



ANNUAL REPORT 2017



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 20 years we have been involved in the creation and preservation of livelihoods for people threatened by anti-personnel landmines and other explosive remnants of war. We are committed to lessening the social, economic and ecological effects and thus to ensuring safety for the affected people.

What we do

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

- We **clear minefields**: Mine clearing projects include the identification of risk areas, marking of minefields and removal 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. 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 anti-personnel mines.

How we work

- World Without Mines works with locally well-established and widely accepted partner organisations.
- WWM supports 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,

In 2017 we celebrated the 20th anniversary of the World Without Mines Foundation - on a very small scale with former board and founding members. In doing so we looked back - not without a certain degree of pride - on the history of our coming into being and the great dedication of everyone involved.

Actually, it all began with a coincidence. 20 years ago, I visited a lecture on anti-personnel landmines by Emanuel Christen. At that time, he was a prosthetics specialist for mine victims at

the ICRC and had seen great suffering and equipped many mine victims with prostheses during his missions. It was of great importance to him that the devastating effects of mines should be made known to the public.

His vision was to make prosthetics redundant by eliminating mines before they can cause this immeasurable damage in the first place. His idea gripped me immediately. Straight away I set about finding out what it takes to establish a foundation, drummed up some friends

and convinced them of the content of my project. The 50,000 francs needed to establish the foundation were quickly collected. Further founder members and patrons were found and the first project started soon after: we participated in the mine clearance of the grounds of a boarding school for blind and visually impaired children in Sarajevo!

It was an intensive time, but we learned a lot about humanitarian mine action and over the course of time we created a network for professional exchange of information and dialogue. At this point I would like to offer my heartfelt thanks to all members of the foundation board and employees from day one and the last 20 years! Without their great voluntary dedication and personal commitment, we would never have succeeded in successively extending, networking and continuously developing World Without Mines. Only in this way is it possible to retain our very lean structure and to allow the greatest possible portion of the available means to flow into the mine clearance projects.

At the same time as the establishment of the foundation in 1997, many states agreed under pressure from civil society to outlaw anti-personnel landmines. The Ottawa Convention, which came into force on 1st March 1999, forbids the production, trading and use of anti-personnel landmines. An incredibly important achievement! More States are continually signing up to the convention and making efforts to eliminate the effects of anti-personnel landmines.

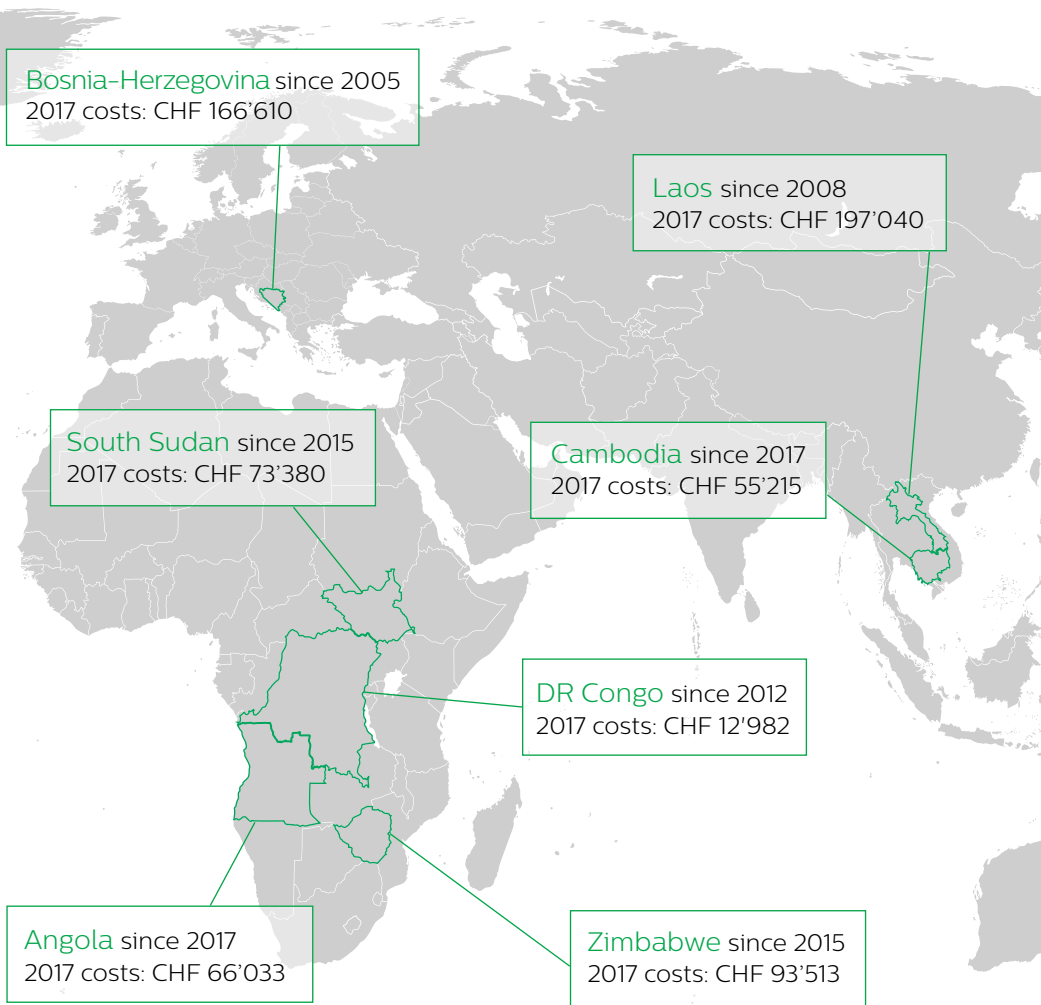
I find it disquieting that, although the technical solutions for mine clearance are constantly improving, the number of victims in 2016 was the highest since records began in 1999! The new regions of conflict and the constantly further developed improvised explosive devices contributed to the sad record of 8,605 victims.

That's why we will continue to commit ourselves to improving the living conditions of people in regions affected by mines. At this point I wish to thank all private and institutional donors for their trust and loyalty. Only in this way can we maintain the vision of a world without the danger of mines!



C. Bolay Zraggen

Claudine Bolay Zraggen
President of the foundation board



Our area of activity was extended in 2017 to cover Cambodia and Angola. In cooperation with our partner organisations we use the means at our disposal where they have the greatest effect. The operational office and the foundation board of World Without Mines monitor and evaluate the projects with the involvement of external experts. Compliance with the international standards of humanitarian mine clearance is monitored by the national mine coordination centres (MAC).



South Sudan

Pupils are absorbed in the study of the educational material as "Peer Risk Educators". They were trained in 2017 and taught after their peers about the danger of mines, explosive remnants of war, weapons and ammunition and instructed them on the safe way to behave. A special manual was designed for illustrating the topic in a way understandable for young people. The main character "Mambo" is a primary school pupil who illustrates in a playful and interactive manner how children and young people can protect themselves against the lurking danger of mines.



Laos

Mr. Oday is a young man with a wife and two small children. In December 2017 he began to build a house for his family in the village of Tha Pachone. This village is heavily contaminated with cluster munition. So far there have been four mine accidents involving 13 casualties. The UXO clearance team has already been twice here and has found a total of 73 items of cluster munition or "bombies". Now that the site is finally cleared the house can be built and Oday is very delighted to be finally able to create a home for his family. The work of the mine clearance team, however, is not finished, cluster munition is still suspected in the surrounding area and urgently needs to be cleared.



Zimbabwe

Evelyn Chitai (centre) is 34 years old and a typical resident of Gotsi village. Every day she takes her cattle to pasture and fetches drinking water from the well. Until recently she had to cross through a mine belt to do this, with great fear for herself and her children. Evelyn is very relieved since the World Without Mines team cleared the mines: "Now we can move about freely and I'm very happy that my family and my cattle can live in safety. We have five hectares of land, but we could never cultivate the 2 hectares of contaminated land. Now we're looking forward to using it for the first time next planting season."

Bosnia-Herzegovina

Situation

Bosnia-Herzegovina is considered to be the European country most heavily contaminated by mines and explosive remnants of war. The war (1992-1995) left behind almost a million scattered anti-personnel landmines. Of these there are today still about 80,000 mines and explosive remnants of war that threaten around 545,000 people (i.e. 15% of the population). This fact makes it impossible to use agricultural land in the places affected, although this would be enormously important for the socio-economic development of the country.

Mine accidents continuously occur because there are mines outside the marked hazardous areas or because villagers disregard the danger in everyday life out of existential necessity.



Local partner

Timka Opardija manages the World Without Mines branch office in Donji Vakuf and coordinates the selection of mine clearance projects together with the local authorities and the national mine action centre (BHMAC). Our focus lays on the clearance of areas that are essential for covering the needs of the inhabitants affected. The local partner organisation Pazi Mine Vitez carries out the clearance work according to internationally applicable standards. The BHMAC is responsible for technical coordination, final inspection and certification of the work.

WWM activities in 2017

After many years of activity in the municipality of Donji Vakuf, World Without Mines has also been active since 2017 in the municipality of Gornji Vakuf-Uskoplje (GVU) where a total of three minefields were cleared this year. 6% of the municipality area is still mined. Various awareness events continue to be held in Donji Vakuf, e.g. workshops with

secondary school students, an information campaign on International Mine Awareness Day (4 April) and a music spot with the choir from the primary school.

Results



22 anti-personnel mines, 2 tank mines and 5 other explosive remnants of war have been removed.



Around 167,000 square metres of land have been cleared. This area can be used for agriculture again and contributes to improved income and food security.



Around 500 young people and adults have been made aware of the problem of mines through events or media reports.

Laos

Situation

No country in the world – measured in terms of population size – has ever been bombed as heavily as Laos. Although Laos remained neutral during the Vietnam war, the American Air Force flew a total of 580,000 raids from 1964 to 1975, thereby dropping 270 million pieces of cluster munition. An estimated 30 % of these failed to explode and are currently hampering the country's development and its fight against poverty. A national survey was launched in 2017 to define the extent of the contamination. What is certain is that the capacities will barely be sufficient to clear the contaminated areas in the coming years.



Local partner

WWM has been working since 2008 with UXO Lao, the largest national organisation for humanitarian mine action. The National Regulatory Authority (NRA), supervises and coordinates all mine action activities and guarantees compliance with international standards. Our projects are accompanied by the international expert Olivier Bauduin. He carries out the annual monitoring in December 2017 together with the consultant Kathryn Sweat.

WWM activities in 2017

WWM continues to be involved in the province of Khammouane, which was particularly affected by the bombardment. This year two mine clearance teams and, since recently, the only Risk Education Team in the province were funded.

191 highly contaminated risk zones with a surface of 2,643 hectares have been confirmed in Khammouane. Since the capacities exceed the needs by far, a catalogue of criteria is used to determine which areas will be cleared first. 28 explosive remnants of war per hectare were disposed of, which is well above the national average.

The risk education team held events in 59 villages and sensitized, for example, children for the topic in a playful manner using plays, songs, dances and quiz games.

In March 2017 the board member Henriette Eppenberger paid a four-day visit to UXO Lao, gaining a good impression.

Results



1,809 explosive remnants of war, including 1,222 bomblets, have been identified and disposed of.



64.4 hectares of agricultural land were cleared (by the WWM team) and can be used for agriculture again.



163 individuals can safely use the released land again. 24,123 people, half of them children, have been sensitized for the mine problem and have learned how to deal more adequately with the risk.

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. Due to the tense political situation, riots and armed conflicts continue to occur in various parts of the country. Mines, explosive remnants of war and poorly secured weapon and ammunitions depots pose a very large threat.

The basis for mine clearance is the national survey of 2014, which assumes that 45 minefields remain with a contaminated area of 950,000 square metres. The goal (according to the Ottawa Convention) of complete mine clearance by 2021 is only realistic if international contributions remain constant until then. Apart from mine clearance, the disposal of explosives remnants of war represents a big challenge, therefore is particularly important for local capacities to be developed and supported in this area.



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.

of the activities funded so far by WWM was carried out in the context of a performance assessment. The Swiss consultant Katrin Stauffer was mandated with the evaluation and her overall impression of Afrilam's technical competence was very good. Based on this performance assessment WWM will continue its support next year.

WWM activities in 2017

WWM did not support any Afrilam activities this year; instead, an evaluation

Zimbabwe

Situation

The war of independence in Zimbabwe in the 1970s left a terrible legacy behind. Along the border with Mozambique lies one of the densest minefields in the world – 5,500 mines were laid systematically per kilometre over a length of 425 km. The mined areas often lie just a few metres away from houses, schools and hospitals and they hinder access to agricultural land and water resources. The regular losses of cattle due to mine accidents also mean enormous economic losses for the small farmers. Families live off the meagre income from the cultivation of cotton and millet, or livestock farming. Following the end of a three-year drought the harvests have improved, but food security remains tense in some regions.



Local partner

WWM has been working since 2015 with the HALO Trust organisation, which guarantees a very professional implementation of the projects thanks to its great experience.

WWM activities in 2017

WWM continued also this year to support the activities of HALO Trust with a mine clearance team, which was deployed in the Mt. Darwin district (Mashona Central Province). This region is extremely poor and practically without employment opportunities. The households have used up their own produced stocks and are therefore forced to purchase food at the market. That is why the areas cleared of mines are cultivated again immediately; this is the only way the families can earn their living.

The heavy rains at the beginning of the year hampered the clearance work. Later, the method had to be modified with targeted drills to localise mines that had buried themselves deeper in the waterlogged ground and could no longer be found by the detectors. Despite this time-consuming conversion, a larger

area than planned was cleared of mines. The political events in 2017 (change of President) did not hamper the mine clearance activities in any way.

Results



436 anti-personnel mines were identified and disposed of.



41,767 square meters of land have been cleared of mines by the WWM team and handed over to the population for use again.



1,919 people, over half of them children, now have safe access again to their agricultural resources and social infrastructure (schools and hospitals). 1,002 people (including 780 children) learned more about the danger of mines and the safe way to behave.

South Sudan

Situation

The world's youngest country is experiencing one of the largest refugee crises worldwide. Armed conflicts, widespread violence and the poor economic situation have deprived millions of Southern Sudanese of their livelihoods and forced them to flee their homes. The humanitarian situation is particularly critical. Millions of people are acutely threatened by hunger and are dependent on foreign aid supplies. The security situation has significantly deteriorated again since mid-2016. The freedom of movement of the people and humanitarian helpers is often heavily restricted by mines and explosive remnants of war and access to remote regions is extremely difficult. Mine clearance work is hindered by unrest. Regions that were free of mines or had already been cleared of mines are being contaminated again through the fighting. There is an enormous need for risk awareness.



Local partner

Our partner organisation DanChurchAid (DCA) has been active in South Sudan since 2013 with mine action projects. DCA has a great deal of experience in mine risk education and works with needs-oriented concepts suitable for the target groups. It also reacts with the necessary flexibility to the constantly changing context.

This approach promotes ownership of the persons concerned and sustainability of the project.

WWM activities in 2017

In 2017 WWM supported a risk education team from DCA that was mainly deployed to the Juba region. Apart from direct awareness events in villages and schools, a focus was laid on the "peer-to-peer" approach. Selected children and youth are trained to be "Peer Risk Educators", who spread risk awareness among people of the same age in their environment. At the same time adults, e.g. teachers, youth leaders and women are trained to be so-called "Community Focal Points", who inform about mine-relevant topics within their group and report contaminated areas to the responsible authorities.

Results



26 risk areas were marked and reported to UNMAS.



12,186 people (including 7,290 children) were trained in risk prevention.



Training of 200 Community Focal Points and 161 Peer Risk Educators



52 safety briefings for UN and NGO staff, so that they can better recognise remnants of war and take the necessary safety precautions.

Cambodia

Situation

As a consequence of decades of domestic and regional wars from the mid-1960s until the end of 1998, Cambodia has a highly complex problem today with anti-personnel landmines, cluster munition and other explosive remnants of war. The national authorities assume that around 2,000 square kilometres are still contaminated. About 64,600 mine victims have been recorded since 1979. The figure of more than 25,000 people with amputations is the highest rate per capita in the world. Despite a slightly decreasing mine accident rate, there were still 83 casualties in 2016 – 25% of them children. More than 80% of the population lives in rural regions, are dependent on agriculture and therefore at risk.



Local partner

Cambodian Self Help Demining (CSHD) is a national NGO based in Siem Reap, which was established on the private initiative of the former child soldier Aki Ra. It is accredited by the national mine coordination centre (CMAA) and works in regions that are not covered by other mine clearance organisations.

The anti-personnel landmine museum in Siem Reap was also founded by Aki Ra. Part of the income (1 USD/ticket) goes directly into CSHD's mine action projects. The American NGO Landmine Relief Fund (LMRF) supports CSHD in project and finance management.

In May 2017 the expert Katrin Stauffer paid CSHD a brief visit on behalf of WWM and her overall impression of their activities was positive. A detailed evaluation of the projects is foreseen at the start of 2018.

WWM activities in 2017

WWM has supported CSHD since February 2017 with the funding of an explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) team, which is deployed at the request of the local village and police authorities. Remnants

of war are localised and disposed of immediately. At the same time the team informs the local villagers about specific dangers and instructs them on safe behaviour.

Results



The WWM teams have carried out 189 spot tasks, thereby disposing of 193 anti-personnel mines, 555 UXO and 88 other remnants of war.



11,766 square metres of land have been cleared and can now be accessed and used again without danger.



620 people, including 329 children have been made aware of the mine problem and can now deal more adequately with the risk.

Angola

Situation

One of the longest wars in Africa took place in Angola from 1975 until 2002. During this period 1.9 million people were affected by hunger and more than a million people were displaced.

Despite some progress in mine clearance, mostly the rural, underdeveloped and marginalised regions are heavily contaminated with anti-personnel landmines and these regions are amongst the poorest in the world. Mines hamper the socio-economic development, prevent the return of displaced people and block access to land and water resources. However, the use of valuable agricultural land is of vital importance for the poor rural population.

Mine accidents involving people and particularly cattle occur constantly. With a value of 300 USD for a calf or 900 USD for a cow, this is a bitter economic loss for the families.

Since the national survey in 2007 reduce the suspected contaminated area have been reduced enormously. It is however estimated that still five times as many mine action projects will be required to clear all mines by 2025.



Local partner

Our partner organisation is HALO Trust, which has been active in mine action in Angola for over 22 years.

salary is also often used for better school education for the children or to purchase land.

WWM activities in 2017

WWM has participated since mid-2017 in the project "100 female deminers for Angola" with the funding of a team of uniquely women in the province of Benguela. This region has been classified by the authorities as a priority; there is massive contamination and until now there have been no mine action activities at all. Ten women have been recruited from regions affected by mines, carefully trained and subsequently deployed in minefields with different technical challenges to gain the necessary experience. Their appointment results in valuable synergies, because 80% of the deminers are single mothers and about two thirds have more than three dependents. The

Results



59 anti-personnel mines were identified and disposed of.



11,059 square meters of land have been cleared of mines by the WWM women's team and handed over to the population for use again.



About 500 people have safe access again to their agricultural resources



Bodies and development

The senior body of the World Without Mines Foundation is the **Foundation Board**. This consists of seven members with a broad range of experience in foundation work, project management, finances, development management and journalism. Thanks to the voluntary commitment of the board members in various strategic and operational areas, the structure of the foundation remains very lean.

Income from donations increased significantly in 2017. On the one hand WWM gained further new institutional donors, while on the other our long-standing private donors also supported us generously and continued to put their trust in us.

The operational activities of World Without Mines are taken over by the **operational office**. The co-managers Gabriela Fuchs and Sandra Montagne share this full-time position equally in a job-sharing model. During Sandra Montagne's maternity leave, the operational office was run by Gabriela Fuchs alone at 80% capacity for six months in 2017.

Timka Opardija will continue to head the WWM branch office in Bosnia-Herzegovina. She is supported by Sead Cerić.

The **auditing firm** TAXBARGAIN AG (in Zurich) conducts the annual audits of World Without Mines.

As a small organisation we attach great importance to networking with other actors in humanitarian mine action. For that reason, World Without Mines continued also this year to participate in specific events linked to humanitarian mine action and to maintain its technical dialogue with national and international organisations and experts.

World Without Mines was present in various media this year. For example, the story of our establishment and work was portrayed in a 3-Sat online programme. Swiss Info reported on the mine problem and WWM projects in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Swiss Travel Magazine also dedicated an article to WWM.



Foundation board and staff



Foundation board (from left to right)

Claudine Bolay Zraggen (since 1997)
psychotherapist

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

	2017	2016
Assets		
Current assets		
Liquid assets	822.439,98	731.276,36
Receivables	0,00	0,00
Prepaid expenses	1.472,90	28,10
Total current assets	823.912,88	731.304,46
Fixed assets		
Property, plant and equipment	2,00	501,00
Intangible assets	1,00	1,00
Total fixed assets	3,00	502,00
Total assets	823.915,88	731.806,46
Liabilities		
Outside capital		
Financial liabilities	32.502,60	16.070,11
Deferred Income	10.683,95	5.899,35
Cambodia fund	19.484,64	0,00
Zimbabwe fund	0,00	77.148,99
SMART fund	25.000,00	25.000,00
DR Congo fund	50.000,00	0,00
Angola fund	50.000,00	0,00
South Sudan fund	50.000,00	70.000,00
Public relations work fund	50.000,00	50.000,00
Total outside capital	287.671,19	244.118,45
Organisation capital		
WwM organisation capital	50.000,00	50.000,00
Voluntary retained earnings		
- profit brought forward	437.688,01	398.953,76
- year-end result	48.556,68	38.734,25
Total organisation capital	536.244,69	487.688,01
Total liabilities	823.915,88	731.806,46

Operating statement from 1 January to 31 December

	2017	2016
Earnings		
Donations	6.100,00	13.890,85
Income from fundraising campaigns	932.612,98	808.288,93
Legacy	60.000,00	15.000,00
Earmarked donations	330.316,19	413.320,85
Other operating income	90,00	13.623,85
Total income	1.329.119,17	1.264.124,48
Expenses		
Direct project expenses		
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-166.609,64	-158.816,39
DR Congo	-12.981,53	-140.401,98
Laos	-197.040,34	-152.635,35
South Sudan	-73.380,44	-118.029,94
Zimbabwe	-93.512,55	-93.051,01
Nagorno-Karabakh	-43.256,00	-48.951,30
Cambodia	-55.215,36	0,00
Angola	-66.033,03	0,00
SMART	0,00	-75.000,00
Public relations work	-358.700,76	-290.383,68
Exchange differences	830,55	-4.664,45
Total project expenses	-1.065.899,10	-1.081.934,10
Procurement of funds		
Annual report	-4.650,92	-4.301,56
Benefactor support postage	-804,20	-637,30
Benefactor support secretariat	-16.966,51	-13.810,50
Total procurement of funds	-22.421,63	-18.749,36
Administrative expenses		
Personnel expenses	-125.492,55	-128.215,20
Rental expenses	-14.450,05	-13.442,80
Office and administrative expenses	-24.091,50	-26.555,41
Depreciations	-499,00	-414,00
Asset management	-5.373,01	-4.614,62
Total administrative expenses	-169.906,11	-173.242,03
Financial income	0,00	11,80
Result prior change of fund capital	70.892,33	-9.789,21
Withdrawal from funds	147.148,99	170.672,45
Allocation to funds	-169.484,64	-122.148,99
Annual result I (surplus)	48.556,68	38.734,25
Allocation to organisation capital	48.556,68	38.734,25
Annual result II following allocation	0,00	0,00

Statement of the change in capital

	Opening balance	Allocation	Use	Closing balance
Internal resources				
Capital	50.000,00			50.000,00
Retained earnings	437.688,01			437.688,01
Year-end result		48.556,68		48.556,68
Organisation capital				536.244,69
Funds from the fund capital				
Cambodia	0,00	19.484,64		19.484,64
Zimbabwe	77.148,99		-77.148,99	0,00
SMART	25.000,00			25.000,00
DR Congo	0,00	50.000,00		50.000,00
Angola	0,00	50.000,00		50.000,00
South Sudan	70.000,00	50.000,00	-70.000,00	50.000,00
Public relations work	50.000,00			50.000,00
Total Fund Capital				244.484,64

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.

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 450 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.

Details of positions in the balance sheet and income statement

Liquid assets

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





Abbreviations

Afrilam	African Mine Action Organization
BHMAC	Bosnia-Herzegovina Mine Action Centre
CSHD	Cambodian Self Help Demining
CMAA	Cambodian Mine Action Authority
DCA	DanChurchAid
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
LMRF	Landmine Relief Fund
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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Symbole:	Free use of the icons (created by OCHA, made available by www.flaticon.com)
Layout:	Kathrin Budde (k.budde@b2c-design.de)



Every deactivated landmine means one life saved

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WORLD WITHOUT MINES
MONDE SANS MINES