

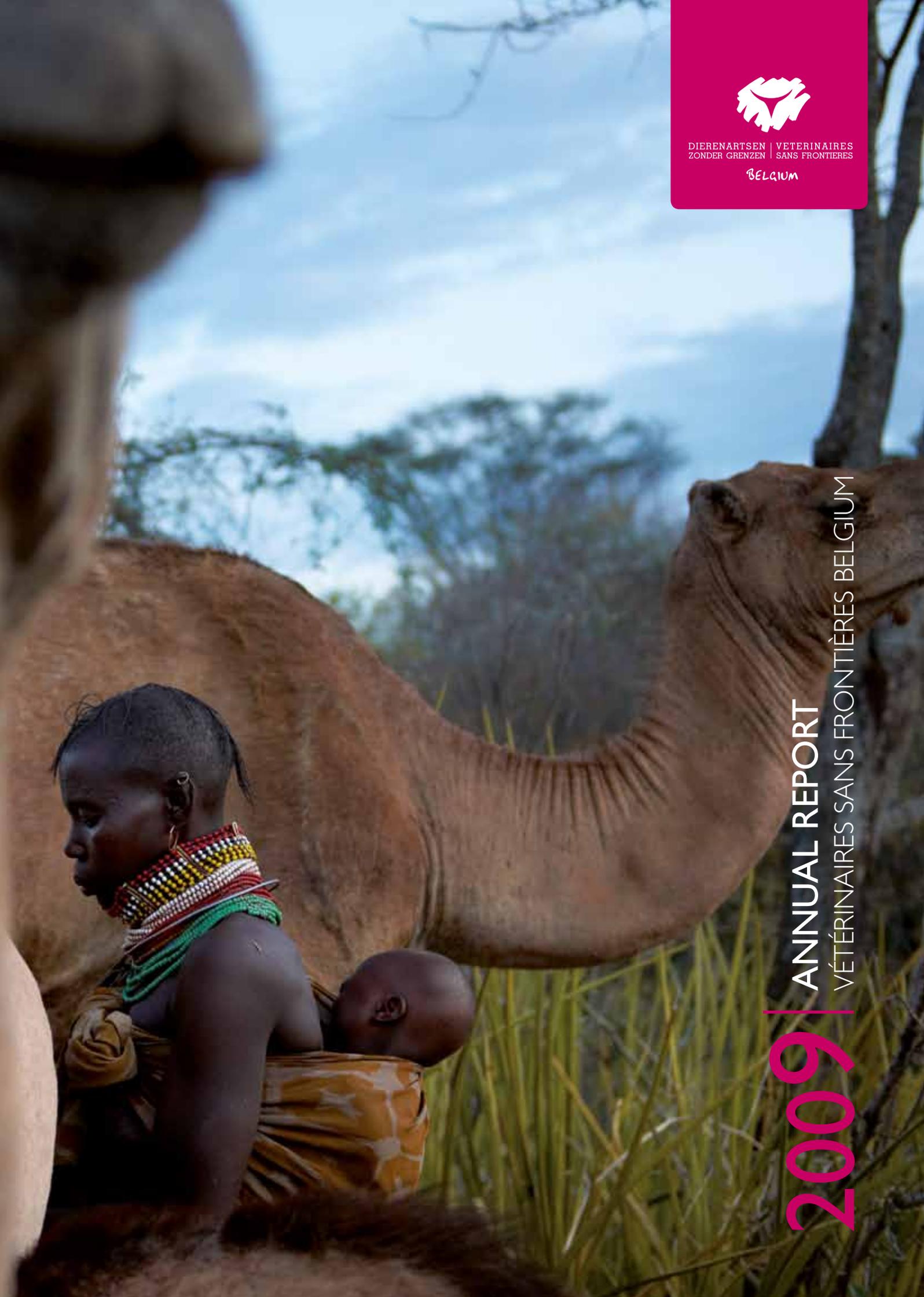


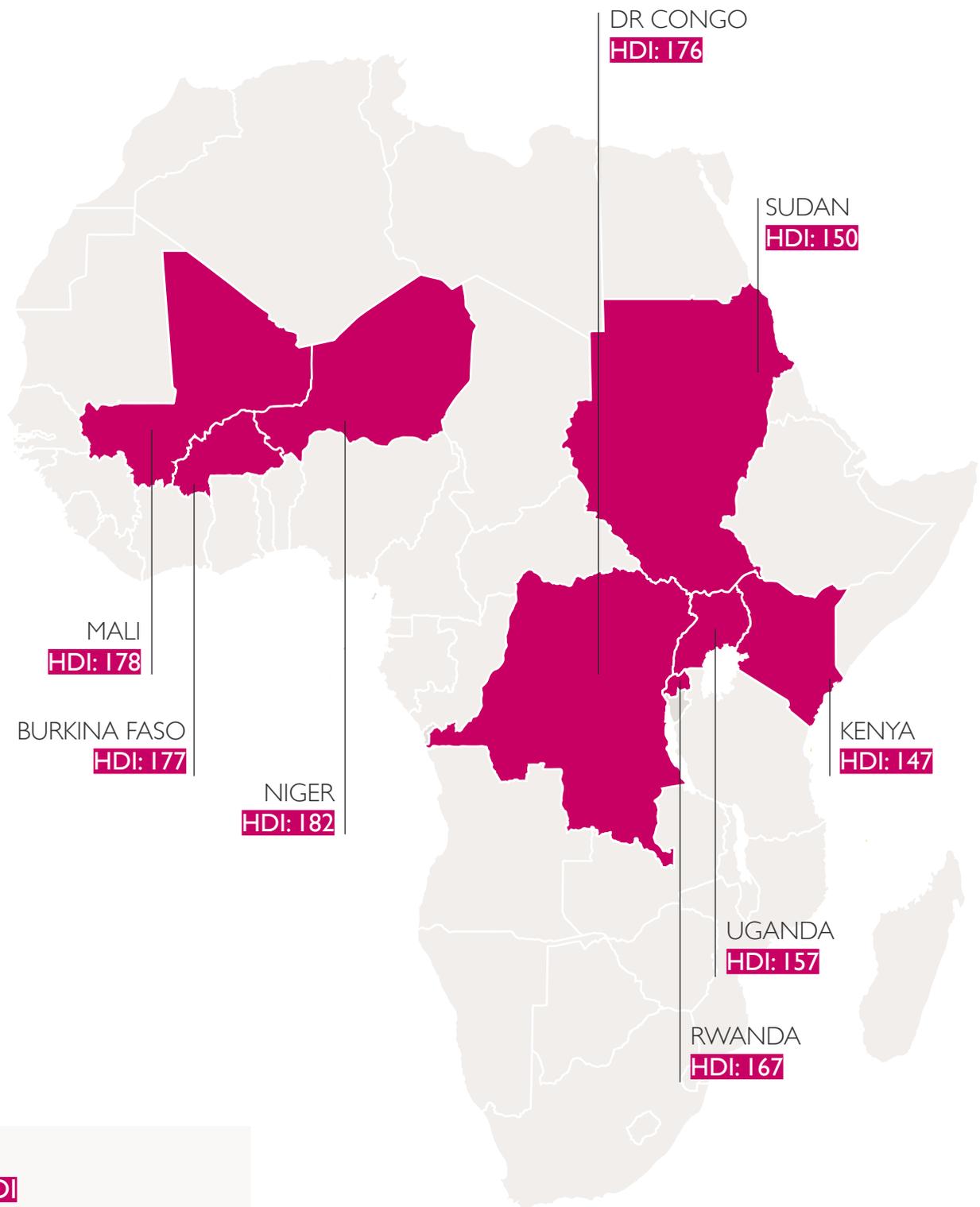
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ZONDER GRENZEN | SANS FRONTIÈRES

BELGIUM

2009 | ANNUAL REPORT  
VÉTÉRINAIRES SANS FRONTIÈRES BELGIUM

2009





## HDI

The human development index (HDI) of the United Nations is calculated on basis of life expectancy, education and income by country and ranked in a list of 182 countries. Belgium ranks 17th.

# 01.

## PREFACE

Over one billion families who live in developing countries depend on cows, camels, goats, sheep and poultry for their survival. This is why Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium supports the local population in order to improve livestock and all related activities. Our actions go beyond the simple vaccination of cattle. We also support communities to establish local financial institutions, to set up livestock feed banks, to construct water points for humans and animals and to improve the access to commercial markets. We stimulate peace negotiations between rivaling communities for access to grassland and water sources.

Sustainability and efficiency are at the centre of all our actions. Technical, social, economic, political and environmental sustainability can only be guaranteed by working closely together with the local population and by adapting our programs to the local capacities and needs. The efficiency of Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium no longer needs to be proven: we enjoy a very good reputation on the field and benefit from the trust of important donors such as the Belgian development cooperation (DGD), the European Union and the American development cooperation (USAID). Moreover, the National Lottery allocated us a grant in 2009 for our active contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium has undergone major changes at its headquarters in Belgium. Our previous director, Johan De Ceuster, left the organization and the Board of Governors has asked me to continue his work.



My team and I are ready for this challenge! This year, the NGO will launch a further decentralization in order to ensure even greater efficiency. Regional offices will be allocated more responsibility and the headquarters will focus on communication, development education and quality assurance.

However, right now, the biggest challenges are those faced by the families of African livestock breeders. Droughts which used to appear only once every ten years are now affecting these regions almost every year. Therefore, as you will read in this annual report, our programmes aim to assist communities to become resistant to climate change. They are facing these changes from the frontline, but you can help them.

I wish you a great deal of reading pleasure!

Joep van Mierlo  
Director of Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium

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# 02.



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## VISION // MISSION

### VÉTÉRINAIRES SANS FRONTIÈRES BELGIUM IN A FEW WORDS

#### VISION

Healthy animals, healthy people.

#### MISSION

Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium optimises livestock farming in order to improve the well-being of disadvantaged populations in developing countries.

#### VALUES

- Integrity
- Respect
- Transparency
- Know-how
- Efficiency
- Responsibility
- Empowerment

#### PEOPLE

Pastoral stockbreeders, agro-pastoralists and peri-urban livestock keepers in Africa.

#### ANIMALS

Large and small animals such as cows, camels, goats, sheep, pigs, chickens, guinea pigs and rabbits. The animals are a source of food and income. They are important for local economy and food security. They are used for transport, traction force and they provide manure for the fields. Moreover, livestock has an important social role, for example as dowry or for religious celebrations.

*“Over one billion people who live in chronic hunger and poverty depend on cows, buffalo, camels, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry to provide essential nutrition and livelihoods.”*

“Livestock for the Future”, ELIDEV, the EU experts' group on livestock matters in developing countries

# 03.



## ACTIVITIES

### 3.1 ANIMAL HEALTH

In regions as large as Belgium, farmers can often rely on just one veterinary professional. It is therefore essential for the good health of the cattle to create integrated networks of private veterinarians, community animal health workers and national and local authorities.

#### SUPPORTING PRIVATE VETERINARIANS

In recent years, veterinarians from several African countries have seen their roles evolve. The evolution from state veterinarian to private veterinarian is the most remarkable. To ensure that private veterinarians are willing and able to work in remote areas, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium supports them with training and initial material such as equipment and medicines. Livestock keepers who want to rely on the services of the veterinarian must of course pay him.

#### TRAINING COMMUNITY ANIMAL HEALTH WORKERS

Although the number of private veterinarians settling in rural areas is increasing, they alone cannot cover the multitude of existing villages. Therefore, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium organizes training courses in veterinary health care for farmers which are supervised by private veterinarians. These farmers are selected by their community to be trained for several weeks in which they will learn to recognize and treat diseases, combining traditional knowledge with new insights. After the training, these community animal health workers receive a kit containing basic equipment and medicines with which they can treat animals in their communities. Like the private veterinarians, they are paid for the services rendered, often more in

kind than in cash. Together, all the community animal health workers form a veterinarian network in areas where animal health care was previously nonexistent.

#### SENSITIZATION OF FARMERS

Through awareness campaigns, the community animal health workers inform farmers about the importance of preventive animal health care, the quality of medicines and the detrimental effects of inbreeding. The veterinary network also plays an important role in vaccination campaigns on a large scale and early warning systems in case of drought and diseases.



*"The money I earn as a community animal health worker allowed me to buy a calf and two sheep in a span of less than one year!"*  
Testimony of a community animal health worker from the region of Tadress (Niger)

*"It is only now that I believe in the capacity of the veterinarian and his assistants, because this year we haven't had any new sheep pox cases in the area. This horrible disease traumatised us so much in the past!"*  
Testimony of a livestock keeper from the region of Tadress (Niger)



© Roger Job

## 3.2 PRODUCTION AND LOCAL ECONOMY

Healthy livestock helps optimise animal production and allows the food security of families of disadvantaged livestock keepers to improve. Livestock is the main engine of the local economy. In sub-Saharan Africa, more than 80% of the population depend on livestock for their survival. This is because livestock is also the primary source of income for traders, transporters, butchers, producers of dairy products and providers of food and medicines for livestock. The programmes of *Vétérinaires Sans Frontières* Belgium aim continuously to support directly or indirectly all the different economic stakeholders.

### PROMOTE THE MILK INDUSTRY

*Vétérinaires Sans Frontières* Belgium and its local partners support cooperatives aiming to promote the quality and quantity of the milk production for both personal consumption and commerce. Improving hygiene during the processing, transportation and storage of milk leads to fewer production losses. For this reason, *Vétérinaires Sans Frontières* Belgium organizes training sessions on hygiene. The livestock keepers can sell more milk to the small dairy enterprises which monitor, process and sell it. They diversify the range of milk products and guarantee a constant quality. Thanks to training in technical capacities and accountancy, the employees of the small businesses

learn immediately to generate revenues and to manage their cooperative.

### IMPROVED ACCESS TO LIVESTOCK MARKETS

Livestock keepers often have to walk for several days to reach a market where they can trade their animals and



*"Before the community bank, there were no businesses in the area. People had to walk 60 kilometres back and forth to Moroto to buy necessities! This isn't the case any more. The members of the community bank do business and make it possible for us to save time and spend less money."*

Testimony of Logiel Paul, resident of Kakingol (Uganda)



products. Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium therefore supports the local population in the creation of additional livestock markets at strategic sites. In isolated areas, organised livestock keepers can deliver their animals to mobile slaughterhouses. Farmers benefit from training in commercial techniques and become more aware of the economic value of their livestock.

#### SMALL LIVESTOCK

Small livestock such as goats, poultry, rabbits and guinea pigs play an important role in the local food supply and economy of numerous African countries. The maintenance of these animals is easy and does not require many resources. Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium distributes these animals to disadvantaged households, which are often those headed by women. When the animals themselves have propagated, the first beneficiaries give a male and two females to another family. They participate directly in the construction of a local network of solidarity. The households benefit from training in production techniques; they learn how to take care of their animals and how to use animal dung as fertilizer for their vegetable garden. The trainings combine traditional knowledge with new insights.

#### SUPPORT MICROCREDITS

Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium supports community banks which grant small loans to livestock keepers who cannot rely on regular bank services, with training in microcredits, responsibility and management. All of the members, many of whom are female, bring along a weekly contribution of savings to the bank. A management committee composed of members then uses this revenue to buy common means of production or to support its members in launching profit-making ventures. This system is very effective in isolated rural areas. The banks often work in collaboration with other social services such as education and healthcare.

#### QUALITY FEED

Cattle are more resistant and productive when they have quality feed in sufficient quantities at their disposal. Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium therefore organises participative training on feed rationing and on appropriate food supplements. Livestock keepers learn in practice to cultivate forage rich in protein. In addition, women benefit from training on the manufacturing of salt blocks which provide extra mineral food. The trainings always combine traditional knowledge with new insights.

#### FEED BANKS

Feed banks offer a solution for the chronic lack of food during the dry season. Storing part of the harvest means there are reserves for the cattle in times of scarcity. Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium trains local committees to manage these reserves. Feed banks are often accompanied by food stocks for human consumption.



*"We women looked after our chickens without much luck. We didn't make any substantial income. Most of us started to become discouraged. But then Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium supported us by improving the living conditions, the nourishment and the health of our chickens. Through their support, our production increased considerably. Our hope returned!"*

Testimony of a chicken farmer from Dougan (Mali)



© Valérie Lonite

## 3.3 WATER

While Europe is already clearly noticing the consequences of climate change, the African continent is affected even more harshly by the impact of global warming. Chronic droughts and torrential rains are becoming more and more frequent and this results in poor harvests. Water sources become scarcer and food stocks for farmers and cattle are more difficult to manage. Animal diseases spread more quickly because the animals are weak and the cattle drink more frequently at the same water source.

### WATER SOURCES

Local communities identify new sources of water with the support of Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium. Various factors contribute to the identification of these sites, including the proximity to villages or underground water supplies. In addition, the water sites should be far enough from each other to avoid overgrazing and overexploitation of the groundwater.

### WATER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

Committees, composed of local livestock keepers, community representatives and soil experts, ensure that farmers strictly respect the agreements concerning the grazing and watering of their cattle, in order to guarantee a sustainable management of natural resources. They also guarantee the maintenance of the water sites.

### CONSTRUCTION OF SUBSURFACE DAMS

Rain water stagnates in ponds and forms a perfect environment for diseases. In addition, it evaporates quickly. Subsurface dams offer a solution to these problems. These dams work on a similar principle as surface dams. The only difference is that they retain subsurface waters which are preserved underground. Livestock keepers can then collect it through a pump or by digging a shallow well. The construction of subsurface reservoirs in dry river beds allows the farmers to conserve rain water for several months. Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium organises training sessions on the management and the construction of dams.

### PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

The conclusion of peace is paramount in order to ensure the good conduct of other program activities in the areas where Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium works. Without peace, it is difficult to stimulate the local livestock trade and economy. Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium therefore encourages representatives of rival communities to conclude agreements on the areas where the different herds graze and drink.

## 3.4 AWARENESS RAISING AND EDUCATION IN BELGIUM

In 2009, the number of people suffering from hunger in the world reached the milestone of one billion. Paradoxically, the producers of food, namely the farmers, are amongst the most affected. Faced with this unequal distribution of the world's wealth, *Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium* cannot remain inactive. Therefore we want politicians, professionals and students of the agricultural sector and the general public in Belgium to become aware of concepts such as food sovereignty and small-scale agriculture.



### EDUCATION TOOLS

#### Online exchange with Rwanda

At [www.elevageicietlabas.be](http://www.elevageicietlabas.be) you can discover how livestock keepers in Rwanda and Belgium practice their profession. It is also a place for exchange between professionals and students in the agricultural sector in both countries. The website was created in collaboration with the Rwandan agricultural union IMBARAGA and its Belgian counterpart FUGEA.



### Video

- ✎ The documentary 'Vulnerability and small cattle', directed by *Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium* and its local partner Réseau WIMA, shows the importance of small animals for families in fragile areas in Congo, as part of the LUVUPEL project.
- ✎ RTBF travelled to Burkina Faso for its 'Le Jardin Extraordinaire' program, to film the lives of the Fula nomads and the local veterinarians of the ZEPESA project.
- ✎ In Burkina Faso, film director Geert de Belder interviewed livestock keepers, who are supported by *Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium*, on the topic of climate change. This documentary, 'Climate Chaos in the South', is available on DVD at [www.depleinfouet.be](http://www.depleinfouet.be).

### EVENTS

#### The 20 km of Brussels

45 sympathizers of *Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium* ran the 20 km of Brussels alongside Girma, an Ethiopian pastoralist, and the singers Jan Leyers (Soulsister) and Koen Wauters (Clouseau) in support of the Turkana pastoralists of Kenya.



### Fairs

*Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium* has participated in agricultural fairs in Libramont, Valériane (organic products), Battice, Gent (Expovet: fair for veterinarians) and Brussels (Agribex).

### Film debates and animations

- ✎ Following the screening of the documentary 'On the path of milk in Mali', a debate was held in La Roche with the support of Christiane Collinet (livestock keeper in the La Roche-en-Ardenne) and Benoit Robert (cheesemaker from Trois-Pont) on issues which unite African and European livestock keepers.
- ✎ At the faculty of veterinary medicine of the University of Liège, a film debate was held with climatologist Pierre Ozer on the impact of global warming on livestock keeping, following the screening of Yann Arthus-Bertrand's film 'Home'.
- ✎ Numerous activities for veterinary medicine students took place in universities, both in Flanders and Wallonia.



### MEMBER OF DIFFERENT NETWORKS

*Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium* is an active member of:

- The Platform on Food Sovereignty (CNCD) and I.I.I.I.I
- The Workgroup on Development Education (ACODEV) and COPROGRAM
- Be-Troplive, the Belgian platform on tropical animal health and production
- VSF Europa

04.

VÉTÉRINAIRES SANS FRONTIÈRES BELGIUM  
ACTIVE IN 8 AFRICAN COUNTRIES



# West Africa

## BURKINA FASO

Burkina Faso is a landlocked Sahelian country with a long dry season. Due to the arid soil, only a quarter of the land can be used for agriculture and forestry. Therefore, the majority of the population depends heavily on livestock both for its food and for other socio-economic needs. However, the sector barely gets a chance to expand its potential.

### PROJECTS

Project to support the commercialisation of livestock in the Sahel (province of Oudalan) (COMBESA)

Donor: DGD

Duration: 3 years

Total budget: € 275,327

Local partner: Association Nodde Noote

Project to support the development of the Fula Zebu in the Sahel (province of Oudalan) (ZEPESA I)

Donor: Belgian Fund for Food Security

Duration: 4 years

Total budget: € 1,277,518



© RTBF

## MALI

Although milk production in Mali represents almost half of the gross domestic product (GNP), the sector receives insufficient support. The milk industry is not what it could be due to the lack of veterinary services, infrastructure, hygiene, water and feed. Because of difficulties in getting milk to the consumer, the country has to import milk powder to satisfy the national demand. The rising prices of imported necessities and the cotton crisis weigh heavily on the most disadvantaged strata of the population.



### PROJECTS

Project to support women's organizations through small livestock keeping in the region of Bamako (PAFEC)

Donor: DGD

Duration: 3 years

Total budget: € 467,076

Local partner: ICD

Project to develop livestock keeping in Koulikoro, Kita and Koumantou (PRODEL-K)

Donor: DGD

Duration: 3 years

Total budget: € 1,078,387

Local partner: ICD

*"In addition to financial and technical support, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium helped us to put in place an adequate system to sell our chickens. Thanks to this system, we are now at the centre of decision-making regarding our animals. From now on, we are the ones who collect the incomes from selling our poultry. We use it for our children's healthcare coverage, their tuition, their clothing and for buying necessities for the family. Our social position at home and in the village has greatly improved."*

Testimony of a chicken farmer from Dougan (Mali, PAFEC)



## NIGER

Although Niger largely consists of desert, agriculture and livestock account for almost half of the gross national product (GNP). Livestock keepers traditionally produce milk, but are confronted with an unstable climate and, increasingly, also with land scarcity. Since the local dairy industry in the city has evolved, milk production has increased, but not enough to meet the demand.

*"The mortality rate of our livestock declined dramatically thanks to the actions of Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium. Before, there were animal carcasses everywhere in the rural area of Tadress, dead from diseases or hunger."*

Testimony of a livestock keeper (Niger, SESAC II)

## PROJECTS

### Project to secure the health and food of livestock in the area of Tadress (SESAC II)

Donor: DGD

Duration: 3 years

Total budget: € 462,279

Local partners: KARKARA, ONG Tadress

### Project to support livestock in the region of Dosso (APELDO)

Donor: DGD

Duration: 3 years

Total budget: € 1,029,974

Local partner: CESAO

### Project to strengthen food security through livestock in the departments of Dakoro et Abalak (SAREL)

Donor: Belgian Fund for Food Security

Duration: 5 years

Total budget: € 3,052,462

Local partner: KARKARA

# East Africa

## KENYA

Nomads from the Turkana region, in the north-west of Kenya, are confronted with chronic droughts - interspersed with short but heavy rains - and tribal clashes concerning livestock. Animal diseases which are easily spread across borders by migrating cattle and the shortage of water reduce the productivity of the livestock. Due to the limited economic opportunities, few private veterinarians settle in this remote area. The poor trade infrastructure and underestimated capacities of the community prevent the livestock keepers from doing business.



## PROJECTS

Emergency programs concerning food aid, veterinary services and water supply in the regions of Turkana, Loima, Garissa, Lagdera, Fafi and Pokot

Donor: ECHO

Duration: 4 months - Total budget: € 225,000

Duration: 9 months - Total budget: € 290,000

Donor: FAO

Duration: 8 months - Total budget: \$ 50,000

Duration: 8 months - Total budget: \$ 50,000

Duration: 10 months - Total budget: \$ 100,000

Drought management initiative in the regions of Turkana, Pokot, Samburu and Baringo (DMI livestock)

Donor: European Commission

Duration: 3 years

Total budget: € 2,200,000

Consortium led by Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium : Practical Action, ACTED, Oxfam Great Britain and Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Germany

Project to enhance livestock production and food security through a sustained boost in fodder resources in the regions of Turkana and Garissa

Donor: FAO

Duration: 14 months

Total budget: \$ 100,000

Turkana livestock development program (TLDP II)

Donor: Belgian Fund for Food Security

Duration: 5 years

Total budget: € 1,571,130

Local partner: TUPADO

Disaster management initiative (water supply and conflict management) in northern Kenya (DMI water)

Donor: European Union

Duration: 35 months

Total budget: € 329,557

Consortium led by Oxfam Great Britain: Practical Action, ACTED and Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Germany and Belgium

## UGANDA

Faced with prolonged political and economic instability, Uganda heavily depends on foreign aid. In the sparsely populated region of Karamoja, in the northeast of the country, most of the population lives below the poverty line. To cope with the dry climate, the Karimong people migrate with their livestock in search of pasture.



Vaccination against the 'peste des petits ruminants' (PPR) and the contagious bovine pleura pneumonia (CBPP) in the province of Matheniko

Donor: FAO

Duration: 3 months

Total budget: \$ 37,000

Training on participatory disease search and participatory epidemiology

Donor: FAO

Duration: 10 days

Total budget: \$ 35,000

### THE COMMUNITY BANK STIMULATES LOCAL BUSINESSES (UGANDA, KLDP)

A community bank was established in the Kakingol village in 2008. There are 51 members, of which 31 are men and 20 are women. Out of these members, 36 - or 70% - have already benefited from loans through group savings.

*"Our livestock has been attacked by warriors. There was no food anymore. My family was desperate. As a shepherd I found myself without a job because I didn't have any livestock to watch over. When a community bank was founded in my area, I was one of the first to join. For four months I saved up with the group and I received a loan of € 40 to start my own business. I am doing well and now I am supporting my family with the profits I make."*

Angel Peter, a member of the community bank

## PROJECTS

Karamoja livestock development program (KLDP)

Donor: DGD

Duration: 3 years

Total budget: € 613,483

Local partner: MADEFO



© Roger Job

## SOUTHERN SUDAN

Although Southern Sudan concluded peace in 2005 after two decades of civil war, the road to recovery and development remains difficult. Nearly half of the population lives below the poverty line. Most of them are farmers. Investment in the livestock sector remains a challenge because of epidemics, tribal disputes and the shortage of livestock markets and services. The only way out for livestock keepers is a system where the community itself is responsible for the health of its animals.

### PROJECTS

**Emergency veterinary support program II in Warrap, Central Equatoria, Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile state (EVSP)**

Donor: USAID  
Duration: 1 year  
Total budget: \$ 800,000  
Consortium led by Vétérinaires sans Frontières Belgium; Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Germany and Switzerland

**Emergency support to the food security and livelihoods of flood-affected livestock dependent communities in Jonglei and Upper Nile state**

Donor: CHF  
Duration: 20 months  
Total budget: \$ 300,000

**Livestock epidemio-surveillance project in Southern Sudan (LESP)**

Donor: European Commission  
Duration: 5 years  
Total budget: € 3,550,000

**Food security recovery program in Lakes state**

Donor: European Commission  
Duration: 4 years  
Total budget: € 1,500,004

**Stamping out avian and pandemic influenza in Central Equatoria state (Stop IA)**

Donors: DAI and USAID  
Duration: 3 months  
Total budget: \$ 5,060

**Support to highly pathogenic avian influenza participatory disease surveillance in Gezira, Khartoum, Northern, River Nile, Upper Nile, Central and Eastern Equatoria and Bahr el Ghazal state**

Donors: USAID et ILRI  
Duration: 5 months  
Total budget: \$ 100,000

**Animal health care service delivery in Upper Nile state**

Donor: Multi Donor Trust Funds  
Duration: 11 months  
Total budget: € 400,000

*"I am a widow. Last year I received five goats from Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium. The organization also provided me with training and medicine for the animals. After one year, I already have ten goats; two goats gave birth to twins. Every three months the community animal health workers visit me to track the health status of my goats. Currently I am milking four goats and every day I get four cups of milk. My children are in good health today and are rarely sick. I also have manure to spread on my little piece of land where I plan to grow sorghum. I castrated the oldest goat in order to sell him and thus allowing me to buy clothes for my children."*

Testimony of Atong Yak (Southern Sudan, EVSP)

# Great Lakes



## RWANDA

The Rwandan economy is based primarily on agriculture and livestock. Due to the high population density and increasing soil erosion, the majority of livestock keepers are faced with land shortage. The production system is weak, livestock keeping techniques are underdeveloped and veterinary services are inaccessible.

### PROJECTS

Project to promote local and private veterinary services in southern Rwanda (PROXIVET)

Donor: DGD

Duration: 3 years

Total budget: € 1,158,139

Local partners: IMBARAGA, SDA-IRIBA

## DR CONGO

The Democratic Republic of Congo is a country full of natural resources, but also a country of conflicts. Millions of people died during the civil war that lasted several years, and today there are still military clashes in the east of the country. Thousands of inhabitants had to flee, livestock was exterminated, crops were destroyed and the knowledge of many generations was lost. The population is slowly trying to rebuild what war destroyed.

### PROJECTS

Project to combat vulnerability through small livestock in the region of northern Kivu (LUVUPEL)

Donor: Belgian Fund for Food Security

Duration: 4 years

Total budget: € 2,358,062

Local partner: Réseau WIMA



*"The livestock keepers in my village can contact me if their animals are ill. I also give them advice on the best way to take care of their animals. Thanks to the training of Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium, I learned how to vaccinate chickens against the Newcastle disease. Now I also know how to treat rabbits against parasites, how to treat goats against scabies, and give the animals supplementary vitamins when they need it."*

Testimony of a community animal health worker (Congo, LUVUPEL)



# Regional projects

## **ICRD: IMPROVED COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO DROUGHT**

Livestock keepers in Uganda, Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya are often confronted with droughts and food insecurity. Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium, in cooperation with Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Germany and Switzerland and the local population, identifies the main problem areas for access to water and pasture during the dry season. Local communities benefit from training in the sustainable management of water and soil, disease reporting and information systems concerning the market. The project is developing a radio program for the timely dissemination of warnings and market data, creates local financial institutions and builds various water points.

Donor: ECHO

Duration: 18 months (I) and 1 year (II)

Total budget: € 1,609,000 (I) and € 678,853 (II)

## **EDRSAIA: EARLY DETECTION, REPORTING AND SURVEILLANCE OF AVIAN INFLUENZA IN AFRICA**

The bird flu that broke out in 2006 in the north of Nigeria, brought to the attention the weak disease surveillance systems in West Africa. Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Togo are assisted by Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium in order to prepare the area better to a possible new outbreak of HPAI (highly pathogenic avian influenza). Animal health professionals selected by the veterinary authorities of these seven

countries benefit from training in the detection, reporting and surveillance of avian influenza. The project also maps regional and national risk areas to coordinate better the treatment and surveillance of bird flu.

Donors: USAID and ILRI

Duration: 16 months

Total budget: \$ 1,069,326

## **REGLAP: REDUCING THE VULNERABILITY OF PASTORAL COMMUNITIES THROUGH POLICY AND PRACTICAL CHANGE IN THE HORN OF AFRICA AND EAST AFRICA**

The rapid population growth and the deterioration of natural resources are a real threat to livestock keepers in East Africa. The project therefore aims to establish a dialogue between policy makers and nomad pastoralists in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda, in order to prepare better all stakeholders for drought so that the livestock keepers can provide in their livelihoods. In addition, REGLAP collects knowledge and best practices and strengthens the capacities of civil society in advocacy and networking. Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium executes this project in collaboration with Oxfam, Save the Children, CARE, IIED, Cordaid, ODI and Reconcile.

Donor: ECHO

Duration: 16 months

Total budget: € 47,000

# 04.

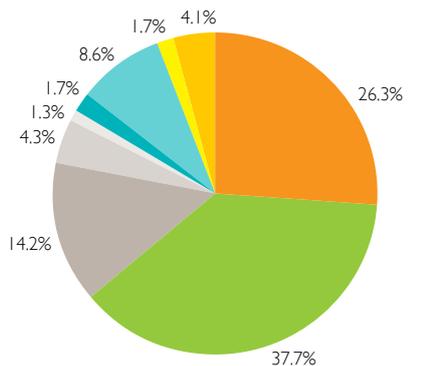
## FINANCIAL REPORT

This financial report relates to the consolidated accounts of Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium, including all the activities carried out between 1 January and 31 December 2009. The accounts were audited and certified by our auditor DGST & Co. They are available on the site of the National Bank of Belgium ([www.bnb.be](http://www.bnb.be)).

### REVENUE

Donations are essential for Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium to achieve its objectives. In 2009, fund-raising brought in € 731,143 (compared with € 782,672 in 2008). Admittedly, this only represents 9% of the revenue of Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium, but these small amounts, when added together, enable sizeable subsidies to be obtained through co-financing, both at Belgian and international level.

At institutional level, we have been able to rely for many years on substantial support from various governments and private foundations. Our main donors are the Belgian government (€ 2,239,416 in 2009), the European Commission (€ 3,208,930) and USAID (€ 1,211,505). These three donors account for 78% of the revenue of the association.

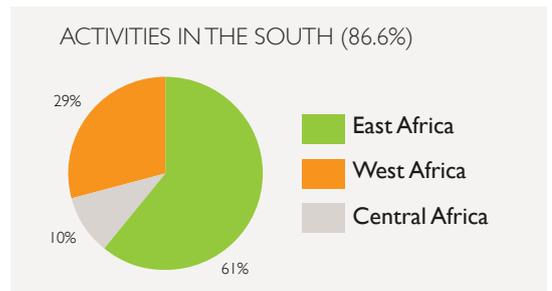
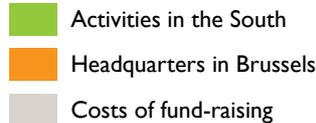
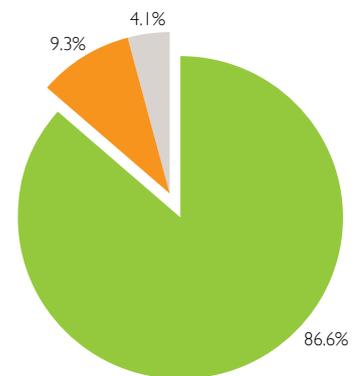


### EXPENDITURE

The implementation of our activities in the South represents € 7,394,678, or 87% of the expenditure in 2009, the rest being connected with the running of our Brussels office and the costs of fund-raising. 29% of our project

expenditure was in West Africa, 10% in Central Africa and 61% in East Africa.

The final result of the 2009 financial year is a loss of € 30,551 which is smaller than in 2008 (€ 84,459).



### BALANCE SHEET

The balance sheet total is € 13,420,994. It is characterised by large amounts of receivables and grants carried forward. Accounting rules make it compulsory to account for entire multi-annual funding contracts, which explains the substantial amounts shown on the assets side as amounts receivable and on the liabilities side as accruals and deferred income (for the portion of subsidies that have not yet been used by projects).

The capital is € 874,150. It represents 6.5% of the balance sheet. The objective of the association for the next few years is to strengthen its capital by making surpluses, to ensure its financial stability.

# BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	2009	2008
<b>Fixed assets</b>	<b>680,807</b>	<b>794,093</b>
Intangible assets	7,326	10,075
Tangible assets	649,396	748,093
Financial assets	24,086	35,925
<b>Current assets</b>	<b>12,740,187</b>	<b>12,253,517</b>
Amounts receivable after more than 1 year	3,884,530	2,194,104
Amounts receivable within 1 year	6,677,665	8,785,336
Cash in hand and at bank	2,077,546	1,133,668
Prepayments and accrued income	100,446	140,409
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>13,420,994</b>	<b>13,047,610</b>

LIABILITIES	2009	2008
<b>Capital</b>	<b>874,150</b>	<b>1,016,245</b>
Funds employed	35,106	35,106
Profit brought forward	326,655	354,803
Investment grants	512,389	626,336
<b>Provisions</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>
<b>Amounts payable</b>	<b>12,496,844</b>	<b>11,981,365</b>
Amounts payable in more than 1 year	93,858	0
Amounts payable within 1 year	2,321,847	2,239,138
Accruals and deferred income	10,081,139	9,742,227
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>13,420,994</b>	<b>13,047,610</b>

# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	2009	2008
<b>Turnover</b>	<b>8,454,733</b>	<b>8,376,653</b>
<b>Cost of turnover</b>	<b>-8,279,713</b>	<b>-8,411,532</b>
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>175,020</b>	<b>-34,879</b>
Financial income	53,023	201,269
Financial charges	-254,940	-256,636
Profit on ordinary activities	-26,896	-90,246
Extraordinary income	223	5,791
Extraordinary charges	-3,878	-4
Profit/loss for the financial year	-30,551	-84,459



A woman in traditional beaded jewelry is shown in profile, looking towards a large camel. The background consists of bare trees under a clear sky, suggesting a natural, outdoor setting. The woman is wearing a dark top and a thick, multi-layered necklace made of colorful beads in shades of red, yellow, and black. The camel is the central focus, with its head and neck filling the right side of the frame.

### HEADQUARTERS / BRUSSELS

Avenue Paul Deschanel 36-38, 1030 Brussels, Belgium  
T +32 (0)2/ 5390989, F +32 (0)2/ 5393490, E [info@vsf-belgium.org](mailto:info@vsf-belgium.org)  
[www.veterinairessansfrontieres.be](http://www.veterinairessansfrontieres.be)

### REGIONAL OFFICE / EAST AFRICA

PO BOX 13986, 00800 (3rd Floor, Titan Complex), Nairobi, Kenya  
T +254 020 273 4518, E [vrenault@vsfb.or.ke](mailto:vrenault@vsfb.or.ke)

### REGIONAL OFFICE / WEST AFRICA

BP 12632, Niamey, Niger  
T +227 2072 5201, E [s.pil@vsf-belgium.org](mailto:s.pil@vsf-belgium.org)