

## **Submission of Switzerland to communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to Article 9, paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Paris Agreement for 2025 and 2026**

In accordance with Article 9 Paragraph 5 of the Paris Agreement, hereby Switzerland submits the available indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to Article 9, paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Paris Agreement, including, as available, projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing country Parties.

### **1. Enhanced information from Switzerland to increase clarity on the projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, as available:**

In 2023, Switzerland provided 599 Mio. USD<sup>1</sup> of climate specific bilateral and multilateral public finance, approximately 341<sup>2</sup> Mio. USD through bilateral and 254 Mio USD through multilateral channels. Switzerland intends to hold these levels of climate finance over the coming two years, if possible.

Switzerland will continue to provide public climate finance and has set, under the budget position for international cooperation, the target to provide 1,6 billion CHF (approx. 445 Mio. USD/year) public finance from 2025 until 2028 through bilateral and multilateral channels for climate action in developing countries. The target was set in the context of Switzerland's international cooperation strategy 2025-2028. It is not possible to project the detailed projected annual levels for 2025 and 2026.

In addition to this, Switzerland will continue to make a contribution to the Global Environment Facility, the LDCF, the SCCF and the Montreal Fund and has committed in total 197,75 Mio CHF (approx. 220 Mio. USD) for the four-year period 2023-2026.

The Swiss Federal Council will decide on Switzerland's fair-share to the new collective quantified goal on climate finance in 2025 and on possible measures to achieve it.

### **2. Indicative quantitative and qualitative information from Switzerland on programmes, including projected levels, channels and instruments, as available;**

Switzerland will continue to provide its international public climate finance primarily through grants as well as partially in the form of other instruments, such as public equity, guarantees and other modalities, such as results-based payments and public-private partnerships, to increase the mobilization of private capital.

Switzerland will also continue to provide grant contributions to multilateral institutions and other organisations, which then may use the concessional finance provided by Switzerland for possible blending through other financial instruments, such as concessional loans, equity or guarantees.

Switzerland will continue to provide its public climate finance through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism. Switzerland has committed 150 million USD for GCF-2 and 155,4 million CHF for GEF-8 (35% increase compared to the Swiss contribution to GEF-7), and approximately 2,9 million CHF in 2025 and 4,2 million CHF in 2026 to the Adaptation Fund. In line with the call for doubling adaptation finance, Switzerland has committed to double its contribution to the LDCF/SCCF from a total of 13 million CHF for the period of 2019-2022 to a total of 26 million CHF for the period 2023-2026.

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<sup>1</sup> Exchange rate used 0.8988 for 2023 (Swiss National Bank USD – CHF)

<sup>2</sup> These numbers include the climate specific share of multilateral and bilateral public finance provided by Switzerland for climate action in developing countries. Switzerland's definition for developing countries builds on the OECD DAC list of ODA eligible recipient countries.

### 3. Swiss information on policies and priorities, including regions and geography, recipient countries, beneficiaries, targeted groups, sectors and gender responsiveness

Guaranteeing environmentally friendly and climate-resilient development is one of the four overarching objectives of the Swiss international cooperation strategy 2025-2028. Thematic priorities for each country are defined in country specific programs, elaborated in a dialogue with the partner country. Climate relevant support is provided to numerous countries through bilateral cooperation. Further details on how this strategic objective will be implemented (incl. policy priorities and sectors) together with Switzerland's partner countries in the various geographic regions are provided on the following website: [International Cooperation: Flexible approaches in an unstable world](#).

The promotion of gender equality is a cross-cutting theme of the Swiss international cooperation strategy 2025-2028. Gender responsiveness will continue to be mainstreamed into the Swiss climate action support.

**Geographic focus**, according to the Swiss international cooperation strategy 2025-2028:

The **Swiss Development Cooperation** (SDC) is primarily active in the following countries:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| - Afghanistan   | - Mekong region (Cambodia and Lao's People's Democratic Republic) |
| - Albania <sup>3</sup>  | - Middle East (Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq)                      |
| - Bangladesh <sup>4</sup>   | - Moldova   |
| - Benin   | - Mongolia  |
| - Bolivia   | - Mozambique  |
| - Bosnia and Herzegovina  | - Myanmar   |
| - Burkina Faso  | - Nepal   |
| - Central African Republic  | - Niger   |
| - Central America (Nicaragua, Honduras)   | - North Africa (Tunisia, Libya, Morocco, Egypt, Algeria)          |
| - Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan)                             | - North Korea   |
| - Chad  | - North Macedonia   |
| - Colombia  | - Occupied Palestinian Territory                                  |
| - Cuba  | - Serbia  |
| - The Greatest Lakes Region (Rwanda, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo) | - South Caucasus (Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan)                   |
| - Horn of Africa (Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya)                                     | - South Sudan   |
| - Haiti   | - Southern Africa <sup>5</sup>                                    |
| - Kosovo  | - Sudan / Eritrea   |
| - Mali  | - Tanzania  |
|   | - Ukraine   |
|   | - Yemen   |

The **Economic Cooperation and Development of the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs** focuses its bilateral interventions on the following countries:

- |                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| - Albania                | - Egypt     |
| - Azerbaijan             | - Ghana     |
| - Bosnia and Herzegovina | - Indonesia |
| - Colombia               | - Kosovo    |

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<sup>3</sup> Gradual phasing out by 2028

<sup>4</sup> Gradual phasing out by 2028

<sup>5</sup> Gradual phasing out by 2028 for Zambia

- Kyrgyzstan
- North Macedonia
- Morocco
- Peru
- Serbia
- South Africa
- Tajikistan
- Tunisia
- Ukraine
- Uzbekistan
- Vietnam

In addition, **SDC's thematic cooperation** on climate, DRR and environment takes a global and regional approach. It contributes to an inclusive, peaceful and environmentally sound development for people and the planet with a focus on integrated adaptation and DRR policy and planning; promoting access to climate services and early warning; access to clean and efficient energy for household and productive use; access to clean cooling solutions; sustainable management, conservation and restoration of ecosystems; and nature-based solutions for CCA, CCM and DRR.

SECO Climate Network (CN) is a center of competence and support to the development cooperation sections of the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) in the field of climate change. It supports the implementation of the Swiss international cooperation strategy 2025-2028. It strengthens expertise and awareness to climate risks and opportunities within SECO operations. It works towards a greater mobilization of private funds for climate. It supports SECO's operations in systematically taking climate risks and mitigation and adaptation measures into account in the design and monitoring of its activities. SECO also works with and through multilateral partners to increase climate finance and climate impact globally and complement bilateral approaches and investments.

#### **4. Swiss information on purposes and types of support: mitigation, adaptation, crosscutting activities, technology transfer and capacity-building**

Switzerland will continue to provide support for mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting activities. In the past Switzerland has provided slightly more public climate finance on a grant equivalent basis for bilateral adaptation activities in developing countries than for bilateral mitigation activities. Switzerland will continue to aim for a balance in its bilateral support to developing countries for mitigation and adaptation activities on a grant equivalent basis for 2025 to 2026.

Switzerland aims to contribute to the call for doubling adaptation finance to USD 40 billion by 2025 based on its capacity to pay and the polluter-pays principle in comparison to other developed country Parties to the Paris Agreement, including by continuing to provide at least 50% of its public bilateral grant-based public climate finance for adaptation. Switzerland considers all high-income economies except vulnerable SIDS to be developed countries and therefore relevant for this assessment.

Switzerland provides and mobilizes also significant resources to avert, minimize and address climate induced losses and damages. These efforts are only partially captured in Switzerland's climate finance figures. In particular, the Swiss efforts in the humanitarian space<sup>6</sup> are by and large not accounted in the figures above.

Switzerland will pursue to provide technology transfer and capacity-building support for climate action to developing countries. Technology transfer and capacity-building will continue to be an integral part of many projects and programs of the Swiss bilateral climate support to developing countries.

#### **5. Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, in order to help to inform developing countries**

Switzerland supports innovative climate action and collaborates with governments and other stakeholders in selected regions/countries to create enabling environments for ambitious climate

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<sup>6</sup> Priorities of the Swiss Humanitarian Aid:  
<https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home/sdc/activities/humanitarian-aid/priorities.html>

policies, actions and climate resilient development. Switzerland is active in thematic areas and geographic contexts where it can build on Swiss experts' knowledge and experiences such as for example energy efficiency in the building sector or Disaster Risk Reduction in mountainous regions. Projects are selected based on their quality; country priorities and needs (as per their NDCs); political will and enabling environment in the recipient country; as well as sustainability and scalability potential of a project.

Project proposals with a geographic focus on Swiss partner countries (cf. list above) have a higher chance to be taken into account.

In addition, Switzerland supports several multilateral (see above) and global initiatives, which work towards a paradigm shift at global level in one specific thematic field, such as the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP), the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems Initiative (CREWS), the Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program (DRFI) or the High Impact Partnership on Climate Action (HIPCA).

#### **6. An indication of new and additional resources to be provided, and how it determines such resources as being new and additional**

Switzerland notes that the Paris Agreement does explicitly not call for new and additional resources.

Switzerland's international cooperation has gradually shifted to place an enhanced focus on climate change, thus pushing the envelope of climate-relevant and climate-proofed programmes and projects in developing countries. These strategic decisions lead to a remarkable progression compared to previous efforts, e.g. from 2013 to 2023 the Swiss international climate finance (inclusive mobilized private finance) increased by 133% and has therefore more than doubled in 10 years. Switzerland therefore will continue to consider and determine its provided climate finance as new and additional.

#### **7. Information on national circumstances and limitations relevant to the provision of ex ante information**

The Swiss climate support to developing countries is currently financed primarily through the 4-year framework credits for international cooperation and partially also through its 4-year framework credit for the global environment. Those 4-year framework credits are decisions of the parliament on the maximum available funds during the given period for this specific purpose. The current 4-year framework credits and the accompanying strategy for international cooperation run from 2025-2028. The current 4-year framework credit for the global environment runs from 2023-2026.

In addition to the framework credits, Switzerland has annual budget cycles. During the annual parliamentary debate on the budget the Swiss parliament can adjust the foreseen budget based on the 4-year framework credits, given the fact that the 4-year framework credits are considered as maximum available funds. Therefore, the full realization of the objectives described in the strategies related to the 4-year frameworks might depend, to some extent, to the annual budgetary decisions of the Swiss parliament. For 2025 only, the development cooperation credit was reduced by 151 million CHF.

The Swiss support to developing countries for climate action is deployed in a demand driven manner and therefore can only be provided if the Swiss partner countries also prioritize climate actions in our partnership and within their countries (as per their NDC and other relevant national strategies and policies) and demonstrate engagement at national and potentially subnational level accordingly. The demand and absorption capacity of our partner countries is therefore a crucial element for the level and focus of our climate support provided to developing countries.

#### **8. Swiss information on relevant methodologies and assumptions used to project levels of climate finance**

The projected levels are based on political targets (e.g. goal of 1,6 billion CHF from 2025 until 2028, set by the Federal Council) or actual commitments (e.g. contribution to GCF-2 or GEF-8).

#### **9. Swiss information on challenges and barriers encountered in the past, lessons learned and measures taken to overcome them**

SECO has evaluated its climate portfolio in 2023. The evaluation found that SECOs approach to climate change proved highly relevant and contributed positively to addressing climate change. Mainstreaming climate change into economic framework conditions is highly strategic as it supports greening of economies. Key recommendations of the evaluation have been implemented, such as the preparation of a strategic climate position paper, the alignment of a large part of its portfolio to the Paris Agreement and the reinforcement of the capacities of the SECO staff for climate policy dialogue, project design and climate impact. Whereas climate related disbursements have seen a significant increase in the period between 2017-2020 growth of climate finance at SECO has been slowing down in the periods 2021-2022 / 2023-2024 arriving at approximately 33.5% of climate relevant disbursements. SECO will continue to foster its engagement to mobilize private funds for climate finance.

#### **10. Information on how Switzerland is aiming to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the country-driven strategies and the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation**

In the past, Switzerland has provided slightly more public climate finance on a grant equivalent basis for bilateral adaptation activities in developing countries than for bilateral mitigation activities. Switzerland will continue to aim for a balance between its support to developing countries for mitigation and adaptation activities on a grant equivalent basis for 2025 and 2026.

The Swiss support to developing countries for climate action is deployed in a demand driven manner, where the majority of partner countries prioritizes adaptation over mitigation.

Switzerland aims to contribute to the call for doubling adaptation finance to USD 40 billion by 2025 based on its capacity to pay and the polluter-pays principle in comparison to other developed country Parties to the Paris Agreement, including by continuing to provide at least 50% of its public bilateral grant-based public climate finance for adaptation. Switzerland considers all high-income economies except vulnerable SIDS to be developed countries and therefore relevant for this assessment.

Switzerland will continue to provide its climate action support in particular for adaptation actions primarily through grants.

#### **11. Action and plans from Switzerland to mobilize additional climate finance as part of the global effort to mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources, including on the relationship between the public interventions to be used and the private finance mobilized**

Switzerland endeavors to increase its share of mobilised private finance as part of its climate finance spending. It is also keen to advance efforts at the international level to collectively capture and report on private climate finance mobilised through multilateral channels and to fully capture the outflow of public climate finance by multilateral institutions.

Switzerland also supports developing country governments and their financial institutions (e.g. central banks) to better understand, assess, and integrate climate risks and priorities into their activities. It supports the development of framework conditions and financial instruments (e.g. green bonds) that will accelerate public and private investments in climate-related sectors in developing countries.

Switzerland promotes systematic partnerships and increased coherence, complementarity and coordination within the international climate finance architecture, which are crucial to increase effectiveness, efficiency and mobilization from a variety of sources. The CMA and the COP of the should give more effective guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Paris Agreement and the UNFCCC in this regard. We welcome the efforts of multilateral development banks (MDBs), UN agencies and the G20 , as well as the enhanced coordination efforts of the GCF, the AF and the GEF as captured in the Long-Term Vision on complementarity and coherence.

In 2023, Switzerland has mobilized approximately 127 Mio. USD private climate finance through its contributions to multilateral organisations and has mobilized 210 Mio USD private climate finance through multi-bilateral co-financing. Switzerland aims to continue to increase its share of mobilized private climate finance in 2025 and 2026.

## **12. Swiss information on how financial support effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and supports country-driven strategies**

Relating to multilateral programming – likewise the bilateral programming – Swiss delegates will continue to advocate for country ownership and localization (implying country-led need-based, dynamic and multi-stakeholder action, embracing partnerships with private sector and civil society organizations at different levels, including vulnerable groups) and impact oriented programming in the various multilateral funding institutions and governing bodies of multilateral climate finance funding schemes, in which Switzerland will participate as a contributor.

All multilateral activities supported by Switzerland will continue to ensure that their activities are endorsed and owned by the partner countries to ensure the projects fit within their priorities and that the funded interventions are sustainable.

In addition, most multilateral institutions, which are active in the area of climate finance, strive to better integrate and align their portfolio with the communicated nationally determined contributions, adaptation communications, national adaptation plans and long-term low emission development strategies of developing countries. This is for instance an important component of the Paris alignment process of MDBs, which also assist countries in formulating and implementing these strategies. The better consulted and crafted, including appropriate detail and precision, these national plans and strategies are, the easier it is for agencies to align their investments and initiatives with the national priorities of developing countries.

Within the MDBs, Switzerland fully supports Board decisions to increase the MDBs' share of climate-related programs and projects, to further mobilize private climate finance, and to improve and harmonize methods for measuring the impact of such actions.

## **13. Information on how support provided and mobilized by Switzerland is targeted at helping developing countries in their efforts to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by assisting them in efforts to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development**

Switzerland has set climate change as one of the four pillars of its new international cooperation strategy 2025-2028, strengthening its support to mitigation and adaptation projects and programs.

SECO supports its partner countries in promoting conducive policies and framework conditions, which play a critical role in mobilizing private capital and boosting climate-friendly investments in developing countries. At the same time, SECO is fostering partnerships, including multilateral partnerships, aimed at mobilizing private resources more effectively.

SDC is through various initiatives supporting countries in implementing their NDCs, adaptation communications and long-term low-emission development strategies to ensure long-term alignment to the Paris Agreement. Partner countries are invited to demonstrate their commitment to ambitious climate action.

Switzerland also encourages multilateral organizations to align their operations with the Paris agreement goals and invest only in projects that are sustainable from a climate adaptation and mitigation point of view.

#### **14. Information on efforts to integrate climate change considerations, including resilience, into their development support**

In accordance with its international cooperation strategy 2025-2028, Switzerland systematically takes climate risks as well as mitigation and adaptation measures into account in the design and monitoring of all its development cooperation activities. A specific tool, the “Climate, Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction Integration Guidance (CEDRIG)” was developed. Specific trainings and workshops are provided to cooperation offices and collaborators, based on demand. Climate mainstreaming guidelines have also been developed in specific sectors (water, sanitation, mobility, urban planning, sustainable finance, private sector support, trade and macro-economic support). Switzerland will continue to strengthen the capacity of national and sub-national governments and local communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change through its projects and programs. It also has and will continue to proactively identify climate change mitigation opportunities in its projects and programs.

#### **15. Information on how support to be provided to developing country Parties enhances their capacities**

Capacity building is an integral part of most bilateral projects of the Swiss international cooperation. Interventions usually aim at increasing capacities of government officials at national and/or subnational level, scientists and/or community members in order to enhance ownership and long-term impacts of project interventions.

In addition, SECO supports developing countries in developing regulatory frameworks that enhance mitigation opportunities and reduce climate risks in order to foster private investment.

The approach of SDC to capacity development is rooted in principles such as ownership, flexibility, subsidiarity, and inclusion. Operational support is country specific and responds to partner countries' development priorities. As much as possible, it is built upon local expertise.