

SWISSAID MAGAZINE



ANNUAL REPORT 2021

No. 02 | 22
Sow, grow, harvest

**What we achieved
together with you in 2021**

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The impact of your donation

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Rapid help, long-term approach

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Slight deficit, great gratitude

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Cover picture: Ydida Togui, a beneficiary in Chad, worked her land by hand using a spade – a time-consuming and exhausting approach. The donkey plough now makes cultivating her field much faster and easier.

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Fabian Molina and Bastienne Joerchel
Co-Presidents of SWISSAID

EDITORIAL

Taking responsibility

Two years of pandemic, followed by war in Europe. The terrible conflict has consequences that extend far beyond Ukraine. Rising food prices in particular are threatening the livelihoods of the poorest in the Global South, and causing existing inequalities to increase.

Whether due to the lack of transparency in the commodity trade, the globally unjust distribution of Covid therapeutics or the disproportionate ecological footprint: as a rich country, Switzerland often plays a less than laudable role in the huge challenges of our time. With your help we have therefore spent the past year working to ensure that Switzerland takes its share of responsibility for peace, stability and sustainable development. By promoting local food systems through agroecology on the ground, and strengthening the concept in Switzerland. By working for peace and human rights in the forgotten conflicts in our nine partner countries. Or by ensuring greater transparency in the gold trade in Switzerland. Especially in times of great uncertainty, we must not shy away from our responsibility, but initiate positive changes wherever we can have an impact. We'll keep going – with your solidarity.

Our sincerest thanks for your support during this difficult time!



REVIEW

Staying the course in difficult times



VUCA, an acronym for the new age, stands for Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity and Ambiguity. 2021 brought us a taste of this world:

Planning? Impossible! No sooner were we emerging from a Covid wave and full of hope, than the next wave followed. Easing – lockdown – easing – restrictions... Planning almost impossible. Journeys to other countries were postponed. Cancelled. Rebooked. Our projects adapted to the ever-changing reality. We continued to work from the office, from home, via Teams.

Radical ruptures: the coup in Myanmar marked the beginning, with the brutal takeover by the military government wreaking devastation in the Asian country of hope. This was followed by the violent change of government in Chad, and attempts of a similar nature in Guinea-Bissau. Several attacks were carried out by Jihadists in the Sahel, and in Nicaragua, organisations critical of the government were threatened with expulsion from the country. Sleepless nights? Reliability is our hallmark.

SWISSAID stays the course, even when times are hard. We strive to be there for our people, at all times. Especially in times of need.

What next for world

food security? The fact that the number of hungry people in the world has increased again due to climate change and the pandemic is one thing. The fact that the UN World Food Summit was dominated by the interests of industrial agriculture was the other. Neither is acceptable. SWISSAID discussed agroecology in webinars and at conferences, and a study carried out in our project countries revealed how women feed their families and the world. Our close collaboration with [swissinfo.ch](https://www.swissinfo.ch) gave our voice a global reach, which may well have helped the Federal Council to adopt its positive stance towards agroecology.

In 2021, we learned to deal with VUCA. In 2022, this will continue to be our reality. Together with you, dear supporters, we hope for better times nonetheless.

Markus Allemann, Executive Director



SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS

A way out of hunger thanks to agroecology

For almost 75 years, SWISSAID has been fighting for a world in which hunger no longer exists. Agroecology is SWISSAID's solution of choice for achieving this ambitious goal. Thanks to this method of sustainable agriculture, many farming families have managed to reduce their outgoings and secure their food supply while respecting the environment at the same time.

"Coriander, spinach, onions, cassava, tomatoes. I like everything we eat. I prefer to sow plants that have flowers, because I think they're pretty." In the midst of the tall grass, Consuelo Minda's two daughters list with relish the products that are now a feast for both their eyes and their taste buds. Hard to believe, surrounded by so much greenery, that a few years ago these Colombian fields were nowhere near as lush, and the families nowhere near as content. "If we run out of money today, we don't have to worry because we have everything here," says Consuelo proudly. Healthy fields are also what Flor Collaguazo has been seeing in Ecuador, where her community, with its commitment to agroecology, has overcome the

recent years of crisis thanks to soil protection, organic inputs and the use of seeds adapted to the climate. "We've learned to value our land more. Our fields and our knowledge of agroecology have saved us."

Different continent, different climate, different culture

Thousands of kilometres away, Aminata Balde, a farmer from Guinea-Bissau, has reached the same conclusion – ever since she started practising agroecology, her crops have improved significantly. "Onions can now be stored for much longer without chemical inputs. The organic pesticide we make ourselves is equally effective."

Consuelo, Flor and Aminata are among the 52,000 families supported by SWISSAID who practised agroecology in 2021. In its fight against hunger, and in its vision of a world where even the poorest can live a healthy, dignified and self-sufficient life, the foundation considers agroecology to be its best possible ally. Convinced that agroecology is a social and economic lever that is environmentally friendly and sustainable, SWISSAID has made this method of agricultural production one of its main pillars for decades. Of the 64 projects carried out in our partner countries in 2021, 47 concerned agroecology. These projects involve training in the creation of compost and organic fertilisers, crop diversification, traditional seed saving and moderate water use, as well as awareness of gender equality.



Agroecological approaches can help to improve farmers' incomes by **30 %** through aspects such as diversification, reduced chemical inputs and alternative marketing channels. <https://www.fao.org>

LAND & RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT

The 13 PRINCIPLES of AGRO- ECOLOGY

CONNECTIVITY

11

13

PARTICIPATION

12

+ GENDER
EQUALITY
SWISSAID

14

COMMON
KNOWLEDGE
GENERATION

8

ANIMAL HEALTH

4

5

BIODIVERSITY

6

SYNERGIES

EQUITY

10

SOCIAL VALUES
& NUTRITION

9

ECONOMIC
DIVERSIFICATION

7

RECYCLING

1

3

SOIL HEALTH

2

REDUCTION OF
THE USE OF INPUTS

Improving resource efficiency

- 1. Recycling.** Prioritising renewable and local resources.
- 2. Input reduction.** Reducing or eliminating dependence on chemical inputs and increase self-sufficiency by focussing on local and natural resources.

Strengthening resilience

- 3. Soil health.** Ensuring and improving soil health and function to prevent erosion and promote plant growth.
- 4. Animal health.** Improving animal health and welfare.
- 5. Biodiversity.** Preserving and increasing species diversity, functional diversity and genetic resources to maintain the overall biodiversity of agroecosystems.
- 6. Synergies.** Promoting positive ecological interactions, synergies, integration and complementarity among the components of agroecosystems.
- 7. Economic diversification.** Diversifying farm incomes by ensuring that farmers have greater financial independence and can create added value.

Ensuring equity / social responsibility

- 8. Common knowledge generation.** Strengthening common knowledge generation and horizontal sharing, including local and scientific innovation, in particular through farmer-to-farmer exchange.
- 9. Social values and nutrition.** Creating food systems based on the culture, identity, tradition, social equity and gender equality of local communities and that ensure a healthy, diverse and seasonally appropriate diet.
- 10. Equity.** Ensuring a dignified and reliable living for all stakeholders involved in food systems through fair trade, fair working conditions and fair treatment of intellectual property rights.
- 11. Connectivity.** Ensuring proximity and trust between producers and consumers through the promotion of equitable and short distribution channels.
- 12. Land and resource management.** Strengthening institutional structures to improve the recognition and support of farmers who ensure the sustainable management of natural and genetic resources.
- 13. Participation.** Encouraging increased participation by producers and consumers in decision-making to promote decentralised governance and management.

14. Gender equality.

Enabling women to obtain greater economic independence, to benefit from a healthy environment that is free of violence, and guaranteeing them equal access to productive resources and the market.



SWISSAID follows these 13 principles, and adds a 14th.





families adopted agroecological methods for the first time in 2021. Methods included the use of organic fertilisers, local seeds, crop diversification and many others.



Our vision

SWISSAID fights for a world in which hunger no longer exists, and in which even the poorest people live a healthy, dignified and independent life.

Tangible and concrete results

With an extensive network of local partners and trainers in the field, SWISSAID has become an expert in agroecology. Today, scientific studies are starting to give weight to this method, beyond the successes experienced in the field. In 2021, a meta-analysis of 11,771 articles on agroecology published between 1998 and 2019 concluded that 78 % of studies found a positive relationship between agroecological practices and improved food security and nutrition.*

A solution we believe will improve the living conditions of the 800 million people in the world who still suffer from hunger. And a solution we are campaigning for both in Switzerland and in the countries of the South. In September 2021, SWISSAID published a report on agroecology in response to the UN World Food Summit, which brought together only political decision-makers, while excluding the main stake-

holders themselves. By giving a voice to women farmers in the South, the report clearly demonstrates how agroecology is a method of choice for women with minimal resources.

In line with the UN goals

By introducing agroecological practices, SWISSAID projects contribute to the achievement of many of the UN's sustainable development goals. When Aminata makes her own compost from a mixture of manure and other organic materials she has at her disposal rather than buying expensive industrial fertiliser that destroys her soil, she is, for example, contributing to Goal 12 of responsible consumption and production.

When the community of Flor in Ecuador develops and distributes 16,000 organically grown plants to enable remote villages in response to the cut-off of supply chains during the pandemic, it contributes to the goals of no poverty (1), zero hunger (2) and urgent action to combat climate change (13). Finally, when Consuelo and other women farmers in Colombia come together to take their place in the market, sell their product and obtain a better income, they are contributing to Goal 5 of gender equality and Goal 8 of decent work and economic growth.

But agroecology is not only a solution for the countries of the South. Here, in our own environment, when we buy

local, commute by bicycle or vote to ensure that traditional seeds can continue to be freely shared, we are promoting good health and well-being (3) and sustainable life on land (15). And contributing to a more harmonious world as we do so.

* Kerr, R., et al. 2021. "Can agroecology improve food security and nutrition? A review." *Global Food Security* (29).



Agroecology in brief

Agroecology is a participatory approach to agriculture that respects the environment, people and animals, and promotes biodiversity. An important ally when it comes to sustainability, agroecology is based on natural cycles while respecting resources and seasons. Farmers who practise agroecology reduce their dependence on harmful and expensive chemicals such as pesticides and fertilisers, as well as seeds from big industry. This enables them to spend less, and to

increase their income through more resilient and environmentally friendly crops. The techniques of agroecology help to protect the soil and strengthen crops in the face of climate change. Harvests are more regular, less subject to extreme weather, and do not deplete the soil over the years. In addition, farmers are encouraged to save, sell, exchange and cultivate traditional seeds that are particularly well adapted to the region, need less maintenance and enhance the soil.

SWISSAID follows the 13 principles of agroecology defined by the HLPE (High Level Panel of Experts), which brings together the 10 elements of agroecology according to the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation) and the 13 principles of CIDSE (International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity). In its own application, SWISSAID adds a 14th element which it considers to be essential – the active participation of women and the strengthening of their rights.

SWISSAID at a glance

253,569
people

benefited from our work and your donations in 2021. We also launched emergency aid projects in a number of different countries. This enabled us to reach an additional 200,000 people.

50,537
donors

supported us last year.
Many thanks!

196

full-time positions

Of these, 166 are filled by local experts in the nine Coordination Offices. In this way, we create important and secure jobs for experts in the Global South.



Climate and water
59,258

people gained access to clean drinking water in 2021 thanks to SWISSAID. An invaluable benefit, especially in times of climate crisis with prolonged periods of drought.



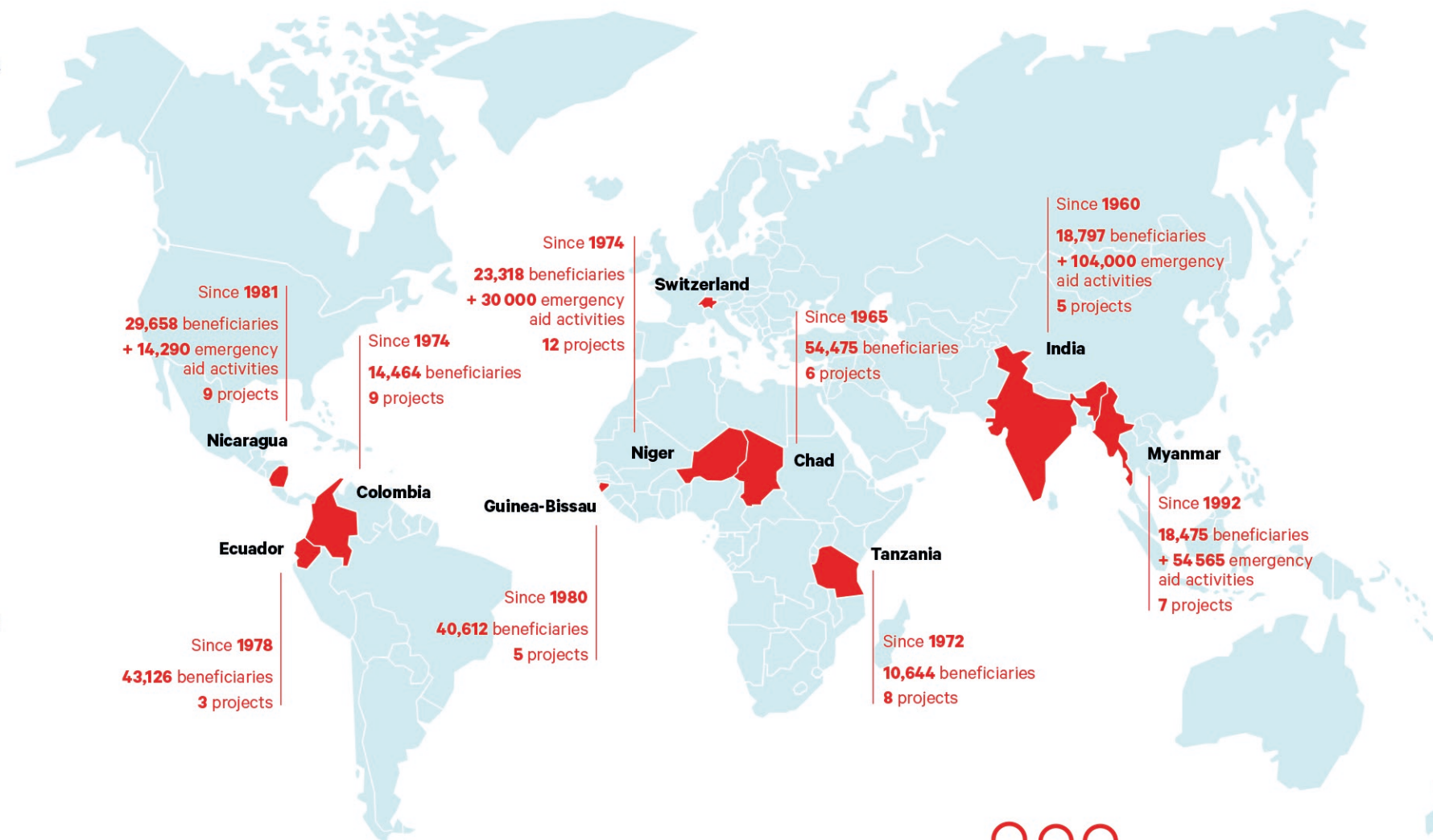
Agroecology
47

of the 64 SWISSAID projects in the past year focussed on organic farming. For SWISSAID, this is the key to overcoming hunger worldwide.



Gender
42 %

of leadership positions at SWISSAID and in our local partner organisations are held by women. All projects share a focus on strengthening the rights of women and minorities, which is an essential element of SWISSAID's work.



Financing



- 34 % free donations
- 1 % bequests
- 1 % sale of trinkets
- 29 % SDC programme contribution
- 22 % earmarked project amounts
- 13 % project mandates

Use of funds



- 83 % foreign and domestic programme: Information work and development policy
- 14 % fundraising: advertising and donor communication
- 3 % administrative expenditure



HUMANITARIAN MISSIONS

Short-term aid, long-term prevention

2021 was a year of disasters, with the world being confronted with hurricanes, droughts, Covid and terror attacks. Especially in the Global South. SWISSAID was on hand with rapid and uncomplicated assistance – without losing sight of the long-term horizon.

What does amaranth have to do with emergency aid? More than you think. Amaranth is one of the world's oldest crops, and was already used as a staple food by the Incas and the Aztecs. In Switzerland the plant, which is also known as pigweed, is no longer used as a food. It offers many advantages, however: it is filling, it is easy to cultivate, tough and grows within three weeks. And saves lives. In Niger, for example, where a famine disaster has been brewing for the past year. In the summer, the fields were destroyed first by torrential rain and then by drought. "I couldn't harvest a single sack," says a desperate Dommo Issaka, a farmer from the village of Kankandi. More than 2.3 million people were confronted with empty granaries in late autumn. The adversity faced by one of the world's poorest countries was – and still is – huge. Thanks to its strong local roots, SWISSAID was one of the first aid organisations to recognise the hunger crisis, and an emergency aid project was launched within a very short time. At the local seed banks we have been running together with local farmers for decades, we quickly obtained seeds of the nutritious amaranth

plant and distributed them to the smallholder families. Sowing was carried out shortly afterwards, and the first seeds and leaves landed in cooking pots just three weeks later. Together with the food parcels provided, this is helping to feed around 5,000 families for the time being.

Successful interconnection

In parallel to this activity, long-term development assistance has continued in the communities, involving aspects such as women's empowerment, an important step in the fight against hunger; the construction of wells for better irrigation of gardens; knowledge of local, ancient and resilient plant species, such as amaranth, but also Fonio millet or Lablab bean, which defy climate change. And

Whether in Niger, India or Nicaragua: SWISSAID worked quickly and effectively to help over 200,000 people in 2021.

the rapid restoration of markets, so that the beneficiaries in the region can get back on their feet as soon as possible.

This combination of our expertise in sustainable agriculture, our strong network in the country – which enables us to provide rapid and locally based aid – and the possibility of offering people a long-term perspective, supporting and empowering them in their independence, is an example of SWISSAID's ap-

Triple Nexus

The Triple Nexus – also known as the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDP Nexus) – interlinks emergency aid, development cooperation and peacebuilding. This integrated, efficient and sustainable approach is not new, but is increasing in importance in practice as crises, conflicts and weather extremes become more frequent.



proach to emergency aid: rapid response paired with staying power.

Aid is changing

Whether in Niger due to destroyed crops, in Nicaragua in the wake of a devastating cyclone, in India where people were hit especially hard by the Covid pandemic, or in Myanmar where riots and the pandemic made daily work almost impossible and emergency aid became essential. SWISSAID helped a total of over 200,000 people with its emergency aid projects in 2021.

These humanitarian missions are likely to become even more important in the coming years. Experts are anticipating a global hunger crisis as a result of the war in Ukraine – in addition to all of the suffering experienced in the country itself. Both Ukraine and Russia

are known as the breadbaskets of the world, and for good reason.

Prices have already risen sharply – from a starting point that that was itself already high. The situation is escalating in the Global South in particular, where weather extremes

“Those who are fighting acute hunger, those whose existence is threatened, need help right away.”

Head of Development Cooperation, Nicole Stolz

Hurricane in Nicaragua

Nicaragua is a country that often falls victim to natural disasters. Hurricanes have become increasingly frequent, such as Iota last year, which swept across the country at 260 kilometres per hour. Many families lost their belongings – and their bean harvest. SWISSAID provided immediate assistance, supporting farming families in the rebuilding of their houses, distributing food parcels and helping to make the soil cultivable again in the medium term. In total, 14,290 people in 124 village communities benefited from the assistance.





The pandemic in India

The second Covid wave hit India with a vengeance in spring 2021. Over half a million people have died because of the virus. With a view to providing better protection for the population, especially in rural regions, SWISSAID launched an emergency aid project together with local partners in August 2021. Testing, vaccination, health checks – these basic activities were carried out by health volunteers in 182 villages, for the benefit of some 24,217 families or 104,000 individuals.

are also becoming more frequent. What used to be considered extraordinary is now becoming the new reality. Drought, torrential rain and storms take turns to destroy both harvests and livelihoods, and geopolitical conflicts, civil wars and terrorist attacks cause hardship and misery.

“Those who are fighting acute hunger, those whose livelihoods are threatened, are not interested in long-term projects, but need help right away,” says Nicole Stolz, Head of Development Cooperation. The Triple Nexus is an important principle for achieving a sustainable impact in a world of increasing uncertainty. “This is a combination of rapid humanitarian aid, long-term development cooperation and peacebuilding,” explains Stolz.

SWISSAID focuses exclusively on the emergency situations in its nine project countries, where it has strong roots and the necessary local network. The nature of the emergency aid required is determined together with partners and beneficiaries, with a joint approach being taken to find a way out of the acute crisis. Ultimately it is a question of strengthening the resilience of people and the environment, but also of society, in the long term. Or, to return to the pigweed – the word “amaranth” derives from the Greek for “unfading”, and this is also how we would like to characterise our work.



Is it really possible to invest money in a sustainable way? Yes, but only if it's in the right hands. And this is why SWISSAID chooses the asset management company Arete Ethik Invest.

Managing Director Roman Limacher provides information on values and “greenwashing”, and explains why it's about more than just a few exclusion criteria.



Roman Limacher,
Managing Director of Arete Ethik Invest

Every certified non-profit organization is required to have adequate financial reserves to be able to continue its work even in challenging times. Arete Ethik Invest has been managing SWISSAID's assets for years now. What are your particular focal points in this regard?

Roman Limacher: In its day-to-day work, SWISSAID fights hunger, poverty and climate change – and campaigns for a fairer and more peaceful world. It makes sense that the foundation looks very closely at its investments. The focus here is on equities and bonds from companies and countries that are seri-

ous about the environment and want to help create a better world.

How does Arete Ethik Invest go about putting the portfolio together?

We're one of the pioneers when it comes to sustainable investment. Having been focussing intensively and exclusively on this market for over 25 years now, we've developed a comprehensive system over this period. The process starts with a far-sighted trend analysis and thorough financial analysis. Each security is then reviewed by an independent Ethics Committee,

“The economy has a huge influence on society and politics, so it’s important to analyse economic decisions ethically at their core to enable a good life and responsible actions on a smaller and larger scale.”

Medical ethicist Tanja Krones, Arete Ethik Invest Ethics Committee



with the result being an investment universe that now comprises around 700 securities. From this pool, we’ve put together a portfolio for SWISSAID that complies with its investment guidelines.

What are the specific criteria for a specific investment to be included – or not, as the case may be?

We have a set of clear exclusion criteria when it comes to companies and government bonds. This includes violation of human rights, production and manufacture of weapons or unlawful business practices, for example. We don’t invest in countries that have nuclear weapons, are corrupt or have the death penalty in their legislation. A well-considered energy policy is also important to us. As well as these criteria for exclusion, we also take positive ones into account. We look at aspects like management principles, the offering, the operational processes, the approach to natural resources and the transparency of information. The evaluation of the positive criteria results in a total score out of 100, and we do not invest in companies that score less than 50 points in the analysis or meet any of the exclusion criteria. The final and binding decision is always made by our Ethics Committee.”

This committee is independent and consists of seven external experts.

Exactly. It’s made up of two theologians, a doctor, an environmental specialist, an engineer, an ethicist and an expert in managerial finance. They discuss each option in detail, and take the individual criteria into account. This can be a challenging undertaking – the corporate world is complex, and supply chains are closely intertwined. Compromise is needed. The committee usually reviews five to seven securities at its monthly meetings, and this qualitative approach enables us to achieve a high standard. Our goal is to ensure investment behaviour that is safe and profitable, but at the same time socially and environmentally responsible. We work towards achieving this goal every single day.

Isn’t sustainable investment a contradiction in terms?

Not at all! We strongly believe that far-sighted and conscious investment is an important step towards a better world. The corporate world and the economy as a whole bear a great responsibility in this regard. Whether small or large investors, conscious sustainable investment enables us all to advocate for a sustainable economy and promote companies that make a positive contribution to society and the environment in real terms. In addition to this, we can all work together to divert investment away from economic activities that do not take a sustainable approach. Major challenges such as climate change can only be managed if large flows of money are also channelled in the right direction.

Sustainable funds and ethical investment vehicles have been popping up all over the place, and by now every bank has a related product in its range. Isn’t there a risk of dilution here?

Absolutely. Sustainable investments are booming, with plenty of providers riding the wave. The British think tank Influencemap recently examined 130 climate funds, many of which don’t even meet the requirements of the Paris Climate Agreement. Some funds from large providers in particular perform poorly, and also contain Total, Chevron or Exxon Mobil. This is of course shocking. The media and investors are now taking a closer look and raising awareness of such scandals, however, and this works in our favour.

Why?

Because it separates the wheat from the chaff. In the future, my hope is that the only asset managers to achieve success will be those who take ethics and sustainability seriously.

For further information, see www.arete-ethik.ch/en



Monika Uhlmann, Head of Finance + Logistics

2021 ANNUAL ACCOUNTS COMMENT

We have a stable year of donations behind us, despite the continued difficult circumstances. Once again we were able to rely on your great solidarity, and are very grateful for this. With a highly motivated international team of 196 employees, SWISSAID supported sustainable self-help projects worth 13 million Swiss francs in nine countries on three continents.

Around around 60 percent of SWISSAID's activities are financed by donations and project contributions from private individuals and institutions, while just under 30 percent of funding comes from the SDC's programme contribution. Our solid capital base enabled us to bear the slight deficit that resulted at the close of 2021. The ever-increasing competition in the fundraising market, however, continues to force us to make significant investments in expanding our fundraising activities. While the situation in the North seems to be easing after two years of Covid, people in the Global South will be faced with setbacks and long-term consequences for some time to come. Not only in terms of health, but also existentially. Dear donors, your support will be more urgently needed than ever. We are extremely grateful to be able to count on you.

These annual financial statements for 2021 have been prepared in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER and Zewo standards, and were found to be correct during the ordinary audit by the auditors Balmer-Etienne AG. The audit report can also be downloaded from our website at www.swissaid.ch.

Balance sheet

Assets (in CHF)	Appendix*	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
Cash and cash equivalents	5.1	4,935,831	4,590,325
Short-term assets with a stock market price	5.2	16,629,425	17,145,952
Other short-term receivables	5.3	397,926	724,935
Inventories		68,561	156,578
Deferred assets		146,746	114,673
Operating assets		22,178,489	22,732,463
Financial assets	5.4	306,753	306,642
Tangible assets	5.5	941,240	1,001,896
Intangible assets	5.6	15,772	106,586
Fixed assets		1,263,765	1,415,124
TOTAL ASSETS		23,442,254	24,147,586
Liabilities (in CHF)			
Liabilities from deliverables and services	5.7	520,263	320,389
Accrued expenses and deferred income		62,659	281,791
Short-term provisions	5.8	153,411	183,108
Short-term borrowed capital		736,333	785,287
Fund for donations ring-fenced for the southern hemisphere programme		979,400	992,758
Fund for the future		100	796
Fund for sponsoring an organic farming project		912	334
Fund for sponsoring a water project		100	104
Fund for sponsoring a women's project		100	508
Fund for emergency aid		1,055	500
SDC fund	11	384,137	0
Ring-fenced fund capital		1,365,804	995,000
SWISSAID programme fund		11,134,921	12,816,606
SWISSAID infrastructure fund		658,598	658,598
Fluctuation reserve for securities and foreign currencies	5.9	2,060,274	2,327,874
Free capital		7,412,309	6,506,023
Free capital – SWISSAID Geneva	2	71,015	54,298
Free capital – SWISSAID Zurich	2	3,000	3,900
Organisational capital		21,340,117	22,367,299
TOTAL LIABILITIES		23,442,254	24,147,586

* The complete annual financial statements with the appendix and explanations can be found in the online edition at www.swissaid.ch

Operating accounts

Revenue (in CHF)	Appendix 4.1	2021	2020
Free donations		6,385,880	6,434,566
Bequests		190,786	568,148
Sale of trinkets		145,506	433,043
Earmarked fund contributions	8	527,962	507,381
Earmarked donations & contributions to projects	7.1	3,014,755	3,111,452
Contributions to projects from Swiss Solidarity		277,000	150,378
Contributions to projects from FEDEVACO		154,630	176,213
Contributions to projects from FGC		277,084	220,711
Proceeds from collections		10,973,602	11,601,892
SDC programme contribution	7.3	5,940,000	6,340,000
Forwarding of programme contribution to contractual partner Skat		- 440,000	0
SDC mandates		1,164,465	1,831,103
SDC targeted contributions		1,312,685	43,923
Other operating revenue	7.2	92,247	69,527
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE		19,042,998	19,886,445
Expenditure (in CHF)			
Projects overseas		12,918,569	13,408,228
Expenditure for programme support		1,930,303	1,563,697
<i>Personnel-related expenditure</i>		1,657,278	1,316,450
<i>Expenditure on materials</i>		273,024	247,247
Expenditure for the overseas programme	7.4	14,848,872	14,971,925
Information and public-awareness programme in Switzerland		1,221,095	1,128,338
Expenditure for programme support		1,007,824	1,537,701
<i>Personnel-related expenditure for the domestic programme</i>		957,462	1,410,368
<i>Expenditure for the domestic programme</i>		50,362	127,333
Expenditure for the domestic programme	7.4	2,228,919	2,666,039
Fundraising and general expenditure on publicity	7.4	2,965,763	2,790,364
Administrative expenditure	7.4	681,130	1,062,878
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE		20,724,683	21,491,206
OPERATING RESULT		- 1,681,685	- 1,604,761
Financial earnings (realised)		457,136	86,035
Financial earnings (not realised)		688,482	406,164
Financial expenditure		- 187,137	- 169,790
Financial result	7.5	958,481	322,409
Expenditure on real estate		- 9,161	- 9,439
Revenue from real estate		75,044	75,738
Non-operating result		65,884	66,299
Other profits carried over from previous periods		942	1,744
Result carried over from previous periods	7.6	942	1,744
RESULT PRIOR TO THE CHANGE IN FUND	17	- 656,378	- 1,214,310
Change in fund capital earmarked with restrictions		- 370,804	- 417,000
RESULT PRIOR TO THE CHANGE IN ORGANISATION CAPITAL		- 1,027,182	- 1,631,310
Change in the SWISSAID programme fund		1,027,182	1,631,310
INCOME CARRIED OVER IN FAVOUR OF PROCESSED FUNDS		0	0

Thank you!



We would like to extend our sincerest thanks to all our donors for their generous support over the past year. Thanks to their commitment and solidarity, we are able to help people to help themselves in the countries of the South.



“We used to process peanuts into oil by hand. But it was hard work, and took a long time. Thanks to SWISSAID, we now have a mill, which makes our work so much easier.”

Yaya Adoum

In addition, we would like to thank the companies and suppliers who provided their services at reduced rates or free of charge. Special thanks go to the following institutions, cantons, companies, foundations, cities, municipalities, parish councils and associations for their valuable support over the past year.

Institutions:

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Geneva Federation for Cooperation (FGC), Vaud Federation for Cooperation (FEDEVACO), Liechtenstein Development Service (LED), the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie and Swiss Solidarity.

Cantons:

The cantons of Basel-Stadt, Graubünden and Valais, as well as the lottery funds of the cantons of Aargau, Bern, Lucerne, Obwalden, Schaffhausen, Solothurn, St. Gallen, Thurgau and Uri.

Companies and foundations:

ACATIS Fair Value Investment AG, Arete Ethik Invest AG, Leopold Bachmann Stiftung, CHARISMA Stiftung für nachhaltige Entwicklung, Client Systems AG, Stiftung Corymbo, Däster-Schild Stiftung, Stiftung Dreiklang, Stiftung ESPERANZA – kooperative Hilfe gegen Armut, Ferster-Stiftung, Georg Fischer Jubiläumsstiftung, Voith Leemann Foundation, LINK Institut für Markt- und Sozial-

forschung, Fondation Ernest Matthey, Maiores Stiftung, Medicor Foundation, Stiftung Mercator Schweiz, Merck Family Foundation, Migros-Unterstützungsfonds, Stiftung Drittes Millennium, Fondation Meg et Charlotte Renard, Stiftung Salud y Vida, Schützen Rheinfelden AG – Klinik und Hotels, Schweizerische Nationalbank, Stiftung Sonnenschein, Stiftung Surtigas, Stiftung Temperatio, Wasser-korporation Abtwil-St. Josef, Genossenschaft Wirtschaft zum guten Menschen / Café Boy.

Cities and municipalities:

Aarau, Beringen, Chur, Elgg, Frauenfeld, Illnau-Effretikon, Maur, Oberägeri, Risch, Riehen, Sursee, St. Gallen, Uster, Zug and Zurich.

Parish councils and associations:

The Roman Catholic Church of Aargau, the Catholic Church of Rapperswil-Jona, the Evangelical Reformed Church of Sarnen, Arbeitsgruppe 3. Welt Rümlang, Welt-Verein Deitingen und Umgebung.

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