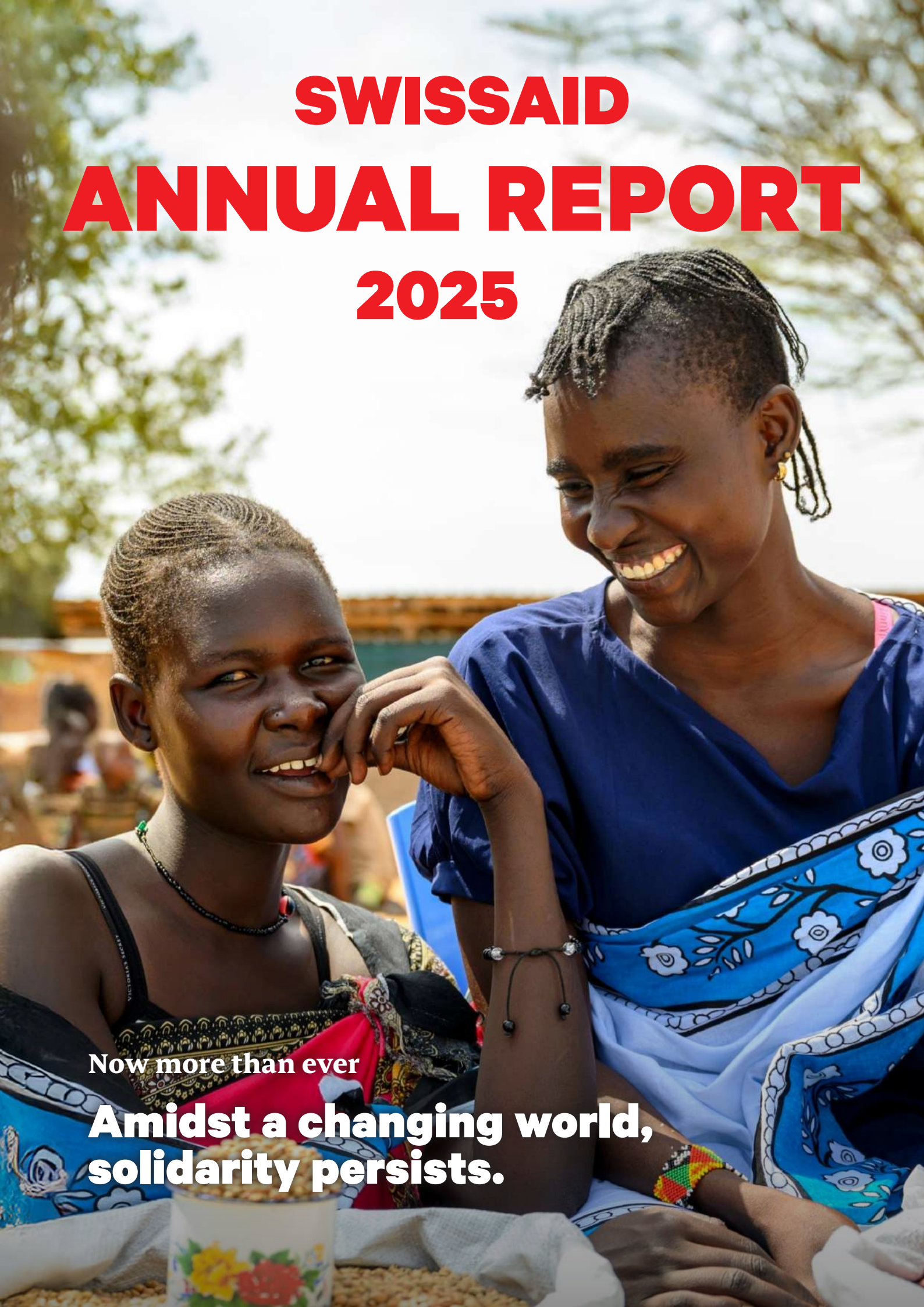
SWISSAID
ANNUAL REPORT
2025



Now more than ever

Amidst a changing world, solidarity persists.

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Cover image: Lokalesko Iko (left) and Mercy Asurut Ikeny from Kenya show what everyday solidarity looks like.

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Fabian Molina,
President of SWISSAID

EDITORIAL

Solidarity first!

2025 started with dismaying news: the announced dismantling of USAID, the US Agency for International Development. From one moment to the next, millions of people lost access to humanitarian aid. This move has dramatically exacerbated the hardship and distress that already existed as a result of the global increase in wars and crises. Since then, the extent of the 'America first!' dogma has also become apparent in other sectors and countries.

As conflicts multiply and respect for international law clearly deteriorates, an increasingly nationalistic and neocolonial geopolitical trend is weakening the UN and multilateralism as a whole. This trend is also felt in Switzerland: shrinking funds for development aid contrast with rising military spending, the actual use of which often remains unclear.

In this uncertain world, SWISSAID proved both its resilience and its innovation last year. Together with partners such as Sufosec, we are focussing our efforts on addressing these growing uncertainties. We are strengthening local structures, and promoting the local character of our programmes.

Our response to these challenges is clear: solidarity first! Because sustainable change can only be achieved when people act together – and do so regardless of national borders.

Thank you for supporting us.

LOOKING BACK

Anything but a normal year

Time and time again, I am amazed at how resilient people can be. The almost total destruction of Gaza and images of refugees bear witness to their strength. The same is true for Sub-Saharan Africa, where states spend more on debt interest than on education or healthcare. SWISSAID, too, bears witness from the crisis situations it has experienced – survivors in the refugee camps in Chad near the Sudanese border, or people in Myanmar who lost everything in the earthquake. And yet, somehow, life prevails.

This annual report showcases examples of how we reach people under difficult conditions and strive to make the best of their situation. Good networks help. Contextual knowledge is a key requirement. And local presence is vital. Always in combination with the personal dedication of those involved and their absolute conviction that the situation can be saved. If not forever, then at least for the time being and for the people who need us right now. Who need you right now. After all, it is you, estimated donors, who have given SWISSAID your trust and remained loyal to our beneficiaries. From the bottom of our hearts: thank you.

How will society judge us in 100 years' time? Have NGOs become too timid? Should we, SWISSAID, unequivocally urge the Swiss government to take a firmer stand against the erosion of values that is undermining international law? What is now seen as a 'normal' societal response to the catastrophic events of 2025 may be met with criticism a century from now.

We can but hope. Because it would mean that we as a society have learnt something from today. That it will no longer be acceptable to bleed an entire continent dry. That solidarity and human rights have become central building blocks of coexistence. And that political action is also seen as responsible action in the interests of the world's most vulnerable.

Markus Allemann
Executive Director

What remains – in turbulent times

Wars and crises across the globe. Political tensions on the rise. Yet at the same time, solidarity is growing: in 2025, SWISSAID recorded one of the best donation results in its history. Five stories shine a spotlight on what we have achieved in the past year.

2025 began with political shockwaves: the US government announced drastic cuts in development aid. Within a few weeks, over 80 percent of USAID's programmes were cancelled or frozen. Contracts terminated. Payments suspended. Projects stopped. For partner organisations worldwide, the decision came out of the blue. But the consequences of this devastating move were more predictable: hunger and hardship are getting worse. A study published in February 2026 by *The Lancet* anticipates that the global cuts could lead to around ten million additional avoidable deaths by 2030, particularly affecting children under the age of five.

A clear downwards trend

The US is not an isolated case. European countries also announced massive cuts to aid. In Switzerland, the most drastic reductions were announced back in 2024, but the heated and populist debate continued into the following year. A compromise was ultimately reached, with the amount of the cut being set at 110 million Swiss francs for 2025. 'At the moment, federal funding is moving in one direction only, and that is downwards,' says Nicole Stolz, Head of Development Cooperation at SWISSAID. 'This is causing enormous damage – not only financially, but also in terms of the trust between countries.' This was clearly evident at the UN Climate Change Conference held in Brazil in November 2025. Blockages, global corporate lobbyists and national interests dominated. Compromises failed, and trust eroded. What is increasing – on a global scale – is military spending. War and security are the prevailing political issues. At the same time, the challenges are growing. 673 million people, or 8.2 percent of the world's population, suffer from hunger. The climate crisis is exacerbating the impact of droughts, floods and crop failures. The World Bank warns that hundreds of millions of people could lose their livelihoods by 2050 due to climate change.

The great paradox of 2025

We are faced with a paradox: as resources decline, the need for them is increasing. But in spite of everything, there is a more positive development. Civil society is bucking the trend. SWISSAID has rarely received more donations from foundations, institutions, legacies and private individuals than it did in 2025. 'This gives us hope that the value of our work is recognised and appreciated by the public,' says Stolz.After all, development aid is not a luxury meant for good times – it is a prerequisite for stability and solidarity worldwide. The following five examples from 2025 shine a spotlight on SWISSAID's work in practice:

Emergency aid in Myanmar:
We stay put –
so we can react when we are needed.

Gold in Sudan:
We fight for transparency –
because gold funds war.

Living conditions and income:
We create prospects for the future –
so the young people do not have to leave

Seeds in Kenya:
We strengthen local solutions –
because partnerships mean progress.

Over 5,000 households surveyed:
We measure our impact –
because we want to improve.

We stay put – so we can react when we are needed.

Droughts, floods, conflicts, violence: increasingly, crises are emerging back to back without allowing time for their proper resolution, and impacting the most vulnerable in society. A local presence is key to provide those affected with targeted and sustainable support – as seen in Myanmar following the devastating earthquake in spring 2025.

It is 12:50 pm on 28 March 2025. The earth in Myanmar starts to tremble, ultimately reaching a magnitude of 7.7. Daw Myint Aye is a smallholder farmer living on Shan State's Inle Lake. Hearing her husband's shouts, she runs out of the house. Only seconds later, it collapses behind her. Entire villages were destroyed that day, infrastructure decimated, supplies and belongings lost forever. 'Everything we had was gone,' she said later. The tremors also reached SWISSAID's coordination office in Yangon, but were much weaker there. The team swiftly started to assess the severity of the situation. Communication was difficult, roads damaged and remote regions almost completely cut off. Within a few days, however, they put together a picture of what had happened. It quickly became clear: our project area in the south of Shan State was severely affected. Immediately, SWISSAID allocated 500,000 Swiss francs for emergency aid.

A valuable hub

SWISSAID has been active in Myanmar since 1992 and since been able to establish solid networks. The office became a valuable hub in the first few days after the quake, also serving other interna-

tional organisations without their own base in the country. The local staff worked on accessing the devastated regions, provided support with financial transfers and coordinated the aid that was so urgently needed, so it could reach its destination as quickly as possible. At the same time, SWISSAID worked with its long-standing partner in Shan State to identify those who were the most affected. The selection was made together with village committees community by community. Confidential feedback mechanisms helped to guarantee transparency and fairness. 'This allows us to ensure that the emergency aid provided does in fact reach the most vulnerable people,' explains Zau Hkam, Head of the Myanmar Coordination Office.

Triple nexus in practice

The first supplies – cash, food, drinking water and cooking equipment – reached the remote villages just a few days after the quake. For Daw Myint Aye and her family, this brought a certain sense of relief in the midst of so much uncertainty.

Help with reconstruction

Following these initial aid efforts, SWISSAID remained on-site. 'The support we provide follows the triple nexus approach, where humanitarian aid, development cooperation and peacebuilding go hand in hand,' says Zau Hkam. In Shan State, SWISSAID organised workshops to strengthen communities and support those affected to deal with their trauma. We also helped to rebuild houses, restore agricultural land and improve future prospects. So that people like Daw Myint Aye can sustainably recover their livelihood and re-establish their lives in this scenic but very poor region around Inle Lake.

45,946

people in Myanmar were reached through our emergency aid in 2025.

500,000

Swiss francs were immediately allocated by SWISSAID in the first few days.

We fight for transparency – because gold funds war.

'Millions of people in Sudan depend on gold mining for their survival.'

Marc Ummel,
Gold Expert at SWISSAID

We in the Global North often feel detached from – and not responsible for – the misery experienced in the Global South. However, we actually play a pivotal role – like for example with gold. The risk of the precious metal being used to finance wars and crises is high. Our gold experts have taken a closer look at data from war-torn Sudan.

SWISSAID has been analysing gold supply flows from African countries for four years now. The figures for Sudan were published in May 2025. What did you find surprising?
Marc Ummel: We were surprised by the sheer quantity. Around 80 tonnes of gold were mined in Sudan in 2024 and taken out of the country. And this despite an ongoing war that is destroying entire regions, displacing millions of people, disrupting supply chains ... We already knew that Sudan was an important player in the African gold market, but seeing this in black and white was very different.

War has been raging in Sudan since April 2023, with the escalation of a power struggle between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF). Since then, chaos, misery and hardship have prevailed. How hard was it to get hold of useful statistics?
Naturally, it took time and resources to build relationships and trust. But we soon developed a good network that helped us in our work. There are some highly detailed reports and analyses that are not accessible to the public but provide sound data. Together with information from the neighbouring countries of Chad, South Sudan and Egypt, we were able to gain a comprehensive impression of the pivotal role that gold plays for the local people – and for financing the war.

Why is gold so important in Sudan?
With the independence of South Sudan in 2010, Sudan itself lost oil as its main export. In its search for new economic sectors, the government found gold. Their aim was to establish mining on an industrial scale, but the political situation was too tense for foreign investors, the prospects too uncertain. As a result, the gold market is still extremely fragmented, with countless artisanal mines.

No. 1

Switzerland is the main hub for the world's gold trade. And this without any significant gold production of its own.

53 billion

Swiss francs is the value of the 420 tonnes of gold imported by Switzerland from the United Arab Emirates in 2025.

We estimate that around four million people toil in the mines to be able to provide a livelihood for their families. The war has prevented them from finding any alternative – and less dangerous – sources of income. The record-high price of gold also makes mining highly appealing.

International regulations and bans on the trade and purchase of conflict gold are in place. So how is it still reaching the market?
We have identified two routes. Some of the gold is exported directly into the United Arab Emirates – around 29 tonnes of it in 2024. At the same time, most of the gold is smuggled to the neighbouring countries Chad, Egypt and Libya and ultimately also ends up in the Emirates. No matter which route, it is clear that the UAE is directly and indirectly co-financing the war in Sudan. Worse still, there is a high risk that conflict gold will also end up in Switzerland, the main hub for the world's gold trade.

How can you ascertain that?
In 2025, Switzerland imported 420 tonnes of gold from the United Arab Emirates, almost a quarter of the value of the gold bought by Switzerland from abroad every year. There is a risk that not only gold from Sudan will be refined here, but also from Russia and other conflict areas.

Where is the political and economic outcry?
For a long time, there was a lack of political will to look into the matter. But now things are changing: the Precious Metals Control Act has been tightened and is finally ready, with implementation scheduled for 2027. In the future, refineries will not only have to monitor their direct suppliers, but also verify the entire supply chain and audit the conditions of the mining process itself. In concrete terms, this means that the gold from the United Arab Emirates will also have to be traceable. These are small but important steps in the right direction – and a sign that our work is having an impact.

Further information:
www.africangoldreport.org

Helping to relieve suffering at the border with Sudan

The ongoing civil war in Sudan has already claimed the lives of tens of thousands of people and forced millions to flee. More than one million Sudanese refugees – mainly women and children – are seeking protection from violence and destruction in neighbouring Chad. They are victims of the world's largest displacement crisis, which is taking place in one of the poorest countries in the world. Last year, SWISSAID provided food parcels, seeds, and access to water for 47,000 people at the Farchana refugee camp in eastern Chad. This is one of SWISSAID's largest and most complex emergency aid projects to date.

We create prospects for the future – so young people do not have to leave.

Without hope, people move away. To cities, to neighbouring countries, to the Global North. Helping local families to secure a reliable food supply and maintain decent living conditions is therefore what many of our projects are all about. A glimpse into life in the High Andes and West Africa.

Lina Cárdenas is 28 years old and lives in Socha, a small community at 2,600 metres above sea level in the Colombian Andes. She was born here, went to school here – and stayed when others left. She runs a small sausage business with her family.
Her life is closely linked to the páramos, a unique and diverse ecosystem. The high-altitude moor landscapes of Colombia and Ecuador are vitally important, supplying up to 70 per cent of the drinking water for the population – even for big cities like Colombia's capital Bogotá with its eight million people. At the same time, these landscapes store vast amounts of CO_2 and provide a habitat for a huge variety of plants and animals.

Preserving habitats
But the pressure on this sensitive ecosystem is increasing. Lina Cárdenas has been seeing bigger fluctuations in temperature, longer periods of drought and wild animals forced to seek new habitats. SWISSAID supports people in the Andes to protect their habitat and generate income. In addition to her sausage factory, Lina also has a garden, which provides a wide variety of food and some extra money for the household. 'People do not always have to leave. There are ways to earn an income here and to help make a positive change in the community,' she says.
Staying is often an exception, not the norm. This also applies to Guinea-Bissau, thousands of kilometres away. The West African country is one of the poorest in the world. Young people have little access to education or decent work, and many see migration as the only option. Rabiatu Seide is 26 years old and lives in the Bafatá region. After struggling to sell fishes, she decided to enter a competition for young female entrepreneurs supported by SWISSAID. Creative business ideas were to be rewarded with money, expertise and infrastructure.

Local business ideas
Rabiatu won first prize. Today, she has a refrigerator, transport containers and trolleys. Her sales are more stable, her earnings higher. 'I can use what I earn to pay for my children's schooling.' She keeps her own accounts, calculates income and expenses, and makes her own decisions. 'I feel so much more independent,' she says.
The project specifically promotes vocational training and entrepreneurial skills. It has one key aim: to show young people the possibilities of working in agriculture – so that they can feed themselves and their families, and begin to develop their own businesses.

52,194

children and young people have attended sustainable schools, which teach them important practical skills for their future

2,466

young people like Lina and Rabiatu started their own grocery stores, improved their marketing and diversified their income with the support of SWISSAID.

We strengthen local solutions – because partnerships mean progress.

Development aid can create the most sustainable impact when it strengthens local structures. SWISSAID therefore works closely with local employees and organisations. An example from Kenya.

Daniel Wanjama has been familiar with Kenya's agricultural system since childhood. Having grown up in a village, he witnessed how farmers cultivated their small fields in many different ways or how they preserved seeds in glass jars. After completing his studies, he worked at the Ministry of Agriculture. There, he encountered a very different approach – industrial agriculture modelled on the concept of the 'Green Revolution'. For him, however, this had nothing to do with a reality where most farmers cultivated a maximum of two hectares of land.

A joint project

In 2009, he founded the Seed Savers Network with four smallholders to preserve local seed diversity and empower local farmers. The initiative grew into a nationwide movement with almost 100,000 members, 121 seed banks and extensive practical expertise in agroecology. In 2024, Seed Savers Network started to collaborate with SWISSAID. Together, we launched the EmergenSEED pilot project, which ensures that smallholders have access to locally adapted seeds even in critical situations. This is because in times of need, industrial seeds are often distributed due to a lack of local alternatives.

Success in court

In Turkana and Baringo, affected families received maize, sorghum, millet and beans – traditional varieties from the region. SWISSAID and the network also organised seed markets, where seven tonnes of seeds were exchanged in total. There also have been first signs of political change: in 2025, the Supreme Court ruled that the right to food should be prioritised over patent and property rights in the seed sector. The judgement is a boost to Kenya's smallholder farmers, and shows how sustainable change can be achieved by supporting local initiatives and strengthening food systems in the hands of local people.

872

seed banks are run by our project participants. These are used by smallholders to store, cultivate and exchange their own seeds.

31,708

households now use at least one method of agroecology.

We measure our impact – because we want to improve.

Lukas Reinhard,
Data Expert at SWISSAID

In times of fake news and populist campaigns, watertight facts are vitally important. This is exactly why SWISSAID aims to document its work as transparent and comprehensive as possible. Data expert Lukas Reinhard explains how SWISSAID collects its data – and why effective monitoring is so important.

You are responsible for monitoring SWISSAID's projects together with local employees in Switzerland. What were the highlights of 2025 for you?
Lukas Reinhard: The focus of our work is on fighting hunger. We succeeded in making improvements in many of our project areas, sometimes despite adverse conditions on the ground. Specifically, around 45,000 people have seen their food situation improve since 2024. With the 'Guardianes del Páramo' project in Ecuador, for example, we were able to bring down moderate and severe food insecurity from just under 50 percent to 25 percent. And then, of course, the introduction of the MDD-W indicator developed by the FAO and its partners kept me well occupied...

What does this indicator measure?
It measures the dietary diversity of women between the ages of 15 and 49. In many countries of the Global South, women eat a less varied diet because they leave much of their food to the rest of the family or are at a disadvantage in the distribution of food. Together with local experts, we developed corresponding surveys and determined the relevant food groups. The data we collected shows that we have made a good start, and that we now have a solid basis of information for the coming years.

SWISSAID conducted household surveys for the first time in 2021 together with the Sufosec Alliance. Previously, the effectiveness of the work was assessed on a very project-specific basis.
We are currently in the process of creating a more comprehensive dataset that is supported internationally and makes it easier to compare results. When it comes to food security, we use the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), a global standard developed by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). But we have also added key topics such as agroecology and gender, as well as seeds and income, to the scale. The result is a modular household survey that can be customised according to the context and project activities.

How exactly is the data collected?
Last year, we surveyed 5,367 households from 17 projects. The interviews are conducted by local staff and partners, together with students from the project regions. No matter how well a survey is set up, the data will only be representative if the questions are understood in the local context. And we aim to make sure that this is the case.

Why is good controlling so important?
First and foremost, we are accountable to the project participants. It is important to know what they think of the work we are doing, and we want to promote this kind of exchange. As an organisation, we are dependent on solid data so we can steer, improve and develop our projects further. And finally, the public and our donors have a right to transparency. Especially in an age of half-truths, we have to have solid facts on our side. Unfortunately, many people do not realise how evidence-based and impact-driven NGOs actually work.

5,367

people have improved their food situation in our project areas since 2024.

43,599

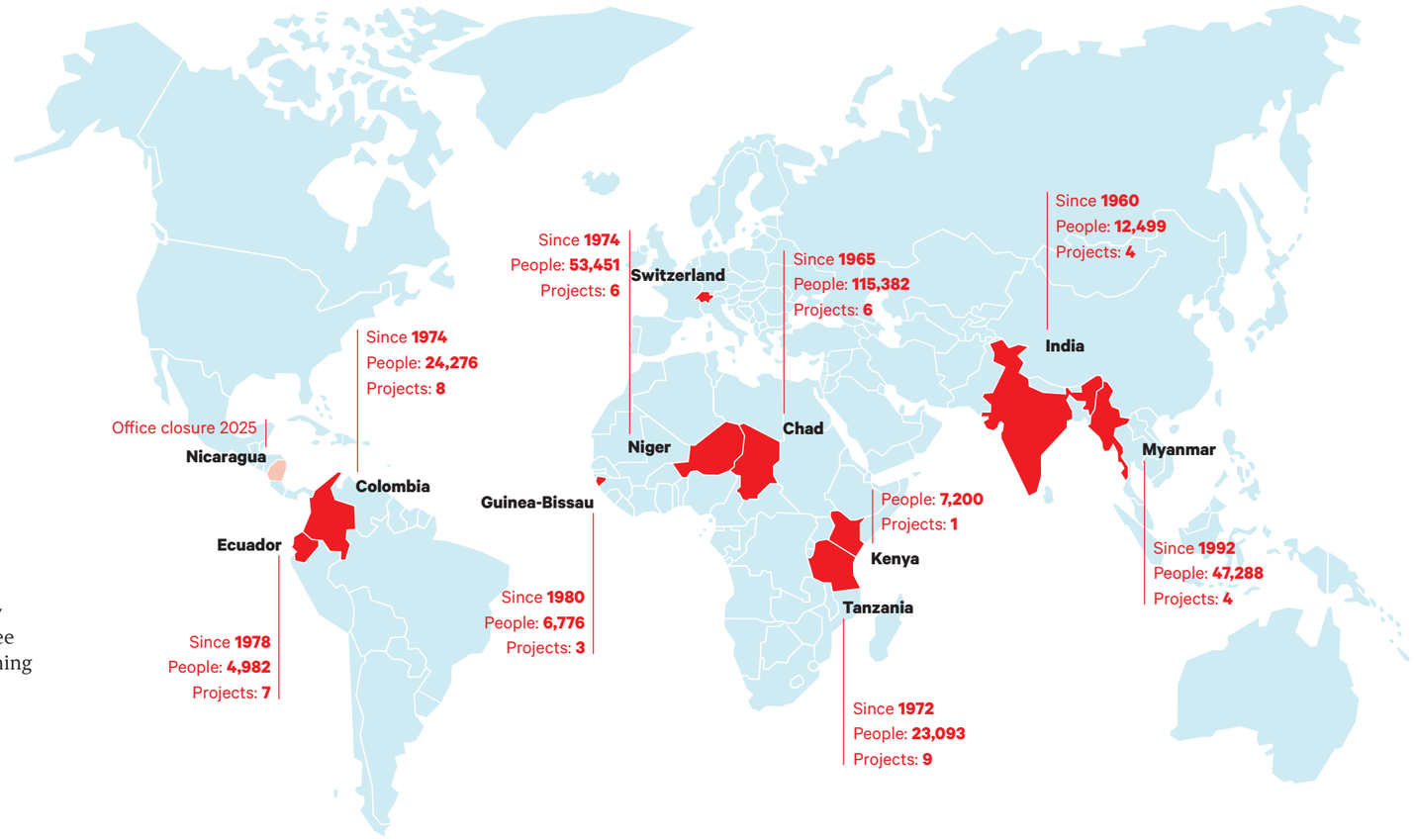
households were surveyed in 2025 to assess the impact of our projects.

SWISSAID in figures

294,947
people
in ten countries found a way out of hunger and poverty with our support.

45,075
donors
supported us last year. Many thanks for your solidarity and generosity!

104,311
people
in dire need were able to improve their living circumstances. We were particularly active in Myanmar and the Sudanese refugee camp in Farchana. Humanitarian aid is becoming increasingly important as a result of climate change, natural disasters and violent conflicts.



Financing

- 23% unrestricted donations
- 3% bequests
- 1% sale of trinkets
- 41% earmarked project amounts
- 19% SDC programme contribution
- 13% project mandates

Use of funds

- 75% overseas programme
- 6% information work and development policy
- 5% administrative expenditure
- 14% fundraising and general expenditure on publicity

Climate and seeds
2,596

different varieties are stored in our seed banks in the countries. Seed saving by farmers is an important step towards an autonomous and local food system. It also ensures biodiversity – not just on the plate, but also in the field, which is good news for the soil!

Agroecology
107,405

hectares of land – equivalent to the size of the canton of Bern – are cultivated sustainably by the smallholders in our projects. They sow a wide variety of crops, use organic fertilisers and sell their fruit and vegetables at local markets.

Women and water
29,892

women gained access to clean drinking water. Because they are traditionally responsible for fetching water, the distance they have to walk has a huge impact on the burden of their work. Moreover, clean water also reduces health risks and improves the well-being of entire regions. SWISSAID completed a total of 78 water infrastructure projects last year.

The year in review

Spring

SWISSAID forced to leave Nicaragua

On 28 March 2025, what had long been feared, came to pass: Daniel Ortega, leader of Nicaragua, forced SWISSAID to cease all activities in the country and close its coordination office. By official decree, our organisation's legal status was withdrawn with immediate effect. 'SWISSAID stayed as long as was possible to support the people on the ground,' said Martin Jovanov, SWISSAID Programme Manager for Nicaragua. Around 5,600 other organisations have had to leave the country since 2018, among them the International Committee of the Red Cross. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization was also expelled, highlighting the almost complete lack of scope for civil society involvement in Nicaragua. Our withdrawal marks the end of 44 years of programme work that has contributed to meaningful change for local communities. SWISSAID was responsible for establishing the first seed banks in Nicaragua. There are 450 of them today, serving as centres of knowledge and social exchange for countless smallholders.

Four multinationals dominate the seed market

The new publication *'Seeds at risk – Global Struggles for Control over Food'* shows that farmer seeds that are key to food security and biodiversity are severely threatened. Today, over half of the global seed market is controlled by four multinationals. Industrial plants and patents are displacing locally adapted varieties, leading to a loss of the seed diversity farmers built up over the course of over 10,000 years. This monoculture approach makes agriculture and food systems less resilient and more susceptible to crises. 'We are losing seeds with important properties for combating climate change,' warns Simon Degelo, seed expert at SWISSAID. But resistance is growing, with international treaties and numerous initiatives striving to uphold farmers' rights and maintain seed diversity.

Severe earthquake strikes Myanmar

Thousands dead, countless injured, houses and infrastructure destroyed – on 28 March 2025, an earthquake with a magnitude of 7.7 devastated the lives of millions of people in a matter of moments. Thanks to our local presence, SWISSAID was able to provide rapid and efficient assistance, with over 40,000 people receiving support as part of an emergency aid project. SWISSAID has continued to remain on site to help with reconstruction. Daw Htay Htay Win, mother of three, said: 'We had lost hope, but the relief workers brought us joy.' Read more on page 5.

Summer

TANZANIA

Agroecology takes root in schools

From dusty schoolyard to thriving oasis: 'green schools' are working wonders in Tanzania. Together with their teachers and local community, pupils plant vegetables and fruit trees, build chicken coops and look after the animals and the garden. The harvested produce makes its way to their plates at lunchtime, providing them with diverse meals. The children gain agroecological knowledge that can serve them later in life, like how to cultivate fields with diverse seeds or improve climate resilience with various farming methods. What started as a pilot project is now applied in nine other schools. Project Coordinator Gladness Martin Brush says proudly: 'Pupils, teachers and communities alike are enthusiastic about this holistic approach to education.'

Emergency aid for Sudanese refugees

The refugee camp in Farchana in Chad has been in place since 2003. But in 2025, more than a million Sudanese women once again fled to the neighbouring country due to a renewed escalation of violence. SWISSAID has been active in the camp since May 2025 and provides food, access to clean water and seeds to those who have lost everything. But not only the refugees in the camp are suffering – the people of the Farchana region are also struggling to survive. Already scarce resources like water and land now have to be shared among even more people. SWISSAID also helps the local population with trainings in conflict management and sustainable agriculture.

Alarming results concerning women's rights in India

'If I get bad grades at school, my parents can marry me off before I even come of age.' This was the response we received from two out of every three children who took part in a baseline study in the districts of Latur and Osmanabad in India. The results clearly demonstrate how deeply rooted patriarchal structures are, and how poorly informed the girls are when it comes to their own rights. This is what makes the knowledge provided in SWISSAID's local projects so important. Staff from local networks inform girls, boys, parents and teachers about the legal situation. They also support young people to take a stand against child marriage, which is prohibited by law but still widespread.

Autumn

Tackling water issues in Niger hand in hand with local stakeholders

Global Handwashing Day is held every year on 15 October. In Niger, the motto is: 'Be a handwashing hero!' The gesture is simple, the effect huge – such as fewer diseases. But making it a reality in rural areas of the Global South is often complicated. There is simply not enough access to clean water. This is why SWISSAID engaged in dialogues with government employees, other NGOs, media professionals and trade unions at a national conference held in November. At the top of the agenda were unpaid water bills. The conclusion of the discussion was that the government should cut the price of water in rural areas. For public facilities like schools, the costs are to be financed via a fund. This type of collaboration with various stakeholders is key to ensuring that our water projects can be effective in the long term.

Conference: 'Men who create peace'

To achieve equality, women must be empowered. However, men must also be part of the process so that patriarchal role models can be overcome and new approaches explored. To this end, the Colombia Coordination Office launched the 'Men who create peace' campaign at the beginning of September. Our staff on the ground welcomed around 250 people – including representatives of African and indigenous populations, researchers and students – to a two-day conference at the Pontifical Xavierian University in Bogotá. A panel discussion highlighted the role of men in times of peace and war, while workshops focused on questioning social norms and developing healthy masculinity.

Exploring ways out of the food crisis, one puzzle at a time

Imagine you have to save the world from a hunger crisis and only have 20 minutes to do it. This was what the unique escape game in October: 'Escape hunger – find a way out of the crisis!' was about. Shortly before World Food Day, politicians, scientists, farmers and professionals from arts and culture came together to compete against each other in two teams on the Bundesplatz in front of the Federal Palace of Switzerland in Bern. Their mission was to solve puzzles and answer questions about the climate crisis, traditional seed systems, nutrition and water management, all in the shortest time possible. The escape game was then taken on a tour of Switzerland, offering many people the chance to engage with the topic of hunger and food security in a creative way.

Winter

16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence – South America in focus

Violence, poverty and patriarchal structures: many women in rural Colombia and Ecuador are living a harsh life. A long-term study we conducted with the University of Bern, however, confirms that these difficulties can be overcome. SWISSAID's projects against gender-based violence are making a difference: they empower women, strengthen networks and challenge outdated gender roles. At the event 'Resilient Voices: How Women in Colombia and Ecuador Face and Heal from Violence' held at the University of Bern, experts and affected women weighed in on the results. This was the first event organised by SWISSAID in Switzerland as part of the international campaign '16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence.'

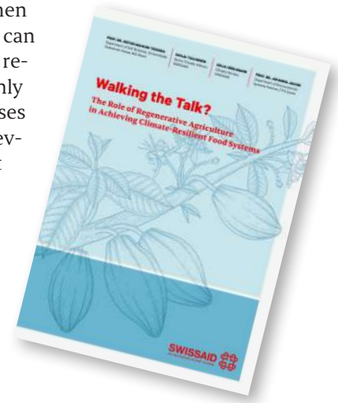
Trinket sale takes children to the Federal Palace

'You are the best example of solidarity,' said Federal Chancellor Viktor Rossi to pupils from Sumiswald (canton Bern) and Windisch (canton Aargau) as he welcomed them to the Federal Palace. The children had been out and about selling the traditional SWISSAID trinkets to raise money and help improve the living conditions of people in the Global South. Their visit to the Federal Palace was a thank you for their valuable contribution. 'By selling the trinkets, you are showing how determined you are to help create a fairer world,' he added, before answering the children's questions. He told them that he had no idea what a Federal Chancellor was as a child, and that his political career only started once he had finished an apprenticeship as a chef and worked as a teacher. The pupils then enjoyed a tour of the parliament building led by Fabian Molina, and went home full of new knowledge about the world of politics.

'Walking the Talk?'

Climate change is threatening the food supply of millions of people. Regenerative agriculture, which aims to improve soil health and restore biodiversity, is one of the current approaches to address this threat. The new SWISSAID publication 'Walking the Talk? The Role of Regenerative Agriculture in Achieving Climate-Resilient Food Systems' uses chocolate and coffee as examples to demonstrate: when regenerative agriculture is taken seriously, it can result in diverse practices and yield promising results. However, it would be inadequate to use it only to compensate for previously emitted greenhouse gases by trying to bind more carbon in biomass and soils. Wherever multinationals push for carbon sequestration as the sole goal, it is the farmers who suffer; hence, greenwashing remains a real danger as long as progress is not measured transparently.

Scan the QR code to download the report.



Monika Uhlmann,
Head of Finance & HR

2025 ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

COMMENT

Thanks to the deep trust of our private and institutional donors, as well as the consistent implementation of our fundraising strategy and compelling programmes, we generated a turnover of CHF 25.6 million in 2025. A good two thirds of our income are made up of donations and project contributions from private individuals and institutional donors. Their valuable support helps us to achieve our goal of improving the living conditions and future prospects of the poorest people in the Global South – together with our professional and dedicated team and our local partners.

Operating expenses amounted to CHF 25.02 million, CHF 18.83 million of which went to the international programme and 10 percent to humanitarian aid. Two of our focal points involved supporting people in Myanmar following the devastating earthquake, and Sudanese refugees seeking protection in neighbouring Chad from the ongoing civil war in their country. Expenditure on programme support amounted to CHF 2.32 million, while expenses to share knowledge and raise awareness on development-related topics in Switzerland totalled CHF 1.35 million. As a proportion of our operating expenses, 81 percent of our funds went to programme work, 5 percent to administration and 14 percent to fundraising. As of 31 December 2025, organisational capital amounted to CHF 15.02 million, which corresponds to a reserve ratio of 60 percent in relation to operating expenses.

These annual accounts for 2025 have been prepared in accordance with the Swiss GAAP FER standards. They were reviewed by the auditors Von Graffenried AG Treuhand as part of the annual audit, and found to be correct.

Balance

Assets (in CHF)	Notes *	**31.12.2025**	**31.12.2024**
Cash and cash equivalents	5.1	5 616 744	5 235 794
Marketable securities	5.2	12 993 939	12 472 507
Receivables	5.3	100 104	69 048
Inventories		150 881	137 330
Deferred assets	5.4	32 150	184 084
Operating assets		**18 893 818**	**18 098 763**
Financial assets	5.5	637 287	637 116
Tangible assets	5.6	802 874	852 781
Intangible assets	5.7	6 356	21 370
Fixed assets		**1 446 516**	**1 511 267**
TOTAL ASSETS		**20 340 334**	**19 610 030**
Liabilities (in CHF)			
Liabilities from deliverables and services		548 701	459 254
Accrued expenses and deferred income	5.8	35 913	43 149
Short-term provisions	5.9	260 195	254 518
Short-term borrowed capital		**844 808**	**756 921**
Restricted Fund Programme South		2 939 066	2 402 803
Fund for the future		581 087	537
Fund for sponsoring organic farming projects		153 248	25 108
Fund for sponsoring water projects		38 616	1 370
Fund for sponsoring women's projects		224 223	31 152
Fund for emergency aid		541 350	90 414
Fund SDC		0	0
Earmarked fund capital		**4 477 590**	**2 551 384**
SWISSAID programme fund		5 698 498	7 215 805
SWISSAID infrastructure fund		658 598	658 598
Fluctuation reserve for securities and foreign currencies	5.10	1 628 620	1 617 438
Unrestricted capital		6 940 853	6 739 413
Unrestricted capital – SWISSAID Geneva	2	91 367	67 785
Unrestricted capital – SWISSAID Zurich	2	0	2 686
Organisational capital		**15 017 936**	**16 301 725**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**20 340 334**	**19 610 030**

* The complete annual accounts with notes and explanations can be found on our website at www.swissaid.ch.

Operating accounts

Revenue (in CHF)	Notes 4.1	**2025**	**2024**
Unrestricted donations		5 933 265	5 795 975
Legacies		705 106	108 361
Sale of trinkets		237 250	298 208
Earmarked fund contributions	8	1 145 108	434 404
Earmarked donations & contributions to projects	7.1	7 951 866	9 567 019
Contributions to projects from Swiss Solidarity		909 570	150 000
Contributions to projects from FEDEVACO		147 290	157 508
Contributions to projects from FGC		252 451	249 707
Revenue from fundraising activities		**17 281 906**	**16 761 181**
SDC programme contribution	7.3	5 316 500	5 940 000
Forwarding of programme contribution to the Skat Foundation	7.3	– 393 800	– 440 000
SDC mandates		0	46 116
SDC targeted contributions		3 221 247	2 668 309
Other operating revenue	7.2	334	7 771
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE		**25 426 186**	**24 983 377**
Expenditure (in CHF)			
Expenditure for international projects		16 512 474	16 490 350
Expenditure for programme support		2 317 267	2 165 466
Personnel expenses		*2 067 376*	*1 974 231*
Operating expenses		*249 890*	*191 234*
Expenditure for the international programme	**7.4**	**18 829 741**	**18 655 816**
Information and public-awareness programme in Switzerland		471 183	1 062 130
Expenditure for programme support		883 396	1 378 235
Personnel expenses		*858 041*	*1 210 007*
Operating expenses		*25 355*	*168 228*
Expenditure for the Swiss programme	**7.4**	**1 354 579**	**2 440 365**
Fundraising and general expenditure on publicity	**7.4**	**3 434 755**	**3 309 112**
Administrative expenditure	**7.4**	**1 399 216**	**1 036 609**
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE		**25 018 291**	**25 441 903**
OPERATING RESULT		**407 896**	**– 458 526**
Financial result	**7.5**	**138 767**	**1 073 251**
Non-operating result	**7.6**	**65 377**	**64 308**
Result carried over from previous periods	**7.7**	**30 377**	**11 563**
RESULT PRIOR TO THE CHANGE IN FUND CAPITAL		**642 417**	**690 596**
Change in restricted fund capital		– 1 926 206	– 397 271
RESULT PRIOR TO THE CHANGE IN ORGANISATION CAPITAL		**– 1 283 789**	**293 325**
Change in the SWISSAID programme fund		1 283 789	– 293 325
INCOME CARRIED OVER IN FAVOUR OF PROCESSED FUNDS		**0**	**0**

Statement of changes in capital 2025

	Opening balance	Income (internal)	Allocation (external)	Internal fund transfer	Use	Change	Closing balance
Funds from fund capital (CHF)							
Fund for donations ring-fenced for the southern hemisphere	2 402 803	0	12 482 424	0	– 11 946 160	536 263	2 939 066
Fund for the future	537	0	711 506	0	– 130 956	580 550	581 087
Fund for sponsoring an organic farming project	25 108	0	184 506	0	– 56 366	128 140	153 248
Fund for sponsoring a water project	1 370	0	44 875	0	– 7 629	37 246	38 616
Fund for sponsoring a women's project	31 152	0	305 790	0	– 112 719	193 071	224 223
Fund for emergency aid	90 414	0	603 537	0	– 152 601	450 936	541 350
SDC programme fund 81083913	0	0	4 922 700	0	– 4 922 700	0	0
Fund capital earmarked with restrictions	**2 551 384**	**0**	**19 255 337**	**0**	**– 17 329 131**	**1 926 206**	**4 477 590**
Own funds (CHF)							
SWISSAID programme fund	7 215 805	0	0	0	– 1 517 306	– 1 517 306	5 698 498
SWISSAID infrastructure fund	658 598	0	0	0	0	0	658 598
Fluctuation reserve for securities and foreign currencies	1 617 438	0	11 182	0	0	11 182	1 628 620
Free capital generated	6 739 413	0	198 753	2 686	0	201 439	6 940 853
Free capital SWISSAID Geneva	67 785	0	23 582	0	0	23 582	91 367
Free capital SWISSAID Zurich*	2 686	0	0	– 2 686	0	– 2 686	0
Annual result	0	0	198 753	0	– 198 753	0	0
Organisational capital	**16 301 725**	**0**	**432 270**	**0**	**– 1 716 059**	**– 1 283 789**	**15 017 936**

* The free capital of the Swissaid Zurich association, which was dissolved on February 28, 2025, was transferred to the free capital generated.

Statement of changes in capital 2024

	Opening balance	Income (internal)	Allocation (external)	Internal fund transfer	Use	Change	Closing balance
Funds from fund capital (CHF)							
Fund for donations ring-fenced for the southern hemisphere	2 039 296	0	12 838 659	0	– 12 475 152	363 507	2 402 803
Fund for the future	7 975	0	121 562	0	– 129 000	– 7 438	537
Fund for sponsoring an organic farming project	2 717	0	182 391	0	– 160 000	22 391	25 108
Fund for sponsoring a water project	9 980	0	51 390	0	– 60 000	– 8 610	1 370
Fund for sponsoring a women's project	9 742	0	181 410	0	– 160 000	21 410	31 152
Fund for emergency aid	84 403	0	6 011	0	0	6 011	90 414
SDC programme fund 81076047	0	0	5 500 000	0	– 5 500 000	0	0
Fund capital earmarked with restrictions	**2 154 112**	**0**	**18 881 423**	**0**	**– 18 484 152**	**397 271**	**2 551 384**
Own funds (CHF)							
SWISSAID programme fund	7 674 331	0	0	0	– 458 526	– 458 526	7 215 805
SWISSAID infrastructure fund	658 598	0	0	0	0	0	658 598
Fluctuation reserve for securities and foreign currencies	1 734 749	0	0	0	– 117 311	– 117 311	1 617 438
Free capital generated	5 846 921	0	0	0	892 492	892 492	6 739 413
Free capital SWISSAID Geneva	87 049	0	– 19 264	0	0	– 19 264	67 785
Free capital SWISSAID Zurich	6 753	0	– 4 067	0	0	– 4 067	2 686
Annual result	0	0	293 324	0	– 293 324	0	0
Organisational capital	**16 008 401**	**0**	**269 994**	**0**	**23 331**	**293 324**	**16 301 725**

Cash flow statement

Cash flow from operations (CHF)	2025	2024
Annual result before changes in funds	**642 417**	**690 595**
Depreciation and amortisation of tangible fixed assets and intangible assets	125 067	158 473
Net writeoffs (-) / net accumulation (+) of provisions	5 677	– 973
Profit (-) / loss (+) from securities and cash and cash equivalents	– 236 075	– 920 332
Decrease (+) / increase (-) receivables	– 31 056	40 260
Decrease (+) / increase (-) stocks	– 13 551	32 806
Decrease (+) / increase (-) prepaid accrued income	151 934	– 165 722
Decrease (+) / increase (-) accounts payable	89 447	– 401 875
Decrease (+) / increase (-) accrued liabilities	– 7 237	17 260
Cash flow from operations	**726 622**	**– 549 508**

Cash flow from investing activities		
Investments (-) marketable securities	– 171	– 500 193
Investments (-) / divestitures (+) tangible fixed assets	– 60 146	– 21 735
Investments (-) / divestitures (+) real estate	0	0
Investments (-) / divestitures (+) intangible assets	0	– 18 550
Investments (-) securities	– 3 913 117	– 4 596 603
Divestitures (+) securities	3 627 761	6 549 982
Cash flow from investing activities	**– 345 673**	**1 412 902**

Cash flow from financing activities		
Cash flow from financing activities	**0**	**0**

Increase (+) / decrease (-) in cash and cash equivalents	**380 949**	**863 394**

Changes in cash		
Cash and cash equivalents fund 1.1.	**5 235 794**	**4 372 399**
Cash and cash equivalents fund 31.12.	**5 616 744**	**5 235 794**
Increase (+) / decrease (-) in cash and cash equivalents	**380 950**	**863 395**

Notes to the financial statements

0. Number of full-time positions

The average number of full-time equivalents for the year was 202.6 (previous year: 218.4).

1. General accounting principles

The accounts are prepared in accordance with the SWISS GAAP FER accounting recommendations and comply with the Swiss Code of Obligations, the regulations of the ZEWO (Swiss Organization for Charitable Organizations) and the provisions of the Articles of Association. The securities result is posted directly to the operating account in accordance with the gross principle with book gains and losses reported.

2. Scope of consolidation

The accounts of the coordination offices responsible for implementing the Southern programs, as well as those of the associations SWISSAID Geneva and SWISSAID Zurich, are fully integrated into these financial statements. The association SWISSAID Zurich was dissolved as of February 28, 2025. Furthermore, SWISSAID has no subsidiaries or partner institutions over which it exercises a controlling influence.

3. Related organizations

The following organizations and institutions are affiliated with SWISSAID: Sufosec (Alliance with Fastenaktion, Aqua Alimenta, Vivamos Mejor, VSF-Suisse, Skat Foundation), Alliance Sud (SWISSAID working group, Fastenaktion, Solidar Suisse, Terre des hommes Suisse, Helvetas, Caritas, Heks, Swiss Red Cross, Brücke Le Pont, Biovision, Unité, Comundo, Vivamos Mejor). Alliance Sud received CHF 220 000 (previous year CHF 220 000) towards the annual budget in accordance with the contractual basis. SWISSAID is represented on the board of other organizations, without allocation of substantial contributions. The unpaid contributions from third parties in favor of SWISSAID only account for an insignificant proportion of the overall result and are therefore not listed.

4. Accounting and valuation principles

Position	Valuation method
Cash and cash equivalents	At nominal value
Securities	Market value as of the balance sheet date
Foreign currencies	Exchange rate as of the closing date
Loans, receivables, and financing commitments	Nominal value
Inventories	At acquisition cost minus necessary value adjustments
Financial investments	Acquisition cost minus economically justified linear depreciation
Furniture, machinery, and equipment	Acquisition cost minus scheduled linear depreciation. Useful life: Furniture 10 years, IT equipment 3 years, machinery 3–6 years. Capitalization threshold: CHF 3000 (IT: CHF 1000)
Real estate Switzerland	Acquisition cost minus scheduled linear depreciation. No depreciation is applied to land. Useful life: 75 years
Real estate abroad	Acquisition cost minus scheduled linear depreciation. Useful life: 25 years
Intangible assets	Investments in software are recognized as intangible assets and depreciated linearly over the expected useful life (3 years).
Liabilities	At nominal value
Provisions	Amount based on management's assessment, reflecting expected future expenses as at the balance sheet date

4.1 Recognition of income	
Unrestricted donations, restricted donations, and project contributions	Revenue from fundraising among the general public is recorded upon receipt of payment. If the donor provides specific instructions, the funds are recorded as restricted donations; otherwise, they are recorded as unrestricted donations.
Legacies	Income from legacies and inheritances is recorded either at the time of payment (for cash amounts) or at the time of the legal transfer of ownership (for real estate, etc.).
Deliveries/Services	Revenue from goods deliveries and service income is recorded at the time the service is provided.
Rental income	Rental income is recorded as revenue at the time the service is provided.

5. Notes to the balance sheet

5.1 Cash and cash equivalents (CHF)	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Cash registers / Postfinance / Domestic banks	4 488 513	4 165 936
Foreign banks	1 128 230	1 069 858
Total cash and cash equivalents	**5 616 744**	**5 235 794**

The change in cash and cash equivalents is explained in the cash flow statement.

5.2 Marketable securities (CHF)	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Bonds	8 077 986	7 460 538
Shares	4 075 503	4 236 569
Real estate funds	840 450	775 400
Total current assets held at market price	**12 993 939**	**12 472 507**

5.3 Receivables (CHF)	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Withholding tax credit balance	52 718	46 514
Receivables from deliveries	47 386	22 534
Total other short-term receivables	**100 104**	**69 048**

5.4 Deferred assets (CHF)	Balance 01.01.2025	Reversals 2025	Additions 2025	Balance 31.12.20245
Accrual for projects	162 372	– 162 372	7 987	7 987
Other accruals	21 712	– 20 212	16 146	17 646
Accrual for property	0	0	6 517	6 517
Total deferred assets	**184 084**	**– 182 584**	**30 650**	**32 150**

5.4 Deferred assets 2024 (CHF)	Balance 01.01.2024	Reversals 2024	Additions 2024	Balance 31.12.2024
Accrual for projects	0	0	162 372	162 372
Other accruals	27 909	– 27 909	21 712	21 712
Accrual for property	– 9 546	9 546	0	0
Total accrued income and prepaid expenses	**18 363**	**– 18 363**	**184 084**	**184 084**

5.5 Financial assets (CHF)	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Claro Fair Trade AG	30 000	30 000
Fairpicture AG	50 000	50 000
Loan Vétérinaires Sans Frontières	500 000	500 000
Registered shares Claro Fair Trade AG	1	1
Share certificates Société Coopérative Philea International	1	1
Remei AG	10 000	10 000
Voting shares Alternative Bank ABS	20 000	20 000
Rental deposit accounts	27 285	27 114
Value adjustments financial investments	0	0
Total financial investments	**637 287**	**637 116**

5.6 Tangible assets (CHF)	Facilities	Land and buildings domestic buildings	Real estate abroad	Total real estate	Total tangible assets
Acquisition values 01.01.2025	1 326 176	1 040 000	448 481	1 488 481	2 814 657
Investments 2025	60 146	0	0	0	60 146
Sales 2025	0	0	0	0	0
Reversed depreciations 2025	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition values 31.12.2025	**1 386 322**	**1 040 000**	**448 481**	**1 488 481**	**2 874 803**
Cumulative depreciations 01.01.2025	1 060 249	493 298	408 329	901 627	1 961 876
Scheduled depreciations 2025	81 288	22 074	6 691	28 765	110 053
Reversed depreciations 2025	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation balance 31.12.2025	**1 141 537**	**515 372**	**415 020**	**901 672**	**1 060 249**
Net value of tangible assets 31.12.2025	**244 785**	**524 628**	**33 461**	**558 089**	**802 874**

The investments consist of IT equipment for our employees in Switzerland and a vehicle for our coordination office in Guinea-Bissau.

5.6 Tangible assets 2024 (CHF)	Facilities	Land and buildings domestic buildings	Real estate abroad	Total real estate	Total tangible assets
Acquisition values 01.01.2024	1 304 441	1 040 000	448 481	1 488 481	2 792 922
Investments 2024	21 735	0	0	0	21 735
Sales 2024	0	0	0	0	0
Reversed depreciations 2024	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition values 31.12.2024	**1 326 176**	**1 040 000**	**448 481**	**1 488 481**	**2 814 657**
Cumulative depreciations 01.01.2024	962 762	471 224	396 738	867 962	1 830 724
Scheduled depreciations 2024	97 487	22 074	11 591	33 665	131 152
Reversed depreciations 2024	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation balance 31.12.2024	**1 060 249**	**493 298**	**408 329**	**901 627**	**1 961 876**
Net value of tangible assets 31.12.2024	**265 927**	**546 702**	**40 152**	**586 854**	**852 781**

These investments include IT equipment for our employees in Switzerland, office renovations at Lorystrasse in Bern, and a power generator for our coordination offices in Myanmar.

5.7 Intangible assets (CHF)	Software 2025	Software 2024
Acquisition values 01.01.	414 863	396 313
Investments by year	0	18 550
Transfer of work-in-progress to finished products	0	0
Acquisition values 31.12.	**414 863**	**414 863**
Cumulative depreciations 01.01.	393 949	366 173
Scheduled depreciations by year	15 014	27 320
Depreciation balance 31.12.	**408 508**	**393 493**
Net value of intagible assets 31.12.	**6 356**	**21 370**

No investments in intangible assets were made during the 2025 fiscal year. For 2024 the investments were for an update of the Abacus ERP system (E-Banking, foreign currency, liquidity and budget planning).

5.8 Accrued expenses and deferred income 2025 (CHF)	Balance 01.01.	Reversals	Additions	Balance 31.12.
Accrual for projects	24 989	– 24 989	3 335	3 335
Other accruals	9 173	– 9 173	16 137	16 137
Accrual for property	8 987	0	7 453	16 440
Total accrued expenses and deferred income	**43 149**	**– 34 162**	**26 925**	**35 913**

5.8 Accrued expenses and deferred income 2024 (CHF)	Balance 01.01.	Reversals	Additions	Balance 31.12.
Accrual for projects	2 895	– 2 895	24 989	24 989
Other accruals	22 994	– 22 994	9 173	9 173
Accrual for property	0	0	8 987	8 987
Total deferred income and accruals	**25 889**	**– 25 889**	**43 149**	**43 149**

5.9 Short-term provisions 2025 (CHF)	Balance 01.01.	Outflows	Inflows	Balance 31.12.
Provisions for employee benefits	254 518	– 254 518	260 195	260 195
Other provisions	0	0	0	0
Total short-term provisions	**254 518**	**– 254 518**	**260 195**	**260 195**

Provisions for employee benefits relate to overtime and outstanding holiday entitlements of employees in Bern and Lausanne. They have increased slightly by CHF 5677 compared to the previous year.

5.9 Short-term provisions 2024 (CHF)	Balance 01.01.	Outflows	Inflows	Balance 31.12.
Provisions for employee benefits	255 491	– 973	0	254 518
Other provisions	0	0	0	0
Total short-term provisions	**255 491**	**– 973**	**0**	**254 518**

Provisions for employee benefits relate to overtime and outstanding holiday entitlements of employees in Bern and Lausanne. They remained virtually unchanged compared to the previous year, with a slight decrease of CHF 973.

5.10 Fluctuation reserve for securities and foreign currencies
The target minimum balance is based on the provisions of the internal regulations and is fully accumulated.
For the balance and changes, see the statement of changes in capital.

6. Compensation to the governing bodies

Compensation to the governing bodies 2025		
Remuneration president BTC:	Flat-rate compensation President:	CHF 6 000 p.a.
	Flat-rate compensation Vice President:	CHF 2 000 p.a.
Remuneration Executive Board:	Total salary costs for the Executive Committee as a whole (4 Pers.):	CHF 594 268 p.a.
Meeting allowances BTC:	Half-day meetings CHF 200, full-day meetings CHF 300	
Expenses domestic/foreign:	Expenses are reimbursed upon receipts submitted.	
Total compensation BTC:	CHF 20 400 (flat-rate compensation, meeting allowances, expenses, less donations) for 2025	
of which president:	CHF 7 900 (flat-rate compensation, meeting allowances, expenses, less donations) for 2025	

Compensation to the governing bodies 2024		
Remuneration president BTC:	Flat-rate compensation Co-Chairmanship*:	CHF 7 500 p.a.
	Flat-rate compensation Vice President:	CHF 2 000 p.a.
Remuneration Executive Board:	Total salary costs for the Executive Committee as a whole (4 Pers.):	CHF 601 510 p.a.
Meeting allowances BTC:	Half-day meetings CHF 200, full-day meetings CHF 300	
Expenses domestic/foreign:	Expenses are reimbursed on the basis of the receipts submitted.	
Total compensation BTC:	CHF 19 100 (flat-rate compensation, meeting allowances, expenses, less donations) for 2024	
of which president:	CHF 9 700 (flat-rate compensation, meeting allowances, expenses, less donations) for 2024	

*president from July 2024 onwards

7. Notes to the operating accounts

7.1 Earmarked donations & contributions to projects (CHF) Proof of the use of funds is provided by project accounting and is subject to audit.	2025	2024
Contribution to projects, municipalities	433 100	510 500
Contribution to projects, cantons and lottery funds	734 300	498 430
Contribution to projects, LED	400 000	400 000
Contribution to projects, foundations	3 065 661	2 465 026
Contributions to projects, churches, private individuals and SMEs	1 034 472	1 262 107
Raising of own funds, South	2 284 332	4 430 956
Total earmarked contributions to projects	**7 951 866**	**9 567 019**

Other earmarked contributions (CHF)	2025	2024
Legacies	705 106	108 361
Earmarked fund contributions	1 145 108	434 404
Contributions to projects from Swiss Solidarity	909 570	150 000
Contributions to projects from FEDEVACO	147 290	157 508
Contributions to projects from FGC	252 451	249 707
SDC programme contribution	4 922 700	5 500 000
SDC mandates	0	46 116
SDC targeted contributions	3 221 247	2 668 309
Total other earmarked contributions	**11 303 472**	**9 314 405**
Grand total earmarked donations & contributions	**19 255 337**	**18 881 423**

7.2 Other operating income (CHF)	2025	2024
Miscellaneous income	334	7 771
Total other operating income	**334**	**7 771**

7.3 Forwarding of programme contribution to contractual partner Skat Foundation

The SDC programme contribution for 2025 amounting to CHF 5 316 500 includes a share of CHF 393 800 for our alliance partner, the Skat Foundation. This amount was passed on in full to the Skat Foundation. SWISSAID's share of CHF 4 922 700 was reported as a gross amount in the operating account in accordance with SDC requirements.

7.4 Operating expenses

The ZWEO Foundation's revised methodology for calculating administrative expenses, which came into force on 1 January 2025, is used to calculate administrative, as well as fundraising and general advertising expenses.

	Expenses international prog.	Expenses domestic prog.	Fundraising and advertising	Administrative expenses	Total operating expenses
Programme expenses	16 512 474	471 183	2 421 264	35 790	19 440 711
Personnel expenses	2 067 376	858 041	840 716	1 096 690	4 862 824
Expenses for goods and services	233 354	89 778	228 930	304 950	857 012
Depreciation of assets	16 536	4 134	12 402	30 342	63 414
Cost allocation	0	– 68 557	– 68 557	– 68 557	– 205 672
Total operating expenses 2025 (CHF)	**18 829 741**	**1 354 579**	**3 434 755**	**1 399 216**	**25 018 291**

In addition to the depreciation/amortisation shown separately above (tangible fixed assets and intangible assets), CHF 61 652 (prior year CHF 80 325) of depreciation/amortisation is included directly in programme expenses.

7.4 Operating expenses 2024

The ZWEO Foundation's revised methodology for calculating administrative expenses, which came into force on 1 January 2018, is used to calculate administrative, as well as fundraising and general advertising expenses.

	Expenses international prog.	Expenses domestic prog.	Fundraising and advertising	Administrative expenses	Total operating expenses
Programme expenses	16 490 350	1 062 130	2 047 916	33 750	19 634 147
Personnel expenses	1 974 231	1 210 007	1 118 669	750 322	5 053 229
Expenses for goods and services	269 460	159 506	136 608	216 134	775 257
Depreciation of assets	28 037	8 410	5 607	36 091	78 146
Cost allocation	– 106 262	312	312	312	– 105 326
Total operating expenses 2024 (CHF)	**18 655 816**	**2 440 365**	**3 309 112**	**1 036 609**	**25 441 903**

In addition to the depreciation/amortisation shown separately above (tangible fixed assets and intangible assets), CHF 80 325 (prior year CHF 90 473) of depreciation/amortisation is included directly in programme expenses.

7.5 Financial result (CHF)	2025	2024
Financial income		
Interest income / dividends from securities	229 900	248 557
Exchange gains on securities	244 052	1 808 219
Exchange rate gain on currencies	347 200	285 161
Total financial income	**821 153**	**2 341 937**
Financial expenses		
Exchange rate loss on securities	– 20 138	– 884 357
Exchange rate loss on currencies	– 508 965	– 223 803
Bank charges, fees, deposit fees	– 153 282	– 160 526
Total financial expenses	**– 682 386**	**– 1 268 686**
Financial income	**138 767**	**1 073 251**

7.6 Non-operating result (CHF)	2025	2024
Property expenses	– 12 817	– 13 059
Property income	78 194	77 367
Total non-operating result	**65 377**	**64 308**

7.7 Other income not related to the period (CHF)	2025	2024
Refund of input tax Ecuador, refund closed projects	30 377	11 563
Result carried over from previous periods	**30 377**	**11 563**

8. Notes on the statement of changes in capital

The distribution of funds is based on the fund regulations according to Swiss GAAP FER. Additional commitments for development projects are deducted from the SWISSAID Program fund. The SDC's earmarked fund capital is reported in accordance with SDC requirements. The target minimum level of price fluctuation reserves has been reached.

9. Notes on the cash flow statement

Cash and cash equivalents are considered to be funds.

10. Risk assessment

The Executive Committee carries out a periodic risk assessment, and any resulting measures are discussed and initiated with the Board of Trustees Committee.

ANNEX

11. Liabilities to pension funds (CHF)

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
GEPABU (included in accounts payable)	0	3 193

The annual pension expense of CHF 293 487 (prior year 293 955) is included in personnel expenses. There is no economic share in the existing surpluses of the two pension funds (as with the previous year).

12. Rental obligations not included in the balance sheet (CHF)

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
< 1 year	144 744	144 744

13. Contingent liability (CHF)

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
As a member of the simple partnership Site 52 in Lausanne, SWISSAID has rented office space and a parking space and is jointly and severally liable for the payment of the rent.	p.m.	p.m.
Ongoing legal dispute	p.m.	p.m.

14. Events after the balance sheet date

No events occurred between the balance sheet date and the date of approval of these financial statements that could have a material impact on the 2025 financial statements.

15. Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements for 2025 were approved by the Executive Committee for the attention of the Board of Trustees on 18 March 2026.

Performance Report

SWISSAID in brief

SWISSAID is a foundation independent of religious or party political affiliations based in Bern, Switzerland. SWISSAID has been committed to helping the disadvantaged in the Global South since 1948, and is active in nine different countries: Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Chad, Tanzania, India, Myanmar, Colombia, Ecuador and Nicaragua. SWISSAID is represented in rural areas where no other organisations are available to provide support, and fights for the right of all people to live without hunger, hardship and oppression. Its work focuses on fighting hunger, agroecology, gender equality and support for civil society. In addition to running self-help projects in the South, SWISSAID also campaigns politically in Switzerland for the interests of disadvantaged people, as achieving sustainable improvements in living conditions in the South requires social change in the North.

Working methods

SWISSAID supports initiatives by disadvantaged people in the Global South, and works together with civil society organisations. SWISSAID provides aid and promotes local partner organisations, helping them to achieve autonomy and exert influence on economic, social and political life. SWISSAID works with local experts, and rarely sends Swiss experts to the South. In addition to ensuring that projects are more strongly anchored in the local context, this also helps to support know-how transfer and job creation in the South. This makes it possible to reduce programme support costs and ensure that a larger proportion of donations can be used to help people help themselves.

Legal basis

Name	SWISSAID, Swiss Foundation for Development Cooperation
Legal form	Foundation
Regulations	Foundation Charter of 15 April 1983. Last updated: 10 June 2021

Purpose of the foundation

The foundation promotes the solidarity of the Swiss population with the world's disadvantaged people. SWISSAID fulfils its purpose through the following activities in particular:

a) Supporting development projects and programmes in developing countries and regions that promote self-help among particularly disadvantaged population groups.
b) Informing the Swiss public about SWISSAID's work, development issues and the causes of underdevelopment and undesirable development.
c) Participating in opinion-forming and decision-making on development policy with the aim of helping to shape Switzerland's relationship with developing countries in the interests of the particularly disadvantaged.
d) Cooperating with private and public institutions in line with the purpose of the foundation.

The **Board of Trustees** comprises at least **20** members. It is composed of personalities who have a connection with the Foundation's purpose and represent a broad spectrum of the Swiss public. The term of office of the members of the Board of Trustees is four years, and re-election is possible.
The **Board of Trustees Committee** is made up of the President and at least **4** but no more than **8** persons. They are elected for four years, and can be re-elected twice, with longer terms of office possible in justified cases.
The **Branch Office** is SWISSAID's executive body.
The **Auditors** review the organisation's accounting and annual financial statements, as well as compliance with the budget. They also confirm the existence of an internal control system.

Members of the Board of Trustees

Sibel Arslan, Member of the National Council, lic.iur., Basel, since 2017;

Christine Badertscher, Member of the National Council, Madiswil, since 2020;

Didier Berberat, Attorney at Law, Former Member of the Council of States, La Chaux-de-Fonds, since 2016;

Peter Bischof, Former Ambassador, Bellach, since 2018;

Urs Brändli, President Bio Suisse, Goldingen, since 2018

Léo Caduff, MSc in Molecular Life Sciences, Nidau, since 2024;

Dr. Rudolf Fischer, Dr. phil. I, former Head of the SWISSAID Development Cooperation Department, Wettingen, since 2014;

Rémy Gogniat, Journalist, La Chaux-de-Fonds, since 2009;

Corina Gredig, Member of the National Council, Zurich, since 2020;

Dr. h.c. Niklaus-Samuel Gugger, Member of the National Council, Winterthur, since 2020;

Bruno Gurtner, Economist, Bern, since 2008;

Laurent Jimaja, Master in Economics, President of SWISSAID Geneva, since 2016;

Bastienne Joerchel Anhorn, Former Co-President SWISSAID, Economist, Renens, since 2012;

Odile Keller, Economist, Belfaux, since 2019;

Gian L. Nicolay, Dipl. ing. agr. ETH, Africa Coordinator FIBL, Ardez, since 2010;

Pierre-André Page, Farmer and Member of the National Council, Châtonnaye, since 2020;

Isabel Perich, lic.rer.pol., Organisational Consultant, Wohlen (canton Bern), since 2018;

Wendy Peter, Organic Farmer, Member of the Bioforum Switzerland Board, Willisau, since 2010;

Chasper Pult, Cantonal School Teacher and Cultural Mediator, Paspels, since 1992;

Stefan C. Rist, Professor of Human Geography, University of Bern, Tann, since 2017;

Daniel Roduner, Development Cooperation Expert, Bern, since 2007;

Denis Ruysschaert, PdD in Sociology and Masters in Agronomy, Geneva, since 2016;

Carlo Sommaruga, Lawyer and Member of the Council of States, Geneva, since 2010.

Board of Trustees Committee

Fabian Molina, President SWISSAID, Member of the National Council, Zurich, since 2018;

Nicolas Bezençon, Agronomist, Head of Rural Development at AGRIDEA and Lecturer at the Vaud University of Teacher Education, Lausanne, since 2024;

Dr. Claudia Friedl, Member of the National Council and Environmental Scientist, St. Gallen, since 2015;

Willi Graf, Former Employee of Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Bern, since 2024;

Isabel Jaisli, Head Sustainability Transformation and Food Systems Research Unit at ZHAW, Stallikon, since 2023;

Emmanuelle Robert, lic.phil, Communications Officer, Aigle, since 2017;

Zora Schaad, Head of Public Relations and Media Spokesperson, Zurich, since 2023;

Martin Sommer, Vice President SWISSAID, MSc Geography, Managing Director of Devolutions GmbH, Muri b. Bern, since 2017.

Executive Committee 2025

Markus Allemann, Executive Director,

Monika Uhlmann, Head of Finance and Human Resources, Deputy Executive Director;

Michael Brücker, Head of Marketing and Fundraising;

Nicole Stolz Fatoev, Head of Development Cooperation.

VON GRAFFENRIED
TREUHAND

Report of the statutory auditors to the Foundation Board of SWISSAID, Swiss Fondation for development cooperation, Berne

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of SWISSAID, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31. December 2025 and the operating accounts and the statement of cash flows and the statement of change in capital for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statement, including a summary of significant accounting policies. In accordance with Swiss GAAP FER 21 the information in the performance report is not subject to audit or examination work performed by the statutory auditor.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Foundation as at 31 December 2025 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER and comply with Swiss law, with statutes and with regulation.

Basis for Opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss law and Swiss Standards on Auditing (SA-CH). Our responsibilities under those provisions and standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Foundation in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law and the requirements of the Swiss audit profession, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Foundation Board's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements
The Foundation Board is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements, which give a true and fair view in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER and the provisions of Swiss law, and for such internal control as the Foundation Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Foundation Board is responsible for assessing the Foundation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Foundation Board either intends to liquidate the Foundation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Swiss law and SA-CH will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Von Graffenried AG Treuhand
Waaghausgasse 1, Postfach, CH-3001 Bern, Tel. +41 31 320 56 11

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on EXPERTsuisse's website at: https://www.expertsuisse.ch/en/audit-report. This description forms an integral part of our report.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with Art. 728a para. 1 item 3 CO and PS-CH 890, we confirm that an internal control system exists, which has been designed for the preparation of the financial statements according to the instructions of the Board of Directors.

We recommend that the financial statements submitted to you be approved.

Berne, 8 May 2026 zuw/stn

Von Graffenried AG Treuhand

Michel Zumwald
Swiss Certified Accountant
Licensed audit expert
Auditor in charge

Stephan Richard
Swiss Certified Accountant
Licensed audit expert

Annexes :
Financial statements (balance sheet with a total of CHF 20'340'334, income statement with an operating result of CHF 407'896, cash flow statement, statement of change in capital and notes)

‘The canteen helped me – and lots of other girls, too – to go back to school.’

Anne, 14, Sandana state school, SWISSAID school canteen project with the World Food Programme, Chad

Thank you!

We would like to extend our sincerest thanks to all our donors for their generous support over the past year. Your generosity and solidarity allow us to bring about lasting change to the lives of many people in the Global South. We would especially like to thank all those who included us in their will – their bequest will leave a lasting impact.

Our special thanks go to the following:

Institutions
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Geneva Federation for Cooperation (FGC), Vaud Federation for Cooperation (FEDEVACO), Liechtenstein Development Service (LED), Office for Foreign Affairs of the Principality of Liechtenstein (AAA) and Swiss Solidarity.

Cantons
Basel-Stadt and Graubünden, as well as the lottery funds of the cantons of Aargau, Basel-Landschaft, Basel-Stadt, Bern, Schwyz, St. Gallen and Uri.

Cities, towns and municipalities
Aarau, Bern, Biberist, Jegenstorf, Rapperswil-Jona, Riehen, Frauenfeld – Schaffhausen – Winterthur – St. Gallen City Partnership, Zurich.

Companies and foundations
Arete Ethik Invest AG, Automa GmbH, Bluegray GmbH, Banque Cantonale Vaudoise, Leopold Bachmann Foundation, CHARISMA Foundation for Sustainable Development, Client Systems AG, Corymbo Foundation, Däster Schild Foundation, Dreiklang Foundation, F.G. Pfister Holding AG, Hoftra GmbH, HR Data Team, Hug-Verlag AG, Irene M. Staehelin Foundation, Linsi Foundation, Medicor Foundation, Migros Support Fund, Third Millennium Fund, Salud y Vida Foundation, Sandoz Family Foundation, Swiss National Bank, Anne-Marie Schindler Foundation, Smartpeace Foundation, Sonnenschein Foundation, St. Martin Foundation, Tsadik Foundation, Dr Lukas Werenfels Foundation.

Parishes and associations
Welt-Verein Deitingen und Umgebung, Reformed Church Erlenbach, Reformed Church Ittigen, Täuffelen Parish.

We are also very grateful to the numerous companies and suppliers who provided their services at favourable rates.