

TAKING A STAND

for a systemic approach
of international
development



**Groupe SOS articulates
5 proposals for a systemic
approach to international
development based
on its actions in the field
in 50 countries.**



Manifesto

Our 5 proposals

The Social and Solidarity Economy [SSE] is a key driver of global sustainable development.

#1 Create ecosystems conducive to the development of the Social and Solidarity Economy in countries which have none.

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Impact measurement must be the compass for the scaling up of businesses.

#2 Support entrepreneurs towards impact by making social and environmental impact measurement a standard practice.

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The transition of the economy requires to massively prioritise **impact investments**.

#3 Direct solidarity and sustainable investments preferentially towards impact entrepreneurs in vulnerable countries.

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Local problems have **local solutions**.

#4 Work to empower civil society organisations in vulnerable countries, by entrusting them with the implementation of projects in their own regions and guiding international NGOs towards a support role.

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Systemic change also means enabling 8 billion citizens, consumers, and future volunteers to **get involved**.

#5 Make involvement through corporate volunteering more systematic by opening it up to all working people throughout their careers.

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Editorial

**The solutions exist.
They are not theoretical.
They have been tried and
tested for 40 years by
Groupe SOS in the 50 countries
where we operate. It's time
to scale them up!**



Alexandre Lourié,
Managing Director International, Groupe SOS

Action is urgently needed... beyond emergency solutions.
Social inequalities are intolerable. 700 million people still live in extreme poverty. Two-thirds of the world's wealth is held by the top 1%. And the gap is widening.

Meanwhile, the climate crisis is gathering pace, hitting the most vulnerable first. Harder and harder. **The risk of a global warming reaching +5°C is very real.** Climate migration is set to double by 2050. Biodiversity is being decimated.

Humanitarian sticking plasters are essential but insufficient. **The world's ills must be remedied at their roots,** so that the symptoms do not recur indefinitely. "Change the system"... easier said than done. Change what, exactly? And how?

Let's draw lessons from our scaling-up of impact projects around the world, and from the obstacles we faced. Let's create a systemic approach to international solidarity, where entrepreneurial logic is put to work for the benefit of the most vulnerable and the planet. This approach is based on **the 5 drivers of systemic change.** For the optimists - there are 22,000 of us at Groupe SOS! - each one is a lever for multiplied positive impact:

The 5 drivers of systemic change in international development



1. Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) ecosystems.

They enable the emergence of social and ecological innovations. Yet fewer than 30 countries legally recognize and support the SSE.

2. Measurement of the social and environmental impact of businesses, a must for scaling up.

Non-financial performance is still too often overlooked and dissociated from financial performance. "Green washing" and "social washing" remain too easy.

3. Investment in impact businesses. There is an annual shortfall of \$4,300 billion to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. That amount is missing every year to projects with social and environmental benefits.

4. Local civil society, especially in the most vulnerable countries. Sometimes threatened, often neglected, it receives only a fraction of development aid funding and does not have enough support to roll out its projects.

5. Individual involvement. Whether through consumption, occupation and volunteer opportunities, everyone participates in systems with positive and negative impacts. Getting involved is easy, but too few take the leap because it's not sufficiently encouraged.





Social inequality in 3 key figures

Worldwide:

700 M

people live below the extreme poverty line (less than \$2.15 a day)¹. One person in two lives on less than \$6.85 a day.

1%

of the population holds almost two-thirds of the world's wealth².

+2 BILLION

a day. In 2022, the wealth of billionaires increased by more than 2 billion dollars a day, while the income of almost 2 billion people declined, mainly due to inflation and conflicts³.

The climate crisis in 3 key figures

+5°C

By 2100, the earth surface temperature will be 5°C higher than last century if we do not reduce our greenhouse gas emissions⁴.

41.000

species are under threat of extinction⁵.

2X

Climate migration is a reality. 300 million people have already left lands that have become unliveable. If nothing is done, this figure will double by 2050⁶.

**Groupe SOS, a force
for systemic change
in 50 countries.**

**From local action to systemic
impact, Groupe SOS works
globally for a fairer, greener
economy. We are not
opposing direct impact and
systemic change, so as to take
action across all levels.**



Frédéric Bailly,
Executive Vice-President, Groupe SOS

Our projects strengthen the capacities of civil society organizations and impact entrepreneurs in 50 countries, by combining economic efficiency with a social and environmental focus. Our NGOs Planète Urgence, PLAY International, Santé Sud, Ateliere Fara Frontiere, PULSE and PPI - People Power Inclusion, help them thanks to an approach that supports aid localisation.

To address root issues and multiply our impact, we also work for systemic change with governments, international institutions, research laboratories and major corporations. This is the mission of our think tank Impact Tank, our consulting firm Groupe SOS Consulting and our social enterprise Impact Campus.

Systemic change cannot be achieved alone or in silos. This manifesto has been drawn up thanks to our daily conversations - uncomfortable at times, but always rewarding - with international development players - French, European and international public players, public and private financiers, international NGOs, social businesses, networks, and coalitions - and it will keep on evolving with their collaboration.

Offices

Countries of operation:

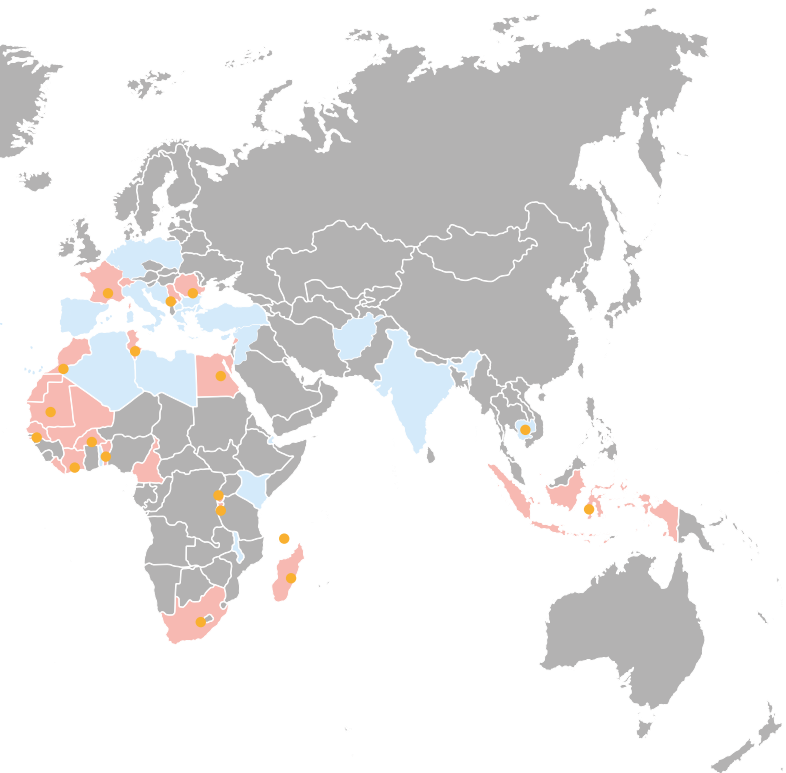
South Africa
Benin
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroun
Comoros
Egypt
France
(including Mayotte,
Réunion, Guiana)
Indonesia
Ivory Coast
Kosovo
Lebanon
Liberia
Madagascar
Mali
Morocco
Mauritania
Romania
Rwanda
Senegal
Serbia
Tunisia

Partnerships:

Afghanistan
(temporarily suspended)
Albania
Algeria
Ecuador
Germany
Belgium
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Cambodia
Cyprus
Croatia
Djibouti
Spain
Greece

India
Italy
Jordan
Kenya
Libya
Macedonia
Malawi
Mexico
Kingdom of the Netherlands
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Syria
Togo
Türkiye





**The Social
and Solidarity
Economy (SSE)
is a key driver
of global
sustainable
development.**

In France, the SSE refers to organisations structured in the form of cooperatives, mutual societies, associations, foundations, and social companies. It centres on people, the planet, and the search for positive impact, over and above simply maximising profits. It is now accounting for 10% of French GDP and was enshrined in law in 2014. While France is one of the pioneers in this field, there is now a genuine international political momentum for the SSE – several plans and resolutions have been passed since 2021⁷. At the European level, the social economy is helping the implementation of the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights. In 2023, the UN joined the movement by passing a resolution recognising the SSE and its contribution to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)⁸. This latest step is the result of a collective effort by several member states, with strong involvement from France through the Pact for Impact Alliance, a global coalition to recognise and support the development of the SSE and, more broadly, the impact economy.



PROBLEM

Only 30 countries have adopted a legal framework and tools dedicated to the SSE.

Recognizing this is not a final stop, but a starting point. Each country, each region needs to stimulate the development of this type of economy, which better shares value and combats exclusion.

30 have already done so. Over 160 still need to be won over. However, SSE players will only achieve their full potential if multilateral institutions and national, regional, and local authorities are prepared to design and implement legal frameworks, public policies, financing tools and specific measures to create an environment conducive to this sector's development.

SOLUTIONS EXIST

At the international, European, national, and local levels, the SSE can be structured.

In 2021 the European Union has adopted an Action Plan for the Social Economy, and progress is being made in all member states. In Africa, several developing countries have adopted appropriate regulatory frameworks. The Agence Française de Développement (AFD) has supported Tunisia and Morocco in this endeavour⁹. Local schemes are also in place. In Spain, the community of Pamplona allocates at least 1% of the city's public contracts to SSE entities and 6% to social integration businesses¹⁰. In France, which has enshrined the SSE in law in 2014, the organisation of the 2024 Olympic Games in Paris has included a commitment to open up 25% of the value of contracts to VSBs, SMBs and SSE structures¹¹.





Proposal 1

Create ecosystems conducive to the development of the Social and Solidarity Economy in countries which have none.

How

The implementation of legal frameworks, networks, dedicated financing, and public policies in favour of the SSE must be accelerated by an ambitious support offer to willing governments and local authorities, mostly through cooperation with French, European and international public and private players (including the French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs, the AFD Group, the European Commission, the UNTFSSSE, SSE networks). These schemes must be adapted to the specific context of each region.

2030 target

Promote the implementation of frameworks conducive to the development of the SSE in at least 30 new countries.



We speak from experience

Launched by France in 2019, **the Pact for Impact Alliance's** mission is to support the worldwide recognition and influence of the SSE. Groupe SOS has been leading the secretariat of this Alliance since 2021.

➔ On April 18, 2023, **the UN adopted a resolution¹³ acknowledging the SSE** and its role in achieving the SDGs, a major success for the Alliance.

➔ **Ateliere Fara Frontiere (AFF)** has been running since 2008 four work integration projects in Romania for disadvantaged groups: an electronic equipment reconditioning workshop, an advertising waste recycling workshop, an organic farm and a sewing workshop. A pioneer in the SSE sector, AFF is deploying a lobbying strategy towards Romanian and European public players to gain greater recognition and support for the social economy.

➔ In 2023, AFF has included as one of its 5 strategic goals a change in the legislative framework surrounding the social economy in Romania.

PPI – People Power Inclusion, the international NGO founded in 1998, supports SSE players in their access to financing and markets, in three regions: West and Central Africa, the Indian Ocean, and North Africa and the Middle East.

In 2022, PPI strengthened



48

integrated rural
action collectives

and

107

community finance
organisations

Groupe SOS Consulting carried out a preliminary design mission for Tunisia's national SSE governance body, as part of an effort by the Tunisian Ministry of Vocational Training and Employment to design and implement a system of governance best suited to promote and sustain entrepreneurship and the SSE in Tunisia.


**Impact
measurement
must be the
compass for
the scaling up
of businesses.**

While it is important to recognise and support the SSE, the end goal is to establish its value-sharing and inclusion objectives as the norm. Rather than a parallel economy, it must inspire the transformation of the whole economy.

To achieve this, we need to give everyone the means to start their own business, to invent positive impact products and services and to measure their benefits.

Every business has an impact on its customers, its employees, its suppliers, the planet...

The challenge is to know whether this impact is positive or negative. For a long time, it was thought that a business could ignore measuring its social and environmental impact by focusing on its financial performance. That is no longer the case. More and more businesses are insourcing their social and environmental externalities. From an ecological point of view, greenhouse gas emission reports measure both direct (scope 1) and indirect (scopes 2 and 3) emissions¹⁴.



PROBLEM

Impact entrepreneurship is still out of reach for a whole segment of the population, and financial performance overshadows social and environmental results.

The measurement of social and environmental performance is neither sufficiently valued nor sufficiently acknowledged in corporate performance, where financial indicators rule. Most indicators used in non-financial reports measure means and achievements, not results. Despite this, public authorities lack incentives to encourage businesses to embark on this transformation. This is especially hampering for VSBs and SMEs, which account for most of the the world's businesses.

In the countries where we operate, mainly in Africa, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean and Eastern Europe, many businesses are social and environmental "by design". However, their launching and development face many obstacles, especially for marginalized groups such as women, the youngest and oldest members of society, displaced populations, and people from the poorest communities. They lack proper support.

SOLUTIONS EXIST

Impact businesses are increasingly recognised and supported, and research into impact measurement is building international consensus.

There is an increase in the number of "for impact" businesses - which, unlike "with impact" businesses, bring their social or environmental mission at the heart of their activity - also called businesses "with a mission", by the French PACTE law¹⁶. More and more international events are highlighting some of the pioneers of the social economy, such as the 2022 Dakar Global Social Economy Forum.

Common standards for impact measurement are emerging, particularly in the environmental field, resulting in the promotion of sustainability in the European finance sector (SFDR, Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation) and the harmonisation of sustainability reporting (European CSRD, Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive). Since 2022, the EU has been providing member states with events and tools focusing on social impact measurement, in order to promote mutual learning between players of the social economy¹⁷.



Proposal 2

Support entrepreneurs towards impact by making social and environmental impact measurement a standard practice.

How

Bring together the public sector, research, civil society, and the business world to develop common standards for measuring social and environmental impact, and offer support to small business project initiators, especially in Europe, taking advantage of the introduction of the CSRD regulation, and in low and middle-income countries where impact entrepreneurship can be promoted.

2030 target

Enable all businesses to measure their social and environmental impact, in line with the European Union's CSRD directive, by providing small businesses with access to methodological support in impact measurement.



We speak from experience

With zero shareholders, Groupe SOS is driven by its social and environmental impact. To share this expertise, we created the **Impact Tank** in 2020. On 13 February 2023, the Impact Tank organised the first **Impact Measurement Summit**, bringing together all public and private players, researchers and specialists, businesses, non-profit organisations, funders, assessors, social organisations, social change facilitators and SSE network leaders, to build an "Impact New Deal" and turn France into a leader of social innovation and impact measurement in Europe and the world.

➔ The first edition of the **Impact Measurement Summit** in 2023 attracted 40,000 participants online and 1,600 in person.

Through the **SEED programme**, the Indian Ocean team of **PPI - Power People Inclusion** is working in partnership with the European Union to strengthen the capacities of 20 entrepreneurship support structures in Madagascar, and thus better assist impact entrepreneurs, especially with regards to measuring their social and environmental performance.

➔ Since its creation in 1998, PPI has assisted dozens of impact incubators and more than **2.5 million micro-entrepreneurs**.

The NGO PULSE supports entrepreneurship as a lever for inclusive and sustainable development in France and worldwide. Since its creation in 2006, PULSE has enabled thousands of entrepreneurs to develop high-impact projects, particularly those belonging to groups traditionally under-represented in entrepreneurship or based in emerging regions.

over **60%** of the people helped in the programmes were women

over **700** project initiators every year


over **1.000** people trained every year

Since 2018, **Groupe SOS Consulting** has been drawing on all the Group's skills and expertise to help businesses measure their social and environmental impact.

 **Groupe SOS Consulting has helped more than 80 companies and organisations in over 15 countries since 2018.**

**The transition
of the economy
requires
to massively
prioritise impact
investments.**

\$ 4,300 billion: this is the annual shortfall in funding for the MDGs¹⁸ – compared with \$ 2,500 billion when they were first agreed in 2015. It's time to step up the pace, by making the economy work for the common good. Impact businesses, whose goal is more than just financial profitability, embody this vision. They place entrepreneurship in the service of today's social and environmental challenges. Far from having neither economic viability nor profitability, these businesses are proving to be extremely resilient: during the Covid-19 crisis, the employment rate of the SSE sector has been on average less impacted than that of the rest of the private sector¹⁹. All good reasons to support these ventures and help them multiply, especially through financing.



PROBLEM

Impact entrepreneurship suffers from a lack of funding and demand is unable to match supply.

There are still several obstacles to impact investing: a lack of knowledge about the impact approach and its ecosystems²⁰, a high sensitivity to risk, a fear of poor economic performance, difficulty in identifying high-potential projects, and a lack of co-investors. Impact businesses suffer a distortion of competition, especially in their seed phase, as their commitment requires great short-term investment in time and money. While small and medium-sized businesses, which include early-stage impact projects, account for 90% of African businesses, almost 40% report that access to funding – especially high loan interest rates – is a "major impediment to their growth"²¹. The primary sources of funding for these entrepreneurs remain friends and family, small local funding institutions, as well as entrepreneurship support services provided by international solidarity NGOs...

SOLUTIONS EXIST

Impact investing is gaining momentum.

In 2020, the impact investment market accounted for \$715 billion worldwide (up 40% on 2019), with €4.37 billion invested in France (up 9% on 2019)²². The number of impact funds is also growing: there were over 60 in France in 2022²³. On the African continent, the AFD and BPI France's "Choose Africa" initiative has enabled more than 40,000 businesses and hundreds of thousands of micro-businesses in Africa to receive funding over the past five years, with the goal of supporting and developing the continent's markets and supporting the African private sector; a source of jobs and a driver of economic growth²⁴. This kind of action must be targeted at impact entrepreneurs.





Proposal 3

Direct solidarity and sustainable investments preferentially towards impact entrepreneurs in vulnerable countries.

How

Allocate a portion of public development aid, especially from AFD Group's financing portfolio (without reducing grants to civil society organisations) and private philanthropy, to the highest-risk tranches of funding for impact entrepreneurs, especially in "blended finance" funds, with a requirement to measure social and environmental impact annually in accordance with international standards.

2030 target

Use or create appropriate investment tools to provide financial support for at least 1.000 additional impact businesses in seed phase from the most vulnerable countries.



We speak from experience

Impact Business Angels, launched in December 2021, is the first network of business angels exclusively dedicated to supporting impact entrepreneurship in France. Its ambition is threefold: attract more funding to impact entrepreneurship, improve the quality of that funding, and better allocate it between projects.

→ The network counts more than **50 business angels** and over **10 projects** have been financed.

Building on the expertise it has developed in Tunisia and Morocco since 2014, **PULSE** is supporting the roll-out of funding support programmes across all the countries where it is active. These programmes enable incubatees to receive funding at all stages of their project, from prototyping to scaling up, by helping them seek funding or via the direct provision of suitable funding such as honorary loans.

→ In 2023, PULSE directly or indirectly supported

700 impact entrepreneurs

Through its division **Groupe SOS Participations**, Groupe SOS is carrying on its commitment towards impact entrepreneurship by acquiring minority stakes in the best green and social start-ups.



Since 2015, Groupe SOS Participations has made **15 portfolio investments** totalling nearly **€3 million**.



As part of its **AGreenLab** project, for instance, **PPI - People Power Inclusion** offers financial support to renewable energy and agri-food start-ups, through technical grants and subsidies, and by connecting them with European and African investors.



With this project, PPI has helped finance


100

**ecological and
social impact**

**Local problems
have local
solutions.**

Local Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) need to be supported financially and technically to implement community-led, long-term, sustainable impact initiatives.

The "Grand Bargain", launched at the World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016, set up the target of reaching 25% of global humanitarian funds allocated as directly as possible to local and national actors. The Grand Bargain approach to localising aid should be extended to development aid projects that aim to address social and environmental challenges sustainably and collectively.



PROBLEM

Local players do not have sufficient capacity or resources to act.

This target is a long way from being met, with only 1.8% in 2022 in humanitarian aid²⁶. Moreover, it seems the situation is worsening as back in 2021 2.3% of funds were paid directly to local players. The potential for improvement is also significant in development aid. It is estimated that only 7% of the funds raised by French NGOs are transferred to local partners²⁷. These low figures can be explained in part by extremely demanding donor procedures, already challenging for international NGOs and frequently unattainable for small local CSOs in southern countries²⁸. In addition, some of these organisations are poorly structured and are incapable of receiving and managing such funds independently. They often need organisational support, especially in administrative and financial management.

SOLUTIONS EXIST

International NGOs are increasingly working to build the capacities²⁹ of local CSOs.

To strengthen the capacities of local civil society players, international organisations need to pass on knowledge and know-how and cooperate closely with them, rather than replace them, so that each country eventually manages its own development. Donors are increasingly asking international NGOs to rely on local partners to implement projects, while building the capacity of these entities so they become autonomous. For instance, since 2023 the AFD allows local CSOs that have already worked with a French partner to receive funds directly. Other initiatives exist, like the ELSA Platform³⁰, which was set up in 2002 to bring together and strengthen the capacities of French and African players combatting AIDS. Its 2021 impact study showed significant improvements of community response in Africa, notably through the structuring of non-profit organisations and the transfer of skills.³¹



Proposal 4

Work to empower civil society organisations in vulnerable countries, by entrusting them with the implementation of projects in their own regions and guiding international NGOs towards a support role.

How

Capacity-building projects should be designed jointly by international and local partner civil society organisations (CSOs) to provide the best possible support (sustainable business model, expertise, management, accounting, communication, project management, administration and finance, lobbying, etc.). These projects would benefit from a 5-year duration rather than the current standard of less than 3 years, to ensure a follow up of the maturing of local CSOs. This would automatically allow more funds to be allocated directly to local CSOs for the implementation of activities adapted to the realities of their own environment.

2030 target

Wherever possible, integrate capacity-building activities for local CSOs into all international NGO projects, and aim to devote 25% of CSO grants directly to those in most vulnerable countries.



We speak from experience

Santé Sud has been working alongside local partners since 1984 to build more effective and virtuous healthcare systems. It is active in 5 areas: childhood, community health, bringing healthcare to rural areas, sexual and reproductive rights and gender equality, and the fight against priority diseases.

→ In 2022, Santé Sud carried out 45 expert missions with its

142 local partners
across 9 countries

PLAY International uses sport as a lever for education, development, and social inclusion for young people. It works with its partners in the field to encourage the inclusion of the most vulnerable, promote and facilitate access to sport and raise awareness among the youth about social issues and social harmony.

→ In 2022, together with its **43 national partners**, PLAY provided **11,072 education-through-sport sessions for 22,488 children and teenagers.**

Planète Urgence's mission is to empower people to protect forests and biodiversity. It is working in the world's three major tropical forest basins (Amazonia, Congo, and Borneo-Mekong) on three fronts: protecting endangered forests and biodiversity, promoting the development of local communities, and raising environmental awareness.

↪ In 2022, Planète Urgence and its 80 local partners planted

3.316.790 trees

and raised environmental awareness among


9.244 schoolchildren

Since 2016, **PULSE** has been developing its expertise as an "incubator of incubators" through regional programmes such as RISE in the Balkans, SAFIR Lab or SAMIM in North Africa and the Middle East, to strengthen the structures already supporting young project initiators.

↪ In 2022, PULSE strengthened **31 incubators**, mainly in the Balkans, North Africa and the Middle East.

**Systemic change
also means
enabling
8 billion citizens,
consumers,
and future
volunteers to get
involved.**

Each citizen must be a driving force for the ecological and social transition. There are several ways to actively get involved. Day-to-day habits, for instance, and especially consumption, are powerful vectors of involvement. For instance, 80% of consumers say they consider the environmental and social commitment of brands when deciding what to buy³². Another way of getting involved is through volunteering.



PROBLEM


Too few people volunteer
(less than a third of French people).

One half of the French support a non-profit organisation through donations. A third are volunteers (one-off or regular activities)³³. The 1.3 million non-profit organisations in France include 21 million active volunteers³⁴. Among people who do not volunteer, 46% point to the lack of time as the main obstacle³⁵. Yet, beyond the contribution to the common good, volunteering has a positive impact on mental health, improving professional and personal life balance³⁶. It also fosters inclusion, social interaction, intergenerational connections, a sense of civic responsibility, and even the development of skills.

SOLUTIONS EXIST

Various schemes can encourage people of all ages to get involved as volunteers.

Volunteering is possible at any age. Schemes have been put in place to promote volunteering and reconcile it with other pursuits. For students, universities have been required by law³⁷ since 2017 to recognise the value of student volunteering, through ECTS credits, bonus points, exemption from certain courses or internships, etc³⁸. More broadly, civic service is a powerful way for young people aged 16 to 25 to get involved in the non-profit or public sector: 50,000 missions are offered every year in France and abroad. It is often the first step towards a greater involvement: after their mission, 54% say they would like to continue in some way³⁹. People can also combine a job with volunteering through schemes such as skills sponsorship or solidarity leave. These schemes are promoted by the government through tax exemption and enable companies to offer their employees the opportunity to get involved by putting their skills at the service of civil society organisations in France and abroad, during their holidays or working hours.





Proposal 5

Make involvement through corporate volunteering more systematic by opening it up to all working people throughout their careers.

How

Promote employee volunteering (including skills sponsorship, solidarity leave) by increasing training credits and offer grants to French companies and their overseas subsidiaries to promote volunteering in France and abroad.

2030 target

Incorporate corporate volunteering into French labour laws and support its funding by the government as is done, for instance, for civic service volunteering or vocational training.



We speak from experience

The social enterprise **Impact Campus** aims to give all students a chance to actively volunteer. In partnership with OMNES éducation, it has launched the PACT programme (Programme d'Action Citoyenne de Terrain), which offers an immersion of several half-days spread over two months within non-profit organisations and entities.

→ In 2023,

6.000

students carried out a voluntary mission

In 2000, the **NGO Planète Urgence** launched the Congé Solidaire (Solidarity Leave), a form of involvement that enables any employee to spend 2 weeks volunteering during their holiday time, sharing and passing on their skills and knowledge to civil society organisations. Planète Urgence provides the employee with preliminary training then guidance during their mission. In 2022, Planète Urgence co-wrote a White Paper on Corporate Volunteering with France Volontaires and the French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs⁴⁰.

→ Every year, almost **100 companies** offer their employees the opportunity to take solidarity leave.

Since 2008, **Ateliere Fara Frontiere (AFF)** has been running several work integration projects in Romania for underprivileged groups, with the support of volunteers. These include an advertising waste recycling workshop and an organic farm that sells certified organic vegetable baskets through annual subscriptions.



In 2022, aware consumers bought

7.386 upcycled products

5.236 vegetable baskets



Groupe SOS counts a total of

17.000

volunteers, including within **Wings of the Ocean**, **Parrains par Mille** and the **Hactiv** platform. We are also very proud of the dedicated customers of our **Altermundi** fairtrade retail shops and of our social integration premier caterer **Traiteur Té**.

My notes



FIVE ACTIONS

I can take to support
these proposals











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Produced by Bataillon Agency

Groupe SOS

Groupe SOS, founded in 1984 during the AIDS crisis, is **a major non-profit force of social cohesion, both in France and worldwide.**

Groupe SOS is mainly active in the fields of solidarity, youth, health and senior citizens, managing facilities for marginalised people, as well as day-care centres, hospitals and nursing homes open to all, **guided by the belief that these sectors should not be profit-driven.**

Groupe SOS is aware that exclusion takes many forms and is therefore also active in the areas of ecological transition, regional exclusion, sustainable businesses and culture for all. Groupe SOS is also a leader in integration through employment. It offers people in difficult situations the opportunity to enter employment or training within its entities.

With its 22,000 strong workforce and field expertise, **Groupe SOS regularly takes a stand on social and environmental issues.** At present, it has no match among non-profit organisations in terms of size, scope, and range of operations.

750 facilities and services, associations, and social businesses, 22,000 employees, 2 million beneficiaries, 50 countries.



PROFESSIONAL ACTIVISTS

GroupeSOS
Entrepreneurs for common good