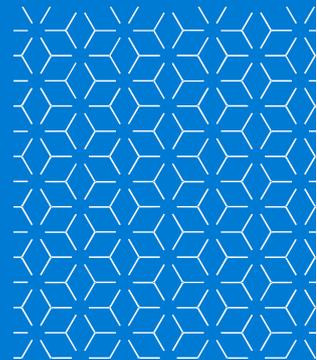


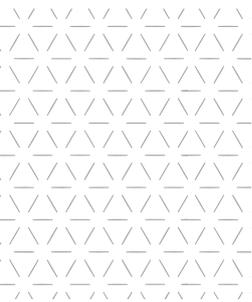
ANNUAL REPORT 2020





ANNUAL REPORT 2020

SUMMARY



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE	4
FSD IN 2020	6
PROGRAMMES	10
PERFORMANCE REPORT	28
AUDITOR'S REPORT	31
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	32
FSD TEAM	44
DONORS	49

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DONATIONS

CCP 17-503036-5
IBAN CH31 0900 0000 1750 3036 5

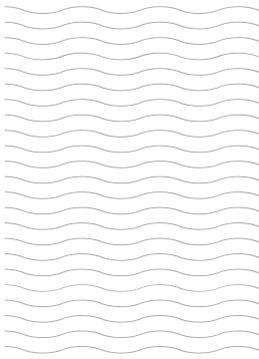
SOCIAL MEDIA

 [fsd_ch](https://twitter.com/fsd_ch)

 [@fsd.ch](https://www.instagram.com/fsd.ch)

 [@fsd.ch](https://www.facebook.com/fsd.ch)

 [FSD](https://www.linkedin.com/company/fsd)



In 2020, our experts have
helped to shape a safer
world.

FSD destroys mines and explosive remnants of war, clears sites polluted by toxic waste and supports peace and development in countries affected by armed conflicts.

ANNUAL REPORT 2020

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Covid-19 has turned the world upside down. As a humanitarian organization based in Geneva with projects in several continents, we realized that we were all threatened by the same dangers and that we were all under the same constraints.

We could no longer work in the same way: project visits by our experts were severely limited and we could no longer meet face-to-face, which does not encourage personal contact with our partners. Home office became the rule in Geneva and in our administrative center in Manila. This meant working alone, or trying to find a quiet space to be able to concentrate despite the presence of children. We have experienced many delays or stoppages due to restrictions, quarantines or contamination.

It is with great relief that I was able to note that thanks to the commitment, flexibility, courage and dedication of our teams in Geneva, in Manila and above all in the eight countries where we work, our impact was barely reduced compared to the previous year. We were even able to start new projects.

This result fills me with joy and pride. I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to all those who have contributed to it, in Geneva, Manila and in the field. My gratitude also goes to our institutional donors who continued to believe in our ability to carry out our humanitarian activities throughout the crisis. They accepted the possible delays in implementation, aware that what was crucial in this global crisis was to maintain the hope among the people concerned that

these projects would continue and succeed.

Finally, last but not least, I would like to extend my deepest thanks to all our private donors. Even though many of them were affected by the Covid crisis, only few suspended their support. Many people have actually joined us: as of today, 6347 private donors not only help us finance our projects, but also provide great support and moral backing for our staff in the field.

I hope that 2021 will bring us easier conditions and allow us to maintain, and even increase, our positive impact for the affected populations.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Jürg STREULI
ret. Ambassador
President of FSD

ANNUAL REPORT 2020

2020 KEY FIGURES

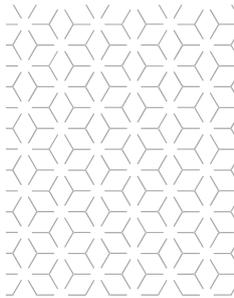
FSD IN 2020



In 2020, FSD was active in 8 countries

AFGHANISTAN	12
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	14
CHAD	16
COLOMBIA	18
IRAQ	20
PHILIPPINES	22
TAJIKISTAN	24
UKRAINE	26

FSD IN 2020



Discover our interactive
2020 annual report!

Visit www.fsd.ch/2020

3'221'401

square meters were cleared in
2020, an area larger than the City
of London

32'854

persons attended FSD's explosive
ordnance risk education sessions

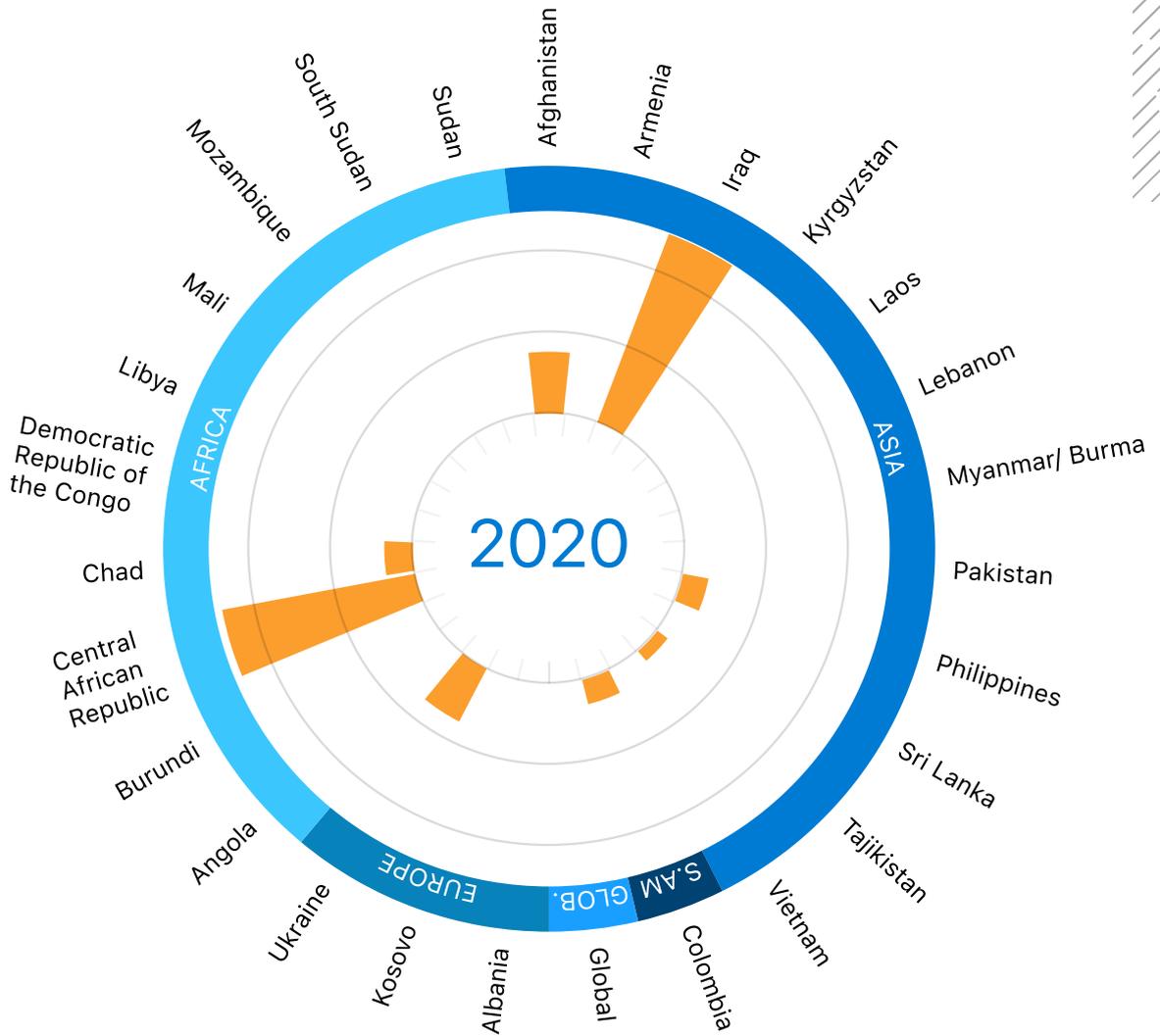
7'803

mines and unexploded ordnance
were rendered safe by FSD in 2020

6'347

private donors guarantee
our independence and the
sustainability of our actions

ALLOCATION OF EXPENSES



This diagram is interactive!

Visit www.fsd.ch/2020/ and discover the animated version of our 2020 annual report

ANNUAL REPORT 2020

2020

PROGRAMS



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

Discover how FSD's teams in the field have
contributed to a safer future in 2020.



PROGRAMMES/

AFGHANISTAN

MINE CLEARANCE

RISK AWARENESS

VICTIM ASSISTANCE



96

employees, including 96
Afghanistan nationals

1'204

anti-personnel mines cleared

120

mine survivors received a visit
from FSD's to evaluate their
needs

FSD has been working in Afghanistan for 20 years. The country is one of the most contaminated by mines and explosive remnants of war; a sad legacy of almost four decades of armed conflict. FSD's teams are focusing their efforts on 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 local populations of the danger of mines and provide socio-economic support for mine victims and their family.

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. FSD has does this from an operational office in Kalai Khum on Tajik side of the Panj Valley where its operations in Afghanistan are overseen.

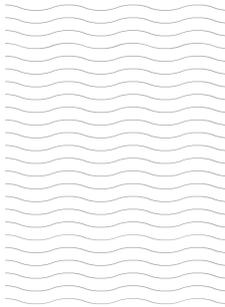
Each year, demining activities are suspended during the winter months, until the snow melts. Deminers use this period to go home for some leave, to prepare their equipment and to review demining procedures before the restart of the operations in the New Year.



PROGRAMMES/

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

SUPPORT TO
PEACE PROCESS



23 buildings

to host peace forces
constructed/rehabilitated in
Bouar

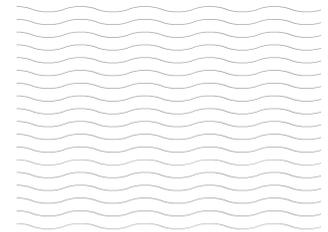
20 local companies

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 has fled his or her 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 EU funded projects.

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 out of state control. In order to stabilise the country, enable the return of displaced persons and revitalise the local economy, a process of security sector reform alongside demobilisation, demilitarisation and reintegration has been initiated with the support of the European Union.

In this context, FSD has been mandated to provide logistical support for the deployment of peace forces throughout the country. This includes the construction and maintenance of several camps that will ensure their presence throughout the Central African Republic, with the aim of achieving more sustainable peace.



In 2020, FSD completed the rehabilitation of Bouar camp, in the north-west of the country, where the Central African security forces are now based. 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. Around twenty 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.

Similar projects have also been initiated in the towns of Paoua and N'dele.

In October 2020, another project was launched, involving the disarmament and reintegration of several thousand 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 is responsible for building camps for the deployment of these 'mixed special security units' across the country, as well as facilitating the payment of some monthly allowances agreed with the EU. A digital programme to track payments through biometric data control is also being trialled.

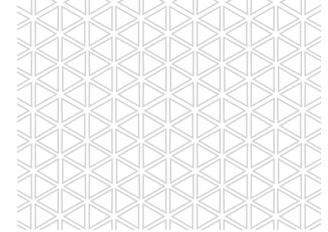
In the capital Bangui, FSD continued to enhance the administrative and logistical capacities of the Central African Ministry of Defence alongside other international and EU support efforts to support the overall deployment of peace forces in the country. The organisation also rehabilitated parts of Camp Kassai in Bangui, dedicated to the reintegration of ex-combatants into civilian life.

In parallel, FSD wants to use its presence in different regions of the country to carry out community and socio-economic development activities. Measures to create jobs, improve access to safe water and promote the empowerment of women are among the planned activities.

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



Around twenty Central African companies, as well as young people in training, were involved in FSD's construction work.



In March 2020, the weather was favourable for the restart of demining operations and the teams had completed their annual training session. Their redeployment on the field however couldn't take place as planned due to COVID 19 restrictions and a border closure. The teams were finally able to return to the minefields only at the end of June.

Despite this delayed start, deminers located and destroyed 1,204 anti-personnel mines, 65 items of unexploded ordnance and 283 various items of abandoned ammunition. Most of the explosive contamination littering the area is a remnant of the Soviet invasion of the 1980s. The contamination includes "butterfly mines" which are small green plastic devices that can easily be mistaken for toys.

With FSD's current clearance team capacity, it will take another ten years of demining before the Badakhshan region is fully decontaminated.

In areas not yet cleared, FSD's teams are educating local populations how to recognise hazardous devices and how to react appropriately to prevent accidents. Among the most vulnerable groups are shepherds and children. In 2020, more than 2,600 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 talk to potential survivors of mine accidents. Many of them have already received medical care but their daily lives are still heavily impacted by their disabilities, an additional factor of vulnerability in this poor and isolated region. In 2019 and 2020, FSD assessed the needs of around 100 victims. A number of assistance projects will be now offered to them: rehabilitation support compatible with their disability, adaptation of their homes, organisation of transport to a hospital for the fitting of a prosthesis, etc. The aim is to promote socio-economic reintegration of these people and to enable them to better provide for their families once again.

While waiting for these projects to materialise, and as winter 2020 approached, FSD provided food supplies to 80 families of mine survivors in great need.

FSD's programme in Afghanistan is supported by the US State Department, the PATRIP Foundation and other private donors.



The majority of explosive ordnance found in Afghanistan are the so-called "butterfly mines", small plastic items laid by the Soviet troops in the 1980s.



PROGRAMMES/

CHAD

CAPACITY
BUILDING



4 NGOs

for a consortium project

80 km²

of land still contaminated by
mines

Chad is one of the countries most affected by mines and explosive remnants of war 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 3,100 people have been injured or killed in accidental explosions. Nomad communities and camel herders are particularly at risk, risking their lives when they have to cross 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. FSD's experts are helping the Chadian authority to develop an effective demining strategy and to put in place the administrative, technical and information management measures necessary to convert this 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 INGOs Mines Advisory Group and Humanity & Inclusion, who conduct mine clearance and explosive ordnance risk education.

In 2020, FSD completed the rehabilitation of the headquarters of the Chadian National High Commission for Mine Action (HCND) and the in-



stallation of IT equipment. HCND's staff have also been trained in the use of this equipment and a specific website is currently being finalised to better manage mine clearance task management and prioritisation.

FSD's experts have continued to work on updating the database that identifies contaminated areas and the reports of demining actions carried out in the country. The Chadian staff of HCND now show a good knowledge of this database and its operation. At the end of the year, several field missions, particularly in Ennedi West and Bourkou, were conducted to support the national authorities in the verification of some suspected areas and in the supervision of the ongoing demining operations.

FSD also provided training and mentoring to the newly created demining rapid response unit within the HCND. A refresher training course was delivered in December 2020, focusing on a general review of the type of munitions typically found in Chad or likely to be found, as well as a reminder of the principles of "destruction in situ". The second phase of the training was devoted to field training in a stadium near HCND's headquarters. The module included basic techniques on how to approach isolated munitions and techniques of mine detection and detector use.

In addition, members of the rapid response unit practiced explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) by conducting two EORE sessions in elementary classes at a nearby school. The training concluded with an individual test combining the different techniques reviewed during the week.

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



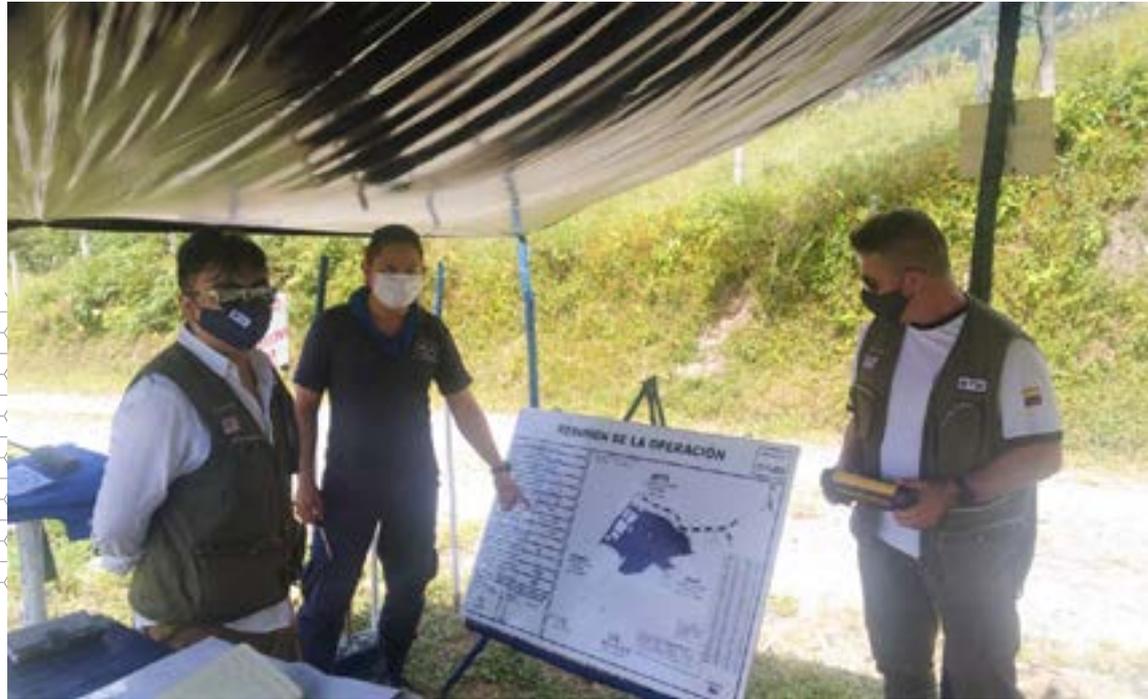
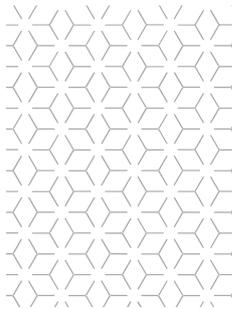
FSD continued supporting the Chadian authorities in updating the database of contaminated areas.



PROGRAMMES/

COLOMBIA

CAPACITY
BUILDING



102 mine victims

registered in Colombia in 2020

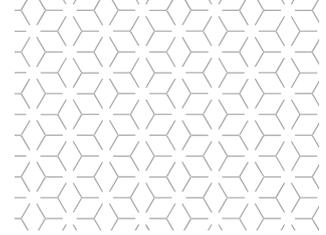
139 training sessions

conducted with NGOs, government ministries and local authorities

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 four years, FSD has been mentoring the Colombian authorities in the development of a demining strategy and its implementation. In 2020, FSD also worked with a local NGO to distribute food to homeless people in Bogota.

Since the signature of the peace agreements with the FARC, significant resources have been deployed to decontaminate Colombia, with several thousand deminers throughout the country. The ultimate goal is to clear the entire country of mines by 2025. Since 2016, FSD has been providing expert guidance to the Colombian National Mine Action Authority, recently renamed Descontamina Colombia (OACP-DC) and placed under the authority of the Colombian High Commission for Peace.

FSD supports OACP-DC with capacity building of technical staff to enable them to work independently and fulfil their responsibilities as a national mine action authority, as well as integrating the operational framework, information analysis and demining capacity into a broader strategy for an effective land release strategy.



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.

FSD's team also provides essential contribution and advice to the development of national standards in order to synchronise international standards with the country's NGO mine action operators and the specific Colombian context.

Between 2016 and 2020, significant progress has been made in the management and coordination of mine action by OACP-DC. An operational framework and national norms for mine action in Colombia have been established, as well as an external quality assurance system. FSD has also been able to learn from its experience on best practices in the field, for deminers and for OACP-DC, in order to reduce costs and increase efficiency while ensuring the security and quality of operations.

In 2020, on a separate level, FSD launched an action to support vulnerable populations in the Teusaquillo neighbourhood, where FSD's office in Bogota is located. The Colombian capital has a high number of homeless people, including Venezuelan refugees, and their situation has been worsened by the Covid-19 pandemic. FSD's staff worked with a local NGO to deliver thousands of meals in during difficult lockdown periods in the year.

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



In May, FSD launched a campaign supporting vulnerable populations in the streets of Teusaquillo, in Bogotá.



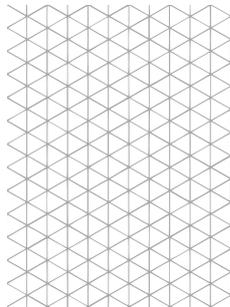
PROGRAMMES/

IRAQ

MINE CLEARANCE

RISK AWARENESS

CAPACITY
BUILDING



1'452 IEDs

(improvised explosive devices)
rendered safe

11 teams

of deminers active in the field

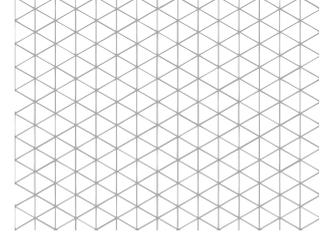
1 partnership

signed with an Iraqi NGO

By the end of July 2017, the war against the Islamic State was officially over: the jihadist group 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 eliminating 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 handmade nature makes neutralization challenging. In 2020, despite several interruptions of operations due to the Covid-19 pandemic and other challenges related to issues such as visas, 1,452 improvised mines and 67 items of unexploded ordnance were located and destroyed.

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 excavating mines in arid and hard soils. A small remote-controlled ve-



hicle, acquired in 2020, also makes it possible to inspect the interior of potentially hazardous buildings. In total, almost 2.9 million square meters of land, as well as almost 4500 m³ 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 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 103'000 persons. This very positive

experience will be repeated. FSD still managed to organise a number of face-to-face risk education sessions, in which 9500 women, men and children participated.

In 2020, FSD also embarked on a two-year project to strengthen the demining capacities of the local NGO Shareteah Humanitarian Organisation, in collaboration with the United Nations. No Iraqi NGO is currently qualified or equipped to clear improvised explosive devices. FSD experts have started training and mentoring Shareteah deminers. The objective that Shareteah becomes the first Iraqi NGO accredited for the clearance of improvised mines and 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 program in Iraq is supported by the US Department of State, Canada, the United Nations, the Canton of Geneva, the City of Geneva, and other institutions and private foundations.



Mine awareness activities had to be adapted due to the social distancing imposed to fight the pandemic. Sessions were held remotely using megaphones.



PROGRAMMES/

PHILIPPINES

MINE CLEARANCE

RISK AWARENESS

SUPPORT TO
PEACE PROCESS



111 villages

potentially contaminated were surveyed by FSD

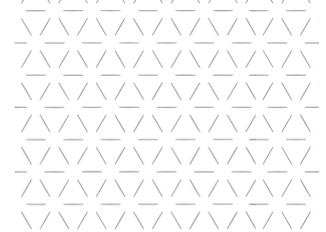
227'700 people

were reached by the online prevention campaign launched by FSD on Facebook

The island of Mindanao, in the southern Philippines, has experienced decades of conflict of varying intensity between different rebel groups and the Philippine 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 program 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 2020 through various mine action activities.

Mine awareness activities continued, with over 13,400 persons participating in face-to-face sessions in schools or villages assemblies. Due to



restrictions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, 2020 also saw the birth of FSD's first major online awareness campaigns in the country, via the social network Facebook. More than 220,000 people were reached by this campaign.

FSD is also responsible for carrying out surveys in localities suspected of being contaminated by unexploded ordnance or improvised explosive devices. The latter have become more and more common in recent years and reproduce the technologies encountered in Iraq or Syria. FSD surveyed 111 villages in 2020 and, when the presence of explosive devices was confirmed, facilitated the intervention of the Philippine armed forces for their neutralization.

In addition to these investigations, the FSD is de facto playing the role of mine action center in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao. It provides advice and technical assistance to local authorities to help them plan and prioritize mine action tasks and keeps all data on contaminated areas, incidents and mine clearance interventions in a cartographic database. Finally, it coordinates assistance to victims through organizations such as the ICRC, where possible.

Ultimately, the goal is for 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 organizations present in the region. In this perspective, FSD will have the task of passing the torch to this new entity, in partnership with the local NGO Philippines Campaign to Ban Landmines. In December 2020, FSD secured new funding that will allow its work towards peace in the region to continue until late 2022.

FSD's program in the Philippines is supported by the European Union.



Despite the pandemic, mine awareness activities continued, with over 13,400 persons participating in face-to-face sessions in schools or villages assemblies.

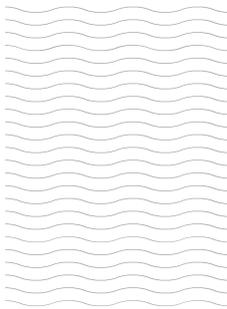


PROGRAMMES/

TAJIKISTAN

WEAPONS AND
AMMUNITIONS
DESTRUCTION

ENVIRONMENTAL
REMEDICATION



15'553 weapons

and items of ammunition
destroyed

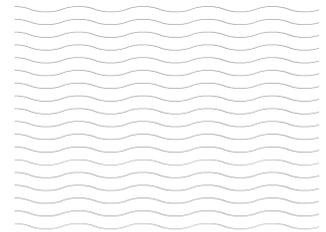
A toxic waste disposal facility

was rehabilitated

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 still unknown. These constitute a serious threat to national and regional security. Since 2009, FSD has been destroying weapons and ammunition retrieved from the Tajik authorities and the border guards. For the past four years, FSD has also been implementing a second project in Tajikistan, which focuses on the remediation of land polluted by stocks of obsolete toxic pesticides, another remnant of the Soviet occupation.

In 2020, 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 they can be stolen and used for the production of improvised explosive devices. FSD has also retrieved weapons seized by Tajik security forces and border guards. In 2020, FSD's teams destroyed over 15,000 items of weapons and ammunition through controlled detonations or incineration.

FSD's other major project in Tajikistan is environmental remediation. In the 1950s and 1960s, in the Soviet republics of Central Asia, pesticides



were massively 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 work in 2016, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme and the remediation company Tauw. Three priority sites have been identified across the country: Oykamar, Village #1 and Kanibadam. One of the first actions was the relocation of several families living on top of pesticide dumping areas 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 then transported to these villages.

In 2020, FSD carried out a programme to raise awareness on the risks associated with these pesticides among affected populations. They received recommendations, especially regarding the washing of food products and the selection of crops in order to minimise their exposure to toxic pollutants.

Contamination surveys also identified a further ten sites for treatment and remediation, in cooperation with the Tajik Committee for Environmental Protection.

Finally, FSD worked to improve the infrastructure of Vakhsh's storage facility to minimise the risk of pesticide spread. Hermetic walls have been installed and roofing to high concentration waste stores were repaired. More than 400 trees were also planted in the surrounding area in order to limit soil erosion from wind and to evaluate possibilities for phytoremediation of pesticides.

The ultimate objective is to develop a thermic destruction technology that would eliminate the problem of obsolete pesticides for good. FSD is working with the United Nations Environment Programme on a project to develop a supercritical water oxidation reactor that would allow contaminated soil to be treated at very high temperature and pressure, without releasing dioxins or other toxic emissions into the atmosphere.

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



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

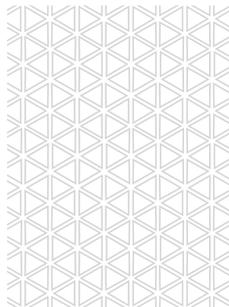


PROGRAMMES/

UKRAINE

MINE CLEARANCE

RISK AWARENESS



84'687 persons

attended FSD's risk education sessions

98 items

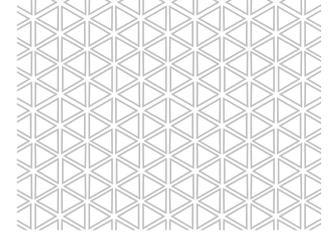
of unexploded ordnance were destroyed

74 schools

and kindergartens were rehabilitated

In 2014, an armed conflict erupted in eastern Ukraine. The Donbass region is now 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 collapsed 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, in order to make more people aware of the risks of mines, the FSD is also deploying online prevention campaigns on the social networks Facebook and its Russian equivalent VKontakte. These initiatives have enabled FSD to reach nearly 300,000 people this year.



In 2020, the FSD also undertook to raise awareness on the risk of mines and explosive ordnance the population living in the non-government controlled area, to which Western NGOs do not have access. Some of these people regularly cross the contact line in order to access the western part: 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 along the lines at the crossing points. It was also planned to sensitize the employees of the maintenance services of the water supply network, who usually work on both sides of the contact line, but this was not possible as they were not able to cross the contact line this year due to Covid-19 related travel restrictions.

In 2017, the FSD had commenced a demining program in Ukraine, which was interrupted two years later for lack of funds. In October 2020, demining was able to resume thanks to new funding from the United States. 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. More than 73,000 m² of land were cleared by FSD in 2020. FSD also supported the Ukrainian authorities in the implementation of “quality control” of demined areas by the various organizations present in the country, and in the use of mapping tools.

At the end of 2019, a new project was launched, aimed at supporting access to education in areas affected by the armed conflict in Ukraine. By visiting schools and kindergartens during mine risk education missions, FSD staff witnessed the extent of the destruction inflicted on school infrastructure and the devastating impact of the conflict on the daily lives of children. In 2020, FSD was able to conduct a needs assessment of around 100 schools and kindergartens along the front line and began rehabilitating damaged schools. Playgrounds were built, dormitories and canteens refurbished. FSD also provided materials to help organize 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's Ukraine program is supported by the US State Department and several private foundations.



FSD undertook to raise awareness on the risk of mines and explosive ordnance the population living in the non-government controlled area by holding brief sessions at the crossing points of the contact line.

ANNUAL REPORT 2020

2020 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
Claudia GRASSI	Member	End 2023

The members of the Foundation Board deeply regret the sudden passing away of its member Gil Mottet in April 2020.

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 22 years, FSD has cleared more than 43,966 hectares (439,664,016 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 1,380,616 items of landmines and unexploded ordnance. In 2019 alone, FSD cleared and released more than 658 hectares (6,588,699 m²) of land and destroyed 6,233 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 governments of USA and Canada, as well as multilateral



donors, such as EuropeAid, the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) 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.

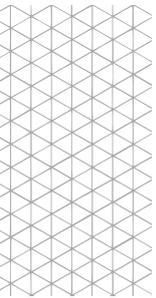
FSD's Manila support office has provided internal audit services for FSD's programs and issued a total of 96 internal audit reports throughout the year. FSD Manila accountants also performed four field visits for audit and training purposes. FSD Manila also provides accounting and administrative services 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 22 years of existence, and as the following graphical analysis 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

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Report of the statutory auditor on the consolidated financial statements to the Board of Trustees of FONDATION SUISSE DE DÉBRIMAGE (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 DÉBRIMAGE (FSD), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2019, the consolidated statement of operations, the consolidated cash flow statement, consolidated statement of changes in capital and reserves for the year ended 31 December 2019. 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 the consolidated 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 entity's internal control system 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 the 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 2019 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.

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 72b CO and article 11 AOA) and that there are no circumstances incompatible with our independence.

In accordance with article 72b paragraph 1 item 2 CO and Swiss Auditing Standard 890, we confirm that an internal control system exists, which has been designed for the preparation of financial statements according to the instructions of the Board of Trustees.

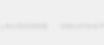
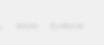
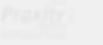
We recommend that the consolidated financial statements submitted to you be approved.

MAZARS SA


Jean-Marc Joray
Licensed Audit Expert
Auditor in Charge


Frank Pascal
Licensed Audit Expert

Geneva, 30 April 2020

SOON AVAILABLE

ANNUAL REPORT 2020

2020 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018	2017
	PLAUSIBLE						
Assets							
Intangible assets	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Property, plant and equipment	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Financial assets	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Other assets	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Total Assets	10,000						
Liabilities and Equity							
Equity	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Liabilities	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Total Liabilities and Equity	10,000						

SOON AVAILABLE

	2019 Actual	2019 Budget	2018 Actual	2018 Budget	2017 Actual	2017 Budget	2017 Actual
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2019

Salaries	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Benefits	500	-	500	500	-	500	500
Travel	100	-	100	100	-	100	100
Supplies	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	100	1,000	1,000
Other	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

2018

Salaries	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Benefits	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Travel	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Supplies	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Salaries	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Benefits	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Travel	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Supplies	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Salaries	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Benefits	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Travel	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Supplies	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Salaries	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Benefits	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Travel	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Supplies	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

SOON AVAILABLE

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Operating activities							
Net income	1,234	1,567	1,890	2,123	2,456	2,789	3,123
Depreciation and amortization	456	512	578	645	712	789	856
Provision for doubtful accounts	123	145	167	189	212	234	256
Change in accounts receivable	(234)	(312)	(390)	(468)	(546)	(624)	(702)
Change in accounts payable	345	423	501	579	657	735	813
Change in other assets and liabilities	(123)	(156)	(189)	(223)	(257)	(291)	(325)
Net change in operating activities	1,775	2,179	2,579	2,987	3,392	3,796	4,200
Investing activities							
Capital expenditures	(567)	(645)	(723)	(801)	(879)	(957)	(1,035)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(123)	(156)	(189)	(223)	(257)	(291)	(325)
Proceeds from disposal of assets	234	312	390	468	546	624	702
Net change in investing activities	(456)	(489)	(522)	(556)	(593)	(630)	(668)
Financing activities							
Proceeds from issuance of debt	1,234	1,567	1,890	2,123	2,456	2,789	3,123
Repayment of debt	(345)	(423)	(501)	(579)	(657)	(735)	(813)
Dividend payments	(123)	(156)	(189)	(223)	(257)	(291)	(325)
Net change in financing activities	766	988	1,200	1,321	1,542	1,763	1,980
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	1,155	1,662	2,257	2,752	3,241	3,925	4,512
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,234	1,567	1,890	2,123	2,456	2,789	3,123
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	2,389	3,229	4,147	4,875	5,697	6,714	7,635

SOON AVAILABLE

* NUMBERS PENDING VALIDATION FROM THE AUDITORS

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020 (IN CHF)



1.1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared in accordance with the Swiss Code of Obligations and the Swiss Financial Reporting Standards (SFRS) as issued by the Swiss Financial Reporting Council (SFRC).

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, which is supported by the management at the time of the preparation of the financial statements.

1.2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING METHODS

These policies are mainly composed by methods that determine how the transactions and events are recognized, measured and presented in the financial statements. The methods are applied consistently from period to period, unless otherwise stated.

1.3. REVENUE

Revenue is recognized in the period in which the goods are delivered. They are recognized by reference to the value of the goods delivered, net of discounts and returns. Revenue is recognized when the goods are delivered to the customer and the customer has accepted the goods.

Revenue is recognized when the goods are delivered to the customer and the customer has accepted the goods. Revenue is recognized when the goods are delivered to the customer and the customer has accepted the goods.

1.4. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Swiss Code of Obligations and the Swiss Financial Reporting Standards (SFRS) as issued by the Swiss Financial Reporting Council (SFRC).

SOON AVAILABLE

1.5. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Swiss Code of Obligations and the Swiss Financial Reporting Standards (SFRS) as issued by the Swiss Financial Reporting Council (SFRC).

1.6. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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1.7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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1.8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Swiss Code of Obligations and the Swiss Financial Reporting Standards (SFRS) as issued by the Swiss Financial Reporting Council (SFRC).

1.9. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Swiss Code of Obligations and the Swiss Financial Reporting Standards (SFRS) as issued by the Swiss Financial Reporting Council (SFRC).



In the case of a gain, dividend income differences will be in cash and will normally be recorded in the cash and equivalents.

The following exchange rates were applied as at 31 December 2020:

1 US Dollar = 0.75 Euro
1 US Dollar = 1.36 British Pound

The exchange rates applied as at 31 December 2019 were:

1 US Dollar = 0.75 Euro
1 US Dollar = 1.36 British Pound

2.1.2. Financial instruments

Our financial instruments include all assets and liabilities that are cash and cash equivalents.

2.1.3. Receivables and contract assets

These assets are being recognized by recording the customer's promise to pay, with attention to credit risk. A provision for doubtful accounts is being taken in the specific receivables that customer, which are determined to be uncollectible at the time of the recognition of the receivable.

2.1.4. Payables and contract liabilities

These liabilities are recorded when we have a legal obligation to transfer cash or other assets to another party.

2.1.5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are the balances that are held up on. They are composed by deposits and balances with a maturity period of less than 12 months and are subject to low liquidity risk and credit risk. Cash and cash equivalents include deposits received in checking and savings banks in their existing condition and condition.

Deposits are paid in full in the original condition and are subject to low liquidity risk and credit risk in the financial market.

2.1.6. Financial assets

Financial assets are in the case of acquiring the interest by others, when a contractual right to the cash flows is being working in the market. The cash is recorded in a separate line and not in cash.

2.2. Other receivables and contract assets under 12M

These assets are related to the purchase of goods and services from suppliers. Other receivables include an advance payment to employees, social security, tax payable to the external entities and interest & contractual income. There are not a transaction amount.

2.3. Accounts payable

Accounts payable are expenses that have been incurred but not recorded as of the balance sheet date.

2.4. Prepaid expenses and contract assets under 12M

Prepaid expenses include but not yet recorded as of the balance sheet date.

2.5. Intangible assets

The intangible assets include an acquired intangible asset that is not identifiable. The value is recorded in the intangible assets, which is recognized by an external valuation report.

The intangible assets, supplemented by their value and amortization, are following way:

- Goodwill and intangible assets that are not identifiable
- Patents and contractual rights of the products of the firm
- Software licenses of the firm after sale of the firm.

The profit and loss provided by the Firm is recognized as income or expense in the consolidated financial statements.

2.6. Other financial assets

The assets in the consolidation of assets include but not yet recorded as of the balance sheet date.

2.7. Other

These liabilities or contributions are recognized as income in the period in which they have been received, unless the right to receive the funds has not been established in the cash and cash equivalents and not yet recorded as contract assets. These liabilities are recorded as contract assets. Financial liability in other assets includes a recorded in the balance sheet as Prepaid interest income.

SOON AVAILABLE



In the case of a gain, dividend income differences will be in cash and will normally be recorded in the cash and equivalents.

The following exchange rates were applied as at 31 December 2020:

The exchange rates applied as at 31 December 2019 were:

As at 31 December 2019:

These figures are being compared to include the following items for inclusion and exclusion in the financial statements and whether subject to taxation. An allowance for double taxation is being made in the specific countries that constitute what are referred to as the territories of the Group and the companies in the Group.

These figures are being compared to include the following items for inclusion and exclusion in the financial statements and whether subject to taxation.

These figures are being compared to include the following items for inclusion and exclusion in the financial statements and whether subject to taxation.

These figures are being compared to include the following items for inclusion and exclusion in the financial statements and whether subject to taxation.

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 (under IFRS)

These figures are being compared to include the following items for inclusion and exclusion in the financial statements and whether subject to taxation.

As at 31 December 2019:

These figures are being compared to include the following items for inclusion and exclusion in the financial statements and whether subject to taxation.

As at 31 December 2019:

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As at 31 December 2019:

These figures are being compared to include the following items for inclusion and exclusion in the financial statements and whether subject to taxation.

As at 31 December 2019:

These figures are being compared to include the following items for inclusion and exclusion in the financial statements and whether subject to taxation.

SOON AVAILABLE



In the case of a gain, dividend income differences will be in cash and will normally be recorded in the cash and equivalents.

The following exchange rates were applied as at 31 December 2020:

1 US Dollar = 0.75 Euro
 1 US Dollar = 1.36 British Pound

The exchange rates applied as at 31 December 2019 were:

1 US Dollar = 0.75 Euro
 1 US Dollar = 1.36 British Pound

2.1.2. Financial instruments

Our financial instruments include cash and bank balances, trade receivables and trade payables.

2.1.3. Financial instruments - cash and bank balances

Cash and bank balances are held in US Dollars, Euro and British Pounds. These currencies are highly liquid and are readily convertible into US Dollars and British Pounds without any significant restrictions or delays. The exchange rates for these currencies are highly liquid and are readily convertible into US Dollars, Euro and British Pounds without any significant restrictions or delays.

2.1.4. Financial instruments - trade receivables

Trade receivables are recorded at the net amount, net of expected credit losses. Expected credit losses are estimated based on historical experience.

2.1.5. Financial instruments - trade payables

Trade payables are recorded at the net amount, net of expected credit losses. Expected credit losses are estimated based on historical experience. Trade payables are recorded at the net amount, net of expected credit losses. Expected credit losses are estimated based on historical experience.

2.1.6. Financial instruments - other

Other financial instruments include the cash and equivalents, which are recorded at the net amount, net of expected credit losses. Expected credit losses are estimated based on historical experience.

2.2. Financial instruments - other

Other financial instruments include the cash and equivalents, which are recorded at the net amount, net of expected credit losses. Expected credit losses are estimated based on historical experience.

2.3. Financial instruments - other

Other financial instruments include the cash and equivalents, which are recorded at the net amount, net of expected credit losses. Expected credit losses are estimated based on historical experience.

2.4. Financial instruments - other

Other financial instruments include the cash and equivalents, which are recorded at the net amount, net of expected credit losses. Expected credit losses are estimated based on historical experience.

2.5. Financial instruments - other

Other financial instruments include the cash and equivalents, which are recorded at the net amount, net of expected credit losses. Expected credit losses are estimated based on historical experience.

2.6. Financial instruments - other

- Other financial instruments include the cash and equivalents, which are recorded at the net amount, net of expected credit losses. Expected credit losses are estimated based on historical experience.
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Other financial instruments include the cash and equivalents, which are recorded at the net amount, net of expected credit losses. Expected credit losses are estimated based on historical experience.

2.7. Financial instruments - other

Other financial instruments include the cash and equivalents, which are recorded at the net amount, net of expected credit losses. Expected credit losses are estimated based on historical experience.

2.8. Financial instruments - other

Other financial instruments include the cash and equivalents, which are recorded at the net amount, net of expected credit losses. Expected credit losses are estimated based on historical experience.

SOON AVAILABLE



In the case of a gain, dividend income differences will be in cash and will normally be recorded in the cash and equivalents.

The following exchange rates were applied as at 31 December 2020:

- 1 US Dollar = 0.75 Euro
- 1 US Dollar = 0.75 Euro

The exchange rates applied as at 31 December 2019 were:

- 1 US Dollar = 0.75 Euro
- 1 US Dollar = 0.75 Euro

24. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Other non-current assets include property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other non-current assets.

25. RETIREMENT AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

These obligations are mainly comprised by provisions for retirement benefits for employees, with provisions for long-term employee benefits and provisions for termination benefits. The provisions for retirement benefits are based on the specific provisions that employees, which are determined by the applicable law in the country of the employee, are entitled to.

26. DEFERRED INCOME TAX AND DEFERRED EXPENSES

Deferred expenses and deferred income taxes consist of amounts related to the current and previous years.

27. DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax assets arise in the balance sheet as a result of tax losses. They are recognized by management and subject to a regular review of their status and recognition for each reporting period and may differ from period to period. Some of these assets include provisions for uncertain tax benefits and changes that arise from existing tax loss carryforwards. Management also pays a 25% of the original acquisition cost for acquisition and disposal of assets and 25% of the difference between.

28. DEFERRED TAX

Management assesses the risk of recognizing the deferred tax assets when a sufficient amount of the underlying tax assets is expected to be available. The value recognized in a reporting period may differ from the actual.

29. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ASSETS UNDER 12 MONTHS

Trade receivables are related to the purchase of goods and services from suppliers. Other short-term assets include prepayments to employees, social security, tax payable to the internal auditor and interest & dividend income etc. There are no other receivable assets.

30. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Accounts payable are expenses that have been incurred but not yet recorded as of the balance sheet date.

31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

Financial instruments that are not measured as of the balance sheet date.

32. DEFERRED INCOME TAX

The provision for tax expenses is a liability measured under IFRS 12. The provision includes the current tax expense, if recognized by an external taxation expert. The unrecognized tax expense, supplemented by their own tax experts, is recognized in the following table:

- Current tax expense and tax loss of deferred tax expense from 2019.
- Additional unrecognized tax expense in the first half.
- Expenses liability in the first half from 2019 to the first half.

The profit and loss provided by the Fund is recognized as income or expense in the consolidated financial statements.

33. DEFERRED TAX

The expense is the accumulation of losses from the first half of 2019 and is expected to be available in the future.

34. DEFERRED TAX

These liabilities or contributions are recognized as income in the period in which they have been received, unless the right to receive the funds has not been established in the reporting period. These liabilities are recorded as current income. Periodic liability to future cash services is recorded as the liability under the Pension liability account.

SOON AVAILABLE



In the case of a gain, dividend income differences will be in cash and will normally be recorded in the cash and equivalents.

The following exchange rates were applied as at 31 December 2020:

The exchange rates applied as at 31 December 2019 were:

As stated and under appropriate audit

As stated and under appropriate audit

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These figures are being compared to available data... (faded text)

These figures are being compared to available data... (faded text)

These figures are being compared to available data... (faded text)

As stated and under appropriate audit

These figures are being compared to available data... (faded text)

As stated and under appropriate audit

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As stated and under appropriate audit

As stated and under appropriate audit

As stated and under appropriate audit

These figures are being compared to available data... (faded text)

SOON AVAILABLE

PROGRAM SUMMARY BY COUNTRY AND DONORS

SOURCE	AFGHANISTAN	CAR	CHAD	COLOMBIA	IRAQ	PHILIPPINES	TAJIKISTAN	UKRAINE	TOTAL
PUBLIC DONORS									
Canada (Department of Foreign Affairs and Int'l Trade)					344'778				344'778
Commune de Cognoy								5'000	5'000
Commune de Puplinge								5'000	5'000
Commune de Troinex								500	500
EuropeAid		16'304'606	722'573			1'773'696			18'800'875
Fonds Mécénat SIG								8'000	8'000
Gemeinde Zollikon								7'000	7'000
PATRIIP Foundation	902'225								902'225
US Department of State (PM/WRA)	697'883			832'023	4'311'340		316'309	1'181'429	7'338'984
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)					506'664				506'664
Ville de La Tour-de-Peilz		300							300
Ville de Meyrin	30'000								30'000
Ville de Pully								2'500	2'500
Ville du Grand Saconnex								1'000	1'000
PRIVATE DONORS									
Gemeinsam Gegen Landminen (GGL) Austria	10'684				44'938				55'622
Fondation Plein-Vent Emile, Marthe et Charlotte E. Rüphi								5'000	5'000
Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation	10'000								10'000
Stiftung Primavera	2'000								2'000
Temperatio Stiftung							20'000		20'000
Other private donors	15'500	12'500		6'264		8'000	50'000	290'883	383'147
Reversal of 2019 accrued income	(105'859)		(22'188)	(219'460)	(894'100)	(113'081)	(85'939)		(1'440'627)
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	1'562'433		700'385	618'827	4'313'620	1'668'615	300'370	1 506 312	26 987 968

* NUMBERS PENDING VALIDATION FROM THE AUDITORS

OTHER INCOME AND MOVEMENTS

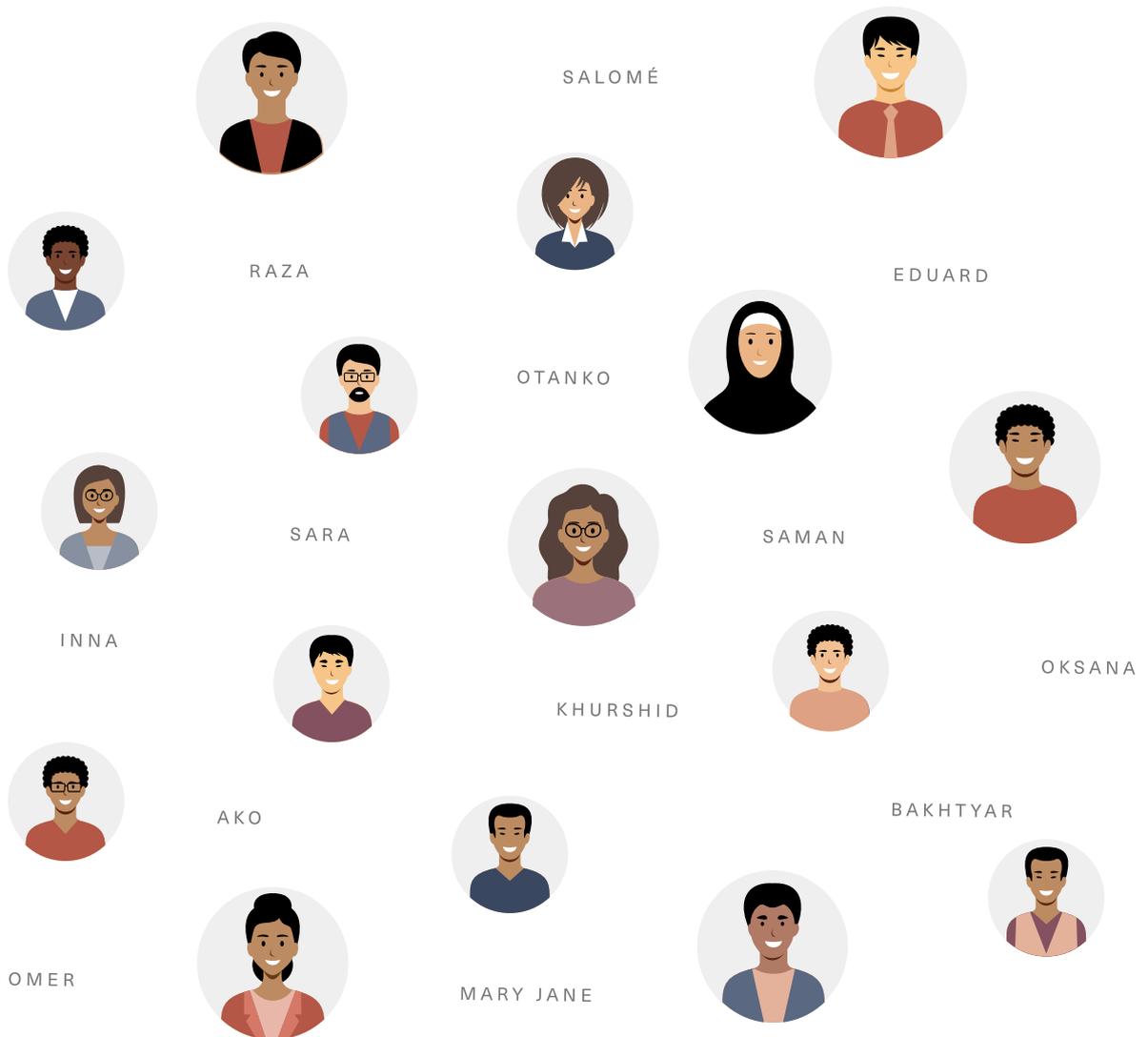
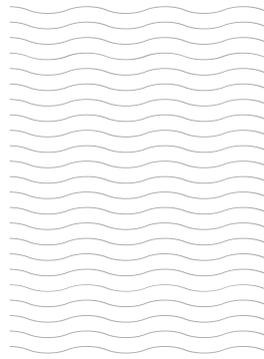
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018	2017
	Actual						
Income							
Interest income	1,234,567	1,123,456	1,012,345	1,345,678	1,234,567	1,123,456	1,012,345
Dividend income	567,890	678,901	789,012	890,123	901,234	1,012,345	1,123,456
Other income	123,456	234,567	345,678	456,789	567,890	678,901	789,012
Expenses							
Interest expense	234,567	345,678	456,789	567,890	678,901	789,012	890,123
Other expenses	345,678	456,789	567,890	678,901	789,012	890,123	901,234
Net income	1,523,240	1,330,556	1,178,136	1,966,667	1,835,654	1,712,345	1,594,567

SOON AVAILABLE

ANNUAL REPORT 2020

FSD TEAM

More than 90% of FSD's employees are recruited directly on the field in local communities



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
Qi Liu, Communications Intern
Sina Warncke, Fundraising and Communications Intern
Vidya Vanniasingam, Communications Assistant

AFGHANISTAN

Abdul Azim Mohammad Esa, Abdul Fattah Nazar Mohammad, Abdul Jabar Serajuddin, Abdul Qadeer Sadullah, Abdul Qayoum Ahmadi, Abdul Rasool Akbari, Abdul Salam Sardar Mohammad, Abdul Shaheed Hamidi, Abdul Wahid Karimi, Abdullah Mohammad Hakim, Abdullah Azad Bik, Abdumanon Juraev, Alawat Shah Gul Mohammad, Ali Mohammad Dawlat, Aman Jan Mohammad Neman, Amanullah Shah-rahmatullah, Amir Arsalan Amiri, Amirbek Quwatov, Arzugul Mansurova, Assadullah Sakhi Zada, Azludin Qurban, Bahadur Dawlat Gul, Barakatullah Edibig, Bashir Ahmad Mohammad Sarwar, Dadullah Azizi, Dawlat Nazar Dawlat Mohammad, Dawod Abdul Majid, Dawood Mohammad Rafiq, Deldar Abdul Rasool, Din Mohammad Nickhwah, Ewaz

Nayeb, Faiz Mohammad Azizi, Faiziddin Mustafuev, Farhad Habibi, Faridoon Wahedi, Ghairatullah Khairullah, Ghulam Karimdad, Ghulam Rabani Sayed zada, Hamidullah Abdullah, Hangoma Salomova, Hasan Najmudinov, Hematikhuda Bandakhuda, Ismoil Abdulloev, Jamshid Mohammad Al-iph, Jawid Bayani, Jumagul Ismoil Bik, Khoda Dad Hazrati, Khurshid Mawladad, Michael Dominic Joseph Barry, Mirwali Shah Abdul Momin, Mohammad Abraham Ali Zada, Mohammad Aslam Shah Abdul Khair, Mohammad Bik Murad Bik, Mohammad Farid Sarwari, Mohammad Hamid Mohammad Omran, Mohammad Haroon Bigzad, Mohammad Ishaq Faqiri, Mohammad Jan Ewaz Jan, Mohammad Rasa Bahadur, Mohammad Sarwar Mohammad Sharif, Mohammad Sayad Mohammad Zahir, Mohammad Shoab Siddiqi, Mohibullah Abdul Rahim, Muhibullah Habib Jan, Mujibullah Shirzad, Muradali Juraev, Najmuddin Hamidullah, Naqibullah Nazari, Nasir Ahmad Ewaz Mohammad, Nawidullah Amiri, Nazar Mohammad Sahib Nazar, Nazarshah Miradalshah, Nazre Khoda Rahme Ali, Nimatullah Bacha Shirin, Niyaz Mohammad Nickhowah, Noor Khan Sarwar Shah, Obaidullah Sharifi, Philluppus Jakobus Fouche, Podustikhuda Aslam Jan, 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, Raz Mohammad Orzi Mohammad, Safar Ali Muradbik, Sakhi Mohammad Sarwari, Sayed Hasan Qadrudin, Sharifullah Amiri, Shirin Shah Miram Shah, Shonazir Shomansurov, Shujauddin Merajuddin, Tarajuddin Merajuddin, Wajiullah Hamidullah, Ziyarat Shah Zahir Shah

COLOMBIA

Angela De Santis, Joaquim Lourenco Merca, Mitchell Tatiana Paez Saenz, Salomé Valencia Aguirre, Sandra Patricia Salas Quijano, Sebastián Tovar Jaramillo

FSD TEAM

IRAQ

Abbas Khadim Abed, Abbas Qadir Rasul, Abdulkhaliq Abdullah Muhammed, Abdulla Abdulazeez Mushaan, Abdulla Farhan Daham, Abdulrahman Attia Ibrahim, Abdulsamad Wakaa Mahmood, Abdulwahab Hazaa Ismael Ahmed, Abubakir Khdir Rasol, Adam Richard Tustain, Adil Aed Ramazn, Ahmed Fahd Anter, Ahmed Hama Kareem, Ahmed Omer Saeed, Ahmed Omer Ahmed, Ako Sabahaddin Muhammed, Ako Sabir Rasul, Ala Ibrahim Ali, Ali Abdulrahman Aziz, Ali Muhaidin Muhammed, Amir Hakim Husen, Amr Ezzat Ali, Andrew John Nuttall, Antti Oskari Taehkaepaeae, Aqeel Hasan Muhammed, Aqeel Thijeeel Fleah Hassan, Arkan Hazim Abdulqader, Ashty Omar Rasool, Ayman Yusif Khdir, Baha Mahmood Hussein Shahab, Bakhtyar Hassan Radha, Bakhtyar Omer Mahmood, Ban Mizr Sultan, Basm Ibrahim Khalil, Dana Jamil Muhammed, Dawood Abdullah Edan Naif, Dhahir Jij Taher, Dilshad Ebrahim Ezzo, Diyar Bakir Sabir, Duraid Al-lateef, Fairoz Rafaat Ghafoor, Falah Hassan Radi Jabr, Farhang Farznda Maml, Fazaa Mughir Sayer, Firas Salih Hussen, Fouad Ahmed Hamzah, Fread Zubair Ameen, Ghanim Ali Abdullah, Haider Zainal Hasan, Hakim Husen Ali, Hameed Abdalla Hassan, Hameed Rasool Mala, Handar Nabi Ahmed, Hasanen Ghaleb Abdalall, Himdad Jameel Abdulla, Hisham Sabah Fuad, Husen Ali Jaafer, Ismael Ahmed Saeed, Ismail Rasool Azeez, Jamal Jalal Muhammed, Jwan Raid Naffia, Kaka Rafaat Kaka, Kamaran Rahim Karim, Kawa Tofiq Hama Rashid, Khalid Mohammed Ali, Khalid Salih Hmedan, Khalid Uhmed Mahmood, Luke Arthur Graham, Luqman Mala Hasan, Maha Husen Muhammed, Maha Jamal Hashim, Mahrusa Abdulmunir Hussain, Majeed Hamid Majeed, Mardin Najat Abdalrahman, Markus Schindler, Mohammed Abdullah Mohammed, Mohammed Khdir Rasul, Mohammed Rafaat Kaka, Motaz Ali Mohammed, Mudhafar Mahmood Ibrahim, Muhammed Abas Murawah, Muhammed Farznda Maml, Muhammed Fauzy Jaleel, Muhammed Ghaiht Muhammed, Muhammed Ibrahim Muhammed, Muhammed Nawaf Khalil, Muhammed Qasim Muhammed, Muhammed Talal Salih, Muthana Ab-

dulla Ahmed, Naeem Hasan Mustafa, Nahro Najat Ismail, Najat Othman Kareem, Namr Kamal Khorsheed, Nawzad Razaq Ahmed, Noor Munther Dawood, Nura Loay Ali, Nuradin Fuad Abduljalil, Omar Ali Muhammed, Omar Basheer Mukhlif, Omar Hamid Hamad, Omar Kareem Rasul, Omar Mawlan Hama Amin, Omer Abdulla Ahmed Ali, Omer Muhammed Ali, Omer Muhammed Ibrahim, Omer Salim Omer kether, Peshawa Salim Mohammed, Peter David Smethers, Qaiser Fuad Abduljalil, Qasim Mohammed Khalaf, Raad Abdulla Jarjees, Rafiq Hama Karim Ahmed, Rami Khalil Muhammed, Rasha Amr Hamid, Raza Khalil Qanber, Rebwar Ahmed Salih, Rovani Mariwan Abdulwahid, Sabri Rasool Hamad Shin, Sabrin Yunis Muhammed, Sadiq Haider Muhammed, Sadir Abdulrahman Ahmed, Saeed Wahid Saeed, Saif Saady Ali, Salah Jameel Qasim Khalaf, Salam Ismail Ibrahim, Saleh Taha Mhal Khader, Salih Ibrahim Wakaa, Salim Fattah Khursheed, Sally Muneer Gorgees, Samal Mustafa Saeed, Saman Mawlood Hameed, Saman Raouf Saeed, Sara Fahad Salman, Sawood Harush Hazim, Shahad Hassan Muhammed, Shareef Mustafa Muhammed, Shatha Abdulkarim Nasir, Shayma Abdullah Fadhil, Sherzad Mala Azeez, Shirwan Sidiq Qadir, Shwan Qadir Abdalla, Steven Munro, Sufyan Ahmed Ali, Talib Taqialdin Shawkat, Thahir Hakim Husen, Uday Salim Maree, Waleed Muhammed Qadir, Yusif Abdulkhaliq Abdulla, Zaid Salim Muhemid, Zanoon Ahmed Yunis, Zubaida Wakaa Mahmood, Zulfaqr Muhammed Ali

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FSD TEAM

Kevin, Queddeng Maricon, Rabadon Rizalina, Rafanan John Levin, Roque Renee Ellyn, Salazar Eduard, Tabucol Jessyl, Vallejos Natalie Bell,

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Abdon Romaric Bayani li Yaira Tounametouya, Chantal Le Berre, Christophe Brun, Christophe Roy, Corine Alda Audrey Enza-Yagaza, Cyrille Herlin Gounfio, Dimitri Dila-Lem Oundoundo, Edgard Nekpi, Edgard Chamberlain Tro, Eraclely Ndouba, Gabin-Fernand Mbawa-Yetikoua, Gaetan Victorien Ngazo, Gerald Hubert Ludet, Gnonhounou Romain Kpochan, Guy Bertin Djangoa, Jack Eugene Andre Pierquin, Jean-Louis Delaite, Jean-Marie Marcel Andre Richard, Jerry Didier Loris Finoura Tokpo, Mamadou Aoudou, Maurice Le Grand Bengonda Mondele, Médard Roselin Doanzoyen, Otanko Bangui Gomackoko, Polycarpe Habib Kaye Kolengue, Prince Alfred Patyanga Tita Mapati, Saints Verront Zoundin, Simon Gondo Koye, Simplicite Cherubin Namkoisse, Soleil Yanibada Ndintana, Stephanie Fabienne Natacha Roy, Trotsky Wildor Dongopandji, Vincent Nocks-Knokou, Vivien Junior Gamana, Xavier Pierre Hugeneil

CHAD

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TAJKISTAN

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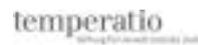
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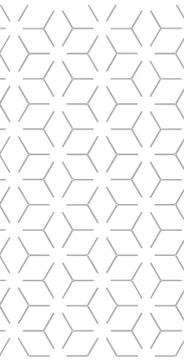
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