GRET IS A MEMBER OF COORDINATION SUD, CITÉ DU DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE AND GROUPE INITIATIVES.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:
gret.org — gret@gret.org
Contacts

REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES

GRET BURKINA FASO
Representative office in Ouagadougou
Tel. +226 25 36 10 65
burkina@gret.org

GRET CAMBODIA
Representative office in Phnom Penh
Tel. +855 23 220 259
Cambodia@gret.org

GRET CONGO/DRC
Representative office in Brazzaville
Tel. +242 226 277 858 / +242 057 189 976
congo@gret.org

GRET GUINEA
Representative office in Conakry
Tel. +224 626 26 00 03
guinee@gret.org

GRET HAITI
Representative office in Port-au-Prince
Tel. +509 29 40 25 44
haiti@gret.org

GRET LAOS
Representative office in Vientiane
Tel. +856 21 45 41 98
laos@gret.org

GRET MADAGASCAR
Representative office in Antananarivo
Tel. +261 32 07 008 08
madagascar@gret.org

GRET MALI
Representative office in Bamako
Tel. +223 20 29 17 43
mali@gret.org

GRET MAURITANIA
Representative office in Nouakchott
Tel. +222 45 25 84 96
mauritanie@gret.org

GRET MYANMAR
Representative office in Yangon
Tel. +95 230 50 70 / +95 230 50 79
myanmar@gret.org

GRET NIGER
Representative office in Niamey
Tel. +227 96 14 38 38
niger@gret.org

GRET SENEGAL
Representative office in Dakar
Tel. +221 33 849 35 97
senegal@gret.org

GRET TOGO
Representative office in Lomé
Tel. +228 90 70 61 89
togo@gret.org

GRET VIETNAM
Representative office in Hanoi
Tel. +84 38 46 44 91
vietnam@gret.org

IN FRANCE

GRET
Campus du Jardin d’agronomie tropicale de Paris
45 bis avenue de la Belle Gabrielle
94736 Nogent-sur-Marne Cedex, France
Tel. +33 (0) 1 70 91 92 00
gret@gret.org

GRET’S ACTIONS ARE IN LINE WITH THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Coordination: Karine Appy (GRET) / Review: Claire Labat (GRET)
Translation: Jenny Gilbert
Graphic design and production: Hélène Gay (GRET)
Printed on recycled paper by ISIPRINT, August 2022.
Photos: © GRET (unless otherwise specified).
Cover photos: Apici project in Cambodia © Germain Priour, Rhyviere 2 project in Madagascar © GRET.
2021 was a painful year. In parallel to the health crisis that continued to indiscriminately affect all the regions in which we work, food, political and security crises proliferated in Madagascar, Haiti, Myanmar, the Sahel and elsewhere. In this difficult context, GRET's actions were maintained, without detrimental effects on the intensity of our projects. Together with our partners, all our staff worked even harder to achieve sustainable results.

This report demonstrates the wide range of initiatives undertaken. GRET is supporting positive resilience. It knows how to use its teams’ inventiveness and skills to provide solutions developed with women and men working in agriculture, community leaders, elected representatives and associative stakeholders, small businesses and artisans, trainers, young people, and all the national and international organisations it participates in through its networks, relays and supports.

In 2021, our association continued evolving with the creation of eight international thematic teams that foster the involvement of all its experts in the construction of our strategies, both in its countries of representation and at headquarters. Rich debates led to the adoption of ambitious benchmark documents: ESR headquarters. Rich debates led to the adoption of ambitious benchmark documents: ESR

Throughout the period, the members of our association’s various bodies – General assembly, Management board, senior management team – were highly mobilised, demonstrating the vitality of our mode of governance.

For my part, I am proud to see how much GRET undertakes and the extent of its actions. I am grateful to all the teams at headquarters and in the representative offices for their unique dedication to the overall project led by GRET.

Lastly, in 2021, we began revamping our communication strategy. We want the latter to be more committed and open to wider audiences. We also launched actions to diversify our funding.

GRET’s actions aim to:

- **Achieve dignity for all people, through greater social justice.**
- **Encourage everyone to take action in order to craft a fairer world.**
- **Make societies and ecosystems more resilient to deal with climate, social and economic shocks.**

**GRET’s specificities**

GRET’s action is a development laboratory, innovating by capitalising on its experiences, through constant action-research. Its applied research projects allows it to test solutions at local level in order to subsequently adapt them on a larger scale.

**GRET’s actions aim to:**

- Make societies and ecosystems more resilient to deal with climate, social and economic shocks.
- Achieve dignity for all people, through greater social justice.
- Encourage everyone to take action in order to craft a fairer world.

GRET is an international solidarity organisation that aims to improve the most vulnerable populations’ living conditions, promote social justice and conserve the environment.

Founded in 1976, GRET is now present in more than twenty countries, mainly in Africa and Asia. Its actions — generated by longstanding, sustainable presence in its countries of operation — are based on an approach involving co-construction with communities and on the creation of lasting connections with a vast network of partners representing civil societies, public authorities, local economic stakeholders and the world of research.

By sharing its experiences and knowledge, GRET also contributes to changing development policies and practices.

© Bart Verweij – MRLG

HENRY DE CAZOTTES, Chairperson of GRET

GRET TO BECOME AN EFFECTIVE LEADING ACTOR IN ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION.
753 employees

Budget: 39.6 million euros

253 operations in 2021
- 151 field projects
- 81 studies and consulting missions
- 21 facilitation and training activities

Actions in partnership with:
- +250 operational partners
- +200 financial partners

27 new publications
(books, expert reports, technical documents, etc.)

19 events
(symposiums, workshops, etc.)

42 academic training activities

Countries of operation:
Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Congo, Guinea, Haiti, Laos, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Myanmar, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Vietnam

Countries of representation:
Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Congo, Guinea, Haiti, Laos, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Myanmar, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Vietnam

Our areas of expertise:
- Natural resources
- Local essential services
- Cities and housing
- Professional integration and employment
- Nutrition and health
- Food systems
- Land governance
- Inclusive economies and finance
Projects, studies and consulting missions

The One Health approach tested in Forest Guinea

The “one single health” concept promotes a systemic, unified, integrated approach to health - human, animal and environmental, in particular to deal with zoonotic diseases.

Since March 2021, GRET and the Guinean entrepreneurs’ centre have been supporting 42,500 inhabitants in three rural communes for better consideration of overall health in agricultural, food and resource management practices, as well as in local governance mechanisms and multi-stakeholder dialogue forums.

Promoting healthy, sustainable food systems: the ASANAO programme enters a new phase

The Asanao programme focuses on better coverage of populations’ food requirements, an increase in farmers’ incomes, improvement of agricultural and nutritional practices, and strengthening of civil society’s capacities to influence public policies. Together with its partners, GRET is conducting cross-cutting actions entailing facilitation, discussions and production of knowledge on gateways to be established between agriculture and nutrition. It produces advocacy at national and international level to promote sustainable, healthy food systems.

The programme, primarily conducted in five West African countries – Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal, is now being extended to Madagascar, Haiti and Cambodia.

Launch of a consulting mission for sustainable management of water resources in the Lake Togo watershed

For water resources to be shared fairly and used sustainably, GRET promotes participative, inclusive approaches starting at local level and enabling solutions to be developed in territories with stakeholders.

In 2021, GRET launched a feasibility study to operationalise Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in the Lake Togo watershed. The study will make it possible to identify and make known the main issues around the resource: overexploitation and pollution of water, demographic growth, impacts of climate change, etc. Subsequently, together with local stakeholders and authorities, GRET will implement a system to start developing IWRM based on local experiences in pilot areas.

“Implementing IWRM is a dynamic process in which all stakeholders must be informed, listened to and involved. We start at grass-roots level and gradually transition to national level. This is an innovative approach compared to what is being done in other watersheds, where the approach most commonly taken is top-down.”

Flamay AHIAFOR, IWRM project manager for GRET in Togo

Capitalisations

Including “La gouvernance du tuyau – Pour des services d’eau potable ruraux plus performants en Haïti?” (see page 44)

Laetitia Morlat, Frédéric Naulet

Intended for practitioners and various stakeholders in the drinking water sector in rural areas – Haitian institutions and organisations, donors, NGOs, this publication is the result of capitalisation on experiences, studies and consulting missions conducted by GRET in Haiti. It gives an overview of the sector, which, in a context of State failure and institutional weakness, is struggling to provide sustainable services. Drawing on five case studies, it analyses the performance and weaknesses of existing systems, and proposes reflection on conditions for their improvement.

This document calls on stakeholders in the sector (State, operators, users and local authorities) to consider these systems more in terms of services than in terms of pipe networks. It invites these stakeholders to consolidate their governance, and to focus on the advantages they can gain from having effective, profitable services.
Networks
Land rights in the Mekong region
The 3rd Mekong Region Land Rights Forum took place on 26 and 27 May 2021, focusing on the theme of “Land tenure in Mekong forest landscapes: advancing the recognition of customary rights and responsible investment practices”.

Co-organised by the Mekong Region Land Governance (MRLG) project, the FAO and the Land Portal, more than 500 participants attended the event: members of governmental agencies, the private sector, NGOs, development agencies, and research institutes in the Mekong countries (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam) and beyond. These stakeholders took part in debates on the importance of land policy reforms and agricultural development for land tenure security in forest landscapes and reduction of the impact of agro-industrial investments: crucial issues for farming families and indigenous populations in this region.

The MRLG project is a project of the Swiss government, co-funded by Germany and Luxembourg. It is being implemented by Land Equity International and GRET.

GRET joins the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)
In September 2021, GRET joined the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), led by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). In doing so, it became a member of a large community of climate technology, academic, financial, non-governmental, private and research stakeholders, as well as more than 150 designated national entities.

Partnerships
In August 2021, GRET made partnership the subject of its annual internal seminar
Whether operational, scientific or financial, partnerships are at the very core of GRET’s action. The vast majority of its interventions take place within consortiums built around a common vision, and sharing of knowledge and skills. Actions conducted in light of this are designed to last and develop beyond GRET’s intervention.

GRET, number one bilateral partner of the Principality of Monaco
In 2021, GRET strengthened its links with the Monaco Directorate of International Cooperation, in particular regarding nutrition and food security in Niger, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Madagascar and Mauritania.

New areas of intervention

PRISONS
Promoting the dignity of detainees in Madagascar
Since October 2021, GRET has been working to improve the living conditions of detainees and the working conditions of prison staff in Madagascar. Over a four-year period, it will be conducting activities in eight prison facilities to ensure fair access to water, hygiene and sanitation. It has also been strengthening the capacities of public institutions, inter-ministerial dialogue and reintegration of detainees working in prison camps. These actions are carried out in partnership with the Malagasy Ministry of Justice, and the Grandir Dignement, Sentinelles and Agrisud International organisations.

MENSTRUAL HYGIENE
Improving women’s and girls’ living conditions in rural areas
Through its Dignity and Health project, GRET is helping women’s credit and savings groups in Burkina Faso and Senegal to develop an income-generating activity: the production and sale of washable sanitary towels. The women who are members of these groups produce, sell and use these products. Awareness-raising activities conducted in parallel favour better knowledge on the menstrual cycle and appropriation of the product by populations.

Official recognition
Fortified infant flours awarded national certification
As part of its programme to prevent malnutrition, GRET is supporting States to develop and implement national quality standards for infant flours intended for children aged 6 to 24 months, as a complement to breast feeding.

In 2021, the process – which lasted several years – resulted in the certification of local fortified infant flours: Koba Aina, produced by the Nutri’zaza social business in Madagascar, and Misola in Niger. This is a real guarantee of quality for consumers and producers.

Advocacy
World Conservation Congress
GRET was present at the World Conservation Congress, organised by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), which took place from 4 to 10 September 2021 in Marseille. It was an opportunity to share its experience in community-based conservation, founded on the commons-based approach, and for NGOs’ voices to be heard on the urgency of increasing financial resources in favour of biodiversity.

COP 26
As a member of the Coordination SUD delegation, GRET participated in COP26, which took place in Glasgow from 31 October to 12 November 2021. To mark the occasion, Coordination SUD published Baromètre des engagements climatiques et solidaires*. Together with Geres, Care and Acting for life, GRET actively contributed to producing this innovative publication, which focuses on gender and energy aspects.

* Baromètre of climate and solidarity commitments.
CRISSES AND DEVELOPMENT: RENEWING INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

A worldwide pandemic, political and security crises in Myanmar, Haiti and the Sahel, a food emergency in Madagascar: the year 2021 confirmed a multiplication and extension of crises and conflicts across the world. In concrete terms, this translates into 80 million people displaced against their will, a situation not encountered since the Second World War.

The nexus between humanitarian action, development and peace is back on the international agenda. This has generated new possibilities allowing reconfiguration between response to urgent needs, resilience, development and social cohesion. It also enables a rethinking of relationships between institutions, national NGOs and international stakeholders working in the humanitarian and development spheres. Translating policies into practice obliges stakeholders to innovate, but this entails difficulties and contradictions.

Between focusing on the effectiveness of aid and financial constraints, the nexus is not just a new way of designing international cooperation. It is also a vector for greater selectivity in aid... at the risk of further marginalising some territories and development issues.

For GRET, the challenge can be summarised as follows: how to renew international solidarity in crisis contexts in order to develop public action?

MOBILISING OUR KNOW-HOW AS A DEVELOPMENT NGO

Crisis disrupt territorial systems and aggravate vulnerabilities, with displaced populations, destructured supply chains and markets, perturbation of the banking sector, rising prices, restrictions around freedom of expression imposed by States, etc. But the men and women concerned are not passive victims without resources, on the contrary, they are the first to become mobilised to define strategies in response to these difficulties.

GRET conducts its projects with this conviction: it is through knowledge, resources and local institutions that resilience to cope with crises and their impacts can be developed.

In terms of public policy, the limits and shortcomings of externally designed emergency interventions are now well known: inappropriately, uncoordinated actions, competition for local economies, local solidarity mechanisms made fragile, territorial imbalances, weakening of institutions, and aggravation of conflicts.

For GRET, the challenge is to respond to urgent needs based on local resources and knowledge, by mobilising and strengthening local institutions and organisations.

In Burkina Faso, GRET supports technical departments and local authorities to develop local sectoral planning tools to facilitate the coordination of all stakeholders involved in supplying drinking water. In Madagascar, GRET worked on behalf of the Kéré association, supporting the free distribution of infant flour produced locally by the Nutiri'zaza social business, created in 2013 as part of a collaboration with GRET. Distribution of the infant flour took place via the nutrition sites set up by GRET and the Regional Nutrition Office. In Myanmar, through its work on massive distribution of seeds in response to the damage caused by cyclone Nargis, GRET supported gradual structuring of a service for the certification of local seeds. One year after the February 2021 coup, it is still supporting the diversification of market outlets and finished products.

Crisis do not provide an opportunity to start from scratch, they amplify existing problems. Dealing with crises therefore requires structural vulnerability factors to be addressed.

In Burkina Faso, GRET is conducting studies on access to land tenure and makes these available to local governance stakeholders, to help them identify solutions. In Madagascar, GRET completed its distribution actions by identifying techniques to access water that are suited to local conditions.

Crisis reveal the phenomena of exclusion, disintegration of social fabric and loss of confidence in the State. Young women and men are the first to suffer. But they are also the first stakeholders in social change generated by periods of crisis. For GRET, in contexts of crisis, the issue of social cohesion and inclusion is a transversal strategic priority.

In Burkina Faso, it supports civil society organisations supporting young people as stakeholders in public, social, cultural and political life.

PRODUCING KNOWLEDGE IN ACTION

GRET produces knowledge throughout the various phases of a project cycle. This is part of its DNA. In this way, it contributes to the evolution of public action instruments required for the operationalisation of the notion of nexus. It produces contextual analyses and prospective studies with researchers and civil society organisations in countries, and evaluates and capitalises on its experiences.

This approach is even more precious in contexts of crises, because the environment is rapidly evolving and necessitates adjustments that can substantially change how problems and solutions are considered. In the Sahel, for example, GRET is conducting a study on forced displacements of populations to inform a long-term vision of governance, territorial development and social cohesion.

A RESPONSIBLE ORGANISATION

GRET draws on trusting relationships established with partners that are involved locally in projects. National NGOs, which are widely called on by international stakeholders in contexts of crisis, are often relegated to subcontractor level, which creates a risk of weakening their local anchorage. On the contrary, GRET strives to construct strategic decisions with these NGOs.

GRET also participates in humanitarian aid coordination forums and establishes complementary partnerships with these stakeholders, as is currently the case in Burkina Faso, where it is working with the “food security cluster” and in water supply projects.

GRET systematically includes awareness of conflict and of the “do no harm” principle in its actions. If poorly designed, aid in crises situations can accentuate tensions due to discriminatory actions, violating certain fundamental rights or feeding corruption. GRET carefully analyses interactions between projects and local dynamics to identify risks of generating conflicts and protect from these risks, or adapt its action to contribute to easing conflicts.

FOCUS ON TWO PROJECTS

NEX’EAU: RESPONDING TO INCREASED DEMAND FOR DRINKING WATER IN CONTEXTS OF CRISIS

In Burkina Faso, several crises are dealing with the massive arrival of populations having fled from various regions due to growing insecurity, hence an increase in demand for drinking water in urban centres. The Nex’Eau project, conducted in a consortium with the URO Group and Solidarités International, is strengthening public drinking water supply services for 300,000 people, including 80,000 displaced people, by engaging in a long-term strategy based on emergency and development expertise and methodologies. Action-research makes it possible to produce analyses throughout the project.

In Madagascar, the Nex’Eau project, conducted in a consortium with the URO Group and Solidarités International, is strengthening public drinking water supply services for 300,000 people, including 80,000 displaced people, by engaging in a long-term strategy based on emergency and development expertise and methodologies. Action-research makes it possible to produce analyses throughout the project.

OPERATION KÉRÉ: COMBINING EMERGENCY AND DEVELOPMENT

In the Grand Sud region in Madagascar, drought was particularly severe in 2020 and 2021, leading to a major food crisis that endangered the lives and health of hundreds of thousands of people. While the arrival of international aid was delayed, GRET, which has been present in Madagascar since 1988, implemented actions in the districts of Tsihombe and Ambovombe, thanks to donations received by the Kéré association. These actions consisted of providing immediate aid to families (distribution of food and drinking water) to respond to their urgent needs. In parallel, construction of more sustainable solutions continued, with a view to improving inhabitants’ resilience to cope with drought: restoration of damaged crops, distribution of drought-tolerant seeds, study on solutions for sustainable access to water.
A DRINKING WATER OPERATOR TOOK A CHANCE THAT PAID OFF

IN 2008, GRET LAUNCHED A GROUND-BREAKING PROJECT IN MADAGASCAR FOR SUSTAINABLE MECHANISMS TO DEVELOP ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION. THIS PROJECT, NAMED MEDDEA, WAS THE FIRST TO EXPLICITLY FOCUS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARTNERSHIPS WITH THE LOCAL PRIVATE SECTOR FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF A PUBLIC SERVICE. INITIALLY CONTROVERSIAL, THIS APPROACH BECAME AN EXAMPLE OF SUCCESSFUL DELEGATION OF A PUBLIC SERVICE, WHICH HAS SINCE BEEN REPLICATED BY WATER STAKEHOLDERS IN MADAGASCAR AND MODELLED UNDER THE INITIALS “MIC” (MANAGER-INVESTOR-CONSTRUCTOR).

One of the main water networks installed by the Meddea project is located in the centre of Madagascar, where a drinking water supply system in the commune of Ambano has been managed for almost 10 years by a private operator. A look back at the creation of a virtuous circle that took root over the long term.

mbano, located around one hundred kilometres south of Antananarivo, is a commune with approximately 54,000 inhabitants, where conditions for access to water are particularly difficult. But now, in Andrakodavaka, a fokontany1 in Ambano, the infrastructures installed as part of the Meddea project ensure supply of drinking water, improving populations’ quality of life and health. Water kiosks are still used by the majority of inhabitants, but the number of subscriptions for private connections has been constantly increasing over the last 10 years. Today, approximately 430 people benefit from connection (compared to 125 in 2010), i.e. almost a quarter of households in the villages concerned.

Sustainability of the service was favoured by the quality of support provided by GRET to the commune and the private management service. According to Rasolofojaona Rakotoharisoa, who was Mayor of Ambano between 1999 and 2015: “the service would not have lasted as long if its management had not been entrusted to a business”. In his opinion, there are only advantages to this collaboration with the private sector, which fosters job creation and contributes to sustainability of the service.

TRAINING AND SUPPORT FROM A COACH

For this first network in Andrakodavaka, a management contract was signed between the commune and Rakotoharisoa Haritsimba, a small private operator who wanted to try this new venture. Just after the political crisis that shook Madagascar in 2009, Haritsimba abandoned his idea of raising livestock to make cheese and began providing access to drinking water.

He says GRET’s support was precious: “I was able to enrol for different training courses, in particular business management. I even had help from a coach to coordinate my personal activities and this new role in the water sector. I couldn’t have dreamed of better support.”

For the last ten years, the drinking water service in the commune of Ambano has been progressing. During a second phase of the Meddea project, with support from GRET, the commune entrusted the management of water networks in three more fokontany to Haritsimba. He then decided to take a chance: in 2015, having obtained a loan from a microfinance institution, he invested 25 million Ariary (approximately 7,200 euros) in the project’s infrastructure. This represented a substantial sum of money for him. In 2017, his small business, Miharindrano, signed a 15-year contract to manage all of the water networks in the commune.

To date, six fokontany out of 12 in the commune of Ambano now have a drinking water supply thanks to the Miharindrano business. One third of inhabitants in these villages have water in their homes, and the rest obtain their supply from water kiosks.

SAVING TIME AND MONEY

“Previously, we had to fetch water from the well, with a cart for transport”, says Rasoloanjirina Voahanginvina, an inhabitant in the Tsaramantina fokontany. “This took half an hour every day. Now that we have a connection at home, that’s all finished! We pay around 15,000 Ariary per month (approximately 3.50 euros). It’s a lot cheaper than buying water at the well.”

The water supply system (abstraction, transport, storage, distribution) implemented in the commune proved to be a “win-win” scheme. It has long-term benefits for the population and for the managing operator. A positive result, despite difficulties related to irregular payments for certain institutional connections in community healthcare centres and schools. Currently, two out of every seven connections are not being supplied due to non-payment over a prolonged period.

But far from giving up in the face of these obstacles, the Miharindrano business extended its activities. It is now providing drinking water in Mandoto, another rural commune in the Vakinankaratra region. It is now providing drinking water in Mandoto, another rural commune in the Vakinankaratra region, where 675 private connections are now installed.

“By investing in this new profession, my standard of living has changed”, says the entrepreneur. “The water supply systems in the two communes are stable”. He is forward planning and thinking of extending his activities “in the Vakinankaratra region, and even in other regions.”

1. An administrative subdivision of the commune.
THE URBAN FABRIC INITIATIVES

WHAT DO THE URBAN FABRIC INITIATIVES CONSIST OF?

They mobilise citizens around the design and creation of urban developments by taking account of populations’ practical expectations, investing or reinvesting in unused spaces, promoting consultation and participation by all to improve the quality of urban projects. The Urban fabric initiatives are calling for different urban planning practices that are more collaborative, inclusive and in line with local specificities. They bring together stakeholders and users of public spaces – public authorities, associations, economic stakeholders, inhabitants and technicians, coordinated by urban fabric initiative operators who act as facilitators and enable dialogue between the various parties.

The urban fabric initiatives conduct urban micro-projects that pre-figure or complement structural projects funded by AFD and led by local public institutions. Examples of some initiatives are a mobile radio travelling around Dakar, seating installed at sports grounds in Abidjan, a playground in Ouagadougou, and an urban park in Tunis.

AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH...

Inspired by participative, transitional and tactical urban planning initiatives in Europe, Latin America and North America, the innovation resides notably in the method: the approach focuses on the users with whom the project is designed. For Virginie Rachmuhl, urban programmes manager at GRET, “it’s important to defend and empower inhabitants in the urban fabric. Too often, we observe that the main people concerned are the last to be consulted, particularly in precarious neighbourhoods.” In comparison with so-called “classic” projects, the study and diagnostic phases are much shorter: “The idea is to make fast progress on developments to test them in real life situations, and subsequently to adjust them, rather than conducting more theoretic, complex studies that require more time and resources.”

... APPRECIATED BY POPULATIONS

Projects are designed to recreate conditions in which people can live together, and to strengthen social cohesion. In Ouagadougou, where there are significant tensions in communities, this dimension makes it possible to federate citizens around a single objective. Some projects can benefit the economic development of an area as much as the users of a space. This was the case with the development of the hall at the Rufisque bus station, in the Dakar region, which includes stands for street food vendors. Above all, projects respond to strong expectations among populations, due to shortages of sports, cultural and leisure facilities, or facilities favouring pedestrian mobility. Sometimes they are even victims of their own success. In Ouagadougou, “as there is a huge shortage, the facilities put in place are over-used, leading to degradation”, explains Virginie Rachmuhl, “we need to think about the quality of temporary or transitional developments and work on the implementation of systems to manage facilities that will involve users and the relevant public institutions”.

Lastly, the urban fabric initiative operators’ know-how, their role as an intermediary, and their accountability are appreciated by populations, generating a level of trust that enables them to establish links between institutions and communities, which is a crucial dimension in this type of project.

... NOW BEING REPLICATED IN OTHER NEIGHBOURHOODS AND CITIES ACROSS THE WORLD

The approach is set to become an example. Geographically, it is being replicated since the first test phase in Burkina Faso and Tunisia: there are increasing requests in AFD’s fields of action. Urban fabric initiatives were launched in Dakar and Abidjan, and another is currently being set up in Nairobi. Discussions on the subject have been held in Madagascar, Douala and Monrovia. The Tunis project has been extended, the Ouagadougou project has been renewed, and its extension to secondary cities is being envisaged. In Dakar, the approach is spreading to the subjects of road safety and local sports facilities. GRET and the urban fabric initiative operators are starting to integrate the approach upstream or downstream of other urban projects.

Reflection on the project is also expanding. The intention is to reach a broader audience through training and discussions: regional authorities, donors, urban planning professionals, administrations, students and NGOs.

LEARN MORE: pepinières-urbaines.org/en/
Production and marketing of milk in West Africa are an integral part of the economy, and of livestock farming families’ and rural agro-pastoralists’ way of life. In December 2021, together with Éditions Quae, GRET published a practical guide on the procedures for processing dairy products and the key points for the development of mini-dairies in West Africa.

INTERVIEW WITH CÉCILE BROUTIN AND MARIE-CHRISTINE GOUDIABY, THE AUTHORS

Why did you write this book and for whom?

GRET supports and strengthens the development of mini-dairies in West Africa because it responds to significant socio-economic and environmental challenges in the region. This book capitalises on 20 years of experience acquired by the intervention of GRET, its partners and other organisations in the milk value chain and in support of processing units. It is a technical book providing information on procedures and best dairy product processing practices, and presenting the key points for the development of these mini-dairies. It is intended for stakeholders in the value chain and bodies supporting them, and for public authorities.

What role do mini-dairies play in West Africa?

Mini-dairies are small businesses that process at least 1,000 litres of milk per day. They play an important connective role between peri-urban and rural production, and local urban markets. One of the major constraints is organise collection of milk that is produced by small family farms scattered throughout the territory. Milk is also a fragile product whose conservation entails considerable health risks. It should be noted that for this reason, a large portion of dairy products made in West Africa is produced from imported powdered milk.

In this regard, how to deal with massive importation of European powdered milk and favour the development of the local milk value chain?

European milk importations are a problem for the development of the local value chain. In West Africa, the equivalent of 2.5 billion litres are imported per year, while local production is estimated at 5 billion litres. In addition, the quality of imported powdered milk is decreasing. A lot of European industries remove fat content to produce butter that is exported to China in particular. This fat content is replaced by palm oil. Sold 30% cheaper on the market, it is estimated at 5 billion litres. In addition, the quality of imported powdered milk is decreasing. A lot of European industries remove fat content to produce butter that is exported to China in particular. This fat content is replaced by palm oil. Sold 30% cheaper on the market, this product creates real competition with local milk.

Challenges in terms of public policies are therefore considerable. Within networks of local and international partners, GRET engages in advocacy to incite States to introduce fiscal measures such as increasing customs duties and decreasing VAT on local dairy products in order to stimulate local production, or create infrastructure for collection.

What is the more important to support these initiatives because developing the local milk value chain offers numerous advantages... What are these advantages?

Processing of local milk makes it possible to generate extra income for rural livestock farmers and agro-pastoralists and to create jobs, in particular for young people, by developing new trades such as that of the milk collector, the emergence of which was supported by GRET. There is also a real nutritional benefit: local milk is rich in calories, magnesium and calcium, and is also a source of proteins, often insufficient in the diets of populations in the region, particularly in continental zones.

GRET is conducting a pilot action in Burkina Faso and Senegal, distributing local dairy products to school canteens: in addition to improving children’s food security and raising populations’ awareness on the benefits of consuming local milk, this helps livestock farmers and mini-dairies to develop their value chain, become organised, and create sufficiently solid short collection and distribution chains.

Lastly, development of the value chain has an environmental advantage: West-African livestock farming systems valorise natural ecosystems that have very rich biodiversity. These systems also generate less greenhouse gas emissions and consume less fossil fuels than European livestock farming systems.

In your opinion, what challenges must be met in continuing to develop mini-dairies?

GRET places particular focus on the role of women. Traditionally, milking and milk processing are activities carried out by women. But with the development of collection and mini-dairies, in terms of equipment and marketing, men are tending to take ownership of this now profitable activity, thereby capturing part of the income generated by sales and processing.

There is also a challenge around the necessity of retaining a dairy centre close to the mini-dairies, even during transhumance. This requires production of fodder crops and access to concentrated foods to feed cattle remaining in situ during the dry season. Retaining these dairy centres also has the advantage of enabling women to stay at home during the transhumance period to meet the needs of their families, and allows children to stay in school.

See the complete list of 2021 publications in pages 44-45.
Our areas of expertise

→ p. 20 Collectively managed natural resources
→ p. 22 Universal access to essential services
→ p. 24 Citizen participation in resilient cities
→ p. 26 Decent employment for all
→ p. 28 Healthy food and quality healthcare
→ p. 30 Sustainable agriculture and agrifood value chains
→ p. 32 Secured, shared access to land and resources
→ p. 34 Transversal areas of expertise
Humanity depends directly on natural resources for its subsistence and is therefore particularly threatened by environmental degradation. This is why GRET encourages local populations’ participation in maintenance or restoration of ecosystems, for concerted, inclusive management of territories. These actions contribute to the fight against climate change and preservation of biodiversity.

**Collectively managed natural resources**

14 COUNTRIES OF INTERVENTION
Senegal, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Congo, France, Guinea, Haiti, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Myanmar, Senegal, Togo, Vietnam

**SOME PROJECTS CONDUCTED IN 2021**

**GUINEA**

**THE ZIAMA FOREST FACED WITH CLIMATE CHANGE**
2021 Budget: 72 K€ / Funding: AFD (Safeguarding Forests) / Partners: Siveco environment, Action Consulting, Biosphere

The Ziama biosphere, on the border between Guinea and Liberia, is being weakened and threatened by human activity and climate change. This ecosystem provides crucial ecological services for local food security and development in the region, in particular for the production of cocoa and coffee. AFD is supporting a project focusing on conservation of biodiversity and improvement of climate resilience in 52 villages on the outskirts of the reserve.

In this context, GRET conducted the first diagnosis of vulnerability to climate change in relation to a protected area. The study made it possible to define, together with communities, the necessary adaptation options and the actual feasibility of the conservation project. It also revealed that temperatures, which have been increasing for 40 years, will continue to rise over the next 40 years. It is therefore vital to re-establish the forest.

**MAROC**

**SUSTAINABLE COASTAL FISHING IN ANTONGIL BAY**

Marine and coastal ecosystems in the North Mananara biosphere are under threat, which generates a risk of the population’s food security being affected over the long term. Forty fishing areas here are managed locally by coastal fisheries. The objective of the project was to analyse – through the prism of the commons – factors preventing local adherence to these areas, to readjust support strategies for better community ownership and develop inclusive joint governance at the core of support systems. GRET also worked on improving the fishing community’s agricultural production resources.

The project supported 1,323 households, including 705 farming-fishing households. This made their income more secure and more varied. In terms of locally managed ecosystems, the support provided made it possible to resolve conflicts generated by the fishing areas.

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

**GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF AN AGROFORESTRY PERIMETER**

2020-2021 Budget: 395 K€ / Funding: AFD, FNIS / Partner: Capak

The project for Agroforestry as a common good in Katanga (APHK), aimed to strengthen populations’ resilience to cope with climate change in an agroforestry perimeter on the outskirts of Lubumbashi. Its objective was to improve food security and fight against deforestation caused by charcoal production.

Taking a commons-based approach, GRET worked to consolidate the governance and management of this agroforestry perimeter featuring 150 12-hectare farms, federated in an umbrella organisation (Capak) representing 10 associations.

The project also made it possible to strengthen the viability of the perimeter by securing land, setting of farmers, access to water and diversification of income.

**2021 PUBLICATION**

From shared governance of bamboo forests to structuring of sustainable value chains. The Bamboo Programme in Laos through the prism of the commons. Desbleds L., Éditions du Gret, Cahier projet.

Initiated in 2008 by GRET, over a period of some ten years, the Bamboo Programme supported a process of collective learning conducted by stakeholders in Houaphan province in the North of Laos, to develop sustainable bamboo value chains.

This project booklet analyses the results obtained, and factors leading to the programme’s successes and failures. It highlights the supportive approach taken, through the lens of the “commons-based approach” to construct shared governance of the forest and its value chains.
Water, electricity, sanitation and waste management services are fundamental to respond to our essential needs. GRET favours fair, universal access to effective essential services, with respect for the environment. Its actions are conducted in partnership with local authorities, the private sector, users and citizens for construction and sustainable joint inclusive management of these services.

**ESSENTIAL SERVICES**

**COUNTRIES OF UNIVERSAL ACCESS**

- Republic of Congo, Senegal, Togo
- Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Senegal, Togo
- Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Madagascar, Mauritania, Myanmar, Niger, Republic of Congo, Senegal, Togo

**SOME PROJECTS CONDUCTED IN 2021**

- **Benin**
  - *Evaluation of an Electrification Project*
  
  *2021 | Budget: 70 K€ | Funding: AFD | Partner: LaCityO*

  **What are the impacts and the effectiveness of a rural electrification project on households and economic development?** The study conducted by GRET evaluated these effects, 6 years after the end of a network extension project conducted by the Beninese electricity company in 105 rural localities. Although the strategy for subsidising connections proved effective, it must not stop at the implementation of the network, as this would risk covering only the most affluent households. Support for connection should be extended to expand the number of subscribers and thereby minimise unofficial connections, which are a source of conflicts and inequalities.

  Furthermore, although electrification generated economic activities in localities, it was not sufficient to generate a territorial dynamic: support that is better integrated into economic activities and agricultural value chains, launched after the arrival of electricity, would enable impacts to be maximised.

  Lastly, electrification did not change gender relations: focusing on cooking (energy efficiency, alternative fuels) would probably have more significant impacts.

- **Madagascar**
  - **Sustainable Concerted Sanitation**
    
    **2018-2022 | Budget: 300 K€ | Funding: AFD, Shriver Foundation, Fund for Hygiene and Sanitation, Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Communes of Ambositra, Amasifaka and Tanjombato, SMA**

    Access to sanitation remains a major challenge for development in Madagascar. In 2018, only 16% of households had access to hygienic toilets. Thanks to the Alisota project, GRET and its partners improved liquid sanitation and household waste management services in three communes. Five waste pre-collection structures are now autonomous and profitable, while three others are in charge of sludge management. Collection capacity in communes was doubled, making it possible to supply 10,500 households.

    For Tovo Rakotojoary, the mayor of Tanjombato: “what was implemented by the project is entirely profitable for the commune”. Lastly, together with its partner Driotontolo, GRET provided 357 households possessing hygienic toilets with access to an improved emptying service.

- **Mauritania**
  - **Transforming an Invasive Plant into Sustainable Biofuel**
    

    Since the 1980s, the Typha reed has been invading the banks of the Senegal River, smothering biodiversity. It prevents human activities (fishing, agriculture, livestock farming, etc.) and has detrimental impacts on health. Given the impossibility of stopping the proliferation of this plant, GRET and its partners came up with the idea of making an affordable renewable biofuel. A particularly useful initiative in Mauritania and Senegal, where more than 50% of the population uses wood and charcoal for cooking, generating major impacts in terms of deforestation, climate change and respiratory health, mainly among women.

    In 2021, the GRET team supported the setting up of a plant to produce this biofuel in Rosso, in Mauritania, in order to improve quality and enable upscaling of the value chain. Where possible, machines were manufactured in Mauritania by a local artisan. Training and consultations with the various stakeholders were conducted to organise transformation and supply of the plant.

**THE ACTIONS CONDUCTED IN 2021**

- **Senegal**
  - **Dialogue Initiated by Water and Sanitation Civil Society Organisations**
    
    **2020-2024 | Budget: 626 K€ | Funding: ADEME, Partners: Posaes, Gaston Berger University (Dakar)**

    **Citizen participation is a powerful lever to improve water and sanitation policies and services.** Having observed the low level of citizen mobilisation and a lack of transparency in service delivery, GRET and the Senegalese water and sanitation civil society organisations’ platform (Poscaeas) designed the Dis’Eau project. Its objective is to favour the emergence of more inclusive, appropriate and sustainable governance of water and sanitation services. The first mobilisation took place around a board game named F’Eau ba deg’Eau (“the understanding game”).

    “This game enables us to have an overview of realities in the field, and the problems we have to deal with in the water and sanitation sector”, says Saloum Thiaw, a planner at the Ministry of Water and Sanitation. Other innovative approaches are also underway.

---

**Published in 2021**


All of the population and users in a territory or a neighbourhood, even a precarious neighbourhood, have the right to live in a healthy, dignified environment, close to services, and to participate in the making and the management of the city. Rapid urbanisation, current climate upheavals and untenable development models are compromising this right. In this context, GRET is working for urban planning that is fair, involves citizens, and is responsible vis-à-vis local resources. It supports civil society organisations and local authorities to develop policies and projects geared towards reducing inequalities and vulnerabilities.

Urban fabric initiatives are laboratories for citizen-led initiatives, providing systems to support innovative, participative urban micro-projects. Their work complements large urban development and mobility projects funded by AFD. In the Dakar region, the public transport network is undergoing a major transformation. The Dakar urban fabric initiative is working in this context of redefinition of the city’s mobility. It aims to favour the appropriation of the future collective transport facilities by users and inhabitants.

In 2021, two of the five planned developments were designed and completed in a participative manner. One of these focused on the land remaining along the new express regional transport line, where a playground and a space for study and ceremonies were developed. The Urban fabric initiatives network brought the Dakar, Ouagadougou, Tunisia and Abidjan urban fabric initiatives together, as well as two projects being conducted in Madagascar and Kenya, to reflect the future collective transport facilities appreciated by the population, especially young people. The project also aims to make future users’ enthusiasm for sport a vector for citizen mobilisation for environmental protection and social inclusion.

The facilities projects were designed in a participative manner, to reflect diversity of users and aspirations. Intermediation conducted by GRET made it possible to generate a consensus on the desired programming of the future sites. The GLAD arbitrated and GRET supported it to set up a fund to support sports associations and federations for micro-projects combining sport, environment and social inclusion.

By employing young people of different religions, working together around a common objective, and contributing to economic redistribution for vulnerable populations, highly labour-intensive methods help to reduce conflicts and improve social cohesion.

GRETS provides social support to PRESU. In particular, it ensures urban and social project management, acting as an intermediary between populations in the neighbourhoods of intervention on the one hand, and public institutions and businesses on the other. In 2021, GRET facilitated numerous meetings providing information in more than 20 neighbourhoods. It also assisted with the recruitment of 1,347 labourers from the neighbourhoods of intervention, including 263 women.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN RESILIENT CITIES

THE ACTIONS CONDUCTED IN 2021 CONTRIBUTED IN PARTICULAR TO SDGs 10 AND 11.

SOME PROJECTS CONDUCTED IN 2021

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION IN URBAN AREAS IN BANGUI

2021 Budget: 280 K€ / Funding: AFD

Bangui is under-equipped in terms of urban services and is still marked by the major socio-spatial fractures generated by the ethnic and religious crises of 2012-2015. As part of the PRESU project, the State decided to construct and renovate public infrastructure using highly labour-intensive methods and techniques.

Inclusive Urban Planning: Sports Facilities for Greater Lomé

2020-2022 / Budget: 115 K€ / Funding: AFD

With a wealth of experience in participative urban development, GRET is working with the Greater Lomé Autonomous District (GLAD) to define, design and support the management of three sports facilities in the capital that are accessible to all. These are very few sports facilities in the city, despite the fact that they are greatly appreciated by the population, especially young people. The project also aims to make future users’ enthusiasm for sport a vector for citizen mobilisation for environmental protection and social inclusion.

The facilities projects were designed in a participative manner, to reflect diversity of users and aspirations. Intermediation conducted by GRET made it possible to generate a consensus on the desired programming of the future sites. The GLAD arbitrated and GRET supported it to set up a fund to support sports associations and federations for micro-projects combining sport, environment and social inclusion.
Successful integration of citizens – particularly young people – in the labour market contributes to countries’ development. Aiming to promote comprehensive integration of young people through its actions, GRET supports guidance, training and professional integration systems that favour entrepreneurship while taking account of environmental, climate and social dimensions. In this way, GRET contributes to facilitating fair access for women and men to decent, sustainable employment, in line with local economic and social realities. By strengthening their skills in the three dimensions of comprehensive integration, it also enables them to become stakeholders in change.

In 2021, 140 young people completed their entrepreneurial course. 80 of these benefited from funding to set up or develop their business. $50 new youth people also joined the programme. At territorial level, the strategic workforce planning project is finalised and local stakeholders have taken up the approach.

SAFIRE PROJECT IN MAURITANIA

In Mauritania, almost 55% of the population is younger than 20. The official economy has difficulty absorbing the new arrivals on the labour market. With the Safire programme, 14 NGOs – including GRET – are improving socio-professional integration and resilience to food insecurity for vulnerable populations, i.e. young people, women and agro-pastoralists.

Since 2019, several training systems have contributed to the employability of some 850 young people, opening up employment possibilities for them in the agrit and agro-pastoral sectors, in conversion of the Typha reed, and in the so-called traditional trades. Support for their integration into working life also helps them to acquire greater autonomy.

In 2021, the project placed particular focus on conditions for the empowerment of young women. “We produced more than previously”, one young woman explains. “Now I not only provide enough vegetables for cooking, the income I earn from selling vegetables also enables me to buy school supplies”.

Some projects conducted in 2021

Guinea, Mauritania, Mali, Republic of Congo, Senegal

FULL INTEGRATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE AS STAKEHOLDERS IN CHANGE

2020-2023 / Budget: 2.4 M€ / Funding: AFD, EUD, LuxDeel, Aciva / Partners: Aciva, GRET Mauritania, Eclosio, Social Change Factory, Y’en a Marre

Many young people across the world do not have access to essential services such as education or healthcare. Access to sustainable, decent employment is a challenge, especially for young women. Young people are not very involved in public life and have difficulty contributing to sustainable local development with a focus on environmental and climate issues in particular.

The Jade programme agreement is introducing reflection on young people as a transversal development theme, and is seeking to organise a multidimensional approach to young people’s integration. In this pilot programme, GRET is supporting comprehensive integration of almost 9,500 young women and men in six countries. It is strengthening the capacities of citizen and youth movements, as well as partners and NGOs.

SeneGAL

A TERRITORIAL APPROACH TO EMPLOYABILITY

2019-2022 / Budget: 2.4 M€ / Funding: LuxDeel

Partner: Eclosio

The employment situation in Senegal is worrying: numerous jobseekers arrive on the (essentially informal) labour market every year, marked by precariousness and insufficient qualifications.

Rolled out in several regions and on the outskirts of Dakar, the IDEAL project is contributing to a territorial approach to employability. Included in the programme: strengthening of vocational training and integration systems to develop supply that is in line with the economic needs in the territories concerned. At least 3,500 young people will be supported into employment.

In 2021, 140 young people completed their entrepreneurial course. 80 of these benefited from funding to set up or develop their business. $50 new youth people also joined the programme. At territorial level, the strategic workforce planning project is finalised and local stakeholders have taken up the approach.

Lastly, ten projects coordinated by civil society organisations received grants for actions being conducted for 700 young people in vulnerable situations.

Mauritania

SUPPORTING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INCLUSION TO GENERATE STABILITY AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

2019-2022 / Budget: 0.3 M€ / Funding: EU

Partner: CARITAS Mauritania

In Mauritania, almost 55% of the population is younger than 20. The official economy has difficulty absorbing new arrivals on the labour market. With the Safire programme, 14 NGOs – including GRET – are improving socio-professional integration and resilience to food insecurity for vulnerable populations, i.e. young people, women and agro-pastoralists.

Since 2019, several training systems have contributed to the employability of some 850 young people, opening up employment possibilities for them in the agrit and agro-pastoral sectors, in conversion of the Typha reed, and in the so-called traditional trades. Support for their integration into working life also helps them to acquire greater autonomy.

In 2021, the project placed particular focus on conditions for the empowerment of young women. “We produced more than previously”, one young woman explains. “Now I not only provide enough vegetables for cooking, the income I earn from selling vegetables also enables me to buy school supplies”.

THE ACTIONS CONDUCTED IN 2021 CONTRIBUTED IN PARTICULAR TO SDGs 5, 8 AND 10.

A TERRITORIAL APPROACH TO EMPLOYABILITY

2019-2022 / Budget: 2.4 M€ / Funding: LuxDeel

Partner: Eclosio

The employment situation in Senegal is worrying: numerous jobseekers arrive on the (essentially informal) labour market every year, marked by precariousness and insufficient qualifications.

Rolled out in several regions and on the outskirts of Dakar, the IDEAL project is contributing to a territorial approach to employability. Included in the programme: strengthening of vocational training and integration systems to develop supply that is in line with the economic needs in the territories concerned. At least 3,500 young people will be supported into employment.

In 2021, 140 young people completed their entrepreneurial course. 80 of these benefited from funding to set up or develop their business. $50 new youth people also joined the programme. At territorial level, the strategic workforce planning project is finalised and local stakeholders have taken up the approach.

Lastly, ten projects coordinated by civil society organisations received grants for actions being conducted for 700 young people in vulnerable situations.

Mauritania

SUPPORTING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INCLUSION TO GENERATE STABILITY AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

2019-2022 / Budget: 0.3 M€ / Funding: EU

Partner: CARITAS Mauritania

In Mauritania, almost 55% of the population is younger than 20. The official economy has difficulty absorbing new arrivals on the labour market. With the Safire programme, 14 NGOs – including GRET – are improving socio-professional integration and resilience to food insecurity for vulnerable populations, i.e. young people, women and agro-pastoralists.

Since 2019, several training systems have contributed to the employability of some 850 young people, opening up employment possibilities for them in the agrit and agro-pastoral sectors, in conversion of the Typha reed, and in the so-called traditional trades. Support for their integration into working life also helps them to acquire greater autonomy.

In 2021, the project placed particular focus on conditions for the empowerment of young women. “We produced more than previously”, one young woman explains. “Now I not only provide enough vegetables for cooking, the income I earn from selling vegetables also enables me to buy school supplies”.

THE ACTIONS CONDUCTED IN 2021 CONTRIBUTED IN PARTICULAR TO SDGS 5, 8 AND 10.

A TERRITORIAL APPROACH TO EMPLOYABILITY

2019-2022 / Budget: 2.4 M€ / Funding: LuxDeel

Partner: Eclosio

The employment situation in Senegal is worrying: numerous jobseekers arrive on the (essentially informal) labour market every year, marked by precariousness and insufficient qualifications.

Rolled out in several regions and on the outskirts of Dakar, the IDEAL project is contributing to a territorial approach to employability. Included in the programme: strengthening of vocational training and integration systems to develop supply that is in line with the economic needs in the territories concerned. At least 3,500 young people will be supported into employment.

In 2021, 140 young people completed their entrepreneurial course. 80 of these benefited from funding to set up or develop their business. $50 new youth people also joined the programme. At territorial level, the strategic workforce planning project is finalised and local stakeholders have taken up the approach.

Lastly, ten projects coordinated by civil society organisations received grants for actions being conducted for 700 young people in vulnerable situations.

Mauritania

SUPPORTING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INCLUSION TO GENERATE STABILITY AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

2019-2022 / Budget: 0.3 M€ / Funding: EU

Partner: CARITAS Mauritania

In Mauritania, almost 55% of the population is younger than 20. The official economy has difficulty absorbing new arrivals on the labour market. With the Safire programme, 14 NGOs – including GRET – are improving socio-professional integration and resilience to food insecurity for vulnerable populations, i.e. young people, women and agro-pastoralists.

Since 2019, several training systems have contributed to the employability of some 850 young people, opening up employment possibilities for them in the agrit and agro-pastoral sectors, in conversion of the Typha reed, and in the so-called traditional trades. Support for their integration into working life also helps them to acquire greater autonomy.

In 2021, the project placed particular focus on conditions for the empowerment of young women. “We produced more than previously”, one young woman explains. “Now I not only provide enough vegetables for cooking, the income I earn from selling vegetables also enables me to buy school supplies”.

THE ACTIONS CONDUCTED IN 2021 CONTRIBUTED IN PARTICULAR TO SDGS 5, 8 AND 10.
Nutrition and Health

Contributing to the wellbeing of all people at all ages and improving nutrition for the most vulnerable requires strengthening of access to balanced, healthy foods and quality healthcare. To achieve these objectives, GRET contributes to improving eating practices, knowledge and healthcare for the most vulnerable in society, mainly women and children under the age of five. It also strengthens healthcare and social protection systems.

**Burkina Faso**

**Measures to Support Social Safety Nets in Ouagadougou**

2021-2024 | Budget: 5.3 M€ | Funding: Bil and Mobila Gels Foundations (Partner: Alima)

To fight against vulnerability in urban areas and improve the health and nutritional status of 10,000 pregnant women or mothers of children under two, GRET and Alima are participating in the extension of the national social safety nets programme in five neighbourhoods in Ouagadougou.

The programme plans to combine money transfers and measures to support maternal and child health, and nutrition.

“Understanding the specific vulnerability of urban households and adapting support systems already tested in rural areas are essential to sustainably improve living conditions for the women targeted by the project and their households,” explains Sandrine Guissou, project manager.

With the help of four community-based organisations, GRET developed systems to raise the awareness of households on maternal and child health, sexual and reproductive health, and management of household finances.

**Madagascar**

**Promotion of Optimal Feeding Practices for Infants and Young Children**

2021-2023 | Budget: 405 M€ | Funding: Principality of Nosy Be, UNICEF | Partners: Ministry of Health, Directorate of maternal and child healthcare, Gorgol and Brakna Regional Delegates of Action for Healthcare.

In Mauritania, one out of five children under the age of five suffer from chronic malnutrition. After an initial pilot experience as part of the RIM IYCF project, GRET is supporting the State to upscale the promotion of optimal infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF) in 11 communes and among 30 healthcare structures in the Gorgol and Brakna regions.

Following a diagnostic phase and training of healthcare staff and community-based stakeholders, support of healthcare structures continued in 2021, with the provision of tools to monitor data on IYCF, and joint supervision of these structures with the healthcare authorities. “Ownership of these activities by the State, healthcare providers and community-based relays is a key issue for the sustainability of services”, says Souleymane Kane, RIM IYCF project manager.

Discussions in communities bringing together breastfeeding and pregnant women and their entourage (community leaders, husbands, grandmothers, etc.) made it possible to talk about socio-cultural obstacles for the adoption of best IYCF practices.

Since the end of 2020, GRET has been working with the WFP as part of its Criasoles programme, funded by the European Union. This programme aims to strengthen food and nutrition security for all, in particular for the most vulnerable people in three countries in the Sahel: Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali.

In Mali, for example, support provided by GRET to six artisan production units makes it possible to sustainably improve local production and marketing of fortified infant flours, in compliance with international and national quality and marketing standards. GRET is also supporting units to improve their management.

In 2021, the production and marketing capacities of the production units in Timbuktu and Sévaré were strengthened.

**Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso**

**Responding to the Food Crisis in the Central Sahel**

2020-2021 | Budget: 3.3 M€ | Funding: WFP | Partners: Ministry, GEM Yara

Since the end of 2020, GRET has been working with the WFP as part of its Criasoles programme, funded by the European Union. This programme aims to strengthen food and nutrition security for all, in particular for the most vulnerable people in three countries in the Sahel: Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali.

In Mali, for example, support provided by GRET to six artisan production units makes it possible to sustainably improve local production and marketing of fortified infant flours, in compliance with international and national quality and marketing standards. GRET is also supporting units to improve their management.

In 2021, the production and marketing capacities of the production units in Timbuktu and Sévaré were strengthened.

GRET - Annual Report 2021 | 29
COUNTRIES OF INCLUSION OF SMALL FARMS IN SUSTAINABLE VALUE CHAINS

SOME PROJECTS CONDUCTED IN 2021

BURKINA FASO

INCLUSION OF SMALL FARMS IN SUSTAINABLE VALUE CHAINS

2021-2022 / Budget: 5.8 M€ / Funding ECOFEP - Principality of Monaco, AFD, Oxfam France, FAO, CARE

The overall objective of the Inclusion Project is to transform food and agricultural systems to more sustainable, safer and more inclusive, by harnessing the potential of agroecology.

In order to contribute to the fight against malnutrition in school-going children, with the School milk canteen project, Go-In supported six processing units to distribute local dairy products in seven schools in Bobo Dioulasso, benefiting 4,740 pupils.

LAOS, MYANMAR, CAMBODIA, VIETNAM

AGROECOLOGY AND TRANSITIONS FOR A SAFE FOOD SYSTEM

2020-2021 / Budget: 14.8 M€ / Funding: AFD

The project is being conducted by GRET and Cirad in Laos, Myanmar, Cambodia and Vietnam. It is mobilising the expertise of 27 national, European and international partners, including the Ministries of Agriculture in the four countries of intervention, the FAO and UNESCAP.

The Asset project is developing and promoting a common vision of agroecology and safe food systems transitions in South-East Asia, thanks to a global approach encompassing research, political advocacy, capacity-building, awareness-raising, communication and the creation by GRET of an international network: Alisea. This network intends to develop agroecology through exchanges and collective learning. In 2021, it took a significant step forward towards its autonomy by setting up national member committees in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

ONE OF THE FACTORS HOLDING BACK DEVELOPMENT OF THE “LOCAL MILK” VALUE CHAIN IN WEST AFRICA, PARTICULARLY IN SENEGAL, IS COMPETITION FROM Imported POWDERS, INCLUDING THOSE CONTAINING PALM OIL.

At the request of Oxfam, a study was conducted in order to support the deployment of the ECOWAS Regional milk offensive, providing the State and stakeholders in the “local milk” value chain with accurate data on the effects (livestock farmers’ income, State budget, purchasing power, food security) of various possible policies for development of the value chain.

The study presents a theoretic framework making it possible to explain the mechanisms with which fiscal measures and trade defence measures are likely to favour the replacement of imported powders by local milk, and therefore development of the local value chain. Simulations of effects are produced based on surveys in the field and modelling of value chains. Several recommendations are put forward in the study (measures that can have the strongest impact, implementation, etc.).
Land governance is defined as the access, use and governance of land. It translates relationships between people vis-à-vis land and is related to issues around food security, sustainable management of natural resources, citizen participation, social cohesion and economic development. Through its activities, GRET contributes to ensuring recognition of the multiplicity of rights to and uses of land and resources in territories. It seeks to promote local systems for management of land and natural resources, drawing on inclusive, decentralised local governance forums.

**Guinea**

**Inclusive Land Reforms in Guinea**

2021-2022 | Budget: 100 K€ | Funding: AFD | Partner: Accord-Guinée

The Land Tenure & Development Technical Committee, facilitated by GRET, supports reflections by strategic stakeholders in land tenure policies in developing countries. In Guinea, it supports the NGO Accord-Guinée, which facilitates a multi-stakeholder dialogue platform for responsible land governance. Guinea is in the process of changing its statutes and land code, which currently does not respond to issues around land tenure security in rural areas.

Several studies and capitalisations were produced between 2020 and 2021 to document local practices and reflect on agricultural and rural land reform. These were enriched during workshops bringing together farming organisations, local elected representatives, decentralised State services and civil society organisations. These capitalisations were presented at national level in 2021. They highlighted the importance that should be attributed to traditional methods of managing access to land and resources; endogenous conflict resolution systems; and issues related to shared governance of territories.

**Burkina Faso**

**New Recommendations for Pigo**

2021 | Budget: 500 K€ | Funding: AFD | Partner: Coradi

AFD entrusted GRET and Coradi with the production of a complementary feasibility study of the Pigo + project for the Est region in Burkina Faso. This small-scale irrigation project aims to improve food security for rural populations around developed lowlands and small irrigated plots, and to increase their income, by securing availability of surface and ground water.

The methodological approach combined institutional interviews, a bibliography and surveys in the field in the provinces of Gnagna, Gourma and Kompienga.

The analysis focused on the characterisation of the main production value chains in the lowlands of the Est region, on the different types of lowlands that can be developed and on the region’s potential. The study also analysed socio-land and social cohesion issues, as well as the security crisis and its impacts. Several operational recommendations were made to facilitate the implementation of the project in the field.

**Mauritania**

**Rural Productive Investment and Social Engineering in the Guidimakha Region**

2020-2022 | Budget: 1 M€ | Funding: EU | Partner: Enabel

GRET is conducting actions around land tenure and the implementation of small productive facilities in the Guidimakha region, which is mainly agro-pastoral. Based on socio-land diagnoses of dams, vaccination centres, pastoral water points and vegetable plots, it is contributing to the construction of a shared vision of resources and the specific problems encountered by vulnerable households.

With a view to securing land, GRET carries out land tenure agreement negotiations between land owners and users, and sets up management committees for the various productive investments being envisaged. It also constructs small collective productive facilities for the conservation and restoration of ground water, using labour-intensive methodologies. These actions are all taking place as part of the RimDir project, focusing on fair, sustainable access for vulnerable populations to productive services and infrastructures, and strengthening resilience to food and nutrition insecurity.
CLIMATE EMERGENCY

GRET is a committed stakeholder in the fight against climate change, and structures its action around two focal points: minimising its own impacts and supporting just climate transitions with its local partners. In the field, its actions are aimed at promoting low-carbon, resilient development trajectories, taking the specificities of each context into account, and combining environmental preservation with the fight against inequalities and poverty.

SOME PROJECTS CONDUCTED IN 2021

TOGO

MAYORS FOR THE CLIMATE

2021-2022 (Budget: 10 K€ / Funding: EU) / Partner: Padie
ComS’SAA, the Convention of mayors for Sub-Saharan Africa, is an initiative to fight against climate change. The signatory cities undertake to elaborate an action plan over two years for access to sustainable energy and for the climate. Together with its partner Padie, GRET is facilitating a network and strengthening the capacities of 55 Togolese communes via a support project being implemented by Expertise France. Support is being provided to communes by local Padie staff who are trained by GRET, limiting the carbon impact.

In 2021, Togolese communes’ climate-energy planning capacities were assessed. Two days were organised: one as a side event at the Local and regional governments forum to raise one as a side event at the Local and regional governments forum to raise awareness; the other focused on the development of territorial climate-energy diagnostics.

TRANSVERSAL AREAS OF EXPERTISE

TUNISIA

CONTRIBUTING TO ELEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN’S PREPARATORY PHASE

2019-2022 (Budget: AFID (Adapt’Action Facility) / Funding: 520 K€ / Partners: Suse environnement, Actema consulting, Tunisian Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries)
This study is contributing to the preparation of the national adaptation plan for food security, with the support of AFID’s Adapt’Action Facility. With projections up to 2100 and 2100, it includes several approaches and tools for analysis of climate impacts and vulnerability in five key food production domains: cereals, olives, livestock farming, fisheries and water. All the pillars of food security are likely to be weakened, with significant worsening after 2050.

A trajectory for adaptation should therefore be operated around three main focal points: women and producers, in particular young people, must be placed at the core of natural resource governance; producers must set up organisations to deal with markets; access to land and other productive factors must be facilitated for small and medium scale producers, because they generate more added-value per hectare and more employment than large scale farms, and this improves redistribution of national wealth.

INCLUSIVE FINANCE AND ECONOMY

GRET uses finance as a tool for the development of other sectors and concentrates its innovative actions on rural and agricultural finance, youth entrepreneurship, support for MSMEs, access to water and sanitation, and the green economy.

SOME PROJECTS CONDUCTED IN 2021

GUINEA

SUSTAINABLY IMPROVING ACCESS TO FINANCE IN THE MANGO, PINEAPPLE AND POTATO VALUE CHAINS

2020-2023 (Budget: 1.5 M€ / Funding: Enabel / Partners: Atlantic Micro Finance For Africa, FINADEV, Crédit rural de Sénégal)
The SuEntAgri project aims to sustainably and inclusively improve access to finance for entrepreneurs in the mango, pineapple and potato value chains. How? By helping them to draw up an investment project and supporting them to fund the project through a grant, combined with a loan from a microfinance institution. This is a welcome initiative according to the project manager, Ibrahim Kante, who says “development of the mango, pineapple and potato value chains in Guinea requires an increase in investments, which is being favoured by SuEntAgri.”

Definition of facilities that are eligible for the grant was conducted in a participative manner with all the stakeholders. The project must make it possible to initiate a lasting relationship between entrepreneurs and the microfinance institutions.

VIENTIANE

LIVING CONDITIONS FOR WOMEN FROM ETHNIC MINORITIES IN PUSONGDONG DISTRICT

2018-2022 (Budget: 2.2 M€ / Funding: EU, ADB / Partner: GRET)
A project to improve living conditions for women from ethnic minorities. The project aims to strengthen women’s role in the governance of natural resources and develop their economic empowerment. The activities promoted make it possible to diversify sources of income, thanks to community-based eco-tourism in the reserve and development of the market gardening and sticky rice value chains, for which the women were trained.

In Tuong Dong District, the project has already initiated public stakeholders and participants in the gender approach. In total, 6,770 women from the Thai and Muong minorities, living in the 31 villages in the reserve and surrounding buffer zones, will be supported.

In 2021, Togolese communes’ climate-energy planning capacities were assessed. Two days were organised: one as a side event at the Local and regional governments forum to raise awareness; the other focused on the development of territorial climate-energy diagnostics.

Women forest guardians in Vietnam

2021-2022 (Budget: 400 K€ / Funding: AudeMars Piguet Foundation, BILAR – Danielle Hamon) / Partners: Quan Hoa Rural development cooperative, Pu Luong Nature Reserve Management Committee
In Vietnam, GRET is conducting a project for the protection and inclusive management of Pu Luong Nature Reserve, by developing a framework to share the benefits generated by the protected area and improving living conditions for women from ethnic minorities. The project aims to strengthen women’s role in the governance of natural resources and develop their economic empowerment. The activities promoted make it possible to diversify sources of income, thanks to community-based eco-tourism in the reserve and development of the market gardening and sticky rice value chains, for which the women were trained.

In Tuong Dong District, the project has already initiated public stakeholders and participants in the gender approach. In total, 6,770 women from the Thai and Muong minorities, living in the 31 villages in the reserve and surrounding buffer zones, will be supported.

INCLUSIVE FINANCE AND ECONOMY

GRET uses finance as a tool for the development of other sectors and concentrates its innovative actions on rural and agricultural finance, youth entrepreneurship, support for MSMEs, access to water and sanitation, and the green economy.

SOME PROJECTS CONDUCTED IN 2021

GUINEA

SUSTAINABLY IMPROVING ACCESS TO FINANCE IN THE MANGO, PINEAPPLE AND POTATO VALUE CHAINS

2020-2023 (Budget: 1.5 M€ / Funding: Enabel / Partners: Atlantic Micro Finance For Africa, FINADEV, Crédit rural de Sénégal)
The SuEntAgri project aims to sustainably and inclusively improve access to finance for entrepreneurs in the mango, pineapple and potato value chains. How? By helping them to draw up an investment project and supporting them to fund the project through a grant, combined with a loan from a microfinance institution. This is a welcome initiative according to the project manager, Ibrahim Kante, who says “development of the mango, pineapple and potato value chains in Guinea requires an increase in investments, which is being favoured by SuEntAgri.”

Definition of facilities that are eligible for the grant was conducted in a participative manner with all the stakeholders. The project must make it possible to initiate a lasting relationship between entrepreneurs and the microfinance institutions.

VIENTIANE

LIVING CONDITIONS FOR WOMEN FROM ETHNIC MINORITIES IN PUSONGDONG DISTRICT

2018-2022 (Budget: 2.2 M€ / Funding: EU, ADB / Partner: GRET)
A project to improve living conditions for women from ethnic minorities. The project aims to strengthen women’s role in the governance of natural resources and develop their economic empowerment. The activities promoted make it possible to diversify sources of income, thanks to community-based eco-tourism in the reserve and development of the market gardening and sticky rice value chains, for which the women were trained.

In Tuong Dong District, the project has already initiated public stakeholders and participants in the gender approach. In total, 6,770 women from the Thai and Muong minorities, living in the 31 villages in the reserve and surrounding buffer zones, will be supported.

In 2021, Togolese communes’ climate-energy planning capacities were assessed. Two days were organised: one as a side event at the Local and regional governments forum to raise awareness; the other focused on the development of territorial climate-energy diagnostics.

Women forest guardians in Vietnam

2021-2022 (Budget: 400 K€ / Funding: AudeMars Piguet Foundation, BILAR – Danielle Hamon) / Partners: Quan Hoa Rural development cooperative, Pu Luong Nature Reserve Management Committee
In Vietnam, GRET is conducting a project for the protection and inclusive management of Pu Luong Nature Reserve, by developing a framework to share the benefits generated by the protected area and improving living conditions for women from ethnic minorities. The project aims to strengthen women’s role in the governance of natural resources and develop their economic empowerment. The activities promoted make it possible to diversify sources of income, thanks to community-based eco-tourism in the reserve and development of the market gardening and sticky rice value chains, for which the women were trained.

In Tuong Dong District, the project has already initiated public stakeholders and participants in the gender approach. In total, 6,770 women from the Thai and Muong minorities, living in the 31 villages in the reserve and surrounding buffer zones, will be supported.

INCLUSIVE FINANCE AND ECONOMY

GRET uses finance as a tool for the development of other sectors and concentrates its innovative actions on rural and agricultural finance, youth entrepreneurship, support for MSMEs, access to water and sanitation, and the green economy.

SOME PROJECTS CONDUCTED IN 2021

GUINEA

SUSTAINABLY IMPROVING ACCESS TO FINANCE IN THE MANGO, PINEAPPLE AND POTATO VALUE CHAINS

2020-2023 (Budget: 1.5 M€ / Funding: Enabel / Partners: Atlantic Micro Finance For Africa, FINADEV, Crédit rural de Sénégal)
The SuEntAgri project aims to sustainably and inclusively improve access to finance for entrepreneurs in the mango, pineapple and potato value chains. How? By helping them to draw up an investment project and supporting them to fund the project through a grant, combined with a loan from a microfinance institution. This is a welcome initiative according to the project manager, Ibrahim Kante, who says “development of the mango, pineapple and potato value chains in Guinea requires an increase in investments, which is being favoured by SuEntAgri.”

Definition of facilities that are eligible for the grant was conducted in a participative manner with all the stakeholders. The project must make it possible to initiate a lasting relationship between entrepreneurs and the microfinance institutions.
OUR ORGANISATION

TERRITORIAL EXPERTISE AND CROSS-CUTTING THEMATIC FOCUSES

To conduct its actions, GRET promotes an approach that is both territorial and thematic. Our professionalism and our commitment are at the core of this dual dimension.

Firstly thematic, because it is our job to constantly develop our expertise and our knowledge on the major challenges of inequalities and the fight against poverty. GRET’s thematic teams are made up of staff members at headquarters and in countries. These international teams have a wealth of skills and professions, all focusing on one purpose: sustainably improve disadvantaged populations’ living conditions. In this way, we aim to build international expertise, with diverse teams in developed and developing countries, creating innovations and solutions to meet the main development challenges. This expertise is iterative, it is built upon constant feedback from our actions in the field, exchanges with our partners and collaboration with the world of research.

The territorial dimension is deployed with the help of our representative offices in the countries where – thanks to our long-term presence – we incubate, research and cultivate development models suited to each context. We set up local teams of women and men capable of rising to the dual challenge of good territorial knowledge and thematic expertise on an international scale.

These teams become rooted in territories and work with local “contextual experts”: farmers, inhabitants in neighbourhoods, users of services and resources, elected representatives, local businesses, associations, etc.

This dual dimension combining a matrix-type organisation and shared management enables GRET to develop proposals that are both rooted in the reality of the field and informed by international expertise.

Contrary to other organisations, GRET does not prioritise one approach rather than another; it has continued moving forward while maintaining a balance between the two.

Luc Arnaud, Executive Director of GRET
A COHESIVE INTERNATIONAL TEAM

On 31 December 2021, 753 professionals were deploying their know-how, combining technical expertise (agronomy, urban planning, hydraulic, economics, anthropology, nutrition, sociology, communication, etc.) and project implementation, facilitation and management skills to successfully conduct GRET’s activities.

These professionals are spread geographically as follows:

- 618 staff members with contracts governed by local law in our countries of operation;
- 100 staff members at headquarters;
- 30 expat staff members;
- 5 international solidarity volunteers.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Chair by Henry de Cazotte, a former director at AFD, the members of the Management Board are:

- EXTERNAL MEMBERS
  
  Xavier Benoist
  Former Deputy managing director of the Pact
  Alliance

  Béatrice de Durfort
  Former delegate at the French Federation
  of the Pact-Arim

  Mickaël Landemaine
  Consultant in Haiti development

  Pierre Jacquemot
  Diplomat, essayist and academic

  Amel Benkhala
  Land governance expert

  Brigitte Laydeker
  Health and nutrition specialist

  Bérangère Quincy
  Diplomat, essayist and academic

  Sophie Lerouvillois
  Human Resources Manager

  Didas Kouakoua Kedjouani
  Director: Agriculture projects

  Jean Louis Pautrizel
  Director: Agriculture projects

  Marc Raspail
  Deputy General Director

  Christiane Ravel
  Chairperson of the Management Board

  Didier Rischmann
  Chair of GRET

  Pierre Henry Rouillé d’Orfeuil
  Agronomist, founding member of GRET

  Henri Rouillé d’Orfeuil
  Agriculture projects manager

  Sylvain Leynaud
  Cities and housing specialist

  Laurent Levard
  Food systems specialist

  Clémence Boulle-Martinaud
  Poverty alleviation specialist

  Aurore Mansion
  Environment and sustainability specialist

  Françoise Mathieu
  Communication and private resources manager

  Mathieu le Corre
  Social and civic issues specialist

- ELECTED STAFF REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS
  
  Juliette Darul
  Energy projects manager

  Iba Mar Faye
  GRET’s representative in Senegal

  Damien Lagrand
  Agriculture projects manager

  Damien Thibaud
  HR coordination/Payroll administrator

  Sophie Lemuville
  HR coordinator/Payroll administrator

  Henri Rouillé d’Orfeuil
  Agriculture projects manager at GRET

- OBSERVERS
  
  Émilie Klander
  Public affairs delegate at GRET

  Aurélie Savignac
  Manager

  Christiane Ravel
  Chairperson of the Management Board

- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
  
  Luc Arnaud

- DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
  
  Damien Thibaud

- DIRECTOR
  
  HUMAN RESOURCES

  Claire Verdalle

  ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL DIRECTOR

  Mickaël Landemaine

  KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR

  François Enter

- MANAGEMENT BOARD

  Chairperson: Henry de Cazotte

- GENERAL ASSEMBLY

  
  DEPUTY DIRECTOR

  Luc Arnaud

- 3 DEPARTMENTS

  FOOD AND RURAL ECONOMY

  - Food systems: Laurent Levard
  - Land governance: Amel Benkhala

  SOCIAL AND CIVIC ISSUES

  - Integration and employment: Brigitte Laydeker
  - Health and nutrition: Clémence Boulle-Martinaud

  14 LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES

  - BURKINA FASO: Tahouï Traoré
  - CAMBODIA: Kao Socheata
  - CONGO: Didas Kouakoua Kedjouani
  - GUINEA: Jean 14 Koivogui
  - HAITI: Hélène Mauduit
  - LAOS: Arnaud Vontobel
  - MADAGASCAR: Claire Kaberé
  - SENEGAL: Iba Mar Faye
  - TOGO: Julien Garnier
  - VIETNAM: Ninh-Huu Nguyen

- ESSENTIAL SERVICES AND NATURAL RESOURCES

  - Natural resources:
    - Judicial: Frédéric David
  - Cities and housing:
    - Sylvain Leynaud

- SUPPORT

  - Audit: Martine Hunaou
  - Associates: Thierry Rabariarana
  - Partnerships and innovative projects: Olivier Bruyeron
  - Safety: Pascal Vallette
  - Information systems: Amaury Berlaud

-SPREAD OF STAFF PER COUNTRY (as at 31 December 2021)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Staff Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DECENTRALISED GOVERNANCE

GRET is an international association made up of 251 members: 155 men and 96 women. All nationalities in GRET’s countries of representation are involved in its governance: Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Congo, France, Guinea, Haiti, Laos, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Myanmar, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Vietnam.

The association’s main orientations are decided by the General Assembly, which twice a year brings all of the members together. The association has full members – GRET staff who decided to extend their operational involvement and become engaged in the association – and associate members – natural and legal, public and private persons, who adhere to the association’s purpose.

The General Assembly elects a Management Board, of which the chairperson is elected for a renewable four-year mandate. In 2021, GRET’s chairperson is Henry de Cazotte. Sébastien Mosneron Dupin and Béatrice de Durfort joined the Management Board, which is made up of 13 members.

In 2019, the members elected Luc Arnaud as GRET’s Executive Director for a four-year mandate.

In 2021, the General Assembly elected Luc Arnaud as GRET’s Executive Director for a four-year mandate. In 2021, Sébastien Mosneron Dupin and Béatrice de Durfort joined the Management Board, which is made up of 13 members.

In 2021, the General Assembly elected Luc Arnaud as GRET’s Executive Director for a four-year mandate. In 2021, Sébastien Mosneron Dupin and Béatrice de Durfort joined the Management Board, which is made up of 13 members.
Despite the continuation of the health crisis that began in 2020, and often difficult conditions of intervention, 2021 was marked by strong growth of GRET’s overall production (a 21% increase compared to 2020, for a total of almost 40 million euros in 2021). The final result is encouraging, but maintaining a balance remains difficult (a positive result of 145,000 €).

The number of multi-annual projects conducted in consortiums with very substantial budget packages (higher than 10 million euros) is increasing, often at regional levels. These projects are a sign of the confidence accorded to GRET and confirm a trend.

The teams are continuing to deal with this growth and the variability in the level of actions undertaken year after year in their fields of intervention. Locally, this is generating real structural and adaptational issues, as in Burkina Faso for example, where the volume of activities was almost 10 million euros in 2021, when multi-country projects are included. This highlights the strong capacities and potential of GRET’s teams at local level.

As is the case every year, GRET’s accounts were audited and certified by the Doucet, Beth & Associates accounting firm.

### 2021 Profit and Loss Statement in Thousand Euros

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Book sales</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production of goods and services</td>
<td>38,914</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>32,152</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific production</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other products</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total production</strong></td>
<td><strong>39,954</strong></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td><strong>33,180</strong></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct costs for activities</td>
<td>-31,421</td>
<td>-79%</td>
<td>-25,655</td>
<td>-77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct staff costs for activities</td>
<td>-4,567</td>
<td>-11%</td>
<td>-4,684</td>
<td>-15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support staff costs for activities</td>
<td>-580</td>
<td>-1%</td>
<td>-468</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total consumption</strong></td>
<td><strong>-36,569</strong></td>
<td>-92%</td>
<td><strong>-30,808</strong></td>
<td>-94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross margin on activities</td>
<td>3,386</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2,372</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect staff costs</td>
<td>-2,102</td>
<td>-5%</td>
<td>-1,539</td>
<td>-3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support staff costs</td>
<td>-580</td>
<td>-1%</td>
<td>-468</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total structural costs</strong></td>
<td><strong>-2,971</strong></td>
<td>-7%</td>
<td><strong>-2,248</strong></td>
<td>-6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross operating surplus</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release from risks and expenses</td>
<td>883</td>
<td></td>
<td>325</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions for risks and expenses</td>
<td>-1,037</td>
<td></td>
<td>-1,041</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>-41</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating results</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>-591</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial results</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td>-143</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exceptional gains and losses</td>
<td>-101</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax on profits</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net profit before allocation</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-733</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred revenue</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET PROFIT</strong></td>
<td><strong>145</strong></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td><strong>-733</strong></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2021 Balance Sheet in Thousand Euros

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangible and intangible assets</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial assets</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shareholdings</td>
<td>1,146</td>
<td>1,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,236</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,397</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work in progress</td>
<td>99,524</td>
<td>79,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable</td>
<td>7,835</td>
<td>7,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance payments for projects</td>
<td>766</td>
<td>1,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>108,125</strong></td>
<td><strong>87,762</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>18,873</td>
<td>18,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrealised foreign exchange losses</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td><strong>126,314</strong></td>
<td><strong>107,444</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association funds and reserves</td>
<td>5,355</td>
<td>5,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>-733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred revenue</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total equity</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,300</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,155</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>1,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term debt</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Long-term capital</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,600</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,429</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppliers and other debts</td>
<td>5,494</td>
<td>5,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal and social debts</td>
<td>1,432</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,926</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,776</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income collected in advance</td>
<td>12,788</td>
<td>94,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrealised foreign exchange losses</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td><strong>126,314</strong></td>
<td><strong>107,444</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GRET is recognised as a non-profit association in France. The American government attributed charity status to GRET, issuing a Foreign public equivalency determination ED certificate, which authorises it to receive funding from American foundations.

GRET’s new communication and private fundraising strategy has opened the association to new types of resources: individual donations and gifts. It is now possible to make a donation to GRET on its new website. GRET can also receive bequests, gifts and life insurance via its support fund. This is an important milestone for GRET, which has chosen to diversify its resources to continue acting autonomously for a fairer, more sustainable world.

CONTINUATION OF OPERATION KÉRÉ IN MADAGASCAR

Throughout 2021, with the support of the Reunion Island association Kéré, GRET continued an operation calling on public generosity to provide short and medium-term solutions to the drought being experienced in the South of Madagascar and endangering populations’ food security. Thanks to more than 500,000 euros in donations, GRET organised distributions of food from October 2020 to July 2021, to enable families to get through the hunger gap. It also supported its local partner CTAS to restore crops damaged by drought and distribute seeds suited to climate conditions in the region, in order to ensure families’ food security over the longer term.

CAMPAIGN: “ACHIEVING BALANCE THROUGH THE COMMONS”

In 2021, a fundraising campaign was prepared with a view to co-funding the “Commons & shared governance” action-research programme. Drawing on some fifteen projects in the field, this programme aims to test, evaluate and capitalise on processes enabling citizens, public authorities and businesses to collectively define and apply effective rules making it possible to sustainably manage a resource or a service, and to fairly share access and use of the latter.

The funds collected will enable the deployment of current and future projects, such as the Girel project in Senegal, where GRET is supporting local water governance structures for sustainable, fair, effective management of water resources in the Niayes region, the country’s main horticultural production region. And on ile Sainte-Marie in Madagascar, where GRET is supporting civil society, organised in a multi-stakeholder platform, to create and subsequently co-manage a protected area on this island featuring exceptional biodiversity.

The campaign will be launched in 2022 and will end in 2025.

DIFFERENT WAYS TO SUPPORT GRET

GRET is supported by regional & local authorities and public organisations.

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL PUBLIC DONORS

- AFD – Agence française de développement
- ADIB – African Development Bank
- ECONOMAS – Economic Community of West African States
- Enabel – Belgian development agency
- EU – European Union
- Expertise France
- FAO – United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
- FEF – French Facility for Global Environment
- French embassy in Congo
- French embassy in Laos
- French embassy in Madagascar
- French Office for Biodiversity
- GGGI – Global Green Growth Institute
- GIZ – German agency for international development cooperation
- Government of the Principality of Monaco
- KPMG – Credit institute for reconstruction
- Lift – Livelihoods and Food Facility Trust
- LocDev – Luxembourg agency for development cooperation
- Ministry of Ecological transition and Cohesion of territories (France)
- Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (France)
- NORSID – Norwegian agency for development cooperation
- RVO – Netherlands Enterprise Agency
- UNCDF – United Nations Capital Development Fund
- UNDP – United Nations Development Programme
- UN-Habitat
- UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund
- UNOCSA – United Nations Office for Project Services
- USAID – U.S. Agency for International Development
- WFP – World Food Programme
- World Bank

THE GRET SUPPORT FUND

- Created in 2011, the GRET support fund has supported some thirty innovative projects, making it possible to improve the most vulnerable populations’ living conditions and preserve the environment.
- Thanks to its endowment and the support of donors, it can support solidarity projects conducted by GRET and local partner organisations.
- Donations to the fund are exempt from transfer duties: 100% of the amounts donated are allocated to our social missions.

TO MAKE A DONATION

gret.org/en/support-us/make-a-donation/

TO MAKE A BEQUEST

gret.org/en/support-us/make-a-bequest/

THESE ARE THOSE WHO TRUSTED US IN 2021

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND COMPANIES

- CFI – The French media development Centre-Val de Loire Region (France)
- AIMF – International association of Francophone mayors (Senegal)
- RVO – Netherlands Enterprise Agency
- FAO – United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
- FRIF – Foundation for the restoration of riverine France
- WFP – World Food Programme
- UNOPS – United Nations Office for Project Services
- UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund
- UNDP – United Nations Development Programme
- UNCDF – United Nations Capital Development Fund
- RVO – Netherlands Enterprise Agency
- NORAD – Norwegian agency for international development
- GGGI – Global Green Growth Institute
- French Office for Biodiversity
- French embassy in Laos
- French embassy in Madagascar
- French Office for Biodiversity
- GGGI – Global Green Growth Institute
- GIZ – German agency for international development cooperation
- Government of the Principality of Monaco
- KPMG – Credit institute for reconstruction
- Lift – Livelihoods and Food Facility Trust
- LocDev – Luxembourg agency for development cooperation
- Ministry of Ecological transition and Cohesion of territories (France)
- Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (France)
- NORSID – Norwegian agency for development cooperation
- RVO – Netherlands Enterprise Agency
- UNCDF – United Nations Capital Development Fund
- UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund
- UNOCSA – United Nations Office for Project Services
- USAID – U.S. Agency for International Development
- WFP – World Food Programme
- World Bank

GRET – ANNUAL REPORT 2021

GRET – ANNUAL REPORT 2021
Strengthening consumption of fortified foods to
l’échelle familiale
Costis C.,
sur la gouvernance alimentaire au Gret : posi-
Goudiaby M.-C., Masse P.,
partenariale au sein du projet Go-In
Lagandré D., Kabore K.,
Transamazonienne (Amazonie brésilienne)
matières, l’exemple de Madagascar
Bromblet H., Morizot G.,
BRIEFING NOTES
270, pages 307-320, 2019, published online on
Dolisie (Congo)”,
2021, Nogent-sur-Marne.
L’intégration de la nutrition dans le CEF collectif”
Levard L.,
le cadre du projet Safri en Mauritanie.
la régulation du foncier pastoral en Afrique de
Rangé C. (auth.),
le cadre du projet Safri en Mauritanie.
Trends in Food, Nutrition and Responsible Investment practices – Summary report, MRLG, Port-Louis, 63 pages.
Promouvoir la diversification alimentaire à l’échelle familiale”, 31 March 2021.
Beau-Quételet J.,
Réaliser un rapport sur un échange de
7 October 2021, Nogent-sur-Marne.
Seminar proceedings
Deligne A.,
la régulation du foncier pastoral en Afrique de
Rangé C. (auth.),
le cadre du projet Safri en Mauritanie.
Trends in Food, Nutrition and Responsible Investment practices – Summary report, MRLG, Port-Louis, 63 pages.
Promouvoir la diversification alimentaire à l’échelle familiale”, 31 March 2021.
Beau-Quételet J.,
Réaliser un rapport sur un échange de
7 October 2021, Nogent-sur-Marne.
Seminar proceedings
Deligne A.,
Enfants F., Le “linking farming” Expertise et médiationisation de la croissance humaine, article publié à la Conférence sur l’International Human Development Studies Association et Sciences Po, 3 Novem-
Enfants F., Les attentes du monde agricole dans la circulation de la valeur agricole, mémoire de master, 3rd year of the 5th year of the International agro-development Engineering degree, “Développement agricole et rural pour le Sud” Master’s degree year 2, Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University, 20 hours.
Enfants F., Techniques et usages de l’eau : acteurs, espaces et pratiques des activités de pêche, “Gestion de l’eau et dévelop-
ment local” (GEDELO) Master’s degree, Paris-Nanterre University, 12 hours.
Enfants F., Crises et vulnérabilités alimentaires, “Étude du dévelop-
pent, parcours Crises : intervention d’urgence et actions de développement” Master’s degree year 1, Paris Panthéon-Sorbonne University, 12 hours.
Genetass A., La nutrition dans les programmes de développement : l’exemple du programme Nutridir, “Ingenieur en agriculture” course, Institut polytechnique Unilablas Beausoir, 4 hours.
Genetass A., Programmes sensibles à la nutrition, “Alimentation et lutte contre la malnutrition” module, 5th year Engineering, AgroParisTech, 4 hours.
Kabore K., Changement climatique et sécurité alimentaire modul, “Sciences humaines, Ingénierie des travaux de hu-
manitaire” (ITH) Bachelor’s degree, Institut Anselme Tititanna San (IATS), Bobo-Dioulasso, online.
Kabore K., Changement climatique et sécurité alimentaire modul, “Sciences économiques et gestion appliquées à l’humanitaire / Qualité des programmes humanitaires et de développement” Master’s degree year 1, Institut Anselme Tititanna San (IATS), Bobo-Dioulasso, online.
Landemaine M., Développement durable et une autre gestion, certificat de spécialisation Innovations sociales : économie sociale et solidaire, économie plurielle et société de service, Cnam de Paris, 3 hours.
Landemaine M., L’évaluation de l’impact social et environne-
ments du projets de développement, “Développement social” Master’s degree year 2, Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University, 6 hours.
Landemaine M., Les technologies de l’information et de la com-
munication dans une perspective de développement durable, “Management des associations” Master’s degree year 2, IAE de Paris Panthéon-Sorbonne, 3 hours.
Le Corm M. and David F., Accès aux services assentiel et responsabilité sociétale modul, “Eau pour tous” Master’s degree, AgroParisTech, Montpellier, 10 hours.
Levard L., Économie des ménages agricoles, “Développement agricole et politiques économiques” Master’s degree year 1, IEDes, Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University, 6 hours.
Levard L., Économie des ménages agricoles, “Développement et politiques économiques” Master’s degree year 2, IEDes, Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University, 9 hours.
Levard L., Politiques publiques et régulations internationales, “Diversification dans une perspective de développement durable, ’Marches, organisation, qualité, services dans les agricultures du sud” option, IRC, SupAgro Montpellier, 12 hours.
Levard L. and Pauly L., Stratégies et politiques de dévelop-
ment” Master’s degree year 2, Paris-Saclay University, 30 hours.
Levard L. (coordination), Allaverdian C., François M., Agricultu-
ture et relations internationales, “Développement agricole et politiques économiques” Master’s degree year 1, IEDes, Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University, 24 hours.
Mansion A., Enjeux fonciers dans les pays du sud, “Gestion territoriale et développement” Master’s degree year 2, Bordeaux Montaigne University, 8 hours.

TRAINE AND ACADEMIC INPUT
Allaverdian C., L’agriculture en Asie du Sud-Est, guest speaker, the Geography of South-East Asia class, University of Montréal, 2021.
Allaverdian C., La course au foncier et appropriations de terres à grande échelle en Birmanie, guest speaker, the Geography of South-East Asia class, University of Montréal, 2021.
Allaverdian C. and Fauveaux G., The Geography of China module, geography department at University of Montréal.
Brouin C., Les acteurs et enjeux de développement, méthodologie de projet, enquêtes, ONG et secteur privé, “Chargé·e de projet de solidarité internationale et de développement” Master’s degree year 1, Bordeaux Montaigne University, 96 hours.
Brouin C. and Pautrizel L., Agroécologie en Afrique, “Études interdisciplinaires des dynamiques Africaines” Master’s degree year 1, Bordeaux Montaigne University, 18 hours.
Brouin C. and Pautrizel L., Diagnostic et identification de projets de développement, “Conception et ingénierie de projet de développement” Master’s degree year 1, Bordeaux University, 19 hours.
Brouin C. and Pautrizel L., Programmation de projets de dévelop-
pement, “Conception et ingénierie de projet de développement” Master’s degree year 2, Bordeaux Uni-
versity, 25 hours.
Carlier B., Méthodes, outils et pratiques du montage de projet, “Urbanisme et expertise internationale, option Urbanisme et villes des Suds” Master’s degree 2, École d’urbanisme de Paris, 24 hours.
Carlier B., Montage de projets de développement, “Sciences sociales, parcours Population et développement” Master’s degree 1, Paris-Cité University, 30 hours.
Croix (de la) K., Gestion des milieux naturels : approche par le terrain, Geography Bachelor’s degree, Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University, 20 hours.
Croix (de la) K., Gestion des ressources et usages de l’eau: acteurs, espaces et pratiques des activités de pêche, “Gestion de l’eau et dével-
oppement local” (GEDELO) Master’s degree, Paris-Nanterre University, 12 hours.
Enfants F., moderation of the round table entitled “How to foster collaboration between academia and international institutions (ARIs) and family farmers and food system and their organizations?”, round table entitled “Agroecological agriculture in passing by the recycling of déchets verts : le projet APICI au Cambodge, Vallabu Study day, GRET, ESO laboratory at Le Mans University and Urban agriculture partnership chair at AgroParisTech, 8 December 2021.
Renault S., participation in the round table entitled “Savoirs féminins, quelle contribution à la sécurité alimentaire ?”, Tropi-
kantes festival, 17 September 2021.
Reynaud L. and Blanchard M., facilitation of the panel on “Inno-
vation in HES curriculum to better address agroecology and family farming”, Virtual regional conference “Engaging with adult support for family farmers and food system transformation during and post COVID-19 pandemic in Asia”, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, SEARCA, AFA, UNESCO, GRET, Cirad, 9 December 2021.
Levard L., The experience of GTAE and partners about agro-
eco evaluation and lessons learned, round table entitled “Les effets de actions measured?”, European Com-
mission, 2 July 2021.
Randjatèsimihoro A., Imbomiamihoro P., Le projet Alliata, Assista-
nissement liquide et solide dans trois communes périphériques d’Antananarivo, Vallabu Study day, GRET, ESO laboratory at Le Mans University and Urban agriculture partnership chair at AgroParisTech, 8 December 2021.
Rangé C., Marchandisation foncière et différenciation : une relation dialectique - Elements de réflexion à partir d’une étude de cas en Guinée française, Land tenure doctoral days, Pôle foncier and ENSA ENSA, 12-13 February 2021.
Rangé C., Cuadraho A., Le foncier agrico-pastoral en question, introduction inaugurale, guest speaker, regional symposium entitled “Sécurisation du foncier agrico-pastoral”, 25-25 Novem-
ber 2021, Ndjamen.
Participation in round tables, facilitation of workshops
Bromhlet M., Marchadour B., Palay V., Zerbo I., participation in the workshop on The links between the agricultural world and the biowaste world, Vallabu Study day, GRET, ESO laboratory at Le Mans University and Urban agriculture partnership chair at AgroParisTech, 8 December 2021.
Carlier R., participation in the round table entitled “La communication dans une perspective de développement durable”, as a lever for greater integration of gender, FJEE, 3 April 2021.
David F., participation in the webinar entitled “Eau et assai-
rissement : comment maintenir et adapter les coopérations décentralisées et pérennes dans un contexte de crise sécuritaire ?”, p5-Eau, 15 December 2021.
DioP K., participation in the round table entitled “Risques face au changement climatique, Analyse de projets d’adaptation et adapta-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3FPT</td>
<td>Fund for financing of vocational and technical training (Senegal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACEP</td>
<td>Alliance of credit and savings for production (Senegal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACF</td>
<td>Action contre la faim (Action against hunger)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACORD-GUINEA</td>
<td>Guinean development cooperation and research association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC</td>
<td>Action for community development (Guinea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFD</td>
<td>Agence française de développement (French development agency)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AJA Mali</td>
<td>Association for youth action in Mali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALISEA</td>
<td>Agroecological learning alliance in South-East Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AOG</td>
<td>Association of people from Grande Plaine (Haiti)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APESS</td>
<td>Association for the promotion of livestock farming in the Sahel and savannah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APME2A</td>
<td>Agency for the promotion of small and medium enterprise / Agriculture and Artisan production (Burkina Faso)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVSF</td>
<td>Agronomists and veterinarians without borders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPAK</td>
<td>Centre of associations in the Kipushi agroforestry perimeter (DRC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFSI</td>
<td>French committee for international solidarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIEDEL</td>
<td>International centre of study for international development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIRAD</td>
<td>French centre of agricultural research and cooperation for sustainable development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNCR</td>
<td>National council for consultation and coordination with rural people (Senegal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORADE</td>
<td>Advice, action-research and development of expertise (Burkina Faso)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTAS</td>
<td>Agroecological technical centre of the South (Madagascar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FdF</td>
<td>Fondation de France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFEM</td>
<td>French Facility for Global Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFEM</td>
<td>Hanns Seidel Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIAB</td>
<td>Federation of agrifood and food-processing industries (Burkina Faso)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRD</td>
<td>French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LABASAN</td>
<td>Laboratory of biochemistry applied to food science at the University of Antananarivo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LADYD</td>
<td>Laboratory for analysis of social and development dynamics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAM</td>
<td>Laboratory of Africa in the World</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIFT</td>
<td>Livelihoods and Food Security Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODRINO</td>
<td>Organisation for integrated rural development in the North-West (Haiti)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADIE</td>
<td>Pioneers in action for development integrated in the environment (Togo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCCADISM</td>
<td>Platform of consultation and support for sustainable development of Sainte-Marie (Madagascar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSCEAS</td>
<td>Platform of water and sanitation civil society organisations in Senegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROPPA</td>
<td>West African network of agricultural producers’ and farmers’ organisations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDGs</td>
<td>Sustainable development goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEDIF</td>
<td>Ile-de-France Water syndicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMA</td>
<td>Municipal sanitation company (Madagascar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCAP</td>
<td>United Nations Economic and Social Committee for Asia and the Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>U.S. Agency for International Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GRET’s Actions are in Line with the Sustainable Development Goals

Contacts

REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES

GRET BURKINA FASO
Representative office in Ouagadougou
Tel. +226 25 36 10 65
burkina@gret.org

GRET CAMBODIA
Representative office in Phnom Penh
Tel. +855 23 220 259
Cambodia@gret.org

GRET CONGO / DRC
Representative office in Brazzaville
Tel. +242 226 127 858 / +242 057 169 976
congo@gret.org

GRET GUINEA
Representative office in Conakry
Tel. +224 626 26 00 03
guinee@gret.org

GRET HAITI
Representative office in Port-au-Prince
Tel. +509 29 40 25 44
haiti@gret.org

GRET LAOS
Representative office in Vientiane
Tel. +856 21 45 41 98
laos@gret.org

GRET MADAGASCAR
Representative office in Antananarivo
Tel. +261 32 07 008 08
madagascar@gret.org

GRET MALI
Representative office in Bamako
Tel. +223 20 29 17 43
mali@gret.org

GRET MAURITANIA
Representative office in Nouakchott
Tel. +222 45 25 84 96
mauritanie@gret.org

GRET MYANMAR
Representative office in Yangon
Tel. +95 230 50 78 / +95 230 50 79
myanmar@gret.org

GRET NIGER
Representative office in Niamey
Tel. +227 96 14 18 38
niger@gret.org

GRET SENEGAL
Representative office in Dakar
Tel. +221 33 849 35 97
senegal@gret.org

GRET TOGO
Representative office in Lomé
Tel. +228 90 70 61 89
togo@gret.org

GRET VIETNAM
Representative office in Hanoi
Tel. +84 38 46 44 91
vietnam@gret.org

IN FRANCE

GRET
Campus du Jardin d’agronomie tropicale de Paris
45 bis avenue de la Belle Gabrielle
94736 Noisiel-sur-Marne Cedex, France
Tel. +33 (0) 1 70 91 92 00
gret@gret.org

Coordination: Karine Appy (GRET) / Review: Claire Labat (GRET)
Translation: Jenny Gilbert
Graphic design and production: Hélène Gay (GRET)

Printed on recycled paper by ISIPRINT, August 2022.
Photos: © GRET (unless otherwise specified)
Cover photos: Apici project in Cambodia © Germain Priour, Rhyviere 2 project in Madagascar © GRET.
GRET IS A MEMBER OF COORDINATION SUD, CITÉ DU DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE AND GROUPE INITIATIVES.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:
gret.org — gret@gret.org