



ANNUAL REPORT 2021



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE	3
2021 KEY FIGURES	5
PROGRAMMES	11
AFGHANISTAN	12
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	14
CHAD	16
COLOMBIA	18
IRAQ	20
PHILIPPINES	22
TAJIKISTAN	24
UKRAINE	26
INCLUSIVE PEACE	28
PERFORMANCE REPORT	29
FINANCIAL REPORT	34
FSD TEAM	49
HUMANITARIAN DEMINING	53
DONORS	59

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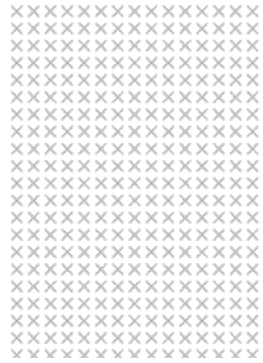
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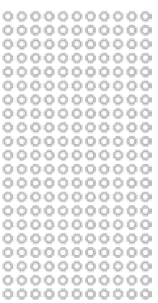
In 2021, our experts have
helped to shape a safer
world.



ANNUAL REPORT 2021

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



For two years now, our teams have been challenged by the pandemic. 2021 witnessed FSD's programmes and HQ staff adapting to new working practices so that we could continue to deliver the same results and maintain operations in the field. After a shift in focus on activities in 2020 due to COVID restrictions, by the end of 2021, operations have now returned to pre-pandemic levels. Thankfully we have always been able to count on the support and understanding of our donors and partners, which has guaranteed continuity in our work.

This challenge has also been an opportunity to develop the digital side of our humanitarian activities to maximise their impact. We have developed and refined our mine and explosive ordnance risk education campaigns on social media in Iraq, in the Philippines and in Ukraine, and are participating in a joint initiative with several organisations to improve the use of digital tools to raise awareness and prevent accidents.

At the same time, 2021 was a decisive period in the evolution of our environmental activities. In its commitment to a safer world, FSD is working to rid the ground not only of explosive devices, but also of other hazardous substances that may lurk in it. We are pleased to have partnered with the United Nations Environment Programme to test the use of innovative technologies to clean up soil contaminated by toxic pollutants in Central Asia.

A third major area of FSD's work is the capacity building of a local demining organisation. A significant step was taken in Iraq, where our experts successfully trained the staff of a local non-governmental organisation in technical and administrative aspects. This organisation is now the first in the country to be accredited to clear

landmines. We are delighted with this successful collaboration, which we hope to replicate in other contexts in the future.

Finally, I would like to make a special mention of our teams in Ukraine, which are surviving despite the war and traumatic violence. There is nothing so atrocious as man-made disasters, such as this destructive, violent and deeply inhumane conflict, which calls into question all the efforts for lasting peace that have been made since the Second World War. I have deep admiration for our 52 staff members in Ukraine who have managed, through sheer motivation, to maintain a professional and humanitarian capacity throughout these painful months. We mourn the loss of one of our deminers, who tragically lost his life in the attack in Mariupol.

My only hope at this point is that the abominable hostilities will end quickly, so that FSD and other humanitarian organisations can start the demining and the reconstruction as soon as possible. The challenge is immense after the destruction of entire cities and the unimaginable amount of ammunition of all types that has been used, from cluster bombs to missiles. FSD is ready to take up this challenge to help rebuild Ukraine. We have the necessary skills and capabilities. And we can draw on our experience in northern Iraq and the Donbass region, where we have been working for years. Let's not forget that demining is the essential condition for reconstruction!

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Jürg STREULI
ret. Ambassador
President of FSD

ANNUAL REPORT 2021

2021 KEY FIGURES

FSD IN 2021



Afghanistan

- Clearance of landmines and explosive remnants of war
- Survey of potentially contaminated areas
- Education of the risks of mines and explosive ordnance for local communities
- Assistance to victims of mines and explosive ordnance



Central African Republic

- Support to the ongoing peace process
- Development of community based projects
- Rehabilitation of ex combatants through livelihood activities



Chad

- Reinforcement of the capacities of local authorities to coordinate mine action



Colombia

- Reinforcement of the capacities of local authorities to coordinate mine action



Iraq

- Clearance of improvised landmines and explosive remnants of war
- Education of the risks of mines and explosive ordnance for local communities
- Survey of potentially contaminated areas
- Reinforcement of the capacities of a local organisation to conduct mine action activities.



Philippines

- Education of the risks of mines and explosive ordnance for local communities
- Survey of potentially contaminated areas
- Reinforcement of the capacities of local authorities to coordinate mine action



Tajikistan

- Destruction of obsolete weapons and ammunition
- Remediation of soils contaminated by toxic waste



Ukraine

- Clearance of landmines and explosive remnants of war
- Education of the risks of mines and explosive ordnance for local communities
- Survey of potentially contaminated areas
- Support to education
- Reinforcement of the capacities of local authorities to coordinate mine action

FSD IN 2021



8,532,652
square metres

were cleared in 2021, an area larger than
half the City of Geneva

148,942
people

were educated of the dangers of mines
and unexploded ordnance

34,515
items

of ammunition and obsolete weapons
were destroyed

489
staff

of which 90% were recruited and trained
locally

5,035
items

of explosive ordnance were neutralised

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2021 Annual Report!

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SOURCES OF INCOME

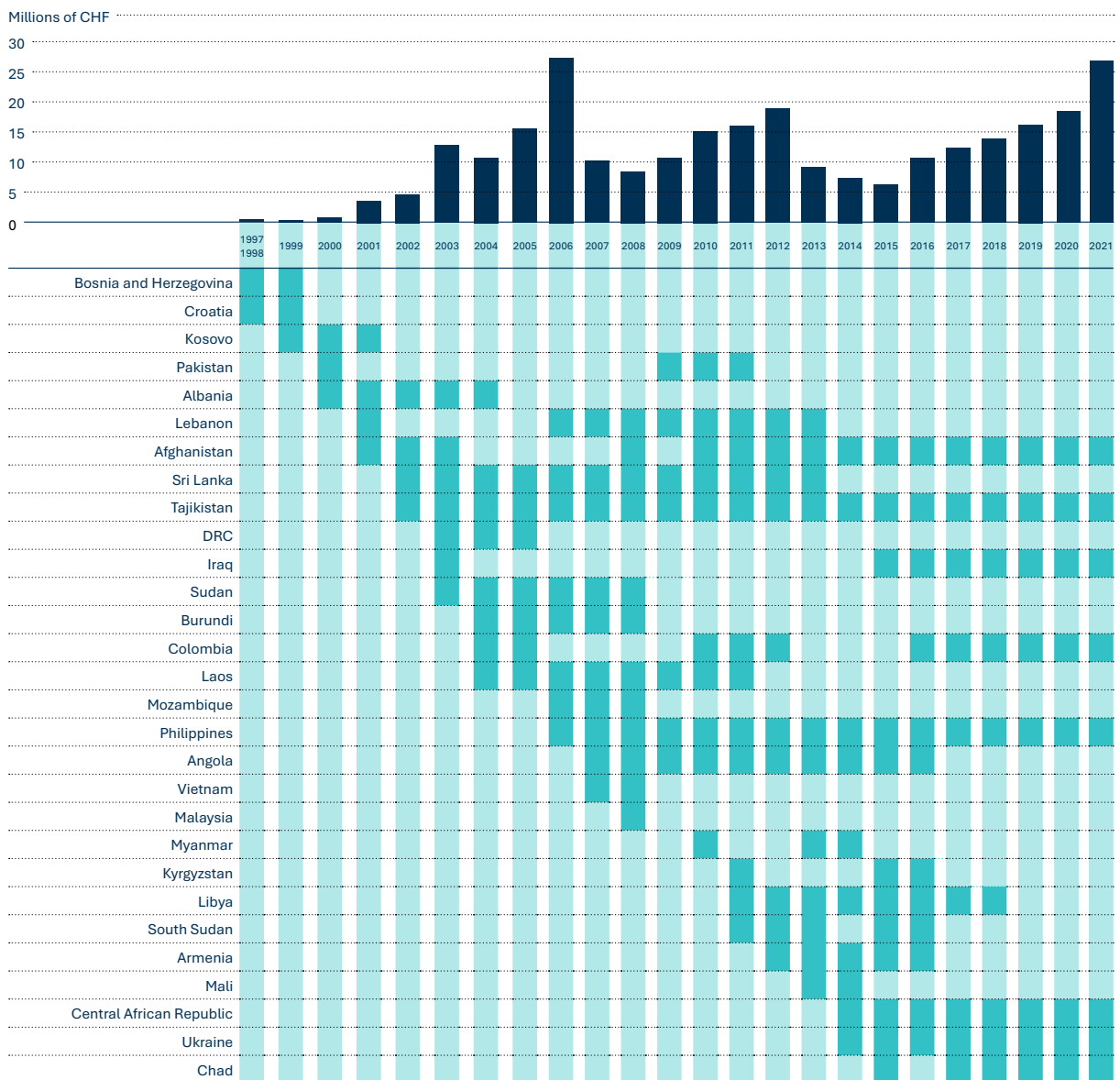


26,000,000
Swiss francs

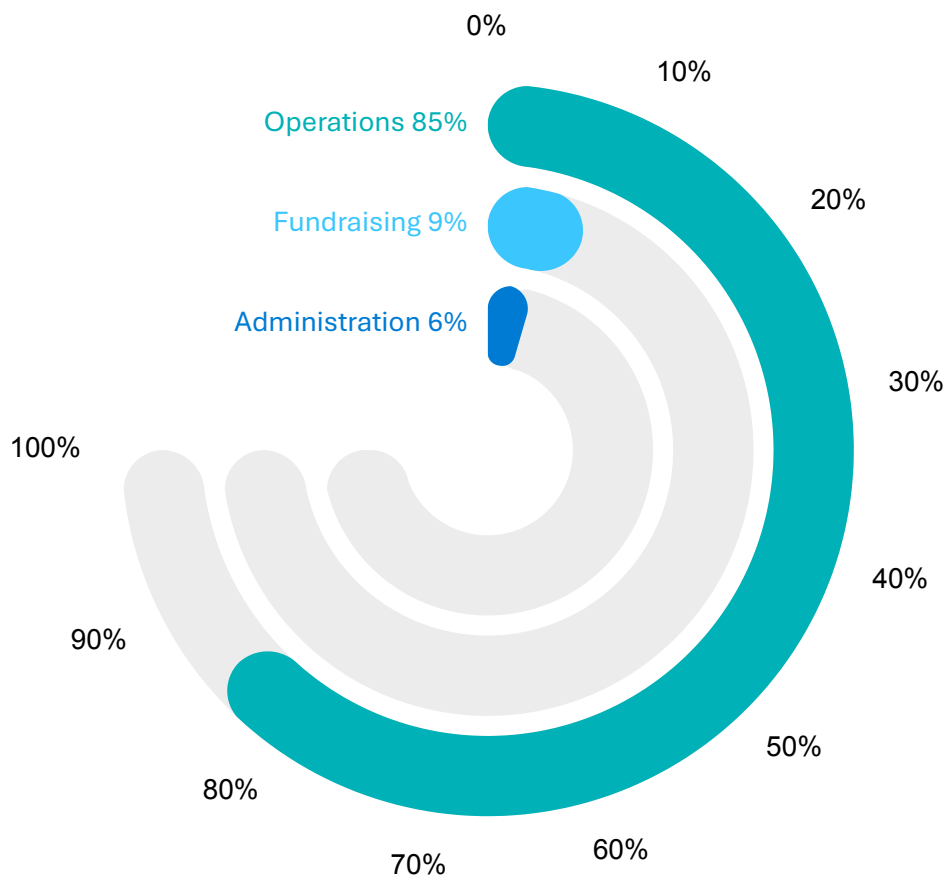
In 2021, FSD implemented CHF 26 million worth of humanitarian projects. Our actions are funded by governments, multilateral organisations, Swiss cantons and municipalities, Foundations and private donors.

EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAMME

FSD ANNUAL EXPENDITURE AND TIMESCALE OF OPERATIONS PER COUNTRY



ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURE



This diagram is
interactive!

Visit

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ANNUAL REPORT 2021

2021 PROGRAMMES



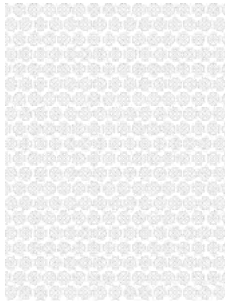
PROGRAMMES/

AFGHANISTAN

MINE CLEARANCE

RISK AWARENESS

VICTIM
ASSISTANCE



111

employees, including 109
Afghanistan nationals

1,142

anti personnel mines & items of
unexploded ordnance cleared

300

vulnerable families provided with
food assistance

FSD has been working in Afghanistan for more than 20 years. It is one of the most contaminated countries in the world from mines and explosive remnants of war; a sad legacy of almost four decades of armed conflict. FSD's teams are focusing their efforts in the isolated province of Badakhshan in the north east of the country. The staff, 99% of them local Afghanistan employees, locate and clear anti-personnel mines, educate the local population of the danger of mines and provide socio-economic support for mine victims and their families. In 2021, the Covid-19 pandemic and the events surrounding the return of Taliban rule in Afghanistan, impacted FSD's operations significantly in the country.

In the first months of 2021, as with each year, demining activities were suspended due to the winter snows. Deminers used this period to go home for some leave, to prepare equipment and to review demining procedures before the restart of operations. In April, weather was favourable again for the restart of demining operations and the teams returned to the minefields.

Badakhshan Province, a region where FSD is active in the north east of Afghanistan, is isolated from the rest of the country by the Hindu Kush mountain range. From a logistic point of view, it is much easier to access this remote province via a cross-border operation from Tajikistan to the north.

For the past two decades, FSD's mine action operation in Afghanistan was therefore overseen from an operations office in Kalai Khum, on the Tajik side of the Panj Valley.

In July, when the Taliban took over the country, FSD operations were temporarily paused and the teams took advantage of a natural leave period and all equipment was withdrawn to Kalai Khum. Our staff exchanged with the local Taliban in Badakhshan through village community elders to inquire whether FSD's work could resume and under what modalities. When it was clear that humanitarian work could continue, and that the safety of staff was guaranteed, a return to operations in Afghanistan was planned.

Geopolitical issues however caused great problems in border crossing. Vehicles and equipment could not pass into Afghanistan for several months, constraining FSD to limit its activities to risk education, victim assistance and socio-economic assessments. At the end of the year, it was therefore decided to set up an additional operations base in the city of Kunduz. This will also allow FSD to access new areas that require demining in the Kunduz and Balkh provinces, in addition to the ongoing tasks in Badakhshan.

In 2021, FSD deminers located and destroyed 1,106 anti-personnel mines, 36 items of unexploded ordnance and 224 various items of abandoned ammunition. Most of the explosive contamination littering Badakhshan province is a legacy of the Soviet invasion of the 1980s, including plenty of "butterfly mines", which are small green plastic anti-personnel mines that can easily be mistaken for toys.

In areas not yet cleared, FSD's teams educate the local populations on how to recognise hazardous devices and how to react appropriately to prevent accidents. Among the most vulnerable groups are shepherds and children. In 2021, more than 2,800 people, the majority of which were children, participated in FSD's risk education sessions.

Since 2018, FSD has also taken advantage of its presence in local communities to assess the needs of survivors of mine accidents and provide them with targeted support. The aim is to promote socio-economic reintegration and to enable them to better provide for their families once again. In 2021, FSD teams were also able to facilitate the treatment of 16 mine victims at the ICRC clinic in Faizabad.

Due to increased instability in Afghanistan, economic conditions have worsened significantly in the country, in particular for isolated rural populations such as in Badakhshan. At the end of 2021, FSD provided food supplies to 300 particularly vulnerable families to help them through the critical winter season.

FSD's programme in Afghanistan is supported by the US State Department, the PATRIP Foundation, GGL Austria and other private donors. In 2021, funding was suspended by several major donors after the Taliban take over, but the support of FSD's private donors enabled continuity and ensured that vital link to the communities were maintained in the remote area of Badakhshan.



In Afghanistan as in most contaminated countries, children account for more than half of landmine and explosive ordnance casualties. They are hence a priority target of risk education teams.

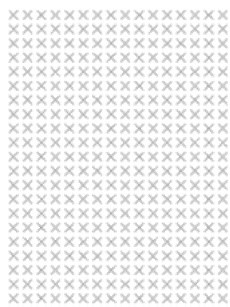


PROGRAMMES/

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

SUPPORT TO PEACE
PROCESS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC
ASSISTANCE



23 buildings

constructed/rehabilitated in
Bouar

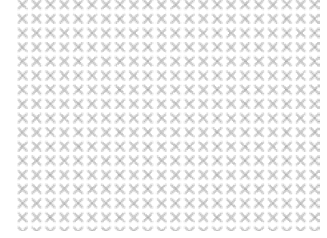
20 local companies

contracted for the construction
work

After decades of violence and political unrest, the Central African Republic relapsed into civil war in early 2013. One out of four Central Africans fled their home. Poverty is endemic and the majority of the population lacks access to basic needs. In 2019, the Central African government signed a peace agreement with the country's main rebel groups. The aim is now to restore state authority throughout the country to ensure security and stability for the population. FSD contributes to the peace process through various projects in Bangui and Bouar, and provides socio-economic support to vulnerable communities in these locations.

Despite the signature of the Peace Agreement in February 2019 between the Central African government and the country's 14 main armed groups, more than half of the territory is still outside of state control. In order to stabilise the country, enable the return of displaced people and revitalise the local economy, a process of security sector reform alongside demobilisation, demilitarisation and reintegration (DDR) has been initiated with the support of the European Union (EU).

In this context, FSD was mandated to help renovate government facilities and to build capacity in administrative systems across the country. This includes the construction and maintenance of several camps within major towns and population centres to provide confidence in the government pro-



jected security and stability with the aim of achieving sustainable peace.

In 2021, FSD completed the second-phase of the rehabilitation of Camp Bouar, in the north-west of the country, where the Central African security forces are now based with their families. Bouar, the country's second largest city, is located on the road connecting Cameroon to Bangui, the Central African Republic capital. Ensuring state control in this area is therefore crucial to guarantee the supply of food and basic commodities to the country. Several Central African companies, as well as young people in training, as part of the "jeunesse pionnière nationale" (National Pioneer Youth), were involved in FSD's work. The manufacture of many items such as household furniture, bed linen and even protective masks was entrusted to several local organisations, including the Bouar rural women's association and the Londo Mo Louti centre, which helps to reintegrate young women, isolated or victims of family conflicts.

In addition, FSD continued working on another project involving the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) of several thousands former combatants from different rebel groups. The 2019 peace agreement provided for the creation of unarmed mixed patrol units to monitor transhumance corridors and local controls of mineral mining areas. FSD built camps for the deployment of these 'mixed special security units' in Bouar, Paoua and Ndele, as well as facilitating the payment of a monthly allowance agreed with the African Union and EU using a digital programme to track payments through biometric data control.

In the capital Bangui, FSD continued to enhance the administrative and logistic capacities of the Central African Ministry of Defence alongside other international and EU support efforts to support the overall deployment of security forces in the country. As part the DDR process, FSD also provided livelihood training (e.g. carpentry, welding, automechanics) to support reintegration of ex-combatants into civilian life.

In parallel, FSD took advantage of its presence in different regions of the country to carry out socio-economic development activities. Preliminary assessments were led to evaluate the needs of the communities. It was shown that support to education was one of the most pressing needs, and would have the most valuable and durable impact for the population. In 2021, FSD undertook to build or rehabilitate several local schools, kindergartens and orphanages in Bangui and Bouar. In addition, FSD offered vocational training (sewing, carpentry, brick laying...) aimed at creating work opportunities for local communities, and worked on improving access to clean water by drilling boreholes and installing pumps.

FSD's programme in the Central African Republic is supported by the European Union and various private foundations.



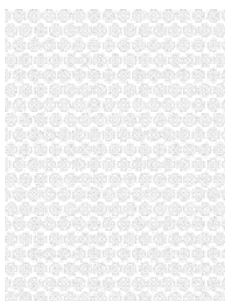
In 2021, FSD worked on improving access to clean water for local communities in Bouar by drilling boreholes and installing water pumps.



PROGRAMMES/

CHAD

CAPACITY
BUILDING



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4 NGOs

working together to help rid
Chad of landmines

2025

the year Chad aims at being
mine-free

Chad is one of the countries most mine and explosive remnants of war affected countries in sub-Saharan Africa. This contamination largely originates from the conflict with Libya between 1978 and 1987 and from several civil wars. To date, over 3,250 people have been injured or killed in accidental explosions. Nomad communities and camel herders are particularly threatened, risking their lives when they have to transit through unknown contaminated areas. FSD has been working in Chad since 2017 as part of an EU-funded consortium project called PRODECO.

FSD's team in N'Djamena is responsible for supporting the Chadian mine action authority (HCND). Our experts help this governmental entity develop effective demining management and policies and put in place the administrative, technical and information management measures necessary to convert strategy into reality.

The other partners in the EU-funded consortium are the local NGO SEC-ADEV, which provides assistance to mine victims and the international NGOs, Mines Advisory Group and Humanity & Inclusion, who conduct mine clearance and explosive ordnance risk education.

In 2021, FSD focused on assisting the Chadian mine action authorities to

consolidate the administrative and logistic skills and knowledge acquired during the capacity-building conducted since 2017.

In addition, together with the Chadian staff of HCND, FSD's experts finished updating the database that identifies the contaminated areas and the on-going demining actions carried out in the country. The database can now be used for improved coordination of mine clearance by HCND and the attribution of tasks to humanitarian demining operators.

FSD also provided technical training and mentoring to the Demining Rapid Response unit within HCND, notably through field missions.

Finally, FSD experts provided assistance to HCND in the fulfillment of its Ottawa treaty obligation, by helping draft the application requesting an extension of the deadline to 2025 and attending jointly the 19th meeting of the State parties to the Convention.

FSD's programme in Chad is supported by the European Union.



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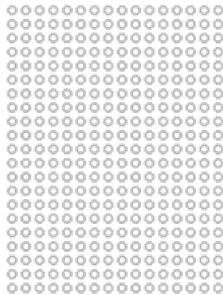
In 2021, FSD experts finalized updating the database mapping hazardous areas. It can now be used by the Chadian authorities for the coordination of demining.



PROGRAMMES/

COLOMBIA

CAPACITY
BUILDING



+ than 140
casualties

of landmines and unexploded
ordnance were recorded in 2021

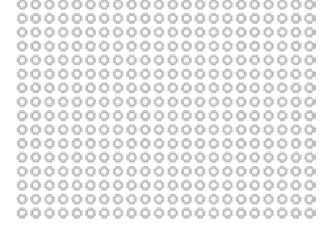
19%

of the victims died as a result
of the accident

Nearly six decades of civil war have left Colombia littered with landmines and unexploded ordnance. In 2016, a peace agreement was signed between the Colombian government and the rebel group FARC, allowing the deployment of humanitarian demining operations in the country. For the past five years, FSD has been mentoring the Colombian authorities in the development of a demining strategy and its implementation. In 2021, FSD advisors focused their efforts on consolidating the new systems and procedures introduced from 2019 to 2021.

Since the signature of the peace agreement with the FARC, significant resources have been deployed to decontaminate Colombia, with several thousands of deminers deployed throughout the country. The ultimate goal is to clear the entire country of mines by 2025. Since 2016, FSD has been providing capacity-building to Descontamina Colombia, the Colombian mine action authority, which is placed under the authority of the Colombian High Commission for Peace.

FSD supports Descontamina Colombia with technical staff guidance to enable them to fulfil their responsibilities as a national mine action authority. This includes integrating the operational framework, information analysis and demining capacity into a broader strategy for an effective land release process. In 2021, FSD hired a new staff member to improve interdepart-



mental coordination between the various governmental entities involved in mine action in Colombia.

Since 2016, FSD has been providing technical experts to advise and mentor key staff in the Colombian national mine action authority, with a variety of skills: explosive ordnance disposal, use of mine detection dogs, mechanical demining, environmental protection during demining, information management and hazard cartography. In 2021, a particular effort was made with regards to monitoring the national authority in investigation of mine accidents and in the conduct of field visits to ensure the quality of the work delivered by humanitarian demining operators.

FSD's experts have also contributed to the development of national norms in order to synchronise international standards with the country's NGO mine action landscape and the specific Colombian context. This process has now been finalized.

Another key aspect of FSD's activities in 2021 in Colombia was its work in environmental protection. A major part of the landmine contamination in the country lies in rural areas, mostly in national parks and in territories inhabited by indigenous communities. FSD supported the national authorities in ensuring that the 2017 presidential decree establishing good environmental practices in the mine action sector was understood and applied by all the relevant stakeholders.

Between 2016 and 2021, significant progress has been made in the management and coordination of mine action by OACP-DC. FSD's project has been extended for a further two years, so as to ensure continuity in the mine action sector during the transition phase that will follow the 2022 Colombian elections.

At the end of the year, FSD signed an agreement with the Colombian Victims Unit with a view to start providing assistance to mine victims in 2022.

FSD's programme in Colombia is supported by the US State Department.



In Colombia, a major part of the landmine contamination lies in national parks and in territories inhabited by indigenous communities.



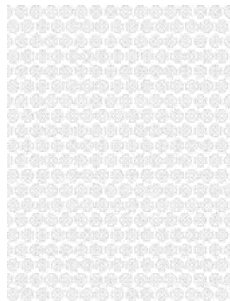
PROGRAMMES/

IRAQ

MINE CLEARANCE

RISK AWARENESS

CAPACITY
BUILDING



3,192 IEDs

(improvised explosive devices)
rendered safe

10 teams

of deminers active in the field

1 local NGO

fully trained and accredited

By the end of July 2017, the war against the Islamic State was officially over: the extremist groups had been driven out of all the areas it had occupied since 2014. However, for the Iraqi population, this did not mean a return to normal life. Many villages are still littered with explosive devices placed by jihadists on roads, fields, homes and schools. Based in Erbil, FSD began demining the country in early 2016, in areas that had already been liberated.

FSD deminers' efforts are focused on removing improvised mines in the governorates of Nineveh, Erbil and, up until mid-2017, Kirkuk. This operation is delicate for deminers: improvised mines are present in considerable quantities, and their homemade nature makes neutralisation challenging. In 2021, despite several interruptions of operations due to the Covid-19 pandemic and other challenges related to issues such as visas, 3,192 improvised mines, 152 items of unexploded ordnance, 25 antipersonnel mines and one antitank mine were located and destroyed. A new female team was recruited at the end of the year to further contribute to this effort.

In some localities, construction machines, whose cabs have been shielded to protect the operator, support the manual work of deminers. They are particularly useful for clearing potentially contaminated rubble and for ex-

cavating mines in hard and dry soils. A small remote-controlled vehicle, acquired in 2020, also makes it possible to inspect the interiors of potentially hazardous buildings. In total, almost 7.9 million square metres of land, as well as 32,657 cubic metres of rubble were cleared during the year.

Mine awareness activities also had to be adapted due to the social distancing imposed to fight the pandemic. Sessions were held remotely using a megaphone, and intensive online awareness campaigns were carried out for the first time by FSD in the country, on FSD Iraq's Facebook page, reaching more than 172,000 people. Our risk education teams also organised several thousand of face-to-face sessions in local communities, which 44,200 people attended, most of which were children.

In 2020, FSD had also embarked on a two-year project to strengthen the demining capacities of the local NGO, Shareteah Humanitarian Organisation (SHO), in collaboration with the United Nations. Our experts have since trained and mentored SHO staff on the technical and management aspects of mine action for more than a year. In addition, two teams of risk education and four demining teams were transferred from FSD to the Iraqi organisation, in April and November respectively. Shareteah has now become the first Iraqi NGO accredited for the clearance of improvised mines and will soon be capable of mobilising resources from national and international donors. In the long run, the ultimate goal is that international NGOs can withdraw so that the demining of Iraq can be carried out by national actors.

FSD's programme in Iraq is supported by the US Department of State, the United Nations, the Canton of Geneva, the City of Geneva, and other institutions and private foundations.



This female demining team was recruited and trained by FSD, and has now been transferred to the Iraqi NGO SHO, as part of a capacity-building project.



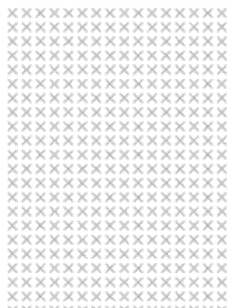
PROGRAMMES/

PHILIPPINES

MINE CLEARANCE

RISK AWARENESS

SUPPORT TO PEACE
PROCESS



730 villages

potentially contaminated
surveyed by FSD

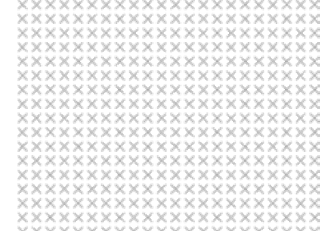
25,747 people

participated in FSD's risk
awareness sessions

The island of Mindanao, in the southern Philippines, has experienced decades of conflict of varying intensity between different rebel groups and the Philippines government. Each period of fighting has left behind its share of unexploded or abandoned ordnance, endangering the lives of people in the region. Following a number of peace accords signed with the two main rebel groups and the government, the region's movement towards autonomy has accelerated. In this context, FSD was encouraged to develop a mine action programme involving the collaboration of the parties to the peace process, in order to re-establish trust between them.

In 2019, after more than 50 years of conflict and following a referendum, the Muslim part of the island of Mindanao gained autonomy and officially became the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao. Present in this area since 2005, FSD continued to support the Peace Process throughout 2021 through various mine action activities.

Risk education activities continued, with close to 26,000 people participating in 595 face-to-face sessions in schools or villages assemblies. Due to restrictions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, 2021 also saw the con-



tinuation of a major online awareness campaign conducted via the social network Facebook.

FSD is also responsible for carrying out surveys in localities suspected of being contaminated by unexploded ordnance. The latter have become more and more common in recent years and reproduce the technologies encountered in Iraq or Syria. FSD surveyed 730 villages in 2021 and, when the presence of explosive devices was confirmed, facilitated the intervention of the Philippine armed forces for their neutralisation.

In addition to these investigations, FSD is playing de facto the role of mine action center in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao. It provides advice and technical assistance to the local authorities about mine action matters, provide liaison between various parties and keep data on contaminated areas, incidents and mine clearance interventions in a cartographic database. Finally, FSD helps to coordinate assistance to victims through organisations such as the ICRC, where possible.

Ultimately, the goal is for the Philippines Government and the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao to have its own mine action center to coordinate the location and disposal of explosive devices by the various demining actors present in the region. In this perspective, FSD will have the task of passing the torch to this new entity, in partnership with the NGO Philippines Campaign to Ban Landmines. In December 2020, FSD secured new funding that will allow its work assisting the peace process in the region to continue until late 2022.

FSD's programme in the Philippines is supported by the European Union and the City of Geneva.



In the Philippines, FSD risk education teams often have to travel long distances in challenging environments to reach isolated villages.

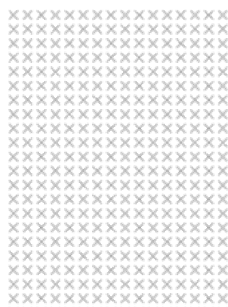


PROGRAMMES/

TAJIKISTAN

WEAPONS AND
AMMUNITION
DESTRUCTION

ENVIRONMENTAL
REMEDiation



34,516 weapons

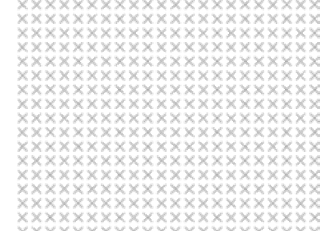
and items of weapons and
ammunition destroyed

3,000 trees

planted to protect a hazardous
waste site

After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989, Tajikistan, like many former Soviet states, was left with huge stocks of weapons and ammunition stockpiled in several locations throughout the country, some of which are obsolete and in poor conditions. This constitutes a serious threat to national and regional security from illegal diversion of stocks and unplanned explosions in storage. Since 2009, FSD has been destroying obsolete weapons and ammunition retrieved from the Tajik authorities and the border guards. For the past five years, FSD has also been implementing another project in Tajikistan, which focuses on the remediation of land polluted by stocks of obsolete pesticides, another toxic remnant of the Soviet era.

In 2021, FSD continued to destroy stocks of obsolete weapons and ammunition in Tajikistan. These stockpiles are dangerous as they can be subject to accidental explosions or be stolen and used for the production of improvised explosive devices. FSD has also retrieved weapons seized by Tajik security forces and border guards. Over the year, FSD's teams destroyed 34,516 items of weapons and ammunition, including 6 air dropped bombs and 14 rockets. This notable rise compared to the previous year can be attributed to increased border guard activity and cross border cooperation along the sensitive Uzbek border, and to the assignment by the Tajik government of a new coordination officer in charge of facilitating the work of the



security forces and border guards.

An internal training course in ammunition management and storage was held to improve the team's assessments in support of the Tajik explosive storage site safety staff and the border guards.

FSD's other major project in Tajikistan is environmental remediation. In the 1950s and 1960s, in the Soviet republics of Central Asia, pesticides were distributed, almost for free, in order to increase agricultural production. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, large stocks were abandoned in the country. Since then, these obsolete pesticides, mainly DDT, have started to seep into the environment and contaminate the food chain. Long-term exposure to these persistent organic pollutants has been correlated with a series of negative effects on health, from nervous, immune, reproductive and endocrine system problems to various types of birth defects and cancers. The Tajik government is well aware of the serious health, environmental and economic risks of these substances but currently lacks the legal, institutional or financial means to address the problem.

FSD initiated this environmental project in 2016. One of the first actions was the relocation of several families living on top of pesticide dump, and within old storage buildings in one of these locations. FSD then started the task of removing the top layers of contaminated soil, moving them to a secure central storage site in Vakhsh, far away from any homes and waterways. Clean soil was eventually transported to the village.

In 2021, FSD started working on a project funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implemented through the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) aimed at testing suitable technologies for destruction of the obsolete pesticides for good in line with Tajikistan's commitment to the Stockholm Convention. The UNEP project will specifically investigate the use of a supercritical water oxidation reactor that treats contaminated soil at very high temperature and pressure, without releasing dioxins or other toxic emissions into the atmosphere. As the UNEP national implementing partner in Tajikistan, FSD coordinated an inception meeting with all stakeholders to plan activities from 2022 to 2025.

FSD also carried out joint field visits with the Tajik Committee for Environmental Protection to pesticide-affected locations to conduct initial assessments in order to prioritise sites for subsequent remediation planning and removal of the most contaminated soils.

Finally, FSD worked to improve the protection of Vakhsh's national waste storage facility to minimise the risk of further organic pollutant and toxic waste leaking into local soils and water courses. More than 3,000 additional trees were planted in the surrounding area in order to limit soil erosion from wind and to increase biodiversity.

FSD's obsolete weapons disposal project in Tajikistan is supported by the US State Department. Environmental remediation activities in the country are funded by the GEF and implemented through UNEP and other private foundations.



FSD moved tonnes of pesticide-polluted soil to this central disposal facility, that the organisation rehabilitated and protected to ensure the safe storage of this toxic waste.



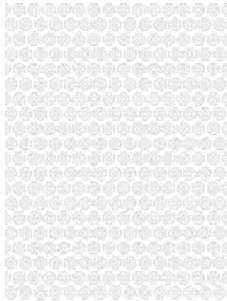
PROGRAMMES/

UKRAINE

MINE CLEARANCE

RISK AWARENESS

SUPPORT TO
EDUCATION



76,182 people

attended FSD's face-to-face risk
education sessions

299 items

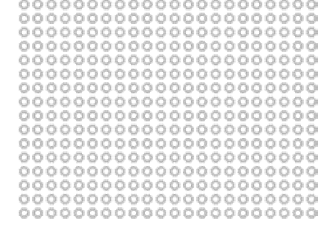
of unexploded ordnance were
destroyed

127 schools

and kindergartens were
rehabilitated

From the outset, at the time of publishing this report, the situation in Ukraine has dramatically changed from that faced by FSD up to the end of 2021. This report only covers those mine action and support to education activities that FSD conducted in 2021, but up to date details of the 2022 situation can be found on our website. In 2014, an armed conflict erupted in eastern Ukraine. The Donbass region was divided between the western zone, under Ukrainian government control, and the eastern part, administered by pro-Russian separatists. While the fighting has varied in intensity, villages and fields along the contact line remain littered with mines and unexploded ordnance. The inhabitants, whose quality of life has significantly deteriorated with the conflict, live under the daily threat of an accidental explosion. The fighting also caused extensive destruction of the country's infrastructure, including schools and kindergartens, reducing access to education for young Ukrainians living along the front line.

FSD's involvement in Ukraine dates back to early 2015. The goal was to reduce as much as possible the number of civilian casualties from accidental explosions by teaching residents how to safely "coexist" with mines and unexploded ordnance. Today, due to Covid-19 restrictions and in order to make more people aware of the risks of mines, the FSD also deploys



online prevention campaigns on the social networks Facebook and its Russian equivalent VKontakte. These initiatives, added to the traditional face-to-face education session, have enabled FSD to reach a total of close to 380,000 people.

In 2021, FSD also continued to raise awareness on the risk of mines and explosive ordnance the population living in the non-government controlled area, to which very few NGOs have access. Some of these people regularly cross the contact line in order to access the western part of Ukraine: the elderly do so to collect their retirement pensions and the students to take exams. FSD therefore prepared very brief mine awareness sequences which they delivered to the interested public at the queues at the crossing points.

In addition, FSD launched a special mine risk education campaign targeted at scrap metal collectors and dealers. The poverty caused by the armed conflict has led many people to collect and sell scrap metal to earn a little money, a risky activity that exposes them to landmines and unexploded ordnance. Over the summer, an FSD team visited 60 scrap metal collection centres to raise awareness of the issue among staff and “collectors”. Nearly 4,491 people attended these prevention sessions and are now aware of the steps to take to minimise the risks they face.

In 2021, FSD deminers continued locating and removing unexploded munitions. The majority of explosive devices found in the region are unexploded ordnance resulting from the mobile warfare that occurred in the early years of the conflict and, more recently, the anti-personnel mines and unexploded ordnance along the static contact line. Close to 405,000 square metres of former battlefields were cleared by FSD in 2021, and 299 items of unexploded ordnance removed. FSD also supported the Ukrainian authorities in the implementation of “quality control” of cleared areas by the various humanitarian demining operators by handing over their teams some technical equipment and vehicles.

Throughout the year, FSD continued supporting access to education in areas affected by the armed conflict in Ukraine. For the past two years, the team conducted needs assessment of schools and kindergartens along the front line and made targeted interventions based on these assessments. In 2021, 62 schools and kindergartens were visited and 127 interventions conducted. Playgrounds were built, dormitories and canteens refurbished. FSD also provided materials to help organise activities at school (such as sewing, sports and carpentry) outside of school hours. The idea is to encourage young people to stay in a safe place rather than endangering themselves by playing outside in potentially contaminated places.

FSD also built 16 “child-friendly spaces”, such as playgrounds, climbing walls or outdoor exercise areas, in villages lacking adequate facilities for children to play safely.

FSD’s Ukraine programme is supported by the US State Department, the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and several private foundations.

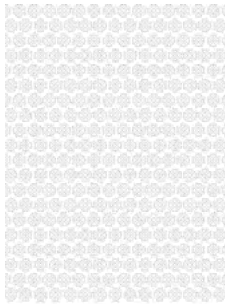


In several schools, FSD provided equipment for psychosocial support rooms, aimed at children with special needs or trauma resulting from the ongoing armed conflict.



PROGRAMMES/

PARTNERSHIP WITH INCLUSIVE PEACE



In 2021, FSD partnered with Inclusive Peace and UN Women to provide peace and political transition process support in various country contexts, including the following:

In Yemen, a series of consultations with local members of the Group of 9+1 Coalition in Yemen was designed and conducted to elicit creative new approaches for moving the stalled peace process forward with more meaningful leadership of Yemeni women.

In Libya, strategic support was provided, including input on developing strategies and indicators for meaningful civil society and women's involvement in the peace process, electoral processes, economic reconstruction, and national reconciliation efforts.

At the global level, substantial and multifaceted support was provided to the UN Women's Global Convening on the topic of Gender-Inclusive Peace Processes: Strengthening Women's Meaningful Participation through Constituency Building.

The Association for [Inclusive Peace](#) is a think-tank and an action organisation, supporting peace and political transition processes through evidence-based advice, research, and practical experience. They provide expert support to national and international actors to make peace processes more effective and sustainable, conduct research, connect in-country processes with global policy debates, and facilitate critical discussions at country, regional, and global levels.

ANNUAL REPORT 2021

2021 PERFORMANCE REPORT

PERFORMANCE REPORT

FSD is a not-for-profit, non-political, independent and neutral organization under Swiss law. Its objective is to eliminate explosive and toxic threats to human security so that people can live again in a safe environment. With this objective, FSD is focused on the following activities:

- The prevention of accidents related to explosive remnants of war through risk awareness and safety trainings;
- Humanitarian demining operations and the destruction of stock-piles of mines and other arms and munitions;
- The training of demining staff and managers of ammunition stockpiles, to international standards;
- The remediation of environmental pollution posing a threat to human security, such as stocks of obsolete pesticides.

THE FOUNDATION BOARD

In accordance with FSD's statutes, the Board of Trustees is made up of at least five people or legal entities, elected for a renewable three-year period. The current members are the following:

Nom	Position	Elected until
Jürg Peter STREULI	President	End 2023
Henri LEU	Member	End 2023
Michel ROCH	Member	End 2023
Thomas KODIAK	Member	End 2023
Nawal AÏT-HOCINE	Member	End 2023

The members of the Foundation Board also act as members of the Board of Crosstech S.A., a service company entirely owned by FSD. Hansjörg Eberle leads FSD and Crosstech S.A. as Director and FSD France as President. He is employed on

a permanent contract. Crosstech's and FSD France's accounts are fully consolidated with those of FSD group.

In 2019, the Foundation Board has held four plenary meetings with the management and has taken all the formal decisions which fall within its jurisdiction. The Crosstech S.A. Board has held three plenary meetings and a General Assembly. FSD France has held two Board meetings as well as the statutory General Assembly.

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCES

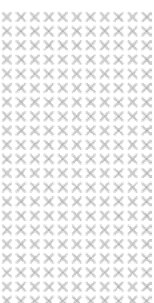
In the last 24 years, FSD has cleared more than 45,056 hectares (450,564,641 square meters) of land that could then be handed over to the local population. In total, FSD has cleared and destroyed so far more than 1,387,555 items of landmines and unexploded ordnance. In 2021 alone, FSD cleared more than 857 hectares (8,565,392 m²) of land and destroyed 5,035 items of explosive ordnance.

PARTNERSHIPS AND COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

FSD has signed a memorandum of understanding with ALIPH Foundation with the objective to assist this organization with survey and demining tasks for protecting heritage for peace.

FUNDING

The main project revenue for FSD programs originates from the government of USA, as well as multilateral donors, such as EuropeAid, the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UNEP and PATRIP Foundation who have contributed to the funding of the programs. Other contributions have been received from the Canton and the City of Geneva, other Swiss cities, communities and foundations, as well as from private donors.



FSD has signed, and adheres to, the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief, as well as to the four humanitarian principles established by ECHO (humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence). FSD has been certified by the ZEWO Foundation, the Swiss Certifying Authority for Charitable and Donation-funded Organizations, since 2003. The ZEWO seal attests that donations will be used economically, effectively and for their designated purpose. It certifies organizations that offer transparent information and true and fair financial reporting, have independent and appropriate control mechanisms, provide open communications and procure their funds in a fair manner. In 2019, FSD has passed the ZEWO recertification audit for the coming five years.

In 2019, FSD, Crosstech S.A. and FSD France successfully passed their surveillance audit for the ISO 9001:2015 certification, covering the areas of mine action programs as well as overall project management and all related activities including fundraising, donor relations, training, risk management and the associated support processes. The ISO 9001 norm aims at improving the quality of products or services delivered by an organisation. It encourages the management to continuously work in optimizing the organisation and its processes.

USE OF RESOURCES

FSD maintains a small headquarters with six permanent staff in Geneva, and an important support office in Manila. More than 90% of FSD's funds are directly dedicated to the implementation of projects in the field. FSD's Manila support office has provided internal audit services for FSD's programs and issued a total of 96 internal audit reports throughout the year. FSD Manila accountants also performed four field visits for audit and training purposes. FSD Manila also provides account-

ing and administrative services to 7 other humanitarian and commercial outfits. The accounts of FSD, Crosstech SA and the consolidated FSD group have been subject to a full audit by Mazars Audit & Advisory Services Industry.

SUPERVISORY BODIES

As a foundation, FSD operates under the surveillance of the Swiss Federal Supervisory Authority for Foundations under the Swiss Federal Ministry of Interior as well as of the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning its activities governed by the Loi fédérale sur les prestations de sécurité privées fournies à l'étranger (LPSP).

In 24 years of existence, and as the graphical analysis page 9 shows, FSD has implemented successful mine action programs in a total of 29 countries. Funding streams and operational volumes have fluctuated over all these years. FSD has remained very solid, even during years with lower donor income, both from a financial and an organizational perspective.

AUDITOR'S REPORT



Mazars Ltd
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CH-1214 Vernier-Geneva

Tel: +41 22 708 10 80
www.mazars.ch

Report of the Statutory Auditor to the Board of Trustees of FONDATION SUISSE DE DEMINAGE (FSD), Geneva

Report of the Statutory Auditor on the Consolidated Financial Statements

As statutory auditor, we have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of FONDATION SUISSE DE DEMINAGE (FSD), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2021, the consolidated statement of operations, the consolidated cash flow statement, the consolidated statement of changes in capital and notes for the year ended 31 December 2021. In accordance with Swiss GAAP FER 21, the information in the performance report is not subject to the obligation of examination of auditors.

Board of Trustees' Responsibility

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER, the requirements of Swiss law and the foundation statutes. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining an internal control system relevant to the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Board of Trustees is further responsible for selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss law and Swiss Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers the internal control system relevant to the entity's preparation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control system. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 give a true and fair view of the financial position, the results of operations and the cash flows in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER and comply with Swiss law and the foundation statutes.

AUDITOR'S REPORT



Report on Other Legal Requirements

We confirm that we meet the legal requirements on licensing according to the Auditor Oversight Act (AOA) and independence (article 728 Code of Obligations (CO)) and that there are no circumstances incompatible with our independence.

In accordance with article 728a paragraph 1 item 3 CO and Swiss Auditing Standard 890, we confirm that an internal control system exists, which has been designed for the preparation of consolidated financial statements according to the instructions of the Board of Trustees.

We recommend that the consolidated financial statements submitted to you be approved.

MAZARS Ltd

A blue ink signature of Jean-Marc Jenny, consisting of a stylized 'J' followed by a horizontal line and a small dot.

Jean-Marc Jenny
Licensed Audit Expert
(Auditor in Charge)

A blue ink signature of Henrique Gonçalves, featuring a cursive 'H' followed by a series of loops and a final flourish.

Henrique Gonçalves
Licensed Audit Expert

Geneva, 16 May 2022

Enclosures

- Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (balance sheet, statement of operations, cash flow statement, statement of changes in capital and notes)

ANNUAL REPORT 2021

2021 FINANCIAL REPORT

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(IN SWISS FRANCS)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31 DECEMBER	2021	2020	Notes
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11,361,845	19,720,938	3.1
Receivable from:			
- third parties	5,950	33,577	
Other short-term receivables	425,178	159,255	3.2
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	3,169,073	2,416,899	3.3
Total Current assets	14,962,046	22,330,669	
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets, net	337,099	447,842	3.4
Rent deposit	73,573	18,900	
Total non-current assets	410,672	466,742	
Total Assets	15,372,718	22,797,411	
LIABILITIES, FUNDS & CAPITAL			
Liabilities			
Trade payables	6,619	5,915	
Other short-term liabilities	504,908	223,483	3.5
Accrued expenses	869,241	662,965	3.6
Projects' deferred income	5,242,460	14,043,841	3.17
Total liabilities	6,623,228	14,936,204	
Foundation Capital			
Paid-in capital	50,000	50,000	
Legal unrestricted fund	50,000	50,000	
Translation difference	(25,712)	(4,137)	
Insurance fund	3,340,168	3,340,168	
Unrestricted fund	4,425,176	4,607,379	
Annual result after allocations	909,858	(182,203)	
Total Foundation Funds & Capital	8,749,490	7,861,207	
Total Liabilities, Funds & Capital	15,372,718	22,797,411	

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS (1/2)

(IN SWISS FRANCS)

	2021 Unrestricted	2021 Project Fund	2021 Total	2020 Unrestricted	2020 Project Fund	2020 Total	Notes
INCOME							
Contributions	1,398,925	13,811,340	15,210,265	873,863	26,987,968	27,861,831	3.17
Revenue from field services	1,009,161	-	1,009,161	683,889	-	683,889	
Revenue from Service contract	262,663	-	262,663	187,160	-	187,160	
HQ overhead expenditures billed to the projects	1,616,021	-	1,616,021	1,139,869	-	1,139,869	
Total income	4,286,770	13,811,340	18,098,110	2,884,781	26,987,968	29,872,749	
DIRECT AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES							
Staff costs	1,156,602	10,167,117	11,323,719	1,004,712	7,961,725	8,966,437	3.8/3.9
Travel costs	16,863	576,610	593,473	8,326	310,342	318,668	
Equipment, Vehicles and Rentals	38,816	1,492,221	1,531,037	65,032	1,239,083	1,304,115	
Operational Consumables, repairs and maintenance	36,388	6,877,141	6,913,529	47,292	3,211,955	3,259,247	
General and office costs	259,899	858,545	1,118,444	179,390	637,927	817,317	
Professional fees	118,062	124,717	242,779	99,502	116,480	215,982	
Bank charges	7,924	44,545	52,469	7,096	34,972	42,068	
Insurance charges	20,499	456,692	477,191	20,051	265,685	285,736	
Telecommunication costs	67,285	111,156	178,441	52,368	92,100	144,468	
Public fundraising cost	2,013,773	-	2,013,773	1,677,866	-	1,677,866	
Publications and other communication and promotion expenses	73,476	53,552	127,028	47,771	29,413	77,184	
Depreciation	248,222	-	248,222	120,601	-	120,601	3.4
HQ overhead expenditures billed to the projects	-	1,616,021	1,616,021	-	1,139,868	1,139,868	3.17
Total direct and administrative expenses	4,057,809	22,378,317	26,436,126	3,330,007	15,039,550	18,369,557	3.8
Net operating result	228,961	(8,566,977)	(8,338,016)	(445,226)	11,948,418	11,503,192	

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS (2/2)

(IN SWISS FRANCS)

	2021 Unrestricted	2021 Project Fund	2021 Total	2020 Unrestricted	2020 Project Fund	2020 Total	Notes
FINANCIAL RESULT							
Interest income	1,159	-	1,159	2,351	-	2,351	
Currency exchange gain	405,185	619	405,804	182,448	85,521	267,969	
Currency exchange loss	(491,920)	(62,597)	(554,517)	(528,545)	(1,088)	(529,633)	
Net financial result	(85,576)	(61,978)	(147,554)	(343,746)	84,433	(259,313)	
OTHER INCOME							
Gains arising from disposals of fixed assets	-	-	-	7,293	-	7,293	3.4
Net other income	-	-	-	7,293	-	7,293	
INSURANCE FUND RESULT							
Insurance income	2,257,157	-	2,257,157	1,771,993	-	1,771,993	3.7
Insurance expenditures	(1,447,873)	-	(1,447,873)	(1,154,395)	-	(1,154,395)	3.7
Net result of the Insurance Fund	809,284	-	809,284	617,598	-	617,598	3.7
Net ordinary result before closed projects	952,669	(8,628,955)	(7,676,286)	(164,081)	12,032,851	11,868,770	
Projects deferred income variation	-	8,628,955	8,628,955	-	(12,032,851)	(12,032,851)	
Operating result for the year before tax and allocations	952,669	-	952,669	(164,081)	-	(164,081)	
Income taxes	(42,811)	-	(42,811)	(18,122)	-	(18,122)	
Annual result before allocations to/from Funds	909,858	-	909,858	(182,203)	-	(182,203)	
Insurance Fund allocation	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Annual result after allocations	909,858	-	909,858	(182,203)	-	(182,203)	

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(IN SWISS FRANCS)

	2021 (in CHF)	2020 (in CHF)	Notes
Annual result before allocations to/from funds	909,858	(182,203)	
Depreciation	249,428	120,601	3.4
Translation difference	(21,575)	7,656	
Write-off of fixed assets	-	51	3.4
Gains arising from disposals of fixed assets	-	(7,293)	3.4
Changes in receivables	27,627	(27,602)	
Changes in other short-term receivables	(265,923)	68,000	
Changes in prepaid expenses and accrued income	(752,174)	(694,345)	
Changes in trade payables	704	(145,771)	
Changes in other short-term liabilities	281,425	28,236	
Changes in accrued expenses	206,276	4,178	
Changes in projects' deferred income	(8,801,381)	12,032,851	
Cash flows from operating activities	(8,165,735)	11,204,359	
Acquisition of fixed assets	(138,685)	(527,016)	3.4
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	-	7,295	3.4
Rent deposit	(54,673)	-	
Cash flows from investing activities	(193,358)	(519,721)	
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(8,359,093)	10,684,638	
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1st January	19,720,938	9,036,300	3.1
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December	11,361,845	19,720,938	3.1
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(8,359,093)	10,684,638	

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL

(IN SWISS FRANCS)

	Paid-in capital	Legal Unre- stricted Fund	Translation difference	Insurance Fund	Unrestricted Funds	Total
Balance as of 01 January 2020	50,000	50,000	(11,793)	3,340,168	4,607,379	8,035,754
Translation difference	-	-	7,656	-	-	7,656
Change in Foundation Capital:						
Net result for the year before allocation	-	-	-	-	(182,203)	(182,203)
Transfer of funds / allocation of funds				-	-	-
2020 Net change	-	-	7,656	-	(182,203)	(174,547)
Balance as of 01 January 2021	50,000	50,000	(4,137)	3,340,168	4,425,176	7,861,207
Translation difference	-	-	(21,575)	-	-	(21,575)
Change in Foundation Capital:						
Net result for the year before allocation					909,858	909,858
Transfer of funds / allocation of funds				-	-	-
2021 Net change	-	-	(21,575)	-	909,858	888,283
Foundation Capital as of 31 December 2021	50,000	50,000	(25,712)	3,340,168	5,335,034	8,749,490

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 (IN CHF)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

FSD Group is composed of the Fondation suisse de déminage (FSD), a Swiss foundation registered in the Canton of Geneva on 9 January 2003 as the ultimate parent entity, its fully owned subsidiary Crosstech S.A. (Crosstech), a public limited Swiss company, as well as the Association FSD France, an association registered in France in accordance with the French law 1901. Both Crosstech and FSD headquarters are located at 14b, Avenue Giuseppe-Motta, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland, whereas Association FSD France has its address at Athéna 1 – Site d'Archamps 72 rue Georges de Mestral, 74160 Archamps, France. FSD and Association FSD France aim to eliminate mines, unexploded ammunition, explosive remnants of war and chemical pollutants so that people can live in a safe environment. Crosstech SA is a company providing technical support in explosive hazards reduction as well as logistical services to the FSD Group.

The activity and performance report of FSD is published on the FSD website at www.fsd.ch.

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the Coronavirus outbreak to be a pandemic. Most countries have taken increasingly stringent steps to help contain and delay the spread of the virus. This results in a significant increase in economic uncertainty for the short-term and long term as events are changing daily. For the Foundation's 2021 consolidated financial statements, the Coronavirus outbreak and the related impacts are considered non-adjusting events. Consequently, there was no impact on the recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities. Due to the uncertainty of the outcome of these events, the Foundation cannot reasonably estimate the impact these events will have on the FSD group's financial position, results of operations or cash flows in the future.

2. PRINCIPLES

2.1. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The consolidated financial statements of FSD Group were prepared according to the principles of the Swiss GAAP FER

framework and specifically Swiss GAAP FER 21 (accounting for charitable, social non-profit organizations). Where not prescribed by law, the applied accounting and valuation principles are described below.

The financial statements present the consolidated activities of FSD Group and are compliant with the Zewo standards and method (<https://zewo.ch/>).

2.2. BASIS OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PREPARATION

The entities integrated into the FSD Group's consolidated financial statements are those controlled directly or indirectly by FSD. Association FSD France and Crosstech SA are fully consolidated. The basis for preparation of the consolidated accounts are the standalone accounts of each entity that are adjusted to the group accounting standards and principles.

All inter-company positions recorded in balance sheet as at 31 December 2021 have been eliminated in the consolidated balance sheet. The intercompany transactions recorded in the statement of operations have not been eliminated, in order to not affect the statement of the operational projects, except for the projects' contributions and expenditures transactions between FSD and Association FSD France.

The annual average number of full-time staff in 2021 and 2020 is 479 and 355 respectively.

2.3. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

During the year, the group entities foreign currency transactions are converted into the entities' functional currency by applying the actual exchange rate at the month of the transaction. Assets and liabilities that arise in currencies other than the entities functional currency are converted at the exchange rate prevailing at year-end.

While FSD and Crosstech's accounting records are maintained in Swiss francs (CHF), the Association FSD France functional currency is the Euro (EUR).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 (IN CHF)

For consolidation purposes, the annual balance sheet accounts of Association FSD France are converted from Euro into Swiss Francs using the year-end closing rate while the statement of operations accounts is converted from Euro into Swiss Francs using the average rate.

The following exchange rates were applied as at 31 December 2021:

1 CHF = USD 1.09370

1 CHF = EUR 0.92535 (average rate)

1 CHF = EUR 0.96497 (closing rate)

The exchange rates applied as at 31 December 2020 were:

1 CHF = USD 1.13116

1 CHF = EUR 0.92106

2.4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash in bank and short-term deposits with banks are considered as cash and cash equivalents.

2.5. RECEIVABLES AND OTHER SHORT-TERM RECEIVABLES

These amounts are mainly composed by receivables from customers, income tax receivables, cash advances to employees, institutions & partners, and advance payments for fundraising and other services.

2.6. PREPAID EXPENSES AND ACCRUED INCOME

Prepaid expenses and accrued income mainly consist of accrued income from donors and pending insurance claims.

2.7. FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets are shown in the balance sheet at net book value. They consist of equipment and vehicles with a minimum amount of CHF 800 per item purchased for use in demining operations. Costs of fixed assets include expenditures incurred in acquiring and transporting them to their existing location and condition. These also include leasehold improvements consisting of the cost of the renovation of the rented office space

at the 8th floor of the Pacifica One Center building in Manila.

Depreciation per year is 50% of the original acquisition costs for equipment and second hand vehicles, and 20% for the new vehicles and machinery. In the case of leasehold improvements, the assets are amortized at 20% per year in line with the lease period of five years.

2.8. TRADE PAYABLES AND OTHER SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES

Trade payables are related to the purchase of goods and services from suppliers. Other short-term liabilities include reimbursements to employees, social security institutions, partners and fees payable to the cantonal, communal and federal tax. These are valued at transaction amount.

2.9. ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accrued expenses are expenses that have been incurred, but not yet invoiced, at the balance sheet date.

2.10. PROJECTS' DEFERRED INCOME (PROJECT FUND)

These include contributions received, but not yet earned, at the balance sheet date.

2.11. INSURANCE FUND

The FSD Group Insurance Fund operates as a captive insurance and belongs to FSD. The Fund including the overall loss settlement is managed by an external insurance expert and fund administrator.

The FSD Group Insurance Fund, protected by third party reinsurance, covers the following risks:

- Mine accidents and war risk for national and international staff;
- Health, repatriation and life insurance for international staff;
- Political and conventional risks for the assets;

- Employer's liability at the head office and in the field.

Any profit and loss generated by the Insurance Fund is recognized as income or expenditure in the consolidated financial statements.

2.12. UNRESTRICTED FUND

This reserve is the accumulation of excess funds and non-earmarked income that have been set aside without specific reservation or restriction.

2.13. INCOME

Grants, donations or contributions are recognized as income in the year in which they have been received, unless they are reserved for services that will be provided in future years. Such revenue is recorded on the balance sheet as projects' deferred income. Income not yet received but already earned is recorded as accrued income.

2.14. EXPENDITURES

Expenses are accrued and recognized when incurred. Administrative and fundraising expenditures refer to head office costs and are shown separately from direct project expenditure, which reflect the cost of project implementation exclusively.

2.15. COST ALLOCATION TO PROGRAMS

a) Participation of programs in head office costs

FSD covers its head office costs primarily by charging the projects with an overhead of 7 - 10% of the direct project expenditures, wherever the donor allows for such a charge. These overhead costs charged to projects are not eliminated in the consolidated figures. Instead, they are presented as gross amounts in the statement of operations under unrestricted revenue as well as under the projects' expenditures, in order to show a true, transparent, restricted net results and variation of deferred income.

b) Staff costs billed to projects

FSD head office charges time spent by operational and support personnel directly to the programs and projects when time can be clearly attributed and justified.

c) Rental of assets

Crosstech S.A. maintains an asset pool consisting mainly of field vehicles and light mine clearance assets such as drones, detectors, global positioning systems and protective equipment. These assets are located outside Switzerland. Such equipment and vehicles are leased to projects and pro-

grammes in Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Colombia, Iraq, and Tajikistan.

2.16. FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

For a clear presentation of the consolidated statement of operations, income and expenses relating to projects are presented separately as project funds. In addition, on the balance sheet, the insurance fund is presented within "Capital" as it is the Foundation's own, self-managed group insurance.

3. DISCLOSURE ON BALANCE SHEET AND STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS ITEMS

3.1 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2021	2020
At Head Office	5,698,590	13,575,100
In the field	2,376,259	2,928,615
Insurance Fund related cash	3,286,996	3,217,223
Total	11,361,845	19,720,938

3.2 OTHER SHORT-TERM RECEIVABLES

	2021	2020
Cash advances to employees	44,032	6,035
Income tax receivable	2,713	2,713
Sub-contractor - Association for Inclusive Peace	104,335	-
Others	274,098	150,507
Total	425,178	159,255

3.3 PREPAID EXPENSES AND ACCRUED INCOME

	2021	2020
Accrued contributions	3,056,695	2,306,687
Prepaid expenses related to Insurance Fund	112,378	110,212
Total	3,169,073	2,416,899

3.4 FIXED ASSETS

2021	Equipments	Vehicles	Other Assets	Total

Cost				
Balance 01.01.21	81,934	1,199,679	67,729	1,349,342
Acquisition / Additions	22,555	15,993	100,137	138,685
Balance 31.12.21	104,489	1,215,672	167,866	1,488,027
Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance 01.01.21	58,380	775,392	67,728	901,500
Depreciation	23,922	220,499	5,007	249,428
Balance 31.12.21	82,302	995,891	72,735	1,150,928
Net book Value 01.01.2021	23,554	424,287	1	447,842
Net Book Value 31.12.2021	22,187	219,781	95,131	337,099

2020	Equipments	Vehicles	Other Assets	Total
Cost				
Balance 01.01.20	103,866	718,403	67,729	889,998
Acquisition / Additions	34,688	492,328	-	527,016
Sale	(33,720)	(11,052)	-	(44,772)
Write Off	(22,900)	-	-	(22,900)
Balance 31.12.20	81,934	1,199,679	67,729	1,349,342
Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance 01.01.20	103,286	679,344	67,728	850,358
Depreciation	11,662	107,099	-	118,761
Sales	(33,719)	(11,051)	-	(44,770)
Write Off	(22,849)	-	-	(22,849)
Balance 31.12.20	58,380	775,392	67,728	901,500
Net Book Value 01.01.20	580	39,059	1	39,639
Net Book Value 31.12.20	23,554	424,287	1	447,842

During the year, acquisitions amounted to CHF 138,685; there were no disposals of fixed assets. In 2020, acquisitions amounted to CHF 527,016 with cash increase from disposals of fixed assets amounted to CHF 7,295 resulting in a net gain of CHF 7,293.

3.5. OTHER SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES

	2021	2020
Payable to employees and others	254,153	108,167
Income tax payable	40,580	18,000
Payable to Sub-contractor - Association for Inclusive Peace	49,808	-
Other liabilities related to Insurance Fund	160,367	97,316
Total	504,908	223,483

FSD Group's legal entities are exonerated from paying taxes, with the exception of Crosstech SA.

3.6. ACCRUED EXPENSES

	2021	2020
Head Office accruals	5,989	5,989
Accrued field expenses	18,439	14,591
Accrual for insurance cases	844,813	642,385
Total	869,241	662,965

3.7. INSURANCE FUND

Insurance fund is broken down as follows:

	2021	2020
Premiums	1,845,404	1,364,463
Claims Income	-	437
Sundry Income	373,422	361,139
Foreign Exchange Gains	38,331	45,954
Total income	2,257,157	1,771,993
Premiums (RMS)	786,100	585,472
Claims Expenses	7,732	40,431
Sundry Expenses	570,918	463,122
Foreign Exchange Losses	83,123	65,370
Total expenses	1,447,873	1,154,395
Net result	809,284	617,598

Claims income refers to amounts, which the Fund received

and accrued, from the Insurance Companies or the broker, while the claims expenses pertain to the accrual of expenses and payments related to the beneficiary/employees who suffered from losses or injuries.

3.8. DIRECT PROJECT, FUNDRAISING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES

The Zewo Standards require the costs to be calculated according to the Zewo method and reported in the financial statements. All expenses incurred by FSD (including expenses for fundraising, management and administration) are allocated in the statement of operations in line with Zewo since 2018.

2021	Direct Project	Fundraising	Admin.	Total
Staff costs	10,167,117	261,068	895,534	11,323,719
Travel costs	576,610	455	16,408	593,473
Equipment, vehicle and rentals	1,492,221	-	38,816	1,531,037
Operational consumables, repairs and maintenance	6,877,141	-	36,388	6,913,529
General and office costs	858,545	7,758	252,141	1,118,444
Professional fees	124,717	-	118,062	242,779
Bank charges	44,545	3,695	4,229	52,469
Insurance charges	456,692	-	20,499	477,191
Telecommunication costs	111,156	-	67,285	178,441
Public fundraising costs	-	2,013,773	-	2,013,773
Publications and other communication and promotion expenses	53,552	53,147	20,329	127,028
Depreciation	-	-	248,222	248,222
HQ overhead expenditure billed to projects	1,616,021	-	-	1,616,021
Total	22,378,317	2,339,896	1,717,913	26,436,126

2020	Direct Project	Fundraising	Admin.	Total
Staff costs	7,961,725	239,634	765,078	8,966,437
Travel costs	310,342	191	8,135	318,668

Equipment, vehicle and rentals	1,239,083	201	64,831	1,304,115
Operational consumables, repairs and maintenance	3,211,955	-	47,292	3,259,247
General and office costs	637,927	9,527	169,863	817,317
Professional fees	116,480	2,447	97,055	215,982
Bank charges	34,972	1,931	5,165	42,068
Insurance charges	265,685	-	20,051	285,736
Telecommunication costs	92,100	-	52,368	144,468
Public fundraising costs	-	1,677,866	-	1,677,866
Publications and other communication and promotion expenses	29,413	34,430	13,341	77,184
Depreciation and amortization	-	-	120,601	120,601
HQ overhead expenditure billed to projects	1,139,868	-	-	1,139,868
Total	15,039,550	1,966,227	1,363,780	18,369,557

All Zewo key ratios are reported to the FSD Board on a quarterly basis. The organization's total expenses spent on projects and services in 2021 is 85% (2020: 82%), which is within the range for similar organizations (should be at least 65%). The percentage spent on administration and funding in 2021 is 15% (2020: 18%). The organization's total expenses spent on fundraising and advertising in 2021 is 9% (2020: 11%), which is within the range for similar organizations (25% at most).

Public fundraising campaigns

In 2021 and in 2020, FSD contracted a street fundraising service provider for door-to-door and face-to-face campaigns. The total fundraising cost including direct and indirect expenses is CHF 2,339,896 (2020: CHF 1,966,227).

3.9. STAFF-RELATED COSTS CAN BE SPLIT AS FOLLOWS:

	2021	2020
Wages and salaries	8,665,650	6,933,830
Social insurance and social benefits	2,658,069	2,032,607
Total	11,323,719	8,966,437

3.10. INTERCOMPANY

Overhead costs charged to the projects as well as the following intercompany transactions were not eliminated in the consolidated financial statements:

Rental income derived by Crosstech (in CHF)	Unrestricted	Projects	Total 2021	Total 2020
Fondation suisse de deminage (FSD)	-	414,393	414,393	338,218
Association FSD France	-	426,267	426,267	182,745
Total	-	840,660	840,660	520,963
Insurance income derived by Risk Fund (in CHF)	Unrestricted	Projects	Total 2021	Total 2020
Staff (International and National Staff Insurance)	94,862	1,267,702	1,362,564	1,074,687
Insurance cost (Third party liability and Asset insurance)	20,499	457,238	477,737	284,926
Total	115,361	1,724,940	1,840,301	1,359,613

3.11. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Employees located in Switzerland are insured by Swiss Life against economic consequences of old age, invalidity and death, according to the provision of the Federal Law for Occupational Benefits and Old Age and Survivors (LPP). According to Swiss Life's defined contribution plan, the employees and employer pay fixed contributions. With this plan, net returns on assets do not influence contributions and the final provision is not guaranteed. Risks are covered by Swiss Life, for which no information about economic benefit or economic liability is available.

The annual employer and employee contributions to the pension plan for the year 2021 amounted to CHF 252,999 (2020: CHF 245,141).

Expatriates who do not have their domicile in Switzerland do not benefit from this pension plan.

3.12. REMUNERATION OF COUNCIL OF FOUNDATION AND MANAGEMENT BOARD MEMBERS

FSD Group Board members are appointed on a voluntary basis. They have received no remuneration for their mandate.

Neither in 2021 nor in 2020 did the President of the Foundation Council receive any payment for services rendered to the organization for his formal statutory functions.

The management team in Geneva is led by the director and includes the deputy director, the head of operations and his deputy. The management team, under the supervision of the Board, decides on matters of strategic, political and institutional relevance as well as on operational and administrative matters. In 2021, the management team members held meetings every second month on average.

REMUNERATION OF BOARD MEMBERS & MANAGERS

	2021	2020
	CHF	CHF
Compensation paid to the President	-	-
Compensation and remuneration paid to the Members of the Board of Directors	-	-
Board of Directors' expenses	459	-
Gross salary of the Director	211,728	211,728
Gross salary of the other members of the Management team (cumulative)	562,200	562,200

3.13. OTHER INFORMATION

External auditors' fees

External auditors' fees for the annual examination of accounts of the FSD Group and entities amount to CHF 52,774 in year 2021 (2020: CHF 35,341).

3.14. LIABILITIES TO PERSONNEL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

As at 31 December 2021, FSD Group has a net liability of CHF 20,564 towards the welfare institutions (2020: CHF 20,516).

3.15. CONTINGENT LIABILITY

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, FSD Group has no contingent liability.

3.16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There have not been any significant post closure events that would have an impact on the 2021 financial statements.

PROGRAMME SUMMARY BY COUNTRY AND DONORS (1/2)

SOURCE	AFGHANISTAN	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	CHAD	COLOMBIA	IRAQ	PHILIPPINES	TAJIKISTAN	UKRAINE	MIDDLE EAST	TOTAL
PUBLIC DONORS										
Canton de Genève					125,000					125,000
Commune de Dardagny		200								200
Commune de Plan-les-Ouates		7,000								7,000
Commune de Troinex		1,000								1,000
EuropeAid		1,623,834	763,793							2,387,627
Gemeinde Dürdingen		300								300
PATRIIP Foundation	946,636									946,636
Swisslos-Fonds Kanton Aargau	10,000									10,000
Swisslos Lotteriefonds Kanton Glarus		3,000								3,000
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)							6,325			6,325
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN)									348,071	348,071
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)					2,308,140					2,308,140
US Department of State (PM/WRA)	809,189			730,630	4,704,049		461,392	1,962,918		8,668,178
Ville de Genève						69,340				69,340
Ville de La Tour-de-Peilz		300								300
PRIVATE DONORS										
Gemeinsam Gegen Landminen (GGL) Austria	16,277				34,281			21,586		72,144
Fondation Alfred et Eugénie Baur		20,000								20,000
Ruth Baumer-Stiftung		5,000								5,000
Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation	5,000									5,000
Other private donors		33,500					50,000	442,948		526,448
Reversal of 2020 accrued income	(169,102)		(591)	(139,280)	(902,759)		(86,177)	(400,460)		(1,698,369)
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	1,618,000	1,694,134	763,202	591,350	6,268,711	69,340	431,540	2,026,992	348,071	13,811,340

PROGRAMME SUMMARY

BY COUNTRY AND DONORS (2/2)

	AFGHANISTAN	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	CHAD	COLOMBIA	IRAQ	PHILIPPINES	TAJIKISTAN	UKRAINE	MIDDLE EAST	TOTAL
OTHER INCOME AND MOVEMENTS										
Foreign exchange differences (in contributions) absorbed by FSD Head office	2,181	(57,798)	3			(4,741)	43	(1,666)		(61,978)
Subtotal										(61,978)
TOTAL INCOME AND FINANCIAL RESULT	1,620,181	1,636,336	763,205	591,350	6,268,711	64,599	431,583	2,025,326	348,071	13,749,362
DIRECT EXPENDITURES										
Direct project expenditures	(1,607,120)	(9,448,496)	(713,276)	(541,316)	(5,143,007)	(771,863)	(385,740)	(1,922,168)	(229,310)	(20,762,296)
HQ overhead charged to projects	(134,875)	(661,443)	(49,929)	(50,034)	(481,308)	(54,030)	(30,735)	(153,667)		(1,616,021)
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURES	(1,741,995)	(10,109,939)	(763,205)	(591,350)	(5,624,315)	(825,893)	(416,475)	(2,075,835)	(229,310)	(22,378,317)
Net ordinary result before closed projects	(121,814)	(8,473,603)	-	-	644,396	(761,294)	15,108	(50,509)	118,761	(8,628,955)
Deferred projects, income (Project Fund) at beginning of year	194,102	12,489,924	-	-	116,768	1,030,716	54,892	157,439		14,043,841
Deferred projects, income (Project Fund) at end of year	72,288	4,016,321	-	-	761,164	269,422	70,000	106,930	118,761	5,414,886

Thousands of children,
women and men can now
walk, feed themselves, work
and play in safety.

ANNUAL REPORT 2021

FSD TEAM

FSD TEAM

FOUNDATION COUNCIL

Jürg Streuli, President

Claudia Grassi, Gil Mottet, Henri Leu, Nawal Ait-Hocine,
Michel Roch, Stéphane Felder, Thomas Kodiak

AUDITORS

Mazars Audit & Advisory Services Industry,
Geneva, Switzerland

STAFF AT HEADQUARTERS

Hansjoerg Eberle, Director

Benedikt Truniger, Deputy Director

Matthew Wilson, Head of Operations

Alexander van Roy, Deputy Head of Operations

Alexandra Brutsch, Head of Communications

Maximilian Wagner, Fundraising / Communications Manager

Orlane Lagarde, Communications Specialist

Océane Allaire, Multimedia Production

Cyril Ruiz, Webmaster

AFGHANISTAN

Abdul Azim Mohammad Esa, Abdul Fattah Nazar Mohammad, Abdul Jabar Serajuddin, Abdul Qayoum Ahmadi, Abdul Rasool Akbari, Abdul Salam Sardar Mohammad, Abdul Shaheed Hamidi, Abdul Wahid Karimi, Abdullah Mohammad Hakim, Abdullah Azad Bik, Abdumanon Juraev, Ahmad Farid Juma Khan, Alawat Shah Gul Mohammad, Ali Mohammad Dawlat, Aman Jan Mohammad Neman, Amanullah Shahrahmatullah, Amir Arsalan Amiri, Amirbek Quwatov, Arzugul Mansurova, Assadullah Sakhi Zada, Azludin Qurban, Barakatullah Edibig, Bashir Ahmad Mohammad Sarwar, Bebe Jan Bacha Jan, Dadullah Azizi, Dawod Abdul Majid, Dawood Mohammad Rafiq, Deldar Abdul Rasool, Ehsanuddin Emamuddin, Ewaz Nayeab, Faiz Mohammad Azizi, Faiziddin Mustafoev, Farhad Habibi, Faridoon Wahedi, Farzad Abdul Saboor, Fridoon Mo-

hammad Qadir, Ghairatullah Khairullah, Ghulam Karimdad, Ghulam Mohammad Mohammadi Mullah Mohammad, Ghulam Rabani Sayed zada, Hamidullah Abdullah, Hangoma Salomova, Hasan Najmudinov, Ismoil Abdulloev, Jamshid Mohammad Aliph, Jawid Bayani, Khuda Dad Hazrati, Lutfulah Emamuddin, Mayel Khushwaqt, Michael Dominic Joseph Barry, Mirwali Shah Abdul Momin, Mirza Nazar Sayed Nazar, Mohammad Abraham Ali Zada, Mohammad Aslam Shah Abdul Khair, Mohammad Azim Mohammad Zamir, Mohammad Farid Sarwari, Mohammad Hamed Noori, Mohammad Hamid Mohammad Omran, Mohammad Haroon Bigzad, Mohammad Ibrahim Qaderi Ghulam Nabi, Mohammad Ishaq Faqiri, Mohammad Jan Ewaz Jan, Mohammad Nader Ferooz, Mohammad Rasa Bahadur, Mohammad Sarwar Mohammad Sharif, Mohammad Sayad Farhadi Mohammad Zahir Farhadi, Mohammad Shoaib Siddiqi, Mohibullah Abdul Rahim, Muhibullah Habib Jan, Mujahed Ahmad, Mujibullah Shirzad, Muradali Juraev, Najmuddin Rahmuddin, Najmuddin Hamidullah, Naqibullah Nazari, Naqibullah Mohammad Azam, Nasir Ahmad Ewaz Mohammad, Nawidullah Amiri, Nazar Mohammad Sahib Nazar, Nazarshah Miradalshah, Nazre Khoda Rahme Ali, Nesar Ahmad Sultan Mohammad, Nimatullah Bacha Shirin, Noor Khan Sarwar Shah, Obaidullah Sharifi, Pahlawi Habibullah, Philluppus Jakobus Fouche, Qadradin Nooradin, Qadri Gul Mawla Nazar, Qandi Gul Ziauddin, Rahimullah Dawlat Big, Rahmat Big Mazam Big, Rahmatullah Ismatov, Rahmikhuda Najmuddin, Rahmikhuda Mohammad Seran, Rahmullah Rahme Ali, Rahmullah Abdullah, Raz Mohammad Orzi Mohammad, Sadam Arif Abdul Maroof Sharifi, Safar Ali Muradbik, Sakhi Mohammad Sarwari, Samiullah Sayed Jamaluddin, Sayed Hasan Qadruddin, Sharifullah Amiri, Shirin Shah Miram Shah, Shonazir Shomansurov, Shujauddin Merajuddin, Tarajuddin Merajuddin, Wajjullah Hamidullah, Zabihullah Mohammad Zarif, Ziyarat Shah, Zahir Shah

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Abdon Romaric Bayani li Yaira Tounametouya, Angeline Somai, Anicet Parfait Phonze, Anna Mae Acosta, Arnaud Madon,

FSD TEAM

Chantal Le Berre, Christian Marie Pinelli, Christine Jane Lopez, Christophe Roy, Corine Alda Audrey Enza-Yagaza, Edgard Neki, Edgard Chamberlain Tro, Eduard Salazar, Emilia Bokilisoua, Emmanuel Namsio Chelmy, Eraclely Ndouba, Gabin-Fernand Mbawa-Yetikoua, Gaétan Victorien Ngazo, Gerald Hubert Ludet, Gnonhounou Romain Kpochan, Guy Bertin Djangoa, Hamdan Acheck, Jack Eugene Andre Pierquin, Jean de Dieu Nadjingar, Jean Richard Noël Colico, Jean-Louis Delaite, Jerry Didier Loris Finoura Tokpo, José Mbissiangou, Mamadou Aoudou, Matthieu Basily, Maurice Le Grand Bengonda Mondele, Médard Roselin Doanzoyen, Mélina Yamokosse, Moïse Feirema, Nadège Gwladys Magbadja, Nour Ibrahim Mahamat, Olivier Gaëtan Melaine Morombaye, Patrick Martial Amoda Tamas, Prince Alfred Patyanga Tita Mapati, Romeo-Boniface Ngaligaza, Service Dimitri Dila-Lem Oungoundo, Simon Gondo Koye, Simplicie Cherubin Namkoïsse, Soleil Yanibada Ndiintana, Syntyche Coretta Moussa Nawe, Trotsky Wildor Dongopandji, Vincent Philippe Christophe Bernard, Virginie Marie Dodelin, Vivien Junior Gamana, Xavier Pierre Huguenel

CHAD

Bichara Hassan Hassan, Boulama Boubakary Al-hadji, Eugenio Balsini, Jean-Michel Chehab, Moussa Yves Delacroix, Oumar Mahamat Hassan, Rodney Allah-Asra Nan-As-Guer

COLOMBIA

Angela De Santis, Lukasz Marcin Olenderek, Mitchel Tatiana Paez Saenz, Sandra Patricia Salas Quijano, Olivier Richard Shu, Sebastián Tovar Jaramillo, Salomé Valencia Aguirre

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ANNUAL REPORT 2021

HUMANITARIAN DEMINING

WHAT IS A LANDMINE

Definition

A mine is a munition designed to be placed under, on or near the ground or other surface area and to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person or a vehicle. (*Anti-Personnel Landmines Convention*). There are two types of mines, anti-personnel mines and anti-vehicle mines.

Context

At least 60 states and other areas are contaminated by anti-personnel mines. Afghanistan, Iraq and Ukraine are amongst the most contaminated countries (*Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor 2021*).



The case of improvised landmines

Improvised landmines are explosive devices that act as an anti-personnel or anti-vehicle landmine.

Context

Made out of everyday objects, these “homemade” mines are the most common anti-personnel mine found today. In 2020, improvised mines represented 30% of the victims of mines and explosive remnants of war. As they are not industrially manufactured, they come in a variety of shapes and sizes and therefore represent an additional challenge for deminers.

WHAT IS AN EXPLOSIVE REMNANT OF WAR?

Definitions

An unexploded ordnance (UXO) is an explosive ordnance that has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for use or used. It may have been fired, dropped, launched or projected yet remains unexploded either through malfunction or design or for any other reason (*International Mine Action Standards*). Many of these devices failed to explode as intended (1% to 40% depending on various factors).

An abandoned explosive ordnance (AXO) is an explosive ordnance that has not been used during an armed conflict, that has been left behind or dumped by a party to an armed conflict, and which is no longer under control of the party that left it behind or dumped it (*International Mine Action Standards*).



A wide variety of devices

Abandoned and unexploded ordnance thus remain a threat long after conflicts have ended, sometimes decades later.

Landmines and explosive remnants of war include a wide variety of explosive devices, from small coloured grenades to butterfly mines, rockets and other sub-munitions, and can be confusing, especially for young people who do not see the danger of these small objects.

One of the most effective ways to prevent accidents while clearance operations are underway is to provide education about the dangers of explosive devices.

THE IMPACT OF DEMINING

Save lives

Each mine or explosive device located and neutralised represents a potential life saved.

According to the Landmine Monitor, in 2020, 7,073 people were injured or killed by mines or explosive remnants of war, half of them children. In 2021, FSD cleared 5,035 mines and explosive ordnance, as many lives were potentially saved. The clearance work has therefore an immediate impact on the safety of thousands of people.



Allow access to humanitarian help

Mine clearance is a prerequisite for the deployment of humanitarian aid. Indeed, NGOs need to have a cleared path to be able to access the populations in need.

For example, FSD cleared areas in Afghanistan, in Iraq and in Sudan to facilitate the work of the World Food Programme.

THE IMPACT OF DEMINING

Help a country to rebuild

Before reconstruction of damaged or destroyed houses and infrastructure can begin, the rubble must be cleared of mines and explosive remnants of war.

It is essential for the return of displaced people, to have cleared land and safe houses so they can go back to a normal life, cultivate the land and raise cattle, go to school and move around in total safety.



Promote sustainable peace

Mine clearance is a confidence-building tool between former armed groups and contributes to arms control. Working together to rebuild a country and ensure the development of a national mine action strategy is an essential part of the clearance process.

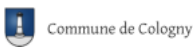
For this reason, capacity building is an important component of mine action, it allows international organisations such as FSD to pass the torch to local actors.

For civilians, the war is not
over until the ground is free
of mines and unexploded
ordnance

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*non exhaustive-list



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