



# ANNUAL REPORT 2016



WELT OHNE MINEN  
WORLD WITHOUT MINES  
MONDE SANS MINES



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### Who we are

World Without Mines (WWM) is a private, politically independent and non-denominational Swiss foundation with headquarters in Zurich. For almost 20 years, we have been involved in the creation and preservation of livelihoods for people threatened by landmines. We are committed to lessening the social, economic and ecological impact of anti-personnel mines and other explosive remnants of war to ensure safety for the affected people.

### What we do

World Without Mines is involved in the following fields of humanitarian mine action:

- We **clear minefields**: Mine clearing projects include the identification of risk areas, marking of minefields and disposal of explosives. The land is then released for safe use again.
- We **make people aware of the danger of mines**: Disposal of anti-personnel mines is a meticulous and expensive business. Accidents can happen during this period. For this reason one of our most important tasks is to warn inhabitants of the risks of mines and to exercise safe codes of practice.
- We **inform the Swiss people** and increase attention to and awareness of the problems of landmines.

### How we work

- World Without Mines works with locally well-established and widely accepted partner organisations.
- WWM support only manageable projects which can be well monitored and in which our financial resources achieve the greatest possible benefit to the affected population.
- WWM is often active in forgotten regions or plugs gaps in which there is insufficient funding for humanitarian mine action.





**Dear Readers,**

World Without Mines has been working for 20 years in the area of humanitarian mine action. The private foundation was set up in 1997 and has developed continuously since then.

Anti-personnel landmines and other explosive remnants of war represent a serious and lasting threat for the people in the affected areas. These weapons are constant companions to the lives of the local population. They are hidden on footpaths, fields and woodland and in the vicinity of houses and schools. They hinder access to food and water, education and development.

The last two decades have seen many

positive developments in the area of mine action. In the context of the Ottawa Convention of 1997, states and civil society began to join forces and coordinate efforts to tackle the mine problem. The international financing of mine action has steadily declined in the recent years however while the number of victims has drastically increased in the years 2015/16. This shows unmistakably how important it is to keep the commitment going.

In 2014 the signatory states of the Ottawa Convention pledged to clear the world of anti-personnel landmines by 2025. This requires targeted engagement, particularly in light of the fact that non-governmental armed groups increasingly use self-made explosive devices and mine action is facing new challenges.

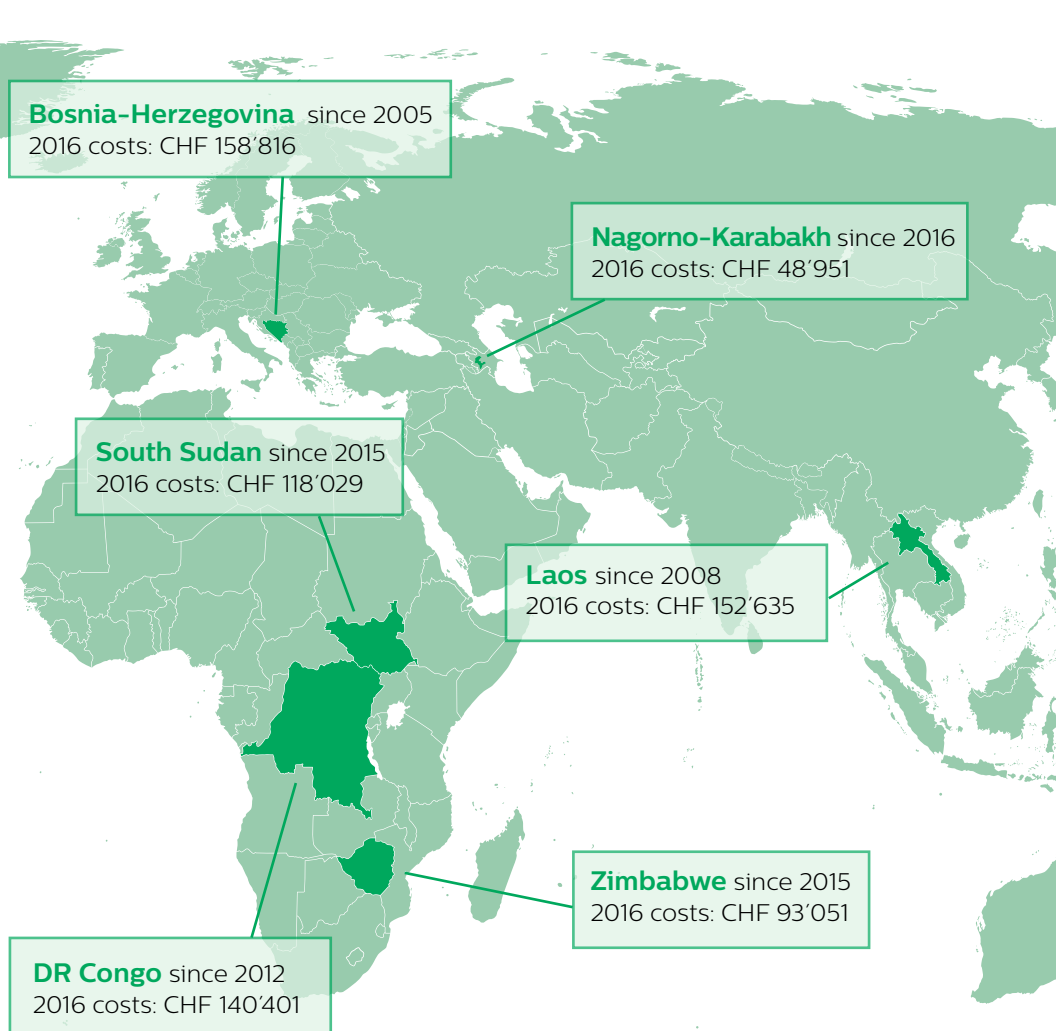
New methods for increasing the efficiency of mine clearance are part of the solution to achieving a mine-free world. For this reason World Without Mines has been participating in a Swiss innovation this year, which revolutionises and refines the conventional method using mine detection dogs: The dogs are deployed to roam freely around the minefields, equipped with camera and GPS-vest. This permits a significantly more efficient survey of potentially mined areas. World Without Mines supports this development and is convinced, even as a small organisation, that it can make important contributions. As well as this special project, World Without Mines works on improving existing mine clearance and awareness projects and responds flexibly to urgent needs. This year our foundation support-

ed an important project in the region of Nagorno-Karabakh at short notice.

As a small operator in the field of humanitarian mine action we depend on solid partnerships and networks, on promoting synergies and innovations and on ensuring efficient use of our resources. Our work is only possible thanks to long term private and institutional donors, to whom we would like to express due thanks. We are indebted to them for sharing our vision of a world without mines.

*C. Bolay Zraggen*

Claudine Bolay Zraggen  
President of the foundation board



In 2016 we have extended our areas of activity further and launched new mine action projects. We have also been working in cooperation with the International Centre for Humanitarian Demining in Geneva (GICHD) on an innovative project to improve mine clearance with search dogs. The operational office and the foundation board of World Without Mines monitor and evaluate the projects with the involvement of external mine clearance experts. Compliance with the international standards of humanitarian mine action is monitored by the national mine coordination centres.

### Nagorno-Karabakh

Sasun Sargsyan (far left in the photo) lives in Mokhratagh, a village in the remote Nagorno-Karabakh.

The most recent armed conflicts in April 2016 left behind type M095 cluster munition in fields and arable land. Including on Sasun's land. He was too afraid to go into the field and so lost his wheat harvest.

Sasun's field was checked carefully at the end of October and released for use. "We are very thankful, that our family can live in safety again and we look forward to a better harvest next year."



### Laos

In 2016 a district hospital was opened in Sop Peng in the Khammouane province.

Building could only commence after the entire site was cleared of cluster munition. UXO Lao searched the 4,977 square meters over six days and destroyed 19 unexploded bombs from the Vietnam war.

Five women are running the new hospital, amongst them the head doctor Dr. Souksavanh. She says: "Since we opened, we are treating around 90 out-patients and 10 in-patients per month".



### Zimbabwe

Nefias Parafin from the village of Majongwe lives off the land. "I am lucky. My fields are not directly in the mine belt."

The last three harvests were so poor however due to a serious drought, that Nefias had to sell one of his few cattle to finance seed. This year however he has work with our partner organisation and invested his wage in seed.

"We are very happy that, thanks to WWM, our village will soon be entirely free of mines and our six children can once again move around in safety."



## Bosnia-Herzegovina

### Situation

Bosnia-Herzegovina is considered to be the European country with the greatest contamination from explosive remnants of war. Although the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina (1992-1995) has been over for a long time, its effects are still evident. In many places cluster munition and anti-personnel landmines are still stopping the use of agricultural land, which is enormously important for further socio-economic development. The mine accidents which happen every year are a long-lasting legacy of the war. The danger of mines is present but is blanked out on a day to day basis by villagers who can accidentally tread on mines e.g. while out searching for firewood.



### Local partner

WWM is registered in Bosnia-Herzegovina as an NGO (non-governmental organisation) and is led by Timka Opardija. She organises awareness activities and coordinates the selection of mine clearance projects with the responsible local authorities as well as the national mine action centre, BHMIC. The clearance is carried out by the local partner organisation Pazi Mine Vitez according to international standards. The BHMIC is responsible for technical coordination, final inspection and certification of the work.

### WWM activities in 2016

In 2016 WWM implemented three mine clearance projects in the Donji Vakuf district. Awareness events were also held for selected target groups. Secondary school children prepared an information campaign for the International Day of Mine Awareness (4th April) and produced a film about mines. The local fire brigade has been informed about the existing mine-

fields in the region. WWM also regularly participates in sporting events and points out the risk of mines with promotional material.

### Results



22 anti-personnel mines, 7 anti-tank mines and 9 other explosive remnants of war have been removed.



105,000 square metres of land were cleared. This area can be used for agriculture again and contributes to improved income and food security.



Around 500 young people and adults took part in the awareness activities and are now better informed about the problem and risk of mines. Media reports (TV, Radio, newspapers) have had a greater reach.

## Laos

### Situation

The consequences of the Vietnam War are still ever present in Laos: No country in the world – measured in terms of population size – has ever been bombarded as heavily as Laos during the Vietnam War. The US army led a total of 580,000 attacks from 1964 to 1975 and released 270 million cluster munition, so-called "Bombies", in that time. An estimated 30 % of these are unexploded and are currently standing in the way of the country's development and its fight against poverty. There is also an ever-present threat to life in the rice paddies, farmland and on routes to school buildings or hospitals. Since 1964 over 50,000 people have been killed or injured by anti-personnel mines and cluster munition. Children are still affected particularly frequently.



### Local partner

WWM has been working since 2008 with UXO Lao, the largest national organisation for humanitarian mine action. The National Regulatory Authority (NRA) coordinates all mine action activities and guarantees compliance with international standards. Our local focal person is the international expert Olivier Bauduin, who carries out an annual monitoring visit in cooperation with the consultant Kathryn Sweet.

### WWM activities in 2016

WWM is still involved in the Khammouane province. With contributions from WWM, two mine clearance teams were employed for 12 months this year. The precise level of contamination in Laos has still not been determined. Since 2015 however, efficiency has been steadily increasing: A total of 70 areas with a total surface of 1,498 hectares, have been confirmed as risk areas. These are now a priority for clearance. With the focus on highly-contaminated risk areas, the number of removed explosive

remnants of war has increased from 5 (in the year 2014) to 19 per hectare. 92 % of the cleared area is agricultural land belonging to small farmers. These are welcome developments which in the long term will lead to increased efficiency in the removal of cluster munition.

### Results



*2,526 explosive remnants of war, including 1,682 bombies, have been identified and disposed of.*



*71 hectares of land including 68 hectares of agricultural land were cleared and can be used for agriculture again.*



*3,901 individuals can safely use the released land again.*

## Democratic Republic of Congo

### Situation

The Democratic Republic of Congo is one of the poorest countries in the world, despite having rich mineral deposits. It is now decades since the country enjoyed peace. Past and present armed conflicts have left behind a large area of contamination by anti-personnel mines, other explosive remnants of war and poorly protected stockpiles of weapons and ammunition. Thanks to international efforts however, mine clearance is progressing. Since the national survey in 2014, 65% of suspected hazardous area have been cleared and handed over. The remaining 35% are situated in hardly accessible areas. It is not yet certain whether the Democratic Republic of the Congo will meet the aim of being mine free by 2021 according to the Ottawa Convention. But even then there remains a lot of work to remove the remaining explosive ordnance.



### Local partner

WWM has been working since 2012 with the local partner organisation Afrilam. Afrilam is the only local organisation in the Democratic Republic of Congo accredited for explosive ordnance disposal and since 2016 also for mine clearance.

sive remnants of war removed. At the same time the population was informed of the latent risk of these dangerous remains.

### WWM activities in 2016

Afrilam also concentrated in 2016 on the heavily contaminated areas in the mineral-rich north-east of the country. Despite a fragile security situation, two teams of Afrilam carried out operations in the Walikale region. In this region, which is repeatedly destabilised by armed groups, Afrilam is raising awareness amongst the vulnerable population and disposing explosive ordnance, of which some had been identified for several years already. In the Bondo and Buta regions, Afrilam carried out non-technical surveys before the risk area was marked and the explo-

### Results



365 explosive remnants of war have been identified and removed.



15 zones have been cleared and can be safely used again.



9,297 people, half of them children, have been sensitised for the mine problem and have learned how to deal more adequately with the risk.



## Zimbabwe

### Situation

Although it receives little publicity for the mine problem, Zimbabwe suffers greatly from the consequences of the Liberation War of the 1970s. On the border of Zambia and Mozambique lies one of the densest mine belts in the world – 425 km long and with a contaminated area of 28 square kilometres. The mined areas often lie just a few meters away from houses, schools and clinics and they hinder access to agricultural land and water resources. In this poor region families live mostly from their own crops and cattle. Therefore, the loss of livestock that regularly occurs due to mine accidents (currently over 120,000 head of cattle) means an enormous economic loss to small farmers. Due to the continuing drought the farmers are even more depending to the newly cleared and released land necessary for their food security.



### Local partner

WWM has worked since 2015 with the organisation HALO Trust. Their great experience guarantees reliable, highly professional implementation of projects.

### WWM activities in 2016

In 2016 WWM supported the mine action activities of HALO Trust in the region to the east of Mukumbura with a mine clearance team. The personnel of the clearance teams are usually recruited from mine-affected areas which have very few income opportunities. The local population is also engaged in other jobs such as camp set-up or painting mine marker sticks. The opportunity for a regular income is highly appreciated and has a positive influence on the economic independence and development of the village.

### Results



814 anti-personnel mines have been identified and removed.



54,390 square meters of land have been cleared of mines by the WWM team and handed over to the population for use again.



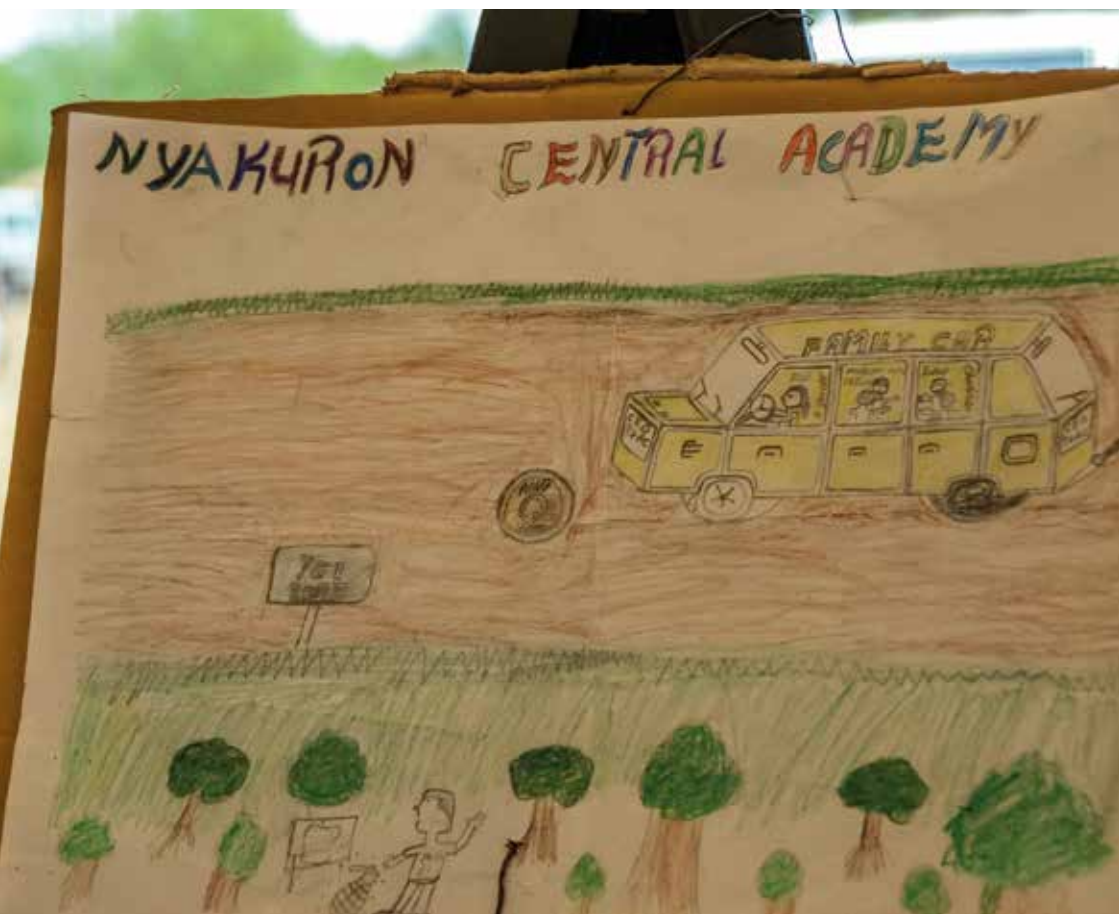
5,726 village residents have now safe access again to their agricultural resources and social infrastructure (schools and hospitals).

2,163 inhabitants have been trained in risk prevention.

## South Sudan

### Situation

Since its independence in July 2011, South Sudan has experienced an ever-escalating crisis which shows no sign of abating. The livelihood of millions of South Sudanese have been destroyed. The humanitarian situation is extremely precarious. In July 2016, heavy conflict broke out again in the region around Juba and the security situation has markedly deteriorated. The inhabitants, already living in crisis, now face the additional danger of widespread mines and weapon remains. Of necessity, many poverty-stricken people attempt to secure some sort of income by e.g. gathering and selling scrap metal but put themselves in greater danger in doing so.



### Local partner

Our partner organisation DanChurchAid (DCA) has been engaged in the South Sudan since 2013 with humanitarian mine action projects. DCA responds with the necessary flexibility to the constantly varying context and adapts its approach to current needs as necessary.

### WWM activities in 2016

Despite the volatile security situation the planned activities in the first half of the year were successfully executed. Almost twice as many people were reached by risk education activities and local persons were trained for questions about mines – as "Community Focal Points". Community meetings and safety briefings for international personnel also exceeded the planned numbers by several times. As a result of the escalating conflict however the DCA personnel had to be brought to safety in July 2016 and the project activities were interrupted for a short period. In response to the precarious security situation, the project activities have since then taken place primarily in the greater Juba area. The main focus lies still on risk education with particular emphasis on recruiting

young people as "Peer Risk Educators" to reach these important target groups. The project duration has been extended by 3 months due to the changed circumstances.

### Results



63 risk areas were marked and reported to UNMAS.



15,806 persons (5,362 boys, 5,347 girls, 2,278 men and 2,819 women) have been trained in risk prevention.



215 Community Focal Points (112 men, 103 women) have been trained  
108 Peer-Risk-Educators (38 boys, 70 girls) have been trained.



97 safety briefings for UN and NGO staff were conducted, so they better recognize explosive ordnance and can take the necessary measures.

## Nagorno Karabakh

### Situation

The war in Nagorno Karabakh of 1992-1994 has left the area contaminated with mines and cluster munition. Since 1995 there have been 370 civilian accidents, per capita one of the highest rates in the world given NK's tiny population of 146,000 people. On 1st April 2016 heavy conflict broke out again. Cluster munition has been used in the region of the villages of Nerkin Horatagh and Mokratagh. After the ceasefire agreement of 5th April 2016 the extent of contamination was investigated and surface clearance began immediately. At the time of the strike much of the agricultural land was soft and loose and the submunition easily penetrated the ground. This made cultivation impossible. Therefore, sub-surface clearance was required – this technique is used where cluster munition has been found on farmland or intensively worked land.



### Local partner

Our partner organisation is Halo Trust which, as the only mine action organisation in Nagorno Karabakh, has so far cleared 88 % of the known minefields. In November 2016 a monitoring mission was carried out for WWM by the Swiss expert Katrin Stauffer. The overall results were very positive.

### WWM activities in 2016

WWM has supported Halo Trust since August 2016 with the funding of an eight-person mine clearance team. This team carried out sub-surface clearance and released agricultural land at the villages of Nerkin Horatagh and Mokhratagh. The deployment of an additional explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and community liaison team has provided an emergency EOD-call out service for civilian land users and allowed pro-active risk education for inhabitants on the dangers and safe practices.

### Results



*17 cluster bomblets and 17 UXO have been located and removed.*



*723,130 square meters of farmland have been completely demined and released for use again.*



*215 community leaders and inhabitants were educated about the mine problem and can now deal more successfully with the risk.*

*850 persons can now safely work, keep livestock, hunt or collect wood on their land.*

## SMART - Mine Detection Dog project

### Situation

Dogs are very reliable and have been used for some time to track explosives. Mine detection however is very expensive due to the requirement of prior vegetation cutting and stringent conditions for straight search lanes where dogs on leashes work according to precise rules.

The SMART system brings the methodology of mine detection dogs one step further: It consists of a harness with a camera and a GPS carried by the dog like a rucksack.



The dogs then can freely roam across the area while the handler monitors all the dog's movements on a smartphone and registers any findings on a map. This permits a significantly faster and more efficient detection of mines and determination of possibly contaminated areas. Mine clearance activities can then be carried out very precisely only where contamination is confirmed.

The dogs are never exposed to danger during mine detection because they undergo intensive training and learn how to move safely across mined territory.

### Partner

The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) is the international centre of expertise in the field of Mine Action. The SMART system stands for Swiss Innovation. It was developed and produced by GICHD in cooperation with the Swiss organisation Digger DTR.

### WWM activities in 2016

World Without Mines supported this innovative project by funding the production of the first 20 SMART systems. Totally 20 dog teams, each comprising 2 dogs and 2 handlers, could be equipped.

On the International Mine Awareness Day on 4th April 2016, live performances demonstrated how the SMART system can make land release for reuse by inhabitants faster and more cost effective.

The system has been provided to selected organisations which have mine detection dog programmes already (e.g. in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cambodia and Northern Iraq). 2018 will see analysis of the first results and comparisons with the results achieved by conventional methods.

## Bodies and development

The **foundation board** of World Without Mines expanded further in 2016 and now numbers eight members. The voluntary engagement of the foundation board in various strategic and operative areas enables WWM to retain its extremely lean structure.

Reto Nigg and Henriette Eppenberger are the newest members of the board. Reto Nigg worked for the Swiss Development Cooperation and Médecins Sans Frontières in Bosnia-Herzegovina and in the Sudan. Responsible for the fundraising portfolio, he has been supporting the operational office since April 2016.

Henriette Eppenberger has extensive experience in project management and in the coordination of mine action projects for the Swiss Foreign Ministry. In May 2016 she took over the responsibility for the project portfolio.

The **operational office** is responsible for the business activities of World Without Mines and since the end of 2015 it has been organized based on a job-sharing model. The co-managers Gabriela Fuchs and Sandra Montagne equally share this full-time position.

Timka Opardija will continue to head the WWM branch office in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The **auditing firm** TAXBARGAIN AG conducts the annual audits of World Without Mines.

### **Monique Bolay Arnold leaves World Without Mines – a huge thank you on her departure!**

*Monique Bolay Arnold and her sister Claudine Bolay Zraggen were inspired almost 20 years ago to form an organisation to ensure the disposal of mines and to inform people of the dangers of mines – always with the aim of sustainably preventing mine accidents and victims. 1997 was the year in which Lady Di drew the world's attention to landmines and their victims in Angola. Almost simultaneously the Ottawa Convention was adopted and opened for signature. 162 states have now signed and ratified this treaty. At that time however there were hardly any organisations involved in mine clearance. WWM broke new ground. Thanks to Monique it quickly found its feet and made a name for itself.*

*Committed, focused, hard-working and courageous is how we can describe Monique Bolay. After founding WWM she took over the acquisition and coordination of projects as well as the finances and made a decisive mark on the strategic direction of WWM. Nor did she shy away from learning the skill of mine clearance from the ground up. She undertook training in mine clearance in 2003 in Mozambique and 2007 in Azerbaijan.*

*Since 2015 she has stepped gradually back from the business activities of WWM and has handed over her role to the new foundation board members and to the operational office. She resigned from the foundation board at the end of 2016. For her commitment and her tireless work over the last 20 years we thank her from our hearts and we wish Monique every success for her future plans and all the best for her own personal future!*

## Foundation board and staff



### Foundation board (from left to right)

**Claudine Bolay Zraggen** (since 1997)  
psychotherapist

**Monique Bolay Arnold** (since 1997)  
ethnologist

**Emanuel Christen** (since 1997)  
orthopaedics specialist

**Henriette Eppenberger** (since 2016)  
professional curator

**Thomas Fluri** (since 2015)  
business economist

**Carol Hofer** (since 2003)  
local councillor/foundation work

**Reto Nigg** (since 2016)  
business economist

**Christian Schmidt** (since 2011)  
journalist



**Gabriela Fuchs** (since 2014)  
co-manager (50%)

**Sandra Montagne** (since 2012)  
co-manager (50%)



**Timka Opardija**  
(since 2005)  
representative in  
Bosnia

## Balance sheet as per 31 December

	2016	2015
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Liquid assets	731.276,36	762.684,20
Receivables	0,00	0,00
Prepaid expenses	28,10	70.515,26
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>731.304,46</b>	<b>833.199,46</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		
Property, plant and equipment	501,00	915,00
Intangible assets	1,00	1,00
<b>Total fixed assets</b>	<b>502,00</b>	<b>916,00</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>731.806,46</b>	<b>834.115,46</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Outside capital</b>		
Financial liabilities	16.070,11	42.031,10
Deferred Income	5.899,35	72.458,15
Bosnia-Herzegovina fund	0,00	20.000,00
DR Congo fund	0,00	75.000,00
Laos fund	0,00	75.672,45
Zimbabwe fund	77.148,99	50.000,00
SMART fund	25.000,00	0,00
South Sudan fund	70.000,00	0,00
Public relations work fund	50.000,00	50.000,00
<b>Total outside capital</b>	<b>244.118,45</b>	<b>385.161,70</b>
<b>Organisation capital</b>		
WwM organisation capital	50.000,00	50.000,00
Voluntary retained earnings		
- profit brought forward	398.953,76	361.718,34
- year-end result	38.734,25	37.235,42
<b>Total organisation capital</b>	<b>487.688,01</b>	<b>448.953,76</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>731.806,46</b>	<b>834.115,46</b>

## Operating statement

	2016	2015
<b>Ertrag</b>		
Earnings	13.890,85	22.540,00
Donations	808.288,93	890.138,95
Legacy	15.000,00	59.995,00
Earmarked donations	413.320,85	329.138,00
Other operating income	13.623,85	975,70
<b>Total income</b>	<b>1.264.124,48</b>	<b>1.302.787,65</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
<b>Direct project expenses</b>		
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-158.816,39	-226.515,15
DR Congo	-140.401,98	-150.859,27
Laos	-152.635,35	-112.215,55
South Sudan	-118.029,94	-102.873,80
Zimbabwe	-93.051,01	-46.265,16
Nagorno-Karabakh	-48.951,30	0,00
SMART	-75.000,00	0,00
Public relations work	-290.383,68	-314.602,71
Exchange differences	-4.664,45	2.446,47
<b>Total project expenses</b>	<b>-1.081.934,10</b>	<b>-950.885,17</b>
<b>Procurement of funds</b>		
Annual report	-4.301,56	-9.342,00
Benefactor support postage	-637,30	-231,05
"myhappyend" association	0,00	-21.600,00
Benefactor support secretariat	-13.810,50	-17.674,20
<b>Total procurement of funds</b>	<b>-18.749,36</b>	<b>-48.847,25</b>
<b>Administrative expenses</b>		
Personnel expenses	-128.215,20	-128.225,15
Rental expenses	-13.442,80	-12.977,55
Office and administrative expenses	-26.555,41	-24.555,17
Depreciations	-414,00	-585,00
Asset management	-4.614,62	-4.863,76
<b>Total administrative expenses</b>	<b>-173.242,03</b>	<b>-171.206,63</b>
Financial income	11,80	59,27
<b>Result prior change of fund capital</b>	<b>-9.789,21</b>	<b>131.907,87</b>
Withdrawal from funds	170.672,45	76.000,00
Allocation to funds	-122.148,99	-170.672,45
<b>Annual result I (surplus)</b>	<b>38.734,25</b>	<b>37.235,42</b>
<b>Allocation to organisation capital</b>	<b>38.734,25</b>	<b>37.235,42</b>
<b>Annual result II following allocation</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>

## Statement of the change in capital

	Anfangsbestand	Zuweisung	Verwendung	Endbestand
<b>Internal resources</b>				
Capital	50.000,00			50.000,00
Retained earnings	398.953,76			398.953,76
Year-end result		38.734,25		38.734,25
<b>Organisation capital</b>				<b>487.688,01</b>
<b>Funds from the fund capital</b>				
Bosnia-Herzegovina	20.000,00		-20.000,00	0,00
DR Congo	75.000,00		-75.000,00	0,00
Laos	75.672,45		-75.672,45	0,00
Zimbabwe	50.000,00	27.148,99		77.148,99
SMART	0,00	25.000,00		25.000,00
South Sudan	0,00	70.000,00		70.000,00
Public relations work	50.000,00			50.000,00
<b>Total Fund Capital</b>				<b>222.148,99</b>



Harvest of raspberries in Bosnia-Herzegovina: after demining the land can be re-used for agricultural purposes. This enhances income generation and food security.

## Annex to the financial report

### Principles

#### General

The present annual report consists of the balance sheet, operating statement and annex and also contains the prior-year figures. It has been prepared and classified in accordance with the provisions of Swiss accounting law (Title 32 of the Swiss Code of Obligations). The significant valuation principles used are described below.

#### Valuation principles

- Assets and liabilities are carried at their nominal values.
- Tangible assets are depreciated in accordance with the maximum permissible Swiss Federal Tax Administration rates.
- Intangible assets (database) are stated in the balance sheet pro memoria at 1 Swiss franc.
- Appropriate provisions have been created to take account of potential risks.

#### Details of positions in the balance sheet and income statement

#### Liquid assets

The liquid assets include cash on hand and postal check account deposits.

#### Public relations expense

The expenses for public relations work concern our newsletter, which is published

periodically and is aimed at informing the Swiss public about the current and ongoing problems with mines.

#### Further disclosures

#### Full-time positions

The annual average number of full-time positions in the reporting and prior years did not exceed 10.

#### Events after the balance sheet date

There were no significant events after the balance sheet date that have affected the book value of the reported assets or liabilities or need to be disclosed here.

#### Compensation for members of the foundation board

All members of the board are reimbursed for expenses in conjunction with their task, subject to presentation of receipts. Such receipts must be approved. Every year, the 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	African Mine Action Organization
BHMAC	Bosnia-Herzegovina Mine Action Centre
DCA	DanChurchAid
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
NTS	Non-Technical Survey (surveys/inquiries among the local population)
NRA	National Regulatory Authority
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
WWM	World Without Mines Foundation

## Imprint

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Every defused anti-personnel mine  
means one life saved

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WORLD WITHOUT MINES  
MONDE SANS MINES