

The logo for Geres, featuring the word "geres" in a green, lowercase, sans-serif font. A yellow swoosh underline starts under the 'e' and extends to the right.

geres

The logo for Geres, featuring the word "GERES" in a white, uppercase, sans-serif font, set against a dark green rectangular background.

GERES

Group for the Environment,
Renewable Energy and Solidarity

Annual
Report
2015

2	Foreword
3	GERES – 40 Years of History
4	Highlights
5	Key numbers
6	Themes of intervention
10	GERES a player at COP21

12 *Cross-cutting Expertise*

Advice and services to combat energy and
climate vulnerabilities

18 *Central Asia*

Proposing solutions in bioclimatic habitat and agriculture

22 *Southeast Asia*

Sustainable biomass energy use to secure rural livelihoods
and preserve forest resources

26 *West Africa*

Taking up the challenge of energy access for rural communities

30 *Europe-Mediterranean*

Towards the energy transition

34	Media library
35	The women and men of GERES
36	Financial report
	Use of funds statement
	Balance Sheet
40	Index of partners
	Financial partners
	Technical partners

Welcome to the low-carbon era

Albeit significant recent progress, the energy transition, climate change mitigation and adaptation, global equality and sustainable development have not yet become mainstream concerns for all. Nonetheless, these issues have at least become established as unavoidable constraints, or opportunities.

Our predecessors rang the alarm to draw attention to these concerns, they documented the threats, raised awareness, and prescribed sustainability. In doing so they successively met disinterest, ignorance, skepticism, denial, and eventually, blame for prophesying doom or questioning contemporary visions of progress.

It is now time to undertake a new assessment of how far we've come. 44 years after "Limits to Growth", 24 years after Rio, 19 years after Kyoto and 11 years after the Protocol entering into force, last December's Conference of the Parties in Paris highlighted to the world that we have undeniably entered a new era.

National, regional and local governments, multinational companies, the private sector in all its different sizes and forms, all are now orientating towards sustainability and low-carbon development.

Where is GERES now?

The year 2015 saw considerable changes for the GERES, with a new executive director and the creation of the position of deputy executive director, and extensive visibility thanks to our involvement with the COP21.

As you shall read in this report, GERES teams are equipped, and thrilled, to continue contributing to our common challenges, with their 52 field projects.

Finances are balanced, and we are starting to humbly build up our reserves, achieving two of last year's key priorities. Transversal, cross-cutting programs are strengthening our capacities and increasing our impacts and outreach. Key projects include: StovePlus, operating in the domain of improved cook stoves and biomass since 2012, EcoDev, beginning in 2015 with a focus on economic development and access to energy, and more to come.

In 2016 GERES turns 40 and our successes are yours. With your continued support over the years, we continue to maintain and advance the core values of our founders: rolling up our sleeves in the field and getting our hands dirty with the grease of bio-fuel-powered engines, renewable charcoal, organic waste, efficient buildings or equipment. All whilst fostering fruitful collaborations with both the public and private sectors to design and mainstream future-proof locally adapted solutions.

Our energy is huge, let us stick together!

Thierry Cabirol
President

Mathieu Ruillet
Executive Director

GERES

40 years of history

It all starts in Algiers

In the early 1960s, two researchers working in the laboratories first of Algiers and then Marseille Universities, Georges Peri and Paulin Gallet, begin to look into solar thermal potential, under the supervision of Professor Perrot, one of the pioneers of solar technology in the Mediterranean basin.

1976 – Solar squares up to oil



Following the oil shock, our researchers, joined by Daniel Mandineau, decide to set up an association in Marseille aimed at bringing together the private sector, researchers and institutions to promote the use of solar energy. GERES - *Groupement pour l'Exploitation Rationnelle de l'Energie Solaire* – (Group for the rational exploitation of solar energy) – is born. The idea is to shift the technology away from laboratories and into the development of alternatives to oil. Various projects launch in the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region, including bioclimatic housing for lock-keepers at the port of St Louis du Rhône and biogas to produce heat and electricity on a livestock farm.

Energy > environment > solidarity

The association broadens its scope and changes its name on several occasions. Firstly in 1986, to **Groupe Energies Renouvelables** (Group for Renewable Energy), against a background of growing interest in biogas, photovoltaics and wind power. Then, in 1994, **Environment** is added to the name to highlight the end goal of the association's work. The final addition in 2008, **Solidarity**, focuses on the link between activities undertaken in France and the South. A **France** section devotes its efforts to the ecological transition and waste recycling in Europe.

International deployment

In Morocco, in **1982**, GERES opens an initial international project on concentrating solar kilns for craft activities, followed by a second project to promote access to energy for rural villagers.

In the same year, during a study trip to look at traditional architecture in Ladakh, a student is surprised to discover freezing temperatures inside homes in winter. His concern leads him to contact GERES in search of a solution appropriate to the climate conditions in these high-altitude regions. That's the trigger for the adventure in the Indian Himalayas in **1983**.



A good few years later, in **1994**, GERES is approached in **Cambodia** to find a way of reducing the amount of wood consumed in cooking feed for fish farming. Development of an initial improved system ensues. By now, more than **3.5 million efficient cookers have been distributed to families**, and the project is being replicated in Myanmar.



In the mid-1990s, GERES starts work in West Africa. Firstly in Burkina Faso on solar dryers to conserve food. Their distribution by small entrepreneurs demonstrates the key role of the local private sector in rolling out new technology. Consultancies are undertaken in **Mali** as of **2001**, followed by projects in **Benin** in **2003**, on productive use of electricity, food processing and improved dryers. In the last few years, work to promote rural electrification has continued.

Establishment in **Afghanistan** comes in **2002** after the fall of the Taliban regime, when the country is in ruins and everything needs rebuilding. GERES tackles energy-saving issues. The insulation of 360,000m² of buildings is improved using bioclimatic technology. These solutions are subsequently developed in **Tajikistan** and then **Mongolia** where vegetables can now be produced in passive solar greenhouses during the winter season.

Finally, in 2004, a team begins to specialize in climate and carbon finance. This is the precursor of the **GERES Expertise** unit whose skills are now the backbone of broad cross-cutting programmes on improved cooking appliances and support for entrepreneurship.

2016 – Renewable energy is the way forward



GERES celebrates its 40th anniversary this year. Major changes have taken place globally since its inception as regards approaches to energy and natural resource management. Everyone now knows the undeniable reality of climate change and together we can all combat it at different levels.

This is why GERES is now more than ever committed to changing things and has decided to play its part with enthusiasm, professionalism and integrity, forging partnerships to develop tomorrow's solutions!

Highlights



3 February 2015 France 4: report on GERES work in Mongolia

A special edition of the "We haven't seen everything!" programme on the France 4 TV channel was broadcast on 3 February. It took us to meet the beneficiary families in Arkhangai to find out how they grow their vegetables in the passive solar greenhouses designed by GERES.



17 April 2015 Climate Conference: GERES at the National Assembly

Civil society was invited on Friday 17 April to a dialogue at the French National Assembly about the challenges the Paris climate agreement must tackle, under the distinguished patronage of the President of the National Assembly, Claude Bartolone. GERES spoke about renewable energy potential in Africa.



4-5 June 2015 GERES participates in MEDCOP21

Under the distinguished patronage of French President François Hollande, GERES took part in MEDCOP21, the Mediterranean Civil Society Climate Forum. An opportunity to present our solutions to the problems of climate change in the run-up to the Paris summit in December.



6 June 2015 Broad citizen consultation on climate in Mali and Afghanistan

GERES took part in the planet-wide citizen debate on energy and climate, by simultaneously organizing two major events, in Afghanistan and Mali. As the latter country is already suffering the impacts of climate change, the debate was lively and drew attention to many specific examples. In Afghanistan, **109 citizens**, including **equal numbers of men and women**, took part in the consultation.



1 May 2015 GERES gets a new Executive Director

The face of GERES management has changed! Mathieu Ruillet has succeeded to Alain Guinebault as Executive Director and a Deputy executive director position was created this year and entrusted to Laurence Tommasino. All the team thanks again Alain for his 31 years career with GERES and is very grateful for his outstanding commitment to our causes.



16 July 2015 GERES helps Guinea to prepare its contribution for Cop21

Vanessa Laubin, GERES Technical Adviser, Territorial approach to climate change, was invited by the Guinean government to act as consultant in preparing the country's contribution to the fight against climate change with a view to COP21 in Paris.



30 September 2015 Trophy awarded by the Beneficiaries of the Agonlin Oil Project

The beneficiaries of the Agonlin Oil project awarded this trophy to GERES Benin as "Best NGO working in Agonlin region on combating poverty and promoting women's entrepreneurship". It was received at a public ceremony organized by the women from the co-operatives in Covè, Zangnanado and Zakpota to honour GERES Benin.



24 November 2015 GERES on all fronts at COP21

The 21st Conference of the Parties (COP 21) was held in Paris from 30 November to 13 December 2015. From the Grand Palais to the heart of the negotiations at Le Bourget, GERES was ever present at this major gathering of representatives of countries from both North and South.



7 December 2015 Appeal for Climate Solidarity delivered to Nicolas Hulot

On the Saturday evening at the Grand Palais in Paris, GERES and its ambassadors delivered the Appeal for Climate Solidarity to Nicolas Hulot, Special Envoy of the French President for the Protection of the Planet, just one week from the end of the climate negotiations at COP21.

10,438
entrepreneurs
or enterprises
supported or
assisted

796,927
indirect
beneficiaries

71
financial
partners

10
permanent
representative
offices

113
technical
partners

148
employees

261,374
families or project
developers benefiting
directly

52
projects run
in 19 countries

Entrepreneurs: one-person businesses, organizations engaged in economic activity or enterprises directly receiving technical, financial or organizational support in developing their activities.
Direct beneficiaries: people or entities (heads of family, institutions, local authorities, project developers, etc.) directly and individually benefiting from a project implemented by GERES.
Indirect beneficiaries: family members of the direct beneficiaries where a project implemented by GERES actually affects the entire household.

INTERVENTION	Direct	Indirect
Europe Mediterranean	●	●
South-East Asia	●	●
Central Asia	●	●
West Africa	●	●
Expertise	●	●

Key numbers

In the North,

GERES mobilizes individuals and companies and helps them reduce their emissions. It engages in advocacy at international level for the establishment and rapid roll-out of ambitious climate policies and calls for solidarity to be built into the associated funding mechanisms, such as ethical carbon offsetting.

Themes of intervention



ACCESS TO ENERGY

In both North and South, access to reliable, available, affordable energy is essential to development and poverty reduction, whether in the fields of health, education or economics. This relates just as much to household use as to productive use by companies or service providers.

GERES is developing appliances and supporting the production of clean energy appropriate to each operational area, making use of local renewable resources and fostering socio-economic development. The many different solutions, which include solar, biogas, hydropower, wood energy and biofuels, are based on energy demand, environmental vulnerabilities and available resources. GERES is also playing a part in lifting technical and methodological barriers and helping local stakeholders to harmonize their territorial development policies, particularly with regard to rural electrification.



ENERGY EFFICIENCY

In the context of a global energy transition, where drastic reductions in CO₂ emissions are essential, GERES promotes low-energy, energy-efficient practices, which reduce energy poverty while meeting all of people's needs.

In the fields of bioclimatic architecture, insulation, lighting, heating and cooking amongst others, GERES is innovating, co-building and rolling out energy-efficient solutions and appliances. It is forging partnerships with local institutions and stakeholders to ensure the continuity of low-energy projects and scale them up. GERES runs awareness campaigns and helps public authorities, companies and communities to enhance their knowledge, methods or practices, enabling them to reduce their energy consumption whilst improving comfort, service levels and living conditions.



NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

In rural areas, the increasing scarcity of natural resources is reflected in the disappearance of forests, dwindling water reserves and soil degradation. Under the circumstances, ensuring that people can meet their daily food and energy needs is a huge challenge.

On a global scale, wood, agricultural or organic waste and animal dung are the primary source of fuel for more than one third of the population. GERES has an input throughout the biomass cycle: it works out sustainable forest management plans with communities, promotes agro-forestry and composting and supports green charcoal production using renewable resources or plant waste.

GERES makes the link between energy and agricultural development: passive solar greenhouses and farms, bioclimatic cellars and solar micro-irrigation help to improve crops, diet and producer income. Apart from supplying equipment, GERES trains and advises small farmers on sustainable soil and water management practices, enabling them to cope with increasingly extreme climatic conditions.



ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND LOCAL SUPPLY CHAINS

Where people are in a vulnerable situation, it is vital to develop productive activities and create jobs. In the energy sector, GERES is supporting entrepreneurship and local initiatives designed to improve competitiveness and production, with a view to increasing their impact and redistributing the benefits throughout the territory. GERES analyses the viability of small businesses, helping entrepreneurs and artisans to clarify their plans, improve their economic model and management and break into markets.

GERES puts stakeholders in touch with each other and encourages the organization of short supply chains creating local added value. Its activities in the private sector include the creation of partnerships around technological innovations, training and capacity-building, assistance with strategy development and quality control, financial support for market dynamics and the dissemination of good economic practice in the fields of energy and environment.



TERRITORIALLY-BASED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Energy, climate and environmental issues can be addressed in many different ways, but these must be specific to the territory concerned. Waste management and sustainable cities are just some of the possible solutions, but rolling them out requires baseline assessment and concerted trade-offs, while the key to their long-term viability is ownership by the people and their representatives.

GERES raises citizens' awareness and empowers them to manage their environmental heritage, supporting ecological transition policies. It supports the emergence or strengthening of local structures able to manage, sustain and govern the jointly developed solutions. To do this, GERES fosters the transfer of knowledge and skills to its partners, gives priority to local technical operators and professionals and involves the relevant public authorities and government agencies in these projects.













































CLIMATE CHANGE

While developed countries now acknowledge their historical responsibility for climate change, the poorest people in the world are the first to suffer from the increased vulnerability it brings. GERES is taking action on two levels: to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to support low-carbon development in a climate solidarity approach.

In the South,

GERES helps people to adapt to the consequences of climate change, through awareness-raising and information, knowledge enhancement and appropriate technology. It is involved in determining local strategies with territorial stakeholders: vulnerability analysis, energy assessment, geomatic information and mapping. Finally, it supports project developers in obtaining funding to roll out low-carbon solutions.

COUNTRIES	THEMES OF INTERVENTION					ORIGIN OF FUNDS	
CENTRAL ASIA							
AFGHANISTAN						AFD, Abbé Pierre Foundation, Legallais Foundation, Linda Norgrove Foundation, Lord Michelham of Hellingly Foundation, European Union	
MONGOLIA						DCI Principauté of Monaco, European Union, Humus endowment fund, Louis Dreyfus Foundation	
TAJIKISTAN						AFD, New Zealand Embassy in Moscow, Abbé Pierre Foundation, GIZ	
SOUTHEAST ASIA							
CAMBODIA						AusAid, Blue Moon Fund, Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, FEM, GACC, Ministry of Energy Utilities and Climate of Denmark, Ministry of Mines and Energy of Cambodia, UNPD, UNEP	
MYANMAR						Lord Michelham of Hellingly Foundation, Raja – Danièle Marcovici Foundation, European Union	
WEST AFRICA							
BENIN						European Union, FFEM, Lord Michelham of Hellingly Foundation, Raja – Danièle Marcovici Foundation, Institut Robin des Bois, Solidarity Accor endowment fund, World Bank	
MALI							ADEME, AFD, Bolivia Inti, CFSI, ECODIS, FFEM, EDF-HELP Foundation, European Union, Good Planet Foundation, Lord Michelham of Hellingly Foundation, Louis Dreyfus Foundation, Nexans Foundation, Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation, Un Monde par tous Foundation, ICCO Cooperation, Innovation Energy Development, OFID, Projets Solidaires, Synergie Solaire endowment fund
SENEGAL							ADEME, CEREEC, Expertise France, FFEM, GHACCO, Rhône-Alpes Regional Council
EUROPE-MEDITERRANEAN							
FRANCE							13 Habitat, ADEME, ADEME Provence-Alpes Côte d’Azur, AFD, Agence de l’Eau Rhône Méditerranée Corse, Anah, Bouygues Bâtiment Sud Est, CETA Aubagne, Bouches-du-Rhône Department, DRAAF, EDF, Engie, Erilia, ESIA, FFEM, Itancia endowment fund, HMP, LOGIREM, MEDDE, MPM, MRU, Pays d’Aix Urban District Authority, Pays d’Aubagne et de l’Étoile Urban District Authority, Provence-Lu-beron-Durance District Authority, Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur Regional Council, European Union
MOROCCO							AFD, Engie, European Union, FEM, FFEM, Itancia endowment fund, Provence Alpes-Côte d’Azur Regional Council



GERES a player at COP21

On 12 December 2015, Laurent Fabius pulled off a diplomatic coup: getting all the 195 Parties on board to adopt a climate agreement for all countries, whatever their level of development, "to keep climate warming well below +2°C (in relation to 1880)" and continue their efforts to limit it to +1.5°C, as recommended by the IPCC scientists. Aimed at framing climate action for the coming century, the agreement is to be welcomed and that it exists at all is greatly to its credit.

So this is a historic agreement, coming in response to a twofold challenge: reducing the greenhouse gas emissions of all countries on the planet and supporting the low-carbon development of the emerging and least developed countries.

To declare such a global objective of bringing about an energy and ecological transition sends a strong signal, which could result in a sustained increase in the number of initiatives, the emergence of solutions and the reorientation of investments. In other words, there is still a lot to be done after

COP21. The Paris Agreement echoed the dynamic process begun everywhere in the world, but has not yet put in place the necessary tools to broaden the movement. Beyond political agreements, which are far from commensurate with the challenges, we are convinced that the transition depends on what happens at the level of regions, cities, companies, the financial sector and individual practices. We are moving into a decisive phase when everyone who champions the energy transition and climate solidarity must show their hand, without waiting for their neighbours to take the first step.

Let us hope that, by 2020, COP22, 23, 24 and 25 will have enabled us to make the framework more robust. We must also ensure that the most vulnerable countries receive genuine support in adapting to the consequences of climate change. For though we may be gently moving into the low-carbon age, we are already some years into an era where climate disturbances are having a more violent impact.

It is therefore high time to make up for lost time.

Key events

Since 2008, GERES has backed the principle of climate solidarity, meaning that every action in favour of the energy transition in the "North" should have its equivalent in the "South" via support for low-carbon solidarity projects. During the two weeks of COP21, GERES defended this vision of solidarity to mobilize support at several levels: civil society, media and institutions.

GERES was at the centre of negotiations in the UNFCCC Area at Le Bourget and, at the Coordination SUD reception desk in the Climate Generations Area, gave regular progress reports on the negotiations. Numerous side-events were organized to debate the issues and the solutions advocated by GERES.

The association also had a presence at the Grand Palais to inform civil society about the solutions it advocates in response to the climate issues we face: bioclimatic solar greenhouses, rural electrification zone, composting kit, energy-saving appliances and so on.



The Appeal for Climate Solidarity delivered to Nicolas Hulot

Launched in October 2015, this appeal was driven by eight private sector ambassadors, supported by 37 French-speaking associations and signed on-line by around 3,000 citizens. A strong message sent to decision-makers and negotiators, it calls on the international community to commit in solidarity and friendship to the fight against climate change.

The eight ambassadors of the Appeal, representing different sectors of the economy, were therefore in attendance to speak of their concrete commitment to sustainable development: Lyon Airports, AG2R La Mondiale, Bleu Blanc Cœur, Castel, Ducray, Enercoop, MAIF and Patte Blanche. They are the standard-bearers for companies wishing and needing to reinvent themselves for the sake of our planet's future.

Nicolas Hulot, Special Envoy of the French President for the Protection of the Planet was there too, alongside the Senator for Loire-Atlantique Ronan Dantec, to support the Appeal. With his well-known eloquence, he reminded everyone that the new global agreement we expect is a "unique opportunity to make progress meaningful again".



Advice and services to combat energy and climate vulnerabilities

Cross-cutting Expertise



GERES Expertise Unit (GEX) hosts the organization's cross-cutting skills. Set up in 2014, it works to support GERES projects at its branches in the field. The unit is also the vehicle whereby the technical solutions developed to meet the energy, environmental and climate challenges faced by developing countries are rolled out to other areas and other partners. GEX is also tasked with developing technical and policy positions for GERES.

The multi-disciplinary team, made up of around 15 people divided between Africa, Asia and Europe, works on five thematic areas: Access to Energy, Climate and Development, Sustainable Entrepreneurship, Cooking Energy and Climate Solidarity.

GEX range of services includes technical advice, training, studies, assessments and advocacy. These services are provided to partner institutions – local authorities, companies, international organizations, civil society organizations and development agencies – with the well-being of the target groups as the ultimate aim in all cases.

Climate & Development: key, interconnected issues



109

Afghan citizens involved in the global consultation on climate and energy on 6 June 2015

The link between the fight against climate change and development is a major focus of GERES activities. Since July 2013, GERES has in fact been the lead agency on the Climate & Development committee of Coordination SUD. In the run-up to COP21, activities primarily consisted of advocacy work with the various stakeholders involved in the international climate negotiations process.

In addition, GERES helped to raise awareness of climate and development issues and attract support amongst a wide range of people. In particular, GERES :

- co-facilitated a training session for civil society organizations from North and South on mainstreaming climate in development projects;
- co-ordinated the preparation of a self-training module on climate issues, widely distributed in Francophone Africa;
- organized WWViews, a global citizen consultation on Climate & Energy in Afghanistan.

8 organizations trained in mainstreaming climate issues when setting up development projects

1 African government (Guinea Conakry) helped to prepare its contribution for the Paris Agreement

10 awareness-raising workshops held on climate and development issues

10 publications co-written with the Climate & Development committee

FOCUS



MAIN RESULTS OF WWVIEWS ON CLIMATE & ENERGY IN KABUL :

- 80 %** of the Afghan citizens consulted are very concerned about climate change
- 76 %** of them feel that a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions depends primarily on subsidizing low-carbon energy (e.g. wind, solar, tidal or geothermal power)



€0,51

is the price of one kWh of electricity in rural areas of Mali, as against €0.12 in France.

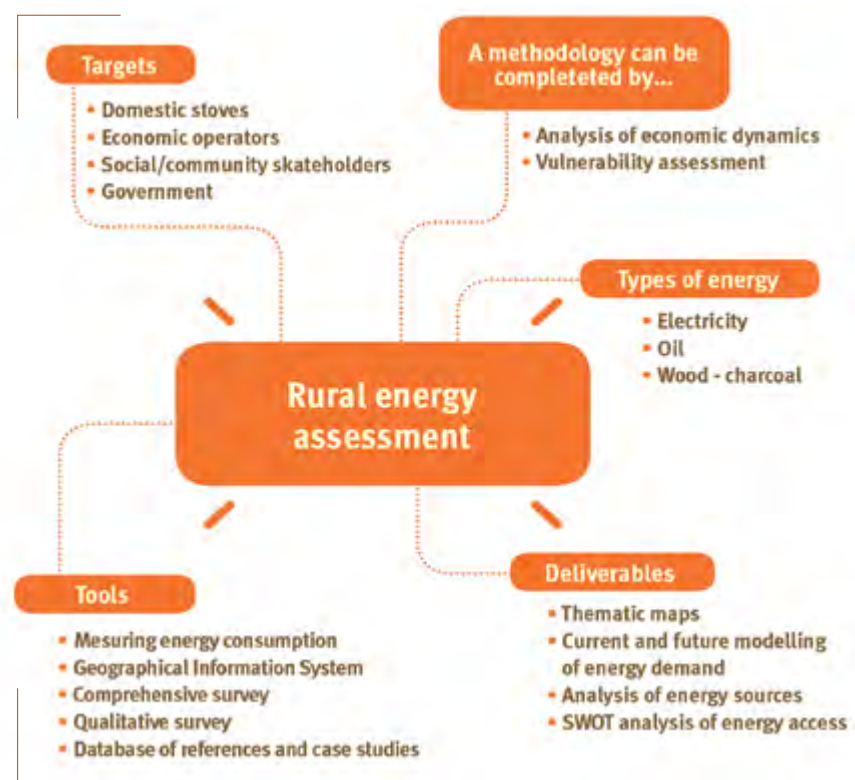
Access to Energy

2 energy assessments carried out in Benin and Senegal

Participation in the pre-feasibility study on the solar hybridization of 60 decentralized power stations in Mali

Access to rural energy is one of GERES priority themes, mainly in West Africa. Rural electrification has captured the attention of national and international institutions, with a significant increase in investment. As a complement to private operators developing products and solutions to carry out these major projects, GERES places its expertise at the service of activities such as electrification of rural micro-businesses (productive uses of energy), involving local communities in the debate and choices to be made and feeding back information from the field.

Drawing on its project experience, GERES joins forces with local and international partners to ensure that the specific features of each area are taken into account (i.e. the real situation as detailed in the energy assessment) in measuring and analysing the operation of the proposed solutions and, finally, to facilitate the exchange of information between the various stakeholders, especially local elected representatives.



FOCUS

THE ENERGY ASSESSMENT

The energy assessment is designed to give a comprehensive picture of the situation of a municipality or department, identifying energy consumers (final and intermediate), the supply chain of which they are part and the barriers they face in moving towards sustainable, clean solutions. GERES has developed this practice in order to obtain reliable data on all its fields of activity and compare data from one area to another.

StovePlus : Improved cooking solutions across the world

More than half the world's population depends on firewood and charcoal for cooking and heating. The appliances used are mostly inefficient and polluting.

Wood is in very widespread use because it is easily accessible, cheap or even free and reflects traditional cooking habits.

The StovePlus programme was launched following the success of the GERES project in Cambodia which has so far contributed to the production and distribution of 3.5 million improved stoves. It aims to support producers by developing technologies and more efficient production processes. The programme also supports national initiatives aimed at increased accessibility of more efficient products and improving the cooking environment for users. These efforts help to reduce the risks to the environment and family health, particularly women's health.

By providing services covering the entire sector, StovePlus supports entrepreneurs, government authorities and local and international organizations in Africa and Asia.

31 services provided since 2012 in Asia and Africa

682 beneficiaries trained since 2012, of whom 334 are women

74,000 tonnes of fuel saved

More than **4 million** people die every year as a result of inhaling cooking smoke.



We carried out tests with the three-stone and an improved (SEWA) stove. We realized that two branches are enough to heat the same quantity of water as with the three-stone. This new cooker makes our work easier and it also costs less. We have to pay FCFA 5,500 for wood around here, but the amount we need for the improved stoves only costs FCFA 2,500.



Marikou Kadidia Samaré
Dioïla in Mali, women's co-operative producing shea butter.



CO₂Solidaire at the service of social carbon

€ 330,000
raised for projects

125
individuals' emissions
offset in 2015

8 projects
on 4 continents in the
programme's portfolio



Armed with more than 10 years' experience, CO₂Solidaire pooled its carbon offsetting service, opening its project portfolio up to two organizations sharing GERES values : Initiative développement and Bleu-Blanc-Cœur. The declared aim was to offer a different model: short-circuit offsetting as opposed to market practices (large numbers of intermediaries, devaluation of carbon credits, lack of transparency, etc.)

In 2015, the social enterprise Microsol joined CO₂Solidaire. The projects supported by Microsol seek to improve quality of life for local people in rural regions of Latin America and bring a new continent into the programme's project portfolio.

Most of the events relating to COP21, the Climate Finance Day, Business Climate Summit and World Summit on Climate and Territories, opted for CO₂Solidaire to offset the emissions involved in participants' travel. A token of trust at the dawn of a historic time.

In 2016, CO₂Solidaire will get a new look with in-depth work on its visual identity, approach and communications tools.

101,000
teqCO₂ offset in 2015
= the annual emissions
of more than 8400
people in France.

FOCUS



THE SOCIAL ENTERPRISE MICROSOL
has worked alongside project developers since 2006, helping them with the certification process and the establishment of partnerships. As a result, Microsol is now supporting more than 20 organizations in five countries investing in projects with a significant social and environmental impact, such as the creation and installation of low-energy wood-fired ovens or water filters..



5 animated
videos

9 educational
diagrams
and computer
graphics

24 "Climate
and Carbon"
newsflashes
posted on-line

5,274 single
visitors

1.24
million

teqCO₂ were offset
in France in 2014.

INFOCC compensation
carbone

**the only information
platform of its kind
in Europe**

With support from ADEME and the French Ministry of Ecology, GERES launched the Carbon Offsetting Info platform (InfoCC) in February 2015. Bursting with educational resources, its website www.info-compensation-carbone.com provides neutral, entertaining, comprehensive information on the carbon offsetting mechanism.

Although offsetting has been going on in France for 10 years, it is beset by a lack of information and clear explanation, not to mention confusion, to the detriment of good practice. InfoCC therefore seeks to serve the public interest by offering consistent information for all types of audiences.

Its teaching materials (diagrams, computer graphics and animated videos) allow people to immerse themselves in the world of improved stoves or carbon markets.

Its dual newsfeed Climate Change and Carbon Saving, streamed on social media, deliberately positions InfoCC to raise awareness of the vital need to reduce our own greenhouse gas emissions at source if the climate challenge is to be met.

In 2015, InfoCC carried out the first French off-setting inventory.

FOCUS

On 10 June 2015, the French government awarded the Carbon Offsetting Info platform an official quality label in connection with COP21. InfoCC was therefore presented on the website www.cop21.gouv.fr



Proposing solutions in bioclimatic habitat and agriculture

Central Asia



In the mountainous regions and high plateaux of Central Asia, climate conditions are particularly harsh and ecosystems fragile. The energy model is still primarily based on biomass, with especially high demand for heating in winter. In urban areas of Afghanistan, energy spending accounts for some 25% of household budgets. This energy poverty makes families vulnerable, with many negative consequences for individual health.

In Tajikistan, the proportion of people living below the poverty line can be as high as 74%. Climate conditions in this area are extreme: hot, dry summers alternate with particularly long, harsh winters when temperatures fall below -15°C and rainfall is low.

As regards agriculture, the growing season is very limited, just four months in Mongolia, and heavily dependent on access to natural resources: water, arable land and grazing. The sparse vegetation is decimated by deforestation.

This region does, however, enjoy significant levels of sunshine, up to 300 days per year. GERES is taking advantage of this abundant, free source of natural energy to improve people's living conditions through the development of passive solar housing, thermal insulation and vegetable production in passive solar greenhouses, which helps to reduce pressure on local biomass.

Rolling out low-energy domestic appliances

GERES Afghanistan aims to lighten the social, economic and environmental burden of energy use borne by households. Over the first three months of 2015, Afgha Taj, a project working to create a market for low-energy appliances in Kabul, came to an end with the distribution of the last 407 Energy Saving Solutions (ESSs). Closure of the project was marked by a conference with 55 organizations, including eight national institutions.

As part of the Central Highlands Programme, we trained 147 artisans and provided them with the technical and marketing tools to build and sell conservatories, double glazing, improved earthen stoves and solar cookers. To promote a sustainable market for these technologies, we introduced financial incentives, promotional activities and an extensive awareness campaign. By the end of 2015, 1334 Energy Saving Solutions had been distributed to 1274 households on the high plateaux.

55

artisans trained and supported over 2 years

I've been using the improved Digdan stove for six months and realize we've reduced our fuel consumption by a quarter. Even more importantly, there is no smoke, which is better for the women who don't get as sick as they do with the local Digdan. They also spend less time cooking. The most important thing for us is that women should be happy.



JAWAD Mohammad
beneficiary, Saighan,
Bamyan, Afghanistan

€30,663
in subsidies to artisans to stimulate the market for Energy Saving Solutions

36,645
people
informed about ESSs

20,854
leaflets
on ESSs distributed during nine promotional campaigns

186 community meetings
organized

748 households
equipped with ESSs





First Energy Information Center in Tajikistan

1 Energy Information Center
open in Dushanbe

More than a dozen
awareness-raising tools developed

5 partnerships
with local or international NGOs

3 local or national authorities
involved



50%
energy savings possible using solutions accessible to Tajik households.

FOCUS



Energy-efficient house

THE ENERGY-EFFICIENT HOUSE rests on four main principles: low energy consumption, affordable cost, resistance to natural disaster and bioclimatic architecture (positive use of climate and local geography). Thermal insulation, passive solar design with solar conservatories and renewable energy sources are amongst the solutions included in the proposed models.

In Tajikistan, GERES assists the rural and urban private housing sector with renovation and construction of energy-efficient houses by informing and advising individuals and enhancing the capacity of building professionals. For this purpose, an Energy Information Center was established in Dushanbe in 2015, as a reception, information and advice service for people on ways to keep energy expenditure under control whilst increasing comfort at home. The aim is to advise a total of 2000 households over a two-year period.

At the same time, a team made up of architects, energy specialists, civil engineers and builders is working with local communities to develop energy-efficient models for houses that local entrepreneurs trained and supported by GERES can build and offer to their customers. The target is to train 60 artisans and local entrepreneurs in energy-efficient house-building and support 100 landlords involved in the construction of these houses. In 2016, GERES Tajikistan plans to promote the proposed models and step up its awareness campaigns, with maximum involvement from NGOs and local authorities.



+71%
vegetable production between the 2014 and 2015 seasons

Supporting vegetable producers to promote a more balanced diet in the Arkhangai region of Mongolia

The project aims to strengthen the vegetable production sector in Arkhangai Province at different levels, employing technologies appropriate for the local context and accessible to small producers. The objective is to give rural communities greater access to high-quality vegetables to improve their diet, whilst developing an income source other than livestock and maintaining resilience in the face of climate change.

The project initially worked on consolidating and strengthening the 16 existing vegetable production groups through monthly field training sessions on economic and nutritional aspects.

The second phase in 2016 will aim to build 15 new passive solar greenhouses for three categories of beneficiaries: new producer groups; hospitals; and schools seeking to develop extracurricular activities aimed at enhancing knowledge of vegetables.

2,400 direct beneficiaries

+25 % income
on average for producers taking part in phase 1

4 schools
producing their own vegetables

52 % women beneficiaries



Family producing vegetables in Arkhangai

The climate in Mongolia is so harsh that, without a suitable greenhouse, it would be impossible to start work as of March and have ripe tomatoes and cucumbers ready for our national festival, Nadaam, at the beginning of July.

Southeast Asia



Southeast Asia has 600 million inhabitants, more than half of whom live in rural areas and depend on farming and forestry for their subsistence. Undergoing rapid development, population growth and massive migration towards urban areas, the region's energy demand has risen significantly with a heavy reliance on woodfuels, which remain the cheapest source of energy in most countries of the region. Home to about 15% of the world's tropical forests, Southeast Asia also has seen one of the highest deforestation rates in the tropics with a net annual forest loss of 1 million hectares between 2005 and 2010, thereby negatively impacting global biodiversity and carbon balance as well as the living conditions of the region's forest-dependent populations.

To mitigate these important challenges, GERES continues to dedicate its efforts in sustaining the biomass energy sector through an inclusive landscape approach starting with up-stream activities on sustainable forest management and forest landscape restoration, working further downstream to develop sustainable value chains for renewable biomass fuels, and engaging with woodfuel consumers, both households and industries, to improve energy efficiency or adopt alternative energy solutions.

Sustainable biomass energy use to secure rural livelihoods and preserve forest resources.



1,700,000
teqCO₂ /year
resulting from the direct
impact of unsustainable
charcoal on the
Cambodian forests.

Preparing an action plan on sustainable charcoal value chain for Cambodia

In 2015, GERES has been mandated by the Ministry of Environment to develop a climate change mitigation action called NAMA (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action) for the charcoal sector in Cambodia. This NAMA aims at creating the conditions to leverage private sector engagement on sustainable charcoal production to displace illegal charcoal in the market.

The NAMA framework is based on 3 pillars:

- Improving the regulation of the charcoal sector through, for instance, higher fines on illegal charcoal or VAT exemption and other fiscal incentives for the sustainable charcoal actors;
- Developing Public-Private Partnership to support linkages between Community Forestry groups and private distributors and retailers;
- Implementing Result-Based Financing to support the first actors who will engage in the sector.

The development of the NAMA will take place from 2015 to 2017 and will involve all relevant government, private sector and civil society stakeholders.

5 Ministries
involved : MME, MoE,
FA, MAFF, MoC, MEF

**360,000t. of
unsustainable
charcoal**
to displace every year

Targeted emissions
reductions through the
NAMA: **1 Million
tonnes of CO₂
equivalent**

FOCUS



EVERY YEAR, 360,000 TONNES OF CHARCOAL ARE CONSUMED.
Most of the 3 million tonnes of wood harvested for charcoal production is coming from the Cardamoms Mountains, a threatened forest area. With no perspective of consumption reduction in the coming decade, the need to decrease the pressure on Cambodian forests is urging.



SCALE: Upscaling Improved Cookstove Dissemination in Myanmar

Since 2014 GERES has been leading the implementation of a national cookstove dissemination project in Myanmar, SCALE, funded by the SWITCH Asia Program of the European Union. As part of the planned activities for 2015, GERES equipped the first laboratory in the country to test efficiency and emissions of cookstoves at the Forest Research Institute in Yezin. A comprehensive Market Assessment study, carried out by the independent Emerging Markets Consulting (EMC), revealed the complexity of the market and provided first reliable source of data for the entire sector.

An international workshop, organized jointly with the Smart Villages Initiative in December 2015 presented various approaches to increasing sustainable use of biomass across Asia, highlighting the importance of locally-made and appropriate cookstoves. With robust preparation in 2014 and 2015, GERES is gearing up to hold first trainings of ICS producers, following the planned finalization of first standards, in 2016.

I hope this project will be very helpful for us. At the moment we need to increase our benefits. We borrowed some money with 2% interest per month. I would expect that the project gives me the keys to have better benefits and get a technical support to improve the production and the marketing.



Ma Phyu, 34 years old, stove producer, Mandalay, Myanmar.

More than 100 tests in laboratory of improved cookstoves were performed according to standards internationally recognized

80 local craftsmen, their employees and families involved in the project

3.5 million improved cookstoves broadcast in Cambodia

90% of the 60 million inhabitants use biomass (wood, charcoal, etc.) for cooking



Total demand for wood amounts at **5,5** million tonnes annually.



Comprehensive study on Biomass Energy consumption patterns and their impacts on the Cambodian Forest

Although biomass energy plays a key role in the Cambodian energy supply, available data and existing research products about its impact and the potential interventions that can allow a switch towards sustainable biomass energy production and consumption are weak, partial, and often out of date. To tackle this major lack of information and to support evidence-based decision making at the policy level and among development practitioners, GERES undertook a series of studies on the biomass energy sector, including:

- Major biomass-using sectors of Cambodia: socio-economic profile, energy consumption patterns and SWOT analysis;
- Characterization of the Cambodian domestic cooking sector;
- Impact assessment of woodfuel collection on forest degradation and deforestation;

DEVELOPMENT PATHS

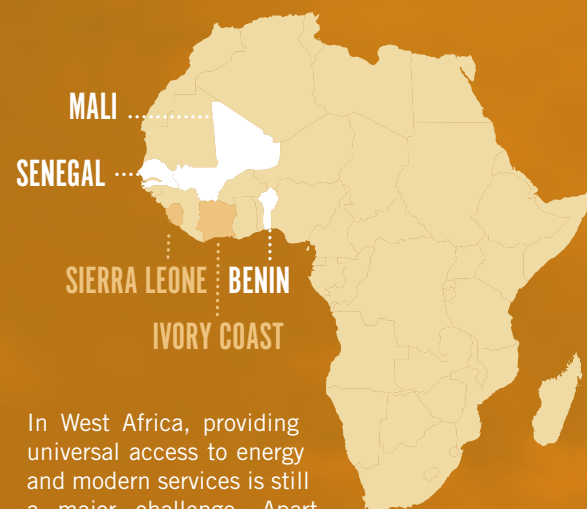
Building on the findings of a 3-year-long research effort, GERES is more than ever able to design evidence-based interventions that contribute to the development of a sustainable biomass energy sector for Cambodia: achieving sustainable supply of woodfuels through sustainable forest management, forest landscape restoration and productive energy plantations; optimizing the consumption of woodfuels through energy efficiency measures; and contributing to sustaining the livelihoods of millions of vulnerable farmers who heavily rely on the ecosystem services provided by the forest.

Domestic cooking contributes to 70% of the final wood demand.

Wood energy represents for Cambodia more than **350 million USD** annually.

Wood consumption from industrial activities is estimated at **780 thousand tonnes**

West Africa



In West Africa, providing universal access to energy and modern services is still a major challenge. Apart from its impacts on living conditions (time spent gathering wood, exposure to harmful cooking smoke, slow, arduous manual work, etc.), energy poverty is a notorious brake on the economic development of rural areas.

If people are to make best use of their local resources, move towards less arduous, better paid jobs or develop new local services, solutions must be found on a decentralized basis, exploiting the specific potential of each area. By effectively combining several, particularly renewable, sources of energy, it is possible to achieve low-carbon economic development for the benefit of local people.

GERES and its partners are therefore designing, testing and implementing solutions to improve access to productive energy in rural areas, ensuring the energy efficiency of the technologies proposed and boosting resilience in the face of climate change. These activities closely involve local authorities and private sector operators, in the belief that they are best placed to ensure the continuity of the solutions and roll them out on a large scale.

Taking up the challenge of energy access for rural communities



In Mali in 2015,
82%
of rural inhabitants
had no access
to electricity

The Konséguéla Green Business Area in Mali, a sustainable response to rural economic development

The Green Business Area (ZAE) is an innovative concept of clean rural energy access. The site's hybrid, stand-alone system supplies artisans and traders with high-quality electricity 24/7, as well as a suitable, attractive, secure workspace and personalized support.

Apart from the technical safeguards offered by its 100% renewable energy mix (solar/farmer biofuels), the ZAE also innovates in terms of its governance model, with a local private operator acting as co-ordinator on behalf of the local authority, and its partnerships, with the involvement of a mutual savings and credit institution to back the businesses' investments.

These three components – technical, economic and social – underpin the sustainability of the infrastructure and the stakeholder dynamics.



Kalifa Coulibaly,
President of Miniankala Kafo
inter-authority group, Koutiala.

The lack of access to electricity where we are is felt particularly keenly

by those engaged in economic activities. If we want to keep our young people in the area, we need to develop the jobs and services that will enable them to stay. The ZAE is a concrete example of innovation, which has demonstrated its relevance and viability in Konséguéla and should now be rolled out on a wider scale, with contributions and involvement from all sides: local government, public authorities, private operators, energy suppliers and so on.

414 m²
fitted out according to
bioclimatic principles in
2015 to host the businesses

50 - 60 kWh
produced per day on
average using renewable
energy sources

5 businesses
already installed in 2015,
6 more planned for 2016

88 direct jobs
supported as of the
first year

31,000
inhabitants
enjoying new products
and services



Renewable energy in agro-ecological practice in Mali

The agricultural intensification project works with the association on three components: food self-sufficiency, increased income and learning new techniques.

We have benefited from support in respect of innovative practices, appropriate equipment, improved seeds, organic pesticides and organic soil improvers, as well as many training exercises, including one on potatoes which generated more than FCFA 1,400,000 in income for the women in just one day.

Korotoumou Sanogo
Secretary of the FASO JIGUI
association in Koury

Energy autonomy
of the Karagorola Centre,
in terms of pumping and
lighting of buildings

10,000m²
laid out as trial and
demonstration plots

20 women
involved in developing
the plots

45 tonnes
of organic soil improvers
produced in 2015
by the Centre on the
composting area

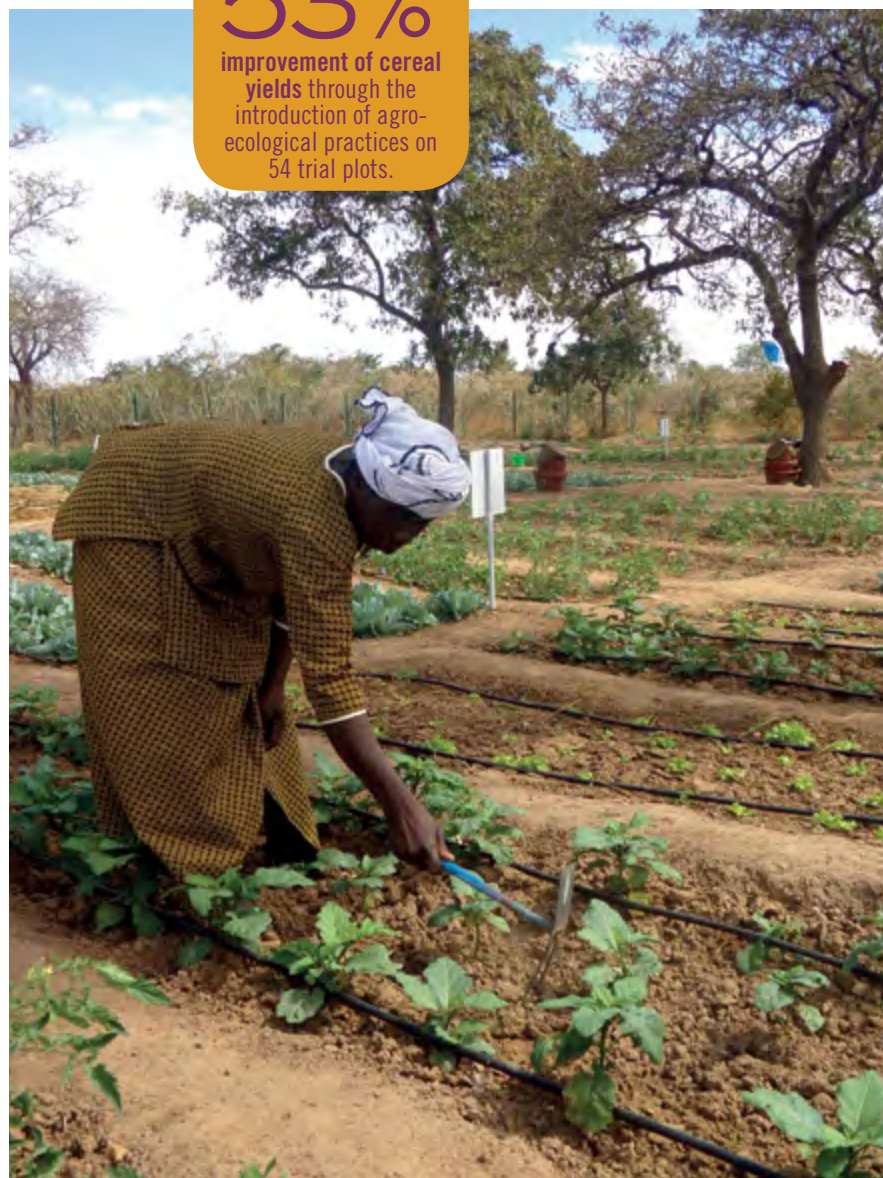
1 050
direct project
beneficiaries

In partnership with the local sustainable development NGO AMEDD (Association Malienne d'Eveil au Développement Durable), the project seeks to strengthen the Karagorola Agricultural Services Centre by offering its support to the agro-ecology research and application unit working on vegetable crops.

Over an 18-month period, working on a demonstration area equipped with various types of irrigation methods, the project aims to show how water and energy use in vegetable production can be rationalized in a Sahelian context, taking into account the serious soil degradation and falling water tables in the area.

Undertaken with the participation of the NIETA women's co-operative based in Karagorola, these trials seek to encourage less resource-hungry practices through training sessions for farmer organizations in the surrounding villages. Other ongoing research topics include using agro-forestry residues as organic soil improvers and trialling a bioclimatic warehouse.

Average
53%
improvement of cereal
yields through the
introduction of agro-
ecological practices on
54 trial plots.



725,000
inhabitants of Collines
department in search of
more sustainable living
conditions

Capacity-building for the Collines Inter-Municipal Group in Benin on mainstreaming climate change in the "Collines 2040" territorial development strategy

As part of the Benin component of the *Regional project to support the drafting and implementation of low-carbon development strategies resilient to climate change (Africa4Climate)*, supported by AFD and the French Global Environment Facility (FFEM), the Collines inter-municipal group (GIC) is receiving technical support to put together and implement development strategies and plans of action that take account of the specific climate threats in the central area of the country.

GERES and its partner IDID – *Initiative pour un Développement Intégré et Durable* (integrated, sustainable development initiative) – are therefore supporting the teams of the GIC and six member municipalities, through:

- Running training sessions for senior technicians, designed to help them grasp key concepts and enhance their knowledge of the climate threats in this area, which is considered highly sensitive (PANA 2008), as well as put in practice tools for analysing and evaluating the climate compatibility of planning documents
- Capitalization by civil society organizations and local authorities of pilot low-carbon practices and initiatives in the area. Several meetings were held to share experience of existing agro-ecological practices and their impacts on operating systems (participants were particularly interested in the *Mucuna pruriens*, *syneew* 2000 maize, *Gliricidia sepium* and *Gmelina arborea* crops)
- Finally, carrying out an energy assessment of the frontier towns of Tchétti and Oké-ovo, identified by the GIC as two upcoming logistical hubs.

These various activities should help the GIC to identify low-carbon, climate change-resilient strategies with a view to the next planning exercise taking place in 2016.

The turnout at this workshop bears witness to people's interest in the subject. While the initial idea was to capitalize our knowledge so as to pass it on to others, I realized during the course of the day that it was above all we ourselves who learned a lot from each other about our different experiences. I really hope that this work will make us much more aware of climate change issues in our area and strengthen our commitment, as elected representatives, to improve our communities' living conditions.

**15 municipal
officials and
technicians**
trained in 2015

**65
participants**
in the capitalization
workshops

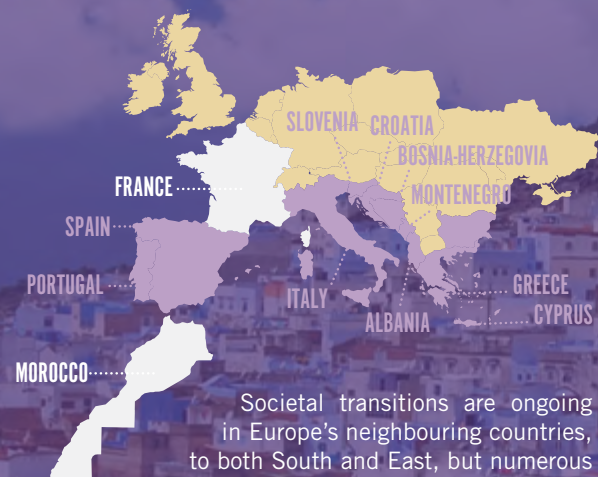
4 local NGOs
distinguished by their
achievements in respect
of climate change
adaptation



Denis Ayenan, Executive
Director of the Collines Inter-
municipal Group

Towards
the energy
transition

Europe-Mediterranean



Societal transitions are ongoing in Europe's neighbouring countries, to both South and East, but numerous crises continue to occur. The very heavy energy dependency of these countries contributes to their vulnerability.

During this time, political Europe is still reluctant to commit fully to the energy transition, while local areas look for territorially-based solutions. GERES is therefore fully committed to supporting them, with both their strategic planning and the concrete implementation of field activities, whilst fostering greater co-operation between Europe and its neighbours.

In 2015, GERES continued its work in France of helping households to manage their consumption better through local initiatives with local authorities or social landlords.

The year 2015 was also an opportunity to assist citizens but also economic actors (farmers, industrialists...) in their waste management process by biogas or composting.

In Morocco, the Sustainable Hammam project and the High energy performance stove project continued to establish a genuine professional value chain. GERES also started assisting the Municipality of Chefchaouen in its energy transition through multi-actors cooperation.



1.6 kg
of waste per day
produced by each
French person

Assisting residents with energy and waste management in the context of urban change at La Cayolle in Marseille

At La Cayolle in Marseille, GERES is working on the La Soude – Haut de Mazargues urban renewal project, supporting local residents and operators (social landlords, associations, local authority) on the theme of waste management and domestic energy in relation to urban development operations and changes.

GERES has been involved in more than a dozen awareness/consultation/discussion exercises concerning waste (sorting workshop, repairs, bartering, composting, collecting bulky waste by horse-drawn carriage, visit to a sorting centre), which have had a genuine impact and subsequently been continued in other forms (e.g. a glass sorting operation).

On the energy side, GERES and its technical partners made 300 residents and operators aware of energy issues and solutions in connection with energy retrofitting, through workshops, training, exhibitions and participation in events.

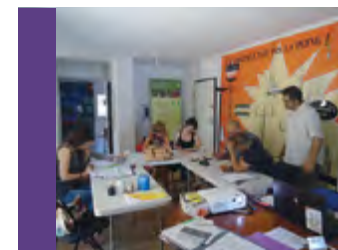
These activities will extend into 2016 to assist La Cayolle with its plans to achieve the eco-neighbourhood label.

5 organizations
assisted with
energy-saving projects

Establishment of
**voluntary waste
deposit points**
in co-operation with
residents of La Cayolle

15 residents
acting as waste sorting
ambassadors in their
neighbourhoods

8 local voluntary associations in La Cayolle



The energy training given in connection with the project at La Cayolle has enabled us, as local residents playing an active part in the day-to-day life of the neighbourhood, to gain a degree of awareness. We are now in a position to develop energy-saving activities relevant to our needs and those of the people we support throughout the year.



0.5
tonnes oil equivalent
corresponds to annual
energy consumption per
capita in Morocco

Chefchaouen : sustainable energy management – a model municipality and instigator of behavioural changes

50 municipal decision-makers
councillors and officials
with enhanced skills

2,000 private individuals
and professionals from
Chefchaouen informed and
supported by the Energy
Information Centre

20 municipalities
in the Moroccan Eco-City
Association (AMEV)
benefiting directly or
indirectly from the project

Chefchaouen, a town of 42,000 people located at an altitude of 650 metres, has an exceptional natural, cultural and architectural heritage making it ideal for tourism, which has become its economic mainstay. Aware of the precariousness of its position against a background of urban growth, over-exposure to tourism and climate change to which the area is very vulnerable, Chefchaouen town council decided in 2010 to take the green route.

Following an initial project between 2012 and 2014 to begin improving the energy management of its property, this ambitious three-year programme sees Chefchaouen entering fully into an energy and climate transition. Support from councillors, technical services, local voluntary sector and professional operators in the fields of public lighting, building, transport and environmental governance is combined with exemplary investment in pilot projects: electric bicycles in the vehicle pool, sustainable building renovation, etc.

M. Abdelali El Bakali,
Environment service manager
of Chefchaouen municipality



“The SUDEP project comes in its time and shape in part the vision and energy commitment of the municipality, in collaboration with our partner GERES that continues to bring advises and technical support. We are committed to pursue this policy of sustainable development.”

Recycling organic matter in Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur

In Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur, 1.1 million tonnes¹ of organic waste are produced every year. This waste usually ends up in landfill or is incinerated, although regulations are obliging a growing number of organic waste producers to sort and treat their own waste.

The regional composting and methanation sectors represent relevant solutions but are finding it hard to expand. Existing facilities are inadequate to process the increasing volume of waste produced. Moreover, the lack of information amongst professionals significantly hinders marketing of the compost and the emergence of new methanation projects.

In response to these needs, GERES launched a regional Internet portal hosting resources on the recycling of organic matter, with a page on methanation and composting for waste producers, compost users and methanation project developers : www.portail-mo-paca.fr

This initiative also aims to support methanation projects and launch local, short-circuit marketing of compost. In 2015, six applications were selected for support over a two-year period.

¹ This figure does not include waste from institutional catering other than local authority catering.

50 producers
advised and guided via the
Internet portal on reducing
their waste

20 methanation project developers supported

30 professionals
questioned about their
practices and methods of
recycling their compost

FOCUS



METHANATION is a biological process whereby organic waste is recycled to produce both energy and fertilizer.

It involves natural decomposition of the organic matter which produces biogas and digestate. The biogas can be used as fuel to produce heat and electricity or, after purification, injected into the natural gas system or used as engine fuel.

The digestate represents about 80% of the original organic matter and is used by farmers as fertilizer.

1.1
million tonnes
of organic waste per year
in the PACA region



In the interests of sharing, GERES puts all its digital publications and creations on its website. Here are a few examples from significant projects in 2015.

DIGITAL PRODUCTIONS IN 2015

ECO-CITOYEN (ECO-CITIZEN)

The website is an on-line adaptation of the paper guide produced in March 2011. It allows you to make a self-assessment of your energy consumption, waste production and travel. This tool was put together by the Energy Information Centre in co-operation with the Pays d'Aubagne et de l'Etoile Urban Authority and financially supported by ADEME, the Region and the Département.

www.ecocitoyen-paysdaubagne.fr



SUSTAINABLE HAMMAMS

Dedicated to the energy modernization of hammams, the "Sustainable hammams" website offers free support to hammam operators who want to make savings. The support has three components: a technical study, help with renovation and financial assistance. Over time, it leads operators to reduce both wood and water consumption and black smoke.

www.hammamsdurables.ma



GERES PUBLICATIONS IN 2015

CATALOGUE OF ENERGY SOLUTIONS FOR HOUSEHOLDS IN KABUL

Following 30 years' research in Central Asia, this catalogue covers a wide price range and many different technologies, offering between 30 and 60% savings with the best combinations of solutions. Perfectly adapted for Afghan households, these solutions help to reduce fuel consumption and preserve the natural environment. The products are assessed according to three criteria: savings made in terms of fuel consumption; financial investment required; and time it takes to recoup the investment.

www.geres.eu/fr/ressources/publications/catalogue-de-solutions-energetiques-pour-les-menages-de-kaboul



THE IMPACT OF CHARCOAL ON THE CARDAMOMES FOREST IN CAMBODIA

Situated at the heart of a fast-growing South-East Asian region, Cambodia is changing rapidly but these changes are also accompanied by increased social inequality and uncontrolled deforestation. This study, conducted in English, explores the impacts of charcoal production on the forest. The publication was produced by GERES and the Cambodian NGO Mlup Baitong with support from Global Forest Watch (GFW).

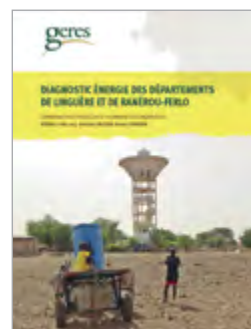
www.geres.eu/fr/ressources/publications/limpact-du-charbon-sur-la-foret-des-cardamomes-au-cambodge



ENERGY ASSESSMENT IN LINGUÈRE AND RANÉROU-FERLO, SENEGAL

These assessments are designed for operators (local authorities, civil society, rural businesses, programmes and projects) wishing to plan and carry out energy access and energy efficiency activities in the territory of Linguère and Ranérou. They identify the status of energy supply and demand, taking account of demographic and economic growth scenarios, so that potential responses to needs can be seen from a long-term perspective.

www.geres.eu/fr/ressources/publications/diagnostic-energie-des-departements-de-linguere-et-de-ranerou-ferlo



The Women and Men of GERES

THE BOARD AND COMMITTEE

GERES Board of Directors is made up of voluntary members, elected at the Annual General Meeting.

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015:

■ The committee

President: Thierry CABIROL
Vice-president: Frédéric BOEUF
Treasurer: Sophie IBOS
Secretary: Éric BUCHET

■ Other Members

Kader BEKKAR - Brigitte BLED
Jean-Claude CHASSAGNOUX - Michel DEGRAND
GUILLAUD - Swan FAUVEAUD - Michel HAMELIN
Vincent PRIORI - Jean-Paul PRUVOST - Marie-Noëlle REBOULET - Noémie ZAMBEAUX

■ Staff representation

"Employees in France" group:

Full members: Auria POIRIER et Marie-Maud GÉRARD
Alternate: Sophie GASQUET

"Expatriates" group:

Full member: Julien JACQUOT
(GERES Expertise)

Board of directors
Thierry CABIROL
President

Executive Direction
Mathieu RUILLET
Executive Director

Laurence TOMMASINO
Deputy Executive Director

GERES STAFFING

At 31 December 2015, GERES had **148** direct employees :
51 women and **97** men

37
people
work in
France

21 employees and **2 interns** for GERES Headquarters
1 volunteer
14 employees for GERES Europe-Mediterranean and GERES Expertise

111
people
work
abroad

85 under local contracts
20 under expatriate contracts
3 under international solidarity volunteer contracts (VSI)
1 under internship agreements
2 under consultancy contract

GERES GLOBAL FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION CHART

HEADQUARTERS

Administration and Finance Unit (SAF)
Sabrina HEUZEY
Director

Human Resources Unit (RH)
Vanessa FRANCISCO
Director

Development Unit (DEV)
Antoine MARTIN-CHAVE
Director

REGIONS

West Africa (GAO)
Grégoire GAILLY
Regional director

GERES Benin (GBN)
Raymond AZOKPOTA
Country director

GERES Mali (GML)

GERES Senegal (GSN)
Cécile HENRIOT
Country representative

Central Asia (GCA)

GERES Afghanistan (GAF)
Matthieu BARBARY
Country director

GERES Mongolia (GMN)
Andrea VERONELLI
Country representative

GERES Tajikistan (GTJ)
Armand BLONDEAU
Country representative

Southeast Asia (GSA)
Charlotte NIVOLLET
Regional director

GERES Cambodia (GKH)
Bunthoeun SIM
Country director

GERES Myanmar (GMM)
Georgi DHZARTOV
Country representative

Europe Mediterranean (GEM)
Guillaume BASTARD
Regional director

GERES France (GFR)

GERES Morocco (GMA)

GERES Expertise (GEX)
Julien JACQUOT
Director

Technical Advisors
Vanessa LAUBIN
Coordinator

StovePlus

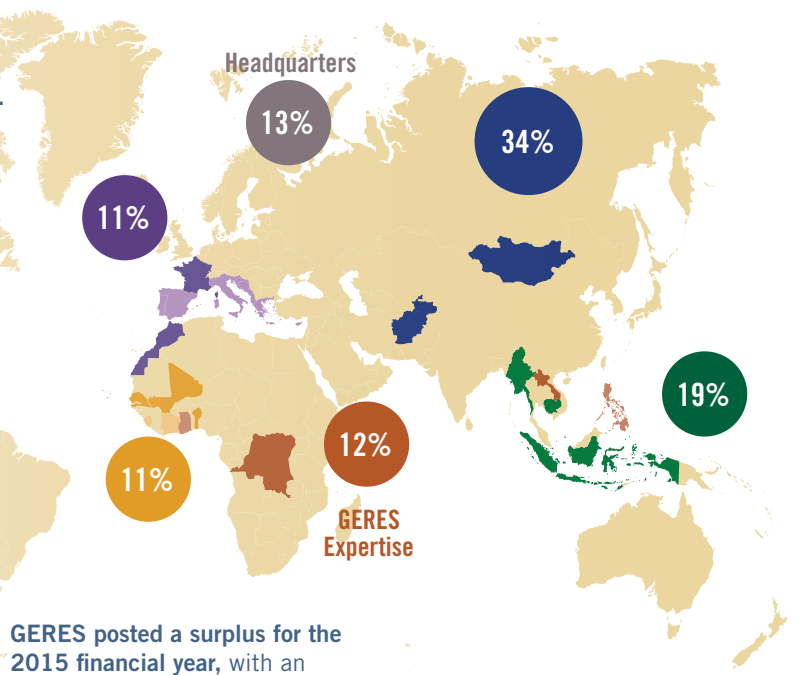
ECODEV
Romain CRES
Program director

Financial report

The budget amounted to €9.7 million.

This is comparable to its 2013 level, with 2014 having seen a substantial rise in the volume of activities in Central Asia.

Since 2014, the foremost region for GERES activities has been Central Asia, with one third of total use of funds, followed by South-East Asia which has historically been one of the primary focuses of our work. Other uses were distributed equally between the Europe-Mediterranean and West Africa regions and the cross-cutting Expertise unit.



Operating and fundraising costs accounted for 13% of the total budget, an increase reflecting the fact that this was an important year of transition for the association, with the arrival of a new Executive Director and the creation of the position of Deputy Executive Director.

GERES posted a surplus for the 2015 financial year, with an exceptional bottom line (cf. box below) of €241,000, confirming the trend begun in 2014. This is in line with the association's financial strategy to strengthen own funds.

The bottom line

Over the last few years, the association has been forced to acknowledge the weakness of its financial structure, mainly in terms of the inadequate level of its own funds, with direct repercussions on its cash flow.

Given that analysis revealed a very clear need to consolidate financing, GERES set itself the objective of achieving a result that would allow it to meet that need.

With the New Lao stove project having finished, it was therefore decided for the first time in 10 years to include some of the income from the sale of the remaining carbon credits in the bottom line.

The €227,000 generated by these carbon credit sales, representing less than 3% of the income from carbon finance since GERES entered this field, accounts for the bulk of the €241,000 surplus.

Prospects

Strengthening its financial capacity remains a strategic objective for GERES.

2016 is likely to be the last year in which significant sales of stocks of carbon credits arising from completed projects can be expected and these will be treated in accounting terms in the same way as in 2015.

To build a stronger future, efforts are ongoing to ensure better coverage of the association's expenditure through the various projects it implements, by extracting more value from our expertise and raising general rather than dedicated funds.

USE OF FUNDS STATEMENT

Use of funds

USE OF FUNDS	2015	2014	Variation 2015 - 2014	Allocation of donations collected from the public in 2015
1- ASSOCIATION'S PURPOSE	8,214,148	9,580,909	-14 %	45,395
France & Europe	533,153	846,787	-37 %	3,882
Developing countries	7,680,995	8,734,123	-12 %	41,513
- Morocco	500,484	158,154	216 %	489
- West Africa	1,025,721	1,127,239	-9 %	19,431
- Central Asia	3,175,876	3,759,620	-16 %	10,841
- South-East Asia	1,837,946	2,394,829	-23 %	10,752
- Expertise	1,140,968	1,294,281	-12 %	
2- FUNDRAISING COSTS	96,946	100,674	-4 %	37,974
- Costs of appeals to the public for donations	10,825	11,797	-8 %	10,825
- Other private fundraising costs	86,121	88,877	-3 %	27,149
3- OPERATING COSTS	1,138,585	1,009,658	13 %	-
SURPLUS OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	241,526	28,237	0,3 %	
TOTAL USE OF FUNDS IN €	9,691,205	10,719,478	-10 %	
Total use of funds collected from the public				83,369
TOTAL ACTUAL USE OF FUNDS IN € (excluding surplus, stock, provisions, outstanding commitment)	8,552,484	9,899,862	-14 %	

Actual uses of funds fell by 14% between 2014 and 2015. They are, however, above their 2013 level, with an actual operating budget of €8.6M in 2015. This budget corresponds to expenditure actually committed; it does not include provisions, dedicated funds, stock variations or the surplus for the year.

— The decrease affects all regions, with the exception of activities in Morocco. These have been developing strongly as the SUDEP sustainable city project gets under way with EU funding of €1.1 million over three years. The sustainable hammams project, supported by the French Global Environment Facility (FFEM) with €1M co-funding, has entered its second year, with significant development of its activities.

— Central Asia continues to be the foremost region for our activities, in the shape of the Central Highlands rural development programme implemented

in Afghanistan in partnership with two other NGOs and funding from the French Development Agency (AFD).

— Since 2014, South-East Asia and Europe have seen the end of important programmes, such as the New Lao Stove and Sustainable Forest Management and Achieve programmes in South-East Asia and Europe respectively, which explains the significant decline in uses of funds in those regions.

— The West Africa region is experiencing a second year of transition, with the end of the Alterre Jatroref project to be followed by the relaunch of several projects in the Koutiala region in 2015 and 2016.

— After a busy year in 2014 on the StovePlus project and the Climate and Development Committee advocacy project, use of funds by the Expertise unit fell by 12%. Although it began in the last quarter of 2015, the ECODEV programme

under the Programme Agreement co-funded by the French Development Agency (AFD) to the tune of €1.8 million will only realize its full potential in 2016.

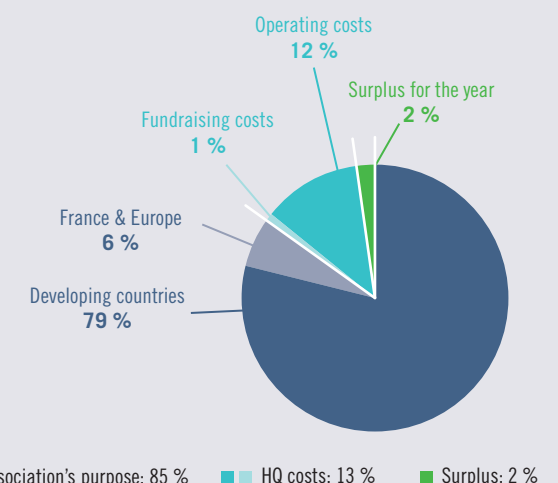
— Operating costs, in the amount of €1.1 million, account for 12% of the total budget. They are back at a level commensurate with needs in terms of support functions to back up activities in the field and consolidate GERES economic model. This development is illustrated by the creation of two new positions, in financial control and senior management.

For three years now, fundraising costs have been maintained at the level of 1% of the total budget.

Distribution of uses in 2015

Operating costs, in the amount of €1.1 million, account for 12% of the total budget. They are back at a level commensurate with needs in terms of support functions to back up activities in the field and consolidate GERES economic model. This development is illustrated by the creation of two new positions, in financial control and senior management.

For three years now, fundraising costs have been maintained at the level of 1% of the total budget.



FUNDS	2015		2014		Variation 2015 - 2014	Follow up of funds collected from the public and used in 2015
1- FUNDS COLLECTED FROM THE PUBLIC	83,369	1 %	93,701	1 %	-11 %	83,369
- Unrestricted individual donations	37,974		49,479		-23 %	37,974
- Earmarked individual donations	45,935		44,222		3 %	45,395
2- GRANTS	7,334,154	75 %	7,486,912	70 %	-2 %	
- Public	5,700,448		6,470,230		-12 %	
- Private	1,663,706		1,016,682		61 %	
3- PRODUCTION SOLD	1,056,700	11 %	1,030,681	10 %	3 %	
- Carbon credits	415,667		187,309		122 %	
- Service provision	641,033		843,372		-24 %	
4- OTHER INCOME	1,216,983	13 %	2,108,186	20 %	-42 %	
- Carry forward of unused funds from previous years	401,202		1,130,171		-65 %	
- Stock of finished products	-		621,168		-100 %	
- Recovery of provisions	671,310		228,340		194 %	
- Other operating income	144,471		128,507		12 %	
INADEQUACY OF FUNDS FOR THE YEAR	-	0 %				
TOTAL FUNDS IN €	9,691,205	100 %	10,719,480	100 %	-10 %	
Total funds collected from the public						83,369
TOTAL ACTUAL FUNDS IN € (excluding deficit, stock, recovery of provisions, carry-forward of unused funds from previous years)	8,618,694	89 %	8,739,801	82 %	-1 %	

Actual operating funds amounted to €8.6 million in 2015, remaining stable in relation to 2014.

— **Grants** accounted for more than 85% of actual operating funds, with a heavy bias towards public grants, which contributed 66% of actual operating funds. The decrease in **public grants** from €6,470,000 to €5,700,000 (-12%) and the increase in **private grants** from €1,017,000 to €1,634,000 (+61%) are simply a reflection of the way grants relating to multi-year projects are allocated in accounting terms, given that private co-funding is acquired throughout the projects' lifetime.

— **Sales of carbon credits** have picked up significantly due to the sale of substantial volumes in 2015 (and 2016). They accounted for around 5% of total actual operating resources in 2015.

— **Service provision** made a lower contribution to turnover, falling from €843,000 in 2014 to €641,000 in 2015. This change is largely due to the end of the Sustainable Forest Management programme, which accounted for €354,000 of turnover in 2014 with the Forestry Administration of Cambodia, together with a slowdown in the Europe-Mediterranean region. At the same time, the Expertise unit recorded a 13% increase with turnover of €196,000 in 2015.

— **Individual donations** generously given by the public still account for only a small proportion of total funds.

— **Other income** (€1,217,000) mainly comprises **recoveries of provisions** (€671,000). This figure includes €667,000 recovered against provision for unsold carbon credits, with an increase directly related to the resumption of carbon credit sales in 2015. (A provision for unsold stock is set aside for each

carbon credit stock entry, in recognition of the uncertainties of this volatile market, before being reversed when the sale is completed.)

— **Carry-forward of unused funds from previous years** (recovery of dedicated funds) fell sharply in 2015. This change is due to the rescaling of activities in Cambodia, funded to the tune of €401,000 by these dedicated funds in 2015 as against €867,000 in 2014.

— No **carbon credit stock entries** were recorded for 2015, given that no new credits were generated on ongoing projects.

— **Other operating income** amounted to €144,000, comprising reimbursement of costs (€53,000), financial income (€17,000), reallocation of expenses (€10,000), extraordinary income (€3000) and other ancillary operating income (€60,000).

BALANCE SHEET

The balance sheet total was 13.7 M€ at 31/12/2015.

The financial position is becoming healthier as a result of:

- achieving a **surplus of €241,500** in 2015, making a direct contribution to the **strengthening of own funds**;

- raising **bank loans**, facilitated by ESIA, for a total amount of **€300,000**, and stopping the use of "Daily" assignments of receivables and authorized bank overdrafts;

- a **significant improvement in net cash flow** due to :

- an **increase in working capital** (thanks to the surplus achieved),

- a **substantial reduction in working capital requirement**, which is now negative. This development was anticipated back

in 2014 with large payments expected against funding agreements with public donors. In addition, deferred income now exceeds receivables, reflecting a reverse situation to that in 2014: GERES was able to commit expenditure whilst receiving the necessary cash flow advances from donors.

Although this is a very positive conclusion to the 2015 financial year, it must not be forgotten that the association's work is still dependent on the project cycle, so it needs to maintain sufficient working capital to meet cash flow needs throughout that cycle.

At the same time, dedicated funds have decreased by 57% : they still mainly finance activities in Cambodia and do not need to be replenished as the region has returned to a more classic organizational and funding pattern.

The reductions in stock levels and risk provisions need to be seen together: as 100% provision is set aside for carbon credit stock entries, the provisions are reversed when these credits are sold and therefore no longer in stock.

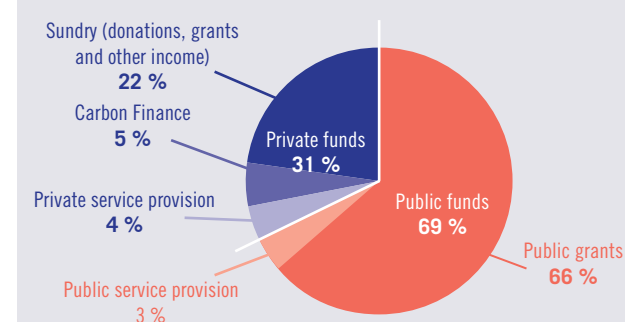
Consolidation of the reserves was under way at 31/12/2015. Nevertheless, they still cover less than one month's work.

As a result, strengthening own funds remains one of the main objectives of the association's financial strategy, which will be sustained in 2016 by new carbon credit sales, whilst continuing to improve financial balance.

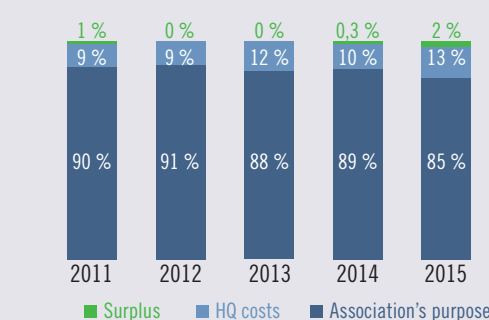
ASSETS	2015	2014	Variation 2015 -2014
NET FIXED ASSETS IN €	36,170	39,009	-7%
Stock of services	46,029	10,674	331%
Stock of finished products	1,253,542	1,921,435	-35%
Receivables	9,835,789	14,500,155	-32%
Accrued income	214,028	477,172	-55%
Prepaid expenses	27,199	42,233	-36%
Cash	2,265,235	588	385 164%
NET CURRENT ASSETS IN €	13,641,823	16,952,257	-20%
TOTAL NET ASSETS IN €	13,677,993	16,991,266	-19%

LIABILITIES	2015	2014	Variation 2015 -2014
Social fund	305,890	277,653	10%
Operating result	241,526	28,237	755%
ASSOCIATION FUNDS IN €	547,416	305,890	79%
Provisions for end-of-service allowance	84,891	80,293	6%
Risk provisions	1,480,212	2,053,269	-28%
Dedicated funds	219,391	509,832	-57%
PROVISIONS IN €	1,784,494	2,643,394	-32%
Due to credit institutions	296,083	462,806	-36%
Due to suppliers	208,371	284,022	-27%
Tax and social security	386,812	438,630	-12%
Deferred income	10,454,817	12,856,524	-19%
CURRENT LIABILITIES IN €	11,346,083	14,041,982	-19%
TOTAL NET LIABILITIES IN €	13,677,993	16,991,266	-19%

ORIGIN OF ACTUAL OPERATING FUNDS IN 2015 (excluding recovery of provisions, dedicated funds and stock variations)



CHANGES IN USE OF FUNDS 2011 - 2015

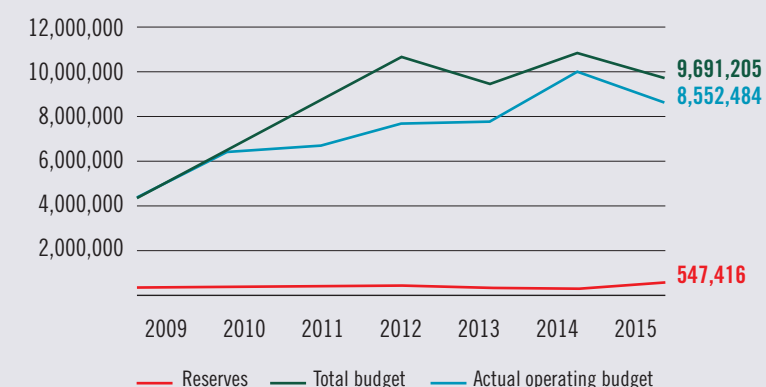


The reserves

Consolidation of the reserves was under way at 31/12/2015. Nevertheless, they still cover less than one month's work.

As a result, **strengthening own funds** remains one of the main objectives of the association's financial strategy, which will be sustained in 2016 by new carbon credit sales, whilst continuing to improve financial balance.

CHANGES IN THE BUDGET AND RESERVES IN €



FINANCIAL PARTNERS

Noting the tight funding climate faced by solidarity organizations and projects, GERES warmly welcomes the growing commitment of the foundations, endowment funds and companies, both 71 loyal partners and newcomers, who stand alongside us. We thank them for their trust and support – so vital to the quality of GERES work.

Associations and private partners

- 13 Habitat
- Abbé Pierre Foundation
- AG2R La Mondiale
- Blue Moon Funds
- Bolivia Inti
- Bouygues Bâtiment Sud Est
- CFSI — French International Solidarity Committee
- Crédit coopératif
- ECODIS
- EDF
- EDF – HELP Foundation
- Engie
- Erilia
- Good Planet Foundation
- HMP — Habitat Marseille Provence
- Humus endowment fund
- Institut Robin des Bois
- Itancia endowment fund
- Legallais Foundation
- Linda Norgrove Foundation
- LOGIREM
- Lord Michelham of Hellingly Foundation
- Louis-Dreyfus Foundation
- NEXANS Foundation
- NEXUS
- Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation
- Projets Solidaires
- Raja — Danièle Marcovici Foundation
- Solidarity Accor endowment fund
- Synergie solaire endowment fund
- Un monde par tous Foundation
- Veolia Environnement Foundation

Bi- and multi-lateral co-operation agencies

- AFD — French Development Agency
- CEREEC — ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
- Daey Owens Dutch fund
- DCI Principality of Monaco — Official Development Aid and International Co-Operation Agency
- FFEM — French Global Environment Facility
- GACC — Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves
- GEF — Global Environment Facility
- GHACCO — Ghana Alliance for Clean Cookstoves & Fuels
- ICCO cooperation
- IED — Innovation Energy Development
- OFID — OPEC Fund for International Development
- UNDP — United Nations Development Programme
- UNEP — United Nations Environment Programme
- World Bank

French public and professional organizations

- ADEME — Environment and Energy Management Agency
- ADEME PACA — Environment and Energy Management Agency, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur
- Anah — National Housing Agency and Energy
- CETA Aubagne
- DRAAF — Regional Directorate for Food, Agriculture and Forestry
- ESIA
- Expertise France
- MEDDE — Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development
- Rhône Mediterranean Corsica Water Authority

French local authorities

- Bouches-du-Rhône Department
- MPM — Marseille Provence Métropole
- Pays d'Aix District Authority
- Pays d'Aubagne et de l'Étoile Urban District Authority
- Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur Regional Council
- Provence-Luberon-Durance District Authority
- MRU — Urban Renewal in Marseille
- Rhône-Alpes Regional Council

Institutions and public authorities in co-operation countries

- AusAid — Australian international development agency
- Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Embassy of New Zealand in Moscow
- EU — European Union
- GIZ — German international co-operation agency
- MME — Ministry of Mines and Energy of Cambodia
- Ministry of Energy Utilities and Climate of Denmark

TECHNICAL PARTNERS

GERES thanks its 116 technical partners:

- ACBAR — Agency Coordinating Body of Afghan Relief and Development
- Accueil et Rencontres
- ADEME — Environment and Energy Management Agency
- ADEME PACA — Environment and Energy Management Agency, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur
- ADEREE — National Agency for the Development of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in Morocco
- ADL-Chefchaouen — Chefchaouen Local Development Association
- AERMC — Rhône Mediterranean Corsica Water Authority
- AFIFI Frères
- AFOVERT
- Agricultural cooperatives association of Mongolia
- ALEC — Local Energy and Climate Agency
- AMA — Afghanistan Microfinance Association
- AMADER — Domestic Energy and Rural Electrification Agency (Mali)
- AMEDD — Association for Promoting Awareness of Sustainable Development (Mali)
- AMEV — Moroccan Association for green cities
- ANADEB — National Agency for Biofuel Development in Mali
- APEAS — Provençal agency for an alternative, solidarity-based economy
- ARCBTD — Casablanca Regional Traditional Bath and Shower Association
- Arkhangai Herders' Federation
- ASDP Nau — Agency for the support of development processes
- Association of producers and distributors of improved stoves
- AVN — Association La Voûte Nubienne
- AVSF — Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières
- BDM — Mediterranean Sustainable Buildings
- Bio de Provence
- CADER — regional agricultural centers for rural development
- Cambodian Institute of Technology
- Caritas Czech Republic
- CAVM — Centre d'Animation du Vieux Moulin
- CeRPA Zou Collines — Regional Agricultural Promotion Centre
- CIRAD — French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development
- Chamber of Agriculture, Bouches-du-Rhône
- Chamber of agriculture and forestry of Maribor, Slovenia
- Chefchaouen Urban District
- CLER — Renewable energy liaison committee
- CNESOLER — National Solar Energy and Renewable Energy Centre (Mali)
- Compost'Ere
- CPIE Rhône pays d'Arles — Environmental Initiatives Centre Croq'Jardin
- CRPF — Regional Forest Ownership Centre
- DGE Benin — National Energy Department
- DISPEREL
- DOMENE
- DRAA — Arkhangai Regional Directorate of Food and Agriculture
- DRS — Arkhangai Regional Directorate of Health
- DREAL PACA — Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur Regional - Environment, Planning and Housing Department
- Écopolenergie
- EMAS — Mobile School of Water and Basic Sanitation
- Enerplan
- EnSEn — Energy, Solidarity and Environment Association
- Envirobat Méditerranée
- Épluchures
- FBTP 13 — Bouches-du-Rhône Building and Public Works Federation
- FFB — French Building Federation
- Gaston Berger University
- GESPER — Gestion de l'environnement en Région Association
- GIE PFA — Economic Interest Group for Improved Cookstove Project
- GRAINE PACA
- Gret — Solidarity-based development professionals
- HEIS — Hydro-Engineering Institute Sarajevo
- Hiero
- IDE-e - Institute for Development, Environment and Energy
- IFB Malick Sidibé — Institution of Professional Training
- In Vivo — Denis Savanne
- Institute for the spatial planning of the Koprivnica Križevci County, Croatia
- Intermunicipal Miniankala Kafo
- IRAM — Institute for Applied Research in Development Methodology
- IZUBA énergies
- Jardilien
- Konséguéla District Authority
- Kyoto Club, Italia
- Le Loubatas
- Les Jardins de l'Espérance
- Linguère et de Ranérou-Ferlo Department
- MADERA
- Médiance 13
- MIME — Cambodian Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy
- Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development of Afghanistan
- MAFF — Cambodian Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- MOE — Cambodian Ministry of Environment
- Moroccan National Federation of Owners/Operators of Traditional Baths
- Municipality of Kabul
- Municipality of Lakatamia, Cyprus
- Municipality of Meyrargues
- Municipality of Simiane
- National network of energy information centres
- Naturoscope
- Network of energy information centres in PACA region
- Oléo déclic
- Orgaterre
- PADES — Self-Production and Social Development Programme
- PARIFOUR
- Peppermint
- Planète Bois
- Qualibat
- Qualit'EnR
- RMO — Rural Mouvmnt Organization in Afghanistan
- Robins des Villes
- Rural Economy Institute
- Santé Sud
- Savings and credits mutuelle of Kafo Jignew
- Scientific Research Institute for Construction and Architecture
- SEMA
- SOFACUIS
- SOLIBRI
- Solidarités International
- UFC Que Choisir
- ULB — Free University of Brussels
- University of agriculture of Tirana, Albania
- University of technics of Creta, Greece
- University of technics of Tajikistan
- Unité Kognoumani Company, Mali
- Viviane Hamon Conseil
- Zangnanado, Cové and Zakpota municipal councils (Zou Department, Benin)

Credits:

Collective compilation
 GERES Co-ordination: Audrey Onillon
 English translation: Jean Lubbock
 Graphic design and production: Raphaëlle Viala

Copyright:
 Cover: John Walker_Shutterstock.com
 © GERES/France 4
 © GERES/Fertil Ink
 © Baraquito
 © Microsol/Annabelle Avril
 © GERES/Alexander CROOK
 © GERES/Oriane Zerah
 © GERES/Lolita Guyon

Published in July 2016

Printing: Pure Impression, certified PEFC paper



This report has been eco-designed in accordance with GERES environmental charter in order to minimize its impact on the environment.



Major challenges,
ongoing transitions

www.geres.eu



Group for the Environment, Renewable Energy and Solidarity
2 cours Foch – 13400 Aubagne – France
Tel. : +33 4 42 18 55 88 / Fax: +33 4 42 03 01 56
contact@geres.eu