

5 international staff, over 50 national staff

PARTNERS

EuropeAid, ECHO, WFP and SmartPharma, Chad's Ministry of Planning, CIAA

BUDGET

€1.4M

Population of **14.5** million
186th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2016)

OUR ACTION

In response to the recurrent droughts affecting the country's Sahel belt, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE provides aid for the most vulnerable populations, whose livelihoods depend on farming and animal-rearing. Our teams have carried out risk reduction activities to help the population prepare for natural disasters. We have also set up agricultural cooperatives, loan access schemes and income-generating activities. In addition, our teams have fought to reduce malnutrition by distributing therapeutic food for children under 5 years of age, and by conducting awareness campaigns on good nutrition and hygiene practices. To meet the incessant need for water in drought situations, our teams have focused on rehabilitating water points and setting up community-led water management. These activities protect local communities by reducing their exposure to unsafe drinking water, and also help to prevent malnutrition.

ACTIVITIES



FOOD SECURITY AND
LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT
30,675 PEOPLE

- / Conducted awareness sessions on good nutrition practices
- / Conducted cooking demonstration workshops
- / Distributed cash transfers
- / Distributed monthly food supplement rations
- / Registered malnourished children under 5 years of age at health centres



WATER, SANITATION
AND HYGIENE
9,934 PEOPLE

- / Constructed boreholes and wells
- / Trained water management committees
- / Constructed latrines
- / Conducted awareness sessions on good hygiene practices



DISASTER RISK
REDUCTION (DRR)
14,005 PEOPLE

- / Prepared DRR plans
- / Carried out 2 micro-projects

SAHEL BETWEEN DROUGHT, CONFLICTS AND MASSIVE POPULATION GROWTH

With a population of 150 million, the Sahel region is faced with enormous challenges: conflicts, extremism, climate change and poverty. To compound the situation, the region's population is exploding, and is set to double in the next twenty years.



CAROLINE COURTOIS
OPERATIONS MANAGER
FOR THE SAHEL REGION



Mali

CONTEXT

Already in a state of food crisis and chronic nutritional deprivation, northern Mali has been suffering the consequences of conflict since 2012, including a collapsing economy, disrupted commodity supplies and massive population movements. Despite the signature of the Algiers Peace Agreement in 2015, armed groups still maintain a strong presence in the Kidal and Timbuktu regions. This has triggered additional population movements and increased levels of food insecurity, which had already intensified due to severe drought and lack of public investment in infrastructure.

 121,926
BENEFICIARIES

 DISASTER RISK
REDUCTION
56,588 PEOPLE

- / Cleared 35km of canals (Cash for Work)
- / Raised awareness on disaster risk reduction strategies

TEAM

13 international staff, 116 national staff

PARTNERS

ECHO, OFDA, SDC, French embassy, Start Fund

BUDGET

€3.9M

Population of **18.1** million
175th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2016)

OUR ACTION

In 2016, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE continued its commitment to populations affected by the crisis in northern Mali. In the Goundam and Diré districts, we targeted local and displaced populations, as well as returnees. We took action to improve the water, sanitation, and hygiene situation, to implement the "WASH in Nut" (WASH in Nutrition programs) strategy and to enhance food security. In the Kidal region, access to water was identified as a top priority, with a focus on water point rehabilitation. In the Goundam district, we concentrated our efforts on malnutrition screening and providing food aid. In the Diré district, emphasis was placed on supporting self-sufficiency through a cash transfer program.

ACTIVITIES

 WATER, SANITATION
AND HYGIENE
44,218 PEOPLE

- / Installed a drinking water production plant
- / Rehabilitated water points in health centres
- / Rehabilitated water points/ hydraulic systems
- / Raised awareness on good practices for hygiene/for drinking water transportation and storage
- / Distributed "SAM" (Severe Acute Malnutrition) kits
- / Distributed WASH kits (water purification, etc.)

 FOOD SECURITY AND
LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT
21,120 PEOPLE

- / Rehabilitated water supply systems for cattle
- / Distributed cash grants
- / Distributed agricultural supplies
- / Established income-generating activities
- / Implemented child malnutrition screening (from 6 months to 5 years)
- / Organized fairs for agricultural supplies and assets
- / Organized cooking demonstrations

Faced with enormous needs in 2016, the SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE teams decided to pursue the water access and food security programs that were due to end in 2015.

Photo © Cédric Fioekou

CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC



CAR CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

CONTEXT

For some observers, early 2016 seemed to indicate a transition towards post-crisis recovery. Elections were held, and there were high hopes when Faustin Archange Touadera came to power. In addition, Anti-Balaka militant activity had decreased. However, the situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) has barely improved. As the year went on, instability took hold in many areas of the country, which resulted in major population movements. Over 70,000 recently displaced people were registered between September and November 2016, bringing their total number to 434,174 (November 2016). At the end of 2016, 2.5 million people were suffering from food insecurity and 2.3 million required humanitarian assistance.

 75,270
BENEFICIARIES

TEAM

20 international staff, 110 national staff

BUDGET

€3.8M

PARTNERS

UNICEF, DFID, CIAA, ECHO, FAO, SDC, UNDP

Population of **4.9** million
188th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2016)

OUR ACTION

During 2016, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE continued its agricultural recovery programs in the prefectures of Ouham and Nana-Gribizi, where we distributed seeds and tools and supported farmers by vaccinating their livestock. Our organization also played an important role in providing access to water, sanitation and hygiene. To this end, we rehabilitated boreholes and created or revitalized water management committees, in order to ensure the long-term maintenance of neglected water infrastructure. At the end of the year, we closed our base in Boali following the completion of a multi-disciplinary aid program that provided assistance for 77 community organizations and over 18,000 people.

ACTIVITIES

 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE
18,000 PEOPLE

- / Rehabilitated boreholes
- / Distributed household cleaning items
- / Conducted awareness sessions on good hygiene practices
- / Created and revitalized committees

 FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT
27,270 PEOPLE

- / Implemented income-generating activities
- / Distributed (small) livestock
- / Distributed vegetable seeds, staple crop seeds and tillage tools
- / Constructed drying areas
- / Conducted awareness sessions on animal health and livestock vaccination

 RAPID RESPONSE PROGRAM
30,000 PEOPLE

- / Distributed household kits
- / Chlorinated water points
- / Carried out emergency borehole rehabilitation
- / Conducted awareness sessions on good hygiene practices

CAR CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



200,000

PEOPLE NEWLY DISPLACED
between January
and July 2017.

 = 100,000 people displaced

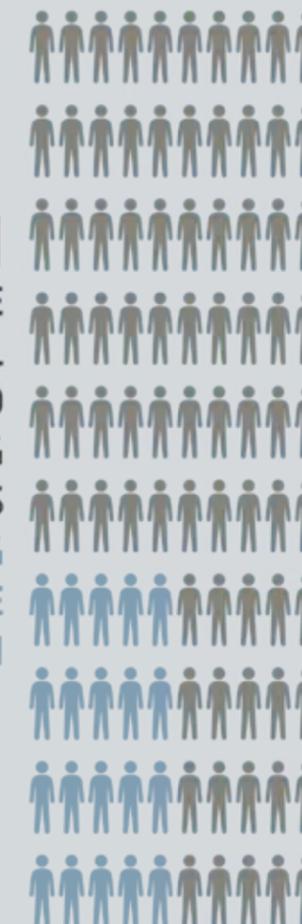
60%

OF THE COUNTRY IS CONTROLLED
BY ARMED GROUPS

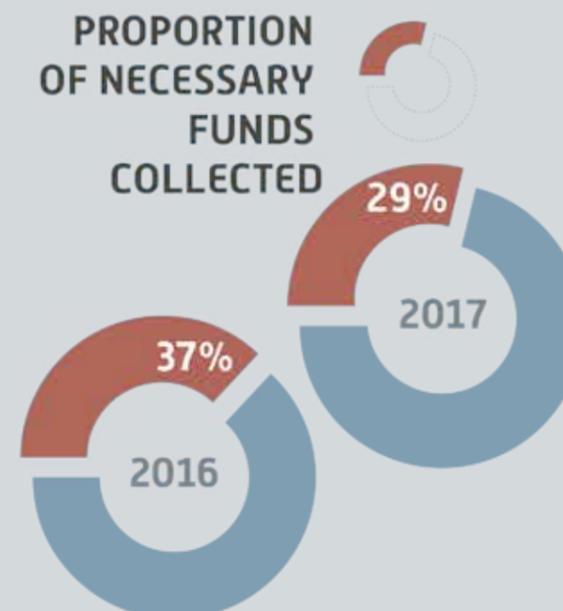


1 OUT
OF 2 PEOPLE
ARE DEPENDENT ON
HUMANITARIAN AID

1
MILLION
PEOPLE
ARE STILL
DISPLACED
OR LIVING
AS REFUGEES
REPRESENTING
20% OF THE
POPULATION



PROPORTION
OF NECESSARY
FUNDS
COLLECTED



CAMEROON

Yaoundé

Cameroon

CONTEXT

Since the beginning of the crisis in the Central African Republic (CAR) in 2013, the number of refugees fleeing to Cameroonian soil has continued to increase, reaching 274,090 by the end of 2016. Most of the refugees from CAR have settled in the eastern part of Cameroon, and 23,87% of them have taken refuge in the Gado camps. For several years, unmitigated circumstances – the influx of refugees, tensions among communities, inadequate infrastructures for water access, conflicts between farmers and livestock breeders and inadequate access to land – have generated an increase in humanitarian needs in terms of food, water and shelter. Moreover in 2016, the northern part of the country saw a significant rise in insecurity due to the presence of Islamic State West Africa Province forces (ISWAP/Boko Haram). This triggered population movements accounting for almost 200,000 displaced people and more than 85,000 refugees. As a result of severe climate hazards in 2016, 1.5 million people now face alarming food insecurity, including 180,000 refugees who are experiencing an emergency food situation.



45,100
BENEFICIARIES



TEAM

12 international staff, 95 national staff

PARTNERS

DFID, BPRM, GIZ, ECHO, UNHCR

BUDGET

€2.1M

Population of **23.9** million
153rd out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2016)

OUR ACTION

Throughout 2016, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE continued activities launched two years earlier for refugee and host populations in the Gado camps, in Gado village, along the Ndokayo–Garoua Boulai axis and in the south of the Adamawa region. In an effort to fight food insecurity, our teams have developed activities to revitalize agriculture, support crop and market gardening production and implement cash transfers. These activities supplement water and sanitation programs, which included the construction of a drinking water network in Gado 1 camp, the rehabilitation of boreholes and wells, the construction of sanitation facilities (latrines, showers and washing stations), as well as waste management.

ACTIVITIES



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

33,448 PEOPLE

- / Rehabilitated boreholes and water points
- / Constructed latrines, showers, washing stations
- / Constructed drinking water supply networks
- / Supported waste management (constructed waste pits, management, etc.)
- / Raised awareness of good hygiene practices
- / Trained and revitalized water management committees



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

11,652 PEOPLE

- / Distributed food vouchers
- / Provided training in agricultural and market gardening practices
- / Raised awareness of food diversification
- / Supported and strengthened income-generating activities
- / Distributed livestock, veterinary kits, tools and seeds
- / Monitored the implementation of market gardening
- / Developed agro-pastoral conflict prevention strategies
- / Distributed cash transfers



7€ TO REGAIN DIGNITY

Together, we can help all the refugees around the world.

Find the dignity kit on kitdignite.org/en



SOLIDARITÉS
INTERNATIONAL

DRC

Kinshasa

DRC

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

CONTEXT

The DRC is afflicted by chronic conflicts, which have caused the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people. 1.9 million people were displaced within the country during 2016. Moreover, these population movements have also engendered other problems throughout the country. 2 million children are suffering from severe malnutrition and 5.9 million people are affected by food insecurity. The DRC is also the worst affected African country in terms of epidemics (cholera, measles, yellow fever, etc.). 660,000 people are directly at risk of contracting cholera. At the end of October 2016, there were 25,665 suspected cholera cases in the DRC. In 2015, there had only been 15,324 cases on the same date.

 999,090
BENEFICIARIES

EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO POPULATION MOVEMENTS

757,496 PEOPLE

- / Distributed emergency food aid
- / Distributed seeds
- / Rehabilitated water points
- / Constructed latrines
- / Disinfected households to contain cholera epidemics



TEAM

31 international staff, 259 national staff

PARTNERS

DFID, ECHO, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP

BUDGET

€11.2M

Population of 79.7 million

176th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2016)

OUR ACTION

SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE is active in South Kivu, North Kivu and Katanga provinces, where 61% of all cholera cases in the country have been registered. An epidemic alert system has been developed in tandem with a Rapid Response to Population Movements (RRPM) program, which provides emergency aid to meet the population's vital needs: food, water and shelter. A Cash for Latrines program has provided local communities with money and training so they can build their own toilets, and was accompanied by hygiene awareness campaigns. Our teams also focused on rehabilitating and disinfecting water points to prevent outbreaks of cholera due to broken water facilities. In addition, they have continued to expand the water supply network in Kalemie, a town which is situated in one of the main endemic zones for the cholera virus..

ACTIVITIES

 **FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT**
83,104 PEOPLE

- / Organized food/agricultural fairs
- / Distributed cash transfers and seed coupons
- / Distributed emergency food products (flour, beans, oil, etc.)
- / Distributed agricultural supplies

 **WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**
158,490 PEOPLE

- / Constructed latrines
- / Constructed water points
- / Raised awareness of good hygiene practices
- / Rehabilitated water pipes and water points
- / Set up chlorination points

CHOLERA

IN THE DRC

THE DIRTY HANDS DISEASE

Cholera is highly contagious and often fatal. It is spread through oral ingestion – water or food – or via soiled hands. It spreads due to lack of hygiene and unfamiliarity with the disease.

UNDERSTANDING THE EPIDEMIC

 
Between **28,000** and **148,000**
This is the number of **VICTIMS**
every year worldwide.

2 **INCUBATION** **5**
hours **days**

The incubation period is the time it takes for a disease to develop. For cholera, the incubation period is very short: between 2 hours and 5 days. This fact can make epidemics potentially explosive.

SYMPTOMS
 **Diarrhoea**

 **Vomiting**

TREATMENT & PREVENTION

Cholera causes loss of fluids and electrolytes due to diarrhoea and sometimes vomiting. It is therefore necessary to provide the person with water and electrolytes through rehydration.

To prevent future outbreaks, personal hygiene (hand-washing, treating drinking water, using latrines for defecation) and community hygiene measures (drinking water supplies, sewage management) are necessary.

OUR ACTION

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Endemic zone for cholera

Sub-Saharan Africa
The 4th most populated country in Africa

Population of 79.7 million
Life expectancy of 56.14 years
176th out of 188 on the HDI (UNDP)
French-speaking

LOCATION

THE EPIDEMIC TODAY

2015
19,125 cases
271 deaths



2016
3,788 cases
52 deaths

OUR FIGHT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE

1

KNOCK-OUT TECHNIQUE EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Chlorination
Rehabilitation of water points
Disinfection of households

2

SHIELD TECHNIQUE PREVENTION

Awareness campaigns for the population
Training for medical staff
Organization of province-wide detection systems

3

STRUCTURAL PROJECTS CREATION

Construction of long-term water and sanitation infrastructure
Creation of a chlorination products market



SOUTH SUDAN

Juba



South Sudan

CONTEXT

Since independence in 2011, the state has struggled to provide any basic services, which, together with a lack of adequate infrastructures, has led to a dramatic rise in the mortality rate, owing to respiratory infections, diarrhoea, cholera, etc. In December 2013, a conflict between the government and opposition forces broke out in the capital, Juba. Spreading rapidly across the whole country, the conflict had a disastrous effect on the economy, leading to the loss of the populations' livelihoods and a major malnutrition crisis. A state of famine was declared in February 2017, putting 100,000 lives in danger and leaving almost 5 million in a state of acute food insecurity.



125,433
BENEFICIARIES

TEAM

15 international staff, 91 national staff

PARTNERS

ECHO, UNICEF, OCHA (CHF), IOM (OFDA funded RRF mechanism)

BUDGET

€4.2M

Population of **12.7** million
181st out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2016)

OUR ACTION

In response to the ongoing displacement of populations, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL took action in the north-eastern part of the country. In Malakal, our teams worked mainly in the UN Protection of Civilians camp (PoC) and the surrounding villages, focusing on providing drinking water and sanitation facilities. In Wau Shilluk, near Malakal, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL constructed and rehabilitated sanitary and waste management infrastructures to provide drinking water in the town's informal camp and the villages. Overcrowding in the camps increases the risk of disease. Our teams monitored water quality and established a rapid response program for dealing with cholera epidemics, alongside preventative campaigns promoting good hygiene practices.

ACTIVITIES



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

102,433 PEOPLE

- / Chlorinated and supplied water
- / Maintained water points
- / Constructed and rehabilitated pumping points, latrines and showers
- / Managed solid and liquid waste
- / Conducted awareness sessions on good hygiene practices



EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO POPULATION MOVEMENTS

90,000 PEOPLE

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



As with dozens of other women too old to flee, Theresa stayed in Malakal during the fighting as it razed the town to the ground. She now lives in a refugee camp under the protection of the United Nations.

Photo © Olivier Laban Mattei/
MYOP/SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL



Kenya

CONTEXT

Over the last ten years, drought has become increasingly common in Kenya. Epidemics have affected livestock in primarily pastoral communities, making it even harder to survive. As a result, waterborne diseases – and in particular cholera – have become widespread and just another danger for these marginalized communities, who also suffer from their government's lack of policy for agriculture and public services such as health and education. Lastly, Kenya's proximity to Somalia and the Al-Shabaab group serves only to further destabilize the country.

22,800
BENEFICIARIES

TEAM
4 international staff, 26 national staff

PARTNERS
ECHO, OCHA, DFID, CIAA

BUDGET
€2.8M

Population of **47.2** million
146th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2016)

OUR ACTION

Active in Kenya since 2006, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL has been trying to find solutions to the lack of water and create stable livelihoods. To achieve this, our teams developed programs to help pastoral communities in Marsabit County resist recurring climatic hazards and improve their coping strategies. As the 4th poorest county in Kenya, 75.8% of Marsabit's population live below the poverty line. Only 15% of inhabitants have regular access to drinking water. Through projects focusing on livelihoods and resilience, our teams have increased the population's adaptability to drought, while ensuring they have sustainable livelihoods

ACTIVITIES

- FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT**
22,800 PEOPLE
- / Reinforced capacity to deal with drought
- / Strengthened traditional livelihoods for pastoral households
- / Provided training in farming methods
- / Distributed tools
- / Designed and implemented Community Development Plans and Community Disaster Risk Reduction Plans
- / Diversified income-generating activities for households



Somalia

CONTEXT

Somalia has been embroiled in civil war since 1991. Despite forming a federal government in 2012 and holding closed elections in 2017, the country remains the victim of one of the most complex crises in the world. The food security crisis has continued to worsen, owing to low rainfall, declining humanitarian aid, soaring food prices, and difficulty accessing populations because of the violence perpetrated by armed groups such as Al-Shabaab. Almost 3 million people were facing starvation in February 2017, a figure that had doubled in 6 months.

40,856
BENEFICIARIES

TEAM
11 national staff

PARTNERS
ECHO, OCHA, DFID, CIAA

BUDGET
€2.8M

Population of **11** million
NOT RANKED on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2016)

OUR ACTION

SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL has been active in Somalia since 2007, implementing projects addressing food security and access to water, sanitation and hygiene. Our teams have been working in partnership with local communities to increase their resilience, targeting the most vulnerable populations in the remote regions of Galgaduud and Gedo. A major challenge for our teams has been accessing populations, which has been made extremely difficult by the country's volatile security situation.

ACTIVITIES

- FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT**
40,856 PEOPLE
- / Distributed cash transfers
- / Distributed food vouchers
- / Rehabilitated water supply systems for livestock

- WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**
40,856 PEOPLE
- / Rehabilitated drinking water supply systems
- / Trained water management committees
- / Constructed latrines
- / Raised awareness of good hygiene practices
- / Distributed hygiene and water purification kits

EBOLA VIRUS



Infectious **VIRAL** disease, highly **CONTAGIOUS** and often **FATAL** in humans.

UNDERSTANDING THE EPIDEMIC

1976

FIRST CASE in Yambuku, DRC, near the **EBOLA** river from where it takes its name



2,220 VICTIMS between 1976 and 2013

FATALITY RATE
Between **25%** and **90%**

THE VIRUS

...SPREADS



Through direct contact with any bodily fluid from a sick person: blood, vomit, sweat, saliva, faeces, wounds, mucus, sperm, breast milk, organs.



Through direct contact with dirty laundry or soiled bedding from a sick person.

...BUT DOES NOT SPREAD



Through airborne transmission
The Ebola virus is not spread through the air, contact is needed.



Through contact with someone without any symptoms, even if they are carrying the virus.



Through contact with a deceased person carrying the Ebola virus.



Through physical contact or consumption of raw meat from an animal carrying the virus, dead or alive.



2 days **INCUBATION** **21 days**

The incubation period is the time needed for the disease to develop. For the Ebola virus, it is from 2 to 21 days. A person is not infected if they come into contact with the Ebola virus but have no symptoms after 21 days.

PATIENT CARE

REHYDRATE the sick

TREAT the symptoms

ISOLATE the sick

NO vaccine currently exists

SIERRA LEONE

Freetown

Sierra Leone

CONTEXT

With Guinea and Liberia, Sierra Leone was one of the 3 most severely affected countries by the Ebola virus, which hit West Africa in December 2013. In November 2014, 60 new cases were being reported each day on average. Then as the number of new infections decreased throughout 2015, emergency measures were gradually reduced until the country was declared Ebola free on 17 March 2016, after 42 consecutive days without any reported cases.



46,800 BENEFICIARIES

TEAM

6 international staff, 19 national staff

PARTNERS

DFID, IRC

OUR ACTION

Faced with high levels of infection among patients and employees in community health centres owing to healthcare workers' lack of experience with the Ebola virus, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL took action to restore communities' trust in the healthcare system throughout 2016. To achieve this, our teams focused on training healthcare workers and increasing the capacity of community health centres in the Bonthe district, by upgrading water access, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure.

BUDGET

€0.6M

Population of 6.6 million
179th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2016)

ACTIVITIES



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

46,800 PEOPLE

- / Constructed and rehabilitated wells
- / Constructed water storage systems
- / Distributed chlorination kits
- / Tested water quality
- / Supplied drinking water
- / Constructed sanitation facilities and latrines
- / Constructed septic tanks
- / Distributed medical waste bins
- / Renovated incinerators
- / Conducted awareness sessions on waste management





BANGLADESH

Dhaka

Bangladesh

CONTEXT

Floods, earthquakes, cyclones... Bangladesh is not only one of the poorest countries in the world, it is also one of the most disaster-prone. The frequency and force of these disasters have a devastating impact on communities: more than one half of the population suffer from food insecurity and have no access to sanitation. On top of these difficulties, over the last 40 years Bangladesh has been sheltering around 400,000 Rohingya refugees. Then, between October and November 2016, 75,000 more Rohingyas fled to Bangladesh to escape repression in Myanmar. By the end of the year, 42,000 of these newly-arrived refugees were still sheltering in Cox's Bazar district, making long-standing refugees and the host population even more vulnerable.



256,448
BENEFICIARIES

RAPID RESPONSE PROGRAMS

8,173 PEOPLE

- / Distributed NFI kits (Non-Food Items)
- / Distributed emergency latrine kits



TEAM

4 international staff, 92 national staff

PARTNERS

ECHO, BPRM, IOM, NARRI

BUDGET

€1.7M

Population of **163** million

119th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2016)

OUR ACTION

SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE's action in Bangladesh aims to meet the population's basic needs following natural disasters and human displacement. In the Satkhira district our teams supported communities affected by natural disasters. With disaster risk reduction programs they also tried to work to keep ahead of these disasters by training populations in farming and architectural methods that are more resistant to natural hazards.

In Cox's Bazar district, our teams supported both the host population and Rohingya refugees. In late 2016, they had to implement rapid response programs to meet the needs of the newly-arrived refugees.

ACTIVITIES

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

99,336 PEOPLE

- / Distributed conditional cash transfers
- / Created a seed storage bank
- / Provided training in farming methods
- / Implemented Cash for Work programs
- / Led community training sessions
- / Provided capacity-building for the Disaster Management Committee
- / Conducted mass awareness campaigns

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

148,939 PEOPLE

- / Constructed water storage facilities and latrines
- / Rehabilitated water points
- / Supplied water to schools and health centres
- / Set up and managed water management committees
- / Constructed rainwater collection systems
- / Raised awareness of good hygiene practices
- / Developed a risk prevention mechanism
- / Distributed hygiene kits

BANGLADESH "THESE WOMEN DID NOT COME TO ASK FOR HELP, THEY CAME TO TELL THEIR STORY"



Cécile Barrière,
Head of SOLIDARITÉS
INTERNATIONALE's
emergency programs in
Bangladesh, has gathered
the stories of these

traumatized women. Here she tells their difficult and harrowing testimonies.

THEY TOLD ME AWFUL THINGS

When you meet these women and talk to them, you can immediately sense the enormity of what they experienced in Myanmar. Most of them came to me in person to tell me awful things. These are the women who have seen soldiers shoot at everyone at close range, opening fire on those trying to flee. These are the women who have been raped in front of their children. These are the women who have lost their husbands, their fathers, their brothers...

TO MAKE THEIR STORIES KNOWN

They did not come to ask for help; they came to tell their story, to make it known. They wanted to bear witness. I can recall one woman who told me of the day soldiers had come to her village and began to shoot, pillage and steal. She told me of how they had forced her husband to destroy their neighbours' houses. Refusing to yield to their orders, her husband fled and her two sons aged 14 and 15 were arrested. She has had no news of her husband or her two children, and she fears they are the three victims she has heard people talking about.

THE ORDEAL OF EXILE

I also remember Fatima* who told me that she would have preferred to have been killed than be subjected to the ordeal of exile. And Cleia* who had seen her father killed and the 130 men of her village arrested for no reason. Without saying it outright, Cleia told me how, without money, she had had to pay a smuggler, and that she had done it for her children... These women are the bravest women I have ever met. They understand that it will be very difficult to learn to live again, but they want a chance for their children. They have given everything and done everything for one reason: to save their children's lives. ■■

*Names have been changed

MYANMAR

Yangon

Myanmar

CONTEXT

During their second year in power in 2016, Aung San Suu Kyi's opposition party showed clear determination to focus discussions on political and economic reform, as well as the peace process initiated in 2011. In spite of this, some minorities – like the Rohingya – were still being deprived of their basic human rights. More than 120,000 Rohingyas were still confined to camps in remote regions. Violence continued throughout 2016 in the Kachin, Shan and Rakhine States. Since October 2016, in Rakhine State alone, 25,000 people have become internally displaced and 75,000 have sought refuge in Bangladesh. In the Dry Zone, the lack of adequate water supply and sanitation infrastructure, combined with a water shortage, further increased the risk of waterborne diseases.



131,898
BENEFICIARIES

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

25,110 PEOPLE

- / Distributed cash transfers
- / Distributed farming tools and fertilizer
- / Provided training in sack gardening and compost production
- / Provided management training



TEAM

20 international staff, 309 national staff

PARTNERS

ECHO, OFDA, DFID, MHF, UNICEF, CIAA, FAO

BUDGET

€4.7M

Population of 51.4 million

145th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2016)

OUR ACTION

In the Rakhine and Kachin States, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL's teams have worked to improve living conditions for displaced populations and their host communities through drinking water access and waste management programs. In Kachin State, our teams developed a rapid response program enabling them to provide emergency access to drinking water and hygiene. They also helped populations diversify their crops and diet in order to fight malnutrition and reduce food costs. In the Dry Zone, Cash for Work programs have been implemented in parallel with distributions of seeds and hygiene kits.

ACTIVITIES



RAPID RESPONSE PROGRAM

2,220 PEOPLE

- / Constructed emergency latrines
- / Distributed water purification kits
- / Constructed hand-washing stations
- / Distributed non-food kits
- / Distributed shelter kits



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

104,568 PEOPLE

- / Constructed/rehabilitated water points and latrines
- / Supplied water using tanker trucks
- / Tested water
- / Managed liquid and solid waste
- / Distributed hygiene kits
- / Constructed and maintained drainage canals
- / Conducted hygiene awareness sessions
- / Implemented Cash for Work programs

THAILAND

Bangkok

Thailand

CONTEXT

For decades, Thailand has been a safe haven for Burmese populations. By the end of 2016, there were over 100,000 refugees in the country. Mae La, the largest camp in Thailand, shelters nearly 40,000 refugees within an area of 2.5km². Inadequate sanitation and overcrowding exposes the refugees and those living in neighbouring villages to unhealthy living conditions, with a high risk of epidemics.



43,580
BENEFICIARIES



TEAM

3 international staff, 163 national staff

PARTNERS

BPRM

BUDGET

€0.48M

Population of 67 million

87th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2016)

OUR ACTION

Between 2007 and 2016 when this mission was closed, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL focused its action on improving living conditions for over 38,000 Burmese refugees in the overcrowded Mae La camp, as well as for those living in the surrounding villages. Our teams contributed their expertise in water, sanitation and hygiene by developing existing infrastructure and training local populations to manage and maintain it. They also provided support to build latrines, organized their drainage, and produced natural fertilizer from the wastewater treatment plant. SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL also took action to promote food security by providing training for communities in income-generating activities (fish and frog farming, sack gardening) to ensure their livelihoods.

ACTIVITIES



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

- / Supplied water
- / Constructed, maintained and drained latrines
- / Conducted hygiene awareness sessions in schools and hospitals through theatre plays
- / Distributed hygiene kits
- / Disinfected the camp



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

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



AFGHANISTAN

"I AM NO LONGER WELCOME IN MY OWN COUNTRY"

Over the past few months, thousands of refugee Afghan families have been leaving their host countries of Pakistan and Iran to return home. Gulali, 31, has always lived in Pakistan. She has now returned to her native country but life there is proving to be even more difficult than before for a single mother of two.

BETWEEN January and April 2017, 155,000 undocumented Afghan refugees, coming predominantly from Pakistan and Iran, returned to their native country. They joined the 700,000 people who had already made the journey back to their homeland in 2016. These people must now rebuild their lives, with very limited means.

"IN PAKISTAN, LIFE WAS SIMPLE"

"I was living in Wardak Province in Afghanistan when the Taliban took control of the Hazarajat region in 1998. Like all the families around here, we were really frightened and decided to leave our homes. Some of us travelled to Iran. Others, like me, sought refuge in Pakistan. Over there we lived in the Haji Camp near Peshawar." Gulali remembers. "Life was simple. I found work as a weaver and above all, the Taliban weren't there."

"I WAS SAD TO RETURN TO AFGHANISTAN"

Sadly, Gulali's life was thrown into turmoil 2 years after getting married. Abandoned by her husband, she found herself alone with their two children. And then, not long afterwards, the Pakistani government tightened its migration policy for undocumented Afghan refugees.

"The families I was living with began to leave, and I decided to follow them," she explained. "First of all, I stayed with my family in Kabul for a few months. But then all of a sudden, the problems began. Some of my family fell ill but most of all we did not have enough money to stay living in the capital. So I decided to join my husband's family in Yakawlang, a district in the Bamyan Province, where I still live to this day. I am sad to have returned to Afghanistan; before, in Pakistan, I had a job. Now I live alone and I have no work, no income. I left hoping to find a better life but all I found was misery."

"NOT ENOUGH MONEY TO BUY FOOD"

The first winter Gulali spent in Afghanistan was very tough, despite the generosity of her neighbours who supported both her and her two children. *"They really helped us. But it wasn't enough. I can recall one night, I was alone, ill and cold, and I had nothing to relieve my suffering. I didn't have any money to buy food or medicine either. I spent the whole night in tears, crying out in despair, but no one came,"* sobbed Gulali.

SUPPORTING THE MOST VULNERABLE

Having learnt of her extreme vulnerability, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL's teams

provided Gulali and her family with an emergency cash assistance of 20,000 Afghanis (€250). She could then meet her needs in food, household goods and other items. *"I bought food, coal and wood. I kept 1,500 Afghanis with me and sent the rest to my mother in Kabul. It would not have been wise to keep this money with me,"* she explains. When her land was sold to an estate agent, Gulali and her children found themselves evicted from the room they were living in. She managed to find a new room costing her 2,000 Afghanis, through the money provided by SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL.

"I HAVE NOTHING LEFT TO LOSE"

But soon, Gulali will have spent all the money she received from our teams. And her situation could get even worse. A woman living alone faces stigma in Afghanistan, posing a great risk to her safety. Being identified as particularly vulnerable, Gulali and her children will therefore receive Individual Protection Assistance from SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL. When we ask her to tell us how she pictures her future, through a smile that hides her sorrow she says, *"I have nothing left to lose, why should I be afraid?"*



Afghanistan

CONTEXT

Afghanistan's humanitarian, political and economic situation deteriorated significantly in 2016. While the presence of international forces (NATO) has decreased since the withdrawal of troops in 2014, the Taliban have continued their attacks in the country and are currently in control of 50% of the territory, making Afghanistan one of the most dangerous countries in the world. In 2016, 3,498 civilians lost their lives in attacks and 7,920 were injured. Lastly, more than 100,000 Pakistani refugees, who fled fighting in tribal areas in June 2014, are still sheltering in Khost and Paktika provinces.



195,399
BENEFICIARIES



TEAM

10 international staff, 192 national staff

PARTNERS

European Union (ECHO, EuropeAid), CHF (OCHA), CIAA, Agence Française de Développement, Landell Mills (UK Consulting firm funded by the European Commission)

BUDGET

€3.5M

Population of **33.3** million
163rd out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2016)

OUR ACTION

In 2016, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL was active in Bamyan, Khost and Wardak provinces. In the Yakawlang district of Bamyan province, our teams continued to lead their LRRD programs – Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development – for the 4th year running, with the aim of strengthening livelihoods and fighting against food insecurity. They also led programs relating to drinking water access, natural resource management, and improving livestock and agricultural yields, as well as distributing cash transfers. In Khost, our teams implemented an access program for water, sanitation and hygiene for the 24,000 Pakistani refugees living in the Gulan Camp and the 3 surrounding villages. Our teams' mission in Wardak Province, which began in 2015, continued to carry out programs combatting food insecurity through farming activities, market gardening and Cash for Work projects. A rapid response program covering all 3 provinces was also launched in 2016, to meet the needs of victims of conflicts and natural disasters.

ACTIVITIES



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT
38,108 PEOPLE

- / Distributed food coupons
- / Distributed small livestock
- / Created vegetable gardens in schools
- / Introduced market gardening
- / Provided community training in agricultural resource management
- / Helped fight against malnutrition
- / Distributed non-food products



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE
157,291 PEOPLE

- / Distributed hygiene/latrine kits
- / Supplied drinking water
- / Conducted sessions promoting good hygiene practices
- / Managed waste
- / Constructed latrines
- / Provided community training in improved water management

FOCUS ON 2016 ACCOUNTS



TREASURER'S REPORT

THE organization's activity has stabilized following high growth in 2013. Results for the 2016 financial year were once again positive, enabling SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL to further consolidate its reserves, and to meet the financial health standards required by its partners.

These strong results reflect the efficient and timely implementation of our field projects, and the steady volume of activity illustrates the organization's ability to take action in the most severe humanitarian crises.

The humanitarian organization has shown its customary financial rigour in 2016, enabling over 90% of its budget to be allocated to field projects. To this end, additional efforts were made to recover provisions made for risks and charges, in order to offset the impact of foreign exchange losses. Currency hedging solutions are currently under evaluation.

In addition, in order to strengthen the organization's financial independence, efforts will continue in 2017 to increase fundraising income from the general public, and to diversify institutional donors.

All of these actions are aimed at consolidating the organization's structure and resources, to enable us to sustain our activities in the long term.

CLICHY, JUNE 16, 2017

APPROVED AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING ON JUNE 17, 2017



FRÉDÉRIC BOS
TREASURER

THE ORGANIZATION'S ACTIVITY HAS STABILIZED FOLLOWING HIGH GROWTH IN 2013.

Following a positive financial result of €512K in 2015, which was mainly linked to exchange rate gains, the 2016 financial year resulted in a small surplus of €42K.

For the fourth consecutive year, budget surpluses have enabled the organization to continue to increase its reserves, which amounted to €2,444K at the end of 2016. These financial reserves are an indication of the organization's good financial health. Provisions for risks amounting to €601K were recorded on December 31, 2016.

Every year, our organization ensures that there are provisions to cover the potential risks related to our activities: litigation risks or potential expenses generated in compliance with local legislations, should field staff contracts be terminated.

STATUTORY AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (for the year ended December 31, 2016)

DEAR MEMBERS.

In accordance with the assignment entrusted to us by your Annual General Meeting, we hereby present our report relating to the financial year ended December 31, 2016, comprising:

- the audit of the accompanying annual financial statements for the Association SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL;
- the justification of our assessments;
- the specific verifications and information required by law.

These financial statements have been approved by the Board. Our role is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

OPINION ON THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have conducted our audit according to the professional standards applicable in France. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures, on a test basis or through other selection methods, to obtain audit evidence concerning the amounts and information in the financial statements. An audit also includes an assessment of accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management, as well as an evaluation of the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion. We certify that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Association's financial position and its assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2016, and of the results of its operations for

the year then ended, in accordance with French accounting principles and rules. Without calling into question the opinion expressed above, we draw your attention to the notes:

- "VI – Dedicated Funds," which presents the method of accounting for potential exchange differences;
- "X IV – Off Balance Sheet Commitments," which presents the approach adopted regarding partially co-funded programs.

JUSTIFICATION OF ASSESSMENTS

Pursuant to the provisions of Article L.823-9 of French Commercial Law (Code de commerce) relating to the justification of our assessments, we bring the following items to your attention:

- Your Association accounts for Dedicated Funds according to the French Chart of Accounts for Associations. Section "VI – Dedicated Funds" of the Notes to the Accounts details the movements in dedicated funds during the financial year. We have ascertained:
 - on the basis of legal documentation provided and the verification of expenses performed, that the dedicated funds are correctly determined at the year-end;
 - the correct valuation of the dedicated funds, in the case of not yet fully co-funded programs, and the correct information given in section "X IV – Off Balance Sheet Commitments" of the Notes to the Accounts;
 - the correct valuation and accounting for potential exchange differences.

- Section "VII – Provisions for Liabilities and Charges" presents the provisions to cover the risks inherent to your Association's activities.

On the basis of information available as of today, our assessment of these provisions is based upon an analysis of the processes implemented by management to identify and evaluate risks, a review of the risks identified and estimates made, and an examination of subsequent events which corroborate these estimates.

- In the scope of our assessment of the accounting principles followed by your Association, we have verified that the methods used to establish the Annual Statement of Sources and Application of Funds in section XIX of the Notes to the Accounts provide the necessary information, are in conformity with the requirements of CRC rule 2008-12, and have been correctly applied. These assessments were made in the context of our audit of the annual financial statements taken as a whole, and therefore contributed to the opinion we formed as expressed in the first part of this report.

SPECIFIC VERIFICATIONS AND INFORMATION

In accordance with professional standards applicable in France, we have also performed the specific verifications as stipulated by law. We have no comments as to the fair presentation and the consistency with the financial statements of the information given in the Treasurer's Report, and in the documents addressed to the Members with respect to the financial position and the financial statements.

Paris, June 14, 2017
Auditeurs & Conseils Associés
Represented by Eric Chapus

STATEMENT OF SOURCES AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS

APPLICATION OF FUNDS (in thousands of euros)	2016	2015
International humanitarian aid	57 008	57 275
Operational support	2 822	2 347
Total humanitarian aid	59 830	59 622
Fundraising costs	2 450	2 268
General running costs	2 878	2 342
TOTAL APPLICATION OF FUNDS	65 157	64 232
Provisions	546	1 372
Committed income unused during the period	26 099	31 482
Surplus for the period	42	512
GRAND TOTAL	91 844	97 597
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND	5 255	3 379
APPLICATION OF FUNDS: GRAND TOTAL	97 099	100 977
TOTAL APPLICATION OF FUNDS UTILIZED	70 958	68 983

SOURCES OF FUNDS (in thousands of euros)	2016	2015
Fundraising from the general public	3 651	3 687
Other private funding	1 630	7 688
Institutional funding and subsidies	53 683	53 018
Other sources of funding	183	211
TOTAL FUNDING	59 147	64 605
Releases of provisions	1 209	833
Utilization of prior period committed income	31 488	32 160
GRAND TOTAL	91 844	97 597
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND	5 255	3 379
SOURCES OF FUNDING: GRAND TOTAL	97 099	100 977
TOTAL SOURCES OF FUNDING UTILIZED	71 000	69 495

SUMMARY BALANCE SHEET

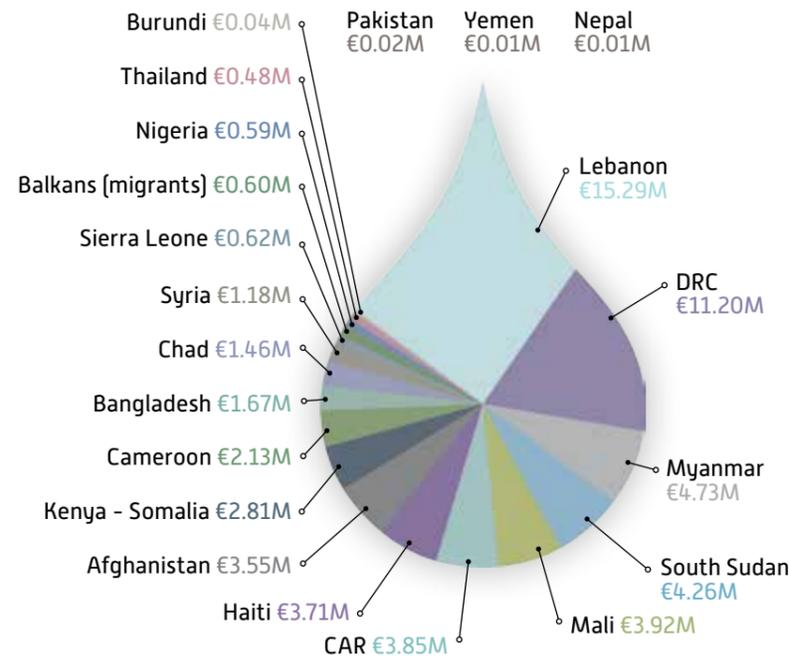
ASSETS (in thousands of euros)	2016	2015
Intangible assets	2	3
Tangible assets	472	545
Financial assets	93	110
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	567	658
Stock	264	149
Debtors – Donor contracts	27 869	31 461
Other debtors	713	389
Bank and cash	14 512	13 037
CURRENT ASSETS	43 358	45 037
Other (incl. prepayments)	1 371	1 062
TOTAL ASSETS	45 296	46 758

LIABILITIES & RESERVES (in thousands of euros)	2016	2015
Prior year reserves	2 402	1 890
Net retained surplus	42	512
TOTAL RESERVES	2 444	2 402
PROVISIONS	601	1 184
DEDICATED RESERVES	27 004	32 325
Short term borrowing	5 486	5 424
Trade creditors	851	846
Personnel/Tax and social security	2 300	2 007
Other creditors	5 871	1 490
TOTAL CREDITORS AND LOANS	14 508	9 768
Other liabilities	739	1 080
TOTAL LIABILITIES	45 296	46 758



MATHILDE DELEVAL
FINANCIAL DIRECTOR

VOLUME OF ACTIVITY BY MISSION



As of December 31, 2016, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL was operating 15 humanitarian missions.

Lebanon has become the largest mission, representing 25% of the total volume of international missions. This mission, providing assistance for Syrian refugees in Lebanon, continues to grow with no resolution of the Syrian conflict in sight. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) accounts for 18% of the total volume, down compared to last year, due to a reduction in funding despite prevailing humanitarian needs in the area.

Myanmar is the next largest mission at 8%, with South Sudan and Mali each ranked closely behind at 7% of the organization's humanitarian activities.

A mission was opened in northern Nigeria at the end of the year to meet the extensive humanitarian needs which were triggered by the Boko Haram crisis.

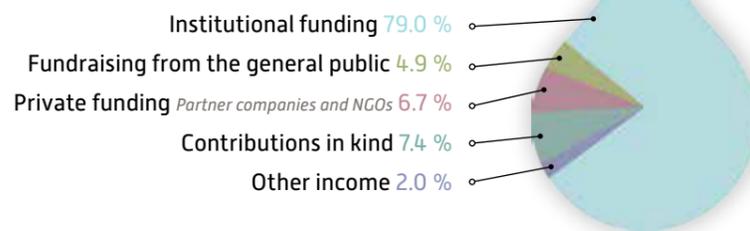
SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL set up a short-term mission in Nepal in the aftermath of the April 2015 earthquake and closed operations in early 2016. Another mission to assist migrants in Greece and Macedonia (FYROM) was opened and later closed during 2016.

This year also saw exploratory teams dispatched to several countries; their various assignments included monitoring the situation in Pakistan, carrying out assessments in Burundi/Tanzania, and preparing for exploratory missions in Yemen and Iraq.

Rigour and transparency

SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL was one of the first French NGOs to set up an internal audit department. The Audit and Integrated Risk Management department (AGIR) allows the organization to ensure the best possible management of its financial resources, purchasing and human resources. In 2016, this department conducted 10 internal field audits. In addition, our partners audited some 53 funding contracts worth over €35.6 million at the head office and in the field.

BREAKDOWN OF RESOURCES UTILIZED IN 2016



Resources deployed in 2016 increased from €69.5M to €71.0M. This increase is primarily due to the growth of in-kind contributions, which rose from €3.4M in 2015 to €5.2M in 2016, mainly as a result of a cash distribution program in Lebanon.

Fundraising from the general public remained stable at €3.5M, representing 4.9% of resources utilized. As stipulated in the 3-year strategic plan, which was adopted at the end of 2014, substantial investments have been allocated to recruiting and retaining new donors since 2015. This has a heavy impact on fundraising costs in the short term, but has already resulted in a significant increase in the number of donors and the volume of direct debit donations.

The organization's total expenditure for 2016 was €71.0M, an increase from 2015 (€69.0M). This figure represents the "Total application of funds utilized", including finance charges and the equivalent value of contributions in kind. A large proportion of spending was devoted to humanitarian aid (91.5%), and this percentage remains stable in comparison to previous years. This category of expenditure includes operational support, which represents the head office costs directly dedicated to missions support. General running costs stand at 4.2%, followed by fundraising costs (3.5%), which have slightly increased.

BREAKDOWN OF EXPENDITURE IN 2016



"DONATE WITH CONFIDENCE" CERTIFICATION

SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL is certified by the "Donate with Confidence" Chartered Committee, an accreditation and inspection body for French charitable organizations and foundations that appeal for donations. This means that SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL, along with 80 other charitable organizations, commits to respecting a series of principles covering statutory governance and not-for-profit management, financial transparency, rigorous accounting practices, and the quality of communication and fundraising activities.

For further information: www.comitecharte.org

The figures presented in this document are taken from our 2016 accounts, which have been certified by an independent auditor, ACA Nexia

THANK YOU

TO OUR INDIVIDUAL DONORS FOR THEIR LOYAL AND GENEROUS SUPPORT FOR OUR HUMANITARIAN ACTION

OUR INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERS

- » **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**
 - French Embassy in Haiti
 - French Embassy in Mali
 - Swiss Cooperation (SDC)
 - British Cooperation (DFID)
 - German Cooperation (GIZ)
 - National Alliance for Risk Reduction and Response Initiatives (NARRI)
- Landel Mills
- ALIMA
- Save the Children
- MEDAIR
- Chadian Ministry of Planning
- Start Fund
- ShelterBox

THE FRENCH PUBLIC BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUPPORT US

- 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 de Bethune-Bruay Artois Lys Romane (CABBALR)
- Communauté d'Agglomération du Pays Voironnais
- Communauté d'Agglomération du Puy-en-Velay
- Métropole de Lyon
- Département d'Ille-et-Vilaine
- Département de Seine-Saint-Denis
- Métropole de Toulouse
- Département des Hauts-de-Seine
- Syndicat d'assainissement unifié du bassin cannois
- Syndicat des Eaux de la Presque-île de Gennevilliers (SEPG)
- Syndicat intercommunal de l'eau potable du bassin cannois (SICASIL)
- Syndicat des Eaux d'Île-de-France (SEDIF)
- Syndicat Interdépartemental de l'Assainissement de l'Agglomération Parisienne (SIAAP)

OUR PARTNER BUSINESSES AND FOUNDATIONS

- Air Europe VA
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- AMPLEGEST
- Amundi
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