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Danger!! UXO



ANNUAL REPORT 2020



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,

In spring 1997, when I heard the lecture by Emanuel Christen who, as an orthopedic specialist at the ICRC, experienced the devastating effects of anti-personnel landmines on people in different countries of the world, I was deeply affected and shocked. Together with Emanuel Christen, my sister Monique Bolay and a group of committed people, I established the foundation "World without Mines". Our goal was to protect people from anti-personnel mines through prevention, risk education and mine clearance.

I never thought that we would achieve so much with our small organisation in 23 years and that we could convince so many institutions and private donors of our idea.

Today, our foundation is widely accepted and networked with national and international humanitarian actors active in mine action. Nevertheless, we have remained small and focus our activities on regions away from the great media attention. Unfortunately, "forgotten

minefields" still exist – even many decades after the end of a war.

In 2020, a global pandemic paralysed our lives and many people around the world have had to accept massive restrictions, even their livelihoods have been threatened.

That is why I look back on the past year with great gratitude. Despite the pandemic, we were able to continue our work with our partner organisations. Due to the Covid-related measures, the mine action activities came to a standstill for a few weeks in almost all project countries. However, mine clearance was classified in many places as systemically important or essential for the development of the country, so that after a short interruption our activities continued practically as planned.

It was a matter of concern for World without Mines to continue paying the wages of all deminers during the interruption. This was possible thanks to our partner organisations, who have proactively and professionally obtained special permits for the mine clearance.

We are extremely pleased about this and it shows how important mine clearance is for the security and development of former war-torn countries.

I would particularly like to thank our institutional and private donors, who have remained loyal to us and have sent out a signal with their solidarity. This motivates us to pursue the vision of a mine-free world.

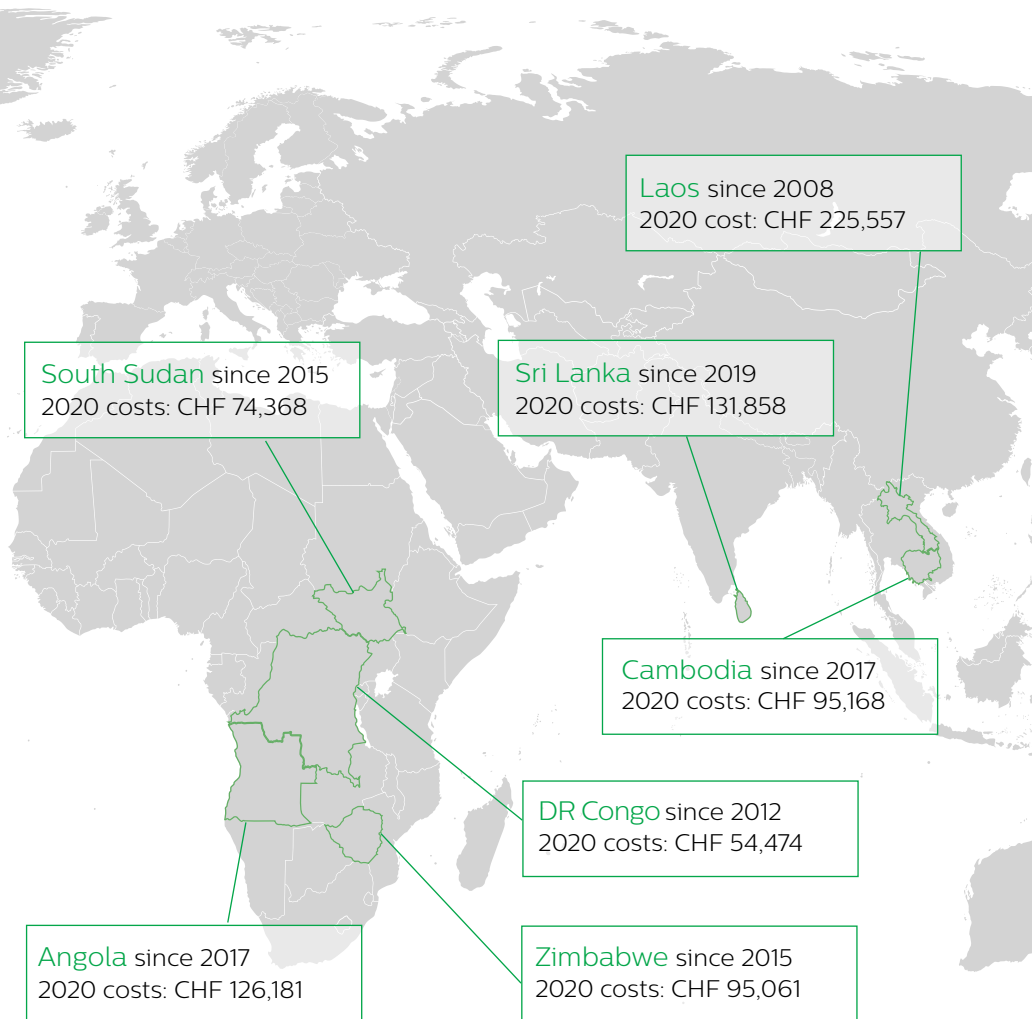
Thank you very much!



C. Bolay Zraggen

Claudine Bolay Zraggen
President of the Foundation

"Every deactivated landmine means one life saved"



In 2020, we were able to operate in seven countries. In cooperation with our partner organisations we use the means at our disposal where they have the greatest effect. 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 international standards of humanitarian mine action is ensured and verified by the respective National Mine Action Centres (MAC).



Zimbabwe

The students of the Matoto primary school need two hours to get to school, because they have to cross mine-fields every day. It takes a lot of concentration to stay on the safety strip between the dangerous zones and stick to the markings. Tariro (12) has remembered exactly how HALO Trust showed her to move safely at school. The girl now also instructs other children around her about the dangers. Her own wish would be – as a deminer herself – to clear as much land as possible and make it safe for agriculture, and thus also to combat poverty.



Laos

Mr. Khounta from the village of Pakuaytai grows rice and fodder maize for his four cows. He knows from the UXO Lao team that cluster munition, so called “bombies”, can lurk on his land – even though he has never found one himself. In February 2020, a clearance team from UXO Lao examined his land and found 21 of them! After the removal of these UXO’s, Mr. Khounta is very happy that he can cultivate his land safely now. He is confident that, from now on, he will produce 4,300 kg of rice per year and that the sale of hay will also generate a small income that he desperately needs to maintain his nine-member family.



Angola

When Alice was a little girl, she dreamed of standing up for other people, as a lawyer or a policewoman. She has been working as a deminer at HALO Trust since 2019 and is very proud of it. She can develop her career, save money for further education and contribute to the upkeep of her family.

Her work as a deminer allows her to actively plan for the future and not just live on a salary from month to month. “We women from Benguela are showing the world that not only men, but also women are capable of this work, and so we protect our country and people against the anti-personnel landmines. I’m very proud of that.”

Laos

Situation

Some 270 million pieces of cluster munitions were dropped by the USA over neutral Laos during the Vietnam War, but up to 30% of them have not exploded and are still hampering the country's development. Almost 70% of the seven million inhabitants live in rural, poor regions and are severely affected by the unexploded bombs in their habitats. The clearance of the cluster munitions is essential for poor populations in order to release more land for subsistence farming. Unfortunately, the need for clearance far exceeds capacity; as a result, it will be decades before Laos is freed from cluster munition.



Local partner

WWM has worked since 2008 with UXO Lao. With around 1,400 employees, the organisation, founded in 1996, is the largest national player in the field of humanitarian mine action. The national supervisory body, the NRA, coordinates the entire humanitarian mine action in Laos and ensures that UXO Lao works in accordance with national and international clearance standards.

tions ("bombies") to be toys. In raising the awareness of the risks, children are therefore informed of the dangers in a playful and age-appropriate manner and familiarised with safe behaviour, e.g. through puppet theatre.

WWM activities in 2020

In 2020, WWM again supported two clearance teams and the only risk education team in Khammouane province. Due to the Covid-related measures, all activities were interrupted in April and May 2020. As a result, UXO Lao has reduced its annual quantitative targets by 12 to 15%. These targets had been fully achieved by the end of the year. The land cleared was exclusively agricultural land.

The Risk Education team held events in 53 villages and informed the population about safe behaviour in dealing with cluster munition or unexploded bombs. Children are particularly likely to fall victim to accidents because they consider the cluster bomb sub-muni-

Results



437 explosive ordnance remnants, thereof 280 pieces of cluster munition, were identified and disposed of.



599,136 square metres of agricultural land have been cleared and can be used again.



133 individuals can safely use the land again now that it has been released.

31,657 people, more than half of them children, were made aware of the dangers of explosive remnants of war.



Democratic Republic of the Congo

Situation

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is one of the poorest countries in the world, despite having rich mineral deposits. It is now decades since the country enjoyed peace. The political situation remains tense and there are repeated armed clashes and attacks on the civilian population. The fighting in recent decades has left behind explosive remnants of war (ERW), which are a far bigger problem for the population than landmines. ERWs weren't laid systematically and may be lurking everywhere.



Local partner

WWM has been involved since 2012 and works on site with the local partner organisation Afrilam. Afrilam is accredited in the DR Congo for non-technical surveys, risk education and – as the only local organization – for explosive ordnance disposal (EOD). The big advantage of this is that reported finds can not only be marked, but also efficiently cleared by Afrilam.

WWM activities in 2020

WWM supported an Afrilam explosive ordnance disposal team in the Lubero region (North Kivu region) in 2020, where unrest, political tensions and a precarious security situation prevail. The team also carried out systematic surveys (non-technical surveys) as well as risk education for the villagers and located the reported finds of explosive devices and removed them.

Results



12 explosive remnants of war were cleared during 12 operations of the EOD team.



2,419 people, 1,813 of whom were children, were made aware of the mine problem. 21,672 people benefited indirectly.

Zimbabwe

Situation

This country is home to the densest mine belt in the world – up to 5,500 landmines per kilometer have been placed over hundreds of kilometers along the border, left behind by the 1970s war of independence in the region of the north-eastern border with Mozambique. The political and economic situation in Zimbabwe remains very tense, while the demining work is progressing well and showing success. The Covid pandemic and the government's mismanagement have exacerbated this even further. In our very remote project region, people depend on land use to meet their personal needs. The mine clearance will make it possible again to use the land safely for agriculture or livestock farming.



Local partner

WWM has been cooperating in Zimbabwe since 2015 with the British organisation HALO Trust, which has been on site since 2013. HALO Trust is a pioneer in humanitarian mine action. Its extensive experience guarantees a professional implementation of the projects – even in this challenging environment. The Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC) is responsible for nationwide planning and coordination. ZIMAC was rated as a very well-functioning, efficient mine action centre in 2020 and aims to achieve the ambitious target of freedom from mines by 2025. However, this requires constant financing by national and international donors.

WWM activities in 2020

In 2020, WWM supported a demining team based in the districts of Mount Darwin and Rushinga in the north-east of Zimbabwe. Some sections of the mine belt have three rows of densely laid anti-personnel mines. Many are very close to villages. The work of the team was

facilitated by the use of a special detector that can distinguish between metallic waste and anti-personnel mines. The clearance of the mine belt is essential for the population, because their homes and fields often lie between dense minefields and children have to cross minefields on the way to school.

Results



693 anti-personnel mines were identified and disposed of.



It has been possible to release 37,743 square meters of land for use.

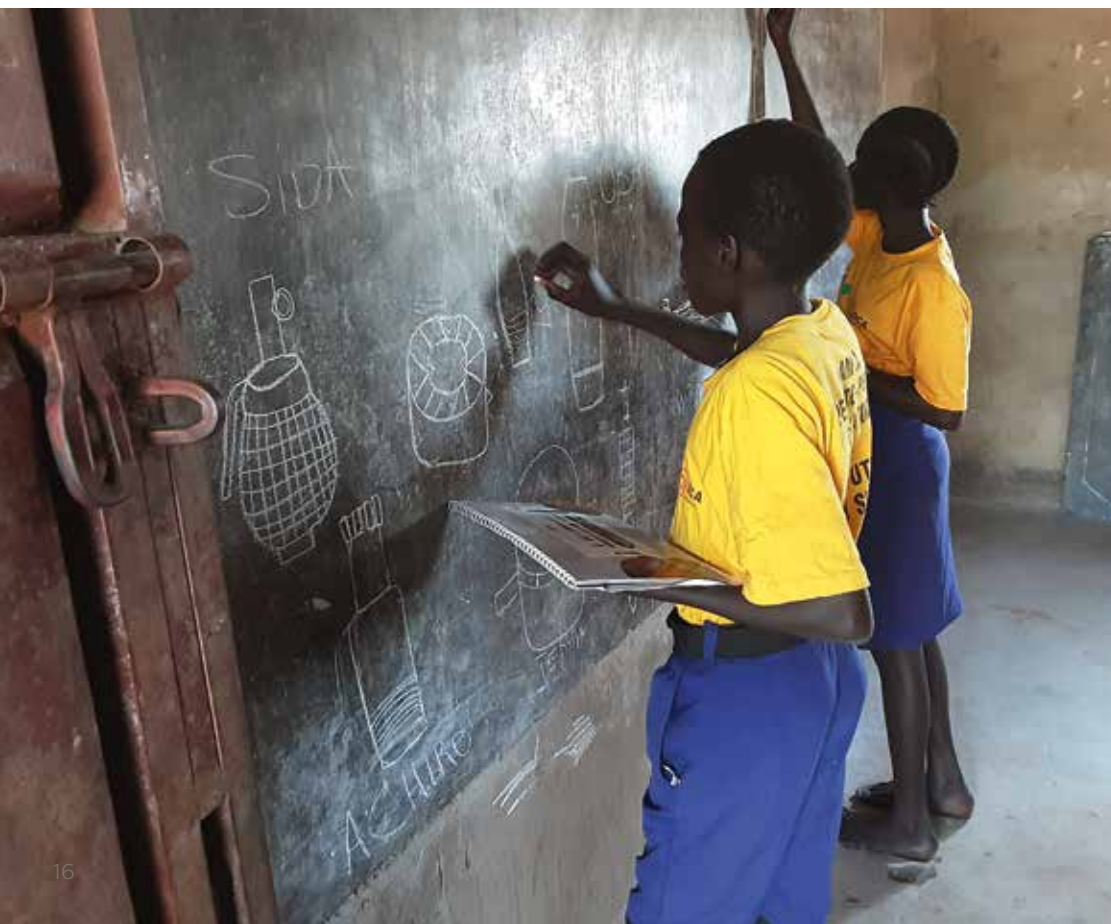


331 people now have safe access to land and infrastructure again. 694 local residents have been made aware of the dangers of landmines and have learned safe behaviour.

South Sudan

Situation

In South Sudan, a fierce conflict over the country's political leadership erupted again in 2013. Millions of people have been expelled from their villages and deprived of their livelihoods. Despite various peace agreements and attempts to form a government, the security situation remains unstable and the humanitarian situation extremely precarious. Humanitarian aid in remote areas is often difficult because of the danger of mines. The widespread landmines pose an additional threat to people's existence. The raising of the civilian population's awareness of the risks is therefore extremely important in order to avoid accidents.



Local partner

DanChurchAid (DCA) has been active since 2013 in South Sudan and is very experienced in risk prevention. The activities are undertaken with targeted 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.

out that the peer-to-peer approach is appropriate and productive, especially in Covid times.

Thanks to the contact with the population, the team received information about findings of mines or ERW or contaminated regions, which could later be quickly cleared by demining teams.

WWM activities in 2020

In 2020, WWM supported a DCA risk education team deployed in the highly contaminated Magwi region. Due to the Covid pandemic, all activities were discontinued from mid-March 2020 and could not be resumed until October 2020.

The planned activities had to be adjusted as a result of the ongoing sanctions. Thus, direct risk education events could only take place in small groups. Instead, risk education was implemented through radio shows and theatre clubs in schools. Despite the very difficult general conditions, the project was successful. It turned

Results



10 reports about risk areas have been sent to UNMAS.



2,465 people (including 1,379 children) were trained in risk prevention.



76 Community Focal Points and 133 Peer Risk Educators were trained.

Cambodia

Situation

As a result of the decades of civil war and the reign of terror of the Khmer Rouge (1975-1979), Cambodia is massively contaminated with anti-personnel mines, cluster munition and other explosive remnants of war (ERW). Over 80 % of the population live in rural areas and are existentially dependent on the cultivation of rice and other foodstuffs. Accidents occur again and again, mainly caused by cluster munition and explosive remnants of war. Tourism - one of Cambodia's main sources of revenue - has completely collapsed due to the Covid pandemic. Many people have lost their jobs, which is why the cultivation of agricultural land has become more important as a source of income. Fortunately, the disposal of anti-personnel landmines and explosive ordnance has been classified as systemically relevant, which allowed the activities to continue without interruption.



Local partner

WWM has been working since 2017 with the national organisation Cambodian Self Help Demining (CSHD), which was founded by the former child soldier Aki Ra. CSHD concentrates its activities above all on remote rural regions and works closely together with communities and local police. The organisation has been accredited by the national Mine Coordination Centre (CMAA) and is supported with project and finance management by the American NGO "Landmine Relief Fund" (LMRF).

WWM activities in 2020

WWM, in turn, supported two teams that identify and eliminate explosive remnants of war in rural areas. In addition, the teams inform adults and children in the villages and schools about the dangers and safe behaviour. In 2020 they were able to increase their productivity still further, carrying out 24% more operations and defusing almost 60% more unexploded ordnance than in the previous year.

Results



647 EOD missions were carried out, removing 480 anti-personnel mines, 15 improvised mines (IED), 2 anti-tank mines, 1,488 UXO and 412 other explosive remnants of war.



11,210 square meters of land have been cleared and are now safe to use again.



25,470 people benefited from the EOD missions and 4,402 people were sensitized about the problem or landmines and ERW.

Angola

Situation

After almost two decades after the civil war (1975 to 2002), Angola is still one of the heavily mined countries in the world. Despite the wealth of natural resources, many people live in great poverty, especially in rural areas. The already difficult food and living situation is exacerbated by the mining of agricultural and pastureland and is hampering socio-economic development. Mine accidents involving people happen again and again or the very valuable cattle are killed. For farmers, this means the loss of a direct source of food in addition to significant economic losses.



Partners

In Angola, WWM is working with HALO Trust, which has been involved on site since 1994. In 2017, the project "100 female deminers for Angola" was launched in the province of Benguela, in which WWM was involved from the very beginning. The aim was to resume demining work, which had to be discontinued in 2014 due to a lack of funds. In the meantime, 78 women are working for this project, including 66 deminers, four section heads and one supervisor.

WWM activities in 2020

WWM also was to fund a female demining team in Benguela Province in 2020. The women are very enthusiastic and are able through financial security to improve their families' living conditions (schooling, health care, better food).

In addition to the Covid pandemic, the clearance work was made more difficult by the challenging terrain, the danger from scorpions and the often-complicated laying patterns of the anti-personnel mines. Farmers even tried to clear mines themselves because they desperately needed the land – HALO Trust later found and removed 38 anti-personnel mines of a very dangerous type there. Before WWM's involvement, the village of Kanenguerere was surrounded by five minefields. During the clearance, however, other minefields were discovered. These have now all been cleared and people can finally live without the constant danger of mines.



Results



10 anti-personnel mines and 1 explosive ordnance remnants (UXO) were identified and disposed of.



29,998 square metres of land were cleared by the WWM women's team.



293 people can now walk on and use their land without risk.

Sri Lanka

Situation

The civil war in Sri Lanka from 1983 to 2009 left behind 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 gradually been cleared. However, the government's ambitious target of freedom from mines by the end of 2020 could not be achieved due to insufficient funding and a lack of capacities. Occasionally, new mined areas have also been discovered, making it difficult to estimate the exact extent of contamination. At the moment, the responsible authorities are working with international and national actors to review the Mine Action Strategy and to set a realistic target by when Sri Lanka should become mine-free. As expected, this will hardly be before 2024.



Local partner

WWM has been working with the local organisation "Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony" (DASH) since 2019. DASH is the most important national mine action organisation on site, with around 430 employees (24% of whom are women) and 13 demining teams. DASH employs people from different ethnic groups (former enemies) or difficult social conditions (e.g. former child soldiers, single mothers, etc.). The teamwork at DASH is therefore also a contribution to overcoming a difficult past and to establishing trust and tolerance.

restrictive measures. However, the demining work went according to plan and was very successful.

WWM activities in 2020

This year, WWM also supported a 29-person demining team (20 men, nine women), which was in action in one of the most contaminated provinces called Kilinochchi. The team also usually holds lectures to raise the risk awareness of villagers at the sites, but this was no longer possible from March 2020 due to the Covid pandemic and the corresponding

Results



1,099 anti-personnel mines, 3 anti-tank mines, 78 explosive remnants of war (UXO) and 2,232 other explosive remnants of war have been identified and disposed of.



73,032 square metres of land have been released for use.



2,243 people will have safe access in future to their land resources.
960 people have been sensitised to the risks.

Bodies and development

The **Foundation Board** of World without Mines consists of eight committed personalities from different professional fields. The foundation board members bring along 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.

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 communication and fundraising areas. Because the foundation board work is voluntary, WWM is able to maintain a very lean structure.

In August 2020, the Foundation Board and the operational office met for a two-day **retreat** in Feldbach on Lake Constance. The main topics were: A look back at the foundation's origins and development, as well as an outlook on the challenges ahead, especially in fundraising, but also in project work. The event was moderated by Fiona Dürler. The topic "Humanitarian mine action, facts, trends and opportunities for WWM" was presented by the expert Katrin Stauffer, while the challenges in fundraising with a focus on "Direct

Marketing" were explained by Oliver Gemperle. The event provided an opportunity to deepen these topics and to have exciting discussions; the event was highly appreciated by all participants. The main results of the retreat were: WWM is financially stable, has a good infrastructure and the project orientation has proven its worth. In the foreseeable future, the strategy of fundraising and, if necessary, project work will have to be adapted to new trends and challenges. The Foundation Board has decided to approach the changes gradually and carefully. Claudine Bolay Zraggen will hand over the Presidency of the Board in 2021. It is of great importance to her that her successor retains the tried and tested and introduces the forward-looking innovation wisely.

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

Networking with other players in humanitarian mine action in Switzerland (e.g. with the Swiss army or the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)) and abroad was maintained during the pandemic to the greatest possible extent. This expert exchange enables further development of our approaches and projects.

Foundation board and staff



Foundation board (from left to right)

Claudine Bolay Zraggen (since 1997)
psychotherapist

Carol Hofer (since 2003)
foundation work

Emanuel Christen (since 1997)
orthopaedics specialist

Reto Nigg (since 2016)
business economist

Henriette Eppenberger (since 2016)
professional curator

Christian Schmidt (since 2011)
journalist

Thomas Fluri (since 2015)
business economist

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

	2020	2019
Assets		
Current assets		
Liquid assets	917.654,09	910.417,77
Other liabilities	4.001,50	2.122,85
Prepaid expenses	1.230,40	344,64
Total current assets	922.885,99	912.885,26
Fixed assets		
Property, plant and equipment	1.606,00	2.676,00
Intangible assets	1,00	1,00
Total fixed assets	1.607,00	2.677,00
Total assets	924.492,99	915.562,26
Liabilities		
Outside capital		
Financial liabilities	14.758,15	16.623,80
Deferred Income	3.808,30	5.220,00
Angola fund	55.000,00	69.881,20
Cambodia fund	5.832,25	0,00
DR Congo fund	55.000,00	30.000,00
Sri Lanka fund	0,00	24.865,00
South Sudan fund	30.000,00	0,00
Zimbabwe fund	30.000,00	40.000,00
Total outside capital	194.398,70	186.590,00
Organisation capital		
WWM organisation capital	50.000,00	50.000,00
Voluntary retained earnings		
- profit brought forward	678.972,26	530.701,29
- year-end result	1.122,03	148.270,97
Total organisation capital	730.094,29	728.972,26
Total liabilities	924.492,99	915.562,26

Operating statement from 1 January to 31 December

	2020	2019
Income		
Earnings	32.296,60	9.607,65
Donations	940.074,79	912.252,22
Legacy	8.600,00	185.800,00
Earmarked donations	423.593,00	298.105,31
Other operating income	81,07	162,45
Total income	1.404.645,46	1.405.927,63
Expenses		
Direct project expenses		
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0,00	-17.931,36
DR Congo	-54.474,12	0,00
Laos	-225.557,02	-219.398,08
South Sudan	-74.368,00	-70.098,00
Zimbabwe	-95.061,25	-111.444,25
Cambodia	-95.167,75	-92.340,35
Angola	-126.180,83	-65.118,80
Sri Lanka	-131.857,92	-115.135,00
SMART	0,00	-25.000,00
Public relations work	-359.085,41	-362.475,48
Exchange differences	1.108,61	-1.980,04
Total project expenses	-1.160.643,69	-1.080.921,36
Procurement of funds		
Annual report	-4.417,95	-3.925,86
Benefactor support postage	-99,30	-1.018,20
Benefactor support secretariat	-25.153,71	-13.218,45
Total procurement of funds	-29.670,96	-18.162,51
Administrative expenses		
Personnel expenses	-145.475,45	-144.756,05
Rental expenses	-13.341,20	-13.287,25
Office and administrative expenses	-37.301,59	-34.087,90
Depreciations	-1.070,00	-1.785,00
Asset management	-4.934,49	-4.515,06
Total administrative expenses	-202.122,73	-198.431,26
Result prior change of fund capital	12.208,08	108.412,50
Withdrawal from funds	164.746,20	204.604,67
Allocation to funds	-175.832,25	-164.746,20
Annual result I (surplus)	1.122,03	148.270,97
Allocation to organisation capital	1.122,03	148.270,97
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	678.972,26			678.972,26
Year-end result		1.122,03		1.122,03
Organisation capital				730.094,29
Funds from the fund capital				
Angola	69.881,20	55.000,00	-69.881,20	55.000,00
Cambodia	0,00	5.832,25	0,00	5.832,25
Sri Lanka	24.865,00	0,00	-24.865,00	0,00
South Sudan	0,00	30.000,00	0,00	30.000,00
DR Congo	30.000,00	55.000,00	-30.000,00	55.000,00
Zimbabwe	40.000,00	30.000,00	-40.000,00	30.000,00
Total Fund Capital				175.832,25



Foundation board World Without Mines: (from left to right) Henriette Eppenberger, Claudine Bolay Zraggen, Emanuel Christen, Carol Hofer, Christian Schmidt, Claudia Schwarzenbach, Thomas Fluri (missing in the picture Reto Nigg)

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.



Abbreviations

CSHD	Cambodian Self Help Demining (project partners in Cambodia)
CMAA	Cambodian Mine Action Authority
DASH	Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony (project partners in Sri Lanka)
DCA	DanChurchAid (project partners in South Sudan)
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
LMRF	Landmine Relief Fund
MAC	Mine Action Centre (national mine coordination centres)
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:	Gabriela Fuchs, Carol Hofer, Christian Schmidt
Photos :	WWM, CSHD, DCA, DASH, HALO Trust, UXO Lao
Symbols:	www.flaticon.com OCHA
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**Every deactivated landmine
means one life saved**

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WELT OHNE MINEN
WORLD WITHOUT MINES
MONDE SANS MINES