GRET is a member of Groupe initiatives (GI) and Coordination SUD.

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ANNUAL REPORT
2018
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From the outset, GRET asserted its intention to prioritise “cooperation through presence”, working with mixed national and international teams to support its local partners. In recent years, GRET has been constantly enlisting the services of qualified, committed professionals, recruited directly in its countries of operation. The latter – whose qualifications are progressively growing – now represent 83% of staff, out of the organisation’s total of 700 employees. GRET encourages their mobility, at regional and international level, and from the field to headquarters. The gradual process of decentralisation is continuing, the capacities of the representative offices in countries are growing stronger, making GRET an NGO that is both local and international.

This hybrid status generates rich debates that are conducive to launching significant reforms, as was the case in 2018, with the creation of an internal committee at GRET for greater inclusion of gender in its organisation and its actions. This year will also be marked by GRET’s questioning of its economic model, outlining new procedures for management of operations, and also by continuing the growth of its volume of activities and consolidation of its economy. These transformations were launched without losing meaning or curbing the energy of its members, while constantly maintaining a high level of quality and expectations.

In 2018, GRET seized every opportunity to take a position and assert its values, within Coordination SUD, and with its close allies in Groupe initiatives. It also participated actively in public debate, enriching the latter with its own experiences in the field and prioritising an iterative approach: question, capitalise, produce knowledge, go back to the field…

The field is precisely where GRET’s new managing director, Luc Arnaud, has been working for a long number of years. Before being elected for a four-year mandate by the members of the association, he was at the helm of one of GRET’s oldest representations in Madagascar. He will be backed in his mission by Henry de Cazotte, GRET’s new chairperson, who was appointed by the board of management. Both men are determined to continue the fight against ineluctability, which has been the primary purpose of GRET’s interventions since its creation, and to innovate constantly for a shared world where extreme poverty would be eliminated and inequalities reduced.

To become, as Luc Arnaud puts it, “creators of possibilities”.

We wish them the best of luck!
GRET is an international development NGO governed by French law. Since 1976 it has been working to provide sustainable, innovative responses to the challenges of poverty and inequalities.

It is also a professional and innovative NGO, in its vision of the development sector, in its approach involving populations in developing countries, whom it considers as stakeholders in development, and in its practices. To successfully implement its actions, GRET creates alliances and builds diverse long-term partnerships with stakeholders from associations and the economic, public and research sectors in France and in all its countries of operation.

For more than 40 years, GRET has been striving to contribute to the creation of a fairer and more sustainable world. Today it is a solid, international, decentralised, plural, influential organisation in which countries of operation and headquarters form a sustainable community of meaning, values and rules.

In 2018, its staff of 702 professionals implemented almost 200 projects, studies and expert consulting missions in 26 countries, mainly in Africa and South-East Asia.

A common vision on the issue of gender

In January 2018, GRET set up a "Gender Committee" dedicated to working on gender equality, thanks to the institutional and organisational support fund (Frio), managed by Coordination SUD and funded by Agence française de développement (AFD). This "Gender Committee" brings together approximately twenty GRET staff, motivated by the desire for greater promotion of equality between men and women in the NGO’s governance and in the implementation of its projects.

Following a diagnostic phase, conducted at headquarters by a team of consultants, as well as in two pilot countries (Madagascar and Senegal), a vademecum and a toolkit were produced. The progress made by this project is regularly shared. This progress is the subject of a presentation and workshops during an internal seminar held every year in France.

The opening of a representative office in Mali

In April 2018, GRET officially opened a representative office in Mali. The NGO had been active in the country since 2016, conducting two vocational training projects: the Acefor project, to strengthen the competitiveness of businesses in the formal and informal sectors through training, in particular in the regions of Sikasso and Segou; and the Imyeta project, which was launched at the end of 2017, and which aims to improve rural employability through apprenticeship.

As well as these two projects, two other programmes were being conducted in the Sahel: the Meriem project ("Mobilising businesses for a large-scale innovative response in the Sahel") and the Trois frontières project, aiming to support socio-economic development in the cross-border territories of Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso.

With the opening of this new representation, GRET confirmed its determination to strengthen its presence in the Sahelian region and continued to enter into strategic partnerships with local stakeholders from which it will be able to draw support to design and implement its actions.
Overview of GRET in 2018

702 professionals

Budget: 32 million euros

190 operations
including 74 new projects:

- 62% 118 field projects
- 33% 62 studies, research and capitalisation
- 5% 10 facilitation and training activities

Actions in partnership with:

- 183 operational partners
- 117 financial partners

> 3 million people impacted by GRET’s work worldwide

9 publications

14 articles

4 expert reports and technical documents

12 summary briefs

16 short capitalisation films

28 presentations at events (symposiums, workshops, etc.)

16 academic interventions

205,000 hits and 448,000 pages viewed on www.gret.org

7 areas of expertise

26 countries of operation
GRET’S GOVERNANCE

As a stakeholder in the social and solidarity economy, GRET sets itself standards in terms of transparency and internal democracy. Its orientations are defined by the General Assembly, which takes place twice a year.

In 2018, 126 people (68 men and 58 women) of 12 different nationalities were members of GRET. The following countries were represented: Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Congo, France, Haiti, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Myanmar, Niger, Senegal and Vietnam.

The Management Board, of which the chairperson is elected for a renewable three-year mandate, is made up of staff representatives and development experts. GRET works under the operational responsibility of a Managing Director, elected for a three-year mandate that can be renewed once.

In 2018, Pierre Jacquemot was the chairperson and Olivier Bruyeron was the managing director. Martine Aufray, treasurer of Gevalor, joined the Management Board as an observer.

PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNANCE OF PARTNER STRUCTURES

GRET also contributes to the governance of partner structures:

- Administrator of NGO collectives or networks: Coordination SUD, Groupe initiatives, Coalition Eau, CFSI, Ciedel, Cerise, Cicle, Sustainable Development Campus;
- Member or shareholder of social and solidarity companies whose values it shares and whose development it wishes to support: Nutrizaka, CTAS and Oiotontolo in Madagascar, Thitsar Ooyin in Myanmar, etc.

Observers:

Martine Aufray (administrator at AFD and treasurer of Gevalor), Anne Bauer (journalist with Les Échos), Alain Billand (former managing director of Cirad), Benoît de Juvigny (general secretary of the financial markets authority), Virginia Rachmuhl (urban programmes manager at GRET), Henri Roullé d’Orveau (agronomist, founding member of GRET)

External administrators:

Xavier Benoist (former Deputy managing director of the Pact-Avin Federations), Henry de Cazotte (retiree/former communication director at AFD), Daniel Henrys (independent public health consultant in Haiti), former minister of Public Health in Haiti), Jacques Lejeune (retiree/former director of hospitality and tourism companies), Thierry Mattheissens (treasurer of GRET/retiree/former head of mission with AFD), Serge Michaloff (associate researcher at the French Institute for International and Strategic Affairs), Cécile Sports (director of CS Consulting), Ibitiaka Rahaignesson (a company manager).

Elected staff representative administrators: Pascale Le Roy (social protection/health programme manager at headquarters), Damien Legrand (agriculture projects manager at headquarters), Tahious Traoré (nutrition project manager in Burkina Faso).

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A WORD FROM HENRY DE CAZOTTE

GRET administrator since 2017
and GRET’s new chairperson in 2019

“I have known GRET since it was created in 1976. At the time I was working in overseas cooperation in Ethiopia, I always had GRET’s technical factsheets to hand... Having been a board member for the last two years, I discovered a different, more complex GRET, where human relationships play an important role. Impressed by the scope of its activities and conscious of the progress it has made, it seems to me that GRET can have an even broader reach and contribute to common challenges, by drawing on its human and technical capacities. Which international partnerships should GRET enter into? How to make optimum use of local representatives? How to innovate and contribute to technological and social solutions, and to processes relating to the sustainable development goals? How to communicate this identity beyond the circle of friends and partners? GRET will have to answer these questions, while contributing to the development community, working in territories, and responding effectively to requests from associations and from the public and private sectors. It will be quite a challenge.”
For several years now, GRET has been conducting large projects of over 5 million euros. 2018, however, saw the launch of a very big project with an overall amount of 14.2 million euros (the Meriem project in the Sahel), demonstrating the genuine confidence of our funders in GRET’s capacities to manage and carry out major projects.

The majority of GRET’s production nevertheless remains the implementation of a sum of actions, consisting of field projects, expert consulting missions, studies and research.

In 2018, having seen a significant increase in its overall volume of production, GRET consolidated its growth at 32 million euros, coinciding with the choice to manage this growth.

Ultimately, the result of the financial year is positive (+ 353 k€). This is the consequence of management choices, as well as favourable provisions.

### Budget

For the Active Portfolio in 2018

**Breakdown of Production in 2018 per Country**

- **Haiti**: 18%
- **Madagascar**: 14%
- **Myanmar**: 13%
- **Senegal**: 7%
- **Guinea, Mali**: 3%
- **Congo, Mauritania, Niger**: 4%
- **Burkina Faso**: 2%
- **Laos, Vietnam**: 1%
- **Other Countries and Multi-Country**: 14%

**Budget in 2018**: 32 million euros

**Breakdown of Production in 2018 per Activity**

- **Field projects**: 84%
- **Studies and short missions**: 9%
- **Coordination, communication and training**: 5%
- **Expert evaluations, research and capitalisation**: 2%

### Source of Funding

- **European Union**: 36%
- **AFD**: 20%
- **Private Funding**: 17%
- **Developing country funding**: 4%
- **Decentralised cooperation**: 4%
- **French Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs and French Public Funding**: 3%
- **Other funding**: 16%

### Profit and Loss Statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Book sales</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production of goods and services</td>
<td>30,938</td>
<td>96.8%</td>
<td>30,742</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific production</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other products</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total production</td>
<td>31,977</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>31,702</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct costs for activities</td>
<td>-24,911</td>
<td>-78%</td>
<td>-24,838</td>
<td>-78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct staff costs for activities</td>
<td>-6,167</td>
<td>-14%</td>
<td>-4,708</td>
<td>-15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support staff costs for activities</td>
<td>-528</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>-640</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total consumption</td>
<td>-30,154</td>
<td>-94%</td>
<td>-30,186</td>
<td>-95%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gross margin on activities</td>
<td>1,823</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1,516</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect staff costs</td>
<td>-515</td>
<td>-1%</td>
<td>-961</td>
<td>-3%</td>
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<td>Overheads - headquarters</td>
<td>-511</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>-636</td>
<td>-2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total structural costs</td>
<td>-1,634</td>
<td>-5.1%</td>
<td>-1,597</td>
<td>-5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gross operating surplus</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>-82</td>
<td>-0.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Release from risks and expenses</td>
<td>1,092</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>-942</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provisions for risks and expenses</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>-1,258</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>-43</td>
<td>-1%</td>
<td>-245</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial results</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-47</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exceptional gains and losses</td>
<td>-182</td>
<td>-1%</td>
<td>1,282</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax on profits</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net profit before allocation</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred revenue</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Profit</strong></td>
<td>353</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Balance Sheet

**Assets 2018**: 14,382

**Liabilities 2018**: 9,000

**Total ASSETS**: 82,730

**Gross operating surplus**: 189

**Deferred revenue**: 0

**Income collected in advance**: 67,535

**Unrealised foreign exchanges losses**: 0

**Profit and loss statement**

**Balance sheet**
Since its creation, GRET has been promoting social and economic development in rural areas via support for family farming and agrifood value chains. It contributes to the autonomy and resilience of rural populations, through implementation of field projects, support for partners, conduct of expert consulting missions, facilitation of networks, and knowledge production. Its approach focuses on the inclusion of land tenure, and of productive, economic, commercial, institutional and political dimensions.

GRET:
- supports the implementation of inclusive land governance securing access to land and resources for family farms, via support for alternative approaches for formalisation of rights, creation of debate forums and networks, and dissemination of quality information on land tenure dynamics to stakeholders in reform;
- works to improve farmers’ production capacities and resources, giving priority to agroecological practices that facilitate their resilience to cope with various shocks, improve their food and nutritional security, and enable services to be set up;
- supports structuring of value chains and food supply to cities and markets of healthy, diverse foods for rural and urban populations, by supporting the development of small processing businesses, job opportunities for women and young people, and by supporting marketing and maximising returns on quality products;
- strengthens the capacities of farmer and professional organisations to provide new services to their members, to be included in decision-making processes within value chains and territories, and to participate in the definition of public policies;
- supports the diversification of economic activities and governance of rural territories, by making flexible support funds available for the development of local economic and civic initiatives.

The programme to improve food and nutritional security in West Africa (Asanao) – funded by AFD, the EU and the government of the Principality of Monaco – was initiated in 2018 by GRET and the partner structures with which the NGO has been working over the long term. Implemented in five countries (Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal), it enables strengthening of actions with sectoral objectives and greater development of gateways between agriculture and nutrition. “Based on these actions and thanks to cross-sectoral activities strengthening capacities, producing capitalisation and fostering exchanges, Asanao will be an important lever to help GRET and its partners rise to the challenge of better inclusion of agriculture and nutrition dimensions in their strategies, actions, and contributions to public debate”, explains Damien Lagandré, project manager with GRET.

15 COUNTRIES OF OPERATION
Burkina Faso | Cambodia | Cameroon | DRC | France | Guinea | Haiti | Laos | Madagascar | Mali | Mauritania | Myanmar | Niger | Senegal | Vietnam

www.gret.org/themes/agriculture-en
Today, more than half of the world’s population live in urban areas. UN-Habitat estimates that approximately one billion people currently live in precarious neighbourhoods in developing countries, which represents 30% of the urban population in these areas.

GRET is convinced that cities have a major role to play in development and in providing support in the area of urbanisation. Since it was created, GRET has been working in cooperation on urban development (161 projects; 111 studies and 55 publications). It supports decentralisation processes in order to improve the governance of territories. It works with local and national stakeholders in central and peri-urban precarious neighbourhoods, in average-sized capital cities (one million inhabitants) and secondary cities. GRET’s work is guided by a single objective: to ensure rights to the city for all people by promoting sustainable development methods.

Inequalities are worsening in emerging countries. The priority is to recognise the place of poor inhabitants in cities and to increase public investments in precarious neighbourhoods.

In the least developed countries and in secondary cities, the main focus is on providing support to urban growth and rural exodus, and to improve access to services.

GRET implements projects working on urban planning; opening up of isolated neighbourhoods and development of public spaces; land tenure security and improvement of housing; access to services and economic development. It works with associations, technical operators and local authorities, supporting their capacities in terms of cooperation. It combines appropriate technical solutions, original funding mechanisms and institutional multi-stakeholder management systems in order to ensure that goods and services created are sustainable.

For example, on housing, access to health insurance, existing social services, labour law, etc.,

- strengthening of stakeholders in associations, communities, social services and institutions, for greater inclusion of vulnerable populations;
- access to information and knowledge via a better grasp of information technologies and influence communication;
- promotion of dialogue between all public and private, formal and informal stakeholders, for the provision of essential public services and the defence of rights for all people, for more inclusive social policies.

In 2018, GRET was continuing its activities in Vietnam to improve the living and working conditions of migrant women workers, and its activities in Senegal for the promotion of urban solidarity and civic engagement in the suburbs of Dakar. 2018 also saw the launch of an initiative to strengthen access to health services for vulnerable communities in Rwanda.

www.gret.org/themes/cities
AWARENESS-RAISING SESSION ON NUTRITION, 17 HYGIENE KITS DISTRIBUTED TO USERS OF NUTRITION CONTEXT.

This approach to essential services is based on three correlated principles: strengthening of public and private stakeholders in their capacity to conduct their missions (project ownership, management and regulation of services); organisation of inclusive governance methods for these services; and the development of technical solutions that are coherent with the local context.

GRET’s teams mobilise various types of know-how, from technical engineering to social intermediation, via support for businesses or coordination of contracting processes. These extensive skills enable them to support stakeholders involved in supply of drinking water, sanitation and waste management in their missions – from strategic planning to regulation of services, via defending users or management. The means mobilised combine multi-annual projects, studies and consulting missions, participation in networks and knowledge production.

www.gret.org/themes/water-sanitation

14 COUNTRIES OF OPERATION Burkina Faso | Cambodia | Chad | Congo | Djibouti | DRC | France | Haiti | Laos | Madagascar | Mauritania | Myanmar | Senegal | Vietnam

61 activities in progress in 2018

CIVIC PARTICIPATION, AN ESSENTIAL LEVER

Since 2009, the ContrEauverses seminars periodically bring together professionals working in various subject areas and organisations having worked on significant concrete experiences developing water and sanitation services. The most recent meeting to date, organised by AFD and GRET in February 2018, made it possible to highlight civic participation for co-construction and control of public policies in terms of water and sanitation. Donors, operators and researchers hold debates in light of four experiences in the field in Africa and South-East Asia. The seminars sought to clarify the concept of civic participation, by identifying the diversity of objectives, scales and resources implemented.

In all cases, the issues of funding and strengthening capacities remain central, as does that of the difficult evaluation of these actions. Ultimately, while civic participation contributes to constructing public services, access to those services is a fundamental civic issue.

www.gret.org/themes/health-nutrition

13 COUNTRIES OF OPERATION Burkina Faso | Cambodia | Chad | Côte d’Ivoire | Guinea | Haiti | Lebanon | Madagascar | Mali | Mauritania | Myanmar | Niger | Senegal

29 activities in progress in 2018

Health: nutrition and social protection

Every year, one hundred million people fall below the poverty line due to illness. Malnutrition is responsible for half of infant mortality and generates negative impacts for one out of every two children through to adulthood. It is both the cause and the consequence of poverty and under-development. In order to break the vicious circle of malnutrition–illness-poverty, GRET works to improve the health of vulnerable populations by focusing on six pillars: provision of quality local fortified food products in partnership with the local private sector; awareness-raising on appropriate feeding, maternal & child health and family planning practices; improvement of the quality of health services via strengthening of community health systems; development of social health protection schemes; support for the definition and implementation of national public policies on nutrition, community health and social health protection; and support for the implementation of nutrition-sensitive activities.

GRET has been working in the health sector for 25 years, more specifically to protect people with low incomes against the risk of expenditure on healthcare, which is a real poverty trap. In contributing to universal healthcare coverage policies, the objective is to facilitate and extend social health protection to populations not covered by the traditional systems and to vulnerable populations in the formal sector.

GRET conducts actions in the field, in particular facilitating the link between the community and basic healthcare structures.

Working with the private sector to prevent malnutrition in the Sahel

In Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, one out of every two women is anaemic and at least 20% of children under the age of five suffer from chronic malnutrition. By proposing – in addition to actions led by public authorities – innovative marketing approaches implemented by local businesses, the majority of young children and women of childbearing age could have access to a quality local manufactured fortified food product offered in large cities in these three countries. The Nutridev programme (www.nutridev.org), developed with IRD since 1994, GRET works on long-term prevention of malnutrition by improving feeding, hygiene and healthcare practices, mainly with women of childbearing age and children under the age of two. Since 1997, it has also been deploying social health protection systems.
A SEAMSTRESS WHO BORROWED FROM THISAR DOWN TO DEVELOP HER BUSINESS, CHIROY PROVINCE, MYANMAR

GRET places particular focus on microfinance and professional integration. Since its creation, microfinance has become a significant instrument in the fight against poverty and a source of income-generation for the most disadvantaged. This increasingly mature sector currently works with a broad range of stakeholders, including international solidarity organisations, that have developed new skills and methods of intervention.

GRET has been working to promote financial inclusion for 30 years, as a creator of microfinance institutions (MFIs) and a provider of technical assistance to existing institutions, while at the same time implementing projects, conducting consulting missions and managing networks (via its coordination of the FinDev Gateway).

GRET places particular focus on strengthening the capacities of its partners to conduct their mission targeting financial inclusion of disadvantaged populations. The quality of institutions’ governance and their adaptation to the socio-economic context in areas of operation are vital. Similarly, GRET aims to preserve the social performance of MFIs. In this regard, it is a founder member and administrator of Cerise, a network for reflections and discussions on responsible microfinance practices.

GRET has been providing business development services to small-scale economic operators in the informal, artisan and agrifood sectors for over 30 years. It works on technical and strategic aspects (management, support-consulting, information, training), and on structuring professional organisations.

In the area of vocational training, GRET implements apprenticeship systems designed to suit the local labour market – in particular in the informal sector and rural communities – that are linked with the existing formal education system. It supports public institutions with the implementation of their vocational training policies. It also works more broadly on employment for young people by supporting them in their integration process.

GRET coordinates the Entreprendre au Sud knowledge dissemination portal.

SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE INTO EMPLOYMENT: A MAJOR CHALLENGE FOR SENEGAL

Young people in Senegal currently account for more than half of the country’s population. However, difficulties relating to setting up businesses and access to funding are among major obstacles to youth employability, which is currently a priority in Senegal. With financial support from the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, GRET and its partners – Eclosio, 3FPT and ACEP Sénégal – are working to implement financial and non-financial support systems designed to suit young self-employed workers and micro- and mid-sized businesses in the southern regions of the country, which are badly affected by migratory problems. “To promote social and economic inclusion of these young people, we focused primarily on a holistic approach combining support within an integration process via support for entrepreneurship and facilitation of access to funding”, says Françoise Mayecor Faye, project manager with AjexSud.

Natural resource management

Erosion of biodiversity and aggradation of low-flows and flooding are often the result of inappropriate exploitation of lands and predatory behaviour regarding natural resources. Climate change presents an additional threat.

GRET works for local governance of natural resources, ensuring their sustainability and greater equity between users. Its teams support the management of protected areas, forests, coastal areas and water resources. Where pertinent, they also propose the introduction of incentivising economic instruments.

GRET facilitates access to electricity and the production and use of bioenergy, through the development of appropriate technical and organisational solutions: improved stoves in Madagascar, rural hydro-electric mini-networks in the DRC, etc. It facilates renewable energy, encourages implementation of balanced governance and the creation of local added value. It supports the development of economic activities, vocational training and the creation of businesses working in the area of energy.

www.gret.org/themes/resource-energy

STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF PROTECTED AREAS

GRET and its partner, the Raastel consultancy group, conducted a study to evaluate the contributions of protected areas to conservation and development in AFD’s and FFEM’s interventions for the world environment from 2000 to 2017. This evaluation targeted a sample of projects among those having provided direct support to 175 marine and terrestrial protected areas. Apart from analysing the evolution of the portfolio, the study examined the conditions in which AFD’s projects enabled protected areas to reach their objectives in terms of conserving biodiversity, while at the same time responding to the development needs of local populations. Based on capitalisation of experiences conducted, it analysed the strengths and constraints/weaknesses encountered by the projects examined, proposed improvements in terms of methods and means of support, and drew up a series of operational and strategic recommendations for the future.
OUR PROJECTS

Overview of 2018 activities

The statistics given only concern countries where GRET had teams in 2018. One activity may concern several countries.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

BRAZIL since 1988
1 employee
1 project in 2018

MEXICO since 1995
58 employees
8 projects and
2 studies/consulting missions in 2018

AFRICA, INDIAN OCEAN

BURKINA FASO since 2003
48 employees
16 projects and
3 studies/consulting missions in 2018

CONGO since 2002
20 employees
5 projects, 4 studies/consulting missions and
3 facilitation/training sessions in 2018

AFRICA, INDIAN OCEAN

MADAGASCAR since 1988
121 employees
18 projects, 5 studies/consulting missions and
1 facilitation/training session in 2018

SOUTH EAST ASIA

CAMBODIA since 1988
45 employees
7 projects and 8 studies/consulting missions in 2018

VIETNAM since 1988
10 employees
5 projects and 1 study/consulting mission in 2018

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In light of the situation of insecurity and instability being experienced in the Liptako-Gourma region, the Three Borders project aims to support socio-economic development and strengthen social cohesion in the cross-border territories of Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso. This launch phase will enable quick-impact activities led in Burkina Faso by Apess, a livestock farmers’ organisation (support for the milk value chain, livestock input stocks, pastoral drilling, consultations). It also aims to prepare the project’s extension phase (2019-2022), which will support local organisations to develop agropastoral value chains and conduct actions reinforcing social cohesion. The project will also support approximately twenty local authorities to strengthen their investments and the public services they deliver.

“Consultations among women and young people are essential to improve dialogue within families and the involvement of young people in society”, according to Hindatou Amadou, advocacy and gender manager with Apess.

Although the majority of the population depends on agricultural production, Cambodia still imports large quantities of vegetables. This situation is due to farmers’ difficulty to adapt their local production to the fast-growing population, a lack of market information, and the seasonal nature and low diversity of production.

The approach developed by GRET and Cird is based on supporting small farmers into agroecological transition, while improving access to the market for local products that respect the environment.

In 2018, with support from GRET and its partners, markets in Siem Reap received on average 100 tons of vegetables a month. 60 farmers also decided to design their own quality standard for vegetables and to implement a participative certification system to meet consumer expectations in terms of healthy foods. Subsequently, farmers came together to create EcoFarm Group, a cooperative supported by the project.

Three borders (3F)

2018-2019 | Budget: 405 k€ | Funding: AFD, French Ministry for Foreign and European Affairs Crisis and Support Centre | Partners: AOPP, Apess, AVSF, Ciedel, Delta C, Iran, Marithon.

In the rural connections component, farmers came together to design their own quality standard for vegetables and to implement a participative certification system to meet consumer expectations in terms of healthy foods. Subsequently, farmers came together to create EcoFarm Group, a cooperative supported by the project.
In order for more households to avail of running water in their homes, the Stone Family Foundation, which is very involved in the water sector in Cambodia, had the idea of awarding loans with limited guarantees to private operators. The latter do not reimburse these loans with a fixed interest rate, but rather in the form of a percentage of their income. This solution is more flexible than classic bank loans and better suited to the sometimes significant - seasonal variations in operators’ incomes.

GRET and its partner Isea conducted a market study for the foundation and identified three private operators in the water sector, which will be project pioneers. They also identified a local banking partner. The business plans were finalised for each operator and loan requests were accepted. Now that the first pioneers have been identified, the foundation is now looking for other private operators in the water sector to expand the programme in 2019.

In Cambodia, information is slowly becoming available regarding the development of Piped Water Systems (PWS) by the private sector. Currently, public institutions and the private sector have little visibility as yet of areas with no supply that could be reached and on the conditions necessary to make investments profitable.

The Pipa project is seeking to gather information on this subject. 96 commercial PWS projects and 78 community-based PWS projects have already been identified and mapped in the two provinces. The investment necessary to successfully complete these projects has been estimated at 80 million dollars. To do this, numerous sites will need to apply for grants available within public-private partnerships. Consequently, the team identified eleven sites to better evaluate this possibility. It also conducted three site evaluations and began discussions with the government to promote their development.

GRET provided support to the Municipality of Brazzaville for the implementation of a system to issue authorisations to conduct the pre-collection service in the capital. It enabled 209 pre-collection operators (PCOs) to be recognised by the local authorities and thereby obtain authorisations that are renewable every six months. Encouraged by this result, the departmental and municipal council of Brazzaville proposed a deliberation project to regulate the sector, taking PCOs into account.

In 2018, GRET tested an equipment fund for PCOs, which enabled 50 of the latter to be vaccinated and 30 more to acquire new work equipment. To make the service better known and generate adherence of households, GRET also organised a promotion campaign which reached more than 11,000 inhabitants in Brazzaville. "Thanks to the Pipa project, populations look at our job in a different light. Thank you GRET!" says Rock Koubemba, a pre-collection operator.

GRET supported the Municipality of Dolisie to implement a waste management service for 60,000 inhabitants. A hybrid service is now operational and covers almost all of the city’s neighbourhoods. It is structured around collection by the municipal service using dump trucks on asphalt roads and pre-collection using carts. The latter is ensured by 27 pre-collection operators (PCOs) who then transfer the waste to four household waste transit areas, from where it will be evacuated to the final landfill. Over 324 tons of waste are eliminated in this way every month.

Thanks to consultation among the various stakeholders and an awareness-raising campaign, the rate of payment collections for the municipal service is 60% and that of the PCO service is 87%. “It would like to reiterate the municipality’s wish to make the service sustainable by drawing on the findings of the project”, said Ghislain Rodrigue Ngumbi Makoso, the Mayor of Dolisie, when the service was transferred to the municipality in November 2018.

Pipa project

**Evaluation of provincial investment plans for running water supply (Pipa)**

2018-2019 | **Budget:** 229 k€ | **Funding:** World Bank | **Partners:** ministries (Industry and Crafts, Rural development).

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In three editions, 80% of apprentices obtained their certificate (CAP or CQP). Based on this experience, the Ministry of Skills Training institutionalised the CAP certificate at national level and the CQP certificate at departmental level. “This certification clarifies the position of artisans in vocational training in Congo,” explained Servais Paka, departmental director of skills training.

Insee (the French National institute of statistics and economic studies) considers that living conditions in the village of Hamourou, located in the commune of Bandrélé in Mayotte, are “highly disadvantaged”. Hamourou has the highest rate of makeshift dwellings on the island (71%) and has poor coverage in terms of sanitation facilities. Only 21% of dwellings have inside toilets. These problems accessing sanitation have an impact on living conditions and cleanliness in the village.

The commune of Bandrélé decided to take action to improve this situation, while at the same time contributing to the identification of technical and organisational solutions for affordable non-collective sanitation. It obtained funding from ARS to conduct a pilot project to carry out a diagnosis of the situation, test appropriate sanitation facility models and design a targeted awareness-raising strategy. Together with Gescod, GRET is providing technical assistance to the commune in these three areas.

GRETI is supporting the Municipality of Jacmel, a major tourist city in Haiti, to enhance and protect the banks of the Orangers River. This project responds to the municipality’s objective to improve the city’s urban environment and landscape. It also aims to strengthen dialogue between local associations and the municipality. Thirteen associations located near the river were identified and strengthened via a process of consultation and participative design, implemented with the municipality. The resulting project for the development of the river banks was approved by all stakeholders in the territory.

“Following its appropriation of the consultation methodology tested as part of the Acrobates project, the municipal team has the capacity to replicate this system in other neighbourhoods, and even for other urban issues”, says Genor Zamor, managing director of the municipality of Jacmel.

The damage caused by cyclone Matthew in 2016 had an impact on food security and access to healthcare and drinking water in the Grand Sud region. The teams, who already conducted activities to re-boost agriculture in eight communes, are currently contributing to strengthening food security in three local authorities. This training centre delivers French and maths classes to apprentices, in addition to technical training received in workshops. Using skills benchmarks designed and validated for each trade, sessions to harmonise technical training are organised at each centre by trainers who are designated by their peers to prepare learners for their exams.
of these via support for irrigated crops and agroforestry. “In Saint-Louis-du-Sud, approximately one hundred households are diversifying production in their lakou gardens following participative training in farming field schools, thereby enabling improvement of their resilience through diversification of agricultural income”, explains Soulouque Monezime, the project’s agronomist.

425 pregnant women in the communes of Cavallion and Saint-Louis-du-Sud are also benefitting from the support of a conditional cash transfer programme aiming to mitigate the financial barrier to healthcare. Actions to strengthen the drinking water system in Saint-Louis-du-Sud are also being developed.}

Support for the extension of access to drinking water in small towns (Sewit)


The project is supporting the Water company (NPPLP) and the Department of public works and transport (DPWT) in Luang Prabang province to extend access to drinking water in small rural towns. In particular, it targets the Phoxay district water department, and plans to construct a reservoir and lay pipelines. A mechanism for investment grants based on results has already been implemented.

GRET is also supporting the NPPLP to promote the service and access to water via mains connection among communities supplied, by mobilising social marketing tools. Savang Chaxiong, an engineer with GRET, recalls that “as well as being a technical issue, extending access to drinking water is a social issue. It is through promotion of water services that the number of users will increase”. Lastly, the project is supporting the DPWT with its strategy for extending water supply in the province by conducting feasibility studies at new sites.

Making water and sanitation services sustainable in Luang Prabang province (Persea)


Access to drinking water and sanitation in rural areas in Laos is a significant challenge for the government as, despite efforts having been undertaken, further needs exist in communities. The latter single-handedly ensure management of water and sanitation.

The Persea project aims to develop access to drinking water and sanitation, and to improve hygiene practices in households and schools in Luang Prabang province. GRET is supporting Confluence to improve water supply governance by water committees and facilitate the acquisition of latrines for households, taking a “san-market” approach.

As highlighted by the project manager, Vanmixay Vatthavong: “It is essential to strengthen local authorities’ capacities in parallel to our actions in the villages. This is important for the sustainability of infrastructures, and to consolidate sustainable behavioural changes in households with regards sanitation and hygiene”.

Nutrition-sensitive agriculture in the mountainous regions of Northern Laos (Nusap)

2018-2022 | Budget: 129 k€ | Funding: AFD | Partners: Niras Sweden AB.

Laos is working on a large-scale programme aimed at reducing malnutrition in rural provinces. The Nusap project, which is being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, is contributing to improvement of food and nutrition security via the promotion of diversified sustainable agriculture in the provinces of Luang Prabang, Luang Namtha, Phongsaly and Houaphanh.

GRET is working in partnership with Niras to strengthen the skills of decentralised technical agricultural services in their advisory role, with a view to promoting appropriate, nutrition-sensitive practices in villages. This work is based on planning of agricultural investments that are favourable for nutrition in over 300 villages, with support for improvement of agricultural and food practices.

Improving living conditions and supporting concerted resource management by fishermen

2018-2021 | Budget: 653 k€ | Funding: Madagascar National Parks | Partner: WCS.

Antongil Bay is home to marine and coastal ecosystems with exceptional value in terms of biodiversity, and for food security in the region.

GRET has been working in this area since 2012 to promote development that is more sustainable and more resilient to cope with economic fluctuations. It also works on strengthening governance of natural resources, in particular with NGO WCS.

The decline in fisheries resources led WCS to create 26 locally managed fishing areas, whose governance is entrusted to fishermen. One year after the launch of the project, 97 family farms have been supported by GRET, and over 400 vulnerable households – and fishermen – were supported with agroecology, breeding and cash crops.

“With this project, the basic needs of the community are covered. We are also using the key lever of sustainable conservation of local, marine and coastal resources”, says José Laiharinirina, project manager.
The rate of electrification in Madagascar rural areas is less than 6%, whereas the country has strong hydroelectric potential, only 2% of which is harvested. In this context, GRET developed a strategy for the development of hydroelectric rural power, based on involvement of the private sector and consideration of preservation of watersheds. Two sites will be electrified: Sahatona and Bealana. Their electricity service will be available 24 hours a day, for an average cost of 10 cents per kWh. Isolated hamlets will benefit from decentralised autonomous solutions and specific services.

According to Mrs. Elisoa, manager with the Hieri company, a concessionary for the network: “GRET’s support is very important, as it covers all the stages of implementing an electrification project”.

Pigeon peas: an agroecological response to the nutritional needs of vulnerable farming populations

2018-2020 | Budget: 7.2 M€ | Funding: FFEM, Hiei, EU | Partners: Adie, Enea Consulting, IRD.

In 2018, 2,400 hectares had already been planted with pigeon peas for 1,736 households. The pigeon peas serve as a windbreak and procure regular food while providing firewood in abundance. “The Androy does not have to remain an emergency zone. Sustainable development solutions that are appropriate to its specific climatic, economic, social and cultural context exist”, says Dominique Violas, programme manager.

Soil in the Androy region has been significantly degraded by wind and rain erosion. The project aims to restore soil fertility in 27 agroecological blocks, for nutritional, productive and environmental purposes. Leguminous crops that perform well in semi-arid environment (Pigeon peas) are appropriate to its specific climatic, economic, social and cultural context exist”.

Hydroelectricity and the environment (Rhivelyre 2)


In 2018, mapping of apprenticeship training stakeholders was carried out in the project’s regions of intervention, as was the project’s baseline case. Seven growth sectors were identified, 413 representatives of the 59 village committees put in place for support of young apprentices were trained, and 351 apprenticeship tutors were selected.

“The involvement of consular chambers, local elected representatives and the local administration in the regional committees for selection of apprenticeship tutors is an innovation that ensures transparency and brings the various stakeholders in the field closer together” says Nalla Samassa, project manager.

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Rainfed agriculture in the semiarid regions of the island of Madagascar

2017-2022 | Budget: 3.6 M€ | Funding: Norad | Partner: Aja Mali.

In Mali, more than 55% of 15 year-olds do not complete the basic educational pathway. This rate is much higher in rural areas, in particular for young girls. In this context, GRET and Aja Mali are working to improve the employability of young rural people in three regions in the south of the country: Koulikoro, Segou and Sikasso.

In 2018, 300,000 first-time jobseekers arrive on the job market every year, whereas the national absorption capacity is only 50,000 per year. This situation represents a major challenge for the country’s socio-economic stability. GRET, which is providing technical assistance to the Ministry in charge of training, is working in the regions of Segou and Sikasso. It is seeking to improve the quality of vocational training systems and professional integration of young people, and develop a new training offer in the area of agriculture-related activities.

Among the project’s achievements in 2018, we can mention three in particular: the launch of the process for implementing a regional resource centre in the region of Segou, strengthening of the capacities of more than 100 executives in the Ministry’s central and regional structures and the regional councils, and a compilation listing almost 150 businesses in the agriculture-related sector, with a view to building partnerships.

www.gret.org/countries/africa-indian-ocean/mali-en

www.gret.org/countries/africa-indian-ocean/mauritania-en

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Four value chains were selected, which have particular impact on the living conditions of young people and women: market-gardening, poultry farming, goat’s milk and non-timber forest products. These value chains will be supported in five wilayas in the south of the country with strong agro-pastoral potential. In particular, GRET is helping the programme to strengthen the organisational capacities of work groups in the market-gardening and agriculture value chains, and to support the implementation of partnerships between the various stakeholders.

In Mauritania, more than one in five children suffer from chronic malnutrition, with very significant seasonal deteriorations in the food and nutritional situation.

The project aims to improve access for pregnant women and mothers of young children to a preventive services package focusing on infant and young child feeding (IYCF). It also aims to make a manufactured fortified complementary food product available for children aged between 6 and 23 months. This is a community-based approach to local nutritional education through support for groups promoting IYCF practices among pregnant and breastfeeding women, while at the same time marketing a fortified complementary food product for young children”, explains Namoumboua Lankoande, project manager.

In 2018, more than 5,080 women had their knowledge of infant and young child feeding strengthened, and 23 Misola flour sales outlets were launched.

The Delta Rise project is concentrat- ing on the long-term development of rural households based in the Ayeyarwaddy delta, a region that was severely hit by cyclone Nargis in 2008. In order to support food production and the creation of income for farmers with no land, GRET is implementing a complementary approach: it is strengthening farmers’ knowledge and technical skills by providing them with extension services and agricultural advice, while at the same time developing the capacities of producers’ organisations to provide sustainable economic services. It is also promoting a participative guarantee system to ensure quality of seeds and encouraging the dissemination of best nutritional practices.

At the end of 2018, the project was directly supporting 3,500 households. “The Delta Rise project reached its objectives. It now has a duty to capitalise on all these experiences”, says Justine Scholle, project manager.

GRET and its partners implemented a small grants fund for civil society stakeholders in Chin, Kayah, Kachin and Shan states. This fund is intended mainly for initiatives aiming to establish stronger networks within communities, strengthen livelihoods for the...
most vulnerable populations, launch advocacy actions, support the organisational development of civil society organisations (CSOs) and promote women’s rights. Over the years, GRET has supported 16 CSOs and awarded 21 grants in three communes in the north of Chins state. “The fund made it possible for CSOs to enable women, people with handicaps and young people faced with a lack of professional opportunities and poor access to investment capital to begin developing small businesses and economic activities, such as pig and chicken farming”, says Tial Lian, the project coordinator.

Support for food fortification (PAFAN)

The nutritional situation in Niger is alarming, particularly for children, many of whom suffer from chronic malnutrition. The objective of the Pafan project is to fight against malnutrition by making cheaper fortified food products that meet quality standards available to children and women of childbearing age. In 2018, the project conducted a series of baseline surveys and studies to gain greater knowledge of the local context and market opportunities. Three new infant flour production units were built and equipped in Tahoua, Keita and Mainé, increasing product availability. In all, over 150 tons of fortified flour were produced and marketed by the Misola and Garin Yaara units.

Lastly, an awareness-raising strategy was defined, tools were developed, and strengthening of capacities was initiated to fight against chronic malnutrition and make fortified food products available to as many people as possible, in its second year, the Pofat project identified farmers’ organisations that will become partners in the programme’s implementation. Each organisation will benefit from the construction of a production unit, supply of equipment and training sessions to produce quality local fortified food products – millet and cowpea flour, and groundnut oil. In order to better manage the context, market research and organisational audits of these organisations were also conducted.

The Sahara Sahel Food social business, which works on processing of products harvested in Zinder, will be supported to improve its production lines and have more indepth market knowledge.

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Fortification of commonly consumed processed food products (Pofat)

2017-2022 | Budget: 4.8 M€ | Funding: Government of the Principality of Monaco, EU | Partner: ACF, Concern Worldwide, IRD (Nutripass research unit), Misola.

In recent years, Senegal lost 405,000 hectares of forests, due to the extension of cultivated land and illegal trafficking of Kosso wood transiting through Gambia to China. In this critical context, the Commun project promotes civic involvement in safeguarding of forests through education, awareness-raising, fighting wood trafficking, signature of local agreements, protection and restoration of forest stocks, and the development of alternative economic activities, in particular for young people and women in the department of Medina Yoro Foulah. According to Camara, a leader in the commune of Bigninab, in Casamance: “Our ancestors are in heaven because they took care of these trees and these forests. If we in turn want to go to heaven, we have to leave trees and forests for future generations.”

Action-research on integrated water resources management


The Asap project is developing an affordable, quality latrine offer thanks to partial grants for their purchase, via the development of a “sanimarkets” network – shops selling toilets. Awareness-raising in schools and strengthening of local authorities in their water and sanitation management are also underway.

In 2018, the first sanimarkets were launched and the rate of 10% of sales objectives for Soutoua latrines was reached. The goal now is to accelerate production and sales of equipment and to make the system sustainable. The project results are being taken into consideration in Senegal’s new operational strategy for rural sanitation.

“I decided to contribute 4,000 CFA francs per month to a savings group to purchase my latrine. By the end of the year, I will have my own hygienic latrine”, said Kaba Diaby, a delighted mother living in the commune of Goumbayel.

Initiated to promote best nutrition practices, III

www.gret.org/countries/africa-indian-ocean/niger-en

Support for food fortification (PAFAN)

The nutritional situation in Niger is alarming, particularly for children, many of whom suffer from chronic malnutrition. The objective of the Pafan project is to fight against malnutrition by making cheaper fortified food products that meet quality standards available to children and women of childbearing age. In 2018, the project conducted a series of baseline surveys and studies to gain greater knowledge of the local context and market opportunities. Three new infant flour production units were built and equipped in Tahoua, Keita and Mainé, increasing product availability. In all, over 150 tons of fortified flour were produced and marketed by the Misola and Garin Yaara units.

Lastly, an awareness-raising strategy was defined, tools were developed, and strengthening of capacities was initiated to fight against chronic malnutrition and make fortified food products available to as many people as possible, in its second year, the Pofat project identified farmers’ organisations that will become partners in the programme’s implementation. Each organisation will benefit from the construction of a production unit, supply of equipment and training sessions to produce quality local fortified food products – millet and cowpea flour, and groundnut oil. In order to better manage the context, market research and organisational audits of these organisations were also conducted.

In recent years, GRET has supported 16 CSOs and awarded 21 grants in three communes in the north of Chins state. “The fund made it possible for CSOs to enable women, people with handicaps and young people faced with a lack of professional opportunities and poor access to investment capital to begin developing small businesses and economic activities, such as pig and chicken farming”, says Tial Lian, the project coordinator.

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Initiated to promote best nutrition practices, III

www.gret.org/countries/africa-indian-ocean/niger-en
In Vietnam, more than 50% of workers in industrial zones are migrants. The vast majority of these are women, who live and work in precarious conditions and often lack essential services. The second phase of the Phu-nu project is helping migrant women workers in the provinces of Hai Duong and Vinh Phuc to solve the problems they encounter in their workplace.

In 2018, three training for trainers sessions were organised for a group of 30 women leaders. The latter subsequently facilitated 110 meetings in 15 clubs, bringing together over 600 members to discuss subjects such as labour law, reproductive health, etc. An agreement with one of the companies was to enable smoother communication and dialogue on working conditions. “The dialogue with women workers makes our work more pertinent”, says Mrs. Ha, vice-chairperson of the Vinh Phuc Federation of Labour.

In mountainous areas in Vietnam, the fact that 70% of households use wood as fuel causes 45,000 deaths every year, due in particular to exposure to smoke.

With a view to finding a solution to this problem, in 2018, GRET conducted a study on promotion of sustainable access to improved cooking stoves for households in the two mountainous provinces of Thanh Hoa and Dien Bien, with the participation of 250 households. The two improved cooking stove models that were introduced and tested by households as part of a pilot experience were appreciated by participants, because they make it possible to reduce the quantity of wood consumed by 50 to 60%, while at the same time reducing cooking times and smoke emissions by 20 to 30%. At an affordable price ranging from 10 to 15 €, improved cooking stoves provide a solution for more efficient use of energy and improvement of living conditions for households in isolated areas of Vietnam.

For almost three years now, the Pro 3 project has been supporting local authorities and operators to improve the household waste management service. The implementation of a training programme, communication campaigns and development work carried out at treatment and recycling sites made it possible to obtain tangible, sustainable results. For example, improvement of the rate of recovery of the waste tax, the emergence of a composting value chain and greater consideration of working conditions for staff (mainly women) in charge of the service.

Through its support to the Sub-department for the protection of the environment, the project also contributed to revising the salary scale in the province so that service operators can be better paid.
the Plim project that was entrusted to the ID/GRET consortium aims to organise flushing of gullies, to structure the waste pre-collection network, conduct IEC (information, education and communication) campaigns on hygiene and sanitation, and to ensure strengthening of municipal services’ capacities.

Launched in February 2018, the project has conducted several activities: a major gully flushing operation, diagnoses and scenarios for rainwater and waste management, and drawing-up of planning documents. At the end of October, the municipal council validated a waste management scenario aiming to implement a dump-truck collection service along asphalt roads and a pre-collection service using carts in neighbourhoods, with transfer to transit sites.

**DRC: agroecological study in the Garamba protected areas complex**

2018 | Budget: 1.06 M€ | Funding: African Parks, via funding from the EU | Partner: African Parks.

Located in the north-east of the Democratic Republic of Congo, in the Haut Uélé province, the Garamba Complex is the main protected area in the country. In 2018, GRET was entrusted with conducting a feasibility study as part of the finalisation of the “Protection of natural resources and sustainable development in the Garamba protected areas complex” project’s logical framework. A diagnosis of agricultural, coal and sylvicultural practices was conducted to draw up a strategy for sustainable development in the hunting grounds and the outskirts of the complex — which covers a surface area of almost 13,000 km² — and an action plan for agricultural, forestry and biomass energy; this work was carried out with a view to improving yields while at the same time reconciling the issues of protection and development. An operational system for implementation was also defined, as was a tool for monitoring-evaluation of the strategy.

**GUINEA: food security, resilience and agroecology (Sara)**


The Sara project is strengthening the resilience and autonomy of family farms and small rural entrepreneurs in Middle Guinea, Forest Guinea and Lower Guinea, to cope with health crises and climate change. The project is improving the structuring of local agricultural rice, corn, palm oil, potato, tomato and onion value chains (1,000 groups, 60 unions, 6 federations and one interprofessional organisation), thanks to organisational, technical, material, and financial supports. Actions to raise awareness on the links between agriculture and nutrition are being conducted, and innovative approaches are being encouraged (improved equipment, advice to family farms, agroecological practices, etc.). After the awareness-raising work, noticed an improvement in households. They are diversifying their food and are also saving out of their income to be able to pay for healthcare if they fall ill”, says Denise Louis, nutrition relay in Nzérékoré.

**LEBANON: access to healthcare for Syrian refugees**

2018-2019 | Budget: 29 M€ | Funding: PUI.

GRET is providing technical assistance to Première Urgence Internationale (PUI) with its reflection on removing financial barriers blocking access to healthcare for Syrian migrants and vulnerable populations in Lebanon. PUI is taking a dual approach: on the one hand, it is strengthening health centres certified by the Ministry of Health to respond to the healthcare needs of migrant and vulnerable populations, instead of supporting an approach using mobile clinics that are free of charge; on the other hand, its approach consists of minimising financial barriers by covering the cost of diagnostic examinations and setting a subsidised, flat-rate price for medical consultations (Flat Fee Model). PUI and its partner 

**ASIA: for land governance in the Mekong region (MRLO 2)**


To protect customary procedures regarding access to natural resources and land for family farms and ethnic
minorities in the Mekong region (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam), since 2014, GRET and LEI have been implementing the MRLG project. An initial phase made it possible to create a network of more than 80 organisations, fund approximately thirty innovative initiatives, support the provision of more than 60 references and facilitate the organisation of a series of workshops and forums at regional and national level.

The second phase of the project must enable strengthening of advocacy in terms of public policies for the recognition of customary rules and strengthening of regulation of investments in land. To do this, “the first year will be devoted to defining work programmes combining pilot actions in the field, production and sharing of knowledge, as well as contributions to public debate”, explains Antoine Deligne, MRLG project manager with GRET.

The study is part of the “My milk is local” campaign, which brings together numerous organisations working in the West African region (agricultural, livestock farmers, industrial and interprofessional organisations, NGOs, research centres and others) and aims to defend and promote local milk in a context where imports of dairy products and milk substitutes are constantly increasing.

The objective was to evaluate the effects for the local milk sector of various scenarios for the future development of trade and taxation policies applying to dairy products and milk substitutes in four countries in the region: Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Senegal. “The study made it possible to highlight the advantages and disadvantages of the various scenarios, to identify their feasibility and propose recommendations”, explains Laurent Lavard, who coordinated the study. The results will be used for advocacy actions conducted as part of the “My milk is local” campaign.

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA: support for the implementation of geographical indications (Pampano 23)

Geographic indications (GIs) make it possible to protect traditional specialities of rural communities. They enable rural producers to draw better value from their products on markets, particularly on export markets.

GRET and its partners are providing support to the African intellectual property organisation (OAPI) to develop geographical indications in its 17 member countries. With a view to this, in 2018, GRET conducted three support missions: the first of these focused on the definition and selection of a GI to be supported in Cameroon, in addition to the two GIs already identified in the first phase of the programme, i.e. Oku honey and Penja pepper; the second focused on the definition and selection of a GI to be supported in Guinea Conakry, in addition to Ziama Macenta coffee, which had already been targeted during the first phase; and the last mission concerned support for Penja pepper GI stakeholders, with a view to the future development of this product.

In 2011, GRET created an endowment fund to support development of innovations in developing countries. In the space of seven years, it contributed to the funding of 26 projects, providing a total amount of more than 5 million euros, garnered from partnerships with foundations and its own resources.

In 2018, the fund supported six projects:

- Energy – Senegal: conversion of an invasive plant into clean, renewable energy, with the Cartier Philanthropy foundation.
- Management of natural resources – Madagascar: conservation and development in the North Mananara biosphere reserve, with the Cartier Philanthropy foundation.
- Energy – Mauritania: fighting energy precariousness and deforestation by modernising cooking equipment, with Engie.
- Sanitation – Madagascar: creation of a sanimarkets social franchise, with Fondation Suez.
- Waste management – Congo: improving waste management in the city of Dolisie, with Fondation Suez.
- Agriculture – Cambodia: support for intensive, low-input farming.

For these subject areas, the fund wants to reassess its role as an incubator for innovative projects by providing financial and technical support to projects led by stakeholders in developing countries and by federating foundations and company sponsors wishing to become involved in the development of solutions that are socially and economically sustainable. The fund draws on GRET’s multi-sectoral expertise and on the NGO’s presence in 26 countries to identify projects and support their development.

The fund also wishes to contribute to strengthening civic involvement in solidarity issues by developing participatory funding and communicating more widely to the general public.

For more information: www.gret.org/site-projet/fnd (In French)
OUR CONTRIBUTION TO COLLECTIVE ISSUES

GRET contributes to debates on development policies and practices in various ways: expertise and consulting missions for States, capitalisation with a view to action-research for development, coordination and contribution to stakeholder networks, advocacy and influence communication, strengthening of civil societies in their contribution to policies.

The main development debates in 2018

NGOs, stakeholders that are recognised but poorly funded

Olivier Bruyeron, managing director of GRET from 2013 to 2019 and administrator of Coordination SUD on behalf of Groupe initiatives, initiated – together with Jean-Luc Galbrun, programme manager with Coordination SUD – a “dossier-debate” to denounce the situation faced by French NGOs today. Although the latter’s expertise and the effectiveness of their actions are recognised by public authorities, the portion of official development assistance (ODA) that transits through NGOs is still very small (just 186 million euros in 2016). Apart from the lack of resources, the authors also highlight the complexity of funding systems implemented, which are increasingly restrictive while eligible indirect costs remain extremely limited. In addition, they recall the necessity for NGOs to be independent, and their refusal to be considered as mere sub-contractors working for national overseas cooperation policies.

Solutions exist, and Coordination SUD demonstrated this by defining an ambitious trajectory for French public funding transiting through NGOs, in particular by setting an objective of one billion euros between now and 2022 (which would make it possible to reach a 7% percentage of ODA, compared to 4.48% today). This financial effort must be accompanied by the implementation of new partnership procedures between public authorities and civil society – stronger dialogue, shared diagnoses, complementarity, etc. – as well as through strengthening of staff in ministries and cooperation agencies.

A NEW LAW FOR DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

The Framework Act for development and international solidarity policy (LOP-DSI), adopted by the French Parliament in 2014, must be revised. GRET and Groupe initiatives, through the intermediary of their chairperson Pierre Jacquemot, actively contributed to discussions initiated both by the French National council for development and international solidarity (CNDSI) and a work group implemented by Coordination SUD. On numerous occasions, the latter met with several members of parliament to discuss various subjects such as the issue of ODA transiting through civil society organisations (CSOs), partnership, the reality of a continuum between local, national and international NGOs, etc.

The primary preoccupation expressed both by Coordination SUD and the CNDSI is the reaffirmation of the absolute necessity to make this law a Planning Law, and to include in it a governmental obligation to increase the amount of official development assistance (ODA) to 0.55% by 2022, and then to 0.7% in 2025. The issue of ODA allocation is also at the heart of two demands: to ensure that the totality of financial transactions tax (FTT) is allocated to development assistance, and to make donations common practice, rather than loans. Another major issue is vocabulary. The word “assistance”, in the expression “Official development assistance” for example, no longer corresponds to current dynamics. For Pierre Jacquemot, “it would be preferable to use terms such as ‘shared exchanges’ or ‘fair partnerships’, which would better convey our conception of the relationship with developing countries”.

A STRENGTHENED PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN AFD AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS

GRET participated in the dialogue with Agence française de développement on the 2018-2023 transversal intervention framework for civil society organisations (CITOSC). This strategic document is the result of a process conducted over a one-year period between AFD, the French Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs and civil society organisations, which were represented in particular by Coordination SUD.

The issue for AFD is to strengthen the contribution of civil societies to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, through reinforced partnership. The following are among the orientations chosen: improvement of the design and monitoring-evaluation of CSO interventions, support for activities that have a positive impact on climate, better inclusion of subjects considered as a priority (crises, gender, education, youth, migration). CIT is also seeking to strengthen CSOs’ capacity for national and international influence and their contribution to civic mobilisation, including on French territory, by supporting actions providing education on development and international solidarity.

THE MAIN SUBJECTS IN 2018

-Ended

THE MAIN EVENTS

FEBRUARY
ContreAverses

MARCH
Event to promote the Mémento de l'assainissement (Sanitation handbook) at the Fondation Suez

MARCH
Forward-planning lectures: “Faire ensemble 2030” (2030 - Working together)

JULY
SDG summer school

NOVEMBER
Regional “Agroecology Futures” forum

OUR CONTRIBUTION TO COLLECTIVE ISSUES
Research, capitalisation and sharing

GRET works as a “development laboratory”, where projects can be accompanied by an action-research approach. In a reflective manner, its experts capitalise their experiences in the form of specialised publications, which they share at scientific events or in academic training. GRET currently has a catalogue of over 270 references.

COLLABORATING WITH RESEARCH

In 2018, GRET participated in research programmes applied to development, in particular on:

- The evolution of philanthropic capitalism
  Together with Fondation de France, GRET organised a series of seminars on the logic of profitability and the logic of solidarity in international assistance practices. The proceedings of the previous seminars organised in 2016 and 2017 with IRD and the Maison des sciences de l’homme (FMSH) were also published.

- The impacts of agroecology
  The initiatives conducted since 2015 in the Mekong region by the members of Alisea (Agroecological learning alliance in South-East Asia) were highlighted in the publication entitled “Agroecology Futures” and presented at the Regional forum on agroecology co-organised with Carad and the General Directorate of Agriculture in Siem Reap, Cambodia. The impacts and conditions for the development of agroecological practices and systems were evaluated, and this evaluation presented the results of studies conducted during 2017 in the Sudano-Sahelian region as part of the Calao project, implemented by the Work group on agroecological transitions (CETAE).

- Sustainable development goals on climate
  During the summer school on SDGs focusing on climate change, organised by Aix-Marseille University and IRD, GRET presented a training module on climate modelling tools applied to a rainwater management project in Dakar, Senegal. This module was designed in partnership with AFD, the IRD’s HydroSciences research unit and the Directorate of development and restructuring of flood-risk areas in Dakar.

- The socio-anthropology of assistance institutions
  By publishing research results pertaining to its intervention fields and issues, GRET participated in a collective work on the socio-anthropology of assistance institutions, co-published with Karthala, IRD and the Euro-African Association for the Anthropology of social change and development (APAD).

- Prolonging capitalisation
  Thirteen works were published in 2018 including books, reports and other outputs (specialised journals, periodicals, conferences, workshops and seminars) on the socio-anthropology of assistance institutions, the evolution of philanthropic capitalism and diffusion of knowledge. The references of these works and activities conducted in 2018 are available in the appendices, page 56.

PRODUCING AND SHARING KNOWLEDGE

As a producer of knowledge on development, in 2018 GRET published:

- 9 publications (3 of which by Editions du GRET)
- 14 articles in collective works and scientific and specialised journals
- 4 expert reports and technical documents
- 12 summary briefs
- 16 short capitalisation films

GRET also co-organised and/or participated in 28 symposia, conferences, workshops and seminars.

Focus on a selection of interventions centred on emerging issues

The social dimensions of the fight against malnutrition

As part of projects implemented in Burkina Faso and on an exploratory basis in the town of Nevers in France, GRET conducted socio-anthropological surveys to ascertain how social logic influences mother and child health and the perception given to nutrition projects. This work resulted in operational recommendations. GRET also shared its experience as technical assistant to the Nutri’zaza social business in Madagascar, aiming to ensure access to quality nutritional products for the poorest populations.

- Experimentation and institutionalisation of renewable energy systems
  Feedback from several experiments with renewable energy systems was communicated in a series of participative films made in Mauritania about artisan and semi-industrial conversion of typha into clean, sustainable biofuel, and in works published on public-private partnership projects for small-scale hydraulics in rural areas.

- Customary land tenure regimes and family farming in South-East Asia
  Several works on land tenure regimes and family farming in South-East Asia were produced by GRET and its partners as part of the Mekong Region Land Governance (MRGL) project. These gave rise to the publication of a guide and a book on the evolution of land tenure regimes in Myanmar, as well as a handbook for professional dialogue between farmers and development practitioners. GRET also co-organised the 2nd Regional Land Forum in Bangkok, Thailand, which focused on land governance issues.
Networks and alliances

In its countries of operation, GRET works within civil society organisations, and contributes to sectoral networks and consultative forums coordinated by public authorities.

**Collectives**
- France: Coordination SUD, CFSD, France Volontaires, Groupe Initiatives, Ligue de l'enseignement, Mohaghe, in Senegal, CIO in Haiti, Alisea in South-East Asia, etc.

**Consultative forums**
- France: National committee for development and international solidarity (CNDSI), Intermunicipal group on food security (Gisal), Nutrition technical group in Niger, Area in Madagascar, Sectoral work group on agriculture and rural development in Laos (SGV-ARID), etc.

**Multi-stakeholder sectoral networks**
- France: Cerise, Coalition Eau, Groupe de travail desertification, Fonhadhi in Haiti, Mithari network in Madagascar, Work group on sustainable agriculture and management of natural resources in Vietnam, etc.

**EXAMPLES OF NETWORK INITIATIVES AT NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL**

**Accreditation from the International organisation of La Francophonie**
GRET is now among the 127 NGOs officially accredited by the International organisation of La Francophonie (OIF), which allows it to benefit from a consultative status and to be part of the implementation of some of the OIF’s programmes. The OIF works in synergy with the Parliamentary assembly of La Francophonie (APF), the Francophone University Agency (AUF), TV5 Monde, the International Association of Francophone mayors (AIFM), etc.

Every two years, the general secretary of La Francophonie holds a Francophone conference of international non-governmental organisations. The next edition will take place in 2020 and will focus on French language and culture, as well as on human rights, peace and democracy, education and youth, gender equality, and economic, digital and sustainable development.

**Renewal of the “Land tenure and development” technical committee agreement**

The “Land tenure and development” technical committee (CTFD), which GRET has been coordinating since it was set up in 1996, informs the reflections of French overseas cooperation stakeholders. From the outset, it was designed as a forum for multi-disciplinary debate and sharing, bringing together researchers, political decision-makers, civil society stakeholders and operators under the auspices of AFD and the French Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs. In light of the committee’s recent work, the latter chose to renew their support with the implementation of a new four-year funding agreement.

In order to contribute to the definition of priorities under this new agreement, an evaluation of the Committee’s organisation and action was conducted. Among the recommendations made by this evaluation, the operationalisation and decentralisation of the CTFD’s supports and work in countries emerged as a key point. These preoccupations were corroborated during a workshop organised in Saint-Louis du Senegal in January 2018 on political land trajectories in West Africa and in Madagascar.

The committee’s new funding agreement will make it possible in 2020 to launch a new support system for strategic stakeholder networks focusing on land tenure policies in seven countries in West Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Senegal) and in Madagascar.

**Signature of a partnership charter with the Soliha Federation**

In January 2018, the chairpersons of GRET and the Soliha Federation (which was created by the joining together of the Pact-Arim and Habitat et Développement movements) signed a charter to collaborate for innovation in the inclusion of housing needs of the poorest populations in the French overseas territories. This charter is the culmination of several years of collaboration between the two organisations. The Pact-Arim Federation and GRET began working together in the 1980s, as part of the Solidarity Housing Programme (PSH).

More recently, joint actions took place in French Guiana and Mayotte, during the design of innovative operations for dealing with spontaneous, unregulated urbanisation. This work was well received by the French State, its agencies (AFD, ANRJ), and local stakeholders. It also enabled significant contributions to reflections on the urgent need for diversification of public policies on housing for the most vulnerable populations in the French overseas territories.

**Greater cooperation between higher education, research and CSOs in Senegal**

In December 2018, GRET participated in seminars on the third higher education mission, organised in Dakar by Allius, Strasbourg University, Cheikh Anta Diop University and Enda. Allius is a platform for cooperation between research, higher education and civil society organisations. The aim of these days of discussions and reflections, which brought together a multiplicity of international stakeholders, was to sketch a framework on the societal responsibilities of higher education institutions – support, highlight and disseminate research and knowledge produced by socio-economic stakeholders.

Among a number of case studies, the experience of the Sense action research project (Joint monitoring of public drinking water services in the north), presented by GRET, made it possible to illustrate the partnerships between the NGO and Gasten Berger University on the issues of water governance in the region of Saint-Louis.

Given the enormity of these challenges, GRET and Soliha decided to strengthen their collaboration and to formalise a cooperation framework to design, promote and test new approaches.

**Survey’s among water users, Sense project, Saint-Louis region in Senegal**

**VIEW FROM THE “BANGA” (INFORMAL SETTLEMENT) OF KAWÉNI IN MAMOUDZOU, MAYOTTE**
Summary of 2018 activities

**Advocacy and influence communication**

GRET participates – transversally or thematically – in advocacy and awareness campaigns to change development policies and practices. We take a look at two initiatives that yielded results in 2018.

Farmers’ rights recognised at last by the United Nations!

All over the world, farmers’ are finding it difficult to live off their work. And yet they play an essential role in the fight against climate change and provide a large portion of our food. On 17 December 2018, after more than 17 years of mobilisation initiated by the international farmers’ movement Luis Vía Campesinos, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the United Nations Declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas by a very large majority.

Mobilisation of civil society in France was ensured by the French committee for international solidarity (CFSI) and by the Federation of farmers. The latter in particular initiated an open letter addressed to President Macron in March 2018. This letter was signed by 60 public figures and 68 associations, trade unions and NGOs – including GRET. France has evolved, and down through the years it has moved from opposition to abstention (with the two main ministries concerned defending opposing positions).

The next stage is to set about implementing this Declaration and ensuring that States make it a part of their constitution and their legislation, so that these rights become binding and their violation becomes subject to sanctions.

Making conditions for importation of nutritional inputs more flexible in Burkina Faso

In Burkina Faso, the nutritional situation of children under the age of five is still a source of concern, as more than 21% of children in this age group are suffering from chronic malnutrition. To combat this scourge, several initiatives have been developed, in particular the manufacture and distribution of fortified food products made using local products to prevent and treat malnutrition. In the majority of cases, the addition of vitamins and minerals is crucial to reach the level of nutritional quality expected in these products. But these inputs are imported at costs that are relatively high for local producers.

In June 2018, GRET actively participated in the design of an advocacy document sent to the National Assembly of Burkina Faso with a view to facilitating importation of the inputs necessary for the production of fortified food products. With this advocacy, GRET is reasserting its involvement in the definition and implementation of the first quality standard for infant flours in Burkina Faso. In 2018, it also contributed to advocacy for the increase of State budgetary allocations in favour of nutrition in Burkina Faso. II

Join our community

Keep up with all GRET’s news in real time on our website (www.gret.org) and our various social media accounts: Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, YouTube.

Since 2018, GRET also has a Myanmar Facebook page (in English and Burmese) and a Madagascar Facebook page (in French and Malagasy).

Every month, a newsletter is sent to almost 7,000 subscribers.

To subscribe: webmaster@gret.org

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<td>Partners</td>
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<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>Technical assistance to the National social security fund (insurance branch B)</td>
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<td>SNSP</td>
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<td>2018-20</td>
<td>Social protection innovation for the informal sector (Open)</td>
<td>AFD</td>
<td>WAVE / Our Future</td>
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<td>Central African Republic</td>
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<td>Services for farmers and innovations (Serevem)</td>
<td>Grad</td>
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<td>2018-20</td>
<td>Social support for Perez project (for economic inclusion in rural areas)</td>
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<td>Chad</td>
<td>2018-20</td>
<td>Technical support for the formulation of a fortified infant flour and development of the product</td>
<td>WFP</td>
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<td>Congo</td>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>Training of 160 household on income-generating activities (AGA)</td>
<td>AFD</td>
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<td>2018-19</td>
<td>Training of 160 households on income-generating activities (Ficapa)</td>
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<td>AFD, DOCT, Nordoba</td>
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<td>2018-19</td>
<td>Support for the implementation of the National social action policy in Congo</td>
<td>AFD</td>
<td>Municipality of Brazzaville</td>
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<td>2018-20</td>
<td>Training of CDIO on project cycle management</td>
<td>AFD</td>
<td>French Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs</td>
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<td>Training of CDIO on monitoring-evaluation</td>
<td>AFD</td>
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<td>2018-19</td>
<td>Evaluation of a support project for managing the education and training system (FAMITF) and feasibility study on a new project to support vocational training</td>
<td>AFD</td>
<td>Municipality of Brazzaville</td>
<td>117</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cote d’Ivoire</td>
<td>2015-19</td>
<td>Marketing and communication expertise to strengthen the commercial capacities of cocoa cooperatives</td>
<td>Bidil</td>
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<td>DRC</td>
<td>2016-18</td>
<td>Support for implementation of the strategy for marketing agricultural products and accessing the agricultural product market (Piedadk)</td>
<td>Bidil</td>
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<td>2016-20</td>
<td>Promotions and innovative methods for accessing drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in villages on the outskirts of eastern and southern Kinshasa (Pilapi)</td>
<td>AFD, WBD</td>
<td>Matt McDoniel &amp; B. EV</td>
<td>218</td>
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<td>2017-18</td>
<td>Knowledge management and dissemination via the Microfinance Gateway</td>
<td>AFD</td>
<td>World Bank, UGAT</td>
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<td>2018</td>
<td>Using ICT in vocational training and professional integration - Work by the training and professional integration NGO group</td>
<td>AFD</td>
<td>African Parks, EU Funding</td>
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<td>2018-20</td>
<td>Support for the development of a new approach to the Polyvalent project</td>
<td>AFD</td>
<td>EU, WB</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<td>Co-ordination of the work and reflection of the French business cooperation in “Land Tenure &amp; Development” Technical committee (CRDT)</td>
<td>ECDM, Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs</td>
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<td>Organisation of a seminar on agroecology</td>
<td>ECDM, Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs</td>
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<td>Sanitation handbook</td>
<td>ECDM, Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs</td>
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<td>2017-19</td>
<td>Establishing stakeholder for the 1% waste levy</td>
<td>AFD, env. devs, Direct, Foundation Suez</td>
<td>Cridel, Coprales, Contratage, Gavoir, Resource</td>
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<td>Contribution 2018</td>
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<td>Guinea</td>
<td>2016-19</td>
<td>Food security, resilience and agroecology in Guinea (Sahel)</td>
<td>COFO-Deve, sub-ds, CFS-REFU, FFIV</td>
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<td>2017-18</td>
<td>Agricultural oil development strategy for the Moyen Bafing national Park</td>
<td>CFA-Action</td>
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<td>Haiti</td>
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<td>Support for the search for water in South/Amoumoua</td>
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<td>Improving food and nutrition security in rural households in the commune of Gross-Mame (Cap-Haitien)</td>
<td>AFD, EU, AOG, Un enfant par la main</td>
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<td>Improving food and nutrition security in rural households in the commune of Gross-Mame (Cap-Haitien)</td>
<td>AFD, EU, AOG, Un enfant par la main</td>
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<td>Laos</td>
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<td>Feasibility study for the pilot project</td>
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<td>2018-22</td>
<td>Nutrition-sensitive agriculture in the mountainous region of North Laos (Naup)</td>
<td>AFD</td>
<td>Niras Sweden AB</td>
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<td>2014-16</td>
<td>Waters, sanitation and hygiene - Output-based aid (Waters)</td>
<td>AFD</td>
<td>TierNetwor, Lep authorities</td>
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<td>2017-18</td>
<td>Support for road waste management in the district of Champassak</td>
<td>AFD</td>
<td>Champassak District Authorities, World Bank</td>
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<td>2017-19</td>
<td>Making access to water and sanitation sustainable in Luang Prabang province (Penama)</td>
<td>Lomé, Région Water Agency, Centre-Ville de Luang Prabang</td>
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<td>Phu Chau Evaluation</td>
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<td>Support for the extension of access to drinking water in small towns (Swat)</td>
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<td>WaterPlus, NPTPC</td>
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<td>PYP-NPTC feasibility study by drinking water and fire management</td>
<td>NPTPC, Nam Thuan Power Company Limited (NTPC)</td>
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<td>Development of bamboo and rattan value chains in Laos (Sa)</td>
<td>AFD</td>
<td>MNDRA, BFDA</td>
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<td>Agriculture: value chains and agricultural policies</td>
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<td>Civic issues and democracy</td>
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<td>Health: nutrition and social protection</td>
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<td>Natural resource management and energy</td>
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<td>Microfinance and professional integration</td>
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**Summary of 2018 Activities**

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<th>Country</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Themes</th>
<th>Source of Funding</th>
<th>Partners</th>
<th>Budget in K€ over the duration of the project</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Laos</strong></td>
<td>2018-20</td>
<td>Development of non-timber forest products to reduce the impact of unexploded ordnance in rural areas</td>
<td>Agriculture: value chains and agricultural policies</td>
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<td>Humanitarian &amp; inclusion (HR)</td>
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<td><strong>Lebanon</strong></td>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>Access to healthcare for Syrian refugees</td>
<td>Health and nutrition and social protection</td>
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<td><strong>Madagascar</strong></td>
<td>2014-18</td>
<td>Pit latrine: an eco-sociocultural approach to the nutritional needs of vulnerable agricultural populations</td>
<td>Agriculture: value chains and agricultural policies</td>
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<td>2018</td>
<td>Agroforestry support for the Prosol project</td>
<td>Agriculture: value chains and agricultural policies</td>
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<td>2018-19</td>
<td>Urban action on optimisation of castes for breeding</td>
<td>Civic issues and democracy</td>
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<td><strong>Mali</strong></td>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>Technical assistance to young stakeholders of change (Jeunes acteurs et actrices du changement)</td>
<td>Civic issues and democracy</td>
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<td><strong>Mauritania</strong></td>
<td>2016-18</td>
<td>Structured market gardening value chains in Guiné-Bissau</td>
<td>Agriculture: value chains and agricultural policies</td>
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<td>2017-18</td>
<td>Institutional strengthening for agricultural and pastoral resilience (Resanut)</td>
<td>Civic issues and democracy</td>
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<td><strong>Morocco</strong></td>
<td>2017-19</td>
<td>Technical assistance to the Zenata development company – social component</td>
<td>Civic issues and democracy</td>
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<td><strong>Myanmar</strong></td>
<td>2013-19</td>
<td>Understanding rural and urban economic development policies in Myanmar</td>
<td>Civic issues and democracy</td>
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**Fields of Action**
- Agriculture: value chains and agricultural policies
- Civic issues and democracy
- Health and nutrition and social protection
- Cities for all and decentralisation
- Natural resource management and energy
- Expert capacity building
- Event and training
COUNTRY | YEARS | PROJECT | THEMES | SOURCE OF FUNDING | PARTNERS | BUDGET IN K€
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
MYANMAR | 2015-19 | Access to services and structuring of family livestock farms in the Dagana department and several rural communes in the department of Pdoar (Burin 2) | Agriculture: value chains and agricultural policies | ADB | 615
NIGER | 2018-21 | Strengthening of improved services in urban areas (Rosamur) | Civic issues and democracy | World Bank | 25
| 2016-18 | Expansion of rural financial markets through the institutionalisation of the Chin MFI | Microfinance and professional integration | IFAD | 2,945
| 2017-20 | Technical support for institutional infant flour orders | Drinking water, sanitation and waste management | GRET | 70
| 2016-19 | Technical assistance to Misola | Cities for all and decentralisation | AFD | 7

RWANDA | 2016-19 | Working towards better application of human rights for CIBP communities and邀 woiken workers | Agriculture: value chains and agricultural policies | GIZ | 63
| 2018-20 | Strengthening of improved services in urban areas (Rosamur) | Civic issues and democracy | World Bank | 472
SENEGAL | 2015-18 | Expansion of rural financial markets through the institutionalisation of the Chin MFI | Microfinance and professional integration | IFAD | 1,418
| 2017-20 | Support for initiatives led by communes for hygiene and sanitation in Saint-Louis (Biba 2) | Drinking water, sanitation and waste management | AFD | 2,977
| 2018-21 | Supporting integration of nutrition issues in territories in the process of agroecological transition | Civic issues and democracy | GIZ | 2,467
| 2016-18 | Feasibility study for the implementation of the Perfer project | Agriculture: value chains and agricultural policies | AFD | 2,945
| 2016-19 | Civic issues, environment and solidarity in four neighborhoods in the suburbs of Dakar | Civic issues and democracy | AFD | 72
| 2018-21 | Supporting молодная скота on nutrition issues in territories in the process of agroecological transition | Agriculture: value chains and agricultural policies | AFD | 41
| 2016-18 | Reducing fuel poverty by distributing improved stoves in isolated rural zones | Energy investments programme in West Africa | AFD | 30

VIETNAM | 2017-20 | Improving living conditions of migrant workers in Phu Ru 2 | Civic issues and democracy | AFD | 224
| 2016-19 | Improving living conditions of migrant workers in Phu Ru 2 | Civic issues and democracy | AFD | 1,035
| 2017-18 | Reducing food poverty by distributing improved stoves in isolated rural zones | Energy investments programme in West Africa | AFD | 12,000
| 2018-19 | Laboratory development for diagnostic and monitoring | Agriculture: value chains and agricultural policies | AFD | 1,252
| 2017-18 | Supporting the implementation of public health measures in urban and rural areas (Pang 2) | Health: nutrition and social protection | AFD | 164
| 2018-19 | Supporting the implementation of public health measures in urban and rural areas (Pang 2) | Health: nutrition and social protection | AFD | 56
| 2018-19 | Supporting social marketing for sanitation | Civic issues and democracy | AFD | 19

MULTI-COUNTRY | 2017-18 | Supporting young people into employment in South Senegal (AjeSud) | Civic issues and democracy | AFD | 495
| 2018-19 | Evaluation of contributions by protected areas to conservation and development | Civic issues and democracy | AFD | 1,767
| 2018-19 | Study on the means to control and convert Typha for OMVS | Civic issues and democracy | AFD | 85
| 2017-18 | Study on the means to control and convert Typha for OMVS | Civic issues and democracy | AFD | 14,000

INTERNATIONAL | 2018-19 | Development of a Methodological Handbook for the evaluation of agroecology to be used in AFD operations | Agriculture: value chains and agricultural policies | AFD | 47
| 2017-18 | Evaluation of contributions by protected areas to conservation and development in AFD operations | Agriculture: value chains and agricultural policies | AFD | 64

Notes:
- **①** Field project
- **②** Expert consulting or study
- **③** Event and training
- **④** Technical assistance
- **⑤** Technical assistance
- **⑥** Event and training
L’apport des représentations des acteurs
GRET

Goudiaby M.-C., Mathieu B., Levy M., Ferrand P.,

PUBLISHED BOOKS


Diepart J.-C., Allaverdian C., Farming systems analysis: A guidebook for researchers and development practitioners in Myanmar, Yangon, GRET, Yezin Agricultural University, 2018, 86 pages.

Ferrand P., Le Jeune S., Agroecology Futures: Inspiring and innovating stories from the Agroecology Learning Alliance in South East Asia, Vientiane, ALSEA & GRET, 2018, 144 pages.


PUBLISHED COLLECTIVE WORKS


2. Communications

- Bournivath Saengmassy, Phong Hoanh, Development of Multi-stakeholders and Sustainable Bamboo & Rattan value chain in Laos PDR, Regional Workshop about Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) to promote Agroecology in the Mekong region, organised by ALSEA and GRET, Vientiane, Laos, 1-3 October 2018.
- Le Jeune T., Financing sanitation: challenges and alternatives at stake, 2018 Sanitation Seminar, as part of Urban management program: capacity building and experience sharing for urban services providers in Myanmar, organised by the Embassy of France and GRET, Mandalay, Myanmar, 5-7 December 2018.
- Levard L., Are intervention methods and systems used by agroecology advocates pertinent and effective? Lessons drawn from the CALAO Study in West Africa, Agroecology Futures Regional Forum, organised by Crad, GRET, General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA) of Cambodia, Siem Reap, Cambodia, 5-7 December 2018.
- Levard L., Les paiements pour services environnementaux (PSE) comme outil de gestion des bassins versants: le cas de la microcentrale hydroélectrique de Toulgonia, Madagascar,
LIST OF GRET’S KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION

34th Development days of the Tiers-Monde Association 2018, entitled “Emergence in question – Development markers and dynamics”, organised by the Grenoble Economy research centre (Cieg), at Grenoble Alpes University in collaboration with Gemdev, 30 May-1 June 2018.

Reynaud L., Making the case for sustainable agriculture: Changing the negative narrative towards agriculture through innovative approach to attract the youth in Laos PDR and Cambodia. UNICAM Conference “Sustainable Agriculture in Cambodia. Current knowledge applications and future needs”, Siem Reap, Cambodia, 27-29 August 2018.

Scholle J., Paddy quality seed production (QSP) certified through PGS in Delta, Regional Workshop about Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) to promote Agroecology in the Mekong Region, organised by ALiSEA and GRET, Vientiane, Laos, 1-3 October 2018.


Som Chanchhory, Bringing Agroecology Products to Market, Example of Ecofarm Group, Agroecology Futures Regional Forum, organised by Cirad, GRET, General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA) of Cambodia, Siem Reap, Cambodia, 6-8 November 2018.

Tivet F., Ferrand P., Regional networking for promoting Agroecology in South East Asia (ACTEA achievement: CANSEA & ALiSEA), Agroecology Futures Regional Forum, organised by Cirad, GRET, General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA) of Cambodia, Siem Reap, Cambodia, 6-8 November 2018.

Van Der Borght D., Participatory guarantee systems – The development of the PGS Stakeholder Group in Hauphanh, Laos, Workshop “Bringing Agroecology to the Market: Innovative Market Approaches and Institutional Settings to accompany the agroecological transition”, organised by ALiSEA with support from GRET and Cid, Vientiane, 9 February 2018.

3. Posters


Reynaud L., Som Chanchhory, François M., Collective Actions on Sustainable Agriculture and Participatory Guarantee System – Examples of organizational innovations to boost the availability of safe and healthy vegetable productions on local markets in Siem Reap province, Cambodia, UNICAM Conference “Sustainable Agriculture in Cambodia. Current knowledge applications and future needs”, Siem Reap, Cambodia, 27-29 August 2018.

4. Participation in round tables/Facilitation


Brouin C., presentation on quality approaches in developing countries at the round table entitled “Identifying products to sell them better: opportunities or utopia in developing countries?”, AFDI Aquitaine annual General Assembly, 22 June 2018.

Brouin C., participation in the round table on the milk sector in Africa following the projection of the film entitled “La planète lait”, organised by the Zoetrop association for the Alimentere/CGF festival in Blaye, France, November 2018.

Brouin C., presentation for training given by Radi on the milk sector, delivered in Aquitaine, as part of Alimentere, CSF, June 2018. Video made by T. Ardoin.

Cuang Le Quan M., Ndir A., Castellan F., Enten F., participa- tion in the launch seminar of the TyCCAO project (project for the conversion of the invasive typha plant into fuel and construction material in West Africa) organised by Ademe at the Organisation for enhancement of the Senegal River (OMVS), Dakar, Senegal, 12 September 2018.

David F., participation in the meeting entitled “Feasibility studies: their usefulness, their content, and skills and funding that need to be mobilised”, organised by Grand Lyon and p3-Eau, 19 November 2018.


Lebret M.-C., participation in the round table entitled “Digitization: myths and prospects for Sub-Saharan Africa”, symposium entitled “Digital, an opportunity for essential services and development” organised by (Re)sources think tank, Rabat, Morocco, 3-4 July 2018.


Regional Workshop about Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) to promote Agroecology in the Mekong Region, organised by ALiSEA and GRET, Vientiane, Laos, 1-3 October 2018.

Second Regional Land Forum, organised by FAO, GRET and LEI (MLR project), Bangkok, Thailand, 23-30 May 2018.


MULTIMEDIA PRODUCTIONS

1. Films

Bouteller C. (director), GRET. Sibel films, Projet Typha capitalisation, a series of 15 videos (including tutorials and bonus), 2018.

GRET. Women in the Limelight – Stories of women empowered by Management Advice to Farm Families, 2018, 9:36.

Hugo Mathy (director), GRET. Strengthening operators for improved basic urban services in Myanmar cities, 2018, 5:53, available in Burmese, English and French.

Hugo Mathy (director), GRET. Basic urban services in Myanmar: identifying issues, needs and expectations, 2018, 6:22, available in Burmese, English and French.

Huma TV, ALiSEA. A short introduction to ALiSEA, 2018, 3:58, available in Burmese, English, Khmer and Vietnamese.

Manivelle productions (director), GRET. A food film, a service de sensibilisation par la téléphonie mobile sur la santé maternelle et infantile, 2018, 4:15.

Manivelle productions (director), GRET. La PCIMA électro- nique : un service de suivi des enfants malnutris via mobile, 2018, 4:23.

Manivelle productions (director), Djantoli, GRET. Djantoli, le carnet de santé électronique, 2018, 3:55.

Pat Sovann, Som Chanchhory and Em Chomreun (directors), Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) for agroecology vegetables: example of Ecofarm Group in Siem Reap, Cambodia, GRET-CIRD, 2018, 6:13.

WORKSHOP TO PRESENT THE WORK ACHIEVED BY THE PAPPA PROGRAMME IN NOUGARCHOT, MAUPETRAN, MARCH 2018

5TH LIVELIHOOD AND SEED FAIR, ORGANISED BY THE DELTA LIVELIHOOD NETWORK IN BODAIL, MYANMAR, FEBRUARY 2018

CONTROVERSIES: A DAY OF DISCUSSION ON “PUBLIC PARTICIPATION FOR ESSENTIAL SERVICES THAT ARE MORE EXTENSIVE, MORE FUNCTIONAL AND FAIRER”, NOGENT SUR MARNE, FEBRUARY 2018
**TRAINING AND ACADEMIC INPUT – CLASSES**

- Brouin C., Les acteurs et enjeux de développement, méthodologie de projet, enquêtes, licence professionnelle "Chargé-e de projet de solidarité internationale et de développement durable", IATU and the UNESCO Chair on "Training of sustainable development professionals", Bordeaux Montaigne University, 96 hours.

- Brouin C., Enseignements sur le diagnostic et la programmation de projet et sur les prévisions opérationnelles et le financement de projet, Master 2 Conception et ingénierie des projets de développement, Gretha, Bordeaux Montaigne University, 14 hours.

- Brouin C., "Analyse des filières agricoles" and "Projet de développement de projet agricole et rural/agriculture contractuelle", Certificat risques agricoles et sécurité alimentaire du Master 2 Gestion des risques dans les pays du Sud, Institut d'études politiques, Sciences Po Bordeaux, 3 hours and 6 hours.

- Enten F., Crises et vulnérabilités alimentaires, Master 1 Etudes du développement, Parcours "Crises : interventions d'urgence et actions de développement", Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University, IAE, 12 hours.

- Enten F., Entre recherche et opérationnelle dans une ONG de développement, séminaire Master 1 et 2 "Construire la critique du développement : objets, idées, terrains", EHESS, Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University, ledes, 3 hours.

- Landemaine M., Green IT : les technologies de l’information et de la communication dans une perspective de développement durable, Master 2 Management des associations, IAE Paris-Sorbonne Business School, 4 hours.

- Landemaine M., La dimension sociale et environnementale des projets de développement, Master 2 et 2 Développement social, Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University, ledes, 12 hours.

- Lebret M.-C., Formation à l'usage de KoboToolbox pour la mise en œuvre d’une enquête de mesure et suivi de l'insertion, Groupe ONG-FIP (Apprentis d’Aïfel, AFL, Essor, GRET, IEDCI), GRE, Nogent-sur-Marne, September 2018, 8 hours.

- Le Jeune T., Roudier F., Dezetter A., Sidibe M.A., facilitation of training module F "Gestion territoriale et partage de la ressource en eau : anticiper les changements climatiques", Summer school on the sustainable development goals organised by French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development (IRD) and Aix-Marseille University, Marseille, 2-7 July 2018, 4 hours.

- Le Jeune T., L'assistance technique comme outil de renforcement de la maîtrise d’ouvrage publique, Master Urbanisme et expertise internationale, module Méthode, outils et pratiques de l'expertise, École d’urbanisme de Paris (EUP), Champs-sur-Marne, December 2018, 4 hours.

- Levad L., Politiques publiques et négociations commerciales internationales, Master 2, Option Développement agricole et rural pour le Sud (DARS), Parcours Marchés, organisation, qualité, services dans les agricultures du Sud (MOQUAS), Institut des régions chaudes, Montpellier SupAgro, 9 hours.

- Levad L., Économie des ménages agricoles, Master 1 Développement agricole et politiques économiques, Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University, ledes, 9 hours.

- Levad L., Économie des ménages agricoles, Master 1 Développement agricole et politiques économiques, Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University, ledes, 9 hours.

- Levad L. (coordinating), François M., Lagandré D., Paunzler L., Agriculture et relations internationales, Master 1 Développement agricole et politiques économiques, ledes, 24 hours.

- Levad L., Stratégies et politiques de développement agricole dans les pays en développement – Politiques et accords commerciaux concernant l’agriculture, Master 2 "Développement agricole durable : la sécurité alimentaire pour le développement", Paris-Sud University, 15 hours.


- Masse P., Introduction à la démarche de diagnostic agraire, Parcours "Développement agricole et financement : modalités d'évaluation", IStom, Angers, 6 hours.

- Morlat L., Outils d'analyse et de gestion de projets, Master Anthropologie et métiers du développement durable, Aix-Marseille University, April 2018, 52 hours.

- JFPT, Fund for vocational and technical training (Senegal)
- ACF, Alliance for credit and savings for production (Senegal)
- ACR, Action against hunger
- AFD, French development agency
- AGPI, Association for support of artisan and informal sector groups (Mauritania)
- Aja Mal, Association for youth action in Mali
- ALISEA, Agroecology Learning Alliance in South East Asia
- ANRU, National agency for urban renovation
- AOPP, Association of professional farming organisations (Burkina Faso)
- Apad, Association for the anthropology of social change and development
- Apess, Association for the promotion of livestock farming in the Sahel and the savannah
- ARD, Regional development agency
- ARS, Regional health agency
- AVSF, Agronomists and veterinarians without borders
- BMZ, Federal German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
- CAP/CQP, Certificate of professional aptitude/Certificate of professional qualification
- Caseck, Management board of the communal section (Haiti)
- CID, Centre for Development and Integration
- CIF, French agency for media cooperation
- CFSI, French committee for international solidarity
- CG 92, Hauts-de-Seine Departmental Council
- Ciedel, International centre of study for local development
- Cirad, International centre for agricultural research for development
- Cird, Cambodian Institute for Research Rural Development
- CIT, Transversal intervention framework
- Cléo, Framework for inter-organisation liaison (Haiti)
- CNCR, National council for consultation and cooperation between rural dwellers (Senegal)
- CNDSI, National committee for development and international solidarity
- CSO, Civil society organisation
- CTAS, Southern agroecological technical centre (Madagascar)
- CTI, "Land-tenure and development" technical committee
- DDC, Swiss directorate of development and cooperation
- DMI, Development Media International (Burkina Faso)
- DFID, Lung Prabang province Department of public works and transport (Laos)
- Edueque, "Water, quality and water uses" doctoral school (Senegal)
- EDF, European Development Fund
- EU, European Union
- FdF, Fondation de France
- FFEM, French global environment facility
- FMSP, Human sciences centre foundation
- Fonhadi, Haitian irrigation foundation
- FFPD, Fouta Djallon farmers' federation (Guinea)
- Frio, Fund for institutional and organisational strengthening
- FTT, Financial transaction tax
- Gescoed, Grand Est region solidarity and cooperation for development
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Giac</td>
<td>Interprofessional artisans' group of Congo</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIZ</td>
<td>German international cooperation agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>GTAE</td>
<td>Work group on agroecological transitions</td>
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<tr>
<td>HDI</td>
<td>Health Development Initiative</td>
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<td>HI</td>
<td>Humanity &amp; inclusion</td>
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<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Initiative Développement</td>
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<td>IEC</td>
<td>Information, education and communication</td>
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<td>IFAD</td>
<td>International fund for agricultural development</td>
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<td>IG</td>
<td>Geographic indications</td>
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<td>Iram</td>
<td>Institute of research and application of development methods</td>
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<td>IRD</td>
<td>Institute of research for development</td>
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<td>Iris</td>
<td>Institute of international and strategic relations</td>
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<td>LEI</td>
<td>Land Equity International</td>
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<td>LGBTI</td>
<td>Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lift</td>
<td>Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund</td>
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<td>LOP-DSI</td>
<td>Framework Act on policy for development and international solidarity (France)</td>
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<td>LRI</td>
<td>Radioisotope laboratory of the University of Antananarivo (Madagascar)</td>
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<td>MEAE</td>
<td>Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs (France)</td>
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<td>MFI</td>
<td>Microfinance institution</td>
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<td>MGE</td>
<td>Guinean entrepreneurs' centre</td>
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<td>MRLG</td>
<td>Mekong Region Land Governance</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental organisation</td>
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<td>NPPLP</td>
<td>Luang Prabang province water company (Laos)</td>
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<td>OAPI</td>
<td>African intellectual property organisation</td>
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<td>ODA</td>
<td>Official development assistance</td>
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<td>OIF</td>
<td>International organisation of La Francophonie</td>
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<td>PCO</td>
<td>Pre-collection operator</td>
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<td>PDDO2</td>
<td>Ouagadougou sustainable development project (Burkina Faso)</td>
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<td>Pfongue</td>
<td>European NGO platform in Senegal</td>
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<td>PUI</td>
<td>Première urgence internationale</td>
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<td>PWS</td>
<td>Piped water systems</td>
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<td>SDGs</td>
<td>Sustainable development goals</td>
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<td>Sedif</td>
<td>Ile-de-France region water syndicate</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations development programme</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children's Fund</td>
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<td>VCSYA</td>
<td>Village Committee for Support of Young Apprentices (Mali)</td>
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<td>WCS</td>
<td>Wildlife Conservation Society</td>
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<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
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