ANNUAL REPORT 2016
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 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.
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.

51,500 active donors
Their essential financial support gives us our independence and the ability to rapidly deploy emergency relief for populations at risk.

71 million euros for humanitarian assistance

71.5% 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.

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.

Missions in 19 countries

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.

39 business partners
support our programs.
“HUMANITARIAN AID IS NOT A BUSINESS; IT IS AN OBLIGATION AND AN ACT OF GENEROSITY.”

These 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 Saf, 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 and statuses are now converging in one “active member” category 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 new 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 Australia; 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 and 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.

/ 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 a 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

/ 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.

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

foremost about saving lives. 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 20 United Nations agencies involved in WASH activities. For a long time, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL 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 (FPW). 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 INTERNATIONAL 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!

CONCLUSION

UN Member States, the United Nations, governments, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs, companies, civil society and individuals can contribute to ensure sustainable development. This is why, despite the commitments made with the SDGs, we call upon governments to consider the water and sanitation problem as a central element of any adaptation policy to face crises alone without the solidarity and support offered from effective international governance. Today, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL 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. However, a conditional commitment of $100 billion dollars of climate funding every year until 2020 is not enough to be able to implement the SDGs. We must therefore mobilize $114 billion dollars every year until 2030. We call upon governments to consider this problem as a central element of any adaptation policy.
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.

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.

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.
AS CRISIS 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 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.

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.

ALEXANDRE GIRAUD
DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS
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.

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.*

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. Just a few 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.

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*In France, business sponsors are eligible to deduct up to 60% of the value of their donation from their, net accounting (SCEP) of turnover, under Article 238a of the French Tax Code (Article 238bis du Code Lézard des Impôts).
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 TOIL 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 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 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 completely.

...
Later, cholera continues to claim its victims, especially in rural compared to 2015. 35,203 cases were reported between January and after the hurricane. 1.4 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 requiring humanitarian aid. The year 2016 was marked by Hurricane Matthew which struck south-west of the country. 80% of shelters in community centres in the south-west of the country.

Haiti

CONTEXT
The year 2016 was marked by Hurricane Matthew which struck the country on October 4, 2016. 39,203 cases were reported between January and October, representing a 32% increase compared to 2015.

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.

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.

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 does not have access to drinking water and 83% have no sewerage systems and 46% still have no access to healthcare. 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. SOLI- DARITÉS 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 2016 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, 21,152 suspected cases and 211 deaths were reported by the Haitian Ministry of Health.
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.

116,154 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
79,134 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
249th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2016)

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, EuroAid, 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.

ACTIVITIES

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE
103,005 PEOPLE
/ Established urban market gardening infrastructure
/ Distributed seeds and grain
/ Organized training sessions for urban cultivation
/ Distributed cash transfers to the most vulnerable households

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
On 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.

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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.

EUROPEAID, ECHO, WFP and SmartPharma, Chad’s Ministry of Planning, CIAA

OUR ACTION

In response to the recurrent droughts affecting the country’s Sahel belt, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL 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

TEAM

- 5 international staff, over 50 national staff
- €1.4M
- Population of 14.5 million

PARTNERS

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

BUDGET

- 186th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2016)

OUR MISSION

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**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.

**OUR MISSION**

**Mali**

**131,926 BENEFICIARIES**

**TEAM**

13 international staff, 116 national staff

**BUDGET**

€3.9M

**Partners**

ECHO, OFDA, SDC, French embassy, Start Fund

**Population of 18.1 million**

175th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2016)

**Activity**

In 2016, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL 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**

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

**Food Security and Livelihood Support**

- Rehabilitated water supply systems for cattle
- Distributed cash grants
- Distributed agricultural supplies
- Established income-generating activities
- Implemented child malnutrition screening from 4 months to 5 years
- Organized fairs for agricultural supplies and assets
- Organized cooking demonstrations

**Disaster Risk Reduction**

56,588 PEOPLE

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

**Photo © Cédric Fioekou**
RAPID RESPONSE PROGRAM
- 30,000 people
- Distributed household kits
- Chlorinated water points
- Conducted emergency borehole rehabilitation
- Conducted awareness sessions on good hygiene practices

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

TEAM
- 20 international staff, 110 national staff

BUDGET
- €3.8M

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.

OUR ACTION
During 2016, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL 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 Bosai 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
- RAPID RESPONSE PROGRAM
  - 30,000 people
    - Distributed household kits
    - Chlorinated water points
    - Conducted emergency borehole rehabilitation
    - Conducted awareness sessions on good hygiene practices
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 23.8% 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.

Throughout 2016, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL 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.

### TEAM
12 international staff, 95 national staff

### BUDGET
€2.1M

### 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 23.8% 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.

### 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

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EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO POPULATION MOVEMENTS

757,496 PEOPLE

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

79.7 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.). 640,000 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.

Our action

SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL 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.

TEAM

31 international staff, 259 national staff

BUDGET

£11.2M

Population of 79.7 million

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

999,090 BENEFICIARIES

CONTEXT

THE DIRTY HANDS DISEASE

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

19,125 cases

271 deaths

2015

3,788 cases

52 deaths

2016

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

ACTIVITIES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Knock-out technique emergency response
2. Shield technique prevention awareness campaigns for the population
3. Structural projects creation

1. Chlorination rehabilitation of water points
2. Disinfection of households
3. Organization of province-wide detection systems
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.

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

TEAM
15 international staff, 91 national staff

BUDGET
€4.2M
Population of 12.7 million
181st out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2016)

OUR MISSIONS
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.

SOMALIA
Mogadishu

40,856
BENEFICIARIES

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
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

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

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
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/ Distributed tools
/ Designed and implemented Community Development Plans and Community Disaster Risk Reduction Plans
/ Diversified income-generating activities for households

TEAMS
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)

BUDGET
£2.8M

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

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

OUR MISSIONS

34
OUR MISSIONS
Infectious viral disease, highly contagious and often fatal in humans.

**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.

**FATALITY RATE**

Between 25% and 90%

**THE VIRUS**

- **1976**FIRST CASE in Yambuku, DRC, near the ebola river
- **2,220 VICTIMS**between 1976 and 2013
- **FATALITY RATE**25% and 90%

**...SPREADS**

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

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

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

**...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.

**2 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**

**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**

- 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

**ACTIVITIES**

**TEAM**
4 international staff, 19 national staff

**BUDGET**
€0.6M

Population of 6.6 million

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

**OUR MISSIONS**

**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 INTERNATIONALE 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.
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 Rohingyas fled to Bangladesh to escape repression in Myanmar. By the end of the year, around 42,000 of these newly-arrived refugees were still sheltering around 400,000 Rohingyas. Then, between October and November 2016, 75,000 Rohingyas fled to Bangladesh to escape repression in Myanmar. By the end of the year, around 42,000 of these newly-arrived refugees were still sheltering around 400,000 Rohingyas. 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.

OUR ACTION
SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL’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

Our Action

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Bangladesh "These women did not come to ask for help, they came to tell their story" Cécile Barrière, Head of SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL’s emergency programs in Bangladesh, has gathered the stories of these traumatized women. Here she tells their difficult and harrowing testimonies.

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 their children and take the risk of fleeing to Bangladesh.

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 Rohingya are a Muslim minority living in Myanmar and have been deprived of their rights and citizenship for decades. Since the intercommunity violence that broke out in the Rakhine State in 2012, the Rohingyas have been forced to shelter in camps resembling open-air prisons. Despite Aung San Suu Kyi taking office, their fate seemed to only get worse in the face of almost universal indifference. Following the assassination of soldiers on October 9, 2016, the oppression they were living under reached barbaric levels, to such an extent that thousands of families were forced to leave everything and take the risk of fleeing to Bangladesh.

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. 
**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.

**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.

**FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT**
- Distributed cash transfers
- Distributed farming tools and fertilizer
- Provided training in sack gardening and compost production
- Provided management training

**TEAM**
2 international staff, 309 national staff

**BUDGET**
€6.7M

**PARTNERS**
ECHO, OFDA, DFD, MHF, UNICEF, CIAA, FAO

Population of 51.4 million
145th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2016)

**ACTIVITIES**
- RAPID RESPONSE PROGRAM
  - Constructed emergency latrines
  - Distributed water purification kits
  - Constructed hand-washing stations
  - Distributed non-food kits
  - Distributed shelter kits

- WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE
  - 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

**Benficiaries**
131,898

**Our MISSIONS**

**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 expose the refugees and those living in neighbouring villages to unhealthy living conditions, with a high risk of epidemics.

**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.

**FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT**
- Provided training in alternative crop methods (agroecology)
- Provided training in sack gardening ("bagriculture")
- Supported and monitored small business training
- Distributed farm equipment

**TEAM**
3 international staff, 163 national staff

**BUDGET**
€0.48M

**PARTNERS**
BPRM

Population of 67 million
87th out of 188 on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2016)

**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

**Benficiaries**
42,580

**Our MISSIONS**
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 money back to their homeland in 2016. These people who had already made the journey, sought refuge in Pakistan. Over there, the Taliban weren’t there.”

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 worked as a weaver and above all, the government tightened its migration policy. 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 worked as a weaver and above all, the government tightened its migration policy.

“Of course, I was sad to return to Afghanistan.”

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?”

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 2000 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”

Afghanistan

CONTEXT

Afghanistan’s humanitarian, political and economic situation deteriorated significantly in 2016. While the presence of international forces (INATO) 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 Pakhtika provinces.

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 combating 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.

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. 

"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 worked as a weaver and above all, the government tightened its migration policy.

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TEAM

10 international staff, 192 national staff

BUDGET

£3.5M

Population of 33.3 million

OUR MISSIONS

195,399 BENEFICIARIES

ACTIVITIES

AFGHANISTAN

38,108 PEOPLE

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

/ 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

OUR MISSIONS

195,399 BENEFICIARIES

ACTIVITIES

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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 organ's 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 fair basis, in order to obtain evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the 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 as at 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 would like to draw your attention to the following matters:

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

JUSTIFICATION OF ASSESSMENTS

Pursuant to the provisions of Article L.832-9 of French Commercial Law (Code de commerce) relating to the justification of our assessments, we bring to the following items your attention:

• Your Association accounts for Dedicated Funds in accordance with 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:
  • 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 and on their knowledge and evaluation of the risks, as well as on a review of the risks identified and estimated by the Association's experts, and an examination of subsequent events which corroborate these evaluations.

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 rules for the years 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 contribute 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 financial statements. An audit also includes an examination of subsequent events.

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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 financial statements.

Regarding your Association's activities. 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.

FREDRIC BOS
TREASURER.

ON 2016 ACCOUNTS

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 €244K. 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.
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 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.

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.

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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

» 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)

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
- Communisté d’Agglomération de Bethune-Bruay Artois Lys Romane (CABBALR)
- Communisté d’Agglomération du Pays Voironnais
- Communisté 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 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 (SEDI)
- Syndicat Interdépartemental de l’Assainissement de l’Agglomération Parisienne (SIAAP)

OUR PARTNER BUSINESSES AND FOUNDATIONS

- Air Europe VA
- Althémis
- AMPLEGEST
- Amundi
- Angarde
- ATANAR TECHNOLOGIE
- Auboueix
- Chateau’d’eau
- Compagnie Nationale du Rhône
- Crédit Coopératif
- Crédit Municipal de Toulouse
- Ecocup
- Etude Me DAULL
- Fondation EDF
- Fondation JM Bruneau
- Fondation Orange
- Fondation Veolia
- Fondation de Lille
- Agnès B. Fund
- Gobi Lab
- JP Labalette
- Lions Club Montpellier
- MAIF
- Netpresse
- Pilotes PLV
- Piscines Magiline

- Landel Mills
- ALIMA
- Save the Children
- MEDAIR
- Chadian Ministry of Planning
- Start Fund
- ShelterBox

- Sébastien Henry
- SERIMCO
- SmartPharma
- Surfacs Consulting
- Tolkien Trust
- VINCI

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