



2021

2022

**FOCUSING ON
WHAT'S ESSENTIAL**



WE ARE CONVINCED THAT THE
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
**PEOPLE AND THEIR
ENVIRONNEMENT**
IS BY NATURE
EQUITABLE AND
PRODUCTIVE

Foreword by Kristoff Leue *Hommes et Terre's CEO*



“WE ARE NOT
REGENERATING ECOSYSTEMS
BUT RATHER, THE BOND
BETWEEN PEOPLE AND
THEIR ENVIRONMENT. THAT
IS THE TRUE ESSENCE OF
WHAT WE DO.”
Kristoff Leue

Focusing on what's essential

Last season we focused on the what's essential, the essence of what Hommes et Terre does and that is no small thing.

- ✔ We launched collaborations with 54 new partner villages and welcomed our 200th partner village.
- ✔ We ploughed more than 3,000,000 half-moons on over 11,000 ha across three countries.
- ✔ To plant these sites, we used over 100,000 kg of seed and over 150,000 kg of fertiliser, all collected and sown by our partner villages. For this we paid our partner villages a total of €182,663.
- ✔ Our legacy of restored land now exceeds 40,000 ha. We achieved this with the help of 15 tractors, 12 ploughs and 4 trucks.
- ✔ In collaboration with our partner villages, we carried out participatory mapping across all our sites.
- ✔ We now have more than 500 local forest agents who are responsible for protecting the sites.
- ✔ We have developed and launched a digital platform for our field teams.
- ✔ We created a wide range of communication tools such as brochures, posters, signs, videos, a card game and even a play.
- ✔ We signed several new agreements with national and local authorities.

- ✔ We organised a first major consultation and exchange meeting in Senegal.
- ✔ We have... done a lot.

However, by doing so much at once, we can run the risk of losing our focus. That's why it's so important for us to keep in mind the essence of what it is we wish to accomplish with Hommes et Terre.

Our goal is not simply to restore ecosystems as such. For despite all that we do, we ourselves cannot regenerate ecosystems. We must remain humble -- regeneration is in the hands of our partner villages. The people who grow up and live in these ecosystems are the only ones who can restore them. It's up to Hommes et Terre to support them and enable them to participate in the regeneration, by creating the right conditions.

We are convinced that the most primary relationship, that between man and land, can by nature be equitable and productive. We are not restoring ecosystems therefore, but rather we are restoring the relationship between people and their environment. This is the true essence of what we do.

OPERATIONS IN 2021-2022

Season 2021-2022 has been full of challenges and opportunities. In Burkina Faso and Mali, the security situation has meant that a significant proportion of our sites are inaccessible or difficult to access. In Senegal, we faced the challenges of setting up our restoration projects in an entirely new country. Nevertheless, we managed to achieve our goals in all three countries!

In addition to Hommes et Terre's own restoration operations, we also ploughed 1,080 ha for LuxDev in Burkina Faso and for WeForest and AVSF in Senegal. This brings our ploughing total to 11,279 ha for last season alone. As the exclusive executive partner of the Delfino 3S plough in West Africa, we aim to restore 12,000 ha annually in the Sahel.

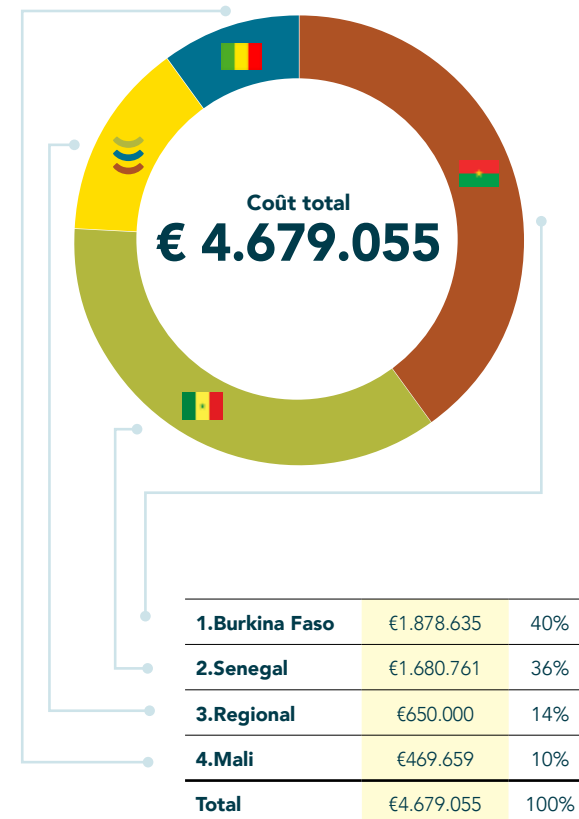
Across all facets of our operations, we put the emphasis on quality: community engagement, primary material collection, earthworks, sowing, planting and monitoring. Despite the difficulties, we have been focused on achieving the best possible regeneration for these lands.

Now that the rainy season is over, the real work begins, that of protecting and managing the sites. This work starts with an initial in-depth monitoring of the germination process, and then continues with the site protection and growth programme in collaboration with our partner villages.

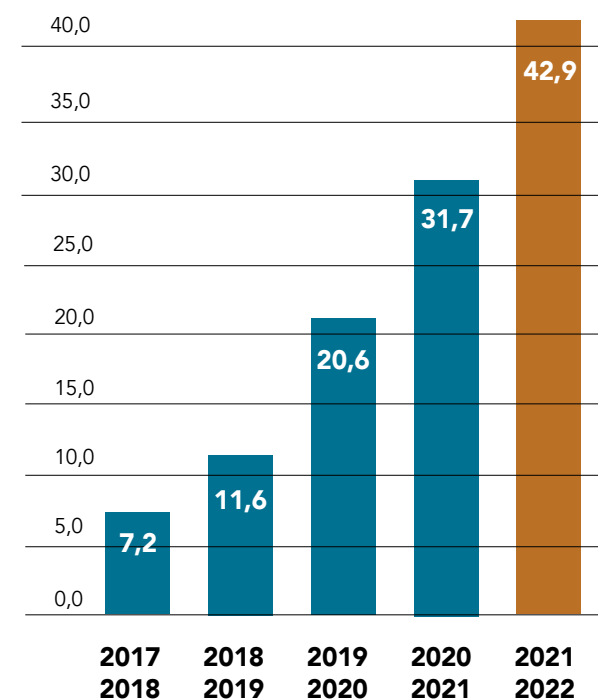
In the meantime, we are already preparing for the restoration of new sites that will soon be added to Hommes et Terre's portfolio. We look forward to another year of ecosystem regeneration in the Sahel!

“THROUGH EQUITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE PARTNERSHIPS WITH RURAL VILLAGES, WE HELP RESTORE A PRODUCTIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PEOPLE AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT, WHILE BOOSTING THE PROSPERITY OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES.”
Gilles Vanermen - COO

Costs 2021-2022



Cumulative area restored by Hommes et Terre (ha x 1000)



Ecosystem restoration

	Senegal	Burkina Faso	Mali	External services	Total
Hectares ploughed	2661	5005	2533	1080	11200
Half-moons*	691.860	1.301.300	658.580	280.800	2.912.000
Trees planted	2.527.950	4.754.750	2.406.350	-	9.689.050

*260 half-moons per hectare on average



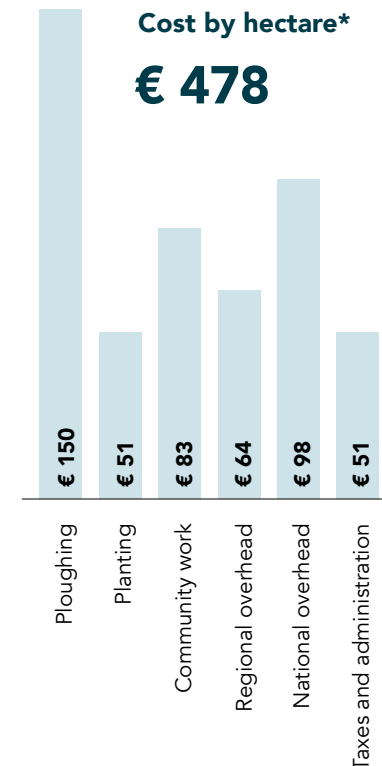
Partner communities

	Senegal	Burkina Faso	Mali	Total
New 21-22	30	12	12	54
Total	157	18	23	198



Primary materials

	Senegal	Burkina Faso	Mali	Total
Seeds (kg)	28.507	56.405	27.213	112.125
Manure (kg)	6.120	12.843	5.503	24.466



*Investment cost of new restoration Y1 – without remediation, protection, monitoring and surveillance.

Productive species on our sites

- Balanites Aegyptica
- Ziziphus Mauritiana
- Piliostigma Reticulatum
- Acacia Senegal
- Adansonia Digitata (Baobab)
- Moringa Oleifera

Biodiversity species on our sites*

- Acacia nilotica
- Azadirachta indica
- Acacia seyal
- Acacia tortilis
- Acacia laeta
- Acacia mellifera
- Acacia macrostachya
- Faidherbia albida
- Combretum micranthum
- Leptadenia hastata
- Guiera senegalensis
- Sterculia setigera
- Vitellaria paradoxa
- Hyphaene thebaica
- koonga
- Calotropis procera
- Pterocarpus lucens
- pemperga
- Diospyros mespiliformis
- Lannea microcarpa
- Boscia senegalensis
- Parkia biglobosa

*Species of ecological value to the soil, environment, and the strength of the ecological system:

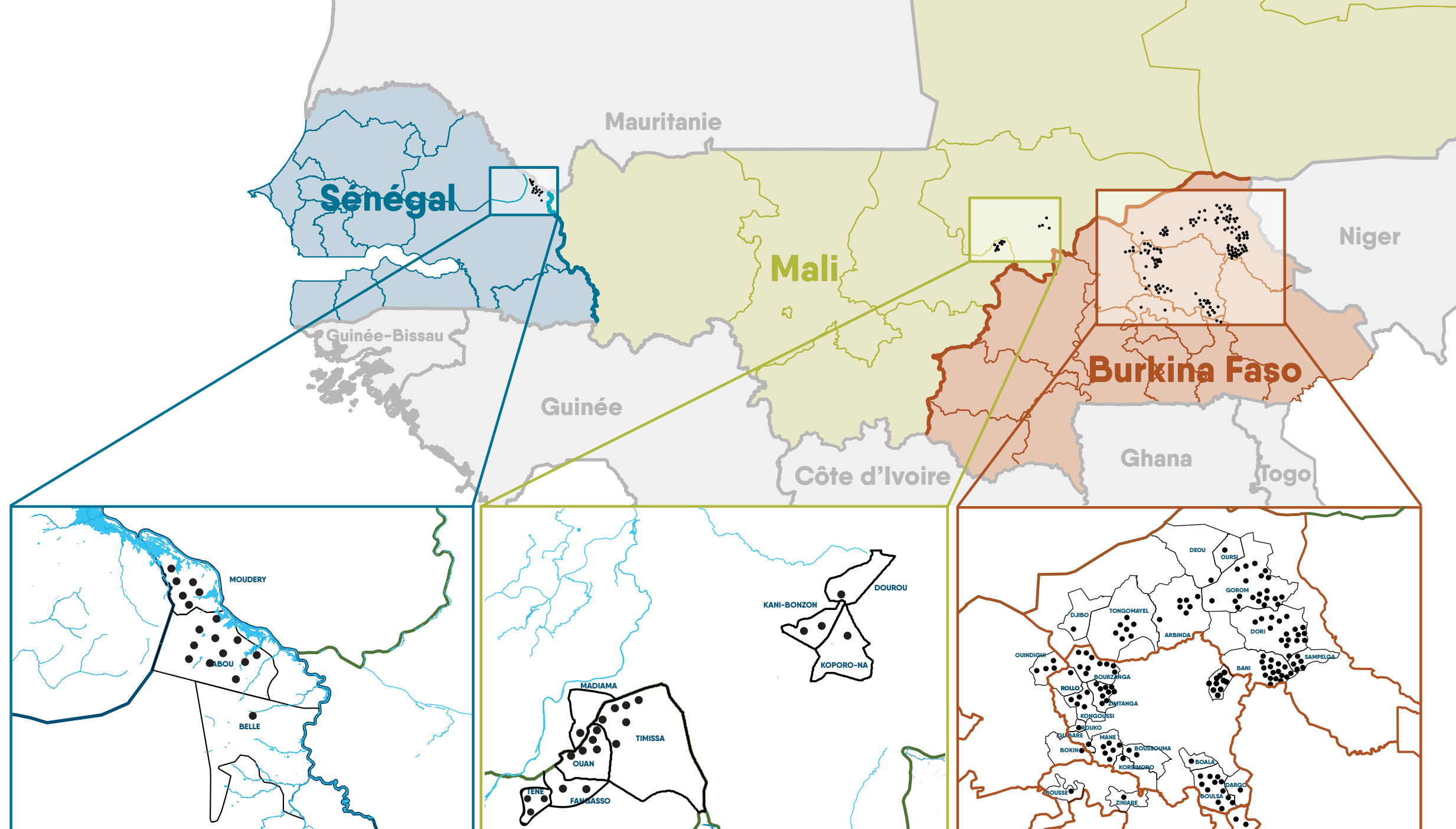
OUR PARTNER VILLAGES



Saydou Kalaga
Hommes et Terre's CPO

After four years of intensive work with the authorities and a great deal of administrative procedures, I am proud to see that what began with 4,000 ha and 16 villages in 2018, has today evolved into a legacy of nearly 200 villages and more than 40,000 ha across 3 different countries.

I'm looking forward to seeing which villages, sites and countries will be added in the coming season!



Senegal

BELLÉ
Coumba ndao

GABOU
Ol olodhe
Louguéré gawdi
Sira doundou
Diecoulane
Bema
Moribougou
Guethié
Samba Gnamé
Gabou
Bordé
Sira Doundou

MOUDERI
Silmanbiné
Kidin nfounou
Ounoumbaba
Manthiabou
Débi
Bondji Sinthiane

Mali

DOUROU
Begnimatou

FANGASSO
Socoura
Sido

KANI-BONZON
Kani-Bonzon
Telly

KOPORONA
Tendelly

MADIAMA
Madiama

OUAN
Kessedougou
Kantama
Kononina
Konguena
Kandougou
Daguedougou
Poromou

TIMISSA
Konossedougou
Denkeledougou
Parendougou
Dandougouni
Sikoroni
Sikoroni II
Tieoulendougou

TENE
Nina
Ngniamou
Konguena

Burkina Faso

ANDEMTENGA
Simba Natenga
Zomnogo mossé
Doundoudou-gou

ARBINDA
Niafo
Djamkolga
Kawe-kangu
Tampal
Petaloga
Soulapale
Petelkotia

BANI
Gangaol
Moudiouma
Bolayel
Ouro Esso
Ouro Ba
Monga
Ouro Diarpa
Dinalaye
Guidere
Chelele
Alalel
Terbiel
Peterwebe
Bouo
Monga Debere
Djouga
Goundere

BOKIN
Bakui - Bélé

BOURZANGA
Kourao(Selnore)
Komtaiguia
Allamini
Abra
Tangrawale
Feteronné
Kontèguè
Napalguin
Basse
Zon
Mawarida

BOULSA
Sini-yarcé
Zomnogo mossé
Nabitenga
Niéga
Pavibgtenga
Konkoare Yarcé
Ouidi
Kampiga
Donsin
Zambanga 2
Zambanga 1
Gaoga

BOALA
Boulmiougou
Yabtenga

BOLSA
Bakui - Bélé

BOUSSOUMA
Tagla

BOUSSÉ
Golmidou

DARGO
Yagbtenga
Boko
Darbilin
Dazarin
Kamlelogo
Kogsabologo
Nabisonre
Namassa
Pougoulli
Yaongo
Towogodo
Signonguin
Yelembidou
Noli

DJIBO
Mentao

DORI
Koria
Petakole
Guidde
Ouro Baogobe
Touyoungol
Bouloye
Balandagou

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Touyoungol
Bouloye
Balandagou

Hogga
Kodjolaye
Ouro Longa
Djigo
Léré-Ibaye
Selbo
Hogo - Samboel
Katchari
Ouro Silloubè
Mamassiole
Kabeika

GOROM-GOROM
Lilengo
Lilengo-Gagara
Baliata
Arel
Zoungwaye
Bossey-Dogabé
Gaigou
Pétabouli
Tiofolboye
Touka-Korno
Boulkessi-Weldé
Gountawoula
Dambouguel
Keltahount
Fereel
N'Darga
Débéri
Bélagaoudi
Pétouye
Set-serre

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Signonguin
Yelembidou
Noli

DJIBO
Mentao

GUIBARE
Yilou

KONGOUSSI
Kouka-Rambo
Yalka
Yargo
Sam
Nongsom

KORSIMORO
Zaibtenga
Yimouougou

MANE
Sambin
Gosbila
Komestenga
Noungou-
Bouidi
Noungou de
Sanga
Gontolosgo

NAGBINGOU
Nagbingou 1
Nagbingou 2
Bougou
Horéré
Kankienga
Kouini
Koutoulgoum
Pirkou

BOUSSOUMA
Tagla

BOUSSÉ
Golmidou

DARGO
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Boko
Darbilin
Dazarin
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Touyoungol
Bouloye
Balandagou

BOUSSOUMA
Tagla

BOUSSÉ
Golmidou

Bouroum Baongo
Kountenga

OUINDIGUI
Rounga
Koumnakoudgo
Kobo-Robollo
Dougouri

OURS
Djalafanka

ROLLO
Gondékoubé

ROUKO
Pittenga

SAMPELGA
Debere
Woulmassoutou
Ouro Foulbe
Debere
Bellare
Damdegou
Hoye

TONGOMAYEL
Béhéléde
Toutou-Doundou-
gourou
Mamassi-Gaou-
bilé

BOUSSOUMA
Tagla

BOUSSÉ
Golmidou

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Mentao

DORI
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Petakole
Guidde
Ouro Baogobe
Touyoungol
Bouloye
Balandagou

Woba-Demba
Gassel
Béhéléde-Pesso

ZIMTANGA
Komsilga
Bonda
Tankoulounga
Romtanghuin
Lilgomde
Kayon
Bagrin - Minima
Singa-Rimaibé
Kakisgou

ZINIARE
Ladwedda Ipala



OUSMANE DIA
MAMANDAO VILLAGE CHIEF

I have always known the importance of the forest. When I was a child, there was a lot of forest fruit that we used to collect and bring home. But today the forest has become very degraded. There are no more small baobabs in the forest. Each baobab that falls is no longer replaced by a new one. Before, when the fruit fell from the trees, it allowed new trees to grow from the rain. Today, not only are there many more droughts, but there is also severe degradation due to overgrazing and the animals eat all the fruit that falls to the ground. I had pinned all my hopes on the ziziphus, as it's a very fast-growing tree. But I found that although there are thousands of ziziphus, you only find old trees and not any young ones. It's scary, because if the ziziphus no longer grow then it doesn't make sense to start talking about other trees.

We started working with Hommes et Terre in 2020 and they helped us restore our land. They showed us that all hope is not lost and degradation is reversible. Now it's up to us, the villages, to unite, stand up and work together to bring back the forest. If the forest comes back, then the birds, people, everyone will be able to benefit. It's up to us to make this dream a reality.



June 2022, Diecoulane, Senegal



September 2022, Diecoulane, Senegal



AMINATA CISSO
REPRESENTATIVE OF SIRA WOMEN

I live in the village of Sira, where I am the village treasurer. In the 2000s when I came to this village, we used to go just behind the village to harvest for hay. Now we must go all the way behind the hills to find crops. The forest has changed a lot. Before, there were wild animals in the forest and now there is nothing. There is no more wood or leaves to give to the sheep and there are hardly any trees left. You can walk 20 km without finding a forest, all you see is degraded land.

Last year Hommes et Terre came to our village to regenerate the forest. At first, some people weren't in favour of the Hommes et Terre partnership. But increasingly, people are starting to recognise the benefits of the restoration work and say they also want to participate. They see the impact on the sites, with massive growth of trees and grass. Everyone is talking about it.

The benefits of reforestation are coming slowly, but they are huge. Soon we will be able to start processing seeds from the trees into soap and oil to sell at the market. We women are ready to do anything to bring back the forest.

ANSWERS TO THE TEN MOST FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

The regeneration of ecosystems requires, above all, the re-establishment of a productive relationship between people and their environment. So it is essential that as many people as possible in our partner communities get involved. Good communication that is clear, transparent and accessible to all is just as vital. This is why Hommes et Terre applies a diverse communication approach based on awareness sessions, brochures, videos, posters, illustrations and plays. Below, Bineta and Yves, our National Directors in Senegal and Burkina Faso answer the 10 most frequently asked questions by our partner villages.



Yves Savadogo
Director, Hommes et
Terre Burkina Faso



Bineta Dieng
Director, Hommes et
Terre Sénégal

1 Why does Hommes et Terre operate as a company and not an NGO?

Yves Savadogo: A business structure is much more suitable and effective than that of an NGO for what we want to achieve, namely the regeneration and economic development of ecosystems on a large scale. There are at least 4 reasons for this:

1. The financing needed at the scale at which we operate is easier to manage and obtain as a business.
2. Sustainable regeneration of degraded ecosystems takes time. By operating as a business, we are more future-proof than we would be as an NGO and therefore more able to honour our partnerships.
3. Hommes et Terre is committed to effective and profitable land management. As a company, we have the better tools at our disposal to do so.
4. Finally, we also want to attract enterprising people.

“WE BELIEVE THAT A FUTURE IN WHICH ALL PEOPLE HAVE ACCESS TO ENOUGH FERTILE LAND IS WITHIN REACH AND CAN BE ACHIEVED WHILE GENERATING A PROFIT.”
Yves Savadogo

2 What role does the government play in Hommes et Terre's work?

Bineta Dieng: To explain how our partnerships work, we often use the image of a marriage. The partnership between Hommes et Terre and a partner village is like a couple getting married and the restored sites are their children. Like all children, the sites must first be cared for by the parents. Once the children grow up, the roles start to change, and they start to take over from their parents. In this image of marriage, we often say that every marriage requires witnesses and in our case it's the local authorities who administer and validate the marriage between Hommes et Terre and the partner village. However, the role of the authorities goes beyond this simple framework. They guide and support us in all administrative procedures. In addition, they also guarantee a reliable legal and administrative framework. They secure our investment. That is why we attach such great importance to maintaining strong relationships with the authorities.

For the authorities to guide and support us, it is essential that we have a very good relationship with them. During the past 5 years, due to misunderstanding or lack of trust, we have occasionally been confronted with the mistrust of certain administrative authorities. However, over time, we have worked to gain back their trust and this trend is being positively reversed. Today, we are better understood and can generally maintain favourable relations with them. There are constant changes within the administration, so it is extremely important to maintain these good relations at all times.

3 How do you ensure that the nature of the partnership is well understood by rural populations with low literacy skills?

Bineta Dieng: In addition to the contract outlining the terms of the partnership, there are illustrated posters for each article of the contract, making it easier to understand. These illustrated posters are also used by our teams during communication sessions that cover the content of the contract. Our teams not only master French, but also speak the language of the local village. With the help of these posters, all villagers, even those who can't read French, can understand the content of the contract and its conditions.

We also ensure that there are numerous opportunities for consultation and exchange between our partner villages, customary authorities and the local administration. These meetings build understanding and commitment, so that over time the villages themselves become ambassadors for Hommes et Terre, spreading knowledge about our partnerships and restoration projects to other villages.

4 Why do partner villages have to sign a contract and why a 30-year contract?

Yves Savadogo: First of all, the cooperation model between Hommes et Terre and its villages takes the form of a business partnership, where each party has its contributions, duties, and rights. For a smooth, transparent cooperation without misunderstandings, it is important that these elements are clearly outlined from the start of the partnership. Furthermore, we are talking about land rights, so it is extremely important that these points are contractually defined, to avoid any conflicts. Formalisation of the partnership through

a contract also shows mutual respect as business partners.

In addition, successful ecosystem restoration takes time and requires a long-term commitment. Ecosystem restoration does not provide immediate revenue and it is a significant, high-risk investment. Opting for a 30-year contract thereby ensures that the restored land is protected in the long-term and the investments made today can be recouped in the future.



ANSWERS TO THE TEN MOST FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

5 Who owns the land during and after the partnership?

Bineta Dieng: Few villages in the Sahel have administrative land rights in the name of their village. In most cases, the land is officially owned by the state and villages are not protected if the state wishes to use it. This is where Hommes et Terre comes in. We make sure that the land becomes the official, administrative property of the village. Once this is the case, the village can decide to make its land available to Hommes et Terre. We do not take ownership of the land, but simply receive rights of use (usufruct) from the village to manage it for a period of 30 years. One could consider Hommes et Terre a reverse mining operation. As a company, we manage the land with the active participation of the village and when the contract ends, the land is not empty but full of resources and wealth. The community then becomes the owner of this 'reclaimed' land.



6 What do villages gain from the partnership?

Bineta Dieng: Hommes et Terre works with villages whose land is severely degraded and no longer yields revenue. This land regeneration goes hand in hand with socio-economic prosperity. However, the restoration of degraded land is not easy and success is not always guaranteed. That is why Hommes et Terre takes the financial risk, so the partner villages have nothing to lose. Also, we are a partner with considerable expertise and capacity in the field of degraded land restoration. It is very difficult for villages to restore their degraded land alone and the partnership with Hommes et Terre makes this much easier, with increased chances of success.

It is important to note that we do not work on a donation basis with the village. The villages are not our beneficiaries, they are our partners and everyone has their own responsibilities. We work collectively to restore degraded land and benefit from the results together. It should also be noted that sustainable restoration of degraded ecosystems takes time. A young, developing forest does not generate economic value from the outset. It is essential therefore that the land being restored starts to bring value immediately, so that the village is motivated to take care of it. That is why we deliver economic value for the village from the beginning of the partnership. In the first phase of restoration, the village is paid for its seeds and their collection, as well as for sowing, protection and maintenance of the sites. Thus making the restoration and partnership worthwhile from the start. Finally, our operations strengthen local communities and community spirit. The village, as a partner, must collectively invest beyond the individual interests of its inhabitants, which is not a simple matter in a context where individual needs are so omnipresent. The partnership brings a village together, strengthens its internal relationships and contributes to social cohesion towards its neighbours and the wider community.

“HOMMES ET TERRE BELIEVES IN THE POTENTIAL OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT. OUR AIM IS TO CREATE CONDITIONS FOR HUMAN FULFILMENT.”

Bineta Dieng

7 How does Hommes et Terre ensure the protection of the sites?

Bineta Dieng: Before answering this question, it is important to clarify the site status: each restored site is considered a common good belonging to the whole village in question. This means that the protection of the site is the main responsibility of the partner village as a whole. This does not mean that Hommes et Terre leaves the village to its own fate, on the contrary, we support the village in this task in several different ways. The management of a common good is not self-evident and requires tremendous effort from one's community. If this is not the case, the land in question risks falling victim to the tragedy of the commons, where the common good suffers from short-term private interests (over-grazing, illegal logging, etc.) Land degradation in the Sahel is a classic example of this tragedy of the commons. However, if a common good is well managed, it can be a source of prosperity for the community. That's why Hommes et Terre supports the village with this crucial responsibility through the following measures::

1. **Boosting intrinsic motivation** of partner villages to protect their land by providing sound information on the causes and consequences of degradation, the possibilities offered by restoration and its benefits.
2. **Proper monitoring** with an extended feedback loop where partner villages are kept informed of site's evolution. This encourages the involvement and ownership of partner villages with regards to their land.

3. **Merit-based rewards** for village protection efforts: rewards are determined based on the results from monitoring.
 4. Establishing **land use rules** together, with and by the partner villages.
 5. A clear **division of responsibilities** and of land management.
 6. The implementation of **community projects** that strengthen community spirit, which are of immediate value in the short-term and of benefit the community as a whole.
 7. Ensuring **healthy competition** between partner villages by meeting regularly and communicating openly on the status and progress of all sites.
- Finally, the contract between Hommes et Terre and the village is a public document, which we also share with third parties to show our commitment and that of our partner villages. The fact that the partnership between Hommes et Terre and the village is formalised in a contract, and that the land we restore is officially protected, demonstrates that we are a committed and reliable partner. In addition, the local authorities co-sign the contract and thereby endorse the principles of the partnership between Hommes et Terre and the village.



ANSWERS TO THE TEN MOST FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS



8 How will carbon credit revenues be distributed?

Yves Savadogo: Firstly, it is important to note that we cannot and will not fund these sites on the basis of carbon offsetting. Not all our sites and partnerships are compatible with the carbon market.

Secondly, it is also important to stress that it is not easy to finance ecosystem restoration projects in the Sahel on the basis of carbon offset revenues. Trees grow slowly, they're not very tall, and it never becomes a dense forest, so, carbon sequestration is less important than elsewhere. There are many risks, and it's not easy but the positive effects are enormous, both ecologically and socio-economically. We believe in it and we're going for it!

In terms of revenue distribution, contracts with partner villages stipulate that a portion of carbon revenues will be used for site development and community projects. Given the fluctuating price of carbon, it is impossible, even today, to predict how much of the revenue will be used. It is also important to note that all payments currently made by Hommes et Terre to the villages during the restoration process are an advance on the village's share of future carbon revenues.

9 How will revenues from the harvesting and economic development of the sites be distributed?

Yves Savadogo: Before asking the question of how revenues will be distributed; it is important to ask this question: how will the risks be distributed?

We can dream of income, but first we must take risks. Taking big risks is not an option for our partner villages, due to their already precarious financial situation. This is why the contract between Hommes et Terre and the village stipulates that each site is divided into two equal parts. For the duration of the partnership, both parties have the right to exploit half of the site. Afterwards, the village and Hommes et Terre are entitled to income from the exploitation of their half of the site. Villagers can be paid to work on Hommes et Terre's half, without any risk if the harvest fails. Once the full economic potential of a site is realized, villagers can adopt the same approach on their own part of the land. The key point is that the village can still earn income from the trees, without having to take any risks themselves. Only when the restored land has economic value for the village can the restoration effort be considered a success.

10 What is Hommes et Terre's greatest challenge?

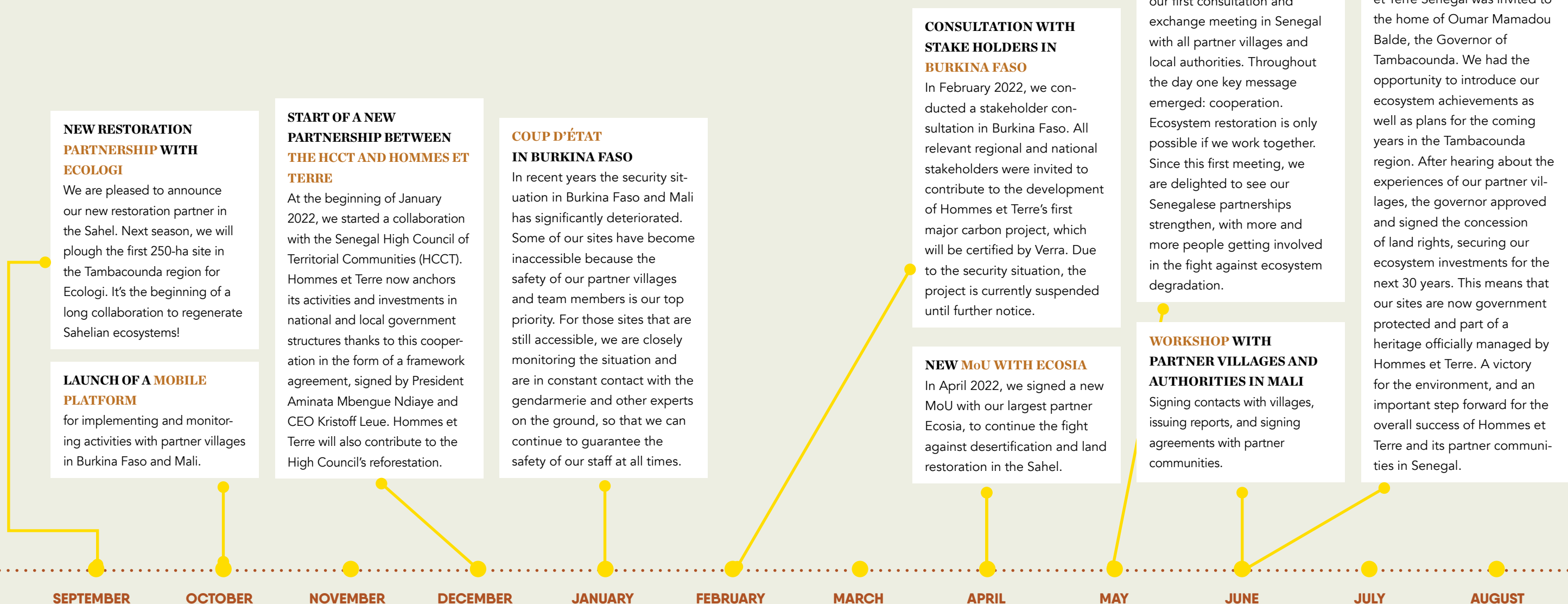
Yves Savadogo: The greatest challenge facing ecosystem restoration in the Sahel, is protecting restored land. Protection is vital during the first years of restoration when the young trees are extremely vulnerable, but afterwards also. With the exponential growth of livestock in the Sahelian region in recent decades and overgrazing being one of the main causes of ecosystem degradation, it is crucial that we protect our sites from grazing animals. In addition to overgrazing, other dangers threaten our sites, such as bush fires, tree felling and logging for family consumption. To give you an idea, each household consumes on average 6 tons of wood per year, just for cooking alone. Successful restoration therefore requires strict, protective measures, which are a top priority for us. As mentioned, overgrazing is clearly one of the greatest challenges in restoration, though this does not mean that grazing should be entirely excluded from the process. If done properly, livestock farming and grazing can complement what we do.

Animals are an integral part of the overall ecosystem and economy of Sahelian communities. We need dung and manure from start to finish, during the restoration phase but also during the harvesting of the site. Once again, man plays a significant role in the relationship with what the earth provides. With controlled and respectful grazing, we are convinced that we stand to benefit twofold. To succeed however, we wish to seek out solutions in collaboration with the farmers and shepherds themselves, but also with the authorities, and ministries in charge and the organisations involved in this sector. Furthermore, we chose a business model based on community partnerships. This is the strength of our approach, but also its vulnerability. Ultimately, it is the commitment of local communities that determines the success of the partnership and of restoration efforts, and this is certainly also true in terms of protection. The greatest challenge is therefore to empower the local communities to make decisions and commitments that go beyond their own short-term interests.

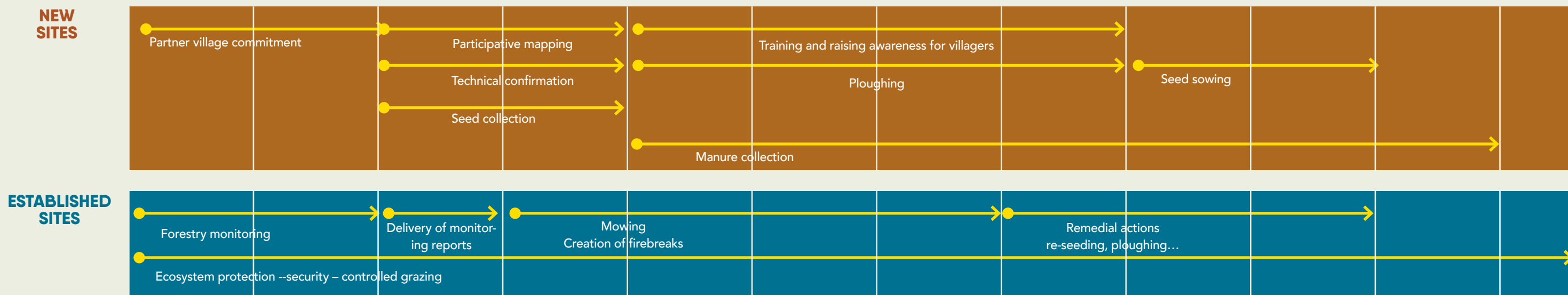


HOMMES ET TERRE'S SEASON

SEASON 2021-2022



A TYPICAL SEASON



TESTIMONIAL

HAROUNA DIAO
BREEDER AND LOCAL
FOREST PROTECTOR
IN NAMANDERY



Many shepherds from the surrounding villages come here to the Namadery reservoir to water their animals. Recently, water has become increasingly difficult to find and breeders must go much further from their villages to get it. Women struggle to even get a few drops from the pump. In the past, it rained a lot, there was plenty of water and the forest was dense. Now the forest is disappearing and this is a big problem for livestock farming. When animals are well fed, they can give us many things, but when they're not well fed, we breeders are not well fed either.

Since Hommes et Terre came to restore our land last year, we have hope that our difficulties will lessen. We can already see that there is much more grass and with the return of the forest, water will be better absorbed by the soil. Some breeders fear that their animals will no longer be able to graze because of Hommes et Terre. On the contrary, by protecting sites well during the first years and avoiding overgrazing, the land will become richer, and animals as well as farmers and breeders will be able to benefit from it. We all depend on the forest. If we protect it together, the forest will in turn protect us.





**TREE BY TREE,
HECTARE BY HECTARE
AND VILLAGE BY VILLAGE,
HOMMES ET TERRE RESTORES
THE PRODUCTIVE BALANCE
BETWEEN MAN AND LAND.**

Burkina Faso and Mali: Abra, Alalé, Alami, Aréel, Bagrin-Minima, Bakoul-Bélé, Balandagou, Ballata, Basse, Begnimatou, Belagaoudi, Belare, Belehe, Belehe-pesso, Boko, Bolyel, Bondi, Bossey-Dogabe, Bougou, Boukessi-Welde, Boulimougou, Bouloye, Bouo, Chelele, Daguédougou, Dambouguel, Damdego, Dandougou, Dazarin, Deberé, Denkeledougou, Dinalaye, Dhouga, Djalanfarka, Djankolga, Djigo, Donsin, Dougouri, Feréel, Fetorané, Gaigou, Gangael, Gaoga, Gassé, Gohmidou, Gondakoube, Gontologo, Gotsila, Goundere, Goutaola, Guidé, Guidere, Hogga, Hogo-Samboel, Horé, Hoye, Kabeika, Kakisgou, Kampinga, Kandougou, Kani-Bonzon, Kankienga, Kamlelogo, Kantama, Katchari, Kawé-kangou, Kayon, Keltahout, Kessedougou, Kobbo-Robolo, Kodjlaye, Kogabologo, Komestenga, Komsilga, Komtaigua, Konguena, Konkoara Yarci, Konossedougou, Koré, Kouini, Kouka-Rambo, Koumakoudou, Kourao-Selnore, Koutougoum, Ladweda Ipala, Lere-ibaye, Lilgomde, Lilingo, Lilingo-Gagara, Madiama, Mamassi-Gaoulié, Mamassiol, Mawanda, Mentao, Monga, Monga Debere, Moudiouma, N'darga, Nabisonre, Nabitenga, Nagbingou 1, Nagbingou 2, Namassa, Napatgué, Naflo, Niéga, Nina, Nougou de Sanga, Nougou-Boudi, Ouidi, Ouro Ba, Ouro Bangaobe, Ouro Diarpa, Ouro Foulbe, Ouro Hesso, Ouro Longa, Ouro Silloube, Parendougou, Pavigtenga, Petabaui, Petakole, Petaloga, Petelkote, Peterewebe, Petoye, Prkou, Pittenga, Poromou, Pougoulli, Rhorntanghoun, Ronga, Socoura, Sambin, Selbo, Ser-Serre, Sikoroni, Simba Natenga, Singa-Rimabe, Sini-Yarci, Soulaipale, Tagla, Tampali, Tangrawale, Tankoulouga, Telly, Tendilly, Terbiyé, Tiaoulendougou, Tiofolboye, Touka-korno, Toutoudoundougou, Touyoungol, Woba, Demba, Woumassoutou Debere, Yagbtenga, Yaongo, Yilou, Yimougou, Zaitenga, Zambanga 1, Zambanga 2, Zomnogo Mossi, Zon, Zoungwaye, Yalka, Yargo, Ngniamou, Koronina, Sikoroni II, Darbilin, Towogodo, Sam, Signonguin, Doundoudougou, Konguena, Nongsom, Yelembidou, Noli, Bouroum Baongo, Kootenga

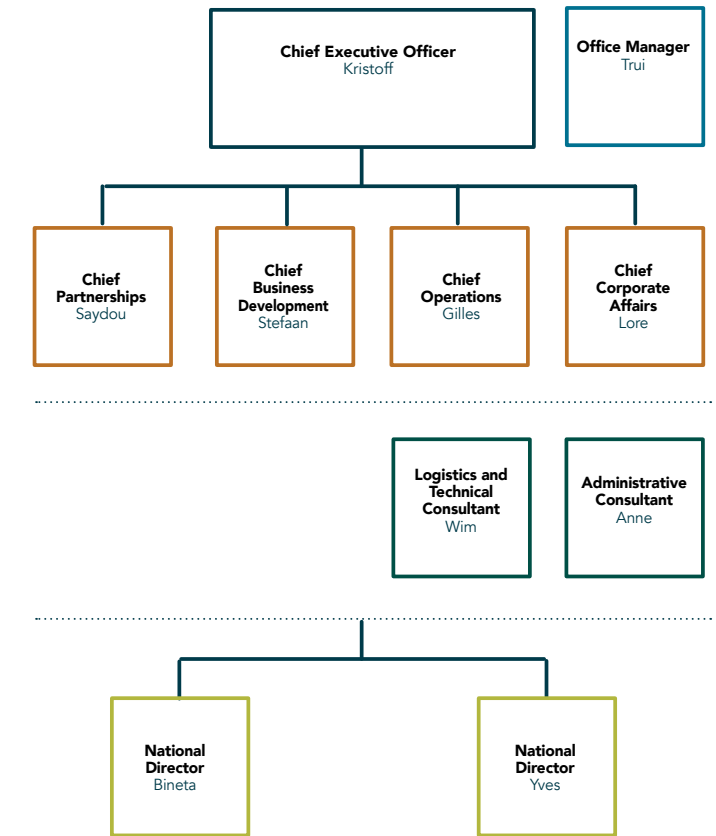
Senegal: Kidin nfounou, Silmanbiné, Ol odohé, Louguéré gawdi, Sira doundou, Coumba ndao, Dieouclane, Ounoumbaba, Bema, Moribougou, Guethié, Samba Gnamé, Gabou, Manthioubou, Bordé, Débi, Sira Doundou, Bondji Sinthiane.

THE HOMMES ET TERRE FAMILY

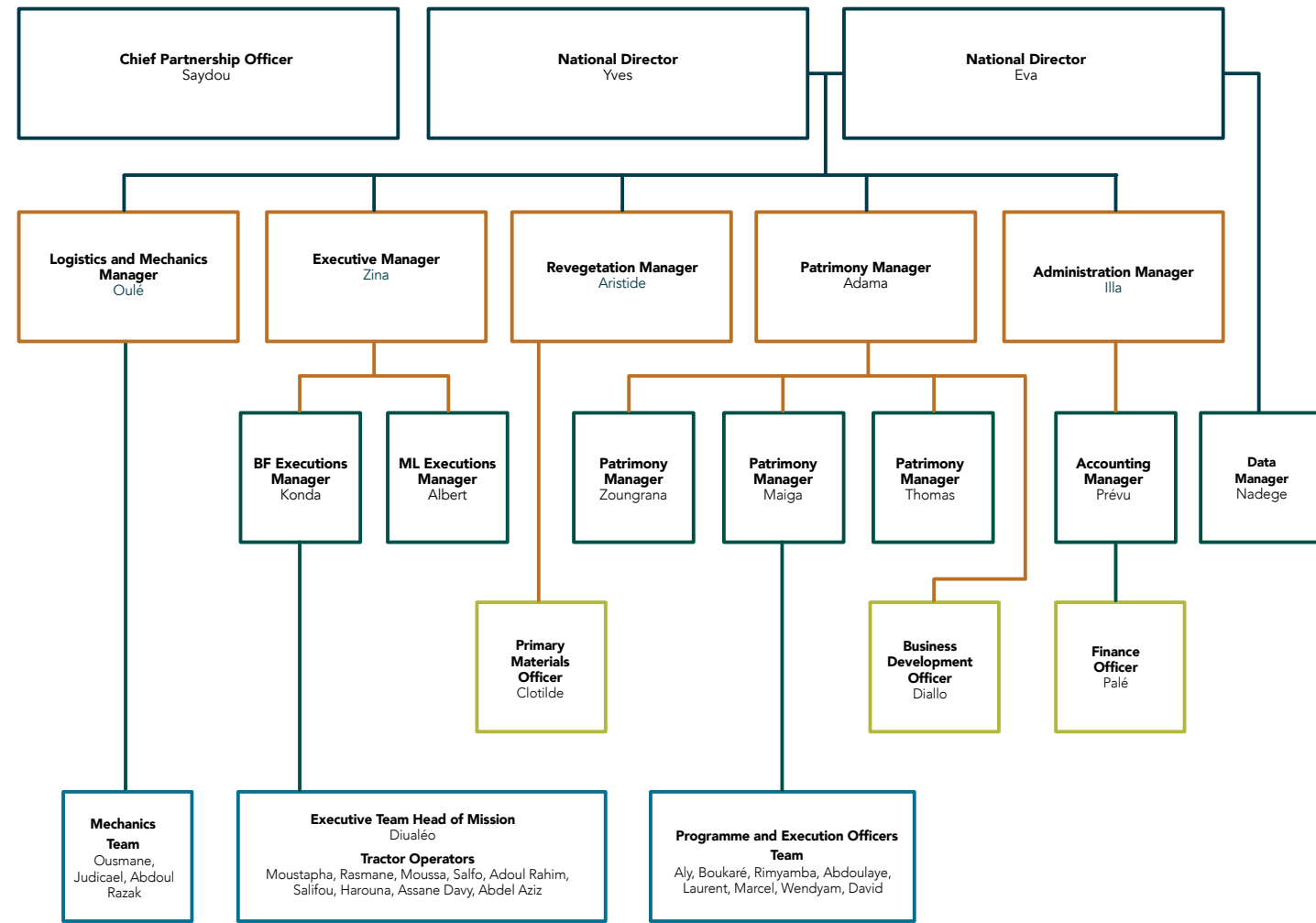
OUR TEAM

Amadou Dicko Abdoulaye, Aly Badini, Laurent Banou, Joany Bembamba, Wendyam Bonkougou, El Hadj Malick Ciss, Nadège Valea Dahani, Eline De Cuyper, Lore De Laere, Mohamed Diallo, Djibril Samba Dia, Alassane Dia, Adama Diarra, Bineta Fatim Dieng, Gnima Diouf, Omar Diop, Abdoulaye Djibrilla, Wim Eilers, Alice Elliott, Anne Foucray, David Guindo, Fatoumata Mariam Illa, Aristide Alcice Kabore, Saydou Kalaga, Moustapha Kabore, Mamouna Beogo Kafando, Rahim Adoul Kane, Soulama Kassoum, Trui Kempynck, Souleymane Konda, Boukaré Konseimbo, Kristoff Leue, Idrissa Maiga, Dialuéo Malo, Ndella Marone, Marie Mbaye, Hélène Mendy, Cheikh Mbaye, Yaya Nawey, Yvette Nazoetin, Ange Ndione, Salifou Niampa, Kama Ngor, Rimyamba Ouedraogo, Assane Davy Ouedraogo, Landi Oulé, Serge Kader Pale, Stefaan Quinart, Albert Sagara, Kouanda Salfo, Razak Abdoul Sankara, Mamadou Sall, Yves Savadogo, Harouna Savadogo, Moussa Sawadogo, Rasmané Sawadogo, Clotilde Sawadogo, Judicael Sawadogo, Eric Sawadogo, Zina Siaka, Adama Sigué, Rasmane Sore, Lionel Smets, Ousmane Sow, Ousmane Tamboura, Rasmane Tarnagda, Thomas Togo, Abdel Aziz Traore, Raphaël Thiaw, Niels Vanhoudt, Kris Van Looy, Gilles Vanermen, Mohamadou Yaogo, Etienne Zoungrana.

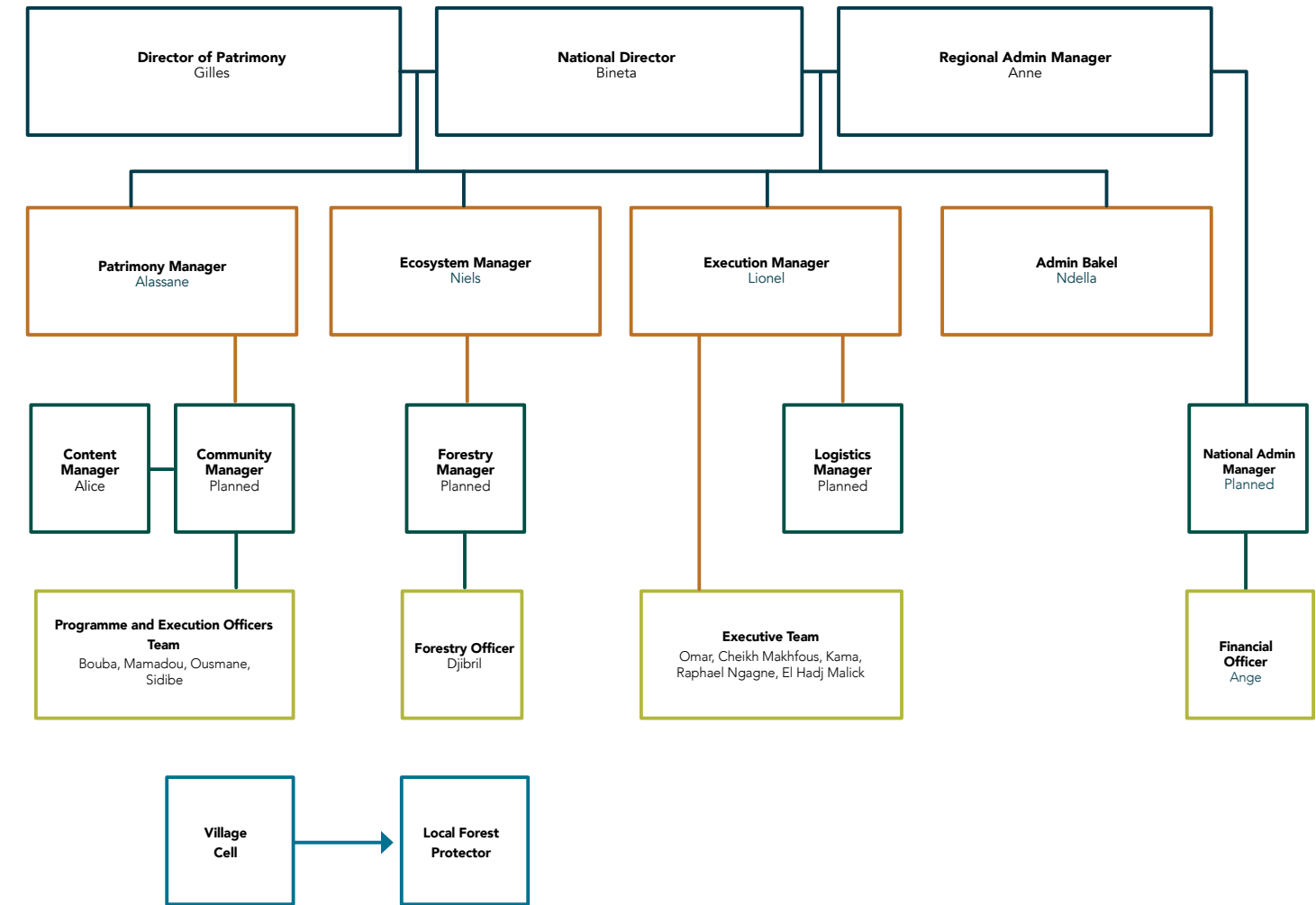
HOMMES ET TERRE GLOBAL



HOMMES ET TERRE BURKINA FASO - MALI



HOMMES ET TERRE SENEGAL





June 2022, Samba Niame, Senegal



October 2022, Samba Niame, Senegal



SAMBA TRAORE
TRADITIONAL MEDICINE DOCTOR AND
DIABOUGOU MOSSI VILLAGE CHIEF

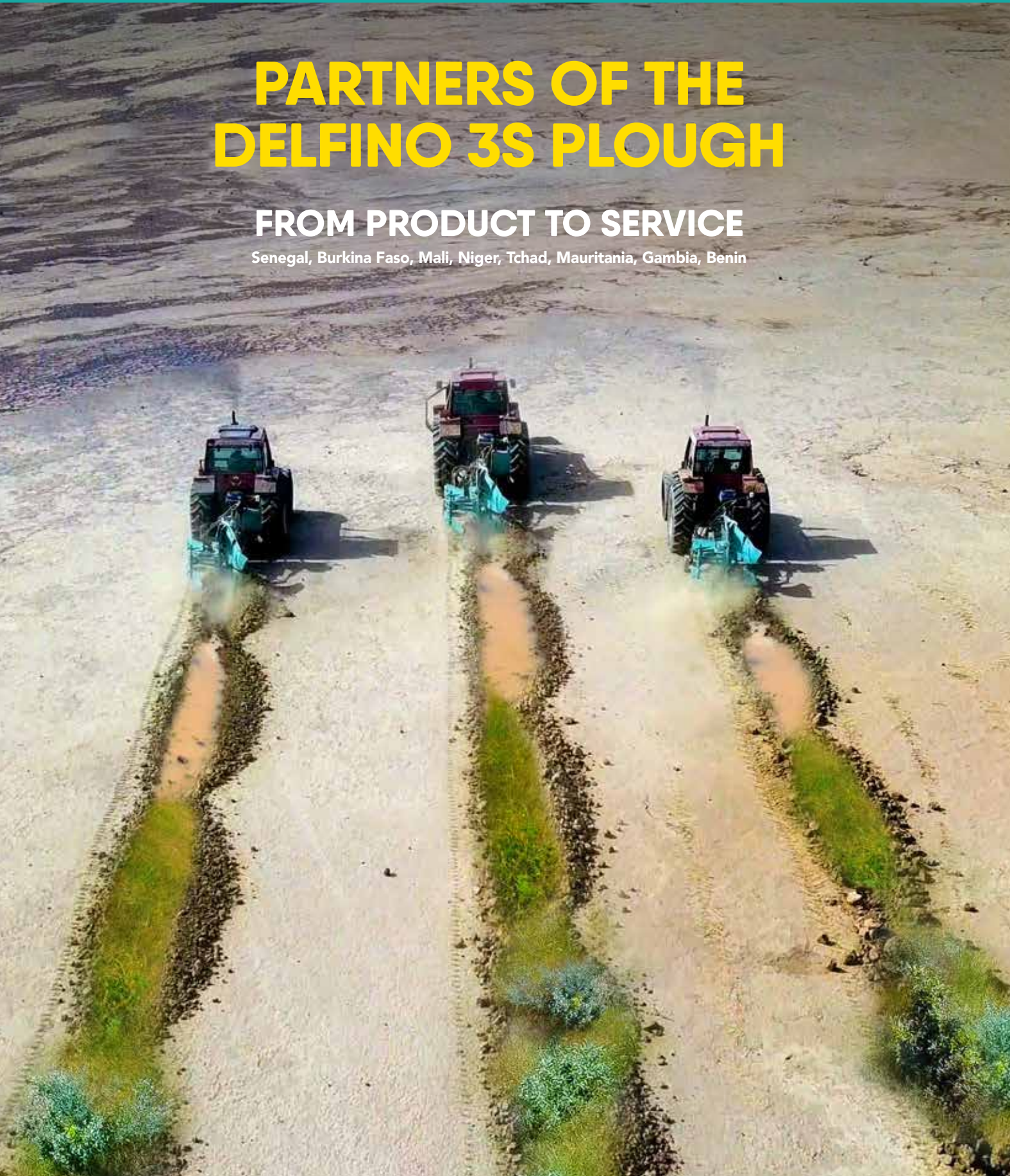
As a doctor of traditional medicine, I treat all kinds of diseases. If I am able to heal you and restore your health, it is thanks to the trees, which are our most important source of medicine. Unfortunately, I see that many trees are disappearing nowadays. People come and cut down the trees, not knowing about all their health benefits. Before, when our ancestors taught us traditional medicine, the forest was full of trees and herbs with medicinal benefits. Now I must go very far to find them, and some trees have completely disappeared from the landscape. Therefore, I can't always treat people in sufficient time.

So, when I see someone bringing back the forest, I can only support them. Since I met Hommes et Terre, I have committed myself to forming a partnership with them. Through the return of the forest, the village can flourish.

PARTNERS OF THE DELFINO 3S PLOUGH

FROM PRODUCT TO SERVICE

Senegal, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Tchad, Mauritania, Gambia, Benin

 **HOMMES ET TERRE**
developing forests

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