



ANNUAL REPORT 2019



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. Since 1997 we have been involved in the creation and preservation of livelihoods for people threatened by landmines and other explosive remnants of war. We stand up for the population in affected regions so that they can once again live in safety and use their land.

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 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 every day until a minefield has been cleared. One of our most important tasks is to warn inhabitants in affected areas of the risks and to show them how they can protect themselves against the danger of mines.
- 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,

"Every deactivated landmine means one life saved" – this principle motivated us in 1997 to found World Without Mines (WWM). Since then we have cleared anti-personnel mines and explosive remnants of war in 14 countries and made thousands of people aware of the danger. And we have a mission: "Everyone should live without fear of landmines."

One of our project countries is Laos, where we have been working since 2008 to eliminate the disgraceful legacy of the Vietnam War. Even decades after the war, many people are still living there in constant fear. They are frightened when they go to work in their fields. And their fear is even greater when their children help them in the field, when they leave the house to go to school or when they play outside with their friends.

In 2019, we commissioned the expert Katrin Stauffer to conduct a large-scale evaluation to find out what our long-term work in Laos has achieved. In total, we have cleared 710 ha land and almost 12,000 ammunition objects and we have sensitised around 140,000 people to the danger. In the whole country, i.e. including our project region Khammouane Province, the numbers of mine casualties have clearly fallen during this time. It is also evident that the well-being of those affected has improved considerably since the clearance. People finally feel safe again. This confirms to us: we are on the right track!

But despite this success there is still a lot of work ahead of us. The global number of victims of landmines are with 6,897 deaths and injuries still enormously high. Therefore, as a small organisation we are trying to use our limited resources where they can have the optimum effect.

Since January 2019, we have also been supporting Sri Lanka in its efforts to become mine-free, a target which is already within reach. The particular feature of this project is that the demining teams comprise of people from different, once opposing ethnic groups. In their daily work in the field, team members learn to trust people from other ethnic backgrounds and they learn that they can only achieve goals by working together. This is a small contribution towards a peaceful society.

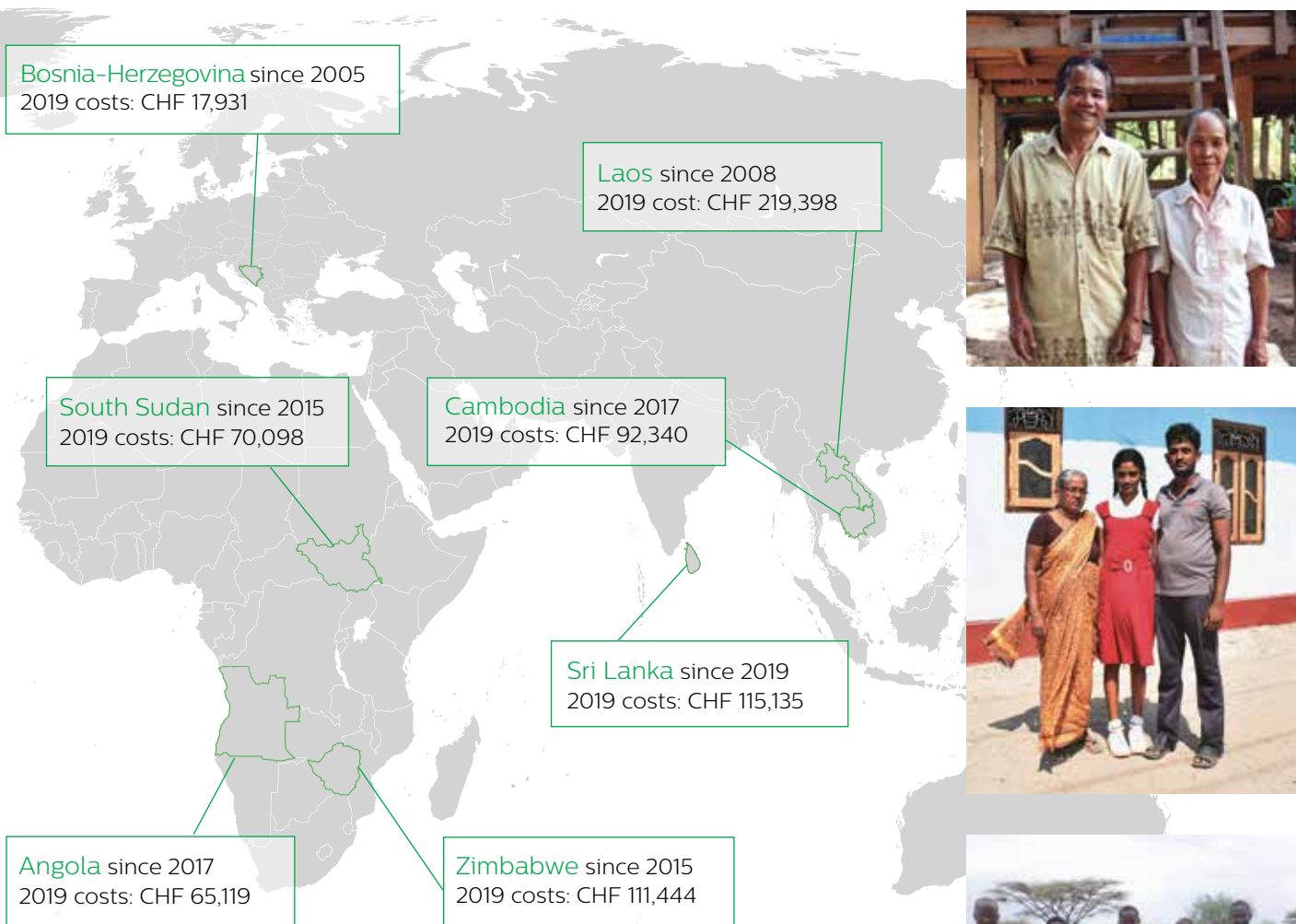
It is shown again and again that clearing mines has a huge effect on many areas of daily life: People can go about their daily tasks again without fear. Land cleared of mines can offer new income. And sometimes the work as a deminer gives once opposing groups the chance to make a new start together.

This has all been made possible by the generosity of our donors. I hope very much that we will receive lots of support again in the coming year so that we can make the right to a life in safety and without fear of landmines a reality for many more people.



C. Bolay Zraggen

Claudine Bolay Zraggen
President of the foundation board



In 2019, we supported seven projects. Our most recent is mine clearance in Northern Sri Lanka by a 29-person team. The projects are managed and evaluated by our operational office and the foundation board of World Without Mines with the involvement of external experts. Compliance with the international standards of humanitarian mine action is monitored by the national Mine Action Centre (MAC).



Laos

Keovong Di (60) is a farmer living in the village of Mahaxai. Rice cultivation enables him to provide well for himself and his extended family. In the past he was always afraid to cultivate his field - especially with his hand-operated tractor. This made the work go quickly, but he knew that he would not have time to react if something suspicious came to the surface while ploughing. His fear was justified: During clearance in Summer 2019, the WWM clearance team removed a total of 120 bombies. Today, Keovong Di feels safe again.



Sri Lanka

His childhood was marked by war and flight. As a 19-year old, Sujeewan Asiriwadam (30) was recruited as a LTTE fighter. A little later he was so badly injured that he is still unable to find a permanent job. When Sujeewan returned to his home village after the war, his family house was destroyed and the land was mined. Now, the land has been cleared by a team from DASH. Sujeewan has rebuilt the house and he lives there with his family. The mine clearance also enabled water and electricity lines to be laid to his house.



Südsudan

Children and youth are at particular risk of becoming victims of anti-personnel mines. To communicate the risks in more appropriate ways, youth have been trained to "Peer Risk Educators". They provide knowledge about the dangers of mines and other remnants of war to other children and young people. The training takes place in small groups. Illustrative materials, e.g. books, help the youth to better understand the contents of the training. They also serve to pass on the newly acquired knowledge later. Well trained adults support them in this.

Laos

Situation

Around 270 million cluster munitions were dropped by the USA during the Vietnam war over the neutral Laos – more bombs than were dropped in the Second World War over Germany and Japan together. Up to 30 % did not explode. Large parts of the country are still heavily contaminated although the precise details are unclear. Since 2018, an extensive survey has been underway to gauge the exact contamination. The number of confirmed risk areas is steadily increasing. However, the clearance capacities are limited, and it will take years before Laos will be free of cluster munitions.



Local partner

WWM has worked with UXO Lao since 2008. The organization was founded in 1996. With some 1,400 employees it is the largest national organisation in humanitarian mine action. The National Regulatory Authority (NRA), coordinates the entire mine action in Laos and ensures that UXO Lao works in accordance with national and international clearance standards.

WWM activities in 2019

In 2019, WWM again supported two clearance teams in Khammouane Province. The cleared areas were predominantly agricultural land. The work had to be interrupted temporarily between mid-August and the end of September 2019 due to heavy rainfall and flooding. These circumstances and the time-consuming removal of vegetation slowed down the work, so only 90 % of the planned area were cleared.

WWM also continued to finance the only Risk Education Team in the province. The team informed the population about the risks of cluster munition and other unexploded explosives. Particularly children are very often victims of cluster munitions, as they see them

as toys. Therefore, special value was placed on conveying the contents in a way that is suitable for children. For example, puppet theatres were shown on the topic and children were always actively involved in the events and encouraged to participate.

Results



629 explosive remnants of war, including 509 pieces of cluster munition, were identified and disposed of.



615,340 square meters of agricultural land and 10,297 square meters of building land have been cleared and can be used again.



295 persons can safely use the released land again. 33,789 people, around half of them children, were made aware of the dangers of explosive remnants of war.



“UXO literally lay about everywhere. You couldn't step out of your house without finding one.”

Phil Bean, advisor in Laos

About the evaluation in Laos

From 11th to 23rd October 2019 the experienced Katrin Stauffer carried out a 10-year evaluation for WWM in Laos. The aim was to show what had changed in the last 10 years in Laos and particularly in the Khammouane Province, as well as what role WWM was playing and what the needs for the future might be. The evaluation also investigated regional trends and challenges and analysed the UXO (Unexploded Ordnance) sector in Laos, in particular the results, challenges and effects of the work of UXO Lao, long-term partner organisation of WWM.

Development in Laos: General findings

- Laos has opened up politically and has developed commercially.
- The poverty rate in Laos has halved. Nevertheless, the rural regions remain poor.
- The casualty rates have fallen from over 300 in 2008 to 24 in 2018. The quantity of cleared areas and disposed explosive items has risen significantly.
- Focusing on the clearance of highly contaminated risk areas has brought about increased efficiency. More cluster munitions are being removed per hectare.
- Nevertheless, Laos is still "massively" contaminated, i.e. contamination extends over more than 100,000 ha. Because the precise measure of contamination is still unclear, a large-scale national cluster munition remnant survey has been carried out.
- There is a continuing major need for risk education in Laos. However not every province has a Risk Education Team.

The work of the WWM team: Findings and results

- Since 2008, the WWM team has carried out 24 % of the clearance work in Khammouane.
- The two WWM teams have cleared almost **12,000 items of explosive ordnance**. These include cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war. **7.1 square kilometres of land** have been cleared of cluster munitions. The casualty figures in Khammouane have fallen to practically zero.
- The work carried out by WWM is thus having a measurable effect. And the long-term psychological effect is also important: People are no longer afraid of becoming victims of mine accidents and feel more comfortable and safer after clearance.
- WWM is currently financing the only Risk Education Team in Khammouane Province. Since 2008 the team has **made 140,000 children, men and women aware** of the risk.
- WWM is the only non-state donor of UXO Lao. As the only organisation, WWM undertakes regular monitoring and evaluation at UXO Lao. This commitment of WWM is greatly appreciated also by other organisations.

Summary of the evaluation

- UXO Lao and the WWM clearance teams are carrying out solid work which is having a long-term effect.
- The clearance of the many new confirmed hazardous areas will take decades.
- The evaluation recommends that WWM continues its clearance and risk education activities in Laos.

Bosnia-Herzegovina

WWM activities in 2019

In April 2019, the small "Gekin Gaj" minefield in Gornji Vakuf-Uskoplje was cleared by our long-term partner organisation "Pazi Mine Vitez". An area of 18,175 square meters was carefully investigated and two Yugoslavian anti-personnel mines of the type MRUD were identified and disposed of. The Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMIC) has officially approved the work.

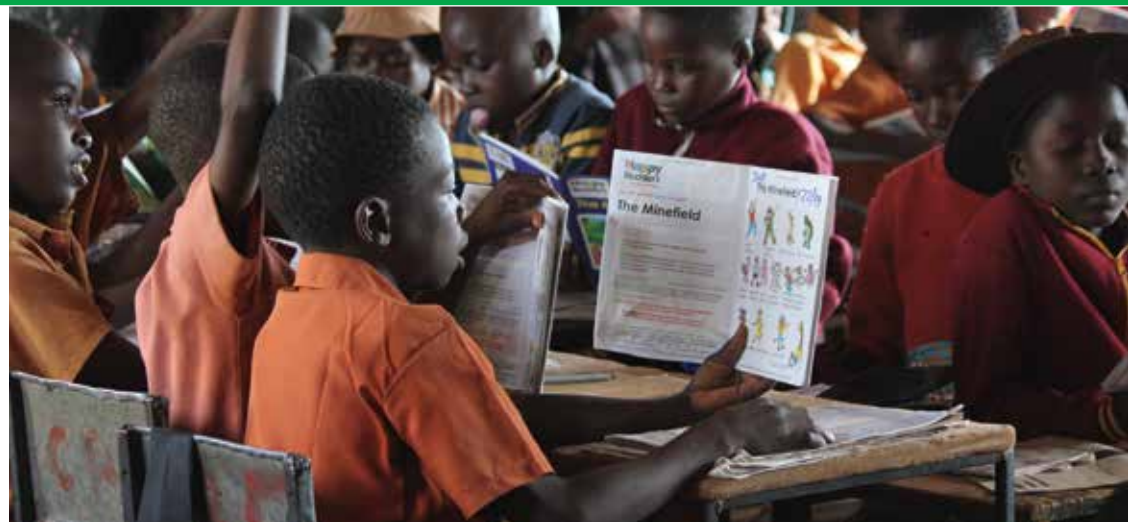
The clearance was particularly important because the "Gekin Gaj" minefield was in the immediate vicinity of a primary school and a sports centre and the town centre of Gornji Vakuf-Uskoplje. It posed a permanent threat for children and youth, but also for the entire population of the town. As in the past, the land can now be used again as pasture or for wood collection, and 200 school children can move safely in the area around their school.



Zimbabwe

Situation

The war of independence in the 70s left one of the densest mine belts in the world in the north-eastern border region with Mozambique. Up to 5,500 mines per kilometre were placed over one hundred kilometres along the border. While mine clearance is progressing well and showing signs of success, the political and economic situation in Zimbabwe is unfortunately deteriorating. The mismanagement of the new government and sustained drought have led to a state of emergency. The land is threatened by famine and the human rights situation is precarious. In the project region, people still have access to the markets in neighbouring Mozambique, but they often have to cross minefields. Mine clearance enables more land to be used for people's own needs and increases safety.



Local partner

In Zimbabwe, WWM has been working with the British organisation HALO Trust since 2015. HALO Trust was founded in 1988 and is a pioneer in humanitarian mine action. Its vast experience guarantees a professional and prudent implementation of our projects, even in this challenging environment. The Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC) is responsible for region-by-region planning and coordination.

WWM activities in 2019

In 2019, WWM supported a demining team in the region around Chisecha, Mount Darwin District in north-eastern Zimbabwe. The minefields, which the team was working on, were all situated near to residential areas: One minefield lay only around 20 meters away from dwelling houses. Another minefield ran along the main street between the town of Mukumbura and the village of Chisecha. The cleared section is also part of

the school route of around 80 % of pupils at the primary and secondary schools of Chisecha. To enable the population to protect themselves better from accidents, mine clearance was accompanied by risk education at local level.

Results



958 anti-personnel mines were identified and disposed of.



It has been possible to release 92,489 square meters of land again for use.



1,241 people now have safe access to land and infrastructure. 493 residents have been made aware of the dangers of landmines.

South Sudan

Situation

In 2013, only two years after the declaration of independence of South Sudan, armed conflict broke out over the political leadership of the country. Millions of people were driven from their homes and their livelihoods robbed. Despite various peace treaties and attempts to form a government the security situation remains unstable.

As a consequence of the civil war and the long-term drought, the population is threatened by famine and the humanitarian situation is extremely precarious. The widespread of mines places an additional burden on people and limits their freedom of movement. Humanitarian aid in remote regions is often extremely difficult due to the risk of landmines. Risk education of the civil population is enormously important in order to avoid accidents.



Local partner

DanChurchAid (DCA) has been active in South Sudan since 2013 and is very experienced in risk prevention. The activities are undertaken with target group tailored concepts and a community-orientated approach. The DCA is presently the only organisation in South Sudan that trains and uses "Peer Risk Educators" and "Community Focal Points" for sustainable risk education.

This range of risk education activities can be a particularly effective means to permanently preventing accidents.

WWM activities in 2019

In 2019, the WWM team carried out risk education in Kapoeta South and North in the former Eastern Equatorial State. The planned project duration of six months was extended due to the huge need by another five months, i.e. up to the end of December 2019. Despite the volatile security situation, the project ran very successfully. In addition to risk education, young people and adults were trained in accordance with the peer-to-peer principle to be able to disseminate safe behaviour in their own private environment. In school theatre clubs, pupils were informed in creative ways about the risks

Results



30 reports about risk areas have been sent to UNMAS.



13,770 people (including 7,535 children) have received training in risk prevention.



226 Community Focal Points and 185 Peer Risk Educators were trained.



36 safety briefings for employees of aid organisations were held, to help them protect themselves from accidents and be able to disseminate information effectively.

Cambodia

Situation

Decades of civil war and the reign of terror of the Khmer Rouge (1975 to 1979) in Cambodia have left behind massive contamination with anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war. Over 80 % of the population live in rural areas and exist on the cultivation of rice and other foodstuffs. However large parts of rural areas are still heavily contaminated. In 2019, the number of casualties compared to the previous year actually rose by around one third. This shows that the dangerous remnants are still a serious threat today.



Local partner

Cambodian Self Help Demining (CSHD) is a national NGO with registered office in Siem Reap. CSHD was founded by the former child soldier Aki Ra. The organisation has been accredited by the national Mine Action Authority (CMAA) and is supported by the American NGO "Landmine Relief Fund" (LMRF) in project and finance management. CSHD concentrates its activities above all on remote rural regions and works closely together with communities and local police.

WWM activities in 2019

WWM is supporting two EOD teams (explosive ordnance disposal). They have been active in eight provinces in the north of the country. The teams have been called in on suspicious finds to identify the objects and remove them. They have also trained those affected about the dangers and about safe behaviour. Here the focus has been on age and gender-appropriate content communication. At the end of the year the teams received a 2-week refresher course in the CSHD office.

Managing Director Gabriela Fuchs visited the project in February 2019 and was favourably impressed by its progress. The recommendations of the 2018 evaluation have been implemented wherever possible.

Results



523 EOD missions, during which 424 anti-personnel mines, 2 anti-tank mines, 925 UXO's and 187 other explosive remnants of war were disposed of.



16,700 square meters of land have been cleared and are now safe to use again.



5,924 people have benefitted from mine clearance and 2,709 people have been sensitised about the problems of landmines.

Angola

Situation

Almost two decades after the civil war ended (1975 to 2002) Angola is still one of the most heavily mined countries in the world. Although, Angola is rich in mineral resources, many people live in great poverty, particularly in the rural areas. The contamination of, e.g. agricultural and grazing land, heightens the already difficult food and living situation and hinders socio-economic development. Therefore, Angola has set a goal to become landmine-free by 2025. Nevertheless, to reach this goal requires far more resources than currently available.



Local partner

WWM is also working together with HALO Trust in Angola. HALO Trust has been involved here since 1994. In 2017, it launched the project "100 Women in Demining in Angola" in Benguela Province. WWM has supported this project from its very beginning. By the end of 2019, 77 women had been recruited and trained.

achieved their targets.

A survey of HALO Trust shows that the life situation of women has improved by their employment as deminers: 20 % of the women have their first permanent job. 50 % have bought land from their salaries. 35 % enjoy more respect in their community.

WWM activities in 2019

WWM has financed a female demining team, which has been deployed in Benguela Province. The women had been recruited from mine-affected regions and carefully trained. They also receive continued regular professional training. Courses in 2019 included paramedic training, courses for the use of special detectors and continued professional development for managers. Since June 2019, the WWM team has been led by a female section commander. Major challenges for mine clearance were high temperatures, large metal contamination in the soil as well as often steep terrain. Nevertheless, the women successfully

Results



43 anti-personnel mines and 15 unexploded ordnances (UXO) were identified and disposed of.



38,757 square meters of land have been cleared by the female WWM team.



56 people can now use their land without risk.

Sri Lanka

Situation

The civil war in Sri Lanka from 1983 to 2009 left behind a massive contamination with anti-personnel mines and explosive remnants of war especially in the north and east of the country. Since 2002 large areas have been cleared. In 2018, Sri Lanka joined the anti-personnel mine ban convention (Ottawa Treaty) and the convention on cluster munitions (Oslo Convention). Sri Lanka had the ambitious target to be mine-free by 2020. However, experts consider it more realistic that Sri Lanka can achieve mine-free status in 3-4 years.



Local partner

"Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony" (DASH) was founded in Sri Lanka in 2010. It is the most important local organisation in mine action and currently the only one that carries out risk education. DASH brings together people from different ethnic groups and difficult social conditions in the demining teams (e.g. former child soldiers, widows etc.). Most of them come from former conflict regions. Working together as a team also promotes mutual tolerance and acceptance. It is a small contribution towards a peaceful society.

WWM activities in 2019

WWM has supported a 29-person demining team in Kilinochchi Province. In addition to mine clearance, the team carried out risk education for village residents at the deployment locations. Minefields in Sri Lanka generally do not follow any set pattern. Mine density is high, and the soil is often also contaminated by numerous bits of metal. This makes searching for mines with metal detectors much harder. Therefore, in addition to searching with metal detectors, the "Rake Excavation

and Detection System" (REDS), which was developed in Sri Lanka, was also used. This system entails loosening the soil with rakes to carefully expose mines. However, this work often proceeds slowly because many mines lie deep in the ground.

Results



776 anti-personnel mines, 166 unexploded ordnances (UXO) and 275 other explosive remnants of war have been identified and disposed of.



70,524 square meters of land have been released for use.



332 people now have safe access to their land resources. 5,783 people have been sensitised to the risks.

Bodies and development

The **foundation board** of World Without Mines has been expanded. Now, it consists of eight committed members from different professions. The foundation board brings, amongst other things, a broad range of experience from areas such as foundation work, humanitarian aid, development management and journalism. They all know at least one of the project countries from professional or personal experience.

Claudia Schwarzenbach recently joined the board. She works for the SAG foundation in Uster as a programme manager for labour market integration of refugees.

The **operational office** is responsible for the operational activities of the foundation. It is led by Gabriela Fuchs (80 % workload). She is supported by Thurid Gjedrem (40 % workload) in the areas of communication and fundraising. As the foundation board works on an honorary basis, WoM is able to maintain its very lean structures.

The company TAXBARGAIN AG with registered office in Zürich performs the annual audits of WWM.

In April 2019, our new website was launched. It provides information on our foundation, our work and on humanitarian mine action. www.wom.ch

Networking with other actors in humanitarian mine action both in Switzerland and internationally (e.g. with the Swiss Army or the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)) continued. The professional exchange enables us to further develop our approaches and projects.

WWM attended a number of events in 2019. We were particularly happy to be able to present our work in October 2019 to the very interested members of the parish Allerheiligen (Zurich) on the occasion of their annual church festival. The parish supported our work with the sale earnings and generous donations from the festival.

Foundation board and staff



Mitglieder Stiftungsrat (v.l.n.r.)

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)
foundation work

Reto Nigg (since 2016)
business economist

Christian Schmidt (since 2011)
journalist

Claudia Schwarzenbach (since 2019)
labour market integration of refugees



Gabriela Fuchs (since 2014)
managing director (80 %)



Thurid Gjedrem (since 2018)
communication & fundraising (40 %)



Balance sheet as per 31 December

	2019	2018
Assets		
Current assets		
Liquid assets	910.417,77	807.153,80
Other liabilities	2.122,85	0,00
Prepaid expenses	344,64	2.200,51
Total current assets	912.885,26	809.354,31
Fixed assets		
Property, plant and equipment	2.676,00	4.461,00
Intangible assets	1,00	1,00
Total fixed assets	2.677,00	4.462,00
Total assets	915.562,26	813.816,31
Liabilities		
Outside capital		
Financial liabilities	16.623,80	24.541,40
Deferred Income	5.220,00	3.968,95
Zimbabwe fund	40.000,00	44.604,67
SMART fund	0,00	25.000,00
Angola fund	69.881,20	50.000,00
Sri Lanka fund	24.865,00	50.000,00
DR Congo fund	30.000,00	0,00
Public relations work fund	0,00	35.000,00
Total outside capital	186.590,00	233.115,02
Organisation capital		
WWM organisation capital	50.000,00	50.000,00
Voluntary retained earnings		
- profit brought forward	530.701,29	486.244,69
- year-end result	148.270,97	44.456,60
Total organisation capital	728.972,26	580.701,29
Total liabilities	915.562,26	813.816,31

Operating statement from 1 January to 31 December

	2019	2018
Income		
Donations	9.607,65	12.239,27
Income from fundraising campaigns	912.252,22	852.392,72
Legacy	185.800,00	29.838,40
Earmarked donations	298.105,31	654.248,00
Other operating income	162,45	163,00
Total income	1.405.927,63	1.548.881,39
Expenses		
Direct project expenses		
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-17.931,36	-119.850,37
DR Congo	0,00	-109.636,45
Laos	-219.398,08	-190.322,81
South Sudan	-70.098,00	-108.063,00
Zimbabwe	-111.444,25	-230.395,33
Cambodia	-92.340,35	-74.387,72
Angola	-65.118,80	-132.463,34
Sri Lanka	-115.135,00	0,00
SMART	-25.000,00	0,00
Public relations work	-362.475,48	-363.230,30
Exchange differences	-1.980,04	-3.284,00
Total project expenses	-1.080.921,36	-1.331.633,32
Procurement of funds		
Annual report	-3.925,86	-4.219,14
Benefactor support postage	-1.018,20	-228,00
Benefactor support secretariat	-13.218,45	-13.269,40
Total procurement of funds	-18.162,51	-17.716,54
Administrative expenses		
Personnel expenses	-144.756,05	-130.738,20
Rental expenses	-13.287,25	-13.230,90
Office and administrative expenses	-34.087,90	-42.188,55
Depreciations	-1.785,00	-2.977,05
Asset management	-4.515,06	-5.820,20
Total administrative expenses	-198.431,26	-194.954,90
Result prior change of fund capital	108.412,50	4.576,63
Withdrawal from funds	204.604,67	184.484,64
Allocation to funds	-164.746,20	-144.604,67
Annual result I (surplus)	148.270,97	44.456,60
Allocation to organisation capital	148.270,97	44.456,60
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	530.701,29			530.701,29
Year-end result		148.270,97		148.270,97
Organisation capital				728.972,26
Funds from the fund capital				
Zimbabwe	44.604,67	40.000,00	-44.604,67	40.000,00
SMART	25.000,00		-25.000,00	0,00
Angola	50.000,00	69.881,20	-50.000,00	69.881,20
Sri Lanka	50.000,00	24.865,00	-50.000,00	24.865,00
DR Congo	0,00	30.000,00	0,00	30.000,00
Public relations work	35.000,00		-35.000,00	0,00
Total Fund Capital				164.746,20



Equipment of an EOD team in Cambodia.

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 600 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.

Corona crisis

On account of economic uncertainties regarding the corona crisis, the foundation board has increased the allocation of funds to the organisation capital.



Abbreviations

BHMAC	Bosnia-Herzegovina Mine Action Centre
CSHD	Cambodian Self Help Demining (project partner in Cambodia)
CMAA	Cambodian Mine Action Authority
DASH	Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony (project partner in Sri Lanka)
DCA	DanChurchAid (project partner in South Sudan)
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
LMRF	Landmine Relief Fund
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (Tamil militant organisation)
MAC	Mine Action Centre
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NRA	National Regulatory Authority
REDS	Rake Excavation and Detection System
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WWM	World Without Mines Foundation
ZIMAC	Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre

Imprint	
Editors:	Thurid Gjedrem, Gabriela Fuchs, Carol Hofer, Christian Schmidt
Photos :	WWM, CSHD, DCA, DASH, HALO Trust, UXO Lao
Symbols:	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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