



At the time of publication COVID-19 is placing the world under great strain. This health crisis has taught us that liberal globalisation, as well as often being predatory, is additionally very fragile.

The likely consequences of the pandemic are worrying for countries with a low level of food autonomy and who are heavily dependent on product exports. The majority of southern hemisphere countries with whom we work have failed to withstand food crises. All of the value chains will be heavily affected.

In this context, it may appear derisory to publish our actions and initiatives from the past year... And yet, to kick start the food chains which are most respectful of small-scale producers and future generations, it is indeed the activities of organisations such as *SOS Faim* which will need to be replicated and scaled up.

Let us take the example of the lobbying campaign which denounced an atrocious practice in the dairy sector and which had already led to regulatory advances with the European Commission, notably allowing for better tracking of products refatted with vegetable oils.

In Burkina Faso and Mali, group purchases of basic food products are organised so as families can benefit from the very best conditions to compensate for production deficits.

In Senegal, in the local villages of *Gossas* and *Fatick* particularly affected by severe malnutrition, ten new school canteens supply products thanks to collaboration between parents, local authorities and consortia of producers. In Peru, thousands of farmers have come together to make historical political headway for family agriculture.

In Bolivia, agro-forestry systems producing coffee and cacao have been implemented and studied to gauge the real added-value for producers.

Not to mention the "green" micro-funding programmes which, such as in Ethiopia or the DRC, promote sustainable solar energy and farming techniques.

To make all of these initiatives possible, SOS Faim had the backing of a considerable network of funders and over 200 volunteers, to support its initiatives and project its policies (thanks to each and every one of you!).

In light of the results achieved during 2019, we can already begin planning 2020, with an even greater presence of "SOS Faim"!

#### Enjoy the read!





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**Olivier Hauglustaine** Secretary General of SOS Faim Belgique



# 2019, YEAR OF THE MILK CAMPAIGN TO SUPPORT MILK PRODUCERS, AT HOME AND ABROAD

"N'exportons pas nos problèmes", a successful group campaign to raise awareness!

In April 2019, SOS FAIM along with a coalition of NGOs¹ and representatives of European and West African farmers, launched a shock campaign to alert people about a practice which was still relatively unknown in the European dairy sector. Six months later, the results of the campaign are already beginning to bear fruit...

As we are well aware, Europe was competing with West African dairy products with its powdered milk. However, we discovered that it was going even further when we found a mix very similar to milk powder shaking up the West African market with prices often around 30% lower than local milk! Europe really caused a stir by selling its excess supplies of skimmed milk in West Africa in the form of milk powder refatted with cheap palm oil from Asia. This practice was certainly profitable for agro-industrialists, but massively to the detriment of European and West African producers, not to mention the environment!

#### Campaign launch

In April, SOS Faim spearheaded a campaign along with its long-term partners¹ to combat European milk dumping in West Africa so as to sound the alarm about this scandalous practice. Along with a European organisation of milk producers (European Milk Board) and West African milk producers who rallied around the campaign baptised "Mon lait est local" [My milk is local], we launched our campaign comprising round tables with the European Commission and European MPs, press conferences, a symbolic initiative

before the European Commission, cinema debates and digital initiatives. For the "72 hours of local milk", intense lobbying, raising awareness and a host of other initiatives continued to ensure that politicians were made fully aware of what was at stake in these exports and were involved in seeking solutions.

### The campaign set up shop on social networks, in the news and through political discourse!

Thanks to a series of communication tools, citizens and media outlets conveyed our message.

- > Over 200,000 views of the educational video entitled "N'exportons pas nos problèmes" [Let's stop exporting our problems] on Facebook.
- > Over 50 references in the Belgian and European press.

#### Initial success of the campaign

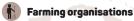
Some six months after launch of the "N'exportons pas nos problèmes" campaign, the European Commission created a special price line to register the quantities of powdered mixture exported by the EU and to identify the countries of export. Moreover, the European Commission began to dialogue with farming organisation, NGOs and European dairy producers. This is a significant step towards increased transparency and recognition of the issue by the EU.

TO FIND OUT MORE,
VISIT THE CAMPAIGN WEBSITE:
www.nexportonspasnosproblemes.org

Oxfam, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières and the French Committee for International Solidarity (CFSI).

### MAP OF PARTNERS

Rural funding institutions





#### **ECUADOR**

CAAF

Cooperativa de ahorro y crédito de Accion Popular

CEFOD

Corporación Esmeraldeña para la Formación y Desarrollo Integrall

#### **PERU**



CONVEAGRO

Convención Nacional del Agro Peruano

#### CAFE Y CACAO PERU

Central Café y Cacao del Perú

#### CAAF

Central Agro-Andina del Perú

#### CONSORCIO AGROECOLOGICO

Red de Agricultura Ecológica del Perú



**CIDERURAL** 

Central de cooperativas de ahorro y crédito para la integración y desarrollo rural

#### FOGAL

Fondo de Garantía Latinoamericana



ARARIWA

**AGROSALUD** 

#### REDES

Reto para el Desarrollo Sostenible





RED OEPAIC

Red de Organizaciones Económicas de Productores Artesanos con Identidad Cultural

#### **AOPEB**

Asociación de Organizaciones de Productores Ecológicos de Bolivia



**FINDEPRO** 

Asociación de Entidades financieras de productores

0

CIUDADANIA

AGRECOL

# TOTAL EXPENDITURE IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE EN 2019:

6 810 396 €



**Africa** 4932322€ Burkina Faso 904 976 € Ethiopia 330 575 € Mali 2 231 070 € Niger 178 860 € **RDC** 413 479 € Senegal 873 362 € **Latin America** 1878 074 €

Bolivia 565 857 €
Ecuador 130 488 €
Peru 1 181 729 €

#### **MALI**



#### AOPP

Association des Organisations Professionnelles Paysannes

#### CNOP

Coordination Nationale des Organisations Paysannes du Mali

#### **FECOPON**

Fédération des Coopératives des producteurs de l'Office du Niger

#### FASO JIG

Union des professionnels agricoles pour la commercialisation des céréales

#### **PNPR**

Plateforme Nationale des Producteurs de Riz du Mali

#### SEXAGON

Syndicat des Exploitants Agricoles de l'Office du Niger

#### **USCPCD**

Union des Sociétés Coopératives des Producteurs de Céréales de Diédougou

#### YÈRÈNYÈTON

Union des producteurs céréaliers du cercle de Baroueli



#### KONDO JIGIMA

Union des caisses associatives d'épargne et de crédit



#### CAFB

Conseil et Appui pour l'Éducation à la base

#### CAD-Mali

Coalition des Alternatives Africaines Dette et Développement

#### Le Tonus

Association pour un développement multisectoriel et durable.

#### SENEGAL



#### CNCD

Conseil National de Concertation et de coopération des Ruraux

#### **EGAB**

Entente des Groupements Associés pour le développement à la Base

#### FAPAL

Fédération des Associations Paysannes de Louga

#### FONGS - Action paysanne

Fédérations des Organisations Non Gouvernementales du Sénégal

#### UJAK

Union des Jeunes Agriculteurs de Koyli wirnde



#### UFM

Union financière mutualiste de Louga



#### ANPDI

Association nationale pour le développement intégré

#### NIGER



#### AP/SFD

Association
Professionnelle des
Systèmes Financiers
Décentralisés du Niger

#### **ETHIOPIA**



#### **BUUSAA GONOFAA MFI**

#### SFPI

Specialized Financial and Promotional Institution (MFI)

#### **ESHET MFI**

WASASA MFI



#### **ERSHA**

Enhanced Rural Self Help Association

#### OSRA

Oromo Self Reliance Association



### DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO



#### CONAPAC

Confédération Nationale des Producteurs Agricoles du Congo

#### **FOPAKO**

Force Paysanne du Kongo Central

#### **APROFEL**

Association pour la promotion de la femme de Lukula



#### CENADEP

Centre National d'Appui au Développement et à la Participation Populaire



#### GUILGAL

Coopérative d'épargne et crédit



#### API

**BURKINA FASO** 

FNGN

**ROPPA** 

**USCCPA** 

COOPERATIVE VIIM BAORE

Fédération Nationale des

Groupements Naam

Réseau de greniers de sécurité alimentaire

Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et de

Producteurs Agricoles de l'Afrique de l'Ouest

Union des sociétés coopératives pour la

commercialisation des produits agricoles

Association pour la Promotion des Initiatives Locales



#### ΔPFI

Association de promotion de la finance inclusive



In 2019, SOS Faim and its <u>53 local partners</u> joined forces to support over <u>1,578,942</u> small farmers, in 9 Latin America and African countries.

#### Discover the SOS Faim partners and projects marking 2019.

In the rural areas of the Sahel, the majority of farming families fail to produce sufficient amounts of cereal to feed themselves all year round as the rainy season is too short and the farmed land often too small to increase production. Consequently, once the stock of cereals has been exhausted, families face an uphill struggle to feed themselves and need to purchase products to complement their own farmed produce. However, these isolated villages are difficult to access and very poorly served by traders meaning that when the family stocks are dwindling, the villagers struggle to find cereals in the villages, or if they do the prices are excessively inflated. Along with this food insecurity, there are major safety challenges which the Sahel must confront accompanied by community tensions and terrorist attacks in the villages and which further complicate the work of SOS Faim and our local partners.

#### Grouped supply mechanisms

For a number of years, SOS Faim has supported an array of farming organisations in the implementation of various types of **grouped supply mechanisms** to fight against food insecurity in the rural regions of the Sahel.

Soon after harvests, farming organisations purchase, low price as wholesale, considerable stocks of cereals or other basic foods, which they store and then sell retail at normal prices making a small profit during periods of shortages. The revenue generated from these sales is used to renew the operation the following year.

### Food security storage in Burkina Faso

In Burkina Faso, SOS Faim has actively supported **Viim Baoré** since 2002, when its network comprised about 200 community stores, of which most were moribund. Support from SOS Faim injected new life: **the number of storage warehouses has doubled**, the service has been extended to include other basic foods, and sales volume has increased from 300 tonnes in 2002 to over **3**,000 tonnes every year since 2008.

<sup>\*</sup> From one partner to the next this figure may reflect very different beneficiaries: direct technical support beneficiaries, beneficiaries of lobbying initiatives or microfunding services.

# Management assistance and financial support

SOS Faim offers support to the **Viim Baoré** Cooperative in its consultancy and support work for management boards over 400 storage warehouses, spanning a vast geographical area. The project notably aims to provide advance payment of funds to allow them to fund wholesale purchases, to assist in negotiating with suppliers, and providing advice for proper storage of stocks or accounting, etc.

In 2019, the storage warehouses of the Viim Baoré network distributed over 4,000 tonnes of cereals and various food products to over 50,000 local households. Even if the activities of the Viim Baoré network warehouses were clearly affected by the insecurity which is currently rife in the northern regions of the country, coordinators and managers of the warehouses have shown a high level of commitment towards the local populations and have adapted their working methods to overcome the obstacles which this situation has presented.

# The Cereal Bank Unions in the Sahel region of Mali

Since 2014, SOS Faim has provided significant funding to the Cereal Banks throughout villages in the Sahel region of Mali, to meet the needs of some of the most vulnerable communities in terms of food safety and nutrition. This funding on the one hand covered organisation of these Cereal Banks into a union to increase their supply capacities and, on the other hand, the training of managers so as to make these supply systems economically viable.

# In 2019, a total of 377 tonnes of cereal stored by the Cereal Banks

Throughout 2019, SOS Faim streamlined supplies to the unions of cereal banks in areas difficult to access and often without cereal markets, through an innovative approach favouring a microfunding institution.

Thanks to this new stakeholder, these unions were able to receive loans to purchase more significant stocks of cereals and to receive supplies from areas with excess stocks. In 2019, over 15,704 producers had access to cereals.



# Continuous bespoke training to improve management of cereal banks

In 2019, SOS Faim and its Malian partner **CAEB**<sup>1</sup>, organised a continuous training programme for managers of the unions and management committees of the local village cereal banks, so as to improve their management capacities. This training primarily concerned the administrative and financial management of stocks of cereals.

# Collaboration with the ECOWAS for promotion of local storage

After working in the shadows for many years, local grouped supply systems are today being recognised for their role in food safety by the national authorities and the **CEDEAO**<sup>2</sup>. They constitute what is today called "local stocks", considered as the "leading line of defence" in the food security policy of the **CEDEAO**.

In 2019, on the strength of its experience in supporting local West African organisations, along with four other organisations, SOS Faim contributed towards drafting a manual which collated good practices in local storage management systems.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> CAEB - Consultancy and Support for Basic Education.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> ECOWAS - The Economic Community of West African States bringing together 15 countries.



For almost two years, *SOS Faim* and its long-term partner, **the National Association for Integrated Development (ANPDI),** has implemented a school support programme so as to ensure better food for children in villages affected by serious malnutrition in the regions of **Gossas** and **Fatick.** 

In 2019, <u>5 schools in 2 villages</u> formed part of the mechanism. For the new school year in 2019, a total of <u>10 new canteens</u> approached, with a total outreach of over <u>3,000 children</u>.

## A sustainable funding mechanism to be sought

The largest challenge lies in using the project - and funding, limited in its amount and duration - so as to enable sustainability. This is where two major stakeholders needed to be convinced to provide funding: firstly, parents, and subsequently local authorities.

Currently the contribution of parents differs from one school to the next. Whilst in some schools funding is requested of between <u>0.03 and 0.07 centimes per meal</u>, in others, families are asked to contribute in kind (millet or groundnut).

Local authorities are, therefore, the second stakeholder who needs to be convinced. In 2019, two initial local authorities who

were project partners, agreed to offer funding of €152 per school.

## School canteens serving local sustainable produce

The second challenge lies in offering food which is both diverse and healthy and also from local producers or groups of producers.

SOS Faim supported the **ANPDI** in networking on the one hand, and **female farmer members of the Regional Association of Goat Farmers** and, on the other hand, **groups of female fruit and vegetable farmers**. Whilst the results for supply of goat's milk yoghurt were rather encouraging, the work undertaken with fruit and vegetable growers was more laborious due to the inclement weather conditions and the end of the United Nations World Food Programme.

If successful, this project will be a wonderful spearhead for the issue of institutional purchases which are still relatively underdeveloped in Senegal as well as for greater transparency on State policies to support schools in playing a greater role in nutrition and food education.



There were some unprecedented success stories in 2019 in the political issues being promoted by our Peruvian partner **CONVEAGRO** in favour of family farming in Peru. The government seems relatively unconcerned by this sector and Conveagro called for a **farmers' strike** on 13th May, bringing together thousands of farmers.

In addition to heavy media coverage, the strike succeeded in bringing farming issues to the top of the political agenda. This was a unique multi-sector tool for dialogue with the State to analyse transversal issues, with the participation of 6 ministries.

#### 88 proposals, 81 approved!

After five long months of negotiation, of the <u>88 requests</u> made in the sector, <u>81</u> were <u>approved!</u> These requests notably concerned creation of a deputy ministry for family farming, launch of the agricultural public bank, public procurement policies for local producers (e.g. school canteens), promotion of agricultural co-operators, and launch of the small producer coffee sector. On this final point, it is thanks to the <u>direct involvement</u> of <u>SOS</u> Faim that the specific issue of coffee was included.

As well as the 81 approved requests, **CONVEAGRO** gained approval for <u>14 draft bills</u> which had been on the cards for some time, for instance concerning development of producer markets, promotion of organic production, consolidation of the role played by women in local farming communities and the compulsory indication of product origins on labelling.

#### **Encouraging progress**

This progress is extremely encouraging to improve the living conditions of the 2.18 million small-scale producers in Peru, who represent 98% of farmers and who provide 70% of the country's food. SOS Faim and CONVEAGRO will continue to lobby to follow up on these proposals and spearhead two fundamental requests which have yet to receive approval in reimplementation of customs barriers on imports, and the creation of a funding mechanism for farming organisations. La lucha continua [The fight goes on]

#### **ETHIOPIA**



Access to suitable financial services for small farmers is one of the most important ways of allowing family farmers to develop their economic activities. However, where locals have very small farms and little equipment, and the issue of land ownership is far from being resolved, both of which are true of rural Ethiopia and DRC, bank loans for local farms are not accessible, due to a lack of guarantees. Whilst microfunding has developed various techniques, including the joint and several guarantee, to overcome such obstacles, these institutions are funding conventional fertilizers (fertilizer, pesticides, etc.) for agriculture or techniques which pay little attention to the environment. However, some institutions are standing out with the launch of green microfunding.

SOS Faim works with microfunding institutions in Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of Congo who promote solar energy in rural settings and sustainable farming techniques.

## Ethiopia: loans for solar lighting systems

Of the 88 million Ethiopians who live in rural settings, only 16% have access to electricity! With the backing of the Ethiopian Development Bank, our partner SFPI, an active microfunding institution for women and rural settings, developed a loan facility to assist rural families purchase a domestic solar system to provide energy for 3 bulbs. This lighting system may appear rudimentary and yet it offers a host of benefits and improves the quality of life of these households. The new system replaces oil burners, which are polluting, costly and harmful for health with more ecological lighting, which will for instance allow children to read and study more easily when night falls.

In 2019, our partner **SFPI** granted microfunding of around €115 to 2026 rural families. Since 2017, close to 4000 families have received these loans with a high rate of satisfaction!

#### DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

# DRC: a new partnership with a credit savings cooperative to promote sustainable farming

The Democratic Republic of Congo remains one of the most impoverished countries in the world. Whilst Congolese farming could manage to feed many more people than just its own population, today the DRC is only self-sufficient in a few food products. In rural areas such as the province of Kongo Central, development of sustainable family farming is the main lever to improve this situation.

In 2019, SOS Faim initiated a partnership with the GUILGAL Savings and Credit Union with the aim of making funding

The support provided by SOS Faim covers several areas: consolidation of the expertise of the cooperative in sustainable agricultural funding, reduction of the risk taken by implementation of a guarantee fund, improvement of producer skills as well as local organisations and networking between these various stakeholders. In the Kimpese area where conventional farming is still the norm, specific investment has been provided to develop "green" micro-loans which will allow for future purchases of solar panels and organic fertilisers.





# Supporting the agro-ecological transition

In Bolivia, for several years, SOS Faim has been encouraging an agro-ecological transition process with the implementation of agro-forestry systems with coffee producers in Yungas (north of La Paz) in partnership with AOPEB¹, to improve their living and working conditions.

Since 2017, SOS Faim has been supporting Bolivian coffee producers in the renewal of coffee plantations through agroforestry. The approach combines practical training directly in the fields with a school combining theory and practice for young producers to raise awareness to environmental issues surrounding agro-forestry.

These agro-forestry systems are of particular interest for coffee producers as, through a simple technique consisting of planting shade trees, they improve the productivity of coffee plantations as well as their resilience. These agro-ecological techniques also complement their coffee production activities with other associated activities (bananas, maize, beans, etc.) to diversify the sources of income and food.

There was vast progress in 2019 in the interest and popularity of coffee producers for agro-forestry. **213 producers** made a solid commitment to use agro-forestry, which is 58 more than in 2018. 31% of these are under 35 years old, which is encouraging given the context of migration and the tendency for young people to desert rural areas. To increase its technical assistance capabilities, the **AOPEB** trained **6 pioneering producers** in implementation of the system, who in turn became technical promoters with other producers from 2019.

### Research into the impact of agro-forestry systems

In 2019, SOS Faim also launched a research project in partnership with the **UCL and NGO ECLOSIO** aimed at assessing the impact of agro-ecological methods for producers involved in agroforestry for coffee and cacao production, in social, economic and environmental terms. Initial surveys were undertaken during 2019 by Bolivian students with **730 producers** (of which 370 were coffee producers), and two Belgian students in agronomy and anthropology undertook more advanced research. The results of the study are expected in 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> AOPEB, Association of Ecological Production Organisations in Bolivia..

### > INITIATIVES IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

### RAISING AWARENESS OF CITIZENS AND POLITICIANS

In 2018, a total of 821 million people suffered from hunger in the world according to the FAO¹.

We seem to be further than ever from achieving the Sustainable Development Goal of "Zero Hunger" by 2030.

# Lobbying with the Coalition against hunger for legislative elections in 2019

In May 2019, legislative elections were held in Belgium. On this occasion, *SOS Faim* along with other members of the **Coalition against hunger** (coalition bringing together Belgian NGOs active on issues of farming and food security) met with the various French and Dutch speaking political parties ahead of the election date to outline their recommendations.

## Hunger is persisting across the world

At a time when global hunger is on the increase, with 821 million people affected in 2018, SOS Faim and other NGOs believe it to be essential that the Belgian government should respect the commitment it has made to development cooperation and the fight against hunger by implementing a strategy for development cooperation that combats hunger in a way that is both effective and sustainable.





# Fighting against hunger should be a political priority

NGOs who have in-the-field knowledge in Belgian partner countries are convinced that it is possible to eradicate hunger in the world via suitable policies. To take effective action against hunger, it would for instance be necessary for Belgium to dedicate at least 15% of its Official Development Assistance (ODA) to support agriculture and food security, to support as a priority the establishment of sustainable food systems, to define a clear and restrictive framework for private partners for cooperation towards development and to ensure that its political strategies are coherent with sustainable development objectives.

Along with the Coalition against hunger, SOS Faim is continuing with its work in the hope that its recommendations be included in the development cooperation strategy of the future government and that Belgium effectively and sustainable participates in ending hunger throughout the world.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> FAO, Food and Agriculture Organisation.









# "THE PARADOX OF FAMINE", NEW VERSION OF THE VIDEO

In 2019, some seven years after its creation, a new version of the instructional video entitled "The paradox of famine" has been produced to update its format and content.

Co-produced in collaboration with Îles de Paix, this ten-minute video takes three examples from the Southern Hemisphere to present the challenges and excesses of the current global food system. It looks at the key role played by policies, whether agricultural or commercial, international or national, in the paradox of famine: whilst the World could feed 12 billion people, 821 million do not have enough to eat and 80% of these are farmers and their families. Policies are behind this imbalance but can also bring it to an end. The video ends with a call to citizens and consumers to take action and force change.

Available for free on the SOS Faim website and YouTube channel, this video is an excellent entry point to learn about the challenges, for 15-year-olds upwards. And why not launch an event or debate which can be managed by SOS Faim or even a University or academic class. In 2019, our partner **îles de Paix** tried such an experience by organising 12 events reaching 313 students.

Audiovisual production is now one of the essential tools for Global and Solidarity Citizen Education, regardless of the target public. For this reason, *SOS Faim* produced this new version of the video and wants to further develop this type of tool in future.



2019 was no exception. Over <u>215 volunteers</u> generously gave their time and brought their talent to the fray, to **support** *SOS Faim*.

# Precious support for event organisation

Hunger Race and the Alimenterre Festival are two essential events which could simply not go ahead without the talent of our volunteers!

In 2019, no fewer than <u>72 volunteers</u> helped with logistics, communication, bar service and security for the Hunger Race event.

For the 2019 edition of the Alimenterre Festival, we benefited from the support of over <u>sixty volunteers</u> who got involved in lots of different ways – helping to shortlist films (watching more than 20 documentaries in under two months), to prepare the site, to spread the word on social media, and much, much more... Our volunteers welcomed festival visitors, supplied them with information, and kept them fed and watered!

### Priceless assistance in drafting our publications

Our volunteers are brimming with talent! Whether for our quarterly publication Supporterres which is dedicated to shining a light on our Southern Hemisphere partners, or for Défis Sud, our journal analysing agricultural challenges, this year they dedicated over <u>450 hours</u> to research, drafting, translation or proofing our publications.

## Creation of a new coordination working group

In 2019, 11 volunteers took part in organising cinema discussions supporting the "N'exportons pas nos problèmes" [Stop exporting our problems] campaign. Thanks to their coordination and awareness raising work, over a hundred or so people were better able to understand the impact of excess dairy production in Europe on farmers in West Africa.

Thanks to our 215 volunteers for their commitment!

### 2019 PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT - IN €

INCOME	2018	2019	Evolution
Funders	958 207	957 447	-0,1%
Inheritance	590 964	402 993	-31,8%
Commercial	109 108	120 899	10,8%
NGO & Foundations	264 720	310 805	17,4%
Wallonie Bruxelles International	125 451	140 995	12,4%
Coopération Belge - DGD	4 780 756	5 697 519	19,2%
Enabel (Belgian Technical Cooperation)	161 358	311 206	92,9%
European Union	16 703	9 923	-40,6%
Other subsidies	3 250	44 633	1273,3%
Maribel	19 063	18 403	-3,5%
Service providers	883 825	1 345 022	52,2%
Miscellaneous	35 553	53 350	50,1%
Financial income	18 020	11 765	-34,7%
TOTALINCOME	7 966 978	9 424 961	18,3%

EXPENDITURE	2018	2019	Evolution
Fundraising	229 777	191 448	-16,7%
Partner expenditure	5 294 996	6 810 396	28,6%
Business information	307 846	321 734	4,5%
Operation + depreciation	174 680	179 638	2,8%
Staffing costs	1 725 743	1 721 802	-0,2%
Financial fees	28 360	27 659	-2,5%
Provisions	17 528	0	0,0%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	7 778 932	9 252 676	18,9%

PROFIT	400.040	470.005	
PROFIT	188 046	172 285	

The SOS Faim Belgium financial statements kept pursuant to legislation for not-for-profit associations are:

- · audited and certified by 2C&B;
- · approved by the General Meeting of the association;
- audited, for planned public funding, by the European Commission and Directorate General for Development (Belgian Federal Public Service);
- · filed with the Brussels Commercial Court and the Belgian National Bank;
- · N.B.: fundraising expenditure represents 14% of the total funding and inheritance received.

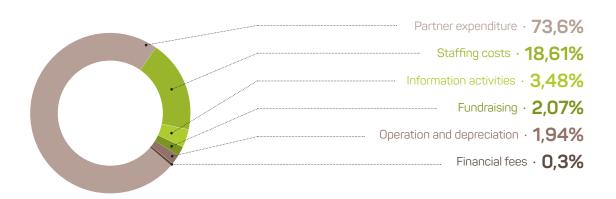
# 2019 BALANCE SHEET - IN €

ASSETS		
	2018	2019
Fixed assets	255 805	245 413
Receivables	1 533 794	1 735 168
Available assets	4 281 122	4 305 347
Adjustment	28 262	33 393

TOTAL ASSETS	6 098 983	6 319 321
LIABILITIES		
	2018	2019
Commercial funds	2 469 338	2 641 623
Provisions	47 937	47 937
Debts	1 727 447	1 712 383
Adjustment	1 854 260	1 917 377

 TOTAL LIABILITIES
 6 098 983
 6 319 321

### BREAKDOWN OF **EXPENSES**



### SOS FAIM > KEY FIGURES

#### **Partners** Countries SOS Faim works with 53 SOS Faim coordinates initiatives local partners: farmer in 6 African countries and 3 Latin organisations, micro-funding American countries. Support in € institutions and NGOs. Total funding granted to partners to support development initiatives. 53 6 810 396 Beneficiaries in the Southern Hemisphere\* **-** 1 578 942 · SOS Faim SOS Faim supports over one and a half million small-scale producers in Africa and Latin America. Of whom 48% are Employees < women Satellite offices Total number of people employed at the registered office and in satellite As well as its registered office in

\* From one partner to the next this figure may reflect very different beneficiaries: direct technical support beneficiaries, beneficiaries of lobbying initiatives or micro funding services.

offices of SOS Faim. The majority are

IT services, fundraising and finance.

involved in supporting partners, as well as

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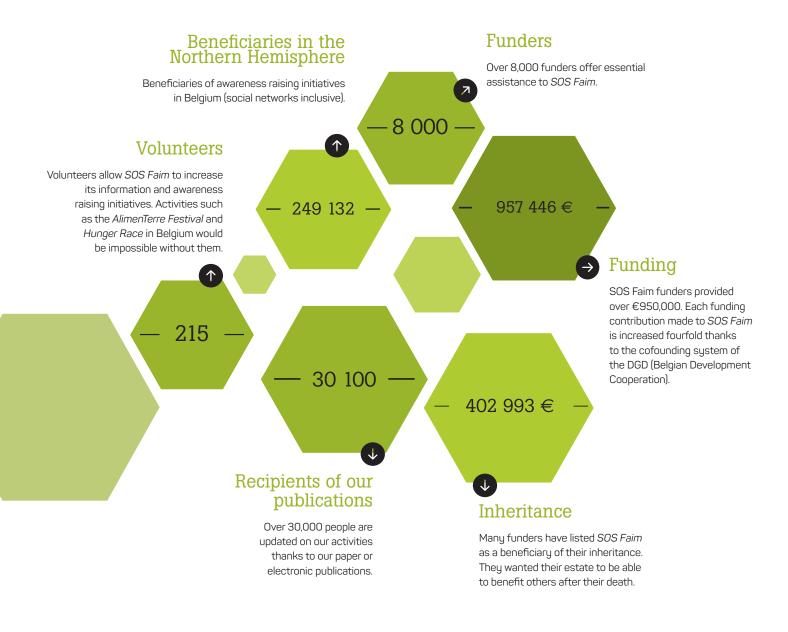
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