

ANNUAL REPORT



2022

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 / +242 057 189 976
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 (1) 8667 286 / +95 (9) 882 774 675
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 Nogent-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 (GRET)

Graphic design and production: Hélène Gay (GRET)

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2022 was a year of great accomplishments for GRET.



impacts, local ownership and the necessary leverage effect.

Despite pressing climate news and the exacerbation of geopolitical risks, GRET's teams multiplied their efforts in all fields to achieve the sustainable development goals via 176 projects in 27 countries.

With even greater resources to conduct its actions, GRET remains fully committed to the transitions required by its partners, in order to meet the challenges posed by climate change; the need for employment and stable income; the fight against inequalities; provision of access to services; and better quality of life.

In 2022, GRET's "climate strategy" was validated: this is a very significant collective step. The implementation of this strategy will enable major operational shifts and will make GRET even more exemplary. The stability of human societies will depend on the impact of climate change, which also poses a threat to the sustainability of natural resources and biodiversity, which are crucial to life. It is necessary therefore to promote cooperation and partnerships that involve innovative methods of intervention and provide effective solutions. GRET is actively working on this with renewed skills, and is convinced that its practices – based on experimentation, attention to needs in the field, empowerment of stakeholders and analyses – can make a difference. This is particularly the case in the commons-based approach that it has developed. Together with all the stakeholders concerned, this approach enables GRET to work on sustainable management of resources in the localities and regions in which its actions are implemented.

GRET is also involved in larger projects, featuring higher risk levels. This concerns both the conduct of multi-stakeholder and multi-country programmes, and facilitation of international expertise networks in which GRET's teams share their experience. Building partnerships at all levels that favour stakeholder coalitions is a constant goal. The latter ensure greater

In 2022, GRET and Agronomes et vétérinaires sans frontières (AVSF) signed an Alliance agreement with a view to pooling the skills of the two institutions for increased, coordinated development, in order to share resources and risks. This decision augurs well for a broader scope to conduct sustainable action and innovate in new sectors, and is already opening up new concrete possibilities in several geographical regions.

GRET also intends to enter into long-term financial partnerships. This is imperative to ensure long-term sustainability of its teams, to develop their skills and their capacity to innovate, and to increase its impact. A strategy was initiated to appeal for major donations. It is now possible for those who wish to bequeath a part of their patrimony to the GRET Support fund, in the form of a bequest, a gift or life insurance.

In-depth links are being built and are feeding into the teams' work. These links make it possible to strengthen the capacities of younger generations and GRET's broad partner community in developing countries. Helping to create this environment so that GRET can play its full role and highlight its skills and commitment internationally is a responsibility that the Management board takes wholly into account.

This annual report details GRET's many facets and highlights its activities over the last year. Geographic diversification, targeted knowledge production, the SER dynamic and actions undertaken for gender equality: these achievements are all testimony to the strong momentum enabled by all GRET's staff, managers in countries and at headquarters, operational and support teams, and all those who support GRET – and I thank them all for their commitment. May 2023 be an equally positive year!

Henry de Cazotte, GRET's Chairperson



GRET IS AN INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY ORGANISATION THAT AIMS TO IMPROVE THE MOST VULNERABLE POPULATIONS' LIVING CONDITIONS AND PROMOTE SOCIAL JUSTICE, WHILE CONSERVING 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**.



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

Recognised as a general interest organisation in France, GRET was also awarded accreditation by ECHO, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office responsible for civil protection and humanitarian assistance.

GRET'S SPECIFICITIES

GRET's action is part of a long-term **partnership strategy**, focusing on strengthening stakeholders in territories and facilitating collectives and networks locally, nationally and internationally. It also participates in partner organisations' governance, in particular: Coordination Sud, Groupe initiatives, Coalition Eau, CFSI, Ciedel, Cerise, Cicle and Cité du développement durable in Paris.

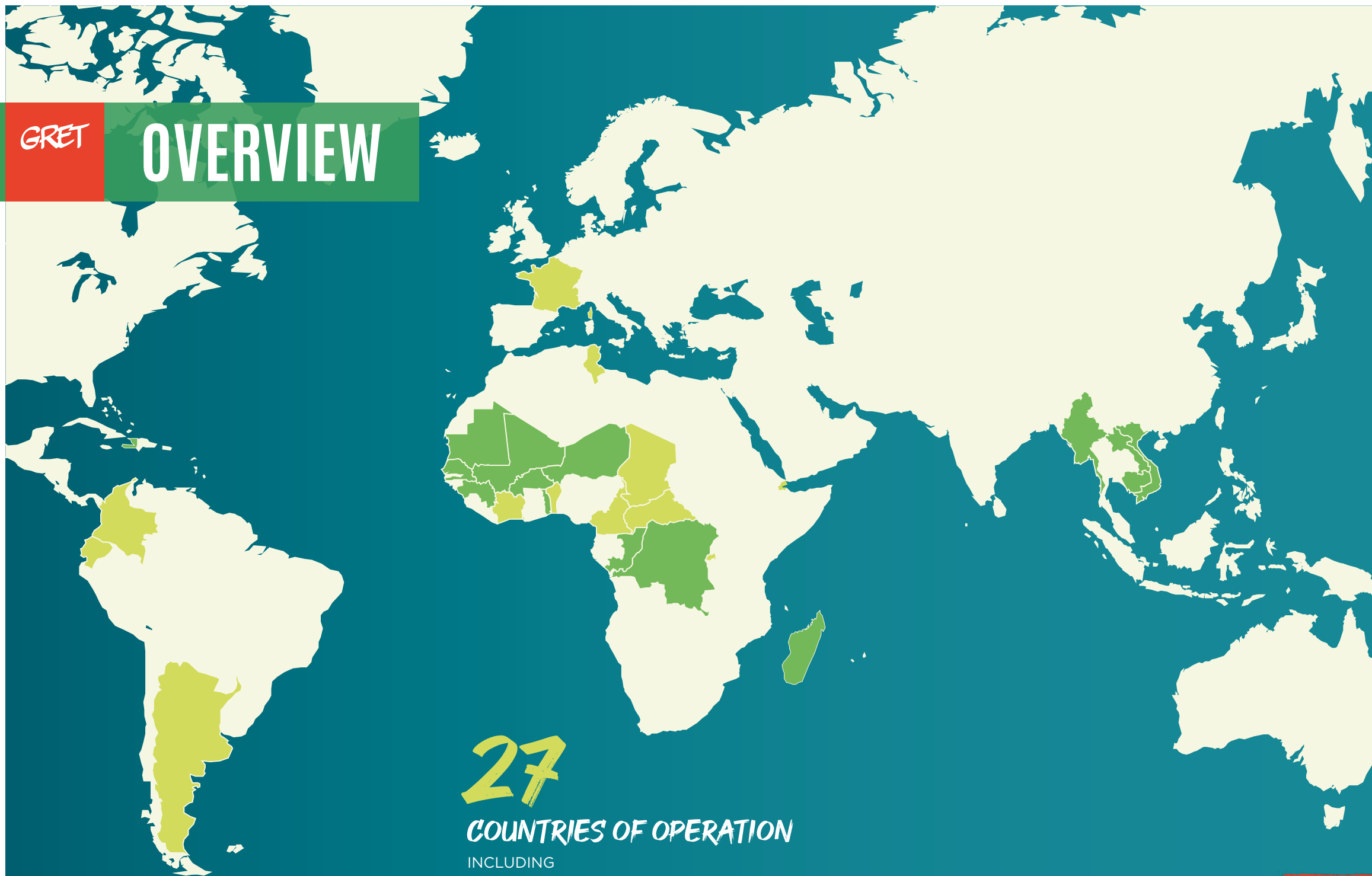
GRET also acts as a **development laboratory**, innovating by capitalising on its experiences, through constant action-research. Its applied research projects allows it to test solutions at local level in order to subsequently adapt them on a larger scale.

GRET **strengthens the local economic fabric** to respond to populations' essential needs. In this regard, it is a shareholder in the social and solidarity economy businesses it contributed to creating, such as Nutri'zaza, which works to fight malnutrition in Madagascar.

As a stakeholder in ecological transition, GRET is mobilised to respond to the acceleration of climate change and is committed to conserving biodiversity. Its actions in the field combine environmental protection and the fight against inequalities and poverty.

In its interventions and its internal functioning, it advocates for **gender equality and democratic participation** to co-design solutions for sustainable development. ■

→ LEARN MORE ABOUT GRET: gret.org



27
COUNTRIES OF OPERATION
INCLUDING

15
COUNTRIES OF REPRESENTATION

Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea, Haiti, Laos, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Myanmar, Niger, Republic of Congo, Senegal, Togo, Vietnam

- Countries of operation
- Countries of representation

789 EMPLOYEES

BUDGET:
48 million euros

282 OPERATIONS IN 2022
 → 176 field projects
 → 94 studies and consulting missions
 → 12 facilitation and training activities

ACTIONS IN PARTNERSHIP WITH:
 → + 150 operational partners
 → + 120 financial partners

37 NEW PUBLICATIONS
 (books, expert reports, technical documents, etc.)

48 EVENTS
 (symposiums, workshops, etc.)

38 ACADEMIC TRAINING ACTIVITIES

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



2022: HIGHLIGHTS

270 new projects, studies and consulting missions in 2022

The “Commons and shared governance” programme is entering a new phase

In 2019, GRET began to envisage taking a commons-based approach. Subsequent reflections led to the initiation of the “Commons and shared governance” action-research programme, funded by Agence française de développement. This programme has enabled GRET and its local partners to promote and test new commons-inspired modes of governing territories, natural resources or essential services, based on one premise: decision-making shared by all people concerned is most appropriate for the conservation of and equitable access to these “common goods” over time.

In 2022, a second phase, aimed at sharing and discussing the lessons learned, included new geographies (Vietnam and Forest Guinea) and new subject areas (markets in Port-au-Prince, “One Health”, in Guinea). More than just “projects” with a fixed duration, these are long-term “action situations”.

“ There is an abundance of research on the commons. However, programmes combining transformative actions in the field and scientific approaches enriching the framework for analysis of the commons are rare. Today, reflections such as those conducted by GRET are crucial to practical support for the commons in territories, so that they can have their rightful place in the development and implementation of public policies.

Stéphanie LEYRONAS, Research officer at Agence française de développement



Evaluating the effects of agroecology in Burkina Faso

In the Sahelian zone in Burkina Faso, soil is poor, lacks protection because of sparse vegetation and tends to erode due to monsoon rains. Demographic pressure, shorter fallow time, overgrazing and the effects of climate change have led, over time, to severe soil degradation.

In order to address an agricultural crisis and solve problems regarding deterioration of the Sahelian ecological environment, the Terre Verte NGO has been promoting and supporting the development of bocage schemes since 1989.

GRET was mandated in 2019 to produce a report on the evaluation of the socio-economic effects of agroecological practices and systems, and the conditions necessary for their development inside and outside bocage schemes in the villages of Guiè and Douré (Plateau-Central region). Following this report, which was published in November 2022, a capitalisation was produced. It was produced as part of the Sharing the Sahelian bocage project, conducted through the ECOWAS Agroecology Programme, with financial support from AFD.

↑ A survey as part of the *Ruralies* competition in Burkina Faso.

7 new publications in 2022

including “Se nourrir en ville au Sahel”

How to address the scourge of malnutrition affecting urban Sahelian zones? “Se nourrir en ville au Sahel” is a qualitative study on women’s and young child feeding practices that was conducted in Ouagadougou, Niamey and Bamako.

This publication shares the results of work carried out by GRET, Hystra and their partners, as part of the Meriem project. While considering the context of a socio-political and security crisis in the Sahel, this project supports local businesses to develop and market fortified products for women of childbearing age and young children, the two groups most exposed to the problems of malnutrition.

This work opened up other avenues to develop attractive local products suited to consumers’ expectations, position them on the market and develop appropriate communication.

- ← A member of a partner association working in a nursery in Sérédou, Forest Guinea.
- ↓ An Alloco sandwich seller in a primary school in Bamako, Mali.



New geographies

Redeployment of GRET's activities in Latin America

Having been present intermittently in Latin America since the end of the 1980s, GRET has developed a new strategy to redeploy its activities there. The latter is based on the development of a portfolio of activities and the revitalisation of relationships with partners.

An initial study was conducted in Colombia to evaluate the impact of gender-focused rural electrification projects. In October, another study began on public spaces in *barrio 20* in Buenos Aires, in Argentina.

Networks and alliances

An alliance to meet the major challenges of sustainable development more effectively

Agronomes et vétérinaires sans frontières (AVSF) and GRET validated the creation of an alliance in the summer of 2022.

With this consolidated partnership, the two NGOs intend to pool their resources and acquire greater capacity to meet major challenges locally and internationally: climate emergency and ecological transition; protection of biodiversity; solutions for young people; and growth of the social and solidarity economy.

“ This alliance intends to become a major player in international solidarity, cooperation and development, recognised for its professionalism, its capacity to innovate, its technical expertise, its deep roots in partner countries and the impact of its action.

Henry DE CAZOTTE, GRET's Chairperson

Participating in fair ecological transition: signature of the Statement of commitment on climate by Humanitarian organisations

In September 2022 – having adopted its own climate strategy in the previous April – GRET signed the Statement of commitment on climate by Humanitarian organisations, led by Réseau environnement humanitaire. In so doing, the organisation committed to significantly minimising its environmental and climate impact, notably with a 50% reduction in its greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 2020.

Partnerships

A consolidated partnership with the Government of the Principality of Monaco

Having been established more than twelve years ago, the cooperation between the Government of the Principality of Monaco and GRET was further consolidated. On 12 July 2022, the two entities signed a memorandum of understanding to improve the most vulnerable populations' living conditions and fight against poverty in Africa and Madagascar. With a common objective: ensure access to basic services for all and strengthen resilience to deal with climate, environmental, social and economic shocks.

Continuing a strategic dialogue with Agence française de développement

On 31 March 2022, GRET and Agence française de développement had a meeting for strategic dialogue at GRET's headquarters in Nogent-sur-Marne, just outside Paris. This meeting provided an opportunity to further develop and consolidate their partnership, with shared objectives and a shared long-term vision. Discussions focused in particular on GRET's key subject areas: youth issues; the fight against climate change and conservation of biodiversity; water, sanitation and waste management; and food systems and nutrition.

Ten years of decentralised cooperation in favour of agroecology in Cambodia

Since 2009, the Hauts-de-Seine Département in France and Siem Reap Province in Cambodia have been working together to reduce food insecurity and improve the most vulnerable populations' living conditions, drawing on the work of GRET and Agrisud International. In 2022, their links became even stronger.



↑ World Water Forum in Dakar, Senegal.

↔ A delegation from the Hauts-de-Seine Département in France visiting the APICI project in Cambodia.

↓ A livestock farmer in the Three Borders project zone in Burkina Faso.

A photo exhibition retracing the actions conducted with farmers was inaugurated in September, to mark a visit to France by a Cambodian delegation, led by the Vice-governor of Siem Reap Province. In November, a delegation from the Hauts-de-Seine Département, accompanied by the two NGOs' chairpersons, travelled to Cambodia.

Events

World Water Forum 2022: GRET shared its positions and practices in the field

GRET participated in this event attended by the world water community from 21 to 26 March 2022 in Dakar. During the official sessions, events at its stand and elsewhere, GRET shared its expertise on integrated water resource management, sanitation and agroecology. It was an opportunity for GRET to establish or consolidate new partnerships in these subject areas, and to facilitate the participation of local stakeholders – Senegalese local authorities, local private stakeholders and civil society – in an international event.

Transforming cities: participation in the World Urban Forum

For more than 30 years now, GRET has been working to promote the right to the city through citizen-centric, fair urban planning. In 2022, it attended the World Urban Forum, which took place from 26 to 30 June 2022 in Katowice, in Poland. Together with UrbaMonde and UrbaSen, its partners in the Urban fabric initiatives project, GRET organised and participated in events on the co-production of cities, and transitory and tactical urbanism as part of large urban projects.

Advocacy

Regional forum on agroecology in West Africa: working for fairer, more sustainable agricultural models

From 10 to 13 December 2022, GRET and the other NGO members of the Agroecological transitions working group (GTAE) participated in the second Regional forum on agroecology, organised in Guinea-Bissau by the Alliance for agroecology in West Africa (3AO). The theme of the forum was “Which strategy for upscaling of agroecology in West Africa?”. This event brought together 176 participants: academics, representatives from West African farmers' organisations, NGOs, international institutions, and representatives from ECOWAS and the government of Guinea-Bissau.

Podcasts

Media reports to understand the root causes of the crisis in Burkina Faso

With the Three Borders project in Burkina Faso, GRET and its partners have been supporting socio-economic development since 2019. The project is contributing to the strengthening of social cohesion in 25 border communes in the Northern and Sahelian regions. Through this work, GRET produced a series of reports to better understand the social and security crisis that has been affecting Burkina Faso for more than six years.

Produced by Samuel Turpin and Eric Aimé Ouedraogo, these reports were broadcast in October on the RFI radio network, in the programme entitled *C'est pas du vent*. The podcasts are still available on the RFI website.



YOUNG PEOPLE AS STAKEHOLDERS IN THE FUTURE

By Camille Paquet,
Youth training and
integration programme
manager at GRET



Are young people, as some people would have us believe, individualists, irresponsible, lazy, inexperienced, or even dangerous for society? Or, on the contrary, are they a source of creativity, innovation, dynamism, hope, and vectors of change? A multitude of often paradoxical preconceived ideas circulate about young people. In reality, **young people do not make up a homogenous group and they evolve in very different cultural, social and economic contexts.**

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY “YOUTH”?

A phase of transition between childhood and adulthood, during which the acquisition of autonomy takes place through a process of socialisation within one's family and community group. **Each young person's experience is unique. Young people do not have equal ease of access to characteristics and resources attributing a role, a place and skills that are valorised in their social environment.** Searching for decent employment is still a major challenge. And limited access to essential services (education, healthcare, housing, food) makes them particularly vulnerable. The Covid-19 pandemic revealed and exacerbated challenges: long interruptions in training, loss of employment, affects on mental health, and reduced development of socio-emotional skills.

Against a backdrop of gerontocratic social norms, young people often have no say. In their private sphere, they sometimes even have no influence over decisions impacting their life trajectories: academic and vocational orientation, marriage, etc. In the public sphere, where they are poorly represented, their preoccupations are not taken into account by decision-makers.

Young people are defined by States and institutions based on a criteria of biological age. But this varies according to countries and institutions. There is no real consensus. The African Union takes a broad view: all people aged between 15 and 35. In France,

the view is narrower: 18 to 29, according to the French National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies. For the UN, young people are those aged between 15 and 24. **Yet, it is crucial to define “youth” as a process of transition towards empowerment and integration in society as an “adult”, to consider its heterogeneity and understand interactions with other power relationships (gender, class, etc.).**

WHY IS IT ESSENTIAL TO WORK WITH YOUNG PEOPLE?

The demographic observation is clear: **in 2023, the proportion of under 30 year-olds in the world population reached 50%**¹. Their preponderant demographic weight should, however, be the subject of differentiated analysis at regional level. In Latin America, Europe, North America and Oceania, youth populations have stabilised and should evolve little in the coming years. In Asia, following fast constant growth during the second half of the 20th century, their numbers have been decreasing since 2015. This continent should nevertheless continue to have the largest number in the world until 2080. Africa is experiencing rapid growth of its population of 15-24 year-olds, which is predicted to double by 2050. The proportion of under 30s in Africa accounts for 70% of the population, i.e. the largest in the world.

How, therefore, can young people be better taken into account, as in Senegal, where the median age of the population is 19? How to work with them? How do development operators, such as GRET, contribute to changing approaches to youth issues? The question is increasingly present on the agenda of national and international public policies. The UN, which set up a world programme of action for youth, recognises their crucial role in the achievement of the sustainable development goals, and organises the annual World Youth Forum. In Europe, dialogue conducted with young people in 2017 and 2018 fed into the development of the 2019-2027 European Union Youth Strategy. In France, all youth-focused

public policies transit through the Council for the orientation of youth policy, set up in 2016. The African Union also has a “youth” strategy. And despite this, in **policy development and monitoring processes, and in development projects, young people are often confined to a role of simple beneficiaries of public action or development actions.**

STRENGTHENING YOUNG PEOPLE'S POWER TO ACT

GRET and its partners in the JADE programme², (Young people as stakeholders in the future) are convinced that young people really need to be included not just in development projects, but also in decision-making bodies, international solidarity organisations and civil society. Since 2020, they have been testing new methods of support through this programme. The idea is to strengthen **young people's power to act individually and collectively** so that they can become agents of their own development and that of their territories. Rather than being based on the classic “guidance-training-integration” continuum, **GRET is developing an overall approach to integration, taking account of the social, civic, environmental and climate dimensions of integration.**

In Guinea, Senegal and Haiti, GRET is providing technical and financial support to initiatives led by youth organisations or groups of young people. In Senegal, it is supporting the training of a young citizen reporters network. The systems implemented by GRET are also strengthening young people's power to act individually, enabling them to have access to the relevant information necessary to make informed decisions, and strengthen their technical capacities and soft skills. GRET is also raising young people's awareness on the consequences of climate change and the decisive role they can play in ecological transition. This is particularly the case in Senegal, where young people participated in activities on this subject area in vocational training centres. GRET is also implementing innovative mechanisms for intergenerational dialogue in communities, for example in Mali, with the creation of “village committees to support young apprentices”.

Lastly, GRET places “youth” at the core of its organisation. Through awareness-raising and training of its teams, knowledge production activities, and the implementation of operational tools, the subject has become a cross-cutting theme in its actions at institutional level and in the field. ■



- ↑ Training in electricity in Mauritania.
- ↘ A cooling and air-conditioning apprentice in Congo.
- ↓ Giving young people information on the job of a waste pre-collector in Congo.

². Co-funded by Agence française de développement (AFD).



¹. Source: World Bank database.

A LOCAL BUSINESS SUCCESSFULLY FIGHTING MALNUTRITION IN BURKINA FASO

PROVIDING SUPPORT TO SMALL LOCAL FOOD PROCESSING BUSINESSES IS ONE OF THE ACTION LEVERS GRET USES TO SUSTAINABLY FIGHT MALNUTRITION IN INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN. IN MADAGASCAR AND IN CERTAIN SAHELIAN COUNTRIES, THIS APPROACH ENABLED THE DEVELOPMENT OF A BROAD OFFERING OF HIGH-QUALITY FORTIFIED FOOD PRODUCTS AT AFFORDABLE PRICES. THE LATTER ARE INTENDED AS A COMPLEMENTARY FOOD FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE POPULATIONS. THIS ALSO CONTRIBUTES TO DEVELOPING THE LOCAL ECONOMIC FABRIC.



↑ A baby eating porridge made from fortified flour (Nutrifaso programme).
 ↗ Women preparing a meal (Nutrifaso programme).

One example of this is the Ecoprix Plus company in Burkina Faso, where prevalence of chronic malnutrition is 21.6%. Ecoprix Plus is one of the 43 fortified infant flour production units supported by GRET as part of the Nutrifaso programme.

Today, ten years after the initial support provided by GRET, it markets a range of nutritional products that are appreciated by mothers and their young children.

FROM FRUIT JUICES TO INFANT FLOURS

Ecoprix Plus is based in Ouagadougou and has been working in the agrifood processing sector for more than 14 years.

When it was first set up, the company was solely producing fruit juices, but it quickly decided to diversify with the production of fortified food solutions, a means through which it could help the most vulnerable while expanding economically. The first formula it developed proved to be incomplete. And for good reason: its composition lacked the vitamin-mineral complex (VMC) that is vital to fortify flour, but whose imported ingredients are costly because they are highly taxed.

This is the context in which, in 2013, the company called upon GRET to create a unit specifically for the production of infant flour.

“PETIT GOURMET”: A FIRST FORTIFIED FORMULA DEVELOPED WITH GRET’S SUPPORT

GRET’s teams in Burkina Faso began working on reformulating the product. “GRET did not just rework my formula, it also enabled me to purchase the vitamin-mineral complex to enrich the flour”, says Mrs. Baky, the company’s founder and director. Indeed, GRET created its own VMC formula, which it sold at a very affordable price to enriched infant flour businesses in the country.

Subsequently, GRET conducted tests on the first samples, to ensure the product’s nutritional value before putting it on the market. This is how the “Petit gourmet” infant flour, produced mainly from raw materials available on the local market, was launched.

TRAINING AND SUPPORT FOR MARKETING

GRET then delivered several training sessions to Ecoprix Plus. “This training on best hygiene and manufacturing practices was really crucial for my team”, Mrs. Baky explained. Training on marketing techniques was also given by GRET, making it possible to ensure market opportunities for the product.

“With its cutting-edge expertise, GRET has become a reference in Burkina Faso in the area of complementary foods that comply with international quality standards. It possesses



Nutrifaso is a nutrition programme rolled out by GRET and the French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development (IRD) since 2005. Its objective is to sustainably prevent malnutrition in women and young children. It has two main strands: awareness-raising on best food and hygiene practices on the one hand, and the production and sale of local foods to complement breastmilk on the other.

indepth knowledge of formulation, setting up of production units, production quality monitoring and promotion”, says Adama Bayili, Nutrition programme manager with GRET Burkina Faso. This experience, from which Ecoprix Plus benefitted, also enabled GRET to influence public policies on nutrition and to include fortified infant flours in food security projects and humanitarian interventions.

A RANGE OF HIGH-QUALITY PRODUCTS AND PROMISING PROSPECTS AHEAD

Today, Ecoprix Plus has nine staff members. It is currently producing two fortified infant flours for children aged six to 24 months, and a food supplement for women of child-bearing age, made from local cereals. These products are being marketed in forty sales points in Ouagadougou – grocery stores, shops, pharmacies – and in six other towns in the country.

The quantity of flour produced varies according to humanitarian orders and demand, but the company’s production capacity allows it to manufacture 40 tons per month.

“Mothers tell us that their children really like the porridge they prepare using this enriched flour”, Mrs. Baky is pleased to report. But the company intends to go even further. In the longer term, it is considering production of instant flour: “even though our flour is pre-cooked, it needs to be recooked in water. Instant flour makes it possible to prepare porridge even more quickly, using tepid water”. A significant sales argument for working mothers with little time for preparation of meals. ■



Information and feedback collected by Evodie Kanléfé Lompo, communication coordinator with GRET Burkina Faso

CREATING BRIDGES BETWEEN AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION

GRET TESTS APPROACHES AT LOCAL OR REGIONAL LEVEL, IN PILOT TERRITORIES, TO SUBSEQUENTLY INTEGRATE THEM IN ITS INTERVENTION PRACTICES AND INITIATE CHANGE ON A LARGER SCALE. THIS IS THE CASE WITH THE “IMPROVING FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN WEST AFRICA AND THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE” PROGRAMME (ASANAO). FUNDED BY AFD, ITS MAIN OBJECTIVE IS TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS THAT FAVOUR NUTRITION. INITIALLY LAUNCHED IN FIVE COUNTRIES IN WEST AFRICA - BURKINA FASO, GUINEA, MAURITANIA, NIGER AND SENEGAL, THE PROGRAMME HAS SINCE BEEN EXTENDED TO CAMBODIA, HAITI AND MADAGASCAR.

AN INTEGRATED APPROACH

This ambitious programme was launched to **strengthen an integrated approach combining agriculture and nutrition**. Starting with GRET's teams and those of its partners, who for several years now have been conducting collective reflection through knowledge production and exchanges on the bridges to be built between agriculture and nutrition.

“We observed that in several countries, agricultural policies and programmes did not take sufficient account of populations’ food and nutrition challenges and, conversely, actions focusing on nutrition did not sufficiently involve local production systems and value chains”, says Claire Costis, nutrition programme manager at GRET. *“In order to initiate change, taking an integrated approach seemed crucial to us when working on agricultural development, food security and nutrition”.*

INCITING AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION OPERATORS TO WORK TOGETHER

One of the programme's major challenges is to **decompartmentalise sectors of activity and create operational collaborations** at various levels in territories, together with all agriculture and nutrition operators: farmers' organisations, State services, local authorities and the local private sector.

In this way, GRET is inciting community healthcare and farmer organisations to work together with a view to conducting joint awareness-raising actions and organising discussions on the links between health, food and agriculture. To promote healthy

diets, it is necessary to take account of the specific nutritional needs of family members – in particular those of women and young children – and encourage changes in production and valorisation of local products.

GRET also encourages the establishment of contracts between local stakeholders. For example, by putting fortified infant flour production units in contact with local producers' groups: this makes it possible to ensure quality and traceability of products, while developing local production.

INTEGRATING THE MULTISECTOR APPROACH IN PUBLIC POLICIES

GRET supports the creation of forums for dialogue bringing together local elected representatives, farmers' organisations, and decentralised State services, in order for this approach to be integrated in local policies. With a view to this, it delivered training to local elected representatives and State services in Senegal and Burkina Faso.

At national level GRET supports activities conducted by farmers' organisations to enable their leaders and teams to take greater account of nutrition-related issues. *“Farmers’ organisations are often very involved in issues of food sovereignty, promotion of local products consumption, and support for family farms, but not specifically on nutrition issues”,* says Amel Benkahla, sustainable agriculture and food programme manager at GRET. The objective is to drive these subjects more strongly in their own organisation, and for this to generate concrete actions with their members and political dialogue with the State.



LES ENJEUX DE PLAIDOYER SUR LA GOUVERNANCE ALIMENTAIRE AU GRET
POSITIONNEMENT AUX NIVEAUX NATIONAL ET INTERNATIONAL

ASANAO BRIEFING NOTES PRODUCED IN 2022

Les enjeux de plaidoyer sur la gouvernance alimentaire au GRET : positionnement aux niveaux national et international, Goudiaby M.-C., Masse P., GRET.



PARTICIPATION DU GRET AUX RÉSEAUX DU MOUVEMENT SCALING UP NUTRITION – QUELS ENSEIGNEMENTS ?
LES CAS DE BURKINA FASO, MAURITANIA, NIIGER, ET SENEGAL

Participation du GRET aux réseaux du mouvement Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) : quels enseignements ?, Goudiaby M.-C., Rakotomalala C., GRET.

L'amélioration de la nutrition à travers l'alimentation scolaire, Goudiaby M.-C., Benkahla A., GRET.

Quel avenir pour le lait local en Afrique de l'Ouest ?, Mousours M., Benkahla A., GRET.

→ You will find all the briefing notes produced as part of the Asanao programme at gret.org/publications

GRET also provides support for the dissemination of multisector policies. In Burkina Faso, it played an awareness-raising and informative role with the State technical services and local elected representatives. In Niger, it was mandated by the government as a national moderator to facilitate multi-stakeholder consultation ahead of the United Nations Summit on Food Systems in 2021.

ADDRESSING FACTORS THAT GENERATE POLITICAL OBSTACLES

Within larger coalitions, GRET also puts forward concrete proposals and works with States to **address factors generating political obstacles to the development of sustainable, healthy food systems**. For example, it works on changing trade policies to protect certain strategic value chains in West Africa, such as the local milk value chain. Or on the creation of a more favourable fiscal environment for local businesses that market nutritional products at affordable prices.

The behaviour of supply chain stakeholders and consumers, whether they are urban or rural, is strongly influenced by the food environment. Working on policies and on this environment is therefore crucial to sustainably change food systems. ■



- ↑ Training nutrition focal persons in Guinea.
- A nursery in a market-gardening scheme in Senegal.
- © Sébastien Darrasse – DCI



A NEW COLLECTION TO SHARE OUR FINDINGS ON THE COMMONS

FOLLOWING ON FROM ITS CAHIER PROJET COLLECTION, IN 2022, GRET LAUNCHED THE CARNET FAIRE COMMUN SERIES TO SHARE THE LESSONS LEARNED FROM CONCRETE EXPERIENCES TAKING A COMMONS-BASED APPROACH IN DIVERSE GEOGRAPHIES AND CONTEXTS. THE FIRST CARNET¹ TO BE PUBLISHED IN THIS NEW SERIES FOCUSES ON SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF BAMBOO VALUE CHAINS IN VILLAGE FORESTS IN HOUAPHAN PROVINCE, IN LAOS; THE SECOND RECOUNTS THE EXPERIENCE OF A WASTE COLLECTION AND MANAGEMENT SERVICE IN THE CITY OF DOLISIE, IN CONGO; AND THE THIRD DESCRIBES COMMONS-BASED MANAGEMENT OF AN AGROFORESTRY SCHEME IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO.

INTERVIEW WITH MARILOU GILBERT, CO-COORDINATOR OF THE “COMMONS AND SHARED GOVERNANCE” PROGRAMME AT GRET

What is a “commons-based approach”?

GRET uses the concept of the “commons”² to think about how a set of stakeholders concerned by a common concern – a natural resource, a territory, a service – can undertake collective action to construct shared governance around this concern. Together, citizens, and public and private stakeholders define fair rules for access and use, in order to ensure social, economic and environmental sustainability of the object of the “common”. This is a dynamic process, in which rules are regularly updated, within a framework of collective learning.

For us, promoting and developing a commons-based approach in our interventions is another way of thinking about management of essential services and resources, an alternative to current modes of public or private governance that generate unfair sharing and depletion of these resources. It’s a political proposal that can contribute to greater social and environmental justice, by enabling citizens to take or retake real power to decide and control.

Why was this new series launched?

We are testing a commons-based approach as part of the “Commons and shared governance” programme³. The objective is to think about the way it can be operationalised. Each of the experiences observed over the long term is the subject of a capitalisation produced by the project teams. The main findings are then recorded in these publications.

The primary objective of this series is to share findings with other development operators, associations, donors, policy-makers, and any other stakeholders intending to promote commons-based forms of social organisation and shared governance.

These *carnets* also make it possible to show that by stepping back and reflecting, we can change our development practices. The commons-based approach enables us to move away from project “logic” that is based on a three- to four-year vision. We place ourselves in a process where continued support over the long term is essential to enable stakeholders to launch a commons-based dynamic and to obtain the desired results.

What are the main findings put forward in these first three *carnets*?

Firstly, it should be noted that the commons-based approach is not a recipe or a method. It is a mental map that makes it

possible to interpret power relationships, interdependencies between people and the issues that concern them, and that generates a change in position. We move from the position of “expert” to that of “committed facilitator possessing expertise”, standing back somewhat. For example, in DRC, where GRET supported the implementation of an agroforestry scheme with a shared governance regime, we gradually became “trusted mediators” organising links between those working in the scheme and the umbrella organisation in charge of representing them. If we had simply provided just technical support, there was a risk of maintaining a very strong dependency on the project.

The commons-based approach consists of working in a concrete manner on both technical challenges and governance issues. In Laos, around the bamboo forest, the teams provide technical support to villagers on traditional crafts, marking and marketing of bamboo. They also support them to organise and define rules for fair sharing of resources and benefits – and to conserve the forest. If there is no reflection on governance, it is not possible to plan sustainable forms of organisation to ensure access to and conservation of the resources or service.

Trust in the system established and its economic viability also emerged as key factors. The implementation of a waste management service with shared governance in the city of

Dolisie, in Congo, encountered a lack of trust on the part of populations and small private collection operators vis à vis a defective public authority that was unable to ensure economic viability and quality of the service. In order for the process to function there must be mutual interests and everyone must benefit.

Another important aspect emerges from these first *carnets*: the need to change the institutional framework to enable new forms of governance to be tested at local level. The example of bamboo forests in Houaphan province is a good illustration. To enable villagers, and public and private stakeholders to collectively build sustainable bamboo value chains, an initial stage consisted of convincing the provincial authorities to grant a “right to test”, in order to have an institutional framework making it possible to launch collective multi-stakeholder action.

These *carnets* also demonstrate that governance is an evolving process. Having consulted stakeholders in Dolisie, GRET proposed a system of shared governance to coordinate the waste management service. However, if this type of “turnkey” system can provide a starting point, modes of governance must be adapted to respond to changing situations. As shown by the experience of the agroforestry scheme in DRC, complex interdependencies and power relationships mean that people are constantly negotiating to further develop governance rules. ■

↓ Marking Bamboo in Laos.
© GRET – photo by CinePanorama

You can find the *Carnets faire commun* series and all of GRET’s publications at gret.org/publications

To see the list of GRET’s publications in 2022, go to page 46.



Kibler J.-F. (coordinator), Fetiveau J. and Duret R. (authors), Osmont M. (writer), Editions du GRET, 2022.

1. Handbook.
2. Initially, GRET drew inspiration from the work of the political scientist and economist Elinor Ostrom, who won the Nobel prize for economics in 2009, and whose best-known book is “Governing the commons: the evolution of institutions for collective action”, 1990.
3. The “Commons and shared governance” Programme is an action-research programme that was initiated by GRET in 2019 and is funded by AFD.





↑ Members of the Sosso Wodaté cooperative in Woloum Hatar, Mauritania (Safire project).

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

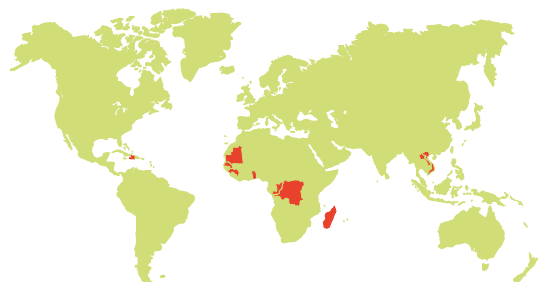


COLLECTIVELY MANAGED NATURAL RESOURCES

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.

10 COUNTRIES OF INTERVENTION

Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea, Haiti, Laos, Madagascar, Mauritania, Republic of Congo, Senegal, Togo, Vietnam



SOME PROJECTS CONDUCTED IN 2022

VIETNAM

WOMEN PLAYING A CENTRAL ROLE IN SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF PU LUONG FORESTS

The Pu Luong nature reserve, in the North of Vietnam, is home to protected forests and rich biodiversity. The Thai and Muong ethnic minorities who live in the reserves and in buffer zones have little or no agricultural land. The majority of their income comes from poorly paid livestock farming and forest protection work. Community-based tourism, which was launched in 2016, opened up new possibilities for economic growth, but limited tourism services and the risks generated by tourism for biodiversity are hampering its development.

The project conducted by GRET consists of economically empowering women from the Thai and Muong ethnic minorities, and improving their living conditions, thanks to the development of sustainable tourism services and the creation of a legal framework enabling them to contribute to decisions concerning the nature reserve. The project is also ensuring inclusive, sustainable management of forests in the nature reserve's protected spaces. It combines safeguarding of ecosystems and the implementation of value chains enabling inhabitants, and women in particular, to live sustainably off their environment.

The project aims to support 6,770 women from the Thai and Muong ethnic minorities in 31 villages, involving 70 representatives from local authorities and the reserve management.

2020-2024 | Budget: 423 K€ | Funding: Audemars Piguet Foundation, RAJA - Danièle Marcovici Foundation | Partners: Pu Luong Nature Reserve Management Committee, Quan Hoa Rural Development Cooperative

MADAGASCAR

WORKING TO CREATE A PROTECTED AREA ON SAINTE-MARIE ISLAND

Sainte-Marie Island has 4,200 hectares of rainforest and is home to remarkable marine ecosystems. Its exceptional biodiversity is essential for the livelihoods of the island's inhabitants, yet it is endangered by over-fishing, deforestation, urbanisation and climate change.

In 2015, GRET encouraged the inhabitants of Sainte-Marie to become organised for the conservation of coastal zones. Two years later, a local association called PCADDISM was created with a view to conserving common goods by respecting rules defined collectively by the population.

Thanks to the implementation of a commons-based approach in 2020, inhabitants started taking administrative steps to obtain marine and terrestrial protected area status, in order to ensure sustainable management of the island. In parallel, actions to restore and protect forests, and mechanisms for collective supervision and monitoring of natural resources were initiated. The project's second phase, which began in 2022, will establish income-generating agro-ecological activities, and develop community-based ecotourism. Together with inhabitants, GRET and PCADDISM will continue to establish the conditions necessary for shared governance and management of the future protected area, and the procedures to ensure its financial sustainability.

2022-2025 (phase 2) | Budget: 450 K€ | Funding: AFD, GoodPlanet Foundation, Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation, Maisons du Monde Foundation | Partner: PCADDISM

SENEGAL

STIMULATING LOCAL DYNAMICS FOR SHARED GOVERNANCE OF WATER RESOURCES

Due to intense market-gardening and industrial activities, the Niayes region - a coastal fringe between Dakar and Saint-Louis - is experiencing substantial water management issues.

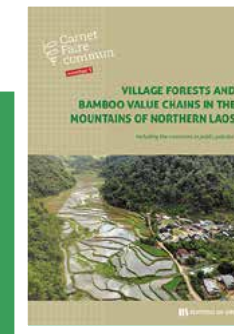
These are further exacerbated by demographic growth and the effects of climate change.

In 2017, together with the Directorate of Water Resources Management and Planning at the Senegalese Ministry of Water and Sanitation (DGPPE), GRET launched Girel - a project aimed at sustainably securing water uses and ecosystem conservation in five communes. The key component of the project is shared governance of water resources. By taking a commons-based approach, the project intends to achieve a triple objective: ensure sustainability of the resource, implement democratic governance bodies and support the Senegalese State to operationalise its integrated water resources management (IWRM) policy at local level.

The project has already enabled several stakeholders - various users, civil society representatives, decentralised technical services and communal authorities - to develop the conditions necessary for shared governance of water resources through a collective learning process. Together, they set up innovative institutions: local water platforms, designed as forums for governing the water resource at municipal or inter-municipal level. They also co-designed planning instruments listing the actions to be carried out for fair, sustainable management of the resource.

The third phase of the project, which began in 2022, is extending the dynamic to the entire Niayes region.

2017-2026 | Budget: 2.4 M€ | Funding: AFD, Seine-Normandie Water Agency, Sénéo | Partner: DGPPE



PUBLISHED IN 2022

Village forests and bamboo value chains in the mountains of Northern Laos: Including the commons in public policies?, Kibler J.-F. (dir.), Editions du Gret, Carnet Faire commun n° 1.

La gestion des déchets dans la ville de Dolisie au Congo : faire commun autour d'un service municipal ?, Gilbert M., Makita Bati F., Régeard N., Editions du Gret, Carnet Faire commun n° 2.

Un périmètre agroforestier en République démocratique du Congo : d'un projet de développement à l'émergence d'un commun ?, Kibler J.-F., Fetiveau J., Duret R., Editions du Gret, Carnet Faire commun n° 3.

→ For more information on the Carnet Faire commun collection, see page 16.

- 📖 Rice-growing in the Pu Luong nature reserve, Vietnam.
- 🌱 Market-gardening in the Niayes region, Senegal.

THE ACTIONS CONDUCTED IN 2022 CONTRIBUTED IN PARTICULAR TO SDGs 2, 13, 14 AND 15.



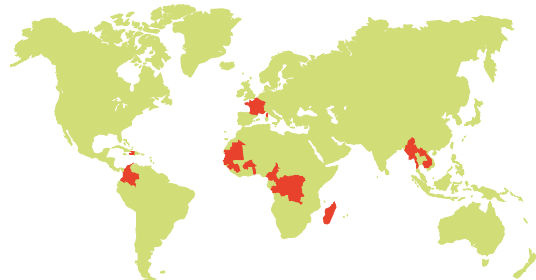


UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES

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.

15 COUNTRIES OF INTERVENTION

Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, France, Guinea, Haiti, Laos, Madagascar, Mauritania, Myanmar, Republic of Congo, Senegal, Togo



SOME PROJECTS CONDUCTED IN 2022

MADAGASCAR

RHYVIERE II: SUSTAINABLE ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

In rural areas of Madagascar, almost 14 million people live without access to electricity. This is a major obstacle to improving their quality of life.

The Rhyviere II rural electrification project, which ended in May 2022, was based on the principles of economic promotion and respect for the environment. In total, it enabled more than 39,800 inhabitants in the Haute Matsiatra and Sofia regions to have access to low-cost sustainable electricity.

The technology used by GRET and its partners relied on exploitation of the available hydroelectric potential, thanks to the presence of substantial natural water resources. Two hydroelectric plants were set up in both of these regions, and alternative solutions based on renewable resources (solar energy in particular) were implemented in areas that are very distant from the main networks. GRET also contributed to the promotion of income-generating activities related to electricity use.

Lastly, the project had a specific component focusing on environmental protection and sustainability of the water resource used for energy production and agriculture.

2014-22 | Budget: 7.2 M€ | Funding: FFEM, EU | Partners: ENEA Consulting, IRD

REPUBLIC OF CONGO

INVOLVING CIVIL SOCIETY IN GOVERNANCE OF WASTE AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

In Congo, secondary cities have to deal with significant issues around governance, funding and management of waste and wastewater. As part of the “Resilient cities” programme, GRET is supporting local stakeholders in the communes of Nkayi and Owando to strengthen inclusive, gender-sensitive local governance for the implementation of sustainable sanitation services.

The project teams began by setting up forums of consultation in neighbourhoods and across the commune. This allows local stakeholders to enter into dialogue and make recommendations to local authorities on the implementation of sustainable solutions.

In 2022, GRET and its partners tested a system for individual composting and sorting waste at source, with a view to reducing volumes of waste to be collected and the cost of the service: 150 composters were distributed to 193 households, and a biofuel production activity was launched. In addition, the project made it possible to equip 12 public schools with standard-compliant sanitary facilities and to design a sanitation strategy to equip households with sanitary equipment. A participative budget,

co-ordinated with civil society and municipal agents, was also put in place to fund micro-projects led by local associations.

2020-2024 | Budget: 5 M€ | Funding: EU | Partners: Action contre la pauvreté (Owando), Women’s association for the development of Bouenza (Nkayi), Initiative Développement

MAURITANIA

IMPROVING ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION TO FIGHT AGAINST COVID-19

In Mauritania, the population was severely affected by the covid-19 pandemic, which highlighted insufficient access to drinking water and sanitation services.

To address this, the RipEAUste project aimed to improve populations’ health and limit the spread of the virus in rural areas. It focused more specifically on strengthening the resilience of drinking water operators and sustainably improving access to water and sanitation, while raising awareness on best hygiene practices and barrier gestures in several regions, some of which are very isolated.

The project made it possible to provide access to drinking water for 27,000 inhabitants in 11 villages, notably in the extremely arid south-east of the country, and to install toilets and hand-washing facilities in 22 schools and healthcare centres. Four drinking water operators were also supported and strengthened to manage services and prepare for crises.

Numerous campaigns made it possible to distribute 2,400 hygiene kits and raise the awareness of 26,000 people, including schoolchildren, on best hygiene and water treatment practices in the home. Specific support was provided to young people and women, with training in facilitation techniques and in service monitoring.

2020-2023 | Budget: 1.3 M€ | Funding: AFD, UNICEF | Partners: the regulation authority, communes, sanitation directorate, hydraulics directorate, private water operators (working for public authorities) and public water operators (Onser)



PUBLISHED IN 2022

Regulation of services, a local issue!, David F. (coord.), GRET, 2022, Development policies & practices, n° 26.

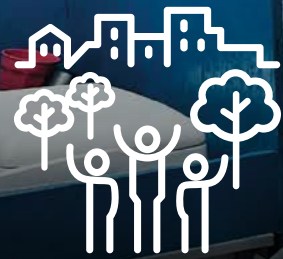


- ↑ Raising awareness on best hygiene practices to fight Covid-19 in Mauritania.
- ↗ Medium-voltage power line at the Sahatona electricity plant in the Haute Matsiatra region, Madagascar.
- ↗ Inauguration of three sanitary blocks in a primary school in Congo.



THE ACTIONS CONDUCTED IN 2022 CONTRIBUTED IN PARTICULAR TO SDGs 6, 7 AND 12.



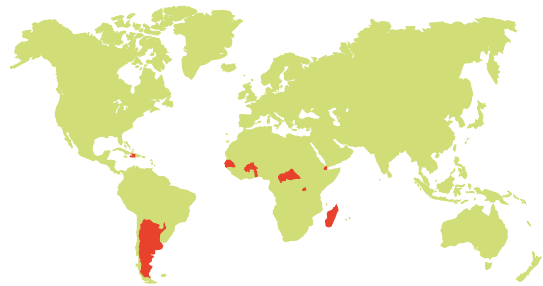


CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN RESILIENT CITIES

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-a-vis local resources. It supports civil society organisations and local authorities to develop policies and projects geared towards reducing inequalities and vulnerabilities.

9 COUNTRIES OF INTERVENTION

Argentina, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Djibouti, Haiti, Madagascar, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo



SOME PROJECTS CONDUCTED IN 2022

ARGENTINA

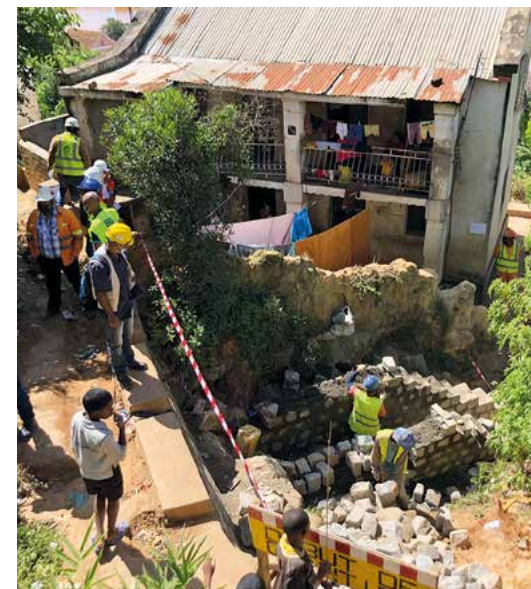
A STUDY ON PUBLIC SPACES IN BARRIO 20 IN BUENOS AIRES

In partnership with Plus Urbano, GRET conducted a study in Barrio 20, a precarious neighbourhood in Buenos Aires that has been undergoing rehabilitation since 2016. The objective of the study was to propose a network of quality public spaces. To do this, GRET placed participation at the core of its intervention: immersed in the neighbourhood for several weeks, together with inhabitants, it

conducted a joint diagnosis and made development proposals to best meet inhabitants' needs.

Through a mobile system made up of three carts named *Paso a Paso*, the team travelled through the entire neighbourhood to meet inhabitants: welcomed with a cool drink, they gave up their time to discuss current and future uses of their living spaces. This study was conducted for the Instituto de Vivienda de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires (GCBA) as part of the technical cooperation between AFD, GCBA and Codatu (Cooperation for the development and improvement of urban and periurban transport).

2022-2023 | Budget: 193.5 K€ | Funding: AFD | Partners: Centro de Estudio Ribera Buenos Aires, Plus Urbano



MADAGASCAR

IMPROVING LIVING CONDITIONS IN PRECARIOUS NEIGHBOURHOODS IN ANTANANARIVO

Lalankely 3 is a project funded by AFD aiming to open up the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods in the greater Antananarivo area, and improve living conditions there. To achieve this, it plans to construct 1,000 small infrastructure facilities in 222 *fokontany*¹.

At the head of a group made up of three other partner structures, GRET is in charge of the institutional and social management of the project. It is supporting and facilitating works and strengthening the sustainability of the infrastructure being built by implementing community management systems, to complement more substantial maintenance actions carried out by communes. It is also conducting actions to raise inhabitants' awareness on hygiene and sanitation. The project also includes a component of innovative actions around public lighting, waste recovery, and enhancement and greening of neighbourhoods.

In 2022, 98 mobility facilities, 50 sanitation facilities and a green area were completed, benefitting

¹. An administrative subdivision of the commune.

800,000 inhabitants. In order for the works to progress as planned, the GRET group supported 1,700 retailers and inhabitants, and assisted with the recruitment of 241 people for labour-intensive works. To make the infrastructure sustainable, 85 community-based managed structures were set up to ensure maintenance at the facilities, employing a total of 240 people.

2020-2023 | Budget: 1.3 M€ | Funding: AFD | Partners: Miarintsoa Association, Enda Madagascar and Conseil de développement d'Andohatapenaka (CDA)

AFRICA

THE URBAN FABRIC INITIATIVES FACILITATION PROGRAMME

2022 was a very productive year for the Urban Fabric Initiatives facilitation programme: exchange activities, identification of new Urban fabric initiatives and capitalisation on management issues.

An Urban fabric initiative is an inclusive, collaborative system for the design of community-based public spaces. In connection with major structural urban projects, it encourages and supports initiatives by inhabitants and users in precarious neighbourhoods to improve their living space. The first English-speaking Urban fabric initiative was launched in 2022 in Nairobi. The latter is working in connection with an urban renewal project funded by AFD.

The programme was presented at the World Urban Forum in Katowice in June. This Forum provided an opportunity to organise a multi-stakeholder round table and take part in the event to mark the launch of the Centre on African Public Spaces.

In September, the programme organised a study trip to France, focusing on urban planning management and transitory urbanism. The Urban Fabric Initiatives members met and talked with numerous participative and transitory urbanism stakeholders in Lyon and Paris.

2020-2024 | Budget: 1.4 M€ | Funding: AFD | Partners: UrbaMonde, Cabanon Vertical, UrbaSen

PODCAST 2022

Radio Pépit', la radio de la capit', a podcast on the Urban Fabric Initiatives (in French)

→ Episode 4: Round table on the World Urban Forum Episode recorded in Katowice, Poland, during the World Urban Forum in June 2022.

Directed by: Florent Chiappero, with the Urban Fabric Initiatives facilitation programme team.

This episode and the three previous episodes can be found on pepinieres-urbaines.org

Produced by AFD and the Urban Fabric Initiatives Network (GRET, UrbaMonde, UrbaSen and Cabanon Vertical)



- ↑ An urban management and transitory urbanism study trip in France.
- ↗ The *Paso a Paso* mobile system in barrio 20 in Buenos Aires.
- ↗ A building site, part of the Lalankely 3 project in Antananarivo, Madagascar.

THE ACTIONS CONDUCTED IN 2022 CONTRIBUTED IN PARTICULAR TO SDGs 10 AND 11.



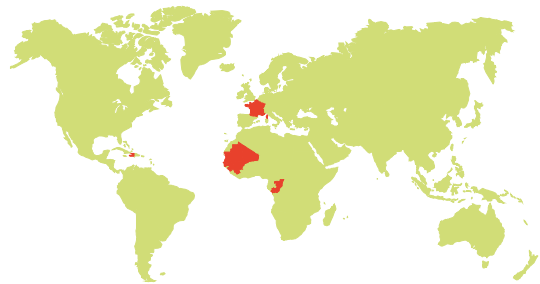


DECENT EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL

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, social and civic 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.

7 COUNTRIES OF INTERVENTION

France, Guinea, Haiti, Mali, Mauritania, Republic of Congo, Senegal



SOME PROJECTS CONDUCTED IN 2022

SENEGAL

CIVIC PARTICIPATION OF YOUTH IN PUBLIC LIFE: WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES?

GRET conducted a context study on the challenges of civic action and participation in public policies for young people in Senegal. The objective: to contribute to the identification work being conducted by AFD, which aims to strengthen its intervention in this sector in Senegal. The study identified the factors limiting civic participation by young people: cultural, religious and

family norms; weakness of the legal and political framework that should favour their involvement; deficit of youth infrastructure; lack of education on active citizenship; and the absence of budgetary resources.

However, it points out that, compared to other African countries, Senegal's young people are more optimistic about their future and more mobilised regarding issues of general interest such as environmental protection, promotion of the arts and culture. The study highlights a plurality of mobilisation initiatives, in which young people claim their right to participate in debates and decision-making on the socio-political and economic issues concerning them, via digital technologies, cultural mediation or sport.

The study also produced mapping and an analysis of the needs of stakeholders in the sector (implementation operators, local civil society, and technical and financial partners) and their initiatives, and made a series of recommendations.

2021-2022 | Budget: 25 K€ | Funding: AFD

- Project for professional integration of young people in Senegal.
- ← Training in electricity in Mauritania.
- ↘ Training in mechanics in Congo.



GUINEA, MAURITANIA, MALI, REPUBLIC OF CONGO, SENEGAL

YOUNG PEOPLE AS STAKEHOLDERS IN CHANGE

The Jade programme agreement is introducing reflection on youth as a transversal development theme, and is supporting young people to become stakeholders in their own integration.

This is the context in which GRET is designing and testing innovative methods to support young people with their comprehensive integration: economic and professional, social and civic, environmental and climatic. It is also training its teams and partners in approaches to young people.

See article on page 10.

2020-2023 | Budget: 4.8 M€ | Funding: AFD | Partners: Acord Guinea, ADC, AJA Mali, Caritas Mauritania, Eclasio, Social change factory, Yen a Marre

FOCUS ON TWO ACTIVITIES

Training and raising awareness on the subject of youth

In 2022, GRET organised five training workshops – in Senegal, Mauritania, Congo and France – to raise the awareness of its teams and partners on the subject of

youth, and give them the capacities to conduct interventions accordingly. These workshops, facilitated by GRET's "integration and employment" teams, enabled a considerable increase in skills, while informing reflection on approaches to the issue of youth in various contexts.

Thanks to these five workshops, 114 women and men were trained, 40 of whom were members of GRET's partner organisations.

Analysing training and integration through the prism of youth in Guinea

In Guinea, as in other West African countries, there is a high proportion of young people under the age of 25. Their access to essential services and decent, sustainable employment remains limited, and their involvement in public life is not facilitated.

To lay the bases for sustainable professional integration, GRET conducted a study to explore new potential avenues of integration and support for young Guineans. The study produced an accurate, in-depth analysis of the context related to youth in the country, the technical and vocational education sector, the youth employment market and the entrepreneurial ecosystem.



PUBLISHED IN 2022

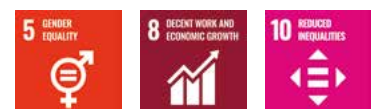
Intégrer des jeunes en situation de vulnérabilité dans un parcours FIP – Formation et insertion professionnelle : prendre la mesure de la vulnérabilité pour en diminuer l'impact, Bacos F., GRET, Parein Briefing note, n° 1.

Faire évoluer la formation professionnelle : à l'intersection entre la situation de vulnérabilité des jeunes, l'offre de formation existante et la réalité du marché du travail, Bacos F., GRET, Parein Briefing note, n° 2.

Accompagner vers l'insertion : renforcer les compétences la vie professionnelle et favoriser l'accès aux ressources existantes, GRET, Bacos F., Parein Briefing note, n° 3.



THE ACTIONS CONDUCTED IN 2022 CONTRIBUTED IN PARTICULAR TO SDGs 5, 8 AND 10.





HEALTHY FOOD AND QUALITY HEALTHCARE

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.

10 COUNTRIES OF INTERVENTION

Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, France, Guinea, Haiti, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger



SOME PROJECTS CONDUCTED IN 2022

GUINEA

ONE HEALTH: A GLOBAL APPROACH TO HEALTH AT TERRITORIAL LEVEL

The One Health concept promotes an integrated, systemic, unified approach to public, animal and environmental health, particularly given the development of potentially epidemic zoonotic diseases. In Forest Guinea, the epicentre of the 2015 and 2021 Ebola pandemics, GRET is one of the rare NGOs conducting a project to make this approach operational at community level.

In the current One Health initiatives sphere in Guinea, the project conducted by GRET is specific in that it is working on local governance of healthcare in territories by supporting participative dynamics at village level, in order to inform the national strategy at the various levels. Actions conducted also favour greater consideration of environmental and ecosystem health issues, which generally receive little focus in projects taking this approach.

Lastly, this project covers interactions between the three areas of health in a broader manner, going beyond the realm of zoonotic risks, based on local preoccupations.

2021-2024 | Budget: 823 K€ | Funding: AFD | Partner: MGE

MADAGASCAR

TACKLING THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF MALNUTRITION

Recognising that to fight malnutrition effectively it is necessary to tackle its fundamental causes, which are mainly related to health, social and gender inequalities, GRET and its social business partner Nutri'zaza launched the Aintsoa ("good life" in Malagasy) project. This project, which has a positive gender impact, is contributing directly and transversally to reducing gender inequalities.

Taking a multisector approach, Aintsoa is working to reduce health, social and gender inequalities by strengthening access for vulnerable women to healthcare and social systems that meet their essential needs. But also by favouring inclusion of men in the care and feeding of children; or by improving access to quality products for better nutrition in children, and facilitating families' daily lives, in particular those of mothers.

To ensure sustainability of initiatives, the Aintsoa project favours involvement of the private sector. Two social businesses are contributing directly: Nutri'zaza, which is supplying fortified foods; and the Diotontolo sani-market social franchise, for the development of hygiene and sanitation services. The project is also supporting national public policies on nutrition, agriculture, health, drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.

2022-2026 | Budget: 7 M€ | Funding: AFD | Partner: Nutri'zaza



NIGER

STRENGTHENING THE FORTIFIED FOODS OFFER TO FIGHT MALNUTRITION

Niger has high levels of malnutrition in both urban and rural areas. Limited access to appropriate, affordable food and poor food knowledge and practices are among the main causes of this situation.

Hence, there is a strong need to develop an offer suited to vulnerable households' consumption patterns and purchasing power. This is the context in which the "Project to support food fortification in Niger" was launched. Its objective: to strengthen local production, distribution and promotion of local fortified foods for women and young children, while supporting the State and the private sector to create a favourable framework for consumption of these products.

This project, completed in 2022, made it possible to valorise and structure the network of small infant flour production units that emerged in recent years. It also enabled strengthening of dialogue between the State and the private sector so that the latter can play a more comprehensive role in the fight against malnutrition.

11 production units managed by women's groups produced and marketed quality fortified products. 250 women were empowered thanks to their activities on production and marketing of these products. Five fortified products were made available to the population,

and two of these - Misola and Garin Yara - obtained certification.

In all, almost 1,200 tons of fortified infant flour were produced and 40 million meals were consumed. 496 points of sale were created and almost 400,000 children aged 6 to 24 months had access to these products.

2017-2022 | Budget: 5 M€ | Funding: Monegasque Cooperation, EU | Partners: ACF, ANMC, Concern Worldwide, DNPGCCA, HC3N, IRD, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Health, Misola, SUN Movement, STA, Misola and Garin Yara production units



- ↑ Project to support food fortification in Niger.
- ↗ A farmer in charge of relaying best agricultural and livestock farming practices as part of the One Health project in Guinea.
- ↗ A school vegetable garden at the Manjakaray public primary school, part of the Aintsoa project in Madagascar.

THE ACTIONS CONDUCTED IN 2022 CONTRIBUTED IN PARTICULAR TO SDGs 1, 2, 3 AND 5.



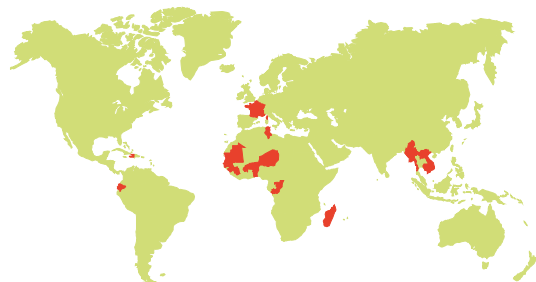


SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND AGRIFOOD VALUE CHAINS

Support for family farming and small and medium local businesses is necessary for the sustainable development of agriculture, agrifood value chains and food security. In light of this, GRET implements projects, studies, capitalisations and training, and contributes to public policies. Its actions include support for fair remuneration of farmers and people working in agrifood processing, agroecological transition, supply of national and regional markets with quality products, and the growth of territorialised food systems. These actions also contribute to strengthening collective structures, and participation by women and young people in decision-making.

17 COUNTRIES OF INTERVENTION

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ecuador, France, Guinea, Haiti, Laos, Madagascar, Mauritania, Myanmar, Niger, Republic of Congo, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Vietnam



SOME PROJECTS CONDUCTED IN 2022

HAITI

LEVERS TO SUSTAINABLY IMPROVE FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

In the Trois Rivières watershed in Haiti, poor households have very low incomes. In addition to numerous climate, ecological and political shocks, food and nutrition insecurity in this region with strong agricultural potential is increasing. To improve households' resilience, the Pasan-Apros project is focusing on several levers: governance of food and nutrition security, development of

sustainable agricultural value chains, securing of natural resources, and a social protection and promotion system.

The most recent activities conducted by GRET and its partners made it possible to design – with stakeholders in the territory – a development and management plan to conserve natural resources in the Treille sub-watershed. This plan, which is aligned with the principles of integrated water resources management, is aimed at reconciling economic development, social equity and environmental sustainability. To support development of the watersheds, the project also led to the renovation or construction of four irrigation schemes. With a view to strengthening agricultural value chains,

a centre for storing and processing products was constructed; another centre was renovated and provided for local organisations to use.

Lastly, two methodological guides on setting up village-based agricultural credit unions and establishing farming field schools were produced. Capitalisation documents were also produced, on the process for graduation of vulnerable households benefitting from the social safety net, and on the seed and livestock credit systems.

2018-2023 | Budget: 7.8 M€ | Funding: AFD, EU | Partners: ACF-USA, AOG, Odrino, Protos – Join for Water

GUINEA

STRUCTURING CIVIL SOCIETY TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Forest Guinea has a remarkably rich and varied natural heritage. But its equilibrium is in danger: mining, forestry and agricultural activities are damaging biodiversity and reducing plant cover. The use of phytosanitary products in agriculture has consequences on soil and water pollution, and there are numerous conflicts around natural resources.

As part of the Saveur project, GRET and its partners provided support to Guinean civil society to become organised in order to fight against environmental degradation. The objective was to strengthen civil society organisations' (CSOs) capacities to raise inhabitants' awareness on environmental issues and implement appropriate practices. The project focused in particular on improving dialogue between civil society, public authorities and private stakeholders. It also worked to strengthen CSOs' technical, management and governance capacities. The creation of a support fund made it possible to fund initiatives conducted by some thirty organisations.

The workshop held at the end of 2022 to mark the closure of the project presented a positive assessment of the project. Notably, multi-stakeholder consultations were revitalised and

actions conducted by CSOs made it possible to influence environmental policies at territorial level.

2020-2023 | Budget: 1 M€ | Funding: AFD, EU | Partners: Acord, ADC

LAOS

SUPPORTING TEA PRODUCERS IN LAOS

In northern Laos, tea has been cultivated for centuries. This tradition gives Lao teas, which are still largely produced by family farming, a unique character. But these teas are not widely known or consumed, due to strong competition from the main producing countries and poor knowledge of their exceptional quality on the international market. In addition to this, tea consumption in urban areas of the country remains limited.

To develop agriculture and reduce poverty in the region, the Lao Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is conducting the "Mekong Tea" project. Together with AVSF and LCG, GRET is providing technical support to the Ministry for this project. To increase small tea producers' income, GRET is encouraging better governance of the production chain and facilitating their access to markets through certification of products and promotion of product quality.

GRET is also focusing on the emergence of multi-stakeholder networks, favouring information-sharing and collective action. Two major events organised in Vientiane were attended by tea producers and traders from across Laos. Support is also being provided to the "Meung Tea" producers' cooperative for its transition to fair, organic production.

2019-2023 | Budget: 1.5 M€ | Funding: AFD | Partners: AVSF, LCG

- Tea plantation in Laos (the Mekong Tea project). © Modlao
- Selling bananas at the market in Haiti (Pasan-Apros project).



PUBLISHED IN 2022

Accompagner la transition agroécologique avec les organisations paysannes : retour d'expériences du projet Terria au Sénégal, Villemin A., Ngom M., Faye I. M., Benkahia A., Editions du Gret, Cahier projet.



THE ACTIONS CONDUCTED IN 2022 CONTRIBUTED IN PARTICULAR TO SDGs 1, 2, 8, 9, 12 AND 13.



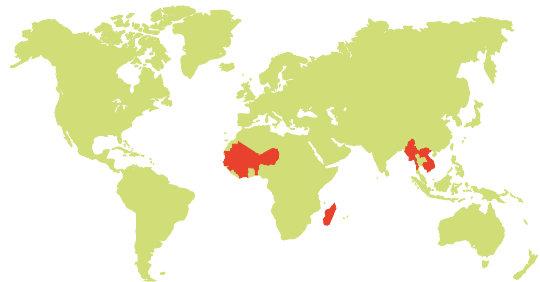


SECURED, SHARED ACCESS TO LAND AND RESOURCES

Land governance is defined as the access, use and governance of land. It translates relationships between people vis-a-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.

13 COUNTRIES OF INTERVENTION

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Laos, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Myanmar, Niger, Senegal, Vietnam



SOME PROJECTS CONDUCTED IN 2022

CAMBODIA, LAOS, MYANMAR, VIETNAM

IMPROVING LAND TENURE SECURITY FOR SMALL FARMERS

In the Mekong region, the livelihoods of many small farmers are being undermined by investments requiring land to construct infrastructure, agribusiness or other economic projects. The most vulnerable farmers are those who do not possess documents attesting to their land rights, in particular indigenous peoples living in mountain forest areas who use resources according to customary practices.

The “Mekong Region Land Governance” (MRLG) project promotes the implementation of fairer land policies to improve small farmers’ land tenure security. Conducted by Land Equity International in partnership with GRET, the MRLG project builds alliances with governments, civil societies, the private sector and research stakeholders. The objective is to enable policies to progress with a view to better recognition and protection of customary land rights, and promote responsible agricultural investments.

In eight years, the project built up a network of around one hundred partners, and strengthened their capacity to contribute to land policy reforms at regional and national level.

In Vietnam for example, its partners enabled several rural communities to gain recognition of their rights over local forests as part of the new forestry law. Guidelines for recognition of customary land rights in forest areas, developed with the support of the project partners, were approved in 2022 by ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry.

The project will continue for a third phase (2023-2025) in order to consolidate the results obtained and ensure continuity and sustainability of stakeholder alliances.

2018-2022 (phase 2) | Budget: 13.7 M\$ | Funding: BMZ, Government of Luxembourg, SDC | Partners: GIZ, LEI

MULTI-COUNTRY

ROLL-OUT OF “SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES”: WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES?

The “Land tenure & Development” Technical Committee, which is facilitated by GRET, supports reflections by strategic land policy stakeholders in developing countries. 2022 saw the completion of a large-scale project, coordinated by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), aimed at identifying the consequences of the continuous roll-out of “special economic zones” (SEZs). The objective: to learn lessons, make recommendations to coordinate

their development and, more broadly, support the development of rural territories.

SEZs are geographic zones located within a country, where trade rules are different to those prevailing in the rest of the national territory. Considered as an economic development model by many international bodies, the approach has already been appropriated by around one hundred countries. In recent years, these zones have been developing in Africa, where 237 SEZs were put in place, and 51 others are being created, according to UNCTAD.

To date, more than one hundred laws on SEZs have been adopted across the world. Their promulgation enables States to regain control of land in areas inhabited by farmers who have little or no legal protection. In the name of the public interest, authorities thereby acquire land considered to be strategic, expropriate small farmers and favour the establishment of foreign or national companies. These zones are often subject to exceptional regimes that can have significant impacts in terms of land, taxation, labour law or the environment, for example.

This project ended with the organisation of an international webinar and a collective publication led by the “Land tenure & Development” Technical Committee (see boxed text below).

2020-2022 | Budget: 90 K€ | Funding: AFD | Partners: Cirad, Enda Pronat, IIED, UGB





PUBLISHED IN 2022

Special economic zones and land tenure: Global trends and local impacts in Senegal and Madagascar, “Land Tenure & Development” Technical Committee

→ Can be found on foncier-developpement.fr/publication

Restoring Land Rights: Pathways for the recognition of customary tenure in Myanmar, MRLG

→ Can be found on mrlg.org/publications



↑ A field visit in the village of Yai, Xiengkhouang province, Laos (MRLG project).
 ↗ Aerial view of the Sandiara special economic zone in Senegal.
 © Enda Pronat

THE ACTIONS CONDUCTED IN 2022 CONTRIBUTED IN PARTICULAR TO SDGs 1 AND 5.



CLIMATE EMERGENCY

ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IS FIRST AND FOREMOST A SOCIAL JUSTICE ISSUE

3 QUESTIONS TO GUILLAUME QUELIN, CLIMATE PROJECTS MANAGER AT GRET



GRET's goal is to improve the most vulnerable people's living conditions. How does this mission tie in with the climate challenge?

We know that in terms of adaptation, solutions will always exist... provided people have the necessary resources. Those living in developing countries are the least responsible for climate change and have the least capacity to adapt. Adaptation to climate change is first and foremost a social justice issue: today, finding solutions together with people who don't have the resources, means fighting the inequalities of the future.

In concrete terms, what does GRET do in the field?

GRET is implementing an ecological transition strategy that is supported by a network of climate focal persons at headquarters and in all its countries

of representation. It aims to examine, from a transversal viewpoint, consideration of climate and biodiversity in all its projects.

We conduct activities in the field to reduce vulnerabilities and environmental impacts, placing specific focus on the participation of citizens and civil society. For example, as part of apprenticeship training in Mauritania and Mali, we are currently testing a game that examines the vulnerabilities and impacts of trades such as cabinetmaking. We help communities to identify adaptation options by producing vulnerability analyses, of the Ziama biosphere in Forest Guinea for example. In addition, we conduct carbon assessments of activities we support, notably in the area of waste or construction.

Another focus of our work is public policies: in Togo, we supported 73 communes to integrate climate issues in their local development plans. In Tunisia, we contributed to the development of the National plan for adaptation to climate change.



What challenges lie ahead?

Integration of climate change adaptation requires time and resources. Time for consultation with communities, to begin with, in order to discuss scientific data and find solutions with them. Because we believe it is they who should decide where to place the cursor between responsive change, to try continue "as before", and a more transformative type of change that would generate a metamorphosis of development trajectories. But the funding to conduct this type of initiative - which requires a longer lifespan than a traditional project - is alas still difficult to obtain.

Resources are also necessary to examine climate evolution more systematically in development projects generally. It is crucial that, as of today, projects be dimensioned to address the socio-economic impacts that will be generated by future climate crises. Otherwise, there is a real risk of maladaptation.

A further challenge is training and sharing of information and experiences between development operators. It is important to develop spaces enabling this, such as the Coordination Sud Climate and development Commission, which is facilitated by GRET.

GENDER

Inclusion of gender dynamics and fighting gender inequalities are part of GRET's principles of action. GRET aims to address the issue of gender transversally, in all its projects. To achieve this, it is acquiring operational tools and regularly training its teams on the gender approach in order to design and conduct actions enabling gender relations and roles to evolve towards greater equality.

The fight against gender inequalities is, for example, a main focus of the Aintsoa¹ project in Madagascar. This project - launched in 2022 in partnership with the Nutri'zaza social business - is tackling the underlying

1. See page 29.



causes of malnutrition. This is the context in which GRET's teams are working to increase the involvement of young men and fathers in infant feeding and care, as well as in public hygiene issues, by lifting the taboo around menstruation.

GRET also conducts specific projects in favour of women's rights and empowerment. This is the case in Vietnam, where it is continuing its efforts to improve the living conditions of migrant women working in textile plants in the Khai Quang and Nam Sach industrial zones, in the north of the country. This project is aimed at strengthening their leadership capacities, so that they can defend their rights. In parallel, the teams are conducting advocacy for reform of the legal framework around women's work.

GRET also conducts studies to enable other organisations to draw up action plans in favour of gender equality. In 2022, GRET produced a report commissioned by CFI on gender equality in the African media. The study analyses issues of inequality, gender discrimination and gender-based violence, and proposes a strategy and recommendations to address these issues and respond to the needs of stakeholders in this sector.

INCLUSIVE FINANCE AND ECONOMY

GRET's initiatives favour entrepreneurship and, more generally, development of the economy in its social and solidarity dimensions. Beyond the conventional financial



framework, finance and the inclusive economy enable access to essential services, and allow those who do not have access to the traditional financial sector to obtain loans to finance economic activities. This is a major challenge for developing countries.

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.

In Senegal, as part of the Ajesud project, GRET enabled more than 1,500 young people to create or develop their business thanks to a support system combining non-financial and financial services.

In Burkina Faso, it is conducting a project to improve access to sanitation services by training local entrepreneurs to produce equipment; it is also implementing a grant fund to enable vulnerable households to access infrastructure.

In Guinea, it is supporting funding of innovative projects in companies, and investment in agriculture, thanks to the implementation and management of a grants facility with support to seek external funding.

GRET also strengthens financial institutions by providing them with technical support to respond to the needs of (often informal) SMEs and stakeholders who are excluded from the traditional financial sector. In Myanmar, GRET is supporting the Thitsar Ooyin microfinance company, in which it is also a shareholder and a management board member. This company's mission is to provide financial services to farmers and small entrepreneurs living in isolated rural regions, to help them finance their economic projects. In 2022, GRET provided support to Thitsar Ooyin in a particularly difficult health and socio-political context. ■

- The Ziama Forest in Forest Guinea.
- A study on gender equality in the African media. © CFI
- A shopkeeper supported by Thitsar Ooyin in Myanmar.



↑ A visit to a reforestation site in Forest Guinea.

OUR ORGANISATION

COHESIVE, CONFIDENT TEAMS FACED WITH AN INCREASING NUMBER OF CRISES

“ As is the case with many development NGOs, for some years now, our organisation is impacted by ongoing geopolitical evolutions in several of our fields of intervention, particularly in the Sahel, Myanmar and Haiti.

Teams conducting the projects we are already working on are increasingly encountering security problems. The launch of new projects is also a subject of debate. In these contexts, we constantly ask ourselves the same question: how can we continue to fight against inequalities, innovate and work for the most vulnerable, while ensuring the security of our teams and our operational partners?

Despite the support of our financial partners, who are also well aware of risks, we can sometimes feel isolated in the field. But even when a situation is unstable and the outcome is uncertain, GRET's teams remain united and determined. They rethink their methods of intervention and demonstrate strong adaptation capacities. They are also a source of proposals, implementing original development strategies that retain the objective of improving populations' living conditions while contributing to social cohesion, without which nothing is possible.

Faced with these crisis contexts that generate many difficulties, GRET's strength is that it can rely on teams of professionals who are experienced at working in the field, and on an extensive, diverse network of partners allowing it to deal with the complexity of situations alongside populations.



Luc Arnaud,
Executive Director of GRET



DECENTRALISED GOVERNANCE

GRET is an international association made up of 237 members, most of whom come from its countries of representation.

The association's main orientations are decided by the General Assembly, which brings all the members together twice a year. 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. The members of the association also elect their Executive Director for a renewable four-year mandate. ■

MEMBERSHIP OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD

EXTERNAL MEMBERS

Henry de Cazotte
Chairperson
A former director at AFD

Iharizaka Rahaingoson
Treasurer
Company director

Aude Flogny
Former Director of AFD's Department of portfolio management and specialised support, Mission head with the METIS FUND at AFD

Béatrice de Durfort
Former delegate general at the French funds and foundations centre, chairperson of Diptic Durfort-Ilutiu Stratégies

Bérangère Quincy
Diplomat

Chantal Monvois
Former delegate general at AgroParisTech Foundation

Daniel Henrys
Independent consultant in Haiti

Myriam Bincaille
Former delegate general at Fondation Suez

Pierre Jacquemot
Diplomat, essayist and academic

Sébastien Mosneron Dupin
Head of the economic affairs commission department at the French Senate

ELECTED STAFF REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS

Damien Lagandré
GRET's South-East Asia regional representative

Iba Mar Faye
GRET's representative in Senegal

Juliette Darlu
Energy projects manager

OBSERVERS

Emilie Klander
Public affairs delegate at Cirad

Henri Rouillé d'Orfeuille
Agronomist, founding member of GRET

Philippe Collin
Former chairperson of AVSF, former spokesperson of the Confédération paysanne

Sophie Lerouillois
HR coordination/Payroll administrator

Other bodies also exist within GRET, in particular:

AN AUDIT COMMITTEE
facilitated by Martine Huneau

Iharizaka Rahaingoson
Company director

Muriel Leclercq
Qualified external member

Sophie Lerouillois
HR coordination/Payroll administrator

AN ETHICS COMMITTEE
with a focus on private partnerships facilitated by Agathe Cousin

Henry de Cazotte
Chairperson

Luc Arnaud
Executive Director

Clémence Boulle-Martinaud
Health and nutrition programme manager

Samassa Nalla
GRET's representative in Mali

A COHESIVE INTERNATIONAL TEAM

On 31 December 2022, 789 professionals were deploying their know-how, combining technical expertise (agronomy, urban planning, hydraulics, economics, anthropology, nutrition, sociology, communication, etc.) and project implementation, facilitation and management skills to successfully conduct GRET's activities.

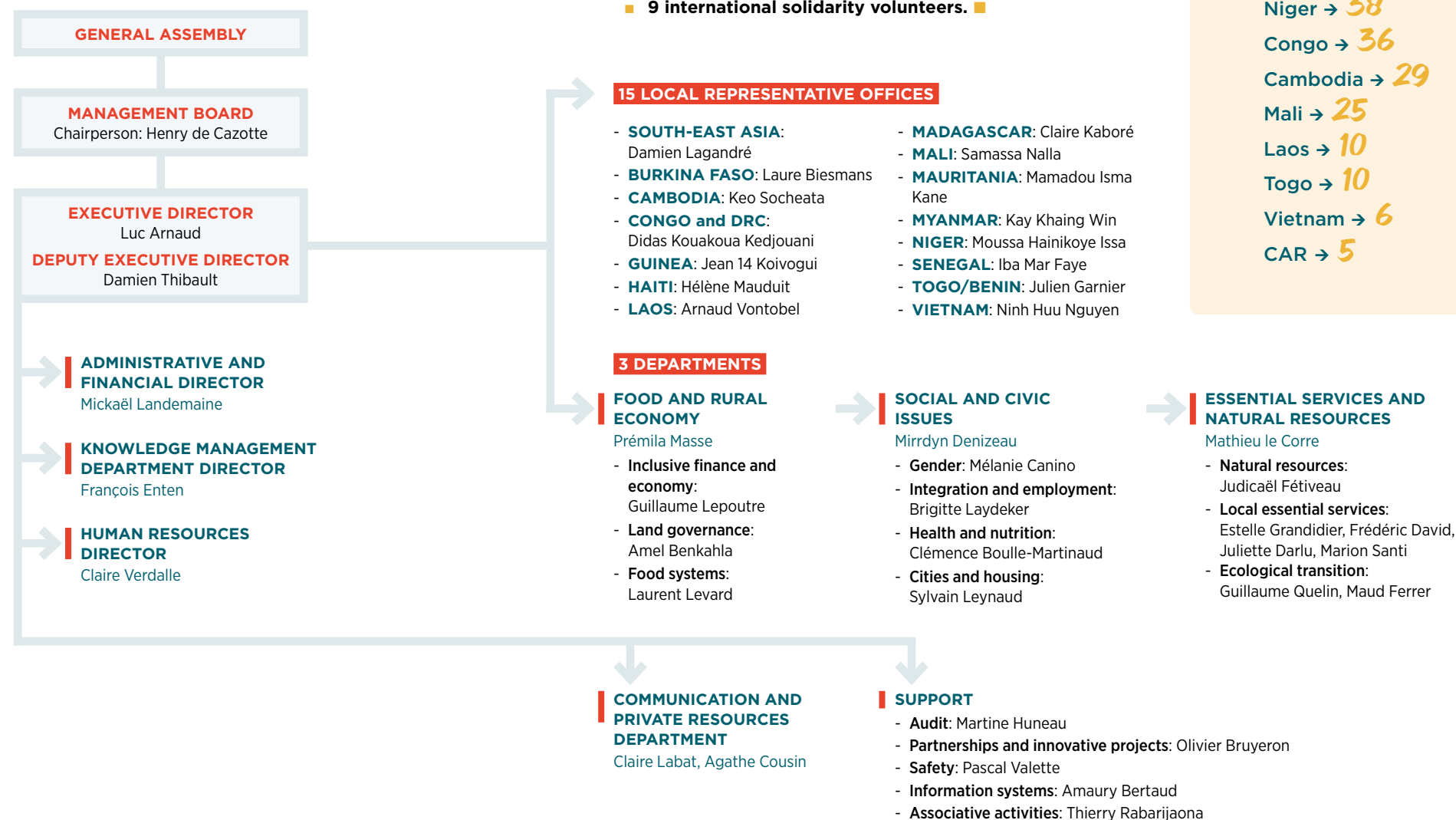
These professionals are spread geographically as follows:

- **632 staff members with contracts governed by local law** in our countries of intervention;
- **114 staff members at headquarters;**
- **34 expat staff members;**
- **9 international solidarity volunteers.** ■

SPREAD OF STAFF PER COUNTRY

ON 31 DECEMBER 2022

- France → 148
- Madagascar → 123
- Burkina Faso → 85
- Mauritania → 72
- Myanmar → 58
- Guinea → 51
- Senegal → 50
- Haiti → 43
- Niger → 38
- Congo → 36
- Cambodia → 29
- Mali → 25
- Laos → 10
- Togo → 10
- Vietnam → 6
- CAR → 5



OUR BUDGET

IN 2022:
48
MILLION
EUROS

Across the world, 2022 was marked by the war in Ukraine, the energy crisis, soaring inflation, extreme climate events and growing geopolitical tensions. **Our fields of intervention were also affected** by all this, accentuating the need for solidarity and cooperation. These factors, combined with strong local roots and a capacity to manage increasingly complex interventions, explain **a year of particularly substantial development for GRET**, which experienced – along with 2017 – its highest rate of growth (21.7%) and recorded production of 48 M€, compared to 39 M€ in 2021.

At another level, this growth – which demonstrates the strong commitment of GRET's

teams – highlights **a general decrease in its remuneration for actions conducted**.

The result is a lower gross operating surplus for the financial year (-757 K€ in 2022, compared to 415 K€ in 2021). Our operating results and our exceptional gains and losses improve this situation. But GRET nevertheless ended the financial year with a final net result of -500 K€. Its equity (4.8 M€ on 31/12/22) enables it to write down this result, but increases the need for better balance in its actions in the years ahead.

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

BREAKDOWN OF BUDGETS IN 2022 PER COUNTRY



60%
AFRICA

Burkina Faso: 15%
Congo: 4%
Guinea: 4%
Madagascar: 11%
Mali: 3%
Mauritania: 8%
Niger: 7%
Senegal: 7%
Togo: 1%

9%
CARRIBEAN



Haiti: 9%



8%
SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Cambodia: 4%
Laos: 1%
Myanmar: 3%

23%
OTHER COUNTRIES
AND MULTI-COUNTRY

BREAKDOWN OF PRODUCTION IN 2022 PER ACTIVITY



90%

FIELD
PROJECTS



5%

CONSULTING
MISSIONS
AND SHORT
MISSIONS



4%

STUDIES,
RESEARCH AND
CAPITALISATION



1%

FACILITATION,
COMMUNICATION
AND TRAINING

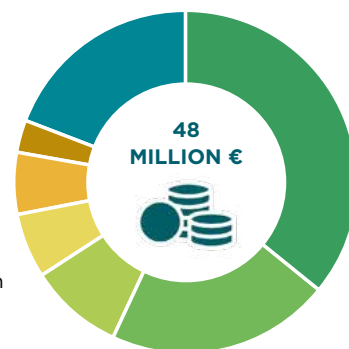
SOURCE OF FUNDING

PUBLIC FUNDING: 81%

- 36%** Agence française de développement
- 21%** European Union
- 9%** Funding from developing countries
- 6%** Other funds
- 6%** French Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs and French public funds
- 3%** Decentralised cooperation

PRIVATE FUNDING:

- 19%** Company foundations and other organisations



2022 PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT IN THOUSAND EUROS

	2022	%	2021	%
Book sales	0	0%	0	0%
Production of goods and services	47,520	97.4%	38,914	97.4%
Scientific production	744	1.5%	735	1.8%
Other products	543	1.1%	305	0.8%
Total production	48,807	100%	39,954	100%
Direct costs for activities	-39,694	-81.3%	-31,421	-78.6%
Direct staff costs for activities	-5,562	-11.4%	-4,567	-11.4%
Support staff costs for activities	-706	-1.4%	-580	-1.5%
Total consumption	-45,962	-94.2%	-36,569	-91.5%
Gross margin on activities	2,845	5.8%	3,386	8.5%
Indirect staff costs	-2,560	-5.2%	-2,102	-5.3%
Overheads - headquarters	-1,042	-2.1%	-869	-2.2%
Total structural costs	-3,602	-7.4%	-2,971	-7.4%
Gross operating surplus	-757	-1.6%	414	1%
Release from risks and expenses	846	1.7%	883	2.2%
Provisions for risks and expenses	-475	-1%	-1,037	-2.6%
Other expenses	-253	-0.5%	-41	-0.1%
Operating results	-640	-1.3%	219	1%
Financial results	105	0.2%	28	0.1%
Exceptional gains and losses	35	0.1%	-101	-0.3%
Tax on profits	0	0%	0	0%
Net profit before allocation	-500	-1%	145	0.4%
Deferred revenue	0	0%	0	0%
NET PROFIT	-500	-1%	145	0.4%

2022 BALANCE SHEET IN THOUSAND EUROS

ASSETS	2022	2021	LIABILITIES	2022	2021
Tangible and intangible assets	106	87	Association funds and reserves	5,300	5,155
Financial assets	8	3	Income	-500	145
Shareholdings	933	1,146	Deferred revenue	0	0
Total assets	1,047	1,236	Total equity	4,801	5,300
Work in progress	115,363	99,524	Provisions	1,006	1,300
Accounts receivable	13,313	7,835	Long-term debt	0	0
Advance payments for projects	3	766	Long-term capital	5,807	6,600
Current assets	128,678	108,125	Suppliers and other debts	10,461	5,494
Cash	17,178	16,873	Fiscal and social debts	1,618	1,432
Prepaid expenses	82	79	Current liabilities	12,079	6,926
Unrealised foreign exchange losses	0	0	Income collected in advance	129,100	112,788
TOTAL ASSETS	146,986	126,314	Unrealised foreign exchange losses	0	0
			TOTAL LIABILITIES	146,986	126,314



DIFFERENT WAYS TO SUPPORT GRET

IN ORDER TO CONTINUE WORKING AUTONOMOUSLY IN FAVOUR OF A FAIRER, MORE SUSTAINABLE WORLD, GRET IS DIVERSIFYING ITS RESOURCES. IN RECENT YEARS, IT HAS OPENED UP TO INDIVIDUAL DONATIONS AND, VIA ITS SUPPORT FUND, TO GIFTS.

THE GRET SUPPORT FUND

GRET is recognised as a general interest organisation in France. It also holds a Foreign public equivalency determination ED certificate issued by the USA government, allowing it to receive American private funding.

- ↑ A project supported by the GRET Support fund in Cambodia.
- Eco-construction of sanitary blocks in Congo.
- A school canteen in Tsihombe Anja, Madagascar.

The GRET Support fund finances innovative initiatives making it possible to improve vulnerable populations' living conditions, promote social justice, and conserve the environment. Since it was created in 2011, it has funded **35 projects**, thanks to its endowment and to the support of donors. In 2022, the Support fund focused its call for annual projects on **ecological transition**, with a specific perspective: more systematic inclusion of ecological issues in development projects. **Three new GRET projects were funded**, with a total budget of **125,000 euros**. They demonstrate the broad spectrum of diverse levers used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GGEs) in sectors of intervention ranging from sanitation to prevention of malnutrition.

REDUCING THE ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT OF SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE

In **Congo and Senegal**, GRET's teams will be testing eco-design and eco-construction techniques used to build latrines and sanitary facilities with local, bio-sourced materials. Pilot structures will subsequently be constructed by sanitation operators, and adapted to suit users' needs. To favour dissemination of these techniques, GRET will conduct an analysis comparing these methods with conventional construction techniques that use cement and concrete, which consume very high levels of resources and energy. It will take several criteria into account: the cost and quality of infrastructure, ergonomics, users' appreciation and, of course, their ecological footprint.

The results will be distributed to local technical operators and GRET's international teams, with a view to improving the ecological footprint of sanitation infrastructure in eight countries.

EVALUATING THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF AGRIFOOD PRODUCTION UNITS

In **Niger**, the Support fund is supporting the evaluation of environmental impacts generated by the construction and operation of a fortified infant flour production unit. This study includes measurement of the carbon footprint and analysis of the impact of the production unit's activities on biodiversity.

Support for the production of locally manufactured, affordable fortified products is one of the levers GRET uses to fight against malnutrition. Although the impacts of these initiatives on health and local economic development are recognised, their effects on climate and biodiversity have not yet been evaluated. Ultimately, this study will make it possible to improve the impact of dozens of small businesses supported by GRET in the Sahel.

IMPROVING COOKING METHODS IN SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY CENTRES

In **Madagascar**, the Support fund is financing a project in the semi-arid Androy region, which has been encountering episodes of drought that have caused severe food crises. In this region, families and socio-community organisations use wood and charcoal to cook food, with impacts on deforestation and GGEs, as well as on health.

To respond to these challenges, the fund is supporting the development of improved cooking methods in schools and centres attended by mothers and children. Support is also being provided to raise the awareness of families on ecological issues around cooking. The project will make it possible to improve cooking techniques in future nutrition programmes led by GRET.

MAKE A BEQUEST TO GRET

The GRET Support fund is authorised to receive bequests, donations and life insurance. Donations are exempt from transfer duties: 100 % of amounts transferred are allocated to GRET's social missions. This mode of support is precious for the association, enabling it to conduct actions over the long term for the benefit of the most vulnerable populations. The fund has a dedicated team that can guide those envisaging a meaningful succession project.

“Being over 70 years old, it was fitting that I should start preparing my succession, especially as I wanted to give it meaning by allocating it to what had been at the core of my professional life: supporting rural development projects in developing countries. Finding an organisation that could make this happen was not easy. Luckily, I had known GRET at the beginning of the 1980s, through its famous factsheets...”

Daniel, aged 70, a testator

BY SUPPORTING GRET, YOU CAN CONTRIBUTE TO REDUCING POVERTY AND INEQUALITIES, AND HELP THOUSANDS OF WOMEN AND MEN TO BUILD MORE SUSTAINABLE SOCIETIES.

→ **MAKE A DONATION**
gret.org/en/support-us/make-a-donation

→ **MAKE A BEQUEST**
gret.org/en/support-us/make-a-bequest



PROTECTING THE FORESTS ON SAINTE-MARIE ISLAND

A SUCCESSFUL SMALL CHANGE ROUND-UP CAMPAIGN

THANKS TO THE MAISONS DU MONDE FOUNDATION

Between July and November 2022, customers of the Maisons du Monde furniture stores had the possibility to round up the price of their purchases by a few cents to support GRET's work on forest and biodiversity conservation on Sainte-Marie Island, in Madagascar.

This operation made it possible to raise more than 139,000 euros. These donations will be used in particular to conduct actions for the conservation and restoration of two natural forests on Sainte-Marie island. They will also fund support for residents on the island to develop agroecological activities and take the first steps towards the implementation of a marine and terrestrial protected area managed jointly by the State and the island's residents.

↓ A nursery on Sainte-Marie Island, Madagascar (Tsara Kobaby project).

“ One of the strengths of GRET's project on Sainte-Marie island, in Madagascar, is its capacity to involve and empower local populations in the process of forest conservation. We are proud to have been supporting this project for the last seven years.

Charlotte JONCHÈRE, Development manager at Maisons du Monde Foundation

This solidarity operation was conducted after staff at Maisons du Monde – based in Nantes, France – gave the GRET project their number 1 vote in an election to designate actions that would benefit from a fundraising campaign in 2022-2023. It complemented the financial support received from the Maisons du Monde Foundation, which has been a partner from the outset in the Tsara Kobaby project supporting residents on Sainte-Marie island to protect biodiversity through the commons-based approach. ■



THOSE WHO TRUSTED US IN 2022

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL PUBLIC DONORS

- > ADB – Asian Development Bank
- > AFD – Agence française de développement
- > AfDB – African Development Bank
- > CAFI – Central African Forest Initiative
- > ECOWAS – Economic Community of West African States
- > Enabel – Belgian development agency
- > EU – European Union
- > Expertise France
- > FFEM – French Facility for Global Environment
- > FMO – Dutch entrepreneurial development bank
- > French embassy in Laos
- > French embassy in Madagascar
- > French embassy in Mauritania
- > French Office for Biodiversity
- > GGGI – Global Green Growth Institute
- > GIZ – German agency for international development cooperation
- > Government of the Principality of Monaco
- > ILO – International Labour Organisation
- > KfW – Credit institute for reconstruction
- > LIFT – Livelihoods and Food Facility Trust Fund
- > LuxDev – Luxembourg agency for development cooperation
- > Ministry of Ecological transition and Cohesion of territories (France)
- > Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (France)
- > NORAD – Norwegian agency for development cooperation
- > Proparco
- > RVO – Netherlands Enterprise Agency
- > UNDP – United Nations Development Programme
- > UN-Habitat
- > UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund
- > UNOPS – United Nations Office for Project Services
- > USAID – U.S. Agency for International Development
- > WFP – World Food Programme
- > World Bank

REGIONAL & LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND PUBLIC ORGANISATIONS

- > ADEME – French Agency for Ecological Transition
- > Adour-Garonne Water agency (France)
- > AgroParisTech
- > AIMF – International association of Francophone mayors

- > Bordeaux métropole
- > Bordeaux Montaigne University
- > Centre-Val de Loire Region (France)
- > CIRAD – French centre of agricultural research and cooperation for sustainable development
- > City of Creil
- > City of Paris
- > Eau publique du Grand Lyon
- > EPFL – Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne
- > French Guiana Public office of land and planning
- > Grand Paris Sud
- > Greater Bourg-en-Bresse area
- > Gustave Eiffel University
- > Hauts de Seine Departmental Council
- > Institut Agro Montpellier
- > IRAM – Institute of Research and Application of development Methods
- > Loire-Bretagne Water agency (France)
- > Métropole Aix-Marseille-Provence
- > Métropole de Lyon
- > Montpellier Méditerranée Métropole
- > Rhône-Méditerranée-Corse Water agency (France)
- > SEDIF – Ile-de-France Water syndicate
- > Seine-Normandie Water agency (France)
- > Société du Canal de Provence
- > SYCTOM – Metropolitan household waste management agency

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN COUNTRIES OF INTERVENTION

- > AIPO – African Intellectual Property Organisation
- > Directorate of water resources management and planning (Senegal)
- > General delegation for major works, Ministry of Territorial Development (Republic of Congo)
- > MOWRAM – Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (Cambodia)
- > National directorate of rural engineering (Guinea)
- > NCCDS – National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (Cambodia)
- > OFOR – Office of rural drilling (Senegal)
- > ONAS – Senegalese national office of sanitation
- > PADS – Programme to support sanitation development (Burkina Faso)
- > UCLGA – United Cities and Local Governments of Africa

FOUNDATIONS AND COMPANIES

- > Aqua for All
- > Audemars Piguet Foundation
- > Bel Foundation
- > Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- > Crowe Réunion Audit and Consulting
- > Eurofins Foundation
- > Fondation Abbé Pierre
- > Fondation Avril
- > Fondation de France
- > Fondation Suez
- > Fondation Valorem – Watt for Change
- > GoodPlanet Foundation
- > Hanns Seidel Foundation
- > Maisons du Monde Foundation
- > Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation
- > PwC AFSS
- > Raja-Danièle Marcovici Foundation
- > Setec Foundation
- > Stone Family Foundation
- > Tysilio
- > Waterloo Foundation
- > Weave our future Foundation

ASSOCIATIONS

- > Action Education
- > AFEID – Association française pour l'eau agricole, une irrigation et un drainage durables
- > CFSI – French committee for international solidarity
- > Charity Water
- > Cités Unies France
- > CRS – Catholic Relief Services
- > CSI – Coopération et solidarité internationale
- > Eau et Vie
- > FONJEP – Fund for youth cooperation and popular education
- > IECD – Institut européen de coopération et de développement
- > Kéré Association
- > Oshun Senegal
- > pS-Eau
- > TDH – Terre des hommes
- > Young water solutions

LIST OF GRET'S KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION IN 2022

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Workshop to reflect on land tenure policy trajectories in Niger: inventory and possible areas of work, organised by Plateforme paysanne du Niger and GRET/LT&DTC, Niamey, 29-30 March 2022.

Workshop to reflect on land tenure policy trajectories in Benin, organised by Cebedes, Pnoppa, Synpa, Anoper and GRET/LT&DTC, Cotonou, 18-19 May 2022.

Webinar series as part of the Asanao 2 programme agreement, 2022 (see page 48).

Round table entitled "Projets de développement de mini-réseaux électriques en Afrique : retours d'expérience d'ONG" organised by Fondem, Geres and GRET, Nogent-sur-Marne, 1 December 2022.

Round table entitled "Urbanisme transitoire : moteur ou gadget des villes durables ?" organised by

the Urban Fabric Initiatives network for European sustainable development week, 22 September 2022.

Third Valbiau Study day entitled “Retour au sol de la matière organique dans les agricultures urbaines”, organised by GRET, the ESO Laboratory at Le Mans University and the Urban Agriculture Partnership Chair at AgroParisTech, Nogent-sur-Marne, 7 December 2022.



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- “L’amélioration de la nutrition à travers l’alimentation scolaire”, 1st September 2022. With A. Benkahla, S. Avallone, I. Coulibaly, C. Broutin, A. Razakandrainy, A. Randrianarivo.
- “Quel avenir pour le lait local en Afrique de l’Ouest ?”, 6 October 2022. With F. Enten, A. Lefèvre, H. Amadou, L. Levard, A. I. Diallo, M. M. Diori, G. Duteurtre.

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Allaverdian C., participation in the “Continued research on and in Myanmar, Myanmar in a changing world” panel, Humboldt University/Heinrich-Böll Foundation/Myanmar-Institute, Berlin, 2 September 2022.

David F., participation in the round table at the “Coopération et solidarité internationale pour l’eau et l’assainissement et l’hygiène : quels enjeux en termes de gouvernance ?” workshop. SO Coopération and pS-Eau, 17 January 2022.

Enten F., participation in the round table entitled “Les modèles voyageurs : une ingénierie sociale du développement”. Iedes and AFD, Paris, 31 March 2022.

Enten F., participation in the round table entitled “Circulations, migrations, normes et appartenances en mouvements”, 7^{es} Rencontres des études africaines en France (REAF), Toulouse, 28 June-1 July 2022.

Kibler J.-F., **Baron C.**, **Gilbert M.**, **Desbleds L.**, **Enten F.**, facilitation of the workshop entitled “L’approche par les communs dans l’aide publique au développement”. Lereps (Sciences Po Toulouse), 7^{es} Rencontres des études africaines en France (REAF), Toulouse, 28 June-1 July 2022.

Le Corre M., participation in the round table on the film entitled *La Grande Bataille des toilettes*, 18th edition of Pariscience, international science film festival, Paris, 29 October 2022.

Le Jeune T., participation in the round table entitled “Echanges autour de la participation citoyenne dans les projets eau et assainissement”, Institut français, Dakar, 21 March 2022.

Le Jeune T., participation in the round table entitled “Les enjeux de l’hydrodiplomatie en Afrique”, Conférence internationale sur la francophonie économique, Cheikh Anta Diop, Dakar University, 16 March 2022.

PARTICIPATION IN THE 2022 WORLD WATER FORUM Dakar, 21-26 March 2022



→ **Desbleds L.**, **Guiochon E.**, organisation and moderation of the round table entitled “Comment dépasser le découpage ressources/ services qui existe dans le secteur de l’eau ?”, Alternative World Water Forum.

→ **Diallo H.**, *Des plateformes locales de l’eau comme “acteurs passerelles” pour une transition agroécologique qui sécurise durablement les usages de l’eau*, session n° 1, group 2E, “L’agroécologie en action pour rendre les eaux productives aux agriculteurs”.

→ **Diallo H.**, *Outils mobilisables pour aider la prise de décision et choisir*

collectivement en matière de gestion des ressources en eau : retour d’expérience du projet Girel, session n° 4, group 3A “Renforcer les connaissances pour le partage d’informations et la prise de décision”.

→ **Diallo H.**, **Gueye B.**, participation in the round table entitled “Comment dépasser le découpage ressources/ services qui existe dans le secteur de l’eau ?”, coordinated by GRET and Coalition eau, Alternative World Water Forum.

→ **Durand E.**, participation in the round table entitled “Regards croisés France-Sénégal-Bénin-Burkina Faso sur la préservation des ressources en eau à l’échelle locale”, coordinated by the Seine-Normandie Water agency.

→ **Le Jeune T.**, participation in the round table entitled “La régulation des

services dans les centres semi-urbains africains”, organised by Syndicat des eaux d’Ile-de-France.

→ **Sarr N.M.**, *Expérimentation d’une méthodologie de facilitation participative qui interroge le partage des ressources en eau entre les usages/les territoires : retour d’expérience du projet Girel*, session n° 2, group 3A “Développer les compétences pour concevoir et mettre en œuvre les plans de développement de la GIRE”.

→ **Sy A.**, **Le Jeune T.**, participation in the round table entitled “Développement de l’assainissement dans les petites villes et marketing de l’assainissement”, coordinated by pS-Eau.



TRAINING AND ACADEMIC INPUT

Allaverdian C., “Les agricultures d’Asie du Sud-Est”, class for a module of the “Worldwide agricultures” Master’s degree, Bordeaux Sciences Agro, 2.5 hours.

Broutin C., “Les acteurs et enjeux de développement, méthodologie de projet, enquêtes, ONG et secteur privé, licence professionnelle Chargé-e de projet de solidarité internationale et de développement durable”, Professional Bachelor’s degree, IATU and UNESCO Chair in Training of sustainable development professionals, Bordeaux Montaigne University, 96 hours.

Broutin C., **Pautrizel L.**, “Agroécologie en Afrique”, “Etudes interdisciplinaires des dynamiques africaines” Master’s degree year 1, Bordeaux Montaigne University, 18 hours.

Broutin C., **Pautrizel L.**, “Diagnostic et identification de projets de développement”, “Conception et ingénierie de projet de développement” Master’s degree year 2, Bordeaux University, 19 hours.

Broutin C., **Pautrizel L.**, “Programmation de projets de développement”, “Conception et ingénierie de projet de développement” Master’s degree year 2, Bordeaux University, 25 hours.

Carlier R., “Méthodes, outils et pratiques du montage de projet”, “Urbanisme et expertise internationale, option Urbanisme et villes des Suds” Master’s degree year 2, Ecole d’urbanisme de Paris, 24 hours.

Carlier R., “Montage de projets de développement”, “Sciences sociales, parcours Population et développement”, Master’s degree year 1, Paris-Cité University, 30 hours.

Darlu J., “L’énergie dans les villes du Sud”, “ISUR” Master’s degree, Sciences Po Rennes, 6 hours.

David F., Le Corre M., “Accès aux services essentiels et responsabilité sociétale”, “Eau pour tous” Master’s degree, AgroParisTech, 7 hours.

David F., “Assainissement et eau potable dans les pays du Sud”, AgroParisTech, UMR 1402 “Ecologie fonctionnelle et écotoxicologie des agroécosystèmes”, 3 hours.

Desbleds L., “L’approche par les communs dans l’aide au développement”, “Critiques du développement” Seminar, “Etudes du développement” Master’s degree year 2, Iedes, Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University, 3 hours.

Enten F., “Crises et vulnérabilité alimentaires”, “Etude du développement, parcours Crises : intervention d’urgence et actions de développement” Master’s degree year 1, Iedes, Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University, 15 hours.

Gennetais A., “Programmes sensibles à la nutrition, module Alimentation et lutte contre la malnutrition”, Engineering degree year 5, AgroParisTech, 4 hours.

Landemaine M., “L’évaluation de l’impact social et environnemental des projets de développement”, “Développement social” Master’s degree year 2, Iedes, Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University, 6 hours.

Landemaine M., “Les technologies de l’information et de la communication dans une perspective de développement durable”, “Management des associations” Master’s degree year 2, IAE Paris Panthéon-Sorbonne, 3 hours.

Le Corre M., “L’hydraulique villageoise, quelques notions”, “SGE-SAGE, cours Eau et assainissement dans les pays en développement” Master’s degree year 2, Ecole nationale des ponts et chaussées, 1.5 hours.

Levard L., “Economie des ménages agricoles”, “Développement agricole et politiques économiques” Master’s degree year 1, Iedes, Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University, 9 hours.

Levard L., “Politiques publiques et régulations internationales, option Développement agricole et rural pour le Sud, parcours Marchés, organisation, qualité, services dans les agricultures du Sud” Master’s degree year 2, IRC, SupAgro Montpellier, 12 hours.

Levard L., Allaverdian C., “Stratégies et politiques de développement agricole dans les pays en développement – Politiques et accords commerciaux concernant l’agriculture”, “Développement agricole durable : la sécurité alimentaire pour le développement” Master’s degree year 2, Paris-Saclay University, 30 hours.

Levard L. (coord.), Allaverdian C., “Agriculture 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 du développement durable” Master’s degree year 2, Bordeaux Montaigne University, UFR Sciences des territoires et de la communication, 8 hours.

Marchadour F., “La gestion et la valorisation des déchets dans les villes du Sud”, “ISUR” Master’s degree, Sciences Po Rennes, 16 hours.

Rachmuhi V., “Enjeux fonciers et développement local et justice spatiale, Dynamiques d’intégration urbaine des quartiers précaires et le rôle du foncier dans les villes des Suds”, “Gestion territoriale et développement durable” Master’s degree year 2, Bordeaux Montaigne University, 8 hours.

Rachmuhi V., “Enjeux et développement local et justice spatiale, The role of land policies and projects in the integration of precarious neighborhoods into cities of the global South”, Language module (English), “Gestion territoriale et développement durable” Master’s degree year 2, Bordeaux Montaigne University, 8 hours.

Rachmuhi V., “Planification et projets urbains”, “Urbanisme et expertise internationale, parcours Villes des Suds” Master’s degree year 2, Ecole d’urbanisme de Paris, 18 hours.

Rachmuhi V., in charge of the “Planification aux Suds” workshop (supervision of students to complete a professional commission) “Urbanisme et expertise internationale, parcours Villes des Suds” Master’s degree year 2, Ecole d’urbanisme de Paris, 60 hours.

Rachmuhi V., Placement, dissertation and professional integration, “Urbanisme et expertise internationale, parcours Villes des Suds” Master’s degree year 2, Ecole d’urbanisme de Paris, 10 hours.

Rakotomalala C., “La nutrition dans les programmes de développement : l’exemple du programme Nutridev”, input to the “Ingénieur en alimentation et santé” course, Institut polytechnique UniLaSalle Beauvais, 4 hours.

Rakotonirina A., “Transition écologique et paiements pour services environnementaux”, “Mention Agroécologie, biodiversité et changement climatique” Master’s degree year 2, Ecole supérieure des sciences agronomiques, Antananarivo University, Madagascar, 3 hours.

Rangé C., “Crises et développement dans les zones humides sahéliennes : le cas du lac Tchad”, “Développement agricole et financement” specialisation, “Système agraire” module, Istom, 6 hours.

Rangé C., “De la rigueur du chercheur à la vigilance de l’expert : retour sur une double expérience de recherche et d’expertise au Sahel”, “DynPed” Master’s degree, “Méthodes et pratiques du développement” seminar, Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University, 2 hours.

Rangé C., “La place de la recherche au Gret, CMI Transition territoires participation”, “Géographie-aménagement” Bachelor’s degree, Paris Nanterre University, 2 hours.

Rangé C., “Les projets de développement comme mode d’action publique ?”, “DynPed” Master’s degree, “Gestion des espaces ruraux” seminar, Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University, 2 hours.

Rangé C., “Les trajectoires des politiques du foncier pastoral en Afrique de l’Ouest : la difficile intégration de la mobilité”, “DynPed” Master’s degree, “Gestion des espaces ruraux” seminar, Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University, 2 hours.

Régeard N., “Bioéconomie circulaire”, “Transition écologique, déchets et économie circulaire en Afrique” Master’s degree year 2, Le Mans University, 8 hours.

Régeard N., “Economie circulaire aux Suds ?”, “Management et ingénierie des déchets – Economie circulaire” Master’s degree year 1, Le Mans University, 4 hours.

Thibault D., “L’environnement de la solidarité internationale, Les différentes facettes de la fonction de chef de projet, Le chef de projet et le management”, Istom, 12 hours.

Thibault D., “Les différentes facettes de la fonction de chef de projet, Le chef de projet et le management”, “Economie sociale et solidaire, Analyse de projets et développement durable” Master’s degree year 2, Rennes 1 University, Faculté des sciences économiques, 12 hours. ■

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACF

Action contre la faim (Action against hunger)

ACORD-GUINEA

Guinean development cooperation and research association

AFD

Agence française de développement (French development agency)

AJA Mali

Association for youth action in Mali

ANNMC

Nigerien standards, metrology and certification agency

AOG

Association of people from Grande Plaine (Haiti)

ASEAN

Association of Southeast Asian Nations

AVSF

Agronomists and veterinarians without borders

BMZ

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany)

CDA

Andohatapenaka Development Council (Madagascar)

CFF

Centre français des fonds et fondations (French centre for funds and foundations)

CFI

Canal France international

CGBA

Government of the City of Buenos Aires

CIRAD

French centre of agricultural research and cooperation for sustainable development

CODATU

Cooperation for the Development and Improvement of Urban and Periurban Transport

CSO

Civil Society Organisation

DGPRE

Directorate of water resources planning and management at the Ministry of Water and Sanitation (Senegal)

DNPGCCA

National system for the prevention and management of food crises and catastrophes (Niger)

EU

European Union

FFEM

French Facility for Global Environment

GGE

Greenhouse gas emissions

HC3N

High Commissioner for the “Nigériens Feeding Nigériens” initiative

IIED

International Institute for Environment and Development

INSEE

National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (France)

IRD

French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development

LCG

Lao Consulting Group

LEI

Land Equity International

MGE

Guinean entrepreneurs’ centre

MSMEs

Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

NGO

Non-Governmental Organisation

ODRINO

Organisation for integrated rural development in the North-West (Haiti)

PCCADISM

Platform of consultation and support for sustainable development of Sainte-Marie (Madagascar)

SDC

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

SDGs

Sustainable Development Goals

STA

Société de transformation alimentaire (Niger)

UGB

Université Gaston Berger

UNCTAD

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNICEF

United Nations Children’s Fund

GRET'S ACTIONS ARE
IN LINE WITH THE

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





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

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

