



INTERSS  S

ANNUAL  
REPORT  
2016

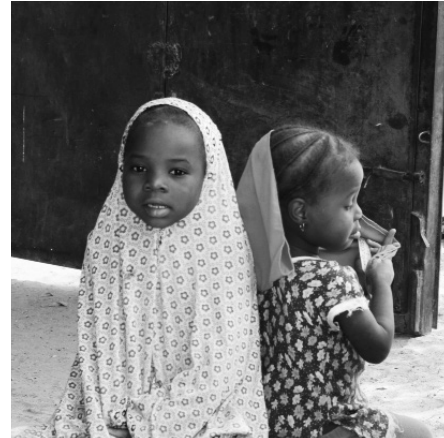
**HELPING ON THE FRONTLINE**  
#4



**VALUES**  
#6



**HUMAN RESOURCES**  
#12



**SECURITY MANAGEMENT**  
#16

**OPERATIONAL APPROACH**  
#18



**SECTORS OF INTERVENTION**  
#19

**FUNDERS**  
#24



**MISSIONS**  
#26



**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
#60



# HELPING ON THE FRONTLINE

INTERSOS is an Italian humanitarian organization that works all over the world bringing assistance to people in danger, victims of natural disasters or armed conflicts.

INTERSOS, with its own humanitarian operators, intervenes to effectively meet the needs of people in crisis. It provides first aid, food and basic goods. It ensures that basic needs, as education, clean water and health, are met.

INTERSOS is officially recognized by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the European Commission through ECHO, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the other principal Agencies and Committees of the United Nations. Furthermore, it has the privilege of having advisory status at the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). INTERSOS is also a member of the international NGO networks VOICE and ICVA.

NIGERIA, BANKI, OCTOBER 2016





## OUR VALUES

### BORDERLESS

INTERSOS works in full coherence with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the European Convention on Human Rights: it does not make any difference or discrimination whatsoever based on race, gender, religious belief, nationality, ethnic origin or class of people who are in need of help.

### IMPARTIAL

In the eyes of INTERSOS, the victim must be the primary concern in every circumstance, irrespective of any political, religious or social differences or beliefs. Its humanitarian activities are implemented in an impartial manner in respect of whatever population or person at risk, or in circumstances of serious need. This does not prevent INTERSOS from identifying those people or institutions responsible for specific disaster situations, either natural or man-made catastrophes, and from taking a public stance on the matter.

### INDEPENDENT

INTERSOS is not controlled by any political or ideological, national or international authority. This freedom of thought and opinion allows INTERSOS to report all human rights' violations and every form of injustice and breach, whilst not being unduly influenced. The same principle of independence determines the standards by which financial donors, both private and public, are chosen.

### SENSITIVE TO LOCAL CULTURES

INTERSOS develops its actions by establishing methods and behavior that fully respect local cultural and religious traditions.

### ATTENTIVE TO LOCAL CAPACITY

INTERSOS always places the value and dignity of human beings at the centre of its activities. This is why it immediately involves the local population when implementing actions, developing and strengthening the capabilities and expertise of individuals and of the community, thereby gradually eliminating dependence on external help. Its relationship with local populations is based on openness, dialogue, exchange and participation.

## PROFESSIONAL IN SOLIDARITY

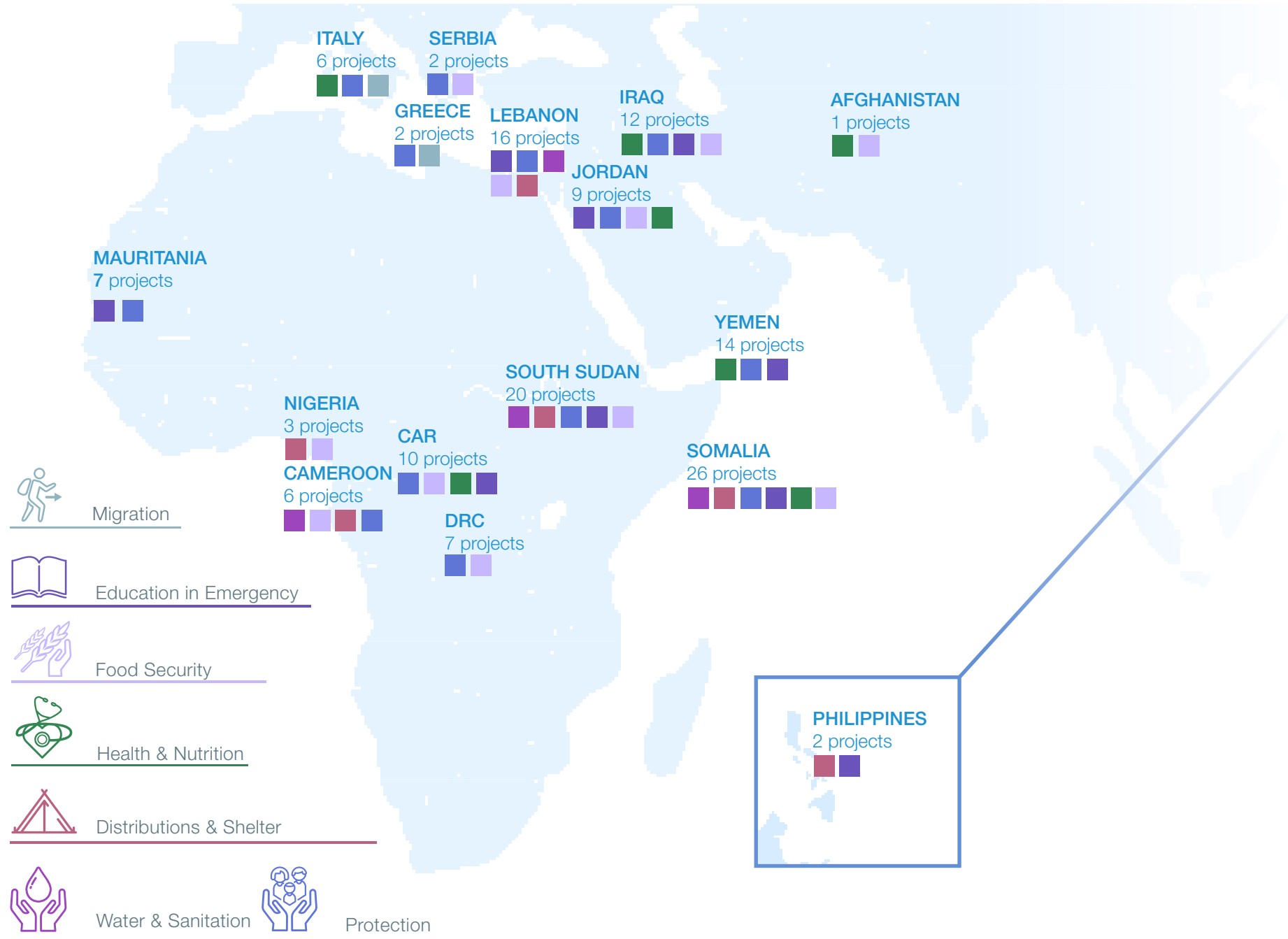
INTERSOS considers solidarity and professionalism to be two indispensable and indivisible components in its humanitarian work; they are essential elements to respond to the needs of a population with humanity, effectiveness and quality.

## TRANSPARENT

INTERSOS operates thanks to the funds from public and private donors. The budget for every single project is verified by public financial experts and certified by financial auditors. The annual budget is certified and made available to the public.

CONGO, NORD KIVU, NOVEMBER 2016





# OUR NUMBERS



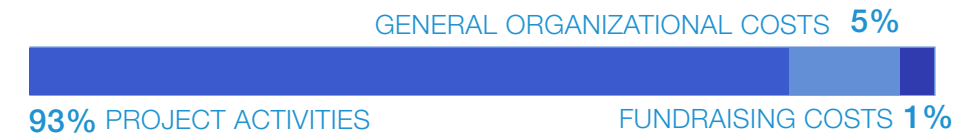
**BUDGET: 48,8MLN**  
EURO SPENT ON HUMANITARIAN PROJECTS IN 2016



**2,1 MLN PEOPLE**  
ASSISTED IN 2016



**143 PROJECTS**  
OF HUMANITARIAN AID IMPLEMENTED



# HUMAN RESOURCES

## INTERSOS STAFF MANAGEMENT POLICY

In recent years, the organization has undergone a steady growth process which is still ongoing. Therefore, the human resources department has had to adapt its recruitment policies in order to ensure the efficient management of the growing operating volumes, and to provide the beneficiaries with highly qualified staff able to operate in complex scenarios.

To achieve this goal, we have chosen to support the creation of a qualified internal staff pool, strengthening in parallel the loyalty processes and the staff evaluation systems, thus ensuring greater continuity in programme management and a constant support for missions.

In order to increase the organization's operational capacity, and hence the amount of people reached by humanitarian aid, we commit to ensure the skills and preparedness of the operators, not only through external and internal training,

particularly relating to security, but also through coaching for younger staff by more experienced humanitarian operators able to convey their know-how. We comply with the humanitarian sector's HR standards, and we evaluate the work of our staff based on these.

In the management of staff, we apply the principle of "duty of care". This means that INTERSOS assumes responsibility for safeguarding the physical and psychological well-being of its staff, while individual staff members remain personally responsible for their conduct, answering in person for any abuses they may commit, first and foremost abuses of power.

The 2016 Internship programme has produced excellent results, not only in terms of support to the organization, but also by training new operators strongly committed to INTERSOS and to our ideals. In the course of 2016, 24 such collaborations have been activated, of which 6 have subsequently been transformed into paid work within the organization.

SERBIA



## HEADQUARTERS STAFF, ITALY PROJECT STAFF AND EXPATRIATE STAFF

In 2016, the INTERSOS staff consisted of 2,229 people, 24 of whom employed at the Italian headquarters in positions of coordination, communication, administration, fund-raising and logistics, 30 in managing and implementing projects implemented by the organization directly in Italy, and 215 as expatriate staff (58% of whom are Italian nationals). The expatriate staff is selected on the basis of their technical and sectoral skills and experience gained in different international scenarios.

## NATIONAL STAFF

Alongside the expatriate staff, we believe that to fully understand the specific needs of the communities we are assisting it is essential to employ a large number of local staff, hi-

ghly qualified and able to be a link between host communities and our expatriate staff. This creates a closer connection with the beneficiaries, in order to respond precisely to their needs and facilitate the handover processes. For this reason, the organization is investing in the growth and training of the national staff working in the various missions that Intersos is involved in.



**24** (15 WOMEN + 9 MEN)

HQ STAFF TOTAL



**30** (16 WOMAN + 14 MEN)

ITALY PROJECT STAFF



**215** (93 WOMAN + 122 MEN)

EXPATRIATE STAFF



**1.960** (793 WOMAN + 1167 MEN)

NATIONAL STAFF

TOTAL STAFF

**2.229** (917 WOMAN + 1312 MEN)



SOUTH SUDAN, YAMBIO, SEPTEMBER 2016



# SECURITY MANAGEMENT

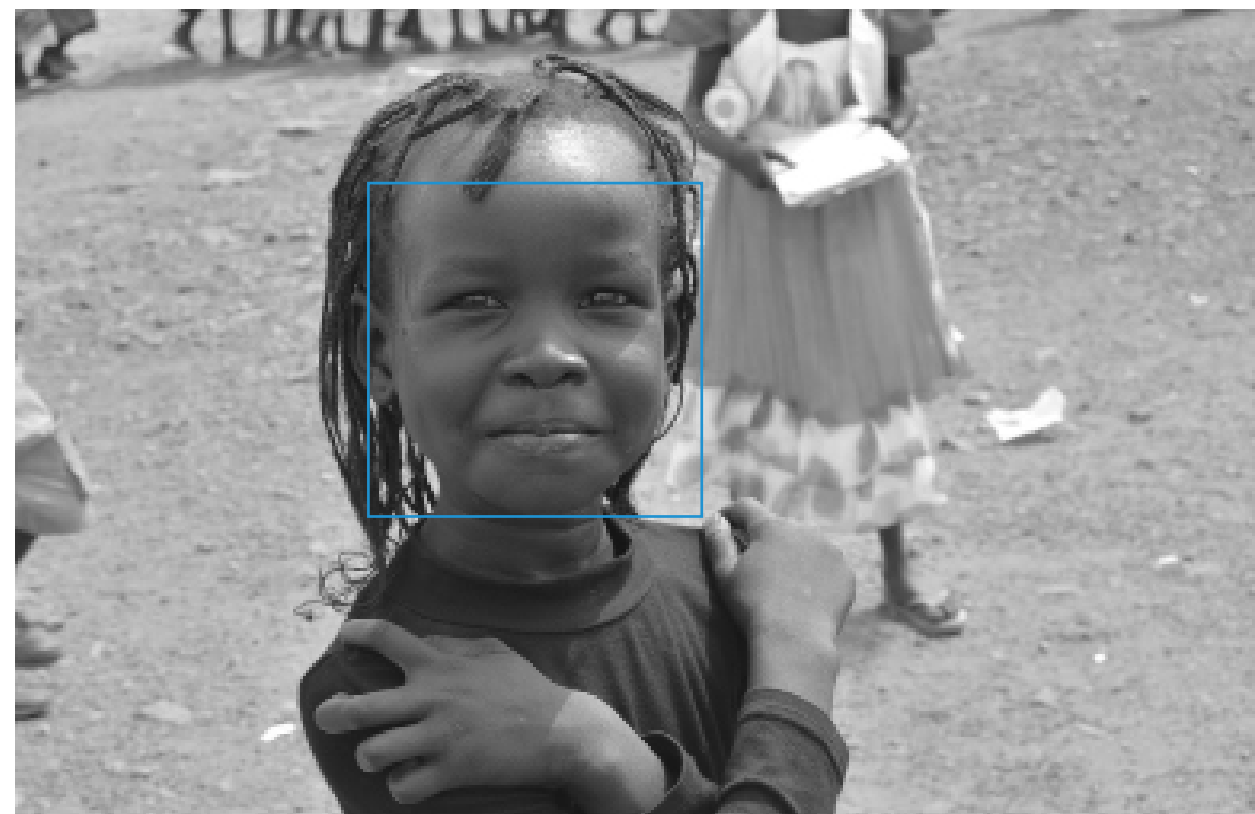
Risk management and field security are two of the top priorities of INTERSOS.

In order to ensure general coordination, the role of “Security and Risk Management Referent” was activated in 2015. In collaboration with the General Secretariat and the Programme Department, this figure monitors the evolution of security conditions in the countries where the organization operates, updating the protocols and the proper implementation of the security procedures and the humanitarian workers’ behaviour in the field.

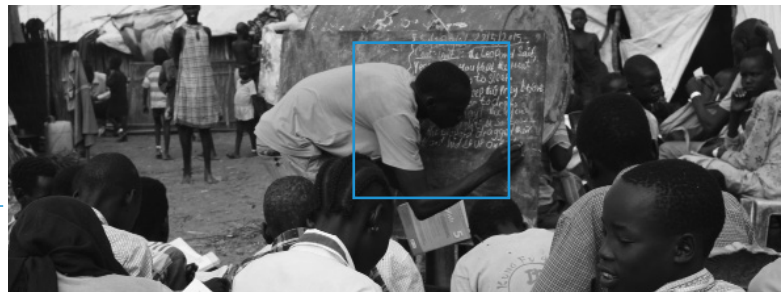
To best preserve security in increasingly dangerous areas of the world:

- Risk analyses are conducted both on a regional level (area comprising several countries) and specifically for each country and project.
- Each country has an operational emergency evacuation plan that aligns itself progressively with crisis escalations. It actively involves local institutions and other local and international humanitarian organizations present in the territories where Intersos operates.
- A particularly important concept is that of “acceptance”, meaning the acceptance by the local population. By recognizing the positive role of humanitarian workers, this population creates a further layer of protection.

During 2016, particular attention was given to updating security procedures and protocols in countries that have seen a worsening of conditions such as Iraq, Afghanistan, and Nigeria. The analysis of security incidents is ongoing, including protocols for activating the Crisis Management Team on incidents that are considered critical. Training of field operators on the organization’s procedures and Risk Management Plan have remained a pillar of the induction process.



# OUR OPERATIONAL APPROACH

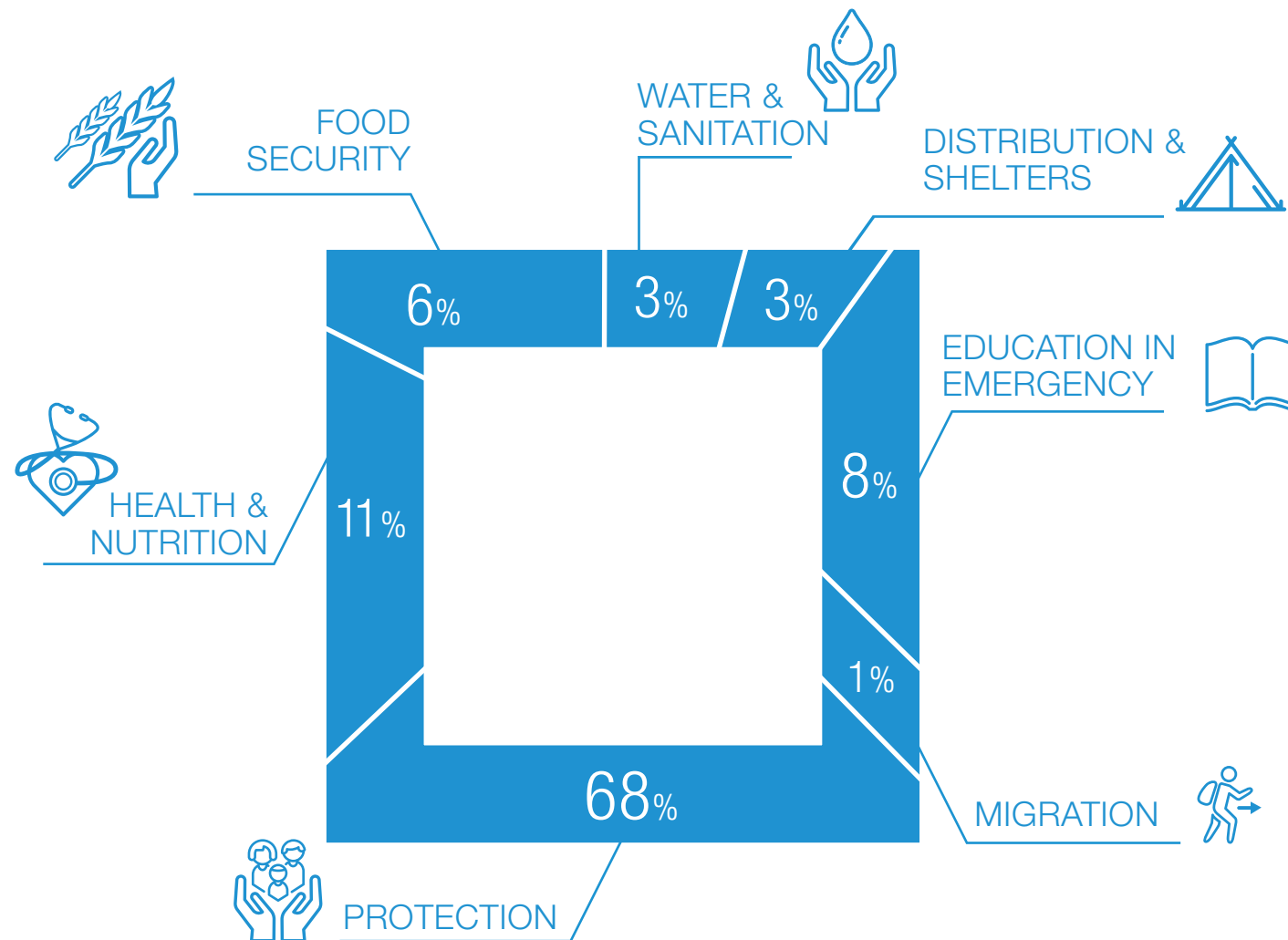


In our humanitarian operations, we use an operational approach based on the needs of the communities affected by the crisis, which in English jargon is defined as Community Based Approach. This approach has been developed by UN Agencies after years of field experience, based on the idea that the beneficiary of humanitarian interventions should not be considered as a passive party. On the contrary, they must actively participate in all phases of the intervention, both decision-making and operational. No one can know and understand the needs of the beneficiaries better than the beneficiaries themselves, and therefore it is crucial to support from the very start the active involvement of people in the projects, with two phases:

- Study and evaluation of the political, economic, social and cultural context of the population receiving the aid. The beneficiaries are interviewed and observed so as to identify their different categories in terms of gender, ethnicity, culture and priority needs.
- They are involved in the operational activities, enhancing and developing the skills and responsibilities of individuals and communities, with the aim of gradually eliminating dependence on external aid. This approach is crucial to increasing the beneficiaries' degree of responsibility over decision-making processes and the activities that impact their public and private life.

The Community Based approach is also closely linked to the principle of Do Not Harm. This allows humanitarian organizations to accurately identify the needs of the individuals and the communities by responding with activities suited to meeting these needs and not risking involuntary harm to communities.

# SECTORS OF INTERVENTION





## DISTRIBUTIONS AND EMERGENCY SHELTERS

When wars or natural disasters occur, we intervene in the shortest time possible, distributing goods essential to survival.

- Distributions of essential goods and supply of emergency shelters
- Ability to intervene in the shortest time possible to help the most vulnerable and most affected people.
- Fast response to the most urgent needs through the distribution of food, tents, blankets, mattresses, mosquito nets, water cans, health kits and sanitation kits. During more than 20 years of operations, more than 30 cargo aircraft brought to the field, the contents distributed to people in need.



## HEALTH AND NUTRITION

In emergency situations, we guarantee access to vital, primary and secondary medical services, intervening in the care of malnutrition through nutrition therapy and support to the local healthcare system.

- Distribution of health kits to the population.
- Support to the local health systems to provide access to primary and secondary health services to men, women and children affected by humanitarian disasters or living under vulnerable conditions.
- Mobile clinics to reach the most isolated places to supplement the existing health centre
- Monitoring the nutritional status and treating malnutrition.
- Nutrition services designed to provide the nutrition elements essential for development and health, with a specific focus on pregnant or lactating women and infants.
- Awareness-raising and training campaigns to raise awareness about the health risks of the assisted populations.



## FOOD SECURITY

We help cover primary needs through the distribution of food, seeds and agricultural tools for food subsistence.

- Supply of tools for agricultural production and seeds, technical training and monetary support to populations affected by natural disasters (such as famines) or political crises.
- Infrastructure interventions such as the construction of markets to support the economy of the affected regions.
- Promotion of farming and herding activities to ensure subsistence and the return to the areas of origin of internally displaced persons and refugees.



## WATER AND SANITATION

To improve the living conditions of vulnerable populations, we work to ensure clean water and sanitation and to educate them in their proper use.

- Supply of drinking water and sanitation to support communities affected by natural disasters, famines and conflicts, for internally displaced persons and refugees, and for those who decide to return to their areas of origin.
- Awareness-raising activities on sanitation with the aim of preventing and combating the spread of diseases.
- Training courses and awareness-raising campaigns to empower the recipients of the intervention regarding the installation, management and maintenance of the services provided to foster self-sufficiency in water management.



## PROTECTION

In the most serious situations, we are engaged in the physical and psychological protection of the most vulnerable sections of the population, with particular attention to women and children.

- Legal, psychosocial and gender support in support of victims of violence, especially women, but also children and the elderly.
- Awareness-raising campaigns and training courses focused on the management and prevention of gender-based violence
- Awareness-raising campaigns to ensure greater protection for minors and ensure respect for their inalienable rights, based on international principles.
- Consolidated experience and knowledge in profiling techniques.



## EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

In crisis situations, we promote the right to education by building or rebuilding schools, training teachers and promoting educational activities.

- Rehabilitation, reconstruction and reactivation of schools.
- Outreach to families and reintegration of children in schools.
- Creating spaces for learning and starting vocational training with the help of teachers chosen among the population.
- Specific training courses in the areas of intervention such as food security, the reduction of risks related to catastrophic events, and the management of health and sanitation services.



## MIGRATION

We are on the front line, to bring aid to populations fleeing from their countries in search of security and dignity.

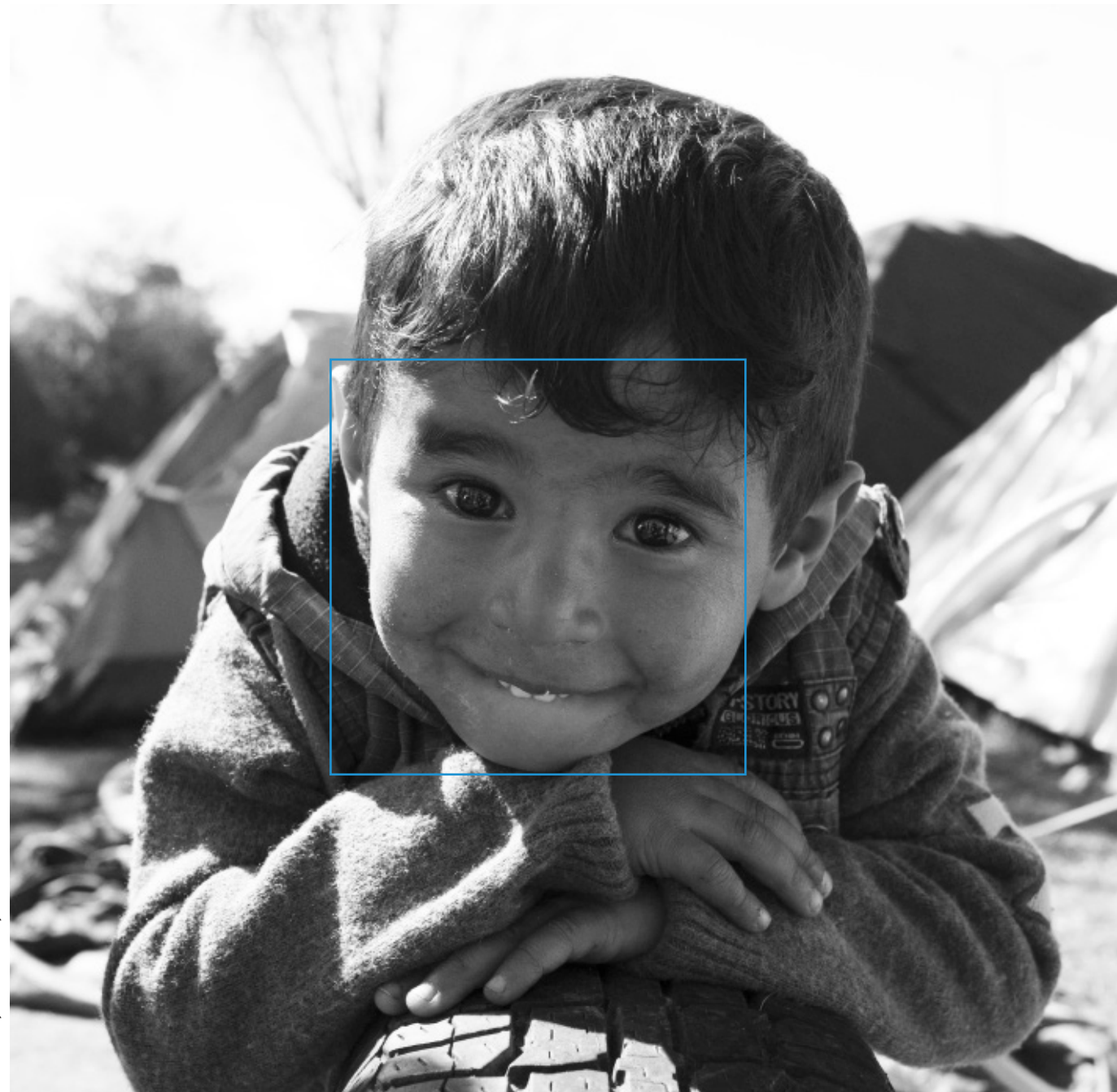
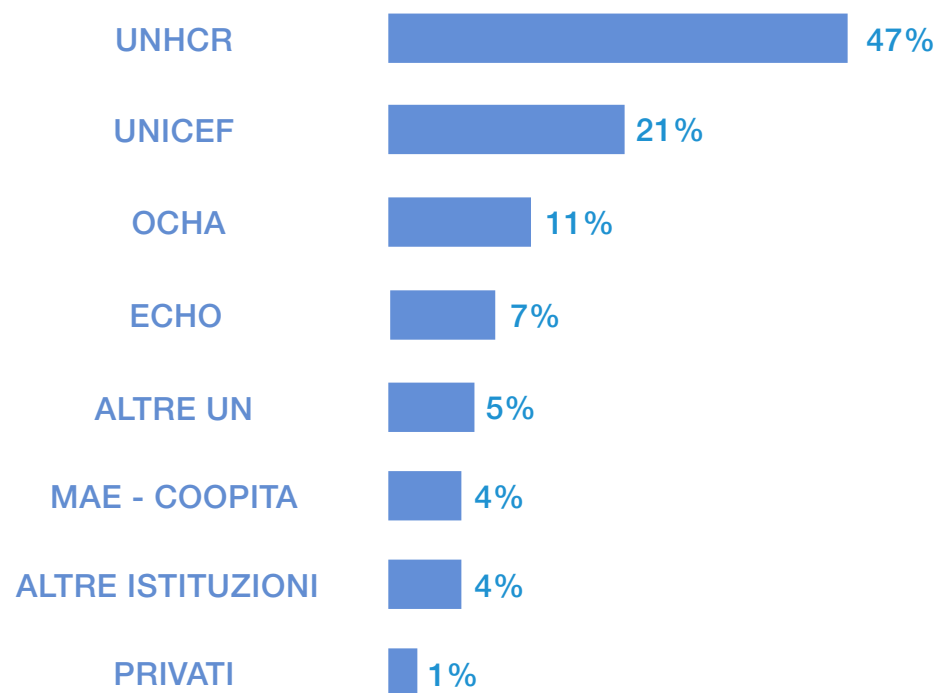
- The vast movement of refugees towards the European Union has prompted INTERSOS to create a specific unit in 2011 to coordinate aid projects in Italy and Europe.
- This engagement grew over the years, and today it includes projects in Italy, Serbia & Greece.
- We assist migrants by providing psychosocial and legal support, protection and reception.

LEBANON, BEKAA VALLEY, MAY 2016



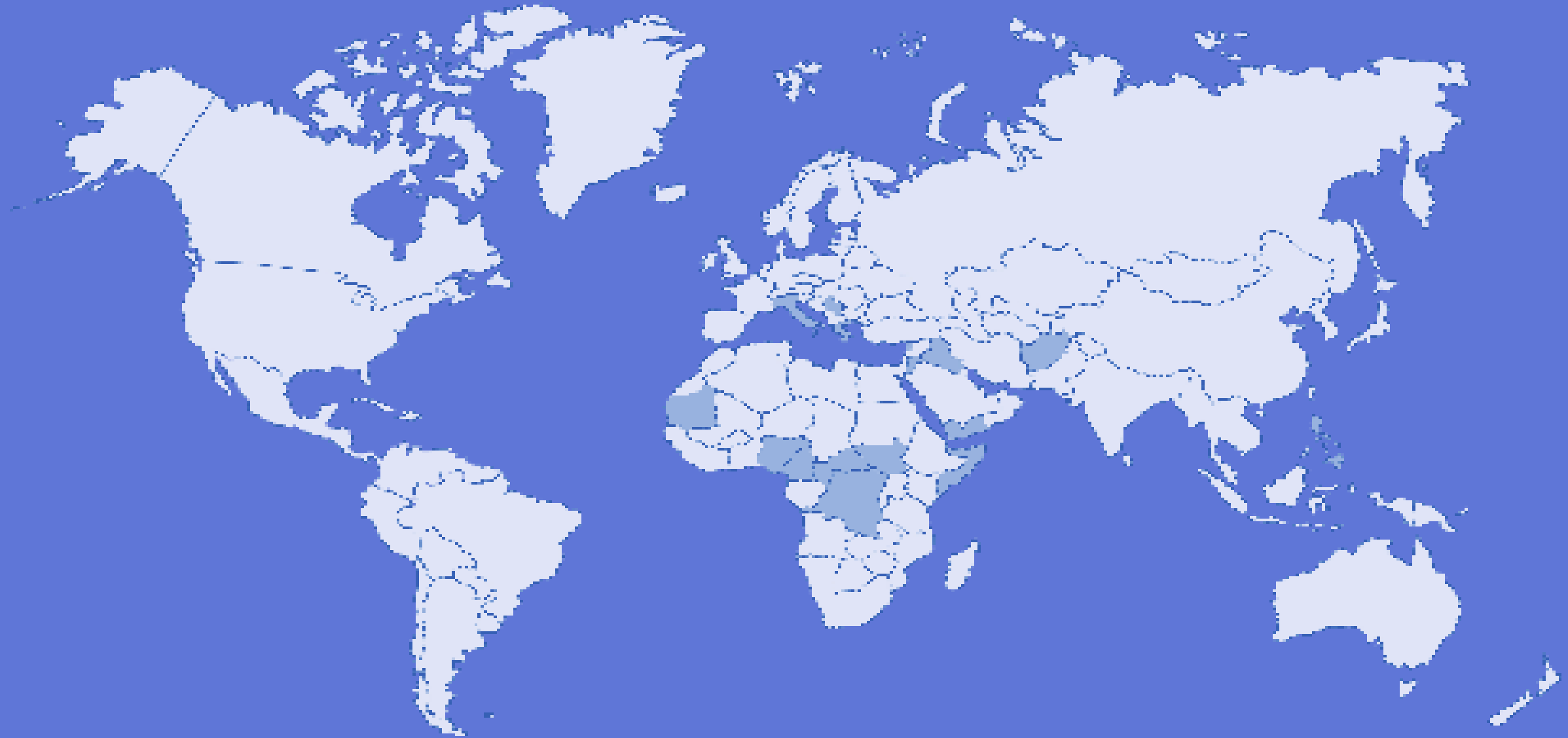
# OUR FUNDERS

In 2016, we managed humanitarian projects for a total of EUR 48,8 MLN. INTERSOS implements its own projects thanks to funding from major institutional donors and donations from private individuals. In 2016, our main funder was UNHCR, the United Nations Agency that has the task of providing and coordinating international protection and material assistance to refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons in global humanitarian crises. Overall, the funds received by INTERSOS during 2016 can be broken down as follows:



GRECIA, IDOMENI, MARCH 2016

# MISSIONS



# ITALY

## THE CONTEXT

More than 60 million people in the world are forced to flee their homes due to wars, violence and climate change. In 2016, 180,000 reached Italy through the Mediterranean. More than 5,000 lost their lives during the crossing. With the growing economic crisis and the intensification of migratory flows to Italy, the migrants and asylum seekers in our territory are subjected to extreme poverty and social exclusion. The social and health conditions in which this large number of migrants and asylum seekers live is mostly precarious. This situation burdens the local social and health system, which does not always respond adequately to what has become a veritable emergency. Among the people who arrive in Italy every year, thousands are unaccompanied minors. Children fleeing from conflicts, persecution or forced enlistment. Many of them want to reach northern Europe and therefore remain invisible to the authorities, to avoid identification. This exposes them to exploitation and abuse.

## THE INTERSOS INTERVENTION

In 2011, in Rome, we established the A28, our night centre which has thus far received more than 4,000 children travelling alone to northern Europe. The centre is a safe place where children arriving in Italy alone, escaping countries like Afghanistan and Eritrea, find a bed, a shower, food and games. They also find the support of our cultural mediators, who welcome them and give them information and assistance. In 2014, in Crotona we opened the first INTERSOS polyclinic, which offers medical assistance, social services and psychological support to migrants, asylum seekers and Italians living in poverty. We also provide medical assistance to guests from several centres. Today, the centre has been included in a FAMI project run by the ASP (Local Health Authority) of Crotona, which replicates its impact on the territory including the important psychological support component that is now integrated into the ASP system. In the second half of 2016, in collaboration with Unicef, we launched an assistance project for unaccompanied minors on a national scale, which begins with rescue operations in the central Mediterranean, on board the naval units of the Italian Coast Guard. It includes an extensive monitoring and improvement action of reception standards in the initial reception centres of Western Sicily, Palermo, Trapani and Agrigento. In addition, the project assists the MSNAs in Italy at the main juncture and transit points of their informal migratory flow. In Rome it does so with a mobile team active for years, and in Ventimiglia and Como it provides a constant support presence.



**OPERATORS**  
**29** LOCAL STAFF  
**BUDGET**  
 427.282 EURO

**3.000**  
 MSNAs  
 ASSISTED IN  
 WESTERN SICILY



**1.200**  
 1200 MSNAs  
 HOSTED AT THE A28  
 CENTRE IN ROME

**2.000**  
 MSNAs  
 ASSISTED  
 ON COAST  
 GUARD SHIPS  
 IN RESCUE OPERATIONS



**1.190**  
 1190 PEOPLE  
 ASSISTED  
 WITH SOCIAL  
 CLINICS IN  
 CROTONE  
 AND ROME

**2**  
 FULL TIME  
 PSYCHOLOGISTS  
 EMPLOYED ON  
 PROJECTS FOR  
 PSYCHOLOGICAL  
 SUPPORT TO MIGRANTS



**2.034**  
 MSNAs  
 ASSISTED  
 IN TRANSIT  
 SITES IN  
 VENTIMIGLIA  
 AND COMO

**9.500**  
 TOTAL ASSISTED  
 PERSONS

**6**  
 NUMBER OF  
 PROJECTS

# AFGHANISTAN

## THE CONTEXT

Afghanistan is one of the lowest ranking countries on the Human Development Index (HDI). Due to longstanding conflicts, 2.7 million Afghans suffer from malnutrition, and of this number 1 million are children under 5 years of age.

## THE INTERSOS INTERVENTION

INTERSOS' intervention in Afghanistan began in October 2001 and continues today by providing protection, healthcare services, access to clean water and hygienic support, helping to sustain the most vulnerable families.

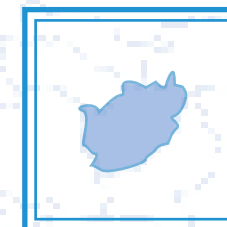


**1.030**  
MALNUTRITION CASES  
TREATED

**600**  
GOATS DISTRIBUTED  
TO 300 FAMILIES

**7.629**  
TOTAL ASSISTED  
PERSONS

**1**  
NUMBER OF PROJECTS



**OPERATORS**  
2 EXPAT STAFF  
19 LOCAL STAFF

**BUDGET**  
110.370 EURO





# CAMEROON

## THE CONTEXT

Since 2014, violence by the armed group Boko Haram in northeastern Nigeria and the massacres in the Central African Republic have forced thousands of refugees to flee to neighbouring countries, including Cameroon. In addition, the attacks and violence related to the presence of Boko Haram in Cameroonian territory have caused the displacement of thousands of people in the north of the country. This growing flow of displaced persons and refugees has also negatively affected the local host population, already vulnerable due to the scarce economic resources available and factors such as food insecurity, malnutrition, epidemics, drought and cyclical floods, aggravated by limited access to basic social services. Since the beginning of 2014, the number of refugees and displaced persons in Cameroon has quadrupled, and humanitarian organizations estimate that around 2.7 million people, more than half of whom are women and about 58% children, are in urgent need of basic assistance and protection.

## THE INTERSOS INTERVENTION

From the beginning of 2015, we have worked in Cameroon to help thousands of displaced persons and refugees who have fled to the north of the country to escape the attacks of the armed group Boko Haram. To ensure the food security of displaced families and the local population that has welcomed them, we have distributed seeds and agricultural tools to over 10,000 people. We also distribute essential goods such as tents, blankets, mosquito nets and water cans. Finally, we provide psychological support and protection to women and children who, during the attacks and the escape, have been subjected to violence or who have ended up alone and are at risk of abuse.



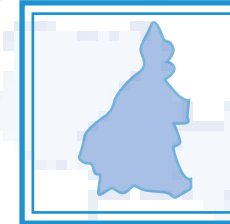
**576**  
UNACCOMPANIED MINORS ASSISTED

**3**  
COMMUNITY CENTRES FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

**426**  
PERSONS ASSISTED WITH LEGAL OR PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES

**61.581**  
TOTAL ASSISTED PERSONS

**6**  
NUMBER OF PROJECTS



**OPERATORS**  
**11** EXPAT STAFF  
**134** LOCAL STAFF  
**BUDGET**  
1.222.750 EURO



# PHILIPPINES

## THE CONTEXT

Typhoon Haiyan hit the Philippines with extreme violence on 8 November 2013, causing 5,240 deaths, damaging 1.1 million homes and causing more than 3.5 million internally displaced persons.

The Philippines is one of the world's countries most exposed natural disasters.

Floods, landslides and the destruction of homes and livelihoods caused by frequent storms often leave people in need of temporary housing, food and non-food items, clean water, and basic sanitation and health care.

## THE INTERSOS INTERVENTION

INTERSOS intervened in the Philippines shortly after the impact of Typhoon Haiyan, to help the population severely affected by the natural disaster. We have distributed essential goods, tents, emergency shelters, blankets, water cans and sanitary kits to Cebu and Tacoblan.

We concentrated on population assistance in the Tanauan area, where the typhoon destroyed 98% of houses and structures, causing 20,000 displaced persons, working to facilitate the recovery and reconstruction phase.



**4.000**  
PEOPLE ASSISTED  
WITH ESSENTIAL GOODS



**35**  
HOUSES BUILT

**1.720**  
TOTAL ASSISTED PERSONS

**2**  
NUMBER OF PROJECTS



### OPERATORS

4 EXPAT STAFF  
7 LOCAL STAFF

**BUDGET**  
324.284 EURO



# JORDAN

## THE CONTEXT

Since the conflict in Syria began in 2011, hundreds of thousands of people have sought shelter in Jordan (620,000 were registered by UNCHR). Although Jordan has officially promoted a policy of welcoming Syrian refugees, it has not always been possible to control human trafficking and smuggling, especially since late 2015, when access to the country was limited to the wounded, women, children and vulnerable groups, resulting in a drastic increase in illegal arrivals. Only 15% of registered Syrians live in the official camps (Za'atari and Azraq). More than 500,000 refugees live in urban and rural areas, mostly in disadvantaged situations where economic and work resources are extremely scarce, access to basic services is limited, and housing and hygiene conditions are dramatic. Thousands of refugees live in very marginalized conditions of extreme poverty: 86% of them live below the minimum poverty level. To make matters worse, consider that 56% of Syrian refugees in the country are children. In these contexts, the drop-out rate among children is very high: over 94,000 Syrian children do

not attend school. This favours the exploitation of child labour and exposes children to the risk of abuse and violence.

## THE INTERSOS INTERVENTION

We arrived in Jordan in 2012 to assist thousands of Syrian refugees in urban and rural areas of the country. We are present at Irbid, Karak and Ma'an to provide protection and assistance to Syrian women and children at risk of violence and abuse, with educational, recreational and psychological activities. We provide economic support and aid to refugee families living in extreme poverty, including through the distribution of thermal blankets and children's clothes, to face the winter. We carry out constant monitoring and analyses to identify gaps and vulnerabilities and work to solve them. We also provide assistance to the most vulnerable cases through a system of mobile teams, in close collaboration with local organizations and leaders, and with key stakeholders.

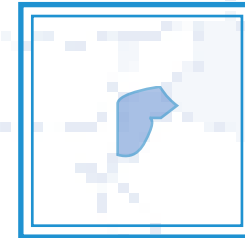


**19.238**  
MOST SIGNIFICANT INDICATORS



**117.953**  
117953 PEOPLE WHO RECEIVED FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE WINTER

**125.685**  
TOTAL ASSISTED PERSONS  
**9**  
NUMBER OF PROJECTS



**OPERATORS**  
**9** EXPAT STAFF  
**53** LOCAL STAFF  
**BUDGET**  
2.523.492 EURO



# GREECE

## THE CONTEXT

In the course of 2015, the Syrian crisis resulted in an extraordinary flow of refugees to Europe, the vast majority of which crossed Greece and the Balkans, headed for northern Europe. Following the closure of the border with Macedonia and the agreement between the European Union and Turkey on the refusal of refugees arriving in the Greek islands, some 50,000 people have been stuck in Greece, where they will have to remain indefinitely. 91% of these refugees are fleeing from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria, countries affected by conflicts, and are therefore entitled to refugee status under international conventions. 60% are women and children, fleeing from conflicts and violence.

## THE INTERSOS INTERVENTION

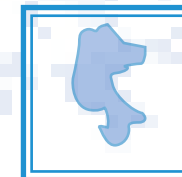
INTERSOS began its intervention in Greece in early 2016 by activating mobile teams consisting of operators and mediators in the reception camps established in the area between Thessaloniki and the Macedonian border. They distributed essential goods and identified the most vulnerable cases such as women, children, the elderly and the disabled, to ensure their dignity and protection. As the crisis stabilized, the intervention focused on the general management of the camps, as in the case of the Agia Eleni camp, and on the creation of local entities to manage community services, in coordination with local Greek associations and groups of migrants.



**10**  
COLLABORATIVE PROJECTS OF AID AND INVOLVEMENT OF MIGRANTS IN CENTRAL MACEDONIA, SUPPORTED WITH LOCAL GREEK ASSOCIATIONS

**4.000**  
**TOTAL ASSISTED PERSONS**

**2**  
**NUMBER OF PROJECTS**



**OPERATORS**  
**2** EXPAT STAFF  
**14** LOCAL STAFF  
**BUDGET**  
**377.589** EURO



# IRAQ

## THE CONTEXT

Iraq is going through a crisis that has caused the largest number of internally displaced persons in its history, spread across the entire territory. Political tensions and heavy military operations in the country have forced more than 3 million people to leave their homes since 2014. In particular, since June 2014, the clashes in the north and in the centre between the ISIS armed group and government troops, and the resulting total or partial control by ISIS of the provinces of Ninewa, Anbar, Kirkuk, Diyala and the capital of Salah Eddin, Tikrit, have caused an increasing number of displaced persons fleeing to Iraqi Kurdistan. The tremendous flow of people in need that poured into Kurdistan has greatly deteriorated the country's humanitarian response capabilities. Displaced persons and refugees need food and water, shelter, clothing, medical assistance and care, basic services, psychosocial support, and legal assistance. Additionally, since September 2013, Iraq hosts over 224,000 Syrian refugees, 97% of whom are mainly in the Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyya governorates in Iraqi Kurdistan.

## THE INTERSOS INTERVENTION

We intervened for the first time in Iraq in December 2002, to support the Al Mansur University paediatric hospital in Baghdad. We then returned to the country in April 2003, providing a large amount of medicines and health materials to the paediatric ward. In November 2013, in order to support thousands of Syrian refugees coming from Syrian Kurdistan who found asylum in Iraqi Kurdistan, we activated two Community Centres in the Qushtapa and Basirma camps, identifying issues, needs and risks. We provide assistance, advice and access to social protection mechanisms, stimulating the resilience of the beneficiaries. In January 2015, the mobilization and protection activities of INTERSOS were extended also to the Kawergosk and Darashakran camps, thus covering all four refugee camps in the Erbil governorate. Among the most vulnerable groups, we paid particular attention to teenagers, for whom we organized recreational activities aimed at safeguarding and protecting their psychophysical condition. Along with protection and mobilization activities, since May 2014, we have provided monthly food assistance to vulnerable refugees living in Qushtapa and Basirma camps in the Erbil governorate, and in the Gawilan and Akre camps in the Duhok governorate. In addition, thanks to the support of COOPITA INTERSOS Iraq, in 2014 we activated support measures for job placement (career development) for Syrian boys and girls. Since November 2016, we have been at the forefront in responding to the humanitarian emergency caused by the military offensive on the city of Mosul, with mobile teams for medical assistance, protection and education in emergencies, operating in the refugee camps and in areas under the control of government forces.



**2**  
MOBILE SCHOOLS

**1.796**  
CHILDREN WITH ACCESS TO  
EDUCATION



**1.160**  
PEOPLE WITH ACCESS TO  
HEALTH SERVICES

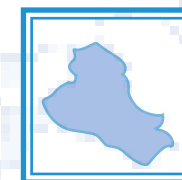
**2**  
MOBILE CLINICS



**526**  
CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED  
NUTRITIONAL SCREENING



**430**  
WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLEN-  
CE SUPPORTED



**OPERATORS**  
**27** EXPAT STAFF  
**140** TOTAL STAFF  
**BUDGET**  
3.360.865 EURO

**69.834**  
**TOTAL ASSISTED**  
**PERSONS**  
**12**  
**NUMBER OF**  
**PROJECTS**

# LEBANON

## THE CONTEXT

Because of the ongoing Syrian crisis, Lebanon now hosts more than 1 million Syrian refugees who live in poor sanitary conditions and very precarious housing conditions. Syrian refugees account for about 25% of Lebanon's total population, and the shortage of economic and work resources in the country threatens the very survival of people. It also causes deep tensions between refugees and the local population (according to a study by the World Bank and the Lebanese National Centre of Statistics, 1 Lebanese out of 4 lives in poverty). This exposes the people fleeing the conflict to the risk of abuse and violence, especially the most vulnerable groups. The current social protection system, already inadequate to provide specific services to victims of gender-based violence, is unable to handle the massive influx of refugees. About a third of Syrian refugees in Lebanon do not have a job, while most of them who find a job are faced with difficult working conditions and inadequate wages.

## THE INTERSOS INTERVENTION

We began our intervention in Lebanon in 2006, bringing aid to the people in the south of the country during the conflict with Israel, and supporting communities in the

peace process after the initial emergency passed. We returned to the country in 2013 to respond to the humanitarian crisis triggered by the Syrian conflict, supporting both Syrian refugees and the most vulnerable Lebanese. We gradually extended our intervention to cover the regions of the Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and the south of the country. We provide Syrian refugees with housing and health care, supplying drinking water and sanitation, and we promote activities to foster the integration process of refugees in local communities. 70% of our interventions in Lebanon are protection projects, and INTERSOS is recognized as one of the main actors in the field of protection activities in the country, aimed at minors and combating gender-based violence, with psychological and psychosocial support, legal assistance and informal training. These activities are carried out also thanks to the many community centres and safe spaces for women and children managed by INTERSOS. Other projects to provide economic support to the refugees are conducted in the Bekaa, along with nutrition initiatives and interventions focused on water and sanitation in the Bekaa and the south of the country.



**58.787**  
RECIPIENTS OF VOUCHERS OR FOOD  
PACKAGES (FOOD SECURITY)



**520**  
MINORS WITH ACCESS TO QUALITY PRI-  
MARY EDUCATION



**19**  
COMMUNITY CENTRES

**14.422**  
PEOPLE ASSISTED IN THE  
COMMUNITY CENTRES

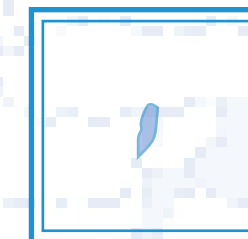
**2.795**  
MINORS VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE  
OR AT RISK IDENTIFIED AND  
ASSISTED



**16.540**  
PEOPLE REACHED BY DRIN-  
KING WATER

**989**  
989 LATRINES BUILT

**423.860**  
TOTAL ASSISTED  
PERSONS  
**16**  
NUMBER OF PROJECTS



**OPERATORS**  
**23** EXPAT STAFF  
**263** TOTAL STAFF  
**BUDGET**  
11.134.050 EURO

# MAURITANIA

## THE CONTEXT

Mauritania is one of the poorest countries in the world. Its territory is almost completely deserted, with an ethnically diverse population with strong contrasts and social disparities. Of its 3.8 million inhabitants, more than 450,000 people are in need of humanitarian aid.

The conflict that began in Mali in 2012 forced millions of people to seek shelter in neighbouring countries, including Mauritania. More than 52,000 people crossed the border to find protection from the Malian conflict and poured into the Mberra camp in southwestern Mauritania, where INTERSOS is focusing its intervention. The likelihood of exposure to drought risks remains high throughout the country and is linked to socioeconomic factors such as the development and fair access to basic social services.

## THE INTERSOS INTERVENTION

INTERSOS has been active in Mauritania since 2009. Currently our focus is on providing assistance to Malian refugees in the Mberra camps and host communities in the villages of the Bassikounou district, with protection activities for women and children at risk of violence or abuse, construction and management of schools and children's centres and community services. Our projects are based on a community approach, according to which the refugee community is involved as much as possible in the various aspects of life in the camp. This includes the planning, implementation and management of assistance activities. In schools and children's centres, the teachers, parents and volunteers are involved in the management and the activities. In the Senegal River valley, INTERSOS has also implemented a project to facilitate land access for farmers and herders organized in local cooperatives.



**5.749**

CHILDREN SERVED BY THE SCHOOL CANTEEN



**264**

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS ASSISTED

**8**

RECEPTION SPACES FOR CHILDREN

**3.009**

PERSONS ASSISTED WITH LEGAL OR PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES



**123**

REHABILITATED CLASSROOMS

**18.784**

MINORS WITH ACCESS TO QUALITY PRIMARY EDUCATION



### OPERATORS

**7** EXPAT STAFF

**56** TOTAL STAFF

### BUDGET

1.160.005 EURO

**47.661**

TOTAL ASSISTED

PERSONS

**7**

NUMBER OF PROJECTS

# NIGERIA

## THE CONTEXT

The ongoing humanitarian crisis in Nigeria has its epicentre in the states of Yobe, Adamaua and Borno. Of the nearly 3 million displaced in these areas, 80% are in the state of Borno.

Almost three years of occupation by armed group Boko Haram and the subsequent military operation launched in January 2016 by the Nigerian army to bring these states under government control have produced a massive displacement of fleeing people and a devastating impact on the population.

For nearly three years, in the areas under the control of Boko Haram, the population had no access to any service, particularly medical care, medical supplies, and social and educational services. The instability of the area and the ongoing attacks by armed groups have blocked food production and crops, emptying markets and leaving 4.6 million people without any food security. Malnutrition among women and children has reached extreme levels, especially

among displaced persons, who fled into the forests and later found their homes and businesses completely destroyed. Much of the displaced population survives only thanks to humanitarian aid.

## THE INTERSOS INTERVENTION

INTERSOS has been present in Nigeria since the beginning of 2016 and has launched an intervention in the state of Borno to provide emergency housing, ensure food security to thousands of displaced families and support the fight against malnutrition, particularly among children.



**23.876**

RECIPIENTS OF VOUCHERS OR FOOD PACKAGES (FOOD SECURITY)



**7216**

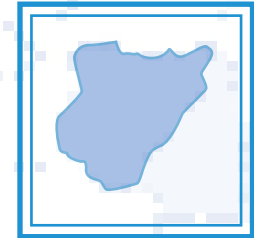
PEOPLE ASSISTED WITH EMERGENCY SHELTER

**31.092**

TOTAL ASSISTED PERSONS

**3**

NUMBER OF PROJECTS



### OPERATORS

**9** EXPAT STAFF  
**13** LOCAL STAFF

### BUDGET

**988.044** EURO





# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

## THE CONTEXT

Since 2012, the Central African Republic has undergone a deep and complex crisis, escalating further in December 2013, with serious humanitarian consequences. The security situation in the country remains unstable and unpredictable, making humanitarian access difficult and limiting the response to the population's needs. The collapse of the social and economic infrastructure, the low presence of government representatives in the country, the lack of basic services in sub-prefectures, economic paralysis and the deterioration of the social fabric with recurring violence between the various communities have caused a growing humanitarian crisis, resulting in the displacement of more than 900,000 people.

2.35 million people, on a population of nearly 5 million, need humanitarian aid. Basic assistance services are dysfunctional or non-existent in many areas, 23% of healthcare facilities are not working due to lack of equipment, staff and medicines. Children, especially in rural areas, have lost two years of schooling, and 28% of the population lives in a state of food insecurity. The capabilities of the country's authorities are insufficient to meet the many humanitarian needs, and the response of the humanitarian agencies remains limited, mostly for security reasons. More protection for people and emergency assistance are now the priorities for the entire humanitarian community, particularly in the prefectures of Ouham, Nana-Gribizi, Kémo, Ouaka, Ombella M'Poko, Mambéré Kadei, Nana Mambéré and Ouham-Pende, where the main armed groups are present and active.

## THE INTERSOS INTERVENTION

INTERSOS's first intervention in the Central African Republic dates back to the beginning of 2014, to help assist the population fleeing from the violence of the internal conflict that is devastating the country. We are working in the prefectures of Ouham, Nana Mambéré, Nana-Gribizi and Ouham-Pende to provide basic medical care, intensive nutrition therapies for malnourished women and children, food distributions, education and promotion of school reintegration, psychological protection and support, particularly to women and children who suffered or are at risk of violence and abuse. INTERSOS has also supported the Bozoum Prefectoral Hospital to ensure a sustainable supply of basic quality medical services.



**532**  
CASES OF MALNUTRITION TREATED

**95.412**  
PEOPLE WHO RECEIVED VOUCHERS OR FOOD KITS

**42.519**  
PEOPLE WHO RECEIVED KITS AND SEEDS FOR FARMING



**21.763**  
CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED SCHOOL KITS

**298**  
TEACHERS TRAINED

**18**  
CLASSROOMS BUILT OR RENOVATED

**216.577**  
TOTAL ASSISTED PERSONS

**10**  
NUMBER OF PROJECTS



**OPERATORS**

**16** EXPAT STAFF  
**132** LOCAL STAFF

**BUDGET**  
2.117.175 EURO

# DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

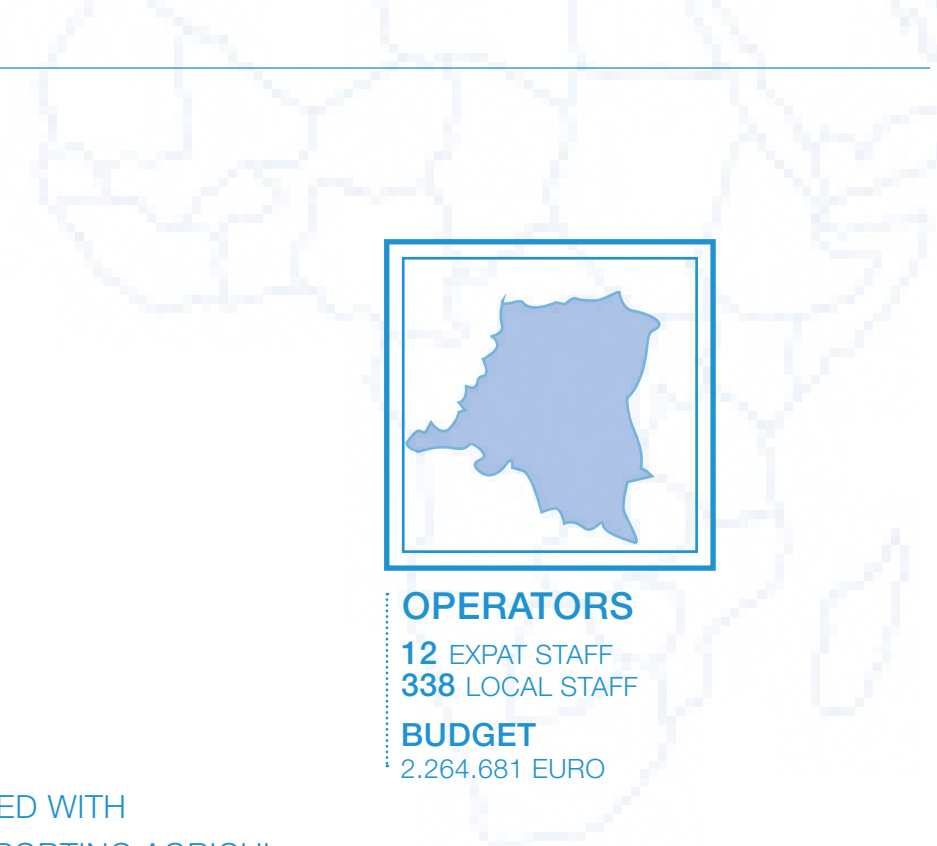
## THE CONTEXT

The Democratic Republic of the Congo was going through a long and complex humanitarian crisis that can now be considered chronic. 63% of the population still lives below the national poverty level and the per capita income is one of the lowest in the world. The succession of shocks in recent decades has intensified the humanitarian needs and vulnerability of the population, gradually increasing the percentage of those affected by violence and conflicts, epidemics, acute and persistent malnutrition and food insecurity. There are about 7 million people at risk because of instability and continued violence. Moreover, the State is unable to cope with the crisis in terms of access to justice, basic social services and security. This is accompanied by an increase in security incidents, also against humanitarian agencies, which hinders people's access to humanitarian aid. A sad constant in the attacks by armed groups is the kidnapping and use of child soldiers, a phenomenon facilitated by the extreme poverty conditions of the population forced to leave their villages, the theatre of the clashes, and the constant movement to seek shelter, protection and humanitarian aid. Despite there being humanitarian needs throughout the country, the Eastern Province remains

the part of the country most affected by the crisis, with more than 1.6 million displaced persons, mostly escaping from violence and armed conflict.

## THE INTERSOS INTERVENTION

INTERSOS has been working in the Democratic Republic of the Congo since 2010, in the northeast of the country, in the Doruma area (Haut-Uélé district, in the Eastern Province), in the Bondo and Ago areas (Bas-Uel district), in the district of Ituri, and in the district of Tshopo, areas particularly affected by violence, raids, kidnappings and abuses against the civilian population by brutal groups of rebels. We help the people fleeing these attacks, victims of violence and abuse, providing protection, psychological support and food, building schools and childcare centres, and training and helping teachers to continue their work. More than 4,000 children have been protected from forcible enlistment by armed militias thanks to the reconstruction of 15 schools and the security activities of INTERSOS in the Eastern Province.



**64.624**  
**TOTAL ASSISTED PERSONS**  
**7**  
**NUMBER OF PROJECTS**



**OPERATORS**  
**12** EXPAT STAFF  
**338** LOCAL STAFF  
**BUDGET**  
**2.264.681** EURO



**20.490**  
 PEOPLE ASSISTED WITH PROJECTS SUPPORTING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



**30.482**  
 PERSONS ASSISTED WITH LEGAL OR PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES

**9.503**  
 VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IDENTIFIED AND SUPPORTED



# SERBIA

## THE CONTEXT

With the Syrian crisis worsening, in 2015 the Balkan route was the main gateway to the European Union countries for thousands of refugees fleeing from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan. During that year, 885,386 people, migrants and asylum seekers followed this route to reach northern Europe. With the progressive closure of the borders along the Balkan route, in March 2016 thousands of refugees were stopped and pushed back into Serbian territory, forced to face bad hygienic conditions, as well as abuse, violence and generally difficult living conditions.

## THE INTERSOS INTERVENTION

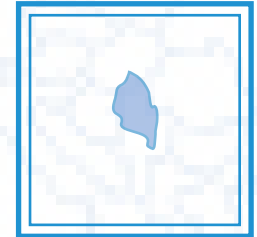
Our first intervention in Serbia dates back to 1998 and was aimed at responding to the humanitarian emergency after the conflicts in the region. We also pursued projects to promote the economic independence of refugees. In July 2015, we started working in northern Serbia to assist refugees in transit to northern Europe with a mobile team operating along the entire border with Hungary, Croatia and Bulgaria. In 2016, the intervention focused on refugees who were stuck in the country following the closure of borders so that these people could be treated as the humanitarian standards provide, guaranteeing their security and dignity. The intervention at the Šid Transit Centre, on the border with Croatia, ended in April 2016. At present, we are still active in Serbia for projects supporting the Serbs displaced by the Balkan wars.



**5.000**  
PEOPLE HELPED IN THE  
ŠID TRANSIT CENTRE

**5.000**  
TOTAL ASSISTED  
PERSONS

**2**  
NUMBER OF  
PROJECTS



**OPERATORS**

**2** EXPAT STAFF  
**5** LOCAL STAFF

**BUDGET**  
355.453 EURO



# SOMALIA

## THE CONTEXT

Over the last twenty-five years, Somalia has undergone a series of events that have led to the State's collapse. The governance by militias based on clans, or at a local level based on customary or religious authorities, evolved into the difficult formation of a transitional Federal government. Some areas are under the control of fairly effective government structures, local and regional administrations, which at different levels have a large degree of autonomy, but remain very weak. This difficult scenario is complicated by the presence of the Al-Shabaab Islamic armed group, which commits continued abuses in areas under its control and threatens terrorist attacks in government-controlled areas, including the capital Mogadishu. In addition to war and violence, drought and cyclical floods afflict the population. All this has given rise to massive migratory flows. So far it is estimated that more than 2 million Somalis have left the country. 43% of Somalis live in extreme poverty, on less than a dollar a day, and only 29% of the population has access to drinking water. The situation has been further aggravated by the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people to the more stable cities of the north or the centre-south of the country. Out of a population of 12 million people currently in Somalia, 4.9 million, of which 1.1 million displaced persons, are in urgent need of humanitarian aid. The State school and health systems are non-existent and the supply of basic services is inadequate both quantitatively and qualitatively. NGOs and civil society entities remain the main bodies able to provide coverage for basic primary services.

## THE INTERSOS INTERVENTION

We started working in Somalia in 1992, in the devastated capital of Mogadishu, supporting the Jowhar Regional Hospital, which after 25 years continues to be the only healthcare facility in the region, covering a basin of more than 250,000 people. In addition, the Jowhar Regional Hospital is the only functioning centre for the vaccine cold chain in the Middle Scebeli region, supported by INTERSOS throughout 2015. In more than 20 years of humanitarian aid, we have also helped other regions of the country, the Middle and Lower Scebeli, Bay and Bakol, Benadir and Puntland. Our projects focus on the most urgent sectors, particularly with medical and health care, nutrition programmes, the protection of women and children from gender-based violence, documentation and reunification of unaccompanied minors, formal and informal education activities, interventions in the water and sanitation sector, a Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) programme, support for internally displaced families or refugees in Kenya or neighbouring countries for a safe and voluntary return to their villages of origin and support through cash for work initiatives aimed at ensuring their economic and community reintegration.



**200.290** PEOPLE WHO HAD ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

**56** MOBILE CLINICS AND HEALTHCARE FACILITIES



**79.575** CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 MONITORED FOR MALNUTRITION

**16.274** PEOPLE WITH ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION



**38** WELLS, LATRINES AND SHOWERS BUILT

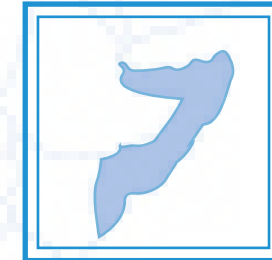


**2.428** UNACCOMPANIED MINORS ASSISTED

**1.153** FAMILIES REUNITED



**16.873** MINORS WITH ACCESS TO EDUCATION



### OPERATORS

**18** EXPAT STAFF  
**352** LOCAL STAFF

### BUDGET

**7.716.779** EURO

**267.347**

**TOTAL ASSISTED PERSONS**

**26**

**NUMBER OF PROJECTS**

# SOUTH SUDAN

## THE CONTEXT

South Sudan is the youngest state in the world, born in 2011 after gaining independence from Sudan, following a long civil war, one of the longest and most devastating of the continent.

The civil war has left the country in a state of extreme poverty, lacking in infrastructure and basic services.

In December 2013, a fierce inter-ethnic conflict broke out, and despite the signing of a peace agreement, it remains unresolved. The condition of the population has dramatically worsened: from the beginning of the conflict, about 2 million internally displaced persons and more than 4 million people are in need of humanitarian aid. In the reception camps, the state of overcrowding and humanitarian conditions worsen by the day, affecting particularly women and children.

## THE INTERSOS INTERVENTION

INTERSOS opened its first operational base in South Sudan in 2006. Since then we have been working in the country and have projects in the Upper Nile, Unity, Jonglei, Western, Eastern and Central Equatoria, in response to the tragic humanitarian crisis that is still under way as a result of the internal conflict that began in 2013. We help thousands of displaced persons fleeing from violence, delivering food and basic goods, ensuring access to clean water, protecting women and children at risk of abuse and violence, building schools and safe spaces to provide access to education and recreational services to children who are victims of the conflict.



**47**  
SCHOOLS REHABILITATED

**50.180**  
MINORS WITH ACCESS  
TO EDUCATION



**4.000**  
PEOPLE ASSISTED WITH  
SHELTERS AND ESSENTIAL  
GOODS



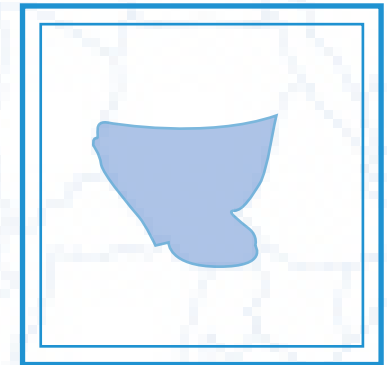
**99.819**  
PEOPLE WITH ACCESS TO  
WATER AND SANITATION

**1.659**  
WELLS AND LATRINES BUILT



**3.141**  
UNACCOMPANIED  
MINORS ASSISTED

**2.414**  
MINORS VICTIMS OF  
VIOLENCE OR AT RISK  
IDENTIFIED AND ASSISTED



### OPERATORS

**32** EXPAT STAFF  
**164** LOCAL STAFF

### BUDGET

5.069.072 EURO

**478.642**

**TOTAL ASSISTED  
PERSONS**

**20**

**NUMBER OF PROJECTS**



# YEMEN

## THE CONTEXT

Since March 2015, a violent conflict in Yemen is putting at risk the lives of 21.1 million people, causing a million and 200,000 displaced persons and leaving 80% of the population in need of humanitarian aid. Since the beginning of the conflict, the air strikes have intensified, destroying schools, hospitals and airports. Water and electricity supplies are often interrupted, and medicines and fuel are difficult to find. Bombings and ground clashes make the security conditions extremely volatile and many areas are unreachable and isolated from humanitarian aid.

The Aden governorate is the area most affected by bombings and clashes between armed groups, and in this area there are more than 186,000 displaced persons.

## THE INTERSOS INTERVENTION

INTERSOS's intervention in Yemen began in 2008 to assist refugees in the Kharaz

and Basateen camps. We then launched a programme to identify and support victims of human trafficking in Aden, Kharaz and in the Mayfa reception centre.

Since the outbreak of the conflict in March 2015, we are one of the few international organizations that have not abandoned the country, continuing to provide humanitarian aid to thousands of displaced persons and refugees fleeing from ongoing clashes and bombings.

Our efforts focus on providing medical and food assistance, support and organize school and professional classes for children and teenagers, psychological care and protection for the most vulnerable women and children and for the victims of abuse and violence, and support for families at risk. INTERSOS intervenes both in the north and south of the country, bringing aid to the most remote and hard-to-reach locations in the Governments of Aden, Sana'a, Ibb, Taiz, Lahi, Hudaida, Hajja, Hadramawt, Abyan and Al-Dhale'e.



**21.195**  
PEOPLE ASSISTED THROUGH MOBILE CLINICS



**3.194**  
MALNUTRITION CASES TREATED



**85**  
85 RECEPTION SPACES FOR CHILDREN

**10.984**  
PERSONS ASSISTED WITH LEGAL OR PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES

**1.415**  
MINORS VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE OR AT RISK IDENTIFIED AND ASSISTED

**303.207**  
TOTAL ASSISTED PERSONS

**14**  
NUMBER OF PROJECTS



### OPERATORS

**12** EXPAT STAFF  
**270** LOCAL STAFF

**BUDGET**  
7.079.304 EURO



**INTERSOS**  
**NON-PROFIT HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATION**  
Non-governmental Organization as recognized by Ministerial Decree 1997/128/002770/1  
Headquarters in Rome - Via Aniene 26/A - Italian Tax Code 97091470589

**Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2016**  
All amounts are expressed in Euro

Assets	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
<b>B) Fixed assets</b>		
I. Intangible assets		
1) Software-		1.424
2) Leasehold improvement	-	1.119
		2.543
II. Tangible assets		
2) Plant and equipment	19.508	20.486
3) Other assets	7.322	1.112
	26.830	21.598
III. Financial assets		
1) Shares in affiliated undertakings	-	-
2) Receivables <sup>8</sup>	.753	7.095
3) Other investments	20.010	20.010
	28.763	27.105
<b>Total fixed assets</b>	<b>55.593</b>	<b>51.245</b>
<b>C) Current assets</b>		
I. Inventory		
6) Material for communication- and fundraising activities	-	-
	-	-
II. Receivables		
1) Donor receivables <sup>1</sup>	1.467.954	9.796.706
2) Other receivables <sup>1</sup>	.294.447	1.882.841
	12.762.401	11.679.547
IV. Cash at bank and in hand		
1) Bank and post office deposits <sup>8</sup>	.484.960	5.493.626
3) Cash in hand	139.297	98.289
	8.624.256	5.591.915
<b>Total current assets<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1.386.657</b>	<b>17.271.462</b>
D) Prepayments and accrued income <sup>3</sup>	6.654	19.655
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>21.478.905</b>	<b>17.342.363</b>

Equity and Liabilities	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
<b>A) Net assets</b>		
I. Unrestricted		
1) Profit or loss for the financial year	161.333	55.420
2) Profit or loss brought forward <sup>5</sup>	5.420	-
	216.753	55.420
III. Restricted		
2) Funds earmarked by institutional bodies' decisions		
a) Funds earmarked for humanitarian emergency response	377.650	377.650
b) Funds earmarked for expat staff <sup>1</sup>	00.000	100.000
	477.650	477.650
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>694.404</b>	<b>533.070</b>
<b>B) Provisions for liabilities and charges</b>		
3) Other provisions	852.188	668.213
<b>C) Severance indemnities</b>	<b>88.395</b>	<b>54.736</b>
<b>D) Payables</b>		
4) Bank payables <sup>6</sup>	68.404	861.887
5) Donor payables	847.140	784.855
7) Supplier payables	1.518.411	1.325.982
12) Tax payables <sup>3</sup>	16.858	201.573
13) Social security payables	274.160	229.851
14.1) Staff payables	933.021	629.572
14.2) Other field payables <sup>6</sup>	42.425	507.362
	5.200.418	4.541.081
<b>E) Accruals and deferred income</b>	<b>14.643.501</b>	<b>11.545.262</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>21.478.905</b>	<b>17.342.362</b>
<b>Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees</b>	<b>1.294.616</b>	<b>1.330.367</b>

Statement of operating activities <sup>3</sup>	1/12/2016 <sup>3</sup>	1/12/2015
<b>A) Operating income</b>		
I. Income from operating activities		
1) Income from grants and contracts	46.241.193	34.583.159
	46.241.193	34.583.159
II. Income from supporting activities		
2) Income from contributions		
2.1) Unrestricted income from private donors	104.867	140.330
2.2) Income from projects	2.612.555	2.156.402
2.3) Membership fees	4.900	4.900
	2.722.322	2.301.633
3) Other operating income		
3.1) Billable expense income	24.004	46.668
3.2) Rounding off allowances and discounts	56	23
3.3) Gain on lease of equipment	-	-
3.4) Gain on sale of equipment	-	950
3.5) Staff costs recovery <sup>9</sup>	7.178	57.594
3.6) Gifts-in-kind	-	-
	121.238	105.235
<b>Total operating income</b>	<b>49.084.753</b>	<b>36.990.027</b>

<b>B) Operating expenses</b>		
I. Expenses from operating activities		
1) Expenses from grants and contracts	46.241.193	34.583.159
	46.241.193	34.583.159
II. Expenses from supporting activities		
6) For material and visibility	-	-
	-	-
7) For services		
a) External contractors and consultants	640.785	607.318
b) Other services	443.747	469.976
c) Expenses from earmarked funds for expat staff	-	100.000
	1.084.531	1.177.294
9) For staff		
a) Salaries and benefits	654.656	372.581
b) Social security charges	76.286	52.150
c) Severance indemnities	44.156	24.370
	775.098	449.101

10) Depreciation and amortization expense		
a) Depreciation of intangible assets	2.543	4.663
b) Depreciation of tangible assets	7.220	6.110
	9.762	10.772
11) Changes in inventory-		16.052
12) Provisions for liabilities	206.725	351.442
14) Other operating expenses	393.717	218.766
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>48.711.027</b>	<b>36.806.587</b>
<b>Net operating income</b>	<b>373.727</b>	<b>183.440</b>

Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2016

Statement of Financial Position and of activities



Statement of activities <sup>3</sup>	1/12/2016 <sup>3</sup>	1/12/2015
<b>C) Operating financial income and expenses</b>		
16) Other financial income		
16.1) Interest income	200	54
16.2) Foreign currency exchange gain	-	
	200	54
17) Interest and other financial charges		
17.1) Interest expense <sup>1</sup>	6.659	12.792
17.2) Foreign currency exchange loss	129.068	13.932
	145.727	26.725
<b>Total operating financial income and expenses</b>	<b>- 145.527</b>	<b>(26.671)</b>
<b>D) Adjustments to operating financial assets</b>		
	-	-
<b>Total adjustments to operating financial assets-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>E) Extraordinary operating income and expenses</b>		
20) Unusual or infrequent gain	6.939	1.014
	6.939	1.014
21) Unusual or infrequent loss	14.971	12.677
Doubtful debts	-	42.690
	14.971	55.366
<b>Total extraordinary income and expenses</b>	<b>(8.032)</b>	<b>(54.352)</b>
<b>Income before taxes</b>	<b>220.168</b>	<b>102.417</b>
22) Taxes		
a) Regional Business Tax (IRAP)	52.398	36.269
b) Other taxes		
	52.398	36.269
<b>23) Net income provided by operating activities<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>67.770</b>	<b>66.148</b>

Statement of operating activities subject to VAT <sup>3</sup>	1/12/2016 <sup>3</sup>	1/12/2015
<b>A) Income of operating activities subject to VAT</b>		
I. Income from operating activities subject to VAT		
1) Income from grants and contracts	-	78.662
	-	78.662
II. Income from supporting activities		
2) Income from sales		
2.1) Income from sale of goods		
2.2) Income from sale of services	19.000	26.310
2.3) Billable expense income	-	-
	19.000	26.310
<b>Total income of operating activities subject to VAT<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>9.000</b>	<b>104.972</b>
<b>B) Operating expenses subject to VAT</b>		
I. Expenses from operating activities subject to VAT		
1) Program services	-	78.662
	-	78.662
II. Expenses from supporting activities		
6) For material and consumables-		
	-	-
7) For services		
a) External contractors and consultants		
b) Services subject to VAT <sup>2</sup>	5.437	32.160
c) Other taxes and charges	-	20
d) Rounding off allowances and discounts	-	1
	25.437	32.180
<b>Total operating expenses subject to VAT<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>5.437</b>	<b>110.842</b>
<b>Net operating income subject to VAT</b>	<b>(6.437)</b>	<b>(5.870)</b>
<b>C) Operating financial income and expenses subject to VAT</b>		
16) Other financial income		
16.1) Interest income		
16.2) Foreign currency exchange gain		
	-	-
17) Interest and other financial charges		
17.1) Interest expense-		13
17.2) Foreign currency exchange loss		
	-	13

Total operating financial income and expenses subject to VAT0				(13)
D) Adjustments to operating financial assets subject to VAT				
		-		
Total Adjustments to operating financial assets subject to VAT-				-
E) Extraordinary operating income and expenses subject to VAT				
20) Unusual or infrequent gain				
21) Unusual or infrequent loss	-	-	4.380	
				4.380
Total extraordinary operating income and expenses subject to VAT-				(4.380)
Income before taxes	-	6.437		(10.263)
22) Taxes				
a) Regional Business Tax (IRAP)-			465	
b) Corporate Income Tax (IRES)				
				465
23) N et income provided by operating activities subject to VAT	(6.437)			(10.728)

Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2016

Statement of Financial Position and of activities



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