



ANNUAL REPORT 2021



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.





"Mines and cluster munitions are devious weapons that continue to threaten adults and children, years after the war. I am concerned to protect these people from the dangers."

Rolf Stocker

Dear Readers,

Landmines and other dangerous remnants of war often remain a major challenge for affected countries and their population for decades - with devastating effects on living conditions and future opportunities.

I have seen this time and again with my own eyes in my previous engagements in humanitarian aid in Africa, Latin America or the Middle East and have witnessed the people's suffering. Twenty-four years ago, the issue of

humanitarian demining began to come to the attention of the general public, partly because of Lady Diana's visit to Angola, which I helped to prepare at the time. World Without Mines was also founded 24 years ago with the goal of preventing accidents and saving lives through demining and risk education.

It was with great pleasure that I took over from Claudine Bolay Zraggen, our founder and long-time president, in April 2021. Not only because the

topic of mine action has accompanied me for decades, but also because I am convinced that we, especially as a small, agile organisation, can become active where larger commitments don't get involved and funding is insufficient.

Claudine Bolay Zraggen has created, with great commitment and heart and soul, an organisation that has liberated thousands of people from the lethal danger of landmines. Under her leadership, World Without Mines has developed into a recognized organisation - collaborating in a wide network of national and international partners in humanitarian mine action. Therefore, I would like to thank her on behalf of the Foundation Board and all the people who could return to normality.

The year 2021 was marked worldwide by the Covid pandemic. There were also various restrictions in our project countries that required a great deal of flexibility from our partner organisations. Despite isolated interruptions, mine clearance and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) continued everywhere. However, risk education became very difficult in many situations due to assembly and travel restrictions. Hence, there is even more demand for innovative approaches.

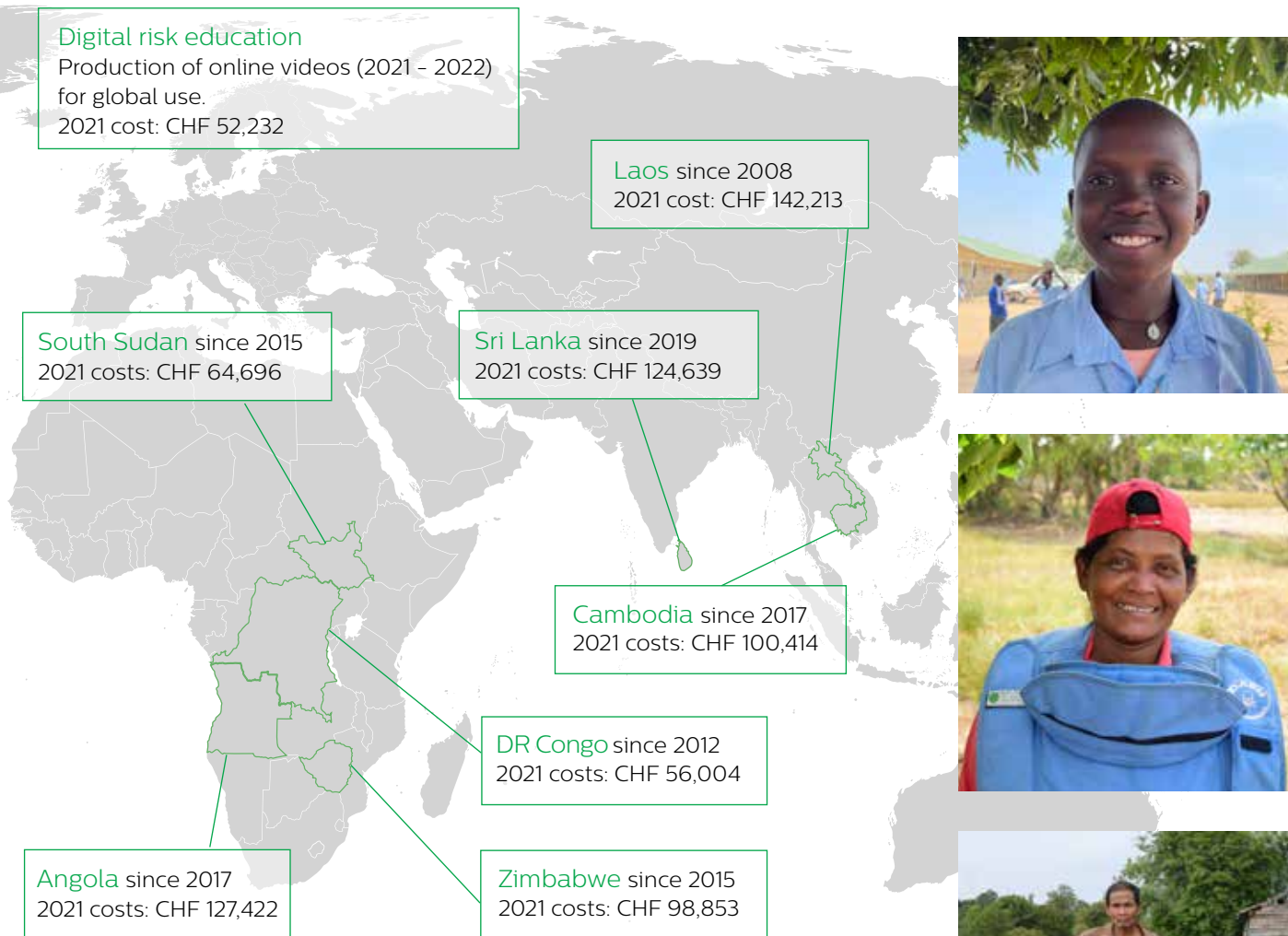
Since 2013, the number of mine victims worldwide has doubled, and 50 percent of all civilian mine casualties involve children. Therefore, we launched a new digital risk education project in 2021. In collaboration with a partner

organisation, we create online videos in the style of shadow puppetry, suitable for various settings around the world, as they are deliberately produced in a gender-neutral, religion- and culture-independent manner. This way, we can reach out to far more people, especially children. Mines are devious weapons because children often mistake them for toys that entice them to play.

In our work, we can only be successful in collaboration with competent professionals in the field and with your appreciated support and solidarity. I would like to thank you very much for your trust, your loyalty and your generous support.




Rolf Stocker
President of the Foundation



In 2021, the foundation was active in seven countries and launched a new digital risk education project. In cooperation with our partner organisations, we use the available funds where they can achieve the greatest possible impact. The projects are managed and evaluated by the World Without Mines operational office and the foundation board – with the involvement of external experts. Compliance with international and national humanitarian demining standards is ensured and verified by the respective National Mine Action Centres (MAC).



South Sudan

For the first time, 13-year-old Helen Zereda attended a risk education course on landmines and unexploded ordnance. Her parents never told her directly about these dangers, but they forbade her and her siblings to use certain paths in the village. After Helen was educated by our local partner organisation about the risks of explosive remnants of war, she now also understands the strong reactions of her parents if she disobeyed them.

Helen is motivated and would like to become a risk educator herself one day to protect her community and future children against the dangers.



Sri Lanka

Kamaleshwari is actually married, but her husband has left her and their three children. Also, she has a hard time with her children. The oldest suffers from Down syndrome and the youngest had to leave school early due to a heart disease. The family couldn't afford the costs of her surgery.

Kamaleshwari bravely decided to train as a deminer and thus generates a regular income to ease the financial situation. The daughter now receives the medical care she needs thanks to her mother's salary.



Laos

Xai is a hardworking farmer and owner of a large rice paddy. Before the clearance of his land, the rice he harvested was just enough to meet their own needs. He worked in constant fear of finding unexploded ordnance.

When a World Without Mines funded team cleared his land in March 2021 and found 20 UXO items (13 bombs and 7 pieces of artillery munitions), he realized how lucky he had been so far.

Since the demining of his land, Xai earns more than enough to feed his family by selling corn, cucumbers and cattle.

Laos

Situation

Relative to its population and size, Laos is considered the most heavily bombed country in the world. 270 million pieces of cluster munition were dropped on Laos between 1964 and 1975. The extent of contamination from unexploded cluster munition is still not clear. The need for clearance far exceeds capacity, so it will take decades before Laos is free of cluster munition. 70 percent of the population live in poor, rural areas. Farmers often come across cluster munition while working in their fields, making it impossible to use their land safely. Children often mistake "bombies" for toys and are therefore particularly at risk.



Local partner

WWM has been working since 2008 with UXO Lao, the largest national organisation for humanitarian mine action. UXO Lao employs around 1,450 people, 26 percent of whom are women. The National Regulatory Authority, the NRA, coordinates the entire humanitarian demining in Laos and ensures that UXO Lao works in accordance with national and international clearance standards.

of 15 metal detectors, three laptops and two radios to UXO Lao in Khammouane province was celebrated.

In 37 villages, UXO Lao educated adults and children about the risks of dealing with cluster munitions and unexploded ordnance and taught safe behaviour.

WWM activities in 2021

WWM continued cluster munitions clearance and risk education in Khammouane province in 2021. Due to the government's strict Covid measures, the two clearance teams sometimes had to suspend their activities for weeks; however, they have been back to normal operation since mid-November. The risk education team was only allowed to work sporadically from May to November 2021 due to very restrictive travel and assembly restrictions. Hence, this project was extended until the end of February 2022 and adapted to the current situation.

We used the remaining funds from the previous year to replace older detectors and further equipment for the WWM teams. On March 26, 2021, the handover

Results



319 explosive remnants of war, 204 of which were cluster munitions, were identified and eliminated.



572,333 square meters of farmland were cleared and can be returned to use.



457 people can safely return to work the released land. 15,899 people in 37 villages, more than half of them children, were sensitised about the dangers of explosive ordnance.



Democratic Republic of the Congo

Situation

The Democratic Republic of the Congo has been going through a deep political and economic crisis for decades. Civil wars shook the country between 1996 and 2003. In the east, the security situation remains critical to this day, with armed attacks on the civilian population still occurring. The government declared a state of emergency in the provinces of North Kivu and Ituri in May 2021, and there are attempts to persuade the armed groups to lay down their arms. The explosive remnants of war left behind exacerbate the already difficult living conditions of the population, who cannot go about their daily activities without fear of unexploded ordnance.



Local partner

WWM has been working since 2012 with the local partner organisation Afrilam. Afrilam is accredited in the DR Congo for non-technical surveys, risk education and – as the only local organisation – for explosive ordnance disposal (EOD). Afrilam has become a respected organisation and also implements projects for the UN.

security reasons prevented visits to this region the project period. Afrilam enjoys broad acceptance among the population. For the people it is an enormous relief that the unexploded ordnance they have reported will now be removed.

WWM activities in 2021

WWM supported an Afrilam multi-task team in 2021 that was deployed for surveys, explosive ordnance disposal as well as risk education. Activities were planned in Irumu and Djugu districts, the most contested areas with a high concentration of unexploded ordnance. The activities in Irumu went on as planned, but in Djugu, armed groups clashed repeatedly. Consequently,

Results



14 explosive remnants of war were cleared during the EOD team's 14 missions.



10,243 people, including 3,714 children, were sensitised to the problem of mines and unexploded ordnance. 39,207 people benefited indirectly.

Zimbabwe

Situation

The war of independence in the 70s left behind a land contaminated by mines. Since demining began in 2013, Zimbabwe accounts for 15 percent of all mines cleared worldwide, illustrating the magnitude of the mine problem in Zimbabwe. The world's densest mine belt, with up to 5,500 mines per kilometre, is located on the north-eastern border with Mozambique. Every year there are fatal accidents, especially with children as victims.

Despite the tense political and economic situation and the Covid pandemic, demining in the country is progressing well. As a milestone, the complete demining of the Mount Darwin district and the return of the land to the population could be celebrated on November 12, 2021. This justifies the hope that Zimbabwe might become mine-free in the next few years. However, this requires constant financing by national and international donors.



Local partner

WWM has been involved in Zimbabwe since 2015 and works together with the British organisation The HALO Trust. As a pioneer in humanitarian mine action, The HALO Trust guarantees professional implementation of the projects. The Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC), which has a good reputation, is responsible for nationwide planning and coordination.

WWM activities in 2021

Having completed clearance work in the Mount Darwin district, the WWM demining team continued work in the Rushinga district in north-eastern Zimbabwe. The teams were very productive, in part due to the use of special detectors that can distinguish between metallic waste and actual mines. Among other things, the WWM team worked on a minefield that blocked access roads to the main traffic routes into Mozambique. This is crucial for the population's trade in agricultural produce. Children also need these roads

to get to school. In September 2021, demining was here completed and the WWM team continued clearing the next minefield.

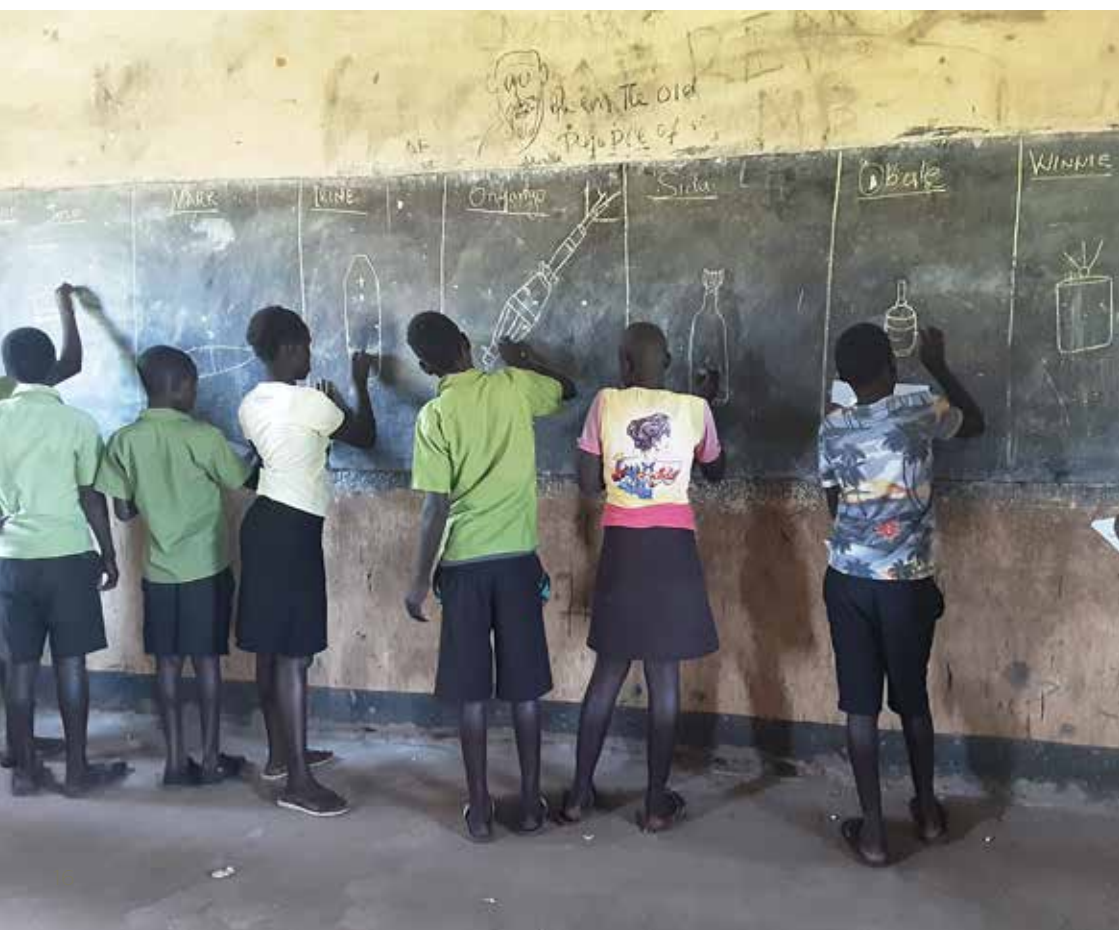
Results

-  3,060 anti-personnel mines were identified and cleared.
-  39,402 square meters of land could be released for safe use.
-  301 residents now have secure access to land and infrastructure. 331 people, 260 of whom were children, were made aware of landmine hazards and learned safe behaviour.

South Sudan

Situation

South Sudan is a country plagued by severe conflict. More than two-thirds of the population rely on humanitarian aid, and half of them are facing food insecurity. People continue to suffer the aftermath of years of conflict and new unrest. The security situation remains volatile, with armed robberies and murders occurring regularly in some regions. Extensive rainfall and the Covid pandemic massively exacerbate the situation on the ground; the health care system functions only rudimentarily. War remnants and landmines pose an additional threat to vulnerable people. This is why risk education is of crucial importance in South Sudan, especially for children.



Local partner

DanChurchAid (DCA) has been active in South Sudan since 2013 and is highly experienced in risk prevention. The activities are realised with a community-oriented approach and concepts that are appropriate for the target group. Currently, DCA is the only organisation in South Sudan that trains and deploys "Peer Risk Educators" and "Community Focal Points" for sustainable risk awareness.

landmines: Direct risk education sessions began at eight elementary school by the end of the year, and 20 schoolchildren were trained as peer risk educators to pass on information about risks and safe behaviour to their peers. This guarantees that the acquired knowledge is passed on after the end of the project. The activities lasted until March 2022.

WWM activities in 2021

Due to the unstable security situation and official restrictions in the planned project region Magwi, the start of the project had to be postponed to October 2021 and the project focus had to be adjusted. Risk education is now predominantly provided in the greater Juba area - one of the most contaminated regions. The focus is on risk education of primary school children. The project began with a baseline study of 293 children in seven elementary schools. It found that about 95% had very rudimentary information about the danger of

Results



1,513 people (including 1,416 children) were trained in risk prevention.



4 Community Focal Points and 20 Peer Risk Educators (10 girls and 10 boys each) were trained.

Cambodia

Situation

Decades of civil war and the Khmer Rouge's reign of terror (1975 to 1979) left behind a country massively contaminated with landmines, cluster munitions and other unexploded ordnance. Cambodia is still one of the least developed countries in the world. 80 percent of the population live in rural areas and depend on agriculture. Most of the minefields have been located and are now being cleared, but unexploded ordnance still lurks everywhere where fighting occurred in recent decades. Accidents therefore regularly occur during agricultural activities or when searching for wood. Tourism – one of Cambodia's main sources of revenue – has completely collapsed due to the Covid pandemic. The safety of farmland has therefore become even more important.



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 operates primarily in remote rural areas and works closely with local authorities. The organisation is accredited by the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) and receives project and financial management support from the U.S. registered NGO Landmine Relief Fund (LMRF).

2021 due to assembly and travel restrictions. However, the objectives for EOD activities were very well achieved.

WWM activities in 2021

In 2021, WWM continued their activities with two explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams. This work is considered essential in Cambodia, so our teams were allowed to work continuously throughout the Covid pandemic. Teams often stayed in the field for weeks to reduce the risk of infection, as Covid was less present in rural areas. The planned risk education activities were not possible since spring

Results



757 call out operations were conducted, removing 788 anti-personnel mines, 4 improvised explosive devices (IEDs), 10 anti-tank mines, 1,351 UXO, and 206 other explosive remnants of war.



18,310 square meters of land were cleared and could be returned to use without danger.



12,945 people benefited from demining, 857 people were made aware of mine issues.



Angola

Situation

The war in Angola (1975 to 2002) was one of Africa's longest wars and ultimately left behind one of the most heavily mined countries in the world. To this day, the mining problem inhibits socio-economic development and blocks access to land and water resources, especially in rural, underdeveloped regions where food insecurity often prevails. Many of these regions are among the world's poorest.

In May 2021, Huambo Province became the first province in Angola to be declared mine-free. This milestone represents tremendous progress for the country. However, due to the lack of funds, it is questionable whether Angola can achieve the ambitious goal of being mine-free by 2025. However, the complete demining of the Benguela province appears to be more realistic.



Partner

In Angola, WWM works with the HALO Trust organisation, which has been on the ground since 1994. Since 2017, WWM has been involved in the newly launched "100 Women in Demining for Angola" project in Benguela Province to resume the demining that was suspended in 2014 due to lack of funds. In the meantime, 135 women, including 104 deminers, have been trained. The core of this project is the continuous training of women - also for leadership positions in the administration or management.

Women in Angola have much worse chances of finding employment than men. Through this project, women can have a long-term career, acquire transferable professional skills and, through financial security, also better living conditions for them and their families. It also motivates women to take on positions of responsibility.

WWM activities in 2021

In 2021, WWM continued the commitment in Benguela province with a female demining team. Despite Covid-related measures, the clearance work progressed well. The WWM team was deployed to several minefields, which were returned to the population immediately after clearance. Although only a few landmines were found, it is extremely important for local families to know that they can safely access their habitats.

Results



3 anti-personnel mines and 6 other unexploded ordnance (UXO) were identified and cleared.



71,310 square meters of land were cleared by the WWM women's team.



886 people can safely access and use their land from now on.

Sri Lanka

Situation

As a result of the civil war in Sri Lanka (1983 to 2009), the north and east are massively contaminated with landmines and UXO. The national Mine Action Strategy could not achieve the target of becoming mine-free by 2020 due to lack of capacity and insufficient funding. Currently, local authorities are working with all national and international stakeholders to revise the strategy. This includes the survey of residual contamination, as previously unrecorded contaminated areas are often discovered during clearance. The goal that Sri Lanka could be mine-free by 2025 depends on factors such as funding, the Covid situation, and available resources.



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 400 employees (25% of whom are women) and 13 demining teams. DASH employs people from different (formerly hostile) ethnic groups or difficult social circumstances (such as former child soldiers, single women etc.). The teamwork at DASH thus contributes to overcoming a difficult past and to establishing trust and tolerance.

WWM activities in 2021

WWM continues to support a 30-person demining team in 2021, nearly half of whom are women. Due to Covid measures and Covid infections in the team, there were temporary interruptions to activities. DASH successfully attempted to make up for these shortfalls during the year. The effectively cleared area far exceeded the goal. Because the nationwide demining program is in its final stages, the remaining minefields are often technically complex because the mines here

were often laid in high density without a specific pattern. Impenetrable vegetation, hard soils and many metal residues under difficult climatic conditions mean additional challenges. The team also ran risk education events at the beginning of the year, but from April 2021 these were suspended due to the Covid measures.

Results



1,057 anti-personnel mines, 102 unexploded ordnance (UXO) and 4,222 other unexploded ordnance residues were identified and removed.



72,263 square meters of land were released for use.



60 people will have secure access to their land resources in the future. 299 people have been sensitized to the danger.

Digital Risk Education

Situation

Since 2013, the number of mine victims worldwide has sadly doubled. Children and adolescents are involved in 50 percent of all landmine accidents of civilians. All too often, children want to play with found mines or other explosive devices. Demining often takes decades after the termination of a conflict. Therefore, risk education about the dangers and the right behaviour are essential to save lives.

Furthermore, classic, direct risk education has been severely restricted or even impossible in many countries since 2020 due to Covid-related measures.



Local partner

Mine Advisory Group (MAG) is one of the leading international demining organisations based in the UK. MAG is currently active in over 20 countries, including 14 countries with risk education activities. WWM has been in contact with MAG for a long time concerning possible project cooperation, and we share information about common project countries.

The Arab Puppet Theatre Foundation (APTF) is an NGO founded in Lebanon in 2008, based in London since 2019. They have broad experience in the implementation of various awareness-raising projects with international donors and different methodologies.

WWM activities in 2021

WWM launched a new digital risk education project for children and adults in 2021. In collaboration with MAG and

APTF, four one-minute online videos in the style of a shadow puppet theatre will be created to provide information about the dangers of explosive ordnance. By the end of 2021, the concept and sketches were developed. The realisation is planned for 2022.

The videos can be used in different regional contexts as they are neutral in terms of gender, religion and region. Because the messages are concise, easy to understand, culturally sensitive, and disseminated using digital channels such as social media, many more people can be reached than with the usual physical meetings.

The videos will be distributed in countries such as Iraq, Lebanon, Somalia and Vietnam and are expected to reach two million children and adults in the first phase.

Bodies and development

The past year was marked by a change of the president of the foundation. After 24 years, the two remaining founding members Claudine Bolay Zraggen and Emanuel Christen stepped down in April 2021.

Simultaneously, three new foundation board members came on board. Rolf Stocker took over as president in April 2021. As a long-time humanitarian aid coordinator, he contributes broad professional experience acquired in war-torn and post-conflict countries and is familiar with mine action. As a financial expert and member of the Zurich Donation Parliament, foundation board member Michael Braumöller is familiar with non-profit institutions and supports WWM with institutional issues. Foundation board member Ursula Eichenberger has known WWM since its beginnings. She is as an experienced fundraiser, publicist and author a valuable support in questions of fundraising.

The nine-member foundation board is responsible for the strategic direction of World Without Mines, but also remains operationally involved in various depart-

ments. The broad background of experience in areas such as finance, foundation work, humanitarian aid, journalism and fundraising guarantees competent leadership. Volunteering of the board members allows WWM to continue to maintain very lean structures.

The operational office is responsible for the operational activities of the foundation and is managed by Gabriela Fuchs (80% part-time). Thurid Gjedrem left WWM at the beginning of 2021. Since October 2021, Estelle Ouattara has joined the office as a 40% employee in the areas of communication, administration and fundraising.

TAXBARGAIN AG, based in Zurich, carries out the annual audits of WWM.

In the second year of the pandemic, networking and professional exchange with international and national stakeholders as well as with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) continued as much as possible.



Foundation board and staff

Foundation Board (from April 2021)



Rolf Stocker
(since 2021)
humanitarian aid coordinator
and professional guardian



Michael Braumöller
(since 2021)
financial market expert and
independent consultant



Ursula Eichenberger
(since 2021)
publicist and major donor
fundraiser



Henriette Eppenberger
(since 2016)
professional guardian



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)
employment integration of
refugees



Claudine Bolay Zraggen
(1997–April 2021)
psychotherapist



Emanuel Christen
(1997–April 2021)
orthopaedic specialist

Staff



Gabriela Fuchs
(since 2014)
managing director 80%



Estelle Ouattara
(since Okt. 2021)
communications and
fundraising 40%



*A 24-year era
has come to an
end - sense and
spirit of WWM
live on!*

Thank you!

Emanuel Christen triggered the foundation of WWM in 1997. A seasoned ICRC orthopaedic specialist, he personally experienced the devastating effects of mines on people. Emanuel got involved along the way by giving presentations in communities and schools, in the hope that awareness of this problem, which is so acute worldwide, would also arise in Switzerland.

In Switzerland, Claudine Bolay Zraggen and her sister Monique listened to one of Emanuel's lectures and were deeply impressed. The decision to commit to a mine-free future was born. Not helping the victims but avoiding victims – through prevention and ultimate demining – was their declared goal.

What followed is a bit of a success story: With a lot of commitment, drive and extensive networking in Switzerland and abroad, the Foundation soon gathered momentum, was able to build up a stable donor base and gain the trust of institutional donors. With limited funds, small campaigns were implemented, and a project office was set up in Mozambique and Bosnia.

Claudine was the well-known face of WWM, but she didn't like the limelight. She preferred to hold the reins firmly in her hands without big words and shaped a deliberately small but successful organisation with great sensitivity, but also perseverance and visionary ideas. Claudine deemed it important to implement niche projects quickly and unbureaucratically. Therefore, WWM could achieve a great deal with modest means and celebrate great successes. With Claudine's guidance, project ideas were given an opportunity that would not have found any other backers. She shaped WWM's aim to bring the often "forgotten minefields" to the consciousness of the Swiss population.

Emanuel Christen, too, did not seek the big public appearances, but worked

steadily in the background, mediated valuable contacts and was involved in vacation camps, schools and church communities with lectures. Through his broad experience with landmines and victims and his authentic manner, he was able to captivate his audience. He managed to raise awareness among young people about the dangerous situation in distant countries.

We would like to thank Claudine and Emanuel for their tireless commitment to the vision of a world without mines. A 24-year era has come to an end - sense and spirit of WWM live on!



Balance sheet as per 31 December

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Assets | | |
| Current assets | | |
| Liquid assets | 1.022.912,61 | 917.654,09 |
| Other liabilities | 10.845,35 | 4.001,50 |
| Prepaid expenses | 1.661,96 | 1.230,40 |
| Total current assets | 1.035.419,92 | 922.885,99 |
| Fixed assets | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 961,00 | 1.606,00 |
| Intangible assets | 1,00 | 1,00 |
| Total fixed assets | 962,00 | 1.607,00 |
| Total assets | 1.036.381,92 | 924.492,99 |
| Liabilities | | |
| Outside capital | | |
| Financial liabilities | 15.429,90 | 14.758,15 |
| Deferred income | 19.200,90 | 3.808,30 |
| Angola fund | 40.000,00 | 55.000,00 |
| Cambodia fund | 0,00 | 5.832,25 |
| DR Congo fund | 90.000,00 | 55.000,00 |
| Laos fund | 50.000,00 | 0,00 |
| South Sudan fund | 40.000,00 | 30.000,00 |
| Zimbabwe fund | 50.000,00 | 30.000,00 |
| Total outside capital | 304.630,80 | 194.398,70 |
| Organisation capital | | |
| WWM organisation capital | 50.000,00 | 50.000,00 |
| Voluntary retained earnings | | |
| - profit brought forward | 680.094,29 | 678.972,26 |
| - year-end result | 1.656,83 | 1.122,03 |
| Total organisation capital | 731.751,12 | 730.094,29 |
| Total liabilities | 1.036.381,92 | 924.492,99 |

Operating statement from 1 January to 31 December

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Income | | |
| Earnings | 72.944,55 | 32.296,60 |
| Donations | 1.023.325,83 | 940.074,79 |
| Legacy | 149.728,93 | 8.600,00 |
| Earmarked donations | 260.172,00 | 423.593,00 |
| Other operating income | 50,17 | 81,07 |
| Total income | 1.506.221,48 | 1.404.645,46 |
| Expenses | | |
| Direct project expenses | | |
| Digital Risk Education | -52.232,39 | 0,00 |
| DR Congo | -56.004,74 | -54.474,12 |
| Laos | -142.213,23 | -225.557,02 |
| South Sudan | -64.696,13 | -74.368,00 |
| Zimbabwe | -98.853,65 | -95.061,25 |
| Cambodia | -100.414,50 | -95.167,75 |
| Angola | -127.422,75 | -126.180,83 |
| Sri Lanka | -124.639,04 | -131.857,92 |
| Public relations work | -366.350,94 | -359.085,41 |
| Exchange differences | -8.946,47 | 1.108,61 |
| Total project expenses | -1.141.773,84 | -1.160.643,69 |
| Procurement of funds | | |
| Annual report | -4.032,80 | -4.417,95 |
| Benefactor support postage | -130,85 | -99,30 |
| Benefactor support secretariat | -40.407,51 | -25.153,71 |
| Total procurement of funds | -44.571,16 | -29.670,96 |
| Administrative expenses | | |
| Personnel expenses | -157.022,70 | -145.475,45 |
| Rental expenses | -14.291,65 | -13.341,20 |
| Office and administrative expenses | -45.322,16 | -37.301,59 |
| Depreciations | -645,00 | -1.070,00 |
| Asset management | -6.770,39 | -4.934,49 |
| Total administrative expenses | -224.051,90 | -202.122,73 |
| Result prior change of fund capital | 95.824,58 | 12.208,08 |
| Withdrawal from funds | 175.832,25 | 164.746,20 |
| Allocation to funds | -270.000,00 | -175.832,25 |
| Annual result I (surplus) | 1.656,83 | 1.122,03 |
| Allocation to organisation capital | 1.656,83 | 1.122,03 |
| 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 | 680.094,29 | | | 680.094,29 |
| Year-end result | | 1.656,83 | | 1.656,83 |
| Organisation capital | | | | 731.751,12 |
| Funds from the fund capital | | | | |
| Angola | 55.000,00 | 40.000,00 | -55.000,00 | 40.000,00 |
| Cambodia | 5.832,25 | 0,00 | -5.832,25 | 0,00 |
| South Sudan | 30.000,00 | 40.000,00 | -30.000,00 | 40.000,00 |
| DR Congo | 55.000,00 | 90.000,00 | -55.000,00 | 90.000,00 |
| Zimbabwe | 30.000,00 | 50.000,00 | -30.000,00 | 50.000,00 |
| Laos | 0,00 | 50.000,00 | 0,00 | 50.000,00 |
| Total fund capital | | | | 270.000,00 |

"WWM supports projects that make a real difference to the lives of those affected. That convinces me, and that's why I'm involved as a foundation board member."

Ursula Eichenberger

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. The President's Office is compensated with an additional monthly lump sum of CHF 250.





"Our demining projects alleviate the suffering of many people in former combat zones and give them brighter prospects for the future."

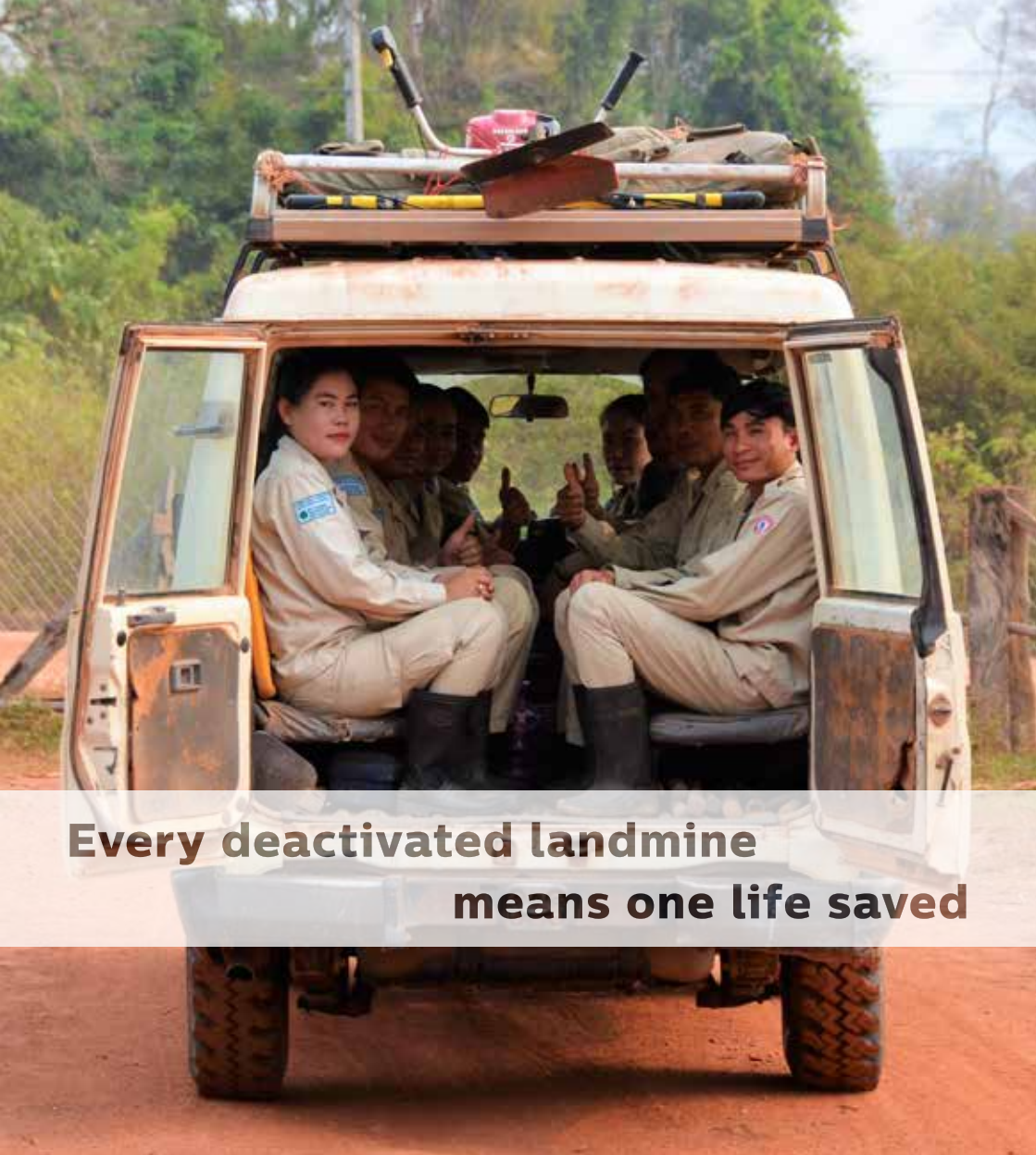
Michael Braumöller

Abbreviations

| | |
|-------|--|
| APTF | Arab Puppet Theatre Foundation |
| CSHD | Cambodian Self Help Demining (Project Partner Cambodia) |
| CMAA | Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority |
| DASH | Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony (Project Partner Sri Lanka) |
| DCA | DanChurchAid (Project Partner South Sudan) |
| EOD | Explosive Ordnance Disposal (Demining) |
| ERW | Explosive Remnants of War |
| GICHD | Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining |
| ICRC | International Committee of the Red Cross |
| LMRF | Landmine Relief Fund |
| LTTE | Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam |
| MAC | Mine Action Centre (national mine coordination centres) |
| MAG | Mine Advisory Group |
| NGO | Non-governmental organization |
| NRA | National Regulatory Authority |
| REDS | Rake Excavation and Detection System |
| UNMAS | United Nations Mine Action Service |
| UXO | Unexploded Ordnance |
| UK | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| WWM | World Without Mines Foundation |
| ZIMAC | Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre |

Imprint

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**Every deactivated landmine
means one life saved**

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