

Attending:

MFR – France <https://www.mfr.asso.fr/>

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Host in Reunion.

MFR – Reunion <http://mfrpdp974.re/>

Francois Antier,
Jimmy Mussard
Patrik Mourgapamodely
And many others contributing.

Monday May 19th 2019

Les Plains des Palmistes.

We arrived around 8.15 and had refreshments in the cafeteria of the MFR PDP.

9.00 A meeting room.

Francois Antier started the meeting, Lejla translated.

He introduced the president of the MFR.

She welcomed everyone.

MFR is happy to welcome you and have your point of view of what we do and how we can develop us further.

We hope we can help you to see our reality and in turn you help us to move ahead. Our staff will benefit from the contacts and the insights from you.

The colleagues from the Indian Ocean, hopefully we can develop our strategies for work in the region. I wish you a good stay and fruitful work during the week.

Presents to all the participants from MFR, baskets to go to the market and a book on Reunion, chocolate and jam. Another bag from the tourist office, one for each partner.

We both have the presidents of the MFR in Reunion and the presidents and directors of different MFR units in Reunion. Also a man from a training center in Tampon.

Jimmy presented the agenda for the week. An intense agenda.

Olivier asked the guests to present them to the people from Reunion. Then he asked people to suggest what is bringing the group here.

The InnoVET project. Interreg Project funding.

Will to participate.

The development of the rural areas.

Opening to the world.

Building Europe wider. Making Europe

Understanding (Compreche Dynamique Locales Dispo apprentissage)

Sustainable development

Espirit – Valeurs – Ame

Opportunité pour les Jeunes

Approaches,

Olivier wants to build on the experience of working with MFR in Reunion and he wants to expand with the aim of sustainable development.

Reunion has two directions, both to Europe and to the other regions / partners in the Indian Ocean region. There is hope for increased funding for cooperation.

Hopefully this will combine and become a whole.

La Reunion means that we will unite.

On Friday we will have a final gathering. Will there be crying??

Francois says MFR in Reunion are rethinking the training and focusing on sustainable development. All the visits during this week should have you reflect about sust. dev. We want you to see all the elements of MFR in Reunion. Not too serious, have a nice time.

He wants us to use Kahoot.

We answered questions about Reunion in order to get to know the Island, geography and about the people.

Also about the history of the Island, There were no indigenous people when Europeans came here. They imported slaves from Africa, Madagascar and?? Slavery was abolished in 1848 and many people in Reunion are descendands of former slaves.

Slavery was stopped in a long process and finally it was taken into the law. Several slaves managed to flee and gradually it grew into a revolt, a critical mass of people. We will visit MFR and analyse, this history is important for functioning of the MFR. Even in different parts of the island people have different views, people in the north part and the south part.

A type of music originating among slaves was banned until 1980s. The slaves used it among other things to communicate among themselves.

Reunion is nicknamed The Intense Island.

MFR stands for

Maison = House meaning that students live together.

Familial = Family, run by families.

Rurale = Rural, usually not in cities and each individual MFR school is serving a local community or a specific training even if some of the students are from other places.

This is a part of a national network. In all of France 441 places.

In Reunion they have ?? students in ?? places.

Slides about the organization of MFR.

Individual MFRs

Forming Federations in Departments

They then form Federations in Regions

One Union National Office in Paris

Education and training for young people and adults up to BacPro (a professional degree suitable for taking responsibility in working life as a professional).

MFR in Reunion is Specialized in agriculture. They train up to 50% of all students in agriculture in Reunion.

Many of the students are somebody that have not been successful in school. Some of them are not well integrated in society and their prospects are not great if they do not finish some qualification.

Some of the students go further in education and training and about 10% find jobs.

It seems that the underground employment and work is a rather big part of the work. For example some of the work done in seasonal agriculture work is this way. When people do this they do not lose benefits even though they get some salary.

Lunch at MFR Plaine des Palmistes

Prepared by the cook and some apprentices.

After lunch Brigitte had some administrative things for us and then we worked on a question from Francois about new possible programs for students towards the goal of including a sustainable vision into the programs.

Brigitte explained that the visits during the week should give some insight and also visits in the other countries so we can look at the situation in Reunion.

A workshop during the workshop on Thursday Morning we do not have time to cover all the visits (42 visits).

Brigitte wants us to select two visits we want to point out.

Xavier.

Remembered that Hildur mentioned that globalization works on and with the local circumstances.

Xavier, perhaps first to concentrate on the needs of the territory before deciding the actions (educational and training programs). While visiting different territories that local actors sometimes local actors are working in different directions.

Vanessa will give us input about using methodologies of change management useful for the local actors.

Please select experiences per country.

The group selected two experiences from each country to use as a piece in the picture we are creating of good practices in territorial development.

See list from Xavier.

Brigitte added that we need to go deeper into the experiences.

Visit

A facility for recycling in Plaine des Palmistes. A family / man has now for several years had a facility to repair electric and electronic appliances and resell these. They get their things from trash, people bring broken things to them and two supermarkets bring appliances that have been used as showcase or have faulted. They now operate in a derelict building which stopped being a hotel 15 years ago.

Dinner in St Pierre.

Tuesday May 20th 2019

Leaving the hotel at 8.00

Armeilhor research center in St Pierre.

We drove to a farm, research center?

Information about the center and agriculture in Reunion.

Association formed in 1992. Aims at experimentation in agriculture, adopting our varieties of plants to for example European regulations. EU regulations are northern regulations and they need to be adapted to the situation in Reunion.

They work with plants, trees and more and also they work on developing organic agriculture.

Of the departments of France, Reunion is the most diverse in agriculture.
65% of the needs in fresh food are met with local production.

They work on six things.

- Tropical plant protection against pests.
- Organic agriculture, in development, they will go further into this area.
- Vegetable culture on a small scale, 4 – 5 ha at each farm. Also greenhouses 100 ha for example to grow tomatoes.
- The plants for decoration, aromatic plants essential oils, medical plants.
- Arboriculture for fruit trees and plants, banana, mango, passion fruit. They need to be protected from insects.
- All kinds of different plants grown in open fields, used to eat a lot of rice, now more bread and potatoes. We need to find out what we can grow to meet new fashion in what we eat.

We aim to improve things on a local level but our work can be utilized for other regions, for example potatoes for warmer areas, bees and more.

Jean-Pierre Avril.
Leader in farming.

He was asked by Francois to speak to the partnership. He is sure we can have better statistics from authorities and he will not concentrate on this.

Rather tell a story. A silent revolution.

You have noticed that you have gone across the Equator, a lot of water around you.

Reunion is a very small island, no neighbor, next neighbor is Madagascar. In the middle of the ocean, far away from markets.

250.000 ha of land. A big part of the island is not suitable for agriculture, the forest, cliffs, steep mountainsides, volcanoes. 100.000 ha available for agriculture. 50.000 ha is for

buildings for 860.000 inhabitants. 50.000 is for agriculture.

First obstacle is the surface area itself.

End of second world war we decided to become a department of France. Before we focused on sugar cane in the low land and geraniums in the high land. People were not dying of hunger, we had smaller scale production for local needs. Not planned, most people were partly farmers or fulltime. Sugar cane was structured around big factories to process.

Geranium could not compete with China and went bankrupt.

Geranium is used for perfumes, we were the world leader.

1946 is Reunion recognized a dept of France. This meant a lot for access to services, They got support for fight against poverty. A crisis was here also. We tried to find solutions. Agriculture and other leaders decided to use the increase in population to increase the production.

For example we had big surfaces that many people were using for production. With social laws and better law and salaries the owners of big areas decided to sell their land. A big opportunity but the people did not have skills. We had people that were not skilled and did not have connections with funding etc. This was a big process.

Early 1970 we decided three things.

Education and training.

Reforms related to land use. Orient people to use the land. We did not need to kill landlords, they agreed to sell.

We had to organize supply of agriculture production. Small market and supply was not enough. It was difficult to adjust to the market and balance the market.

We had created the necessary tools to revolutionize the agriculture and use of land.

For people coming from France it is easy to understand. One of the tools to use was MFR. How to manage the land. They started cooperatives to put products into the market.

Of course this is something that Francois will give to you (information about this). This is the basis for this revolution. The big evolution was internal. They were used to implement things that was ordered from France. Now they can decide themselves what they do. We negotiate with EU about the development. Now we can be a partner of the construction of our policy.

We have managed to keep small scale land use.

6000 small farms in 40.000 ha. Many if them have 4 – 5 ha. This is enough for a family to sustain their life.

We have to combine small size and efficiency in productivity.

As we have discussed we are small, we import some products and we sell to others. In order to sell we need to have the best product or they will not buy from us.

We in agriculture need to keep up and improve ourselves to be competitive in the market..

The big challenge was the small surface. We have managed to maintain the level of production, the people have adjusted their work and technology to the small areas. We can still earn our money for a good life.

We have managed to stabilize the agriculture in sugar cane, breeding livestock and fruits and vegetables. These are three main pillars.

We have managed to improve the education and training. Most farmers own their land. We have stabilized the production and competitiveness.

Question about subsidies, and how government is working with the three pillars.

Reunion is the champion of France for EU funds.

Reunion was far away and behind. They have asked Brussels for much more than France would have hoped for. It is not the authorities that decided the three pillars, it was the agriculture.

Sugar cane stabilized the soil so it does not erode.

France has created a centralization so a lot of responsibility is put on the regions.

Reunion and Mayotte, Madeira and other islands are considered extreme peripheral regions and can apply for additional funds.

The three pillars are organized. When we are small it is better to be united than separated. These are equal, sugar has good lobbying. Vegetable and fruits are doing well. The livestock farmers are good in cooperatives and good at lobbying. All the different stages in production, processing and selling work together.

Question about young people in agriculture.

He says that they have young people that are interested but the issue is accessibility to land. The land would be extremely expensive but they are trying to have rules that people will not just own the land to keep land but to use it. Not a big part of the land is being sold.

Question about the sugar cane, in a few years they will have different rules on subsidies on sugar. Coffee also in future.

He says only from himself. Sugar is the strongest on 20.000 ha. We have so intense centers on research in sugar cane, 80 years old. They have a lot of production here, they are important in sugar in the world.

Of course coffee and other crops are welcome but sugar is the big one. It is good to test and introduce new things.

Even if I say these things everything is going bad. 160.000 people are unemployed. Part of the problem is the same, low level of training. Agriculture can not accommodate all the unemployed people.

Francois thanked Jean-Pierre and mentioned that all suggestions for things to do are welcome. The rest of the morning. We have a TV person here and we will take a tour of the premises.

We looked at a few of the things they are experimenting with, collecting old rose varieties among others Eduard rose to send samples to university in Angiers for DNA sequencing, Collecting and breeding a relative to the Aloe verae.

Also about using a specific type of insect to pollinate tomatoes and passion fruit. They keep them in greenhouses and supply wood for the insects to dig their holes and breed in the holes in the wood.

Francois presented a man.

Throughout the tour you see we are using sustainable agriculture, we want to be in harmony with nature. We will now look at the four segments we have not looked at. In the greenhouses a small wasp is an ally of the agriculture. White fly is an enemy but the wasp is a predator/parasite laying eggs inside the eggs or larvae of the white fly. This wasp is from France. Another predator is eating the larvae. It is our conclusion that it is better to have both types of biological controls to keep down the pest/white fly.

In vegetable production in open fields. We looked at a video about protecting tomatoe fields. Project RESCAM.

Summary: three strategies: to not treat at all, put white acrylic sheet over the tomatoes, using clay to spray on the plants.

Organic agriculture: a main problem is that they do not have any tradition. They have to invent everything and establish knowledge and training.

A short video about aromatic, parfum and medicinal plants.

All of these plants are in natural settings. They need to domesticate the plants. Replant the seeds but sometimes they do not grow or use parts of a plant to put it in the soil and get a new plant. To let it grow in a sort of a plantation. Take the leaves and the pharmacies will do products from them. How to collect the leaves and preserve them. How often we can cut the leaves and so on.

Fruit production.

It is an important part of the economy in Reunion. Bananas, citrus, ananas, passion fruit. 3000 tonnes of ananas per year. It is not a huge amount compared to sugar cane. It is transported in planes so it is fresh. No machine is used to plant ananas. In one ha we can 80.000 plants of ananas. Farmers are asking if they can invent a machine to plant ananas.

A video on the ananas machine. The advantage of this is that the farmers did take part in constructing it. They can do repairs, they know the soil and dealing with the composition, stone etc. Also it is a cheaper development.

Protecting the cultures. It is often against the law what they do because many regulations

are for northern circumstances. They are studying things and sometimes this is taken into account when regulation is prepared.

They work closely with universities on many things.
He explained a workshop with students. In all 687 students and 58 teachers.

12.15 lunch and at 14.30 we have to be in St Denis.
We will leave at 13.15 sharp.

Afternoon St Denis.

We arrived in the building for the regional counsel.

Alin Guezello Région Reunion.

The president of the Reunion Counsel he welcomes us.

He will explain how they work here in Reunion.

We are an island, the sustainable development, demands that we develop competences of renewable energy and the demands for renewable energy.

This Region has been strongly positioned and we hope we will have 100% renewable energy in 2030.

This will has been taken into law and regulation for green growth. We have to realize how we do this and get at the goal. Concretely the social thematic can not be ignored, no one should be left behind when incorporating new policy.

On a social level too many young people are unemployed and 40% of the people live in poverty.

We need to diagnose how we are using energy considering poor families.

In order to put into practice we have employed young social workers and we have had them realize what has to be done. We add 50 Euro to the energy bill for a household. We aim for 250.00 households to become energy independent.

We want to accompany 100 households into this situation in 2019.

Ecosolidaire is a project aiming at the heating of the water with solar energy in poor families. This is quite expensive so poor families are paying 30 – 40 Euros instead of 1500 Euro per household.

We employ young technicians to follow the installation of these systems.

We are arriving at saving up to 1500 Euro per year in heating energy.

Annually we want to install around 1500 units.

It consists of a TV central??

We have the objective to have 250 of these centrals each year.

He is a regional counselor for renewable energy, his second mandate keeping the same team. We want to get energy autonomy in 2040??

Social enterprises who share our vision on the future energy.

Francois Antier.

Thank you for receiving us here.

I don't know if I will have another opportunity to be here so I will use the opportunity.

He thanks madam.. for organizing this event.

He wants people attending to introduce themselves. We are here to look at the territory and bring to us and bring back a vision for the territory and how territories can work towards to sustainable development.

MFR in Reunion is asking how to restructure our education and training.

The situation today here, the social situation, we see that we need to fight against poverty and towards future employment.

After the partners have presented themselves we will see information about society.

After this we should better be able to analyse the situation and give important clues to us.

Mihai, Adina, Alina from Romania.

Xavier, Pascale from IFOCAP, France.

Odile, Brigit from MFR France

Hildur, Jóhannes from VMA Iceland

Helena, Franja from Slovenia

Bojana, Alina, Medina from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Michel, Helene from Belgium.

Arunas, Arune from Lithuania.

Giang and Emma from Sol et Civilization France.

Naanssa and Zainabou from MFR Majotte

In the panel: Patrik, Jimmy, Francois and Olivieer.

Lejla translating.

Alin thanks everyone for the presentations.

Slideshow about how to work on a transition.

Pierre

Particular context.

SLIME. People have to know what it is, they need to learn about the devices and how to conserve energy. After a workshop they will get a facility.

They now are reaching more families through young technicians visiting families and doing an hours diagnostic for the family.

Now they have 4000 installations. They save 200 euros per year.

They are identifying 58 Items to focus on in households companies.

They have money available for putting into this.

Only biomass for coal fired electricity plant, using deep sea for cooling. Below 150 meters it is 5 degrees.

For transportation we need to generate electricity by renewable ways.

Finally.

A lot of different experts have different goals. We need governance for converging the ideas and actions. They converge the work of eight committees in different sectors into one steering committee.

Brigit asked. Can you give us something about competences needed.

Alin : this is an essential question. I did mention this as a n important part in the strategy, the young ambassadors are being trained. We are fighting energy poverty. We want to have circular economy here and we are targeting this.

There is a real need in the agricultural field. To make methane, ????? in agricultural high schools.

Finally Alin thanks the partnership for the visit.

He understands that you and the people here have a shared interest.

Wednesday May 21st 2019

Getting up to leave the hotel at 8.30 driving across to Plaine des Palmistes.

National park administration in Plaine des Palmistes.

Francois introduced the director of the Parc National.

They have a very interesting building and a very inviting display / reception for people, young and older to explore the nature of Reunion.

Why a visit and presentation of a national park when we are looking at the territory and the development of training in Reunion?

It is connected to the goal of MFR in Reunion to use sustainable development as a foundation for their work in different educational and training programs.

It is important that the future is considered in the perspective of preserving nature and working in harmony with the ecology.

The partners introduced themselves shortly so the director knows who are here.

We met the director and persons in charge of the reception of visitors to the park. Other staff also introduced themselves.

The sector east is one of four sectors of the parc. Here we are in sector east. What is a national park. Concept is quite different from parks in other parts in the world. Recently there was a change in the law about parks. The law concerns among other things the way parks can work on their own authority and less centralized and less connected with

politics. Different levels of power are involved in governing of the park. Policy is put into action by local actors. Usually the institutions manage the territory with policy they form themselves. Here it is more connected to the region.

The preservation is a main goal. We also work towards development so it is in harmony with the environment. They should not contradict but support each other. So sustainable development is the main goal.

We will not have a class lecture on the park but of course you can ask after the visit.

The person in charge of presentation and visitors.
She is presenting the permanent exhibition of the park.
The exhibition is in three parts.

An interactive exhibition, you should be able to see examples of how things were before humans came here. Screens, small windows to look through, composite picture as a map of diversity. Volcanos, artists, dangers that threat the ecology of the island, a line of contours through the island from south to north, songs and tales of the island, architecture of the building and general touristic information, a model of the island on a table, presentation of the volcanoes, both the active one and the older one, finally a garden / path to explore the plants.

On the model we can see that the national park is in three sections, inhabited , cultivated and natural. The inhabited part has villages and some of them are inaccessible by car. The cultivated parts are scattered but these were areas already cultivated before the establishment of the park and now they must follow regulation about use of chemicals etc.

The center of the island is the core of the parc, around it is a buffer zone that municipalities can decide to use regulations related to the regulations of the par area. Outside the park area there are also heritage places.

Lunch in Ferme du Pommeau
Very nice lunch, creole theme.

At 15.00

Brigitte introduced some changes to the programme, Francois, Jimmy and Patrik are going to speak to us later.

Vanessa Gautier

Had the group decide where on an axis of Totally agree --- Totally not agree they want to position themselves when hearing statements about training and changes. For example: Training always creates/supports social change.

Olivier found the attending signing sheet he thought we had lost. Francois kept it from our visit to Armefflor.

Vanessa is here to monitor the changes the project creates.
Moving her focus from monitoring the change into looking at how participants are understanding their own change of ideas.

Key principles of COA versus ROA (Change - Results Oriented Approach)

1. Start with a positive vision a long time.
2. Focus on stakeholders (the ones that will have to take part).
3. Stages needed to reach our vision = progression
4. Facilitate stakeholders in becoming the authors of their own change.
5. Facilitate change (rather than thinking that you can actually conduct change).

Context and vision

Having a shared understanding in an honest open way.

Not only to justify the existence of your project.

Having a positive vision.

Seeing where you want to go beyond the lifetime of the project.

Breathe and hope collectively

Stakeholders

Identifying key stakeholders (sometimes new ones).

Understanding the role of stakeholders.

Thinking in terms of systems (interactions between stakeholders).

Pathways of change and strategies.

Giving yourself progressive objectives.

Make your vision real and realistic.

Revisiting your strategies/activities.

Re evaluate who should /can run the change.

Monitoring and evaluation.

Power to influence change.

Very influent / very important

Blockers

resistant to change

Driver

favorable to change

Not very influential / not very important

1 stakeholder
= 1 main challenge / big change
= 1 or several change path(s)

Identify intermediary changes and activities that can contribute to this change.

Questions.
To achieve this big change we need to ...

Some discussion about stakeholders that might be against change / blockers.

Perhaps have a group of people suggest a pathway for those that are reluctant.

Define strategies and activities to facilitate change.
Q. Which strategies /activities/behaviors do we need to facilitate the change?
Explicit hypothesis behind the activities: why do you think they can contribute to change.

Focus on progression (small steps can be significant).
Think of new things.

To remember
A relevant approach when building a new project / when a project is weakened in it's collective dimension / for projects with a strong territorial approach.
Better to go through your theory of change (ToC) before considering your theory of action (ToA)
Focus on implicit / not visible assumptions, including when planning.

Exercise:
If I had to use Change oriented approaches in the next 6 months, I would experiment on...

Collective long term vision / stakeholders mapping / drawing change pathways / revisiting strategies / change oriented M&E

What do I need?
Who would I involve
What questions does it raise?

Brigit.

One hour now for capitalization.

We should describe the good practices we have seen during the project.

Monday we chose the most important visits.

Now we focus on each visit so we choose one experience to think about and those that choose the same work together on the sheet we looked at on Monday.

Hildur and Jóhannes decided to write about the bookstore near Toulouse.

Thursday May 23rd 2019

Leaving hotel at 8.00 driving to a training center for students and unemployed in Saint-Pierre.

<http://www.citedesmetiers.re/>

<http://www.afpar.com/>

Brigitte.

Continuing the activity we did yesterday. Using the sheet again.

At level 11.00 Edward will explain the regional activities.

Lunch will be here.

At 14.00 David Lorion will present Reunion and issues about the island.

Activity and then at 16.30 – 17.00 we will have a handicraft workshop and then dinner Creole way.

Now we will continue with exploring the good practices, using text, drawings and other methods of presentation.

Everyone worked on this and we presented shortly each experience drawing conclusions from them.

At 11.25. Brigitte stopped the discussion and Raj and Eduard presented their cooperation towards education in sustainable energy..

Very interesting projects on sustainable development in the islands in the Indian Ocean.

After lunch Olivier did some practical administrative things related to travel back home.

Pascale and Xavier presented a summary, capitalization of the project findings.

The question of traditions and competitiveness on a two dimensional graph.

Common good vs individualization. On an axis.

Training should be to:

Develop the person.

Adapting to the economy, need of competence for work in the territory.

Preserve tradition, identity of the territory.

Francois

Sustainable development of the island.

We have reflected on the need for competences to develop different sectors of work towards the goal of sustainable development.

Francois wants the group to think about new training programs and the competences trained.

David Lorion.

With a coworker.

He wants to see how we can develop

We have to remember that this is an island. We are 10.000 km away from France.

Many things we use we have to import.

Huge part of the energy is imported.

He has been working in energy related things for many years.

We have done a kind of an assessment of energy, what do we import, the use and what is made here.

Starting with conservation of electricity.

45% of electricity is households. 35% are big users. 17% are companies.

We can not connect to other areas. Isolated market.

They produce electricity with:

67% from fossil fuel.

32% renewable sources. Residue of sugar cane, wind, solar, hydropower.

He says that almost 75% are relying on fossil fuel.

Big ships carry coal and other fossil fuel from South Africa.

Our capacity to stock the fuel is only two months.

If something happens in the gulf region or on Indian Ocean we are in trouble.

The economic activity stops (pointing out that strikes can also stop this).

Electricity is generated in many places. Both sources are all over the island.

1982 they were independent in electricity generation but this has changed a lot in 30 years. The population has increased and the general use of electricity.

Suggestions for renewable energy?

Wind may be used? It is not possible because of cycones.

Energy from the sea. We can not sure that the technology will be OK in cyclones.

We are dependent on technology for solving this.

We can use geothermal energy but we have not been doing this.

Some groups of people do not want to use geothermal energy because the nature will be disrupted but hey use electricity from fossil fuel.

The national park is also an obstacle, we need to juggle between preservation and modern needs. Education and training should ask these questions.

Education and training are oriented towards technical things.

Very few of the programs are linked to human issues, programs for small children yes but not so much for older students.

Five years ago we were not aware that the sun could be used.

Politicians became aware of this.

Electric cars: Are increasing in numbers, a few hundred / 1000 cars are electric or plug in chargeable. We want these cars but we generate electricity by fossil fuel use.

One individual in Reunion generates 5 tonnes of carbondioxide annually.

An overview of personell in energy related jobs.

Most of the electricity is generated by one national company.

A law in France states that everyone pays the same for electricity.

They have to follow the law of France which are written for the situation in France / Europe but circumstances are different here.

Reunion is supposed to be energettically autonomous for electricity in 2030.

Sectors of employment that might hire people in relation to this.

Building sector. Needs training.

In this sector we need to teach and train people in building and altering houses so they are more energy efficient.

For wind energy. Training the maintainers of the technology.

Biomass among other green grass and branches.

In photovoltaic they expect to employ some in the next future.

Electrical cars and other technology for cars.

This can be linked to the training we already have.

We have a long term plan and listed all the training programs and qualifications they have and need. Where are the centers of education and training in different levels.

To finish this we are focused on this. We have not mentioned trash, water treatment, natural environment preservation and others.

Michel commented about local generation of electricity.
This is related to the way of life. The network of electricity is saturated for transport.

With solar panels we need to follow the weather to forecast production. It is very difficult to stock electricity. Perhaps we can think about local autonomy instead of national autonomy. We miss investors that would invest in renewable energy. We need to think about this and get ideas and work on the ideas to make them into reality.

Moving to the MFR St. Pierre. Workshop on making hats out of Coconut palm leaves and dinner.

Friday May 24th 2019

Brigitte started with explaining the program of the day.

Analysis from Ghang and Emma.

First thing that seems important.
Low changeability, built heritage.
For example in the recycling center. It was unused for 15 years. Difficult to change.
Buildings and the land, natural heritage, natural park makes it even less changeable.
There also is a strong heritage.

The island is one territory, it has different parts and different characteristics but they make it one in their policy. They seem to work quite harmoniously.

What is permanent is low changeability, embedding of the people into the area and the history of the area. (can not be guests in their region).

The vision comes from people, not from outside.

Each person seems to belong to several circles, elected and social so everyone is part of many network or systems.

In which name is a person talking can be difficult to see when we talk to someone.

It seems that here is a reputation capital and an anteriority capital, people know each other well. Some have been here longer.

The third is how we work together. In insular territories people need to work together.

If we talk about how people talk together, there is strong competition for example between

training centers.

The competition can also include cooperation, going to Paris they need to have one voice, they know how to hunt in packs for common interests.

How can we work in future, it can not be seen as in other places because of the insularity.

Probably technical reports are not enough to work with the future.

Landfill lifetime, energy figures but knowing this is not enough.

What are we going to do together? We can look at trends but this is not helpful, unemployment is a big trend.

The breaking points are more important. These are more important and helpful for finding the real important questions and the timeframe to work in.

How can we work together? Anticipation, facilitation of the process.

Probably one suggestion is to combine tools and processes with local players. If something is done with low involvement it will not change anything.

Last is to focus on training and competences / skills, particularly in sustainable development. As real experts in this %\$&# we suggest general skills, economic emergency, unemployment is socially unbearable, stronger correspondance between jobs on offer and skills. Soft skills (Iceland mentioned here).

How do we build skills that are specific to the area?

First level of work supply / demand, then combining several skills at high level.

Energy sector needs skills that are different from many places. How things work here is interesting and changes things.

This combination of technical skills needs to be combined with communication skills.

Michel points out that at the MFR is constrained in their training.

Patrik: We have six MFR in Reunion and each of them has their own identity. MFR yesterday is oriented towards agriculture, his MFR in Tampon is in servicing and marketing. Another MFR is in horticulture and marketing. One MFR is in Saline where Jimmy works and they work in environment and services.

We have done analysis and we have had specific identity for MFR.

We work within the national curriculum in France for agriculture. The other programs are issued from the ministry of education and our link to this ministry is weak. The professional high schools are linked to the ministry of education and they provide these programs.

One of the perspectives is that we can concentrate on the private sector. Many contracts with ministry is not done with private educ, institution.

On the basis of this observation we might suggest this. Francois asked questions and we can summarize to answer. We will first time for reflection and communication.

Francois:

In sustainable development and in particular the development of renewable energies an opportunity.

Very important. It is obvious.

Group 1

What we understood from the territory?

What are the challenges around sustainable development?

Group 2

What changes to accompany?

What skills to develop

Group 3

What did we understand about the support to change in a territory and which could perhaps be useful to the MFR of Reunion.

Group 4

What tracks for action (Which are the tracks for action?)

Between stakeholders

Through which activities?(voca training projects etc)

Timing

The perimeter of action (local, territorial, national, European, International.)



The meeting was divided into groups of 2 – 4 people to discuss the questions posed and link to the MFR in Reunion.

We had lunch at the seafront and went back to the Pro center for a short final meeting

saying goodbye and then we attended the general assembly of MFR in Reunion. We came into a lecture hall amphitheater where Francois and other were describing the activities of the MFR in Reunion. Present were around 40 people from the organization and five people at the steering table. Then around 15 people from the partnership came in and joined the meeting.

Input to the meeting as something to think about from the group.
Michel, Ghiang, Arunas and Johannes

Groupe 5

Social and economics aspects

- Stakeholders

MFR, NGO'S, stakeholders in RL buses company (as an example),

□ MRF could be PR for electric companies, buses companies, ..., not directly but rough what they do.

- Which activities

- Mediator (Media needed) between people and institution and organizations (universities)
- Empowering women
- Build a label on "Tourism Reunion island as sustainable
- Teach English at low classes of primary school
- Develop create social links, develop social active solidarity actions, initiate new opportunities, ideas, competences (VIVASOL) in change of consumption way of life,
 - o Better understanding of the needs of the households
 - o
- MFR : training on trash recycling !!!!!!!
- MFR : training to become a mentor/environmental mediator
- MFR : add some aethic (value based) related subjects in their trainings
- Make bridges btw Malala, Greta Turnberg and the Kids

- What timing

As these proposals don't need much of funds, investment, i will be implemented quite soon. 6 months on self-training and researches and building network.

- On what level:

- Local (global ideas but work locally)