

2012



HELVETAS
Swiss Intercooperation

ANNUAL REPORT

631,679

persons trained in agriculture,
forestry or animal husbandry

406,859

persons involved
in conserving
natural resources

344,483

persons with new
access to drinking water
and/or sanitation

193,438

pupils and
apprentices
with primary or
vocational
education

192,706

persons involved
in democracy and peace

A BETTER LIFE FOR

3,155,051 PEOPLE



© Martin Saxer

13,000 farming families in Nepal have significantly improved their income by growing coffee. Most of them farm organically.

Page 12



© Bettina Jenny

18,000 teachers in Tanzania have attended further training courses. They have taken time out from the exercises and are answering their pupils' questions.

Page 16



© HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation

414 people in Kosovo attended events about living together in peace. Helvetas' projects in Eastern Europe focus on governance and democracy.

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HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation is a politically and denominationally neutral development organisation, which is supported by its 97'870 members and patrons, as well as 12 regional volunteer groups. In the main text in this Annual Report, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation is abbreviated to Helvetas.

Imprint

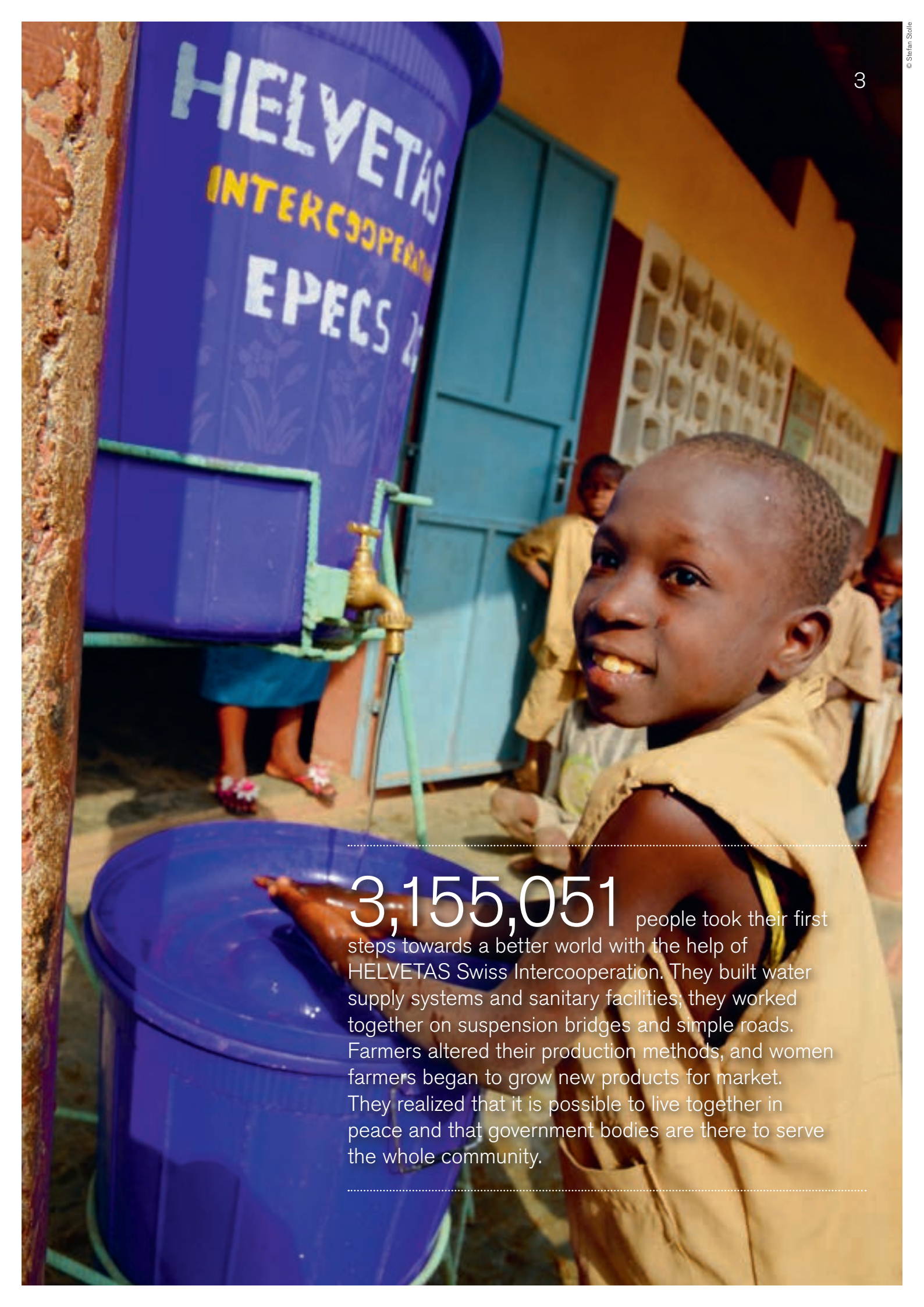
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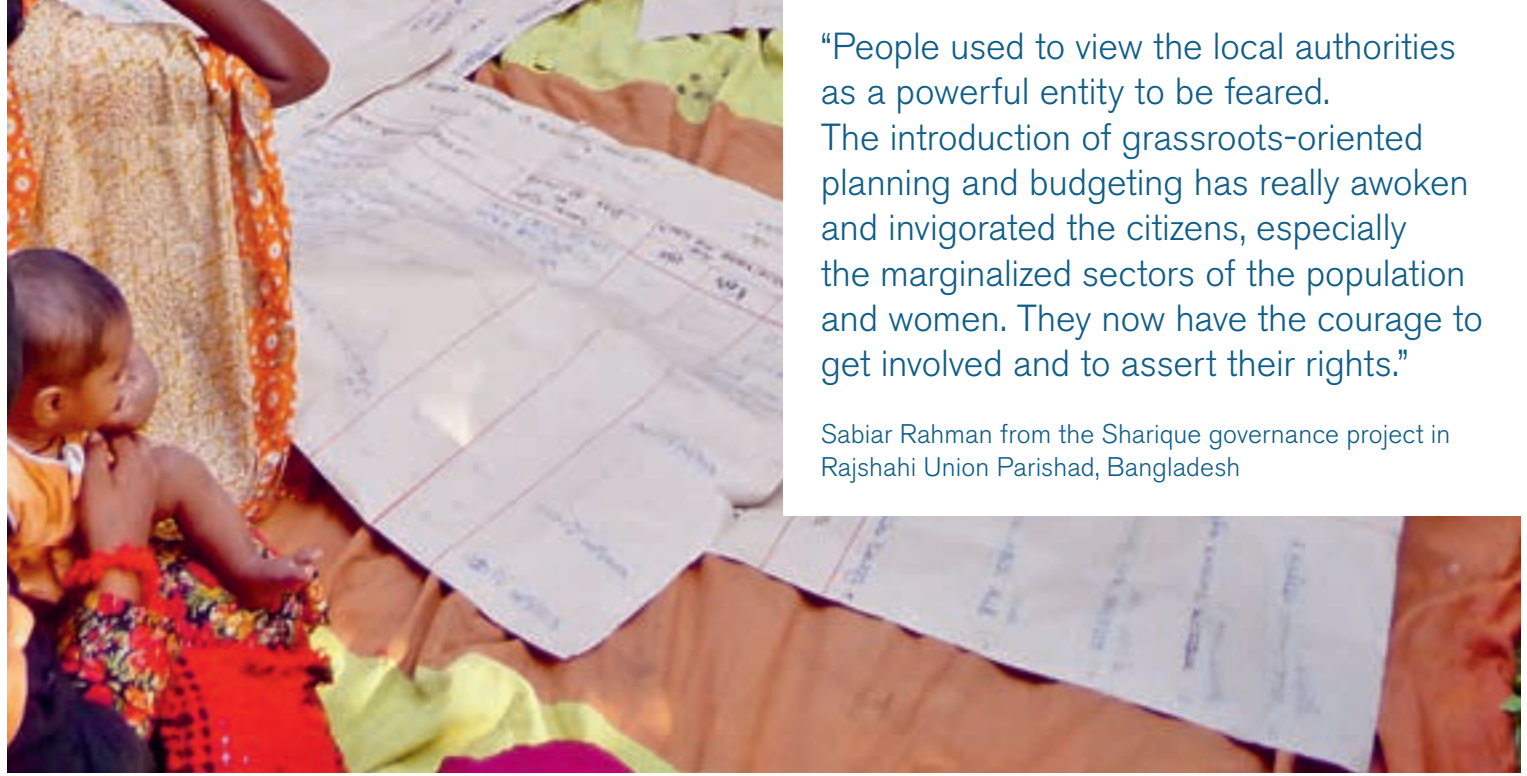


3,155,051 people took their first steps towards a better world with the help of HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation. They built water supply systems and sanitary facilities; they worked together on suspension bridges and simple roads. Farmers altered their production methods, and women farmers began to grow new products for market. They realized that it is possible to live together in peace and that government bodies are there to serve the whole community.



“People used to view the local authorities as a powerful entity to be feared. The introduction of grassroots-oriented planning and budgeting has really awoken and invigorated the citizens, especially the marginalized sectors of the population and women. They now have the courage to get involved and to assert their rights.”

Sabiar Rahman from the Sharique governance project in Rajshahi Union Parishad, Bangladesh



GETTING DOWN TO IT

“When you believe in something, you have to get down to work and stick at it,” says Nepali Mina Timalisina. Her credo also applies to her fellow farmers tending their small plots of coffee, to Benildo Laparra in El Plan, Guatemala, who takes care of his village’s new water system, to women weavers in Bolivia, as they thread memories of natural disasters into their fabrics, to Tanzanian teachers, who are improving their lessons, and to Kirghiz farmers as they strive to ensure fair water distribution. All of them work hard because they believe firmly in their task. This annual report tells their story and explains how we can support them. Mina Timalisinas’ motto also applies to HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation as an organisation and to every member of our team.

This is my first such message to the friends, supporters and members of HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation. Peter Arbenz retired from his position as President of the Board of Directors after the successful merger of Helvetas and Intercooperation, and the General Assembly elected me as his successor and made Peter Arbenz Honorary President. This is only right, as HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation has so much to thank him for. For me, it is an enormous privilege to be President of an innovative and competent development agency that provides an example of solidarity in action, but also one that “gets its head down and sticks at it”.

We can look back gratefully at a successful 2012. More than three million people have taken steps towards a better future with us – by building a bridge, by attending school, by taking up improved agricultural methods or by gaining better access to drinking water.

2012 was a good year for Swiss development cooperation all round. Members of the Federal Parliament took on board the demands of the “0.7% - Together against Poverty” petition and indeed voted to increase the global credit facility for international development to 0.5% of gross domestic product.

This annual report contains many figures illustrating our efforts and the success of our work. You will read about the various different projects our staff carry out, and you will also read about the reasons we are active not only in the South but also in Eastern Europe. Yet above all you will read about people who are taking their destiny into their own hands. None of this would be possible without you, our members, patrons and donors. Companies, organisations and foundations, international institutions, the Swiss federal government through SDC and SECO, the Liechtenstein Development Service, various cantons and local councils have all helped to make the world a better and fairer place. I would like to thank you for your trust and for your moral and material assistance. In short, I wish to thank you for your commitment to helping some of the world’s poorest and the most disadvantaged people.

However, my thanks go first and foremost to all our staff in Switzerland and in 33 other countries around the globe. Our fine achievements in 2012 would not have been possible without your commitment, your expertise and your willingness to get down to work.

All the signs are that these positive developments will continue this year. So we’ll “stick at it”.



© Michele Lumina

Elmar Ledergerber
President of
HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation

SOCIAL EQUITY AND COHESION

Successful projects, developing partnerships, a new strategy, and record fundraising: 2012 was a good year for HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation.

Three years ago, Helvetas launched a campaign with the ambitious goal of providing one million people with clean drinking water by the year 2013. I am delighted to say that we have achieved this goal in 2012, a year ahead of schedule. This success demonstrates how well our water team and our project partners have worked, but this milestone was also made possible by additional funding from our donors and institutional partners.

Internally, 2012 was a year of consolidation following the merger of Intercooperation and Helvetas. Our cooperation has gone extremely quickly and smoothly in Switzerland and in our partner countries. The staff members of both organisations have taken ownership of the new structures and processes in terms of content, organisational implications and also mentally. In terms of content, because the increased number of partner countries has created new possibilities to exchange and learn; in organisational terms, because we have been able to build specialized expert teams whose work feeds off the interactions between project implementation and advisory services; and mentally, because HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation's new identity has taken its place in people's hearts.

School committees and international networks

The merger to form HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation has created an organisation that now works on a greater num-

ber of levels than ever, from local school committees and local councils through regional and national authorities or non-governmental organisations up to international networks and multilateral organisations. We seek to ensure that these levels combine to create new development initiatives. We contribute our experience of project and advisory work into national and international networks, and thereby promote the special characteristics of Swiss development aid: innovation, a grassroots-based approach, strong roots in local institutions, and reliability. This approach ensures that our efforts can

have an impact even in situations where we have no projects of our own on the ground. At the same time, we can learn from others' experiences.

Peter Arbenz handed over the presidency, which he had held for many years, to Elmar Ledergerber, former president of Intercooperation, at our General Assembly on 23 June. As a former National Council member and head of Zurich City Council, he is a figure who will be able to offer us a wide range of useful contacts. Elmar Ledergerber has been associated with Helvetas since the 1980s, when he evaluated the suspension bridge programme in Nepal and provided some important input, the influence of which can be traced to this day.



© Maurice K. Grüng

Melchior Lengsfeld
Executive Director
HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation

Our strategy for the coming years

In the first year after the merger, we have made sure to step back and define the goals we want to achieve over the next five years. Our strategy for the years 2013-17 is a response to a changing environment, with rapid economic growth in emerging countries and some of our partner countries, international stalemate in the fight against global warming, population growth and deepening social divisions, youth unemployment, and the hopelessness that makes crime and violence appear inevitable, particularly in fragile states.

The implementation of practical development programmes will remain the back-

bone of our work under this new strategy, although we will concentrate more on social equity and cohesion and fostering appropriate social policies in each country. For us it is crucial that the poorest are able to benefit from their countries' development dynamics.

Alongside social equity and cohesion, the new strategy also focuses on women's empowerment because active participation by women reinforces the development process. We shall also be emphasizing learning and knowledge exchange more than in the past - inside our own organisation, with our partner organisations in the South, and also with other NGOs and government agencies.

This lends weight to discussions about the role civil society should play in the political process. However, promoting freedom of expression and local organisations doesn't only win Helvetas friends, as illustrated by the fact that our country programme director in Laos was expelled from that country last year. Her critical public statements about small farmers' rights and the building of a dam on the Mekong had not been appreciated by the government. It should be mentioned, however, that our work as an organisation in Laos will continue as before.

In Switzerland and in the South

Our project work constantly demonstrates the importance of companies' complying with social and environmental standards in developing countries. That is why we are a founding member of "Corporate Justice" and have joined with other organisations to demand that Switzerland require the many international firms with their head offices here to commit themselves to uphold these self-evident standards of conduct.

In 2012 Helvetas contributed to alleviating poverty in its 33 partner countries. Our projects and programmes helped more than three million people to realize very practical improvements in their living conditions. This was only possible thanks to the generous support of our members and donors, and to fund-



© Flurina Rothberger

Women. Women are the most important actors in many Helvetas projects. They take responsibility for and strengthen the development process.

ing from our private and public financial backers.

Never in the history of our organisation have we received as many donations as obtained in 2012. Many of our institutional supporters expanded their partnership with Helvetas. We were also able to reach a new agreement of SDC's programme contribution for the years 2013-16 in addition to being entrusted with various Swiss and international mandates.

We would like to thank all our partners for their trust and for the far-sighted cooperation they have shown. Their support offers us the encouragement we need to be able to redouble our efforts to create a better world in 2013.

Melchior Lengsfeld

COUNTRY PROGRAMMES IN 2012

The map provides an overview of the country programmes in HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation's 33 partner countries. The total funding per programme and the number of projects are as of 31st December 2012.



EASTERN EUROPE AND SOUTHERN CAUCASUS

CHF 6,413,587 / Projects 14

BOSNIA / HERZEGOVINA

MACEDONIA

GEORGIA

KOSOVO

ALBANIA

ARMENIA

KYRGYZSTAN

CHF 1,880,644
Projects 8

TAJIKISTAN

CHF 1,556,902
Projects 4

NEPAL

CHF 14,477,318
Projects 23

BHUTAN

CHF 3,077,603
Projects 13

MYANMAR (BURMA)

CHF 94,410
Projects 1

AFGHANISTAN

CHF 6,481,384
Projects 9

INDIA

CHF 12,714
Projects 1

BANGLADESH

CHF 5,011,010
Projects 12

PAKISTAN

CHF 3,452,030
Projects 6

SRI LANKA

CHF 195,988
Projects 3

LAOS

CHF 3,149,739
Projects 10

VIETNAM


CHF 2,002,820
Projects 10

TANZANIA

CHF 2,259,767
Projects 4

MOZAMBIQUE

CHF 4,965,140
Projects 8

 Alliance partners

PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE BY CONTINENT

Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia

CHF 9,851,133
10.7%

Africa

CHF 28,863,318
31.4%

Latin America

CHF 15,253,826
16.6%

Asia

CHF 37,955,016
41.3%



WATER OF THEIR OWN

The inhabitants of the Guatemalan village of El Plan discussed how much a unit of water from their own water system should cost. In 2012 HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation carried out 45 projects in the Water, Sanitation and Infrastructure working area, and spent CHF 16.4 million, which accounted for 18 percent of total project expenditure.

GUATEMALA: HOW MUCH SHOULD DRINKING WATER COST?

“A water system is more than just a bundle of pipes. Running a water system takes awareness, education and responsibility.” These words from Eliu Galvez, a farmer from the Guatemalan village of El Plan, offer a smart and perceptive summary of Helvetas’ development work in the Guatemalan water sector. During the state’s decentralization process, the duties and responsibilities of supplying drinking water and basic sanitation were delegated to outlying areas. But local councils in these areas were incapable of taking on these new duties: they lacked both the necessary funding and experience to plan, build and maintain water systems.

Helvetas helped local mayors in Guatemala’s western highlands, one of the poorest areas of the country, to set up water authorities, train civil servants and finance the construction of water systems. Schools are now integrating hygiene education into their timetables, and the inhabitants of hamlets and villages discuss building water systems.

This is also the case in El Plan, which was previously connected to a neighbouring village’s water supply. This led to regular clashes in the dry season, when the springs flowed less freely. So the villagers went to Ixchiquan town hall to ask for help building their own water supply. The answer they received was that this would only be forthcoming when they could ensure it would be maintained with the revenues from user fees.

Local residents debated whether it was worth striking this deal. Some argued that water was a gift of Mother Nature and should be free. Others suggested levying a small water fee and setting aside the proceeds for repairs. After heated discussion, it was the proponents of a water levy that carried the day.

Things speeded up considerably after that. Helvetas and the council each promised to cover one-third of the cost of cement, reinforced steel, technical equipment and the wages of specialist builders. The villagers paid for the rest and ensured that every household would provide forty days of free labour. They sent a talented handyman, 42-year-old Benildo Laparra, on a course to San Marcos, the capital of the department, where he received training as a well-keeper and plumber.

When the drinking water project had been completed, there were some funds left over. Instead of distributing the money or spending it on a party, local residents decided to fit each household with a concrete latrine cover!



Drinking water. A gift from Pacha Mama managed by the whole community.



Toothbrushes. As much a feature of schooling as paper and pencil.



“On June 24, Spring Day, everyone helps clean the reservoirs and pipes. On every other day they’ve got me here to do that. And I’ve got a job I love.”

Benildo Laparra, well-keeper in El Plan, Guatemala



© Flurna Rohenberger

324 litres

– the amount of water a Swiss two-person household uses each day, 25% less than 30 years ago.

344,483

people gained access to drinking water or sanitary facilities in 2011 thanks to Helvetas.

1,019,821

people have managed to build roads and bridges and thus improved their access to schools, hospitals and regional markets.

ADVISORY SERVICES: THE RIGHT TO WATER

“End Water Poverty” is a worldwide coalition of over 200 NGOs that defends people’s right to water and basic sanitation through campaigning and political lobbying. The international “Keep Your Promises” campaign puts pressure on politicians to ensure that the commitment made at the 2012 Washington ministerial summit to provide drinking water and basic sanitation is translated into practice. Helvetas is the only Swiss NGO member of “End Water Poverty”, and sees this as a way of emphasizing how important it is to making drinking water a political issue. Agnes Montangero has been a member of the campaign’s international steering committee since 2010.



Agnes Montangero studied Environmental Science at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) and also did her PhD there. After working at the ETH’s water research institute and for SKAT,

she joined Helvetas as a water expert. She leads the “Water and Infrastructure” team, which carries out advisory assignments on water and sanitation issues, as well as suspension bridges and access roads, both for Helvetas itself and for other organisations.

UNKNOWN BEANS

More and more Nepalese farmers are discovering the advantages of growing coffee. In 2012 HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation carried out 80 projects in the Agriculture and Markets working area, spending CHF 31.7 million, which accounts for 34 percent of all project expenditure.

NEPAL: ORGANIC AND FAIRTRADE COFFEE

Nepal is a tea-growing country and Mina Timalisina was initially sceptical about whether coffee would lead anywhere. Some of her neighbours in the central highlands around South Lalitpur, where she and her husband have a small farm, had cultivated coffee before, but the yields on their relatively untended plots were low and there was no market for the beans.

However, the president of the regional coffee farmers' cooperative described a different and better future for coffee to Mina. Mina and her husband were won over, and they planted coffee on a steep half-hectare plot.

Many farmers joined together to form producer groups. Helvetas advises the farmers and cooperatives on how to tend their bushes, how to process the coffee beans they have harvested, and then assists them with marketing. One important and even decisive factor is how the coffee is sold. Helvetas includes the intermediaries in this process. This step was a subject of much debate, but it paid off. The intermediaries' requirements help to improve the quality of the coffee and boost production.

Gourmet highland coffees

Nepalese coffee production is tiny on a global scale, but Nepalese arabicas can fetch good prices as a gourmet Himalayan highland speciality. Half of the coffee produced goes to the Fairtrade market

and to specialist buyers, and the other half is consumed in Kathmandu coffee shops. Coffee is an ideal cash crop for regions like South Lalitpur, which can only be reached on foot. The green beans are processed and dried on the farm. Unroasted coffee is also easy to transport and keeps well. 26,000 families have since taken up coffee production; half of them are in some way connected to the Helvetas project. They benefit from agricultural advisory services and trade channels, as well as from government and non-government institutions that have been set up with Helvetas' support. If regional cooperatives so desire, Helvetas puts them in touch with international Fairtrade organisations.

Coffee has changed many things for Mina Timalisina. Just a few years ago she was a simple villager; now she is a respected woman with an annual income of 254,000 rupees (US\$2,600). She has expanded her vegetable production, and she and her husband have been able to buy a paddy field, which covers the family's needs for eight months. "Thanks to the hard work the farmers have put in, organic coffee has a promising future," said Bhola Kumar Shrestha from the project team, "both for the producers and for the country as a whole."



Stimulating. Coffee drives the development of smallholder farming families.



Coffee shop. Meeting-place for Western tourists in Kathmandu and other towns.



“When you believe in something, you have to get down to work and stick at it.”

Mina Timalisina, a coffee farmer in Lalitpur, Nepal.

© Martin Sauer

37 million

hectares of land – the surface of Germany – are cultivated worldwide organically.

631,679

people attended agricultural and marketing training courses in 2012 thanks to Helvetas.

366,065

men and women farmers are able to market their products better and earn more income thanks to Helvetas.

ADVISORY SERVICES: ORGANIC RICE

In 2010 the Swiss supermarket chain Coop decided to buy its basmati and perfume rice solely from sustainable sources. Coop commissioned the Helvetas advisory team to find suitable farmers' cooperatives in India and Thailand, to help these farmers to convert to organic production, and to establish stable Fairtrade partnerships with local rice mills. This work enabled Coop to add perfume rice from the Thai cooperative Rice Fund Surin to its range, and in 2013 Coop will launch organic and Fairtrade certified basmati rice produced by over 500 farming families in the northern Indian state of Uttarkhand.



Frank Eyhorn

Following a PhD in Environmental Science (ETH Zurich), Frank worked for six years for an organic agriculture research centre and on develop-

ment projects in Asia and West Africa. At Helvetas he is teamleader and advisor for organic agriculture, Fairtrade, market development and value chains, including the rice trade.

WOVEN YARNS

Climate change is making disaster prevention more and more important, and Bolivian farmers are no exception. In 2012 HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation carried out 45 projects in the Environment and Climate working area, spending CHF 10.5 millions, which accounted for 11 percent of total project expenditure.

BOLIVIA: PREVENTING DISASTERS

“The symbols we weave into our fabrics are like a chronicle. They tell stories of abundant harvests and good livestock-breeding, and also of misfortunes and hailstorms,” says Genoveva Cruz. She is one of the leaders of an organisation of indigenous craftswomen that has continued traditional weaving techniques into modern times. As they use them, the women have come across various symbols that are familiar only to the eldest amongst them, some of which represent natural disasters.

Extreme weather conditions are becoming increasingly common in the Andes, as they are across the globe. There is a need for new kinds of preventive measures such as dams to curb flooding, storehouses to help make it through periods of scarcity, reforestation, and adjustments in farming and livestock-rearing methods.

Identifying risks

Such measures are easier said than done in Bolivia, one of the poorest countries in Latin America. In circumstances in which 70% of all villages face an ongoing battle against hunger and malnourishment, neither the authorities nor local people have the energy to deal with potential disasters as well.

Oscar Paz estimates that natural disasters destroy between 5 and 7 percent of the country's gross domestic production each year. Paz is the coordinator of a Helvetas disaster prevention programme for



Symbols: Interweaving daily life with the stuff of legends.

SDC. Farmers and councillors from nine local authorities across a range of climatic zones from tropical lowlands to the altiplano are working to identify risks and develop disaster prevention plans.

Awareness is the priority. Community leaders must realize that prevention is necessary and that it will pay off. Every dollar invested in disaster prevention saves seven dollars' worth of reconstruction. Helvetas courses and workshops teach local and regional government representatives how to assess disaster risks and take preventive steps. “Embedding disaster prevention in institutions is a good start,” says Oscar Paz, “but we cannot guarantee that we'll be able to solve complex problems immediately.”

This is where Genoveva Cruz's weavers (who are also part of the Helvetas pro-



Potatoes. Food security thanks to diversity of seeds.

gramme) come in. As many of their husbands have moved to the city or abroad in search of jobs, the women will have to cope with any disasters on their own. Sales of their naturally dyed cloths decorated with traditional motifs provide a dual response to the threat of disasters. Firstly, they generate some cash reserves for the families and, secondly, weaving these symbols helps them to assimilate often traumatic experiences and to come up with their own ways of dealing with potential disasters.

“We cannot earn any money from our small plots of land, so selling our weavings is a good opportunity to put some money aside in case disaster strikes.”

Genoveva Cruz from the Japo Ayllu Majasaya indigenous community in Bolivia



© Jorge Arevalo de la Zaida

160 billion

US\$ was the total worldwide cost of damage caused by natural disasters in 2012. Only \$65 billion of that was insured.

363,828

hectares of land were protected or managed sustainably thanks to Helvetas.

406,859

people began to manage their natural resources sustainably in 2012 with Helvetas' help.

ADVISORY SERVICES: SWISS NETWORK

The failure of the Doha climate conference demonstrated once more that climate change and therefore natural disasters will continue to have an impact on development work. Helvetas has long taken disaster risks into consideration when planning its projects. Helvetas co-founded the Swiss NGO Platform for Disaster Prevention, which now has 11 Swiss development agency members, to raise awareness about how to deal with natural disasters in development work and to discuss experiences of disaster prevention. SDC provides significant funding for the platform's activities. In 2012, for example, Nicole Clot from Helvetas' Advisory Services helped to organize a multi-day event on “Food Security and Coping with Disasters”, which was attended by 40 experts from Peru, India, Cambodia and Switzerland.



Nicole Clot is a consultant on climate change and natural disasters. She specialized in climate change and natural disaster prevention after

studying Geography at university in Switzerland and abroad. She joined Helvetas in 2006 and has worked in Mali, Bolivia and Brazil.

FRESH MOTIVATION

As everywhere, the quality of Tanzanian schools depends entirely on the training, skills development and motivation of their teachers. In 2012 HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation carried out 28 projects in its Education working area, spending CHF 12.1 million, which accounted for 13 percent of total project expenditure.

TANZANIA: BETTER TEACHERS FOR BETTER SCHOOLS

6.8 percent of gross domestic project spent on education, 74 percent of all children completing primary education - these are surprising figures for a country ranked so far down on the UN Human Development Index. Yet if you talk to young people in Tanzania, you soon realize that many have trouble holding a conversation in English, are bad at arithmetic and know very little about nature and its processes. "We lack just about everything: books and exercise books, classrooms, desks and teachers," says a district official from Loliondo in the north of the country. It is not uncommon to find classes of 65 children with only seven textbooks.

It is impossible to offer individualized lessons in conditions such as these. Beatings are often the reaction to problems of discipline. All of these things affect both pupils' and teachers' motivation. "Many of my colleagues refuse to improve their bad English," observes a female primary school teacher in Yasimdito in the north of the country.

Encouragement, not punishment

The Tanzanian Teachers' Union (TTU), a respected institution with 180,000 members, plans to improve primary school teaching of English, maths, natural history and sustainable development by offering further training for teachers. Helvetas is supporting these efforts in the regions of Arusha, Manyara and Kilimanjaro in the north of the country.

Interested teachers expand their knowledge of teaching methods at two-week long courses and then return to their schools as "expert teachers" to pass on what they have learned to their colleagues. This generally involves making simple changes to the daily schedule, similar to the ones that revolutionized European schools not so long ago. The pupils are encouraged to ask questions. Issues are tackled in groups. English lessons are conducted exclusively in English, and lessons incorporate fun activities. The programme has trained 2,000 "expert teachers" since 2003 and they have passed on their knowledge to about 10,000 colleagues. These kind of changes can make a real difference in a country where 50 percent of the population is under 18, especially as the Ministry of Education has taken the results of the Helvetas project on board and plans to organize similar further training courses in other parts of the country.



Teaching. Small but significant improvements to everyday schooling.



Learning. More lively lessons thanks to new teaching methods.



“I’ve learned ways to improve my English lessons, but we also need textbooks that show what real life is like here. How is a child supposed to talk about a picture of a railway in a book when he or she has never seen a railway?”

Amani Kassone, a teacher at Masusu primary school



© HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation

310

US\$ is a Tanzanian state schoolteacher’s monthly wage, about half that of a junior accountant.

32,409

young people successfully completed a vocational training or further training course in 2012 thanks to Helvetas.

161,029

schoolchildren were able to complete primary education in 2012 thanks to Helvetas.

ADVISORY SERVICES: SCHOOL INSPECTION

For the last four years Helvetas has been commissioned by SDC to help an agricultural college in Laos to convert to a more practical and market-oriented syllabus. The school would now like to conduct a survey to find out whether this new orientation has paid off for graduates. Helvetas has developed the methodology and the corresponding questions for this survey. How do former students assess the quality of the new practical training courses? What doors did it open for them? Have the young people been able to find a job and earn some income since graduating? The aim of the study is to help the school to plug gaps in the syllabus, remove superfluous modules and further improve the courses. Bettina Jenny is advising the school on how best to conduct the survey.



Bettina Jenny studied Geography, Geology and Economics, did a PhD in climate change and qualified as a high-school teacher. She leads the Basic and Vocational Training team and advises

educational project managers on development projects in Tanzania, Nepal, Laos and other countries.

FAIR DISTRIBUTION

The conflict over resources has aggravated existing ethnic tensions in Kyrgyzstan. In 2012, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation carried out 46 projects in the Governance and Peace working area, spending CHF 14.7 million, which accounted for 16 percent of our total project expenditure.

KYRGYZSTAN: DEFUSING ETHNIC TENSIONS

Akram Kaymov turns the sluice gate jack. The water behind the weir flows in two directions: one canal flows towards the Uzbek fields, the other towards the Kyrgyz part of the village.

There could hardly be a better illustration of the challenges facing Kyrgyzstan. Many conflicts in the Central Asian country revolve around scarce water resources, particularly in the intensively cultivated Fergana valley, and ethnic issues are often a factor. But Akram Kaymov is there to make sure that things are managed fairly. He is sluice gate keeper for the Tepe-Korgon water committee, which has the inspiring name of "Blue River". With funding from the EU, Helvetas has been assisting ten large water committees to claim the water they are entitled to from the state and then distribute it fairly among the farming families.

Water distribution

A good sluice gate keeper, or murab, knows who is drawing how much water, who has paid and who hasn't. Now the murabs also have to learn how to measure amounts of water more precisely and how to act as mediators in disputes. Mobile sluice gates that can be inserted into the side channels are used to measure out the right amount of water for each individual vegetable and cotton field.

Alongside water distribution, the water committees also pass on recently acquired knowledge to farmers about how



Hairdressers. Joint job training for both Uzbeks and Kyrgyz women as a school for peace.

they can irrigate their fields sparingly and efficiently. This saves money, prevents soil salinization, and avoids disputes between upstream water users and those further down the canal.

In 2010, economic tensions in southern Kyrgyzstan erupted into bloody riots between groups of Kyrgyz and Uzbek origin. The violence has now subsided, but the social peace is still fragile. Now the two groups have to learn how to live together in peace again, and the multi-ethnic water committees are a practical step towards this goal.

The objective of the project's second component is also to reduce tensions by working with youths. Many young people are frustrated because they have no say

or prospects in a society in which it is age that determines one's standing. This makes young people susceptible to political propaganda.

Helvetas therefore offers disadvantaged young people vocational training opportunities to become office assistants, electricians or hairdressers. The courses are intensive, limited to a few months, and rigorously practice-oriented. They provide students with a qualification and keep young people off the streets. What's more, whereas youngsters from the different ethnic groups live largely separate everyday lives, here they study hard together in mixed groups. They help each other out, make friends and are educated for life, in the fullest sense of the word - for a peaceful life together.

“Everyone should get as much water as they need and pay for it, regardless of which ethnic group they belong to. People trust a good sluice gate keeper.”

Akram Kaymov, murab, sluice gate keeper of the “Blue River” water committee in southern Kyrgyzstan.



© Simon B. Opladen

3.6 billion

people, or 40% of the world’s population, will live in areas suffering from water stress by 2050.

192,706

people attended Helvetas courses on decentralization, democracy and local governance in 2012.

2,878

village, district and provincial development plans were drawn up on a participatory basis in 2012.

ADVISORY SERVICES: RIGHTS FOR MIGRANTS

Every year 250,000 unemployed people leave Sri Lanka to work in the Gulf States, in particular as domestic workers, in construction, or in service industries. Migration for work is just as widespread in Nepal. The migrants are often from poor and disadvantaged ethnic backgrounds and become the puppets of recruitment agents, moneylenders and employers. Helvetas was commissioned by SDC to provide legal and financial advice to these migrants so that they are able to make informed decisions and assert their rights. Katrin Rosenberg from our Advisory Services assists with project implementation and feeds experiences from other countries into the process.



Katrin Rosenberg worked in Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka, among other countries, after studying International Affairs and Governance at the University of St Gallen and gaining a NADEL

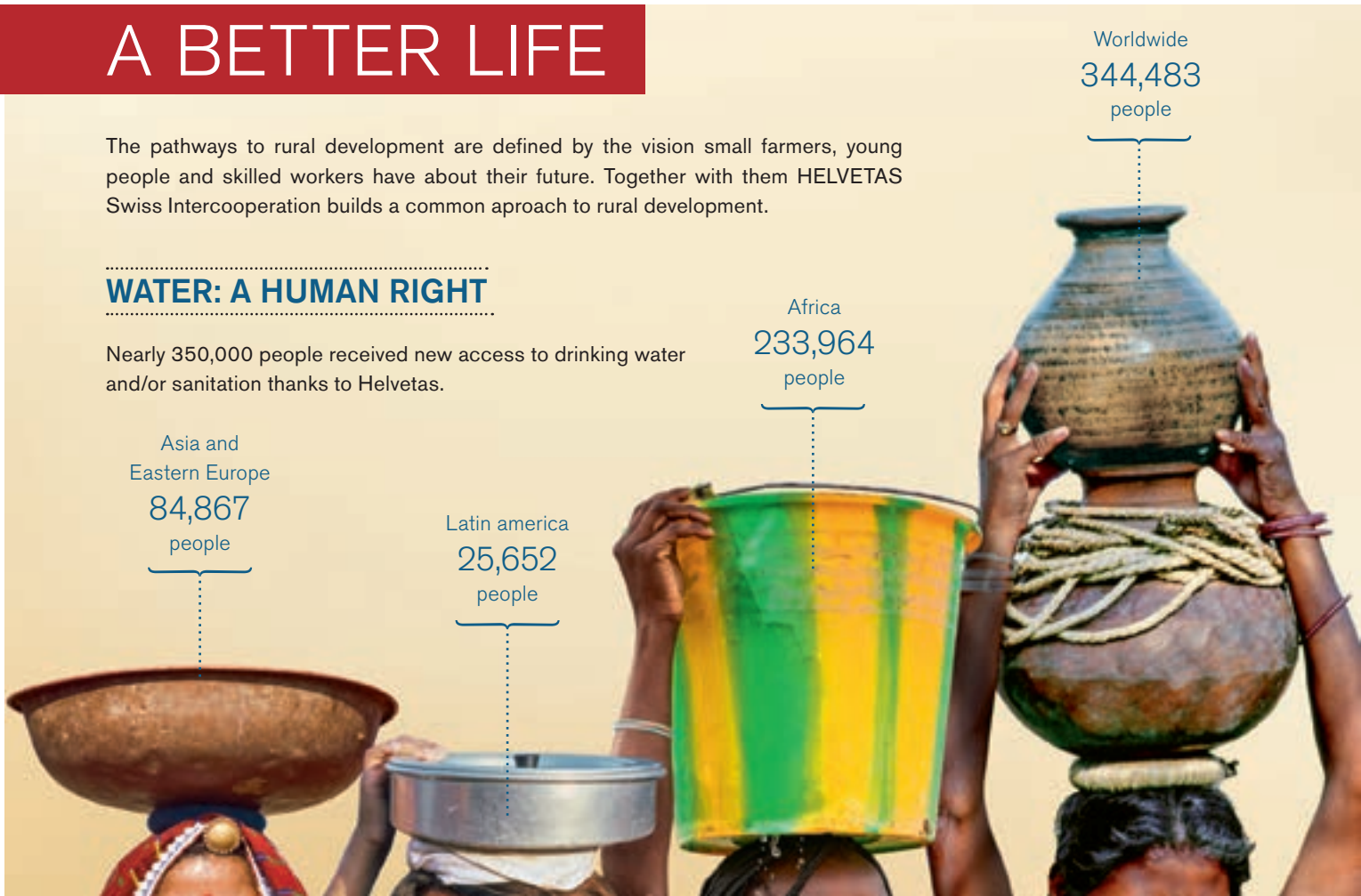
graduate diploma. Her work focuses on democracy, migration and strengthening civil society.

A BETTER LIFE

The pathways to rural development are defined by the vision small farmers, young people and skilled workers have about their future. Together with them HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation builds a common approach to rural development.

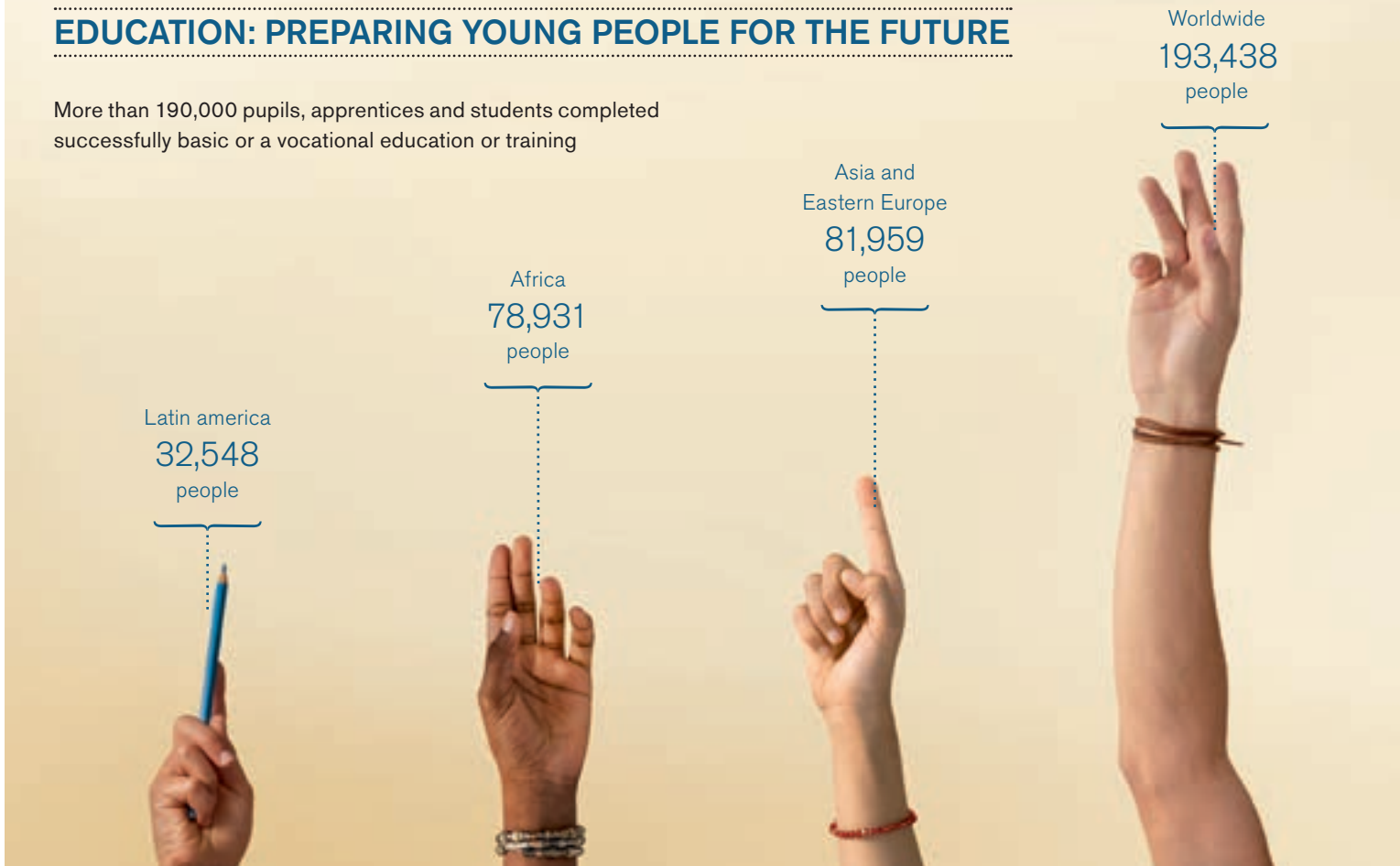
WATER: A HUMAN RIGHT

Nearly 350,000 people received new access to drinking water and/or sanitation thanks to Helvetas.



EDUCATION: PREPARING YOUNG PEOPLE FOR THE FUTURE

More than 190,000 pupils, apprentices and students completed successfully basic or a vocational education or training



GOVERNANCE AND PEACE: BENEFITTING ALL

Nearly 200,000 people attended a course on decentralisation, democratisation or local administration.

Latin america
5,819
people

Africa
97,742
people

Asia and
Eastern Europe
89,145
people

Worldwide
192,706
people

AGRICULTURE: USING SOIL RESOURCES BETTER

More than 600,000 people were advised and trained in agriculture, forestry or animal husbandry.

Asia and
Eastern Europe
379,829
people

Africa
222,024
people

Latin america
29,826
people

Worldwide
631,679
people

Africa

Total

FROM FIELD TO JAR

HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation has helped to bring canning factories back into production in two ex-Soviet Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan republics to create new sales opportunities. An impact study has looked at the positive effects on small and very small farms.

KYRGYZSTAN AND TAJIKISTAN: SUCCESSFUL MARKET DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture in the Soviet Union was typified by huge kolkhozes (collective farms) and equally vast processing combines. With the collapse of the Soviet system, the output-based production system crumbled. Kolkhoz lands were divided up between former kolkhoz workers, and food processing factories were largely shut down. Vegetable production fell away drastically. These changes have proved devastating for countries like Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, where one-third and two-thirds of all inhabitants respectively earn their living from agriculture.

In order to improve farming families' incomes, Helvetas began working with the Dutch NGO Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation (ICCO) to set up new value chains. That was back in 2005. Since then, a few canning factories have started production again, and reliable market relationships have restored the lost trust between farmers, traders, processors and the authorities. Supply contracts for vegetables, potatoes and fruit guarantee producers pre-agreed prices and stable markets.

Helvetas decided to carry out an impact study to analyze what effect these measures along the entire value chain have had on smallholder farmers. Have farm yields and farmers' incomes improved? Is there less poverty? Has agrochemical use declined? Have women been able to improve their situation?

The impact study directed by Raphael Dischl, a Helvetas sustainable agriculture expert, made use of the comprehensive data that had been collected over the course of the project. It reached the conclusion that most of the marketing projects in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan had achieved their goals, while also pointing out where corrective action was needed.

Secure markets, less poverty

In the knowledge that they would be able to sell their vegetables, the Kyrgyz and Tajik families in the project areas set aside part of their land to grow tomatoes, gherkins, cabbage and other vegetables. These are work-intensive, high-value crops. On an average-sized vegetable patch measuring a third of a hectare, for example, Kyrgyz farmers invest around 400 working hours and earn US\$3,000. The same area given over to wheat only generates an income of US\$55.

In 2011 alone, 3,127 farming families in Kyrgyzstan and 2,227 families in Tajikistan were able to improve their access to the market. Selling vegetables almost doubled their household income from US\$1,140 to US\$2,060. This fulfilled the project's goal of reducing absolute poverty. After converting their production, several farms employed external workers to supplement family labour during the vegetable-growing season.

One of the project's goals is to reduce the use of agrochemicals. This goal has



© Simon B. Opladen

Small Farmers. Income through better marketing chains.

been achieved. In Kyrgyzstan 77 percent of all project farms now work according to Integrated Production guidelines. One particularly pleasing fact is that even customers in local markets are increasingly asking for vegetables grown in a sustainable way.

Minor corrections

Women have always had roughly equal representation with men in the Kyrgyz

part of the project because the position of women has always been a preoccupation of the project since the very beginning. However, there are vast differences between regions and with Tajikistan. Thus there was not a single woman involved in 2011 in the Alt-Bashy project in Kyrgyzstan, and the proportion of women in Tajikistan has never exceeded 35 percent, even falling to 7 percent in 2011. This has stirred Helvetas into demanding, monitoring and pushing through better female representation from its local project partners.

Data analysis also showed that the average size of the project farms in Kyrgyzstan (but not in Tajikistan) had risen from 1.08 ha in 2008 to 2.54 ha in 2011. On the one hand this is a sign of the project's success, for the farmers have been using their extra income to lease or buy land. But a second and more important aspect is that our partner organisations in Kyrgyzstan seem to be increasingly concentrating on larger farms, which produce higher yields more efficiently. This, however, has diluted the project's initial goal of improving the livelihoods of the poorest farming families.

The impact study goes on to recommend countering these developments by, for example, setting an upper limit on farm size or offering special incentives to provide advice to very small farms.

Poverty reduction

Aside from these criticisms, the impact study reaches the conclusion that the main aim of the project – poverty reduction – has been achieved. Vegetable production in both countries grew from 0.7 tonnes in 2005 to 6.4 tonnes in 2011. Farmers involved in the project earn up to 50 percent more than their colleagues on comparable farms. From 2010 to 2011 alone, the proportion of farmers in the project in absolute poverty fell from 67 percent to 42 percent in Kyrgyzstan and from 89 percent to 46 percent in Tajikistan.

“The project has established reliable contracts between producers and proces-



Back in business. New activities in Soviet-era factories.

© Simon B. Opladen



In the jar. Vegetables for cities in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan

© Simon B. Opladen

sors,” is how the project manager sums things up. “The farmers’ market prospects are now more secure and more stable – and they are making the most of them. Each year they sell more vegetables, which helps them to lift themselves out of absolute poverty.”

GOOD NEIGHBOURS

It was Intercooperation that brought the Eastern European projects into the HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation portfolio. This area of our work was significantly expanded in 2012, which is more than enough reason to shed some light on this region and our work there.

TRANSITION IN EASTERN EUROPE: FOR HOW MUCH LONGER?

The fall of the Berlin Wall on 9 November 1989 was a beacon that signalled freedom for an entire region. Who would have thought back then that the Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Slovenia or Croatia would one day become full EU member states? Overall, transition in Eastern Europe has been one big success story. Yet many hopes have also been dashed. The former Yugoslavia, once a showpiece state, descended into horrific civil war. In certain countries, authoritarian regimes came seamlessly to power and violated the most basic human rights, virtually on Europe's doorstep.

All of these states share a socialist or communist past. In all of them the planned economy collapsed within a very short space of time. Some gaps were quickly filled by members of the former elite, new oligarchs or Western companies, but huge empty spaces remained. Some countries have forged political links with the EU and others are working towards this, while still others hesitate over whether they should turn towards Moscow, the former centre of power, or towards Brussels. In order to work effectively in Eastern Europe, Helvetas must ask itself where this transition ought to lead, how it should be shaped and how long we can really still speak of transition.

Investing in democracy

We must unfortunately conclude that hopes of a quick, linear transition have evaporated in many places. Those who were convinced that the transfer of

Western models of democracy and market economy would swiftly and more or less automatically bring about prosperity, freedom and the peaceful cohabitation of all peoples were soon put to rights. Too many projects focused on creating state structures, confronting companies with the free market, and privatizing state-owned firms as quickly as possible. No consideration was paid to the fact that growth can only be sustained if there is an active civil society that maintains a critical distance to the state and the market and if natural resources are managed in a sustainable manner.



Kosovo. Waste collection as a contribution to society.

Armenia. Improved production and better market access for farmers of pomegranates and other agricultural products.



There are numerous individual and family ties between Switzerland and Eastern Europe due to their geographical and cultural proximity, and conflict-induced migration. As one of the leading Swiss development agencies, we consider it our duty to show support and solidarity towards the people of this region and to contribute to bringing about a sustainable transition. We can count on funding from SDC, the Austrian Development Agency and Caritas Luxembourg.

The former Intercooperation had been supporting people in the transition countries of Eastern Europe for 14 years, and Eastern Europe is therefore an important development region for HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation too. The Western Balkans is a particular focus. The stated transition objective of all the states here is to join the EU, but states such as Bosnia and Kosovo are, realistically speaking, still a long way from this goal. Helvetas' work is therefore primarily directed at helping people as they move towards a stable, democratic order. We see it as our task to ensure that this transition takes place in a fair and sustainable fashion, and works to the advantage of all.

Starting at the grassroots

Many people in the Balkans have lost out during transition, including war refugees, the elderly, women, minorities, and people in rural areas. They need our help to make their voice heard during the ongoing processes of social, political and economic change. This is why Helvetas is supporting the development of new municipalities in Kosovo to enable minorities to exercise their right to autonomy. In another decentralization project in northern Albania, one of the poorest regions in the Balkans, Helvetas has been mandated by SDC to assist 54 municipalities with improvements to their water and waste disposal systems serving more than 150,000 people. The project also strengthens civil participation, an area in which we, as a Swiss organisation, have specific experience.

New projects in Bosnia, Albania and Kosovo aim to integrate young people



© Andrew Wilson

Georgia. Livestock as a contribution to rural livelihoods.

into the job market, giving them firm and solid prospects. This includes adapting vocational training courses to the needs of local companies. In Macedonia, Helvetas is helping local authorities and local people to establish a nature reserve. The project is also expected to promote biodiversity protection and economic development.

These projects in the Balkans clearly demonstrate that change and transitional processes take time, and they show that they must be supported by a majority of local people, since they are the people who will define the goals and timetable of transition.

The future of the southern Caucasus, a second main region for Helvetas, is less clear. Geostrategic interests and major raw material deposits threaten sustainable, democratic transition. Helvetas is seeking to involve the whole population in the social process. Two projects in Georgia and Armenia are developing markets for agricultural products, which are the mainstay of most people's livelihoods. This allows people in rural areas to play an active part in social life.

Helvetas uses innovative techniques to develop local know-how and promotes dialogue between different actors. This process reflects our principal mission – to fight inequality and to further the social and economic integration of disadvantaged people.

FAIR HANDICRAFT COMPANIES

More and more consumers are seizing the opportunity to make the world a slightly better place through Fair Trade. In 2012 HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation developed a code for handicraft companies.

FAIR TRADE: WHAT IS FAIR?

They are willing to pay a fair – and higher – price for their tea, clothes and rice in the knowledge that the farmers and workers earn more and enjoy better social protection. The FairShop's turnover reflects this trend, growing by 4.8 percent in 2012. Much to our delight, handicrafts showed above average growth, for this is the sector with the greatest direct impact on the South. However, there is still no Fairtrade labelling system for the products of women papermakers in Nepal, leather craftsmen in Paraguay, bamboo processors in Vietnam and glassblowers in Guatemala.



Glassblower. Members of their own cooperative.



Cotton. Fair trade conditions between producers and the textile industry.

Labour rights for handicraft workers

Helvetas has therefore drawn up a code of conduct for handicraft companies in the South based on international Fair-trade standards.

The code requires:

Compliance with accepted labour and human rights, including in particular equal rights and pay for men and women; No child labour; The provision of healthy and safe workplaces; The payment of a wage that covers a family's living costs; The payment of a Fairtrade premium to fund community projects; The freedom to join a trade union or another civil society organisation.

The company and its workers fill in a detailed form about working conditions. The code of conduct also stipulates Helvetas' rights and responsibilities as a purchaser.

Following a first workshop in Vietnam, Helvetas organized another in Nepal in 2012 to bring together production company employees, craftsmen and women, and managers, all of whom provided insights into their professional and personal circumstances. People were struck by such open discussion of labour rights. "It was great to find out more about Fair-trade, human rights and gender equality," said 24-year-old Nepali woman Laxmi Rana Magar, who works in a Pashmina shawl workshop.

Nepal and Vietnam are just the start. Helvetas is planning to introduce the code of conduct for all its suppliers in 2013. When they sign up, they agree to the code and accept Helvetas' right to monitor and inspect their compliance. Helvetas' system of self-declaration with checks is a pragmatic solution for small



Labour. Negotiations on wages and working conditions.

companies, halfway between expensive certification and non-binding recommendations. It marks another important step for Fair Trade in Switzerland.

«While working in the workshop I learned a lot, and I gained enough self-confidence to open my own small business one day.»

Kalpna Karki from the paper workshop Jamarko in Kathmandu, Nepal.



© Rik Manandhar

40 %

40% of all workers worldwide earn less than US\$ 2 a day.

375 million

CHF was the last years total of all Fairtrade sales in Switzerland.

1,445,715

CHF was the volume of handicraft sales from the FairShop in 2012.

ORGANIC COTTON: SURPRISINGLY PRODUCTIVE

The German label Cotonea is the largest buyer from Helvetas' organic cotton project in Kyrgyzstan and uses pure organic and Fairtrade cotton. Organic cotton production is healthier for people and the environment. But is it productive? Managing partner Roland Stelzer wanted to find out, and so he compared the yields in various regions. The results were astonishing. Organic farmer Raimov Makambai from Kyrgyzstan harvests 1,650 kg per hectare per year, only 250 kg less than Australian farms, which have the highest yields in the world using fertilizers, pesticides and GM plants. "These figures show that our efforts are paying off," says Stelzer, "and are a tribute to Helvetas' agricultural advisers."



Roland Stelzer is the managing director and owner of the Swabian textile company Gebr Elmer & Zweifel Ltd. The company was founded in 1855 and is essentially a family business spanning six generations. For its brand 'Cotonea' it uses exclusively Fairtrade organic cotton.

DIALOGUE FOR SOLIDARITY

It is not often that someone changes the world on their own; change is almost always triggered by an encounter, a conversation or a discussion. At HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation, we base our actions on dialogue with people in Switzerland and elsewhere, and this allows us to motivate donors, volunteers and members to help to make this a better world.

SPEAK OUT, ACT AND MOBILIZE

There are many good and very personal reasons – compassion, gratitude, a need for social recognition, or a sense of moral duty - to show solidarity with other people by donating money or one's time to a cause aimed at social change. This explains why Helvetas tries to satisfy the individual needs and expectations of our donors and volunteers, because the focal point of our work is not Helvetas as an organisation and its achievements, but rather the many people who accompany us along the road to making the world a better place.

This road is all about dialogue. Private conversations with a foundation, phone queries to our customer service, discussions with people at one of our campaign stands, on Facebook or by email: all of these are a source of encouragement and inspiration to us. They show that many people here in Switzerland are looking for solutions to make our globalized world a fairer place. What do we wish to achieve together? What are our guiding principles? What lessons have we learned from our previous efforts, from our successes and our failures?

There is a need for forums for discussion, and these forums are increasingly online. That is why Helvetas overhauled its entire internet presence last year. Nowadays we can use email to inform large numbers of people about our work, provide updates on development issues, or launch campaigns and petitions swiftly and simply.

2,500 followers comment on and discuss our work on our Facebook page. And the Helvetas Clip Award generated over 100,000 YouTube hits in 2012.

Nevertheless, face-to-face contact and individual conversations with Helvetas staff remain crucial. Partner foundations and major patrons appreciate a direct exchange with Helvetas managers, for example at our regular lunchtime events or at the General Assembly. Members of our regional groups meet up with us to plan events and to brainstorm about activities. Installations like the golden throne or public toilets being symbolically locked drew attention to the precarious state of basic sanitation in many developing countries. Schoolchildren discussed with our schools officers about how they might best use their leverage as consumers to support people in the developing world.

We received more private donations in 2012 than ever before: 23 million Swiss francs. We are delighted by this fundraising success and interpret it as an expression of people's growing solidarity with the poorest and as a sign that dialogue with our supporters is the right way forward.



Public toilets. In Switzerland, symbolically locked; for 2.3 billion people, out of reach.



Sewers. In Switzerland, underground; for 800 million people, the water source.

“They still exist – young people who really get stuck into a project.”

Kurt Aeschbacher praised entrants for the Helvetas Clip Award on his Facebook page.



© Michael Zingg

13,500

students came into contact with Helvetas through school visits and teaching materials.

78,500

households receive the Helvetas magazine «Partnership» four times a year.

104,000

films of Helvetas Clip Award were viewed on the internet after the results were announced.

AWARNESS-RAISING IN SCHOOLS

When Marianne Candreia stands in front of a class, she tells the pupils about farmers in the Brazilian state of Sao Paolo who can no longer irrigate their fields because water has been diverted towards a gigantic orange plantation nearby. She then explains to the children how they can help Brazilian farmers – by urging their parents to buy Max Havelaar orange juice for example. As part of the Education Coalition, a wide-ranging alliance of development agencies (including Helvetas), environmental, health and human rights organisations Marianne Candreia is campaigning for sustainable development to be made a compulsory component of the new Syllabus 21.



Marianne Candreia

studied German, history and English at the University of Basel. Following additional teacher training she worked for 12 year as a secondary school teacher. In 2005

she joined Helvetas. She brings issues of development cooperation into the educational system.

FINANCES

1st of January 2012 HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation switched to the new fully integrated Sangama financial system.

Key figures from the 2012 accounts:

- Thanks again to excellent fundraising results of over CHF 24 million, we were able to conclude the previous financial year with a positive result.
- The contributions of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), our largest single revenue source and amounting to CHF 64.4 million, is in line with our contractual agreements.
- Mandates for our Advisory Services contributed CHF 3.4 million in revenue.
- In our project work abroad we disbursed CHF 91.9 million, an increase of CHF 7.5 million compared to last year.
- For the coordination and monitoring of foreign projects in Switzerland we spent CHF 1.4 million.
- Spending on communication, outreach and association work in Switzerland amounted to CHF 4.7 million.
- Expenditure on fundraising and the head office has remained stable at CHF 9.5 million.

KPMG audited the accounts and the financial statements and has approved them. Their audit report and the complete financial report 2012 can be viewed at the offices of Swiss HELVETAS Intercooperation, Weinbergstrasse 22a, 8021 Zurich and downloaded from our website www.helvetas.ch/annualreport

BALANCE SHEET

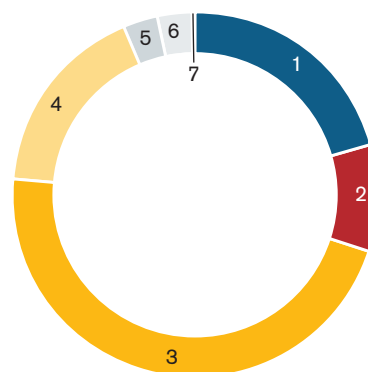
| ASSETS | 31.12.2012 in CHF | 31.12.2011 in CHF |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents | 32,036,420.86 | 33,058,622.17 |
| Marketable securities | 13,544,774.30 | 12,845,143.44 |
| Receivables | 1,518,833.69 | 1,742,535.25 |
| Inventories | 825,993.12 | 944,100.00 |
| Net assets in project countries | 12,420,004.70 | 10,042,679.07 |
| Prepayments and accrued income | 11,817,120.92 | 9,085,735.32 |
| Current assets | 72,163,147.59 | 67,718,815.26 |
| Tangible fixed assets | 603,200.02 | 711,795.00 |
| Intangible assets | 1,151,391.50 | 413,104.90 |
| Investments in financial assets | 40,936.30 | 40,901.05 |
| Fixed assets | 1,795,527.82 | 1,165,800.95 |
| Total Assets | 73,958,675.41 | 68,884,616.21 |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| Accounts payable | 2,624,083.57 | 2,427,713.19 |
| Accrued liabilities | 38,714,565.15 | 34,407,263.21 |
| Current liabilities | 41,338,648.72 | 36,834,976.40 |
| Provisions | 1,598,454.48 | 1,411,690.48 |
| Long-term liabilities | 1,598,454.48 | 1,411,690.48 |
| Liabilities | 42,937,103.20 | 38,246,666.88 |
| Restricted fund capital | 1,910,383.74 | 1,924,124.02 |
| Elaborated unrestricted capital | 15,493,027.57 | 15,095,664.41 |
| Elaborated restricted capital | 13,618,160.90 | 13,618,160.90 |
| Organisational Capital | 29,111,188.47 | 28,713,825.31 |
| Total Liabilities | 73,958,675.41 | 68,884,616.21 |

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

| INCOME | 2012 in CHF | 2011 in CHF |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Membership fees | 3,027,662.93 | 3,153,001.00 |
| Donations from the public | 20,100,386.63 | 17,603,806.12 |
| Legacies | 935,681.13 | 1,231,674.00 |
| Income from fundraising | 24,063,730.69 | 21,988,481.12 |
| Programme projects SDC | 10,700,000.00 | 10,700,000.00 |
| Project funding SDC | 53,738,859.86 | 55,370,983.48 |
| Project funding from organisations | 19,954,828.80 | 13,596,467.70 |
| Income from advisory services | 3,414,420.89 | 5,361,421.80 |
| Income from Fair Trade | 3,400,448.62 | 3,580,567.26 |
| Other operating income | 295,288.79 | 118,159.30 |
| Income from service provided | 91,503,846.96 | 88,727,599.54 |
| Total Income | 115,567,577.65 | 110,716,080.66 |
| EXPENDITURE | | |
| Africa | 28,863,317.68 | 20,539,037.13 |
| Asia | 37,955,016.38 | 35,440,229.58 |
| Latin America | 15,253,825.65 | 18,508,886.97 |
| Eastern Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia | 9,851,133.40 | 9,927,597.32 |
| Programme coordination & support | 1,399,740.91 | 2,603,144.00 |
| Expenditure on internat. programmes | 93,323,034.02 | 87,018,895.00 |
| Expenditure on advisory services | 4,947,404.66 | 5,553,431.32 |
| Expenditure on projects Switzerland | 4,735,174.96 | 4,115,025.06 |
| Expenditure on Fair Trade | 3,332,038.32 | 3,558,174.78 |
| Head office | 4,168,884.65 | 4,382,229.93 |
| Fundraising | 5,307,961.58 | 5,104,662.49 |
| Head office and fundraising | 9,476,846.23 | 9,486,892.42 |
| Expenditure from service delivered | 115,814,498.19 | 109,732,418.57 |
| Operating profit / loss | -246,920.54 | 983,662.09 |
| Financial result | 616,273.91 | -317,730.83 |
| Other result | 14,269.51 | -87,251.70 |
| Result before fund result | 383,622.88 | 578,679.56 |
| Fund result | 13,740.28 | -128,570.06 |
| Annual result before allocation to organisational capital | 397,363.16 | 450,109.50 |

SOURCE OF FUNDS

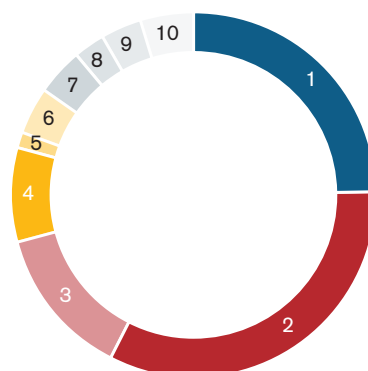
(Total CHF 115,567,577.65)



- 1 Income from fundraising 20.8%
- 2 Programme projects SDC 9.3%
- 3 Project funding SDC 46.5%
- 4 Project funding from organisations 17.3%
- 5 Revenue from advisory services 3%
- 6 Revenue from Fair Trade 2.9%
- 7 Other operating revenue 0.3%

USE OF FUNDS

(Total CHF 115,814,498.19)



- 1 Africa 24.9%
- 2 Asia 32.8%
- 3 Latin America 13.2%
- 4 Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia 8.5%
- 5 Programme coordination & support 1.2%
- 6 Expenses on advisory services 4.2%
- 7 Expenses on projects Switzerland 4.1%
- 8 Expenses on Fair Trade 2.9%
- 9 Head office 3.6%
- 10 Fundraising 4.6%

THANKS

Helvetas's work would not be possible without the generous contributions of our partners, members and donors. We would like to express our gratitude for the support of all those mentioned below. We also extend our thanks to all the institutions and private individuals not listed due to lack of space or because they wished to remain anonymous.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND CANTONS BAFU, Federal Office for the Environment • SDC, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation • SECO, State Secretariat for Economic Affairs • FEDEVACO, Fédération Vaudoise de coopération • FGC, Fédération Genevoise de Coopération • Canton Aargau • Canton Appenzell Ausserrhoden • Canton Basel-Stadt • Canton Berne • Republic and Canton of Geneva • Canton Glarus • Canton Graubünden • Canton Obwalden • Canton Thurgau • Canton Ticino • Canton Uri • Canton Vaud • Canton Zurich **CITY AND TOWN COUNCILS** Adliswil • Baar • Baden • Berne • Bülach • Elgg • Erlenbach • Frauenfeld • Geneva • Heimberg • Horgen • Horw • Illnau-Effretikon • Küsnacht • Lausanne • Maur • Münsingen • Muri BE • Onex • Plan-les-Quates • Reinach • Sorengo • Vernier • Zug • Zurich **FOUNDATIONS CHARISMA** Foundation for sustainable development • **éducation 21** • **Educasa Foundation** • Ferster Foundation • Fontana Foundation • Fontes Foundation • Foundation Assistenze Internationale • Foundation Green Island • Foundation Agnès Delachaux • Foundation Albert Jenny • Foundation Accentus • Foundation for Agricultural Education in Developing Countries • Foundation Bank Pictet&Cie • Foundation Boely • Foundation Carl and Elise Elsener-Gut • Foundation Dorave • Foundation ESPERANZA – cooperative help against poverty • Foundation Julius Bär • Foundation Georg and Monique Diem-Schülin • Foundation Georg Fischer “Clean water” • Foundation Johann and Luzia Grässli • Foundation Getrude Hirzel • Foundation Gebauer • Foundation Georg and Emily von Opel • Foundation Hoja Verde • Foundation Lanfrosa • Foundation Leopold Bachmann • Foundation René und Susanne Braginsky • Foundation Rosa und Bernhard Merz • Foundation Symphasis • Foundation Temperatio • Foundation Therese Blum • Foundation Third Millennium • Foundation Von Duhn • Foundation Werner und Helga Degen • Glückskette • Greendale Charitable Foundation • Happel Foundation • Jacobs Foundation • Laguna Foundation • Mambretti Foundation for children • MariaMarina Foundation • Medicor Foundation • Novartis Foundation for sustainable Development • Rabobank Foundation • SKAT • Solaqua Foundation **COMPANIES** Albis Pharmacy • Bachema SA • Chocolats Halba • CHUV, University Hospital of the Canton Vaud • Claro Fairtrade Shop Schiers • Coop Foundation for Sustainability • Coop Cooperative • Dectris Ltd. • Elektrizitäts- und Wasserwerk Wettingen • Endress + Hauser Flowtec SA • Fent AG • Frei + Krauer SA • FS Geotechnik SA • Geberit International SA • Hartung Engineering Ltd. • Heinis SA • Hug Publishing SA • Hugo Boss Ticino SA • Ingenieurbüro Frommelt SA • Loterie Romande • Pakka SA • Philippe C. Biedermann Consulting • Pini & Associati • Pratohaus SA • Promann SA • Ricola SA • SIGE (Service Intercommunal de Gestion) • Skat Consulting Ltd. • Soder R. Building Company SA • Spiro SA

“ ‘Clean Water for All’ deserves our full support. The Oberer Zürichsee Rotary Club is donating all the profits from its second-hand bookshop to the Mozambique water project, because Helvetas’ excellent projects provide long-term assistance. ”

Peter Blöchlinger, Präsident **ROTARY CLUB OBERER ZÜRICHSEE.**

“ A project is only viable in the long term if there is a triangle of trusting partnerships between donors, the development agency and the disadvantaged people in the field. Helvetas has this trust. ”

Rolf Buser, Vice-President of the private foundation **ESPERANZA**, which supports Helvetas’ water and hygiene projects in Mozambique, Mali and Guatemala.



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SQS, Swiss Association for Quality and Management Systems • STO SA • Swan Analytic Instruments SA • Technische Betriebe Flawil • Terra Consult • Top-Team-Sanitär-Installation Ltd. • Vivell & Co. SA • Wasserversorgung Blattenheid **OTHER NGOS, BODIES AND ASSOCIATIONS** Action Notre Jeune Fédéral • Agridea, Swiss Association for rural development • Association El Puente • Caritas Switzerland • Catholic parish Adliswil • Catholic parish Pfäffikon • DBI, Association for education • Ethiopian Enterprises • FiBL, Research Institute of Organic Agriculture • Genève Tourisme & Congrès • Protestant Reformed Parish Adliswil • Protestant Reformed Parish Lyss • Protestant Reformed Parish Obwalden • Lenten Fund Liechtenstein WIR TEILEN • Lenten Fund Switzerland • Kaufmännischer Verband Switzerland • NADEL, Centre for Development and Cooperation • Ecumenical group Oberamt • Red Cross Liechtenstein • Rotary Club Oberer Zürichsee • Schlatt Project Group • SNIS, Swiss Network for International Studies • Solidar Working Group • Swiss Water Partnership • Transparency International • University of Lucerne • Viva con Agua Switzerland • WWF Central Africa Region • ZH₂O **INTERNATIONAL FUNDING AGENCIES AND PARTNERS** ADA, Austrian Development Agency • AFD, French Agency for Development • ANR, National Agency for Research, France • Caritas, Luxembourg • CDKN, Climate and Development Knowledge Network • DFID, Department for International Development, UK • EuropeAid, EU • FAO, Food and Agriculture Organisation • FLO, Fairtrade Labelling Organisations International • GEF, Global Environment Facility • GIZ, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH • Government of Ethiopia • ICCO, Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation, The Netherlands • IDB, Inter-American Development Bank • IDRC, International Development Research Centre, Canada • IFAD, International Fund for Agricultural Development • ITTO, International Tropical Timber Organisation, Japan • IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature • KfW, Development Bank • KIT, Royal Tropical Institute, The Netherlands • LED, Liechtenstein Development Service • OXFAM Hong Kong • PROTOS, Belgium • RAIN, Rainwater Harvesting Implementation Network • Red Cross Luxembourg • RRI, Rights and Resources Initiative, USA • SIDA, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency • UEMOA, West African Economic and Monetary Union • UNDP, United Nations Development Programme • UNICEF Bangladesh • UNPCB, National Union of Cotton Producers of Burkina Faso • US State Department • USAID, United States Agency for International Development • World Bank • WFP, UN World Food Programme **SPONSORS** Geberit Vertriebs SA • Globetrotter Club • Globetrotter Tours SA • Globetrotter Travel Services SA • Henkel Schweiz
The list includes institutional donors of over 3,000 CHF.

“ Successful development work requires experience and reliability. But Helvetas brings something else to the mix: its understanding of a community's economic conditions. ”

Constanze Jullies, Programme Director at the **JACOBS FOUNDATION**, which promotes the development of children and young people and funds a Helvetas project.

“ The canton of Vaud uses public money to combat female circumcision in Mali and Fairtrade organic cotton production in Benin. Helvetas' strength lies in its vast experience of fieldwork. ”

Vincent Zodogome, President of the Fédération vaudoise de coopération **FEDEVACO**, of which Helvetas is one of the founding members.

THE ORGANISATION

HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation is a politically and denominationally neutral development charity. The General Assembly constitutes the Association's top organ. Its main powers are to enact by-laws, approve the annual report and elect the members of the Board of Directors and the President. The Regional

Groups support the endeavours of Helvetas through awareness-raising and fundraising. The Control Agency verifies the Association's annual statement and its adherence to the budget. The Board of Arbitration rules on clashes of authority between the Association's organs.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



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PARTNER ORGANISATIONS

All organisations with which HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation has signed a framework agreement or on whose boards Helvetas has a seat are listed in compliance with ZEWO guidelines and §29 of the NPO Code.

Agridea Vereinigung für ländliche und landwirtschaftliche Entwicklung • Alliance Sud • Cinfo • CIEA Centre International d'Etudes Agricoles • EAWAG Eidgenössische Anstalt für Wasserversorgung, Abwasserreinigung und Gewässerschutz • End Water Poverty Coalition • HAFL Hochschule für Agrar-, Forst- und Lebensmittelwissenschaften • ICCO Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation (NL) • IFOAM International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements • KFPE Schweizerische Kommission für Forschungspartnerschaften mit Entwicklungsländern • Max Havelaar Schweiz • Skat Consulting und Skat Foundation

THE ORGANISATION

The **General Assembly** is the organisation's highest body and meets once a year. It is responsible for issuing HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation's Working Principles and elects the members of the Board of Directors. The **Board of Directors** is responsible for issuing the Strategy. It supervises the head office, and approves the bylaws and the annual budget. The **Head Office** oversees all the activities of HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation in Switzerland and abroad. It is responsible for planning, implementing and supervising the projects, programmes and actions in Switzerland and abroad.

THE HEAD OFFICE

*member of the Management Board



Executive Director*
Melchior Lengsfeld



Joint Head of Advisory Services
Peter Schmidt



Deputy Director / Joint Head of International Programmes*
Remo Gesù



Head of Communications and Fundraising*
Stefan Stolle



Joint Head of International Programmes*
Annette Kolff



Head of Finance and Services*
Erich Wigger



Joint Head of Advisory Services*
Rupa Mukerji



Head of Fair Trade
Tobias Meier

REGIONAL GROUPS

The Regional Groups provide moral and material support for Helvetas' endeavours through awareness-raising, organizing events and fundraising.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

All links and mandates of members of the Management Committee and Board of Directors that are relevant to the activities of HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation are listed in the Helvetas financial report on our website www.helvetas.org/ annualreport.

THE ADVISORY BOARD

The Advisory Board is elected by the Board of Directors and consists of politically active figures who support the endeavours of HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation. Members of the Advisory Board are honorary president Peter Arbenz, Dick Marty and Elmar Ledergerber as representatives of the board of directors in addition to the following individuals:



Mario Fehr, Zurich, lic.iur., Member of the government of the Canton of Zurich



Bastien Girod, Zurich, Dr. sc. nat., National Councillor



Kathy Riklin, Zurich, Dr. sc. nat. ETH, National Councillor



Géraldine Savary, Lausanne, lic. ès sc. pol., States Councillor



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