



ANNUAL REPORT 2014



WELT OHNE MINEN
WORLD WITHOUT MINES
MONDE SANS MINES





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Our Vision

WORLD WITHOUT MINES (WWM) is an independent Swiss foundation that is mainly funded by private individuals and institutions.

We support a world where people can live without the fear of mines. A world where farmers can till the soil again and where children can play safely again. That is why we are committed to humanitarian Mine action. Our aim is to lessen the social, economic and ecological effects of mines, of unexploded cluster munitions and of other explosive remnants of war. Mine action does not relate only to technical surface clearance, it is also concerned with communities and human beings, whose existence is seriously affected by mines and explosive remnants of war. The aim is to reduce the dangers to such an extent that the population concerned can live in safety again.

WORLD WITHOUT MINES is committed to the following fields of Mine Action:

- We **support humanitarian mine clearance projects**, including locating mines and explosive remnants of war, mapping, marking and clearing of the contaminated areas.
- We **raise awareness in the affected population** by explaining the dangers caused by mines, so that people can adapt their behaviour to the situation.
- We **inform the Swiss people** and increase attention to and awareness of the problems of mines.

When selecting projects, we focus on countries that are not in the forefront of world politics. We support regions that are often forgotten and we also become active where our resources have the biggest possible use and effect.





Foreword from the President of the Board

Dear Readers,

Even a hundred years after the start of the First World War, we still live in a world where the individual need for safety and development continues to be thwarted by conflict, new hot spots and never-ending wars. Explosive munitions are being used everywhere. Everywhere these threaten people long after the end of a conflict – mostly still decades after it.

In the last 20 years, international players have done an immense amount of work for humanitarian mine clearance. Great progress has been achieved in this time, such as 162 states signing up to the Ottawa Convention on the banning of anti-personnel landmines and 116 states signing up to the Oslo Treaty on the

banning of cluster munitions. A worldwide ban on anti-personnel landmines would be an achievable aim and the participation of the United States in this effort is of crucial significance. In 2014, after decades of stalling tactics, the USA finally began to prepare to join the Ottawa Convention. This development will be closely monitored.

But international treaties are not the only focus of mine action organisations. Mine action programmes are increasingly adapted to the new challenges, e.g. humanitarian Mine action is linked to development programmes and designed comprehensively, e.g. with the aim of lessening armed violence or demobilisation and reintegration.



However, humanitarian Mine action is not just about international agreements, weapons and technologies. It focuses on people and their well-being. Those concerned should be allowed to live in safety and ensure their development at the economic, social and health levels. Mine clearance has a direct influence on the livelihood of communities. The release of land for agricultural purposes is the cornerstone for the development of a region. It can also contribute to the promotion of peace.

That is why, for two decades, WORLD WITHOUT MINES has been engaged in small manageable projects where they have a direct, positive effect on people – where they provide direct benefit for socio-economic development.

Heartfelt thanks for your help with our work!

I would like to give my heartfelt thanks to our sponsors for their loyalty over the years and to our partner organisations for competently putting our projects into practice.

Furthermore, I would like to thank the members of the board for their cooperation and contribution and the Co-managing directors for the efficient running of the Headquarters.



Claudine Bolay Zraggen
President of the Board



2014 Projects

During this year, our activities still focused on our most important areas of engagement – Laos, Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Democratic Republic of Congo. In Bosnia-Herzegovina, we strengthened our involvement thanks to the broad support of different donors and in the Democratic Republic of Congo, we widened the activities to include explosive ordnance disposal.

We are pleased to look back on the past year and on the successful cooperation with our partner organisations, who carefully plan and put into practice the activities in the field. In so doing we make sure that our financial resources are put to use where they produce the greatest possible benefit for the affected population.

Successful mine clearing projects and specific activities to raise awareness helped to improve the socio-economic situation and to achieve greater safety for tens of thousands of people.

Bosnia-Herzegovina

Facts

- International treaties: Ottawa Convention, deadline extended to 2019
- Contamination at the end of 2014: 1'176 km² (i.e. 2.3% of the total land area) by mines, 8.76 km² by cluster munitions
- Number of victims since 1995: 1'732 individuals, 603 of whom were fatally injured
- Number of victims in 2014: 9 accidents involving mines with 16 individuals (six fatally injured, including 1 child)

Bosnia-Herzegovina in context:

The war in Bosnia-Herzegovina from 1992–1995 left behind it just under a million scattered anti-personnel landmines. Years after the war, 2.3% of the land area is still considered as contaminated and Bosnia-Herzegovina is thereby considered as the most affected country in Europe.

The municipality of Donji Vakuf lies in the heart of Bosnia (Central Bosnia canton) and today has

around 14'000 inhabitants. During the war, the warring parties secured their front lines with thousands of mines. Nearly all the (at that time) 25'000 inhabitants had to leave and amongst them almost only Bosniak (Muslim) families have returned. The official unemployment rate is today at almost 50%.

Since the end of the war, an area in Donji Vakuf totalling 1'928'871 m² has been cleared of mines (state of affairs in Sept. 2014), with WWM having cleared about a third of it (total area of 628'754 m²). According to information provided by the municipality of Donji Vakuf, about 8% of the municipal area is still contaminated.

The municipality of Maglaj, on the other hand, lies in central Bosnia (Zenica-Donoj canton) and today has just short of 25'000 inhabitants, of whom about 7'500 live in the town of Maglaj. The municipal area comprises 288 km², of which an estimated 20.3 km² (about 7%) is still mined. As indicated by the municipality of Maglaj and BHMACHMAC Tuzla, there have



been 53 accidents involving mines since the end of the war (26 deaths, 27 injuries). The heavy rainfall and floods in the spring of 2014 had devastating effects on the crisis-ridden country and long-term effects on the precarious economic situation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The danger with mines was once again exacerbated through landslides, marker posts that were swept away and mines that were displaced or buried in mud.

Representation and partners in the field:

WWM is registered in Bosnia-Herzegovina as a non-governmental organisation and has been represented for years by Mrs. Timka Opardija. Activities involving mine clearance and risk education are carried out in close cooperation with local authorities and the national Mine Action Centre (BHMIC). The mines are cleared by our local partner organisation "Pazi Mine Vitez" following international standards currently in force. The BHMIC supervises and inspects the tasks and gives them official approval.

Support in employing a Digger mine clearing machine:

WWM is supporting the use of a D-250 mine clearing machine with a sum of CHF 35'760. The machine has been adapted by Digger with special tools for use in difficult terrain after the floods. The humanitarian organisation Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) owns the machine and allows the mine clearance battalion of the Bosnian army to use it for mine clearing. The machine has been in use since the end of October 2014 and has cleared 51 cubic metres of contaminated soil in Derventa and a 54'000 m² area near Donji Vuksic. WWM has assumed part of the costs for personnel from NPA for training personnel and monitoring the use of the machine.

WWM activities in 2014:

In 2014, WWM carried out a total of five mine clearing projects in BiH. A total surface area of 207'555 m² was cleared and given over to use by the population, an increase of 22% in comparison with the previous year. In *Donji Vakuf*, with the clearance of "Marjanovica Kuce 1 and 2" and "Rosulje" an area of 151'147 m² was declared mine-free. In total, 34 mines (including 18 anti-tank mines) and 25 other explosive remnants of war were removed.

WWM has recently become engaged in the municipality of *Maglaj*, which was particularly affected by the flooding. The mine fields of "Jablanica 1 and 2" with a total area of 56'408m² were cleared in the summer of 2014. 18 mines and 17 other explosive remnants of war were found and removed. This area was considered as particularly dangerous and had already caused eight civilian fatal accidents with mines since the

end of the war. By clearing the mines in these dangerous areas, the safety of the population living there has been greatly enhanced.

Alongside mine clearing projects, WWM further carries out risk education events for selected target groups; in 2014, there were about 1'084 individuals (including 380 middle school pupils and 250 secondary school pupils). For instance, grammar school students gave their energies to the topic of mines in workshops from February to April 2014. Together with school authorities and sports clubs, the pupils obtained information about mine fields, mine clearing, victims of mines and were taught by our partner organisation "Pazi Mine Vitez" in the field about the different types of mine clearing, ways of proceeding and equipment. In addition, on International Mine Awareness Day (4 April 2014), an information event was held in *Donji Vakuf*.

Short story from daily life on the project:

Asef Zdralovic lives with the three other members of his family in *Vezikovac* (municipality of *Donji Vakuf*). He normally works as a shop assistant but like many people, he is without a job at the moment. During the war, he and his family lived as refugees in Croatia. Immediately after the war they returned to their house and repaired the damage with their own resources and recreated a home. The danger of mines in *Donji Vakuf* was, however, a big problem, as Asef Zdralovic says:



"It was simply horrendous! Every day we were extremely worried about our children. We

couldn't let them out alone to play; someone always had to go with them. We were afraid of the mines."

WWM cleared mines from two mine fields in *Vezikovac* in 2010 and 2013. Afterwards, Asef could farm a part of his 15'000 m² plot of land again.

"Straight after the mine clearing in 2013 we began to grow cucumbers on 3'000 m² and to sell them in the village. At last we could earn some money again thanks to this activity. In October 2014, we then also planted raspberries and now hope for a good harvest. We would like to thank WWM and the Swiss people for this support! It means a new life for us and hope for the future."

Tragic mine accident:

Unfortunately, a tragic accident with a mine occurred during clearance work in August 2014, directly on the former front line that was contaminated by many bounding mines. A mine disposal expert from our partner or-

ganisation was killed. As every mine disposal expert is insured with "Pazi Mine Vitez" way above the legal minimum amount, the affected family could at least be very well financially supported.





Laos

Facts:

- International treaties: Oslo Treaty (Convention on Cluster Munitions) deadline by 2020
- Contamination at the end of 2014: approximately 35% of the land area (cluster munitions approximately 8'470 km² and other remnants of war/UXO about 87'000 km²)
- Numbers of victims since 1964: at least 50'525 since the end of the war 20'000
- Number of victims in 2014: 46

Laos in context:

Laos is considered as the country that is the most heavily affected by explosive war remnants. It was bombarded with over two million tons of cluster munitions during the Vietnam War (1964–1973), of which an estimated 30% of the explosive devices have not been detonated.

Laos occupied a pivotal role in the proceedings in Oslo that led to the Convention on Cluster Munitions in 2008. Thereafter, the Laos gov-

ernment revised and adopted the ten-year strategy “Safe Path Forward II” (2011–2020) which sets priorities and clear goals, e.g. in the field of reducing the number of victims and land release. The focus of the strategy has just been centred on a better coordination of the priorities with the government’s national socio-economic development plan and the strategy for reducing poverty (2011–2015). In 2014, new procedures were laid down to ensure that contaminated areas of danger could be determined in a more cost-efficient manner and non-contaminated land could be released more quickly.

Our project region is the Laotian province of Khammouane – 330 km south of the capital of Vientiane; it has about 380'000 inhabitants. The eastern part of the province borders on Vietnam and was part of the Ho Chi Min Trail that was heavily bombarded during the war as a supply line of the Vietnamese army. That is also why the largest concentration of explosive remnants of war is to be found in the districts of Boualapha, Xaybouathong, Nhommalath, Mahaxay and Nakai.

WWM activities in 2014:

WWM continued to be very active in the province of Khammouane and supported the organisation "UXO Lao" with a sum of USD 220'000 (total budget of "UXO Lao" for the province of Khammouane in 2014: USD 689'593). Thereby WWM took part in clearing mines from about 2.34 million square metres, 92% of which was farming land. In addition, thanks to the new survey methodology, an area of 4.92 million square metres was classified as highly contaminated, most

of which was farmland. Moreover in 58 villages, 102 rapid responses were affected to remove munitions selectively. In total 6'802 explosive ordnances were destroyed and removed.

Events to raise awareness were organised in 76 villages and reached over 24'158 individuals, including 11'604 children. Accidents involving mines have decreased markedly over the years; in 2014, none were registered in the province of Khammouane.

Representation and partners in the field:

Since 2008, WWM has been working with "UXO Lao", one of the most important organisations in the field of Mine Action in Laos. Our projects were overseen by Phil Bean, an expert with years of experience in the field of ordnance disposal. The National Regulatory Authority in Laos (NRA) is responsible for the final inspection and releases the cleared areas to the population.

could farm his rice plantation, he asked in the spring of 2013 for part of his land to be freed of cluster munitions. The UXO Lao team worked for six days to clear this area of 13'542 m². During this work, one BLU-26 cluster munition was found.

Short story from daily life on the project:

Mr. Xonexay is a 32-year-old rice farmer from the village of Tha Pachon, in the district of Boualapha. This village is very heavily contaminated with remnants of war. So that Mr. Xonexay

During his monitoring visit in November 2014, our representative Phil Bean could see for himself that the area cleared of mines had been used for growing rice. Mr. Xonexay proudly announced that he had harvested 40 sacks of rice that year. This is enough to feed the four members of his family during the entire next year.



Democratic Republic of Congo

Facts:

- International treaties: Ottawa Convention, deadline extended to 2021
- Contamination at the end of 2014: 1.8 million m² by anti-personnel landmines, contamination by other explosive remnants of war not yet compiled accurately
- Number of victims since 1964: 2'712
- Number of victims in 2014: 12 accidents with 47 victims (three fatally injured)

Context:

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DR Congo) is one of the poorest countries in the world and has not been at peace for decades. The many conflicts resulted in contamination by anti-personnel landmines covering large areas and other explosive remnants of war as well as badly secured arsenals. The danger from these remnants of war is considered higher than the danger from mines.

The first mines and munition remnants go back to 1960, shortly after the country achieved independence following the secession of Katanga. The situation deteriorated through the armed conflicts that have shaken the country since 1996 and with the use of mines and explosive remnants from the war by militia and groups of armed civilians.

Since 1964, 2'712 individuals have been victims of mines and other explosive remnants of war. In 2014, there were 47 victims, a renewed increase when compared with 2013 (18 victims). 75% of the victims were children.

In 2013, the DR Congo undertook – with support from the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS-DRC) – a comprehensive national survey (“National Landmine Contamination Survey”) regarding the extent of anti-personnel landmine contamination. The survey showed 130 suspected mine fields with a total area of 1.8 million square metres. Although this is a comparatively small area, the mined land is mainly blocking access to agricultural land. The provinces of Equateur, Katanga, Maniema, Orientale and Nord-Kivu are the most affected. The survey estimates that about 20 million USD are necessary to rid the land of mines completely.

Representation and partners in the field:

The local organisation "Afrilam" is the partner for cooperation in the DR Congo. "Afrilam" has technically very well trained staff on hand and was accredited in 2012 by the UNMAS-DRC as the only organisation in the region. After the closure of the UNMAS-DRC office in Kisangani in June 2014, "Afrilam" will now act as a focal point in Mine Action, due to the population's broad acceptance and appreciation of its work.



Interview with Micheline Yaisimba, head of our partner organisation "Afrilam":

Micheline was recruited in 2005 by the organisation Handicap International as one of five mine disposal experts.

Since then she has been actively enabling people affected by mines and munitions to live in safety again. After the withdrawal of Handicap International, she founded the local organisation "Afrilam" in 2008 and is in charge ever since.



"In 2000, many people died in the six-day Kisangani war opposing Rwanda and Uganda. I lost three of my cousins when a bomb exploded in their house. I decided to help by learning to remove mines and other explosive remnants of war."

Micheline has obtained much experience with various explosive remains of war. Yet the discovery of the first anti-personnel mine affected her greatly: *"On that day I had an inkling that I was walking towards a particular danger and I concentrated all the more. After the metal detector recognised an object, I took my probe to inspect the zone and immediately felt that there was something different about it. After digging with the small shovel, I discovered that it was a PMA2 – an anti-personnel mine manufactured in former Yugoslavia. After a few moments of fear, I called the head of the team, as per instructions and we were able to defuse the mine."*

As the head of "Afrilam", she makes sure that women are present in this man-only military domain and that the role of women in the DR Congo is enhanced:

"I'd like to act as a role model for other women and encourage women in the DR Congo to be interested in a career. Moreover, including women in "Afrilam" helps us to achieve better results. Often it is the women in affected areas who have important information about the situation and the presence of our female employees makes the exchange and collecting of information easier."

WWM activities in 2014:

WWM is supporting the local organisation "Afrilam" to carry out inspections (so-called Non-Technical Surveys). Possible mined zones are thereby identified, marked, surveyed and then reported to the Congolese Centre for Mine Action (CCLAM) for further clearance. Along with these inspections, awareness-raising events in villages and schools are being organised so that the population – in particular children – will realize the danger and protect themselves. Since the autumn of 2014, "Afrilam" is also officially accredited for the disposal of munitions ("Explosive Ordnance Disposal"). Explosive ordnance disposal makes sure that the identified munitions and arms dumps are really destroyed and removed in compliance with the prior surveys. Up until this point, this was often not the case for months on end.

In 2014, "Afrilam" carried out surveys and risk education events in 135 villages, town districts and schools in the regions of Mambasa, Buta and Lubutu. In all, 14'570 individuals were covered by the risk education events, including 10'937 children. In the territories of Isangi and Mambasa, nine previously marked munitions were destroyed in December by the explosive ordnance disposal team.



Structure and development of the foundation

End-of-the-year review

The senior body of the foundation WORLD WITHOUT MINES is the Board, consisting of six members. Thanks to the voluntary commitment of the board members in the field of Public Relations and press articles as well as numerous operational activities, the structure of the foundation could be kept very streamlined.

Income from donations in 2014 was not as high as in the previous year – this was due to a large legacy that had been provided in 2013 and influenced the figures for 2013. Together with the backing of our major long-term benefactors, additional institutional donors such as Swiss cantons and municipalities, church groups and a Rotary Club could also be persuaded to get involved in the field of mine action.

The present manager, Sandra Montagne (-Jaberg) was replaced by Gabriela Fuchs during her six-month maternity leave.

As part of an appropriate strategic adjustment, the Board has decided to raise the Headquarters' capacity from 60% to 100%. Since October 2014, the Headquarter has been led by Sandra Montagne and Gabriela Fuchs in an innovative co-management model. Thus, the foundation can take advantage of the broad experience of two committed personalities, i. e. in project management, fundraising and also in humanitarian aid. Their profiles are absolutely complementary.

The Board is thus gradually being relieved of hitherto operational tasks and WWM is coping with the increasingly complicated tasks in different fields. The aims of this new approach are to increase fundraising, enhance cooperation with national and international players and widen the spread of the operational commitment to new project regions.

Mrs. Timka Opardija continued to head our branch office in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Thanks to her commitment in BiH, she is in close contact with other players in the field of mines. She coordinates the mine clearing projects and organises risk education activities locally.

Development and networking

WWM works and coordinates its tasks in close cooperation with other players in humanitarian mine clearance. Regular contacts and exchanges with national and international organisations are extremely important. That is why every year we attend events like the Annual Report for Humanitarian Mine Clearance of the Swiss army and the International Meeting of National Mine Action Programme Directors and UN Advisors in Geneva. Moreover, numerous bilateral meetings with various players who are also as equally committed to the field of humanitarian mine clearance have taken place. Numerous new opportunities for cooperation are emerging from them.

Claudine Bolay Zraggen

President of the Board
(since 1997)



Monique Bolay Arnold

Membre of the Board (since 1997)
Project management, Finances



Sandra Montagne-Jaberg

Co-direction (50%)
since 2012



Carol Hofer-Oechsle

Membre of the Board (since 2003)
Annual Report



Gabriela Fuchs

Co-direction (50%)
since 2014



Christian Schmidt

Membre of the Board (since 2011)
Public Relations, Networking



Timka Opardija

Head of branch office
in Bosnia-Herzegovina



Peter Schaffner

Membre of the Board (since 2009)
Finances



Employee

Member of the Board

Emanuel Christen

Membre of the Board (since 1997)



Financial Report

Balance sheet as per 31 December

	2014	2013
Assets		
Current assets		
Liquid assets	608'581.64	700'969.74
Receivables	27'568.30	7'466.58
Prepaid expenses	28'600.00	0.00
Fixed assets		
Property, plant and equipment	1'500.00	2'470.00
Intangible assets	1.00	1.00
Total assets	666'250.94	710'907.32
Liabilities		
Outside capital		
Financial liabilities	78'532.60	77'506.10
Public relations work fund	50'000.00	50'000.00
Laos fund	50'000.00	100'000.00
Bosnia-Herzegovina fund	26'000.00	50'000.00
DR Congo fund	50'000.00	50'000.00
Organisation capital		
WwM organisation capital	383'401.22	157'356.84
Year-end result	28'317.12	226'044.38
Total liabilities	666'250.94	710'907.32

Operating statement from 1 January to 31 December

	2014	2013
Earnings		
Donations	6'409.00	7'840.00
Income from fundraising campaigns	797'180.97	791'547.28
Legacy		204'700.00
Earmarked donations	331'297.52	392'670.00
Financial income	216.61	167.73
Withdrawal from funds	100'000.00	20'000.00
Total income	1'235'104.10	1'416'925.01
Expenses		
Direct project expenses		
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-303'899.67	-198'489.43
Somaliland		-50'000.00
Laos	-165'575.80	-228'494.60
Digger/Mozambique		
DR Congo	-199'565.70	-54'320.00
Public relations work	-321'637.15	-302'113.50
Exchange differences	2'292.95	14'631.97
Total project expenses	-988'385.37	-818'785.56
Procurement of funds		
Annual report	-7'266.80	-6'634.60
Benefactor support postage	-236.60	-1'113.90
"myhappyend" association	-21'600.00	-21'600.00
Benefactor support secretariat	-16'220.40	-32'627.91
Total procurement of funds	-45'323.80	-61'976.41
Administrative expenses		
Personnel expenses	-111'755.20	-75'086.00
Rental expenses	-14'179.70	-13'689.05
Office and administrative expenses	-15'989.10	-15'400.25
Depreciation	-970.00	-1'590.00
Asset management	-4'183.81	-4'353.36
Total administrative expenses	-147'077.81	-110'118.66
Interim result		
Allocation to funds	-26'000.00	-200'000.00
Annual result I (surplus)	28'317.12	226'044.38
Allocation to organisation capital	-28'317.12	-226'044.38
Annual result II following allocation	0	0

Statement on the change in capital

	Opening balance	Allocation	Use	Closing balance
Funds from own financing				
Capital	383'401.22			
Year-end result		28'317.12		
Organisational capital				411'718.34
Funds from the fund capital				
Public relations work	50'000.00			50'000.00
Congo	50'000.00			50'000.00
Bosnia	50'000.00	26'000.00	-50'000.00	26'000.00
Laos	100'000.00		-50'000.00	50'000.00
Fund with limited earmarking				176'000.00

The annual financial statement was revised on 13 March 2015. Accounting procedures and the annual financial statement conform with the laws and Articles of Association.

Annex to the financial report

In 2014, income from donations was CHF 261'870 less than in 2013. This can be explained by the fact that a legacy of CHF 204'700 was received in December 2013. It was thereby possible to increase project expenditures by CHF 157'261 in 2014. As regards administrative costs, personnel costs rose by CHF 36'669; in contrast, benefactor support costs dropped by CHF 16'653.

The amount of CHF 26'000 allocated to the Bosnia fund concerns earmarked donations for projects to be carried out in this country in 2015.

Objectives, organisation and performance report can be consulted in the Annual Report of 2014.

In addition, the annual financial statement, comprising the balance sheet, operating

statement and notes to the accounts, contains the previous year's figures. It has been prepared and classified in accordance with the principles of generally accepted accounting practices.

Credit and liabilities are stated in the balance sheet at nominal value. Appropriate provisions have been created to take account of potential risks.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated in line with the maximum permissible rates set out by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration. Intangible assets (database) are stated in the balance sheet pro memoria at 1 Swiss franc.

Public relations expenses concern our newsletter, which is published periodically and is aimed at informing the Swiss public about the current and ongoing problems involving mines.



Compensation for members of the board: Monique Bolay shall receive a fee of CHF 9'000.00 for intensive project support. All members of the foundation board are reimbursed for expenses in conjunction with their task, subject to presentation of receipts

only; such receipts must be approved. Every year, an amount of CHF 300 is paid out in compensation for attendance at meetings, i.e. CHF 150 per meeting. Some members of the board waive such compensation in each case in favour of the foundation.

Abbreviations

Afrilam	Afrique pour la Lutte Antimines (African Mine Action Organisation)
BHMAC	Bosnia-Herzegovina Mine Action Center
CCLAM	Centre congolais de lutte anti-mines (Congolesse Centre for Mine Action)
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
IED	Improvised Explosive Devices
NRA	National Regulatory Authority for the UXO/Mine Action Sector in Laos
NTS	Non-Technical Survey
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WWM	WORLD WITHOUT MINES Foundation

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WELT OHNE MINEN
WORLD WITHOUT MINES
MONDE SANS MINES

**“Every defused mine
means one life saved”**

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