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ITF Enhancing Human Security Annual Report 2018

ITF Enhancing Human Security
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ANNUAL REPORT 2018



ITF



ENHANCING
HUMAN
SECURITY

Foreword



The goal of the *Mine Ban Treaty* (1997) can't be clearer: a landmine free world and a safe environment for generations to come. But more than two decades after international community agreed to firm norms and objectives that were achieved

through the Ottawa Treaty process, landmines and other explosive remnants of war still indiscriminately impact human victims, often years and decades after the end of armed conflicts. As of November 2018, sixty states and areas remain contaminated by antipersonnel mines, with worrying numbers of civilian casualties, especially children.

Everyday life near contaminated areas is harsh and uncertain. People often knowingly risk their lives just to ensure minimum subsistence for themselves and their families, living in dangerous proximity of active minefields. Due to this ruthless reality, it is our moral obligation to help millions of people affected by landmines and to work tirelessly to provide humanitarian assistance to them.

ITF Enhancing Human Security has been a part of the mine action community for more than two decades, with important results in more than 30 countries around the world. Since 1998, when the Government of the

Republic of Slovenia established ITF, its scope of activities has expanded from minefield clearance and mine victim assistance to a wider area of disarmament and human security, with a great number of excellent and important projects in Europe, the Middle East, Central Asia, South America and West Africa. The role that ITF successfully played in post-conflict reconstruction is key at creating safe environments and enabling people, especially victims, to reintegrate into societies and continue living safe and decent lives. With over 440 million USD of donations entrusted to ITF and over 3,100 programs and projects implemented, ITF today is recognized as a trusted and reliable partner in humanitarian mine action globally.

ITF continues to operate in demanding and often dangerous environments, helping those in greatest need. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Republic of Slovenia is proud that ITF has become an internationally reputable institution in the fields of demining, disarmament and humanitarian assistance. As one of the most successful Slovenian foreign policy institutions, our Government will continue to support ITF, as it has done so from the beginning, in the implementation of its noble humanitarian mission.

Miro Cerar

Deputy Prime-Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs

We would like to extend our deepest gratitude for all the support we have received in more than two decades of ITF's endeavor. With the invaluable assistance from our donors, national partners, implementing agencies and relevant authorities, ITF has been able to work diligently and tirelessly towards helping people and communities around the world. We firmly believe that with strong support and joint efforts, we can minimize the threats to human security, while providing fundamental element of human dignity to each and every individual.

Thank you!





INTRODUCTION

ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF) is a humanitarian, non-profit organization specializing in land mine clearance, eradication of explosive remnants of war and other impacts from conflict.

Established by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in March 1998, ITF's initial purpose was to help Bosnia and Herzegovina in the implementation of the peace agreement and to provide assistance and support in post-conflict rehabilitation. Since its inception, ITF has been continuously developing and enhancing its mission by expanding the scope of its activities and geographic area. ITF's mission is to address the problems of an ever-changing human security environment, the needs of beneficiary countries, and the priorities of the donor community. In order to increase the impact on wider human security, the European Commission granted ITF the title of European Union Member States' Specialized Agency (MSSA), which opens up the possibilities to cooperate within humanitarian projects of the European Union. With this status ITF joins 11 other MSSA agencies under the humanitarian activities of Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations.

Since 2012, when ITF officially changed its name to "ITF Enhancing Human Security" to address a broader range of challenges and objectives, ITF has defined a new purpose, which encompasses many different aspects of human security and post-conflict rehabilitation including risk education, surplus arms reduction, and capacity building. The Government of the Republic of Slovenia wishes to contribute through ITF to the programs that address post-conflict threats and aim to ensure the safety of individuals and communities.

The 2015–2020 ITF strategy was introduced to recognize and implement the unique advantages, capabilities and experience of ITF across the spectrum of post-conflict recovery including humanitarian mine action and conventional weapons destruction (CWD). The organization implements professional post-conflict recovery through transparent and cost-efficient management and accounting, coordination and collaboration of different stakeholders with a focus on capacity building, strengthening of national ownership and regional cooperation, and quality procurement system. Donors' demand for better development outcomes of humanitarian mine action and the constant changing security environment drive ITF to use and apply mine action methods to a broader set of activities and integrate mine action into a broader framework of development and human security.

Humanitarian mine action and other forms of post-conflict assistance are proven contributors to human security and development. However, there is an opportunity for translating the close relationship between assistance, reconstruction and development efforts into more concrete inter-linked approaches and programs, broadening the areas of intervention. There is room for more and better all-encompassing coordination and collaboration between not only humanitarian mine action and CWD stakeholders, but also with other relevant developmental governmental and civil society actors. This approach increases efficiency, effectiveness and most importantly, leaves a positive impact on conflict-affected communities. This impact enhances safety, socio-economic development and community empowerment, which further ensures the right to a peaceful and dignified life. The human security approach is about altering the traditional, more technical mode of assistance thinking. It is about mainstreaming mine action and CWD issues into broader humanitarian, development and human rights issues with a holistic approach towards mine action and CWD more effectively with development initiatives.

The human security approach creates a framework that mirrors the complexity and challenges of humanitarian and development interventions while working to reach the goal of a mine free country. It is a reminder of the pervasive impact of war on people and enables ITF to focus not only on saving lives and limbs, but building resilient and empowered communities affected by conflict. A people-centered perspective of human security demonstrates that humanitarian mine action and CWD are not solely about clearance of ERW, risk awareness, or stockpile destruction. Rather, the impact of mines/ERW and deteriorating munitions touches upon all aspects of human security – health, personal security, livelihood, peace and the environment. ITF continues to expand the scope of its work beyond clearance and CWD in order to address the development phase of communities that have emerged from war more directly.

Mission

“Promoting enhanced human security in countries affected by landmines/Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and other impacts from conflict.”

The mission of ITF is to enhance safety as well as to enable the recovery and development of conflict-affected countries by addressing the immediate and long-term impact of mine/ERW and other hazards following armed violence. A human security approach is applied to all of ITF’s interventions as it provides a dynamic and practical policy framework for addressing widespread and cross-cutting threats. This human security approach supports the relationship between humanitarian mine action and surplus arms reduction, as well as the connection between security and development. It also upholds the development of essential preconditions, capabilities and capacities that pave the way for comprehensive development, and facilitate full national ownership and accountability in conflict-affected countries.

Strategic Pillars

Humanitarian mine action and CWD are about human security and restoring human dignity. These two disciplines are not limited to immediate relief, but also address reconstruction and development. They pave the way to sustainable peace and stability by making conflict affected communities safer and setting the stage for post-conflict recovery and development. Long-term impacts of mines/ERW and other explosive hazards on people and communities remain even after they are removed, so ITF has identified two main pillars of its work in order to better support the communities that it serves. These pillars include efforts such as building community resilience and addressing the immediate and long-term impact of arms and ammunition in conflict-affected communities.

The following Strategic Pillars support development of mine/ERW and conflict impacted communities and countries:

Strategic Pillar I

Reducing threats from mines, explosive remnants of war and other at-risk weapons and ammunition.

Strategic Pillar II

Facilitating safe, long-term development and building resilience of conflict affected communities.

Guiding Principles

- 1. Regional approach.** Encouraging regional cooperation is an important measure in building confidence, particularly in neighboring and nearby countries. A key element of ITF's success in South-East Europe has been its facilitation of a regional approach to mine action and participation in the South-East Europe Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR) initiative.
- 2. Partnerships.** ITF conducts its work closely with donors, international organizations, national and local authorities, and public and private implementing organizations.
- 3. National Ownership.** ITF recognizes and respects that the primary responsibility for addressing post-conflict challenges lies with the national authorities of an affected state.
- 4. Humanitarian Focus.** Post-conflict challenges are foremost a humanitarian concern and should be addressed from a humanitarian perspective. The humanitarian focus on mine action and CWD that ITF promotes and implements is intended to save lives, prevent physical injuries, alleviate suffering, provide support to people in need, and preserve the human dignity of the most vulnerable. The selection of national programs and local community-oriented projects reflect the fundamental humanitarian principles of neutrality, impartiality and humanity.
- 5. Transparency.** ITF is dedicated to full transparency of its work around the world. Transparency and full accountability builds confidence that donor funds are being used effectively and as intended. ITF achieves transparency through its organizational procedures, strict adherence to proper accounting, and the professional attitude of its staff.

The background features a light blue gradient with a complex network of thin lines and small dots, resembling a data network or a globe. A large, semi-transparent number '2' is positioned in the center. The text 'ITF MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION' is overlaid in white, sans-serif font.

ITF MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

Organization of ITF

ITF's Headquarters is stationed in Ig, on the outskirts of Slovenia's capital, Ljubljana. In addition, ITF carries out its operations also from the Representative Office in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 2014, temporary implementation offices were established in Libya and Afghanistan in order to implement projects. In 2016, ITF registered its temporary representative office in Kyiv, Ukraine as well, while in 2017 another temporary representative office was opened in Bogotá, Colombia.

ITF Headquarters coordinates all of ITF's activities as well as the financial management of donations. The Headquarters also awards and manages contracts, carries out project reporting and evaluations, and organizes workshops, conferences, and meetings. Headquarters staff also monitor field operations and evaluate their effectiveness, both during and at the conclusion of each project, on average twice per each project.

ITF project managers and (temporary) implementation offices facilitate operations in affected countries and enable efficient coordination with national authorities and other relevant stakeholders to achieve better results and ensure smoother project implementation.

ITF Headquarters and implementation offices evaluate projects before they are put to tender, carry out on-site supervision during the actual implementation, and liaise with local donors. They are also involved in the technical evaluation of tenders for the projects carried out by ITF.

Altogether, in 2018 16 people worked at ITF Headquarters, and 2 were employed in Bosnia and Herzegovina. 9 additional people worked at ITF Temporary Offices in Libya, Afghanistan and Colombia.

ITF Headquarters in Slovenia

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ITF Representative Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina

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ITF Managing Board

The ITF Managing Board consists of 9 members who oversee the work of ITF and ensure that activities are implemented in a transparent and effective manner:

- **Damjan Bergant**, representative of Slovenia, Chairman of the Managing Board;
- **Boris Balant**, representative of Slovenia, Vice Chairman (until 10 January 2019);
- **Suvad Džafić**, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, member;
- **Mladen Mrkaja**, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, member;
- **Blažen Kovač**, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, member;
- **Zdravko Modrušan**, representative of Croatia, member;
- **Darko But**, representative of Slovenia, member;
- **Ada Čargo**, representative of Slovenia, member;
- **Blažka Kepic**, representative of Slovenia, member.

In 2018, the ITF Managing Board conducted two regular, two correspondence and one extraordinary sessions where they appointed the new ITF Director, approved and adopted the ITF Annual Report 2017, the Plan for 2018, the ITF Intermediate Report for 2018 and the Portfolio of Projects for 2019.

ITF Board of Advisors

ITF's Board of Advisors (BoA) also represents ITF's Board of Donors. It has 32 members:

1. Austria
2. Belgium
3. Bosnia and Herzegovina
4. Canada
5. Croatia
6. *Croatia Without Mines*
7. Czech Republic
8. Denmark
9. European Union
10. France
11. Germany
12. *Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining*
13. Ireland
14. Japan
15. Korea
16. Kuwait
17. Luxembourg
18. Norway
19. *Red Cross of Slovenia*
20. Qatar
21. Serbia
22. Slovenia
23. Slovak Republic
24. Spain
25. *SPEM*
26. *Survey Action Center*
27. Sweden
28. Switzerland
29. *UNDP*
30. United Kingdom
31. United States of America
32. *University Rehabilitation Institute, Republic of Slovenia*

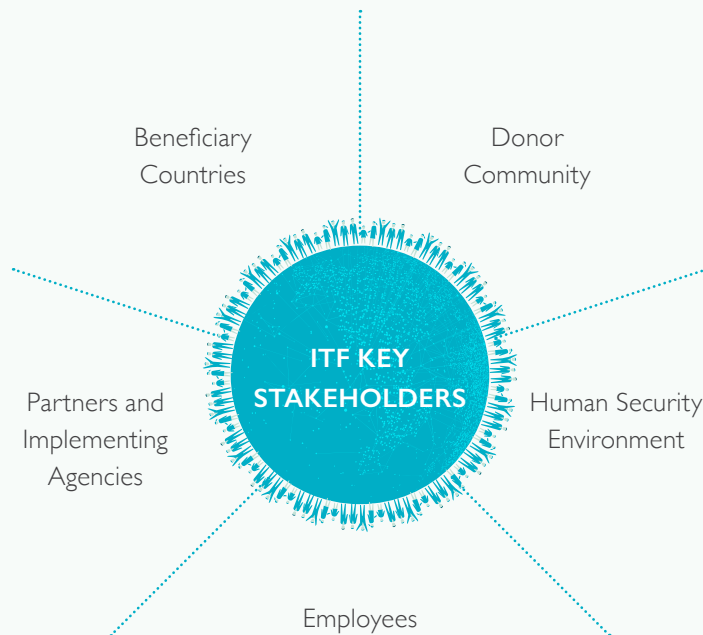
BoA is a very important forum, particularly in terms of its advisory role in determining ITF's activities and future orientation. BoA draws attention to matters that are important to the donors, and guides their desire and willingness to provide further assistance in relation to ITF's future projects.

In 2018, BoA conducted two regular sessions and took note of the ITF Annual Report 2017, ITF Intermediate Report for 2018 and Portfolio of ITF Projects for 2019.

Relationships with Stakeholders

The success of ITF's activities depends on ensuring the participation and coordination of various stakeholders whose interests are aligned with the common goal of making the world free from post-conflict challenges and other human security threats. In order to achieve this, ITF has been focused on

developing and maintaining close and sound working relationships with beneficiary countries, the donor community, implementing partners and agencies, universities, human security milieu (including Mine Action) and employees.



BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES

ITF ensures that the needs of affected communities are properly addressed by cooperating and coordinating with local and national authorities in affected areas and their governments. ITF promotes regional cooperation and joint projects by supporting the South East Europe Mine Action Coordination Council (SEEMACC) and participating in the Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR) initiative.

The organization's regional cooperation approach to mine action is widely recognized as a confidence- and security-building measure. Building confidence and security is seen as a potential solution to mitigate the problems present at a number of mine affected shared borders in Central Asia, which adversely affect the safety, stability and development of individual communities, countries and the region in general.

In 2018, ITF supported projects in Albania, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belarus, Cabo Verde, Colombia, Croatia, Gaza Strip, Georgia, Jordan, Kyrgyz Republic, Libya, Montenegro, Serbia, Ukraine and West Bank.

Projects were also implemented for member states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

DONOR COMMUNITY

The donor community, through its solidarity and willingness to help, contributes to the eradication of post-conflict and disruptive challenges in affected countries. The mandate for fundraising and management has been repeatedly entrusted to ITF, as it has proven to be a constant, reliable and trustworthy partner in fulfilling its obligations to donors.

Since the inception of the organization, more than 445 donors have trusted ITF in implementing their donations for various activities. More than 95 percent of donations originate from public donors – including 31 governments, the European Union (EU) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), and many local authorities; the rest of the funds have been contributed by private donors: non-governmental (NGO) and humanitarian organizations, businesses and individuals.

Donors, as members of the BoA, actively participate in the sessions of ITF's Board of Advisors where they determine guidelines for future humanitarian projects. They also voice their proposals for humanitarian/development activities in the countries of their particular interest. In 2018, Early Warning and Response Mechanism in West Africa and EU related activities were given a special focus at ITF's Board of Advisors sessions.

The Government of the United States of America makes use of the Matching Fund Mechanism for South East Europe through which it matches every dollar raised by ITF with an additional dollar provided by the U.S. Government upon mutual agreement, thus accomplishing two-fold results in mine action projects.

PARTNERS AND IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

During 2018, ITF collaborated with more than 30 partners and implementing agencies – UN bodies, regional organizations, international and local NGOs and other implementing agencies.

ITF believes in building long-term partnerships and relationships with implementing bodies based on the quality of their performance and reliability. In the field of mine action in particular, ITF utilizes a tendering system, aimed at selecting agencies/organizations based on their competitive advantages.

HUMAN SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

The concept of “human security” is in principle fairly broad. Often referred to as ‘people-centered security’, human security places human beings at the center of security considerations including their physical safety, their economic and psychosocial well-being, and the protection of their inherent human rights and fundamental freedoms. Human security

emphasizes the complex relationships and often-ignored connections between disarmament, human rights and development. By definition, mine action, the control of small arms and light weapons (SALW), and other post-conflict operations all contribute to the goals of human security.

ITF continued to be actively involved in the work of the Mine Action Support Group, a UN mechanism for the coordination and monitoring of donor activities in relation to mine action.

ITF continued activities related to the implementation of Ottawa Convention process. As an observer, ITF also assumed an active role at the Intersessional meetings and the 17th Meeting of State Parties in Geneva, Switzerland.

ITF is also closely involved in the implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions treaty, which banned the use, production, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions, the destruction of stockpiles, the clearance of affected land and the provision of assistance to victims and affected communities. The Convention became a binding international treaty for the States Parties when it entered into force on 1 August 2010. ITF has been granted the status of an observer organization to the Convention.

Furthermore, ITF has been working on the integration of mine action into the framework of other international organizations and associations whose work addresses similar challenges to human security

(e.g. the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe – OSCE).

At the regional level, ITF has been playing an important and leading role in SEEMACC meetings. Likewise, ITF actively participated at the Steering Committee meetings of RASR, a U.S. Department of State initiative. RASR encourages conflict-affected governments to develop a pro-active and coordinated regional approach to secure and destroy SALW by building local capacity, sharing best practices and lessons learned, and pooling resources in order to maximize their efficiency. The ultimate aim of the RASR initiative is to prevent disastrous explosions or destabilizing diversions of conventional weapons and munitions.

ITF also follows human security activities of the United Nations (UN), the EU, the Organization of American States (OAS) and other relevant countries.

ITF EMPLOYEES

ITF has a small and dynamic team. The organization is committed to ensuring comprehensive employee development, ongoing training and education, good working conditions, improvement of individual capabilities and employee creativity. By having capable and effective employees, ITF promotes teamwork and provides a positive environment that fosters sustainable long-term relationships and creates an adaptive organization.



MANAGEMENT OF ITF FUNDS

Financial Management and Internal Control

ITF has established efficient internal controls regarding financial management and administration of donations by applying the following procedures:

- **DONATIONS RECEIVING PROCEDURES** ensuring that all acquired donations are in fact received and accurately recorded;
- **MATCHING FUND PROCEDURES** to ensure that all valid claims for matched funds are made and that no ineligible claims are submitted;
- **BANKING AND RECONCILIATION PROCEDURES** to ensure safe custody of received donors' funds, by means of banking and reconciliation controls to prevent loss occasioned by error or fraud;

- **DISBURSEMENT PROCEDURES** to ensure that all disbursements of donors' funds are actually made, that they are made only for such purposes as stipulated by the donors, and that the disbursements are accurately recorded.

The mentioned procedures are subject to regular external audit control.

External Audit

ITF's financial accounts are subject to annual external audits. The 2018 ITF Auditors' Report is enclosed to this Annual Report under the "Statutory Annual Statements for the Financial Year 2018" section. The accounts are audited in accordance with the Inter-

national Auditing Standards. The auditing is carried out by BDO Revizija d.o.o., a Slovenian audit firm, a member of the BDO international network of public accounting, tax and advisory firms.

Donations in 2018

In 2018, ITF raised a total of \$25,267,175.41 US of donations, out of which \$14,131,290.63 US were actually received to ITF account and the amount of \$11,135,884.78 US is still pending to be received (due to the multiyear projects and changed donor policy on transferring funds).

These funds were contributed by 12 public donors (including 10 governments, United Nations, OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), and local authorities), and 3 private donors (including private companies, organizations and individuals).

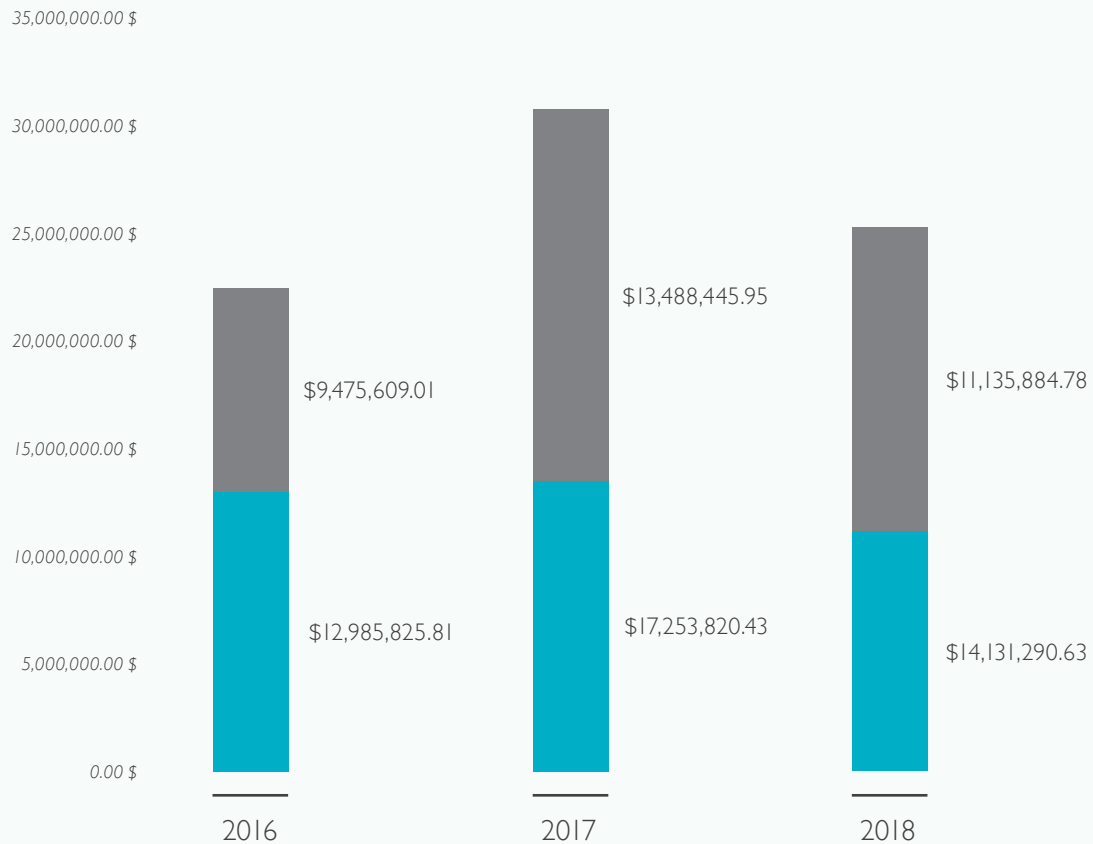
Donation Report 2018

Donor	Amount in USD	Purpose
Canada	\$15,370.11	Equipment - Bosnia and Herzegovina
Czech Republic	\$10,971.49	Demining activities - Bosnia and Herzegovina
Germany	\$230,256.92	Victim Assistance - Bosnia and Herzegovina
Japan	\$70,053.00	Equipment - Ukraine
	\$392,460.64	Demining activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina
	\$646,352.50	Demining activities in Serbia - still pending to be received
Mine Action Center of The Republic of Serbia	\$280,196.90	Demining activities in Serbia
Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Croatia	\$184,740.72	CWD - Croatia
Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia	\$35,995.00	Equipment - Croatia
Municipality Iliđža, Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$179,555.48	Demining activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina
NKT d.o.o.	in kind	Equipment - Cabo Verde
Rene Schasse	\$235.08	Demining activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Korea	\$320,000.00	Humanitarian Mine Action Activities in BiH, Gaza Strip, Central Asia and Serbia
	\$23,453.11	Medical Rehabilitation / Psychosocial Support - Belarus
Slovenia	\$64,482.00	Medical Rehabilitation / Psychosocial Support - Ukraine
	\$137,803.69	Mine Risk Education - Jordan
	\$77,428.65	Capacity Building – Gaza Strip, West Bank
	\$34,903.28	Capacity Building - Afghanistan
	\$61,254.01	Telemedicine - Cape Verde
	\$128,117.96	Capacity Building / Demining - Bosnia and Herzegovina
	\$220,393.71	Support of ITF Operational Activities
	in kind (not defined)	Support of ITF Operational Activities
The OPEC Fund for International Development - OFID	\$300,000.00	Capacity Building - West Bank
United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	\$373,229.97	Capacity Building - Afghanistan

	\$2,273,962.02	CWD/PSSM/Mine Action in Croatia
	\$521,292.29	CWD/PSSM/Mine Action - Croatia - still pending to be received
	\$1,260,342.58	Capacity Building / Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina
	\$1,904,085.80	Capacity Building / Mine Action - Bosnia and Herzegovina - still pending to be received
	\$349,391.07	CWD in Kyrgyz Republic
	\$389,395.13	CWD - Kyrgyz Republic - still pending to be received
	\$1,055,147.34	Capacity Building / Hotspots Clearance/ Victims Assistance in Albania
	\$1,024,774.25	Capacity Building/ Hotspots Clearance/ Victims Assistance/ Demining - Albania - still pending to be received
	\$559,370.97	Humanitarian mine action activities in Serbia
	\$833,369.15	Humanitarian mine action activities - Serbia - still pending to be received
United States of America	\$300,423.78	Capacity Building / West Bank
	\$83,058.21	Capacity Building - West Bank - still pending to be received
	\$1,858,318.83	ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Directorate Capacity Enhancement
	\$2,030,082.26	ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Directorate Capacity Enhancement - still pending to be received
	\$57,385.20	CWD/PSSM in Montenegro
	\$1,674,695.30	CWD/PSSM - Montenegro - still pending to be received
	\$857,157.00	Capacity Support of Libyan MAC
	\$247,443.00	Capacity Support of Libyan MAC - still pending to be received
	\$2,418,828.61	Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and Transition in Afghanistan
	\$1,781,336.89	Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and Transition - Afghanistan - still pending to be received
Žiga Malek	\$61.51	Strategic Pillar I
Total 2018	\$25,267,175.41	

Chart 1: Donations Raised Between 2016 and 2018 – Comparison

The chart presents overall donations to ITF between 2016 and 2018. Each year, approximately 11 donor countries donate to ITF. The grey column represents the donations still pending to be received within the Memorandum of Understanding/Grant Agreement signed in the 2016–2018 period, while the turquoise column represents the donations actually received.



A. Allocation of Donations

In 2018, \$14,341,697.04 US were spent on ITF activities within both Strategic Pillars.

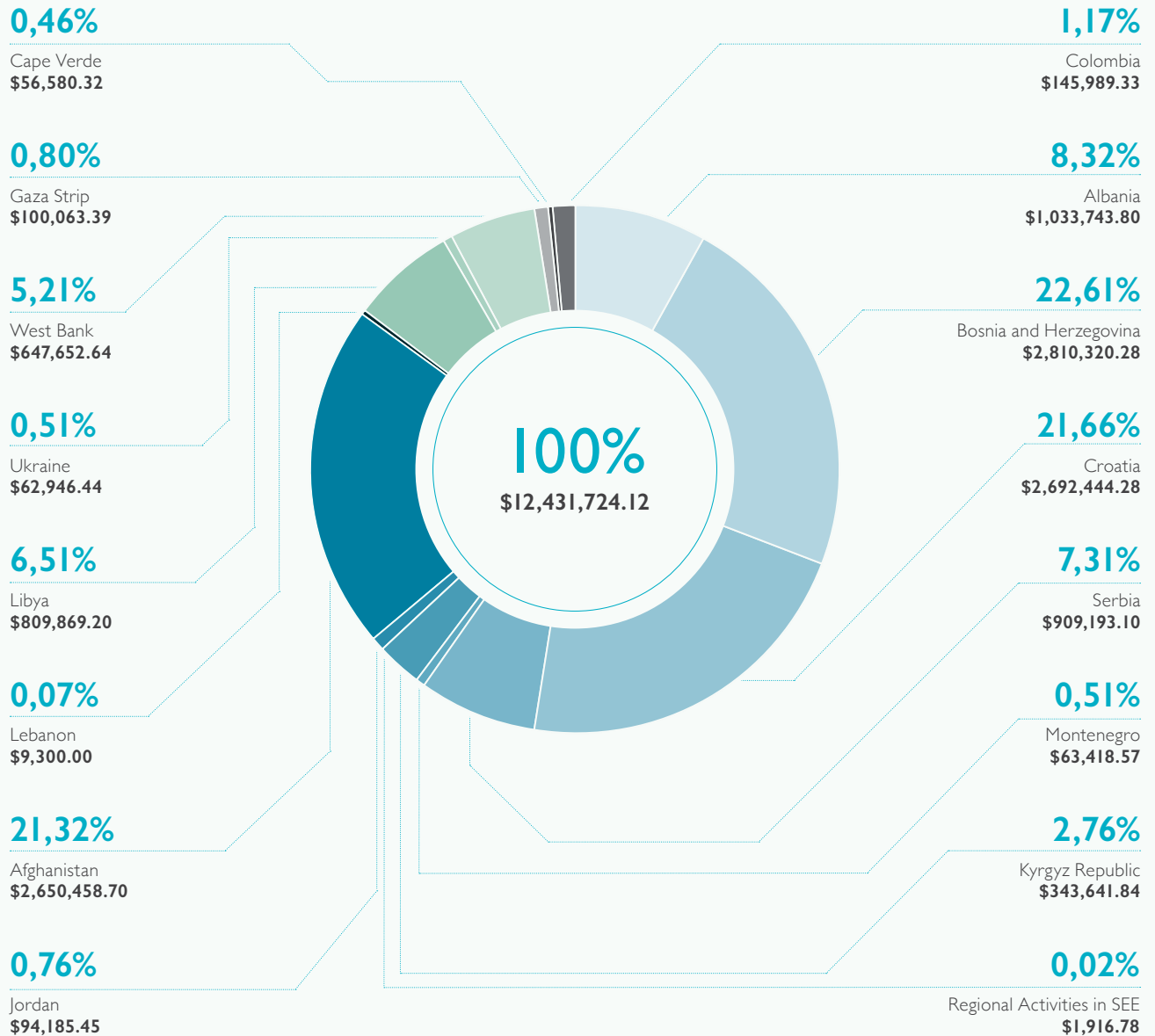
Strategic Pillar I	\$12,431,724.12	87 %
Strategic Pillar II	\$1,909,972.92	13 %
Total	\$14,341,697.04	

B.I Allocation of Donations by Countries/Regions in 2018 – Strategic pillar I

Strategic Pillar I activities (\$12,431,724.12 US) in 2018 were implemented in the following countries/regions:

Albania	\$1,033,743.80	8,32 %
Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$2,810,320.28	22,61 %
Croatia	\$2,692,444.28	21,66 %
Serbia	\$909,193.10	7,31 %
Montenegro	\$63,418.57	0,51 %
Kyrgyz Republic	\$343,641.84	2,76 %
Regional Activities in SEE	\$1,916.78	0,02 %
Jordan	\$94,185.45	0,76 %
Afghanistan	\$2,650,458.70	21,32 %
Lebanon	\$9,300.00	0,07 %
Libya	\$809,869.20	6,51 %
Ukraine	\$62,946.44	0,51 %
West Bank	\$647,652.64	5,21 %
Gaza Strip	\$100,063.39	0,80 %
Cape Verde	\$56,580.32	0,46 %
Colombia	\$145,989.33	1,17 %
Total	\$12,431,724.12	

Chart 2: Use of Implemented Strategic Pillar I Funds by Countries/Regions in 2018

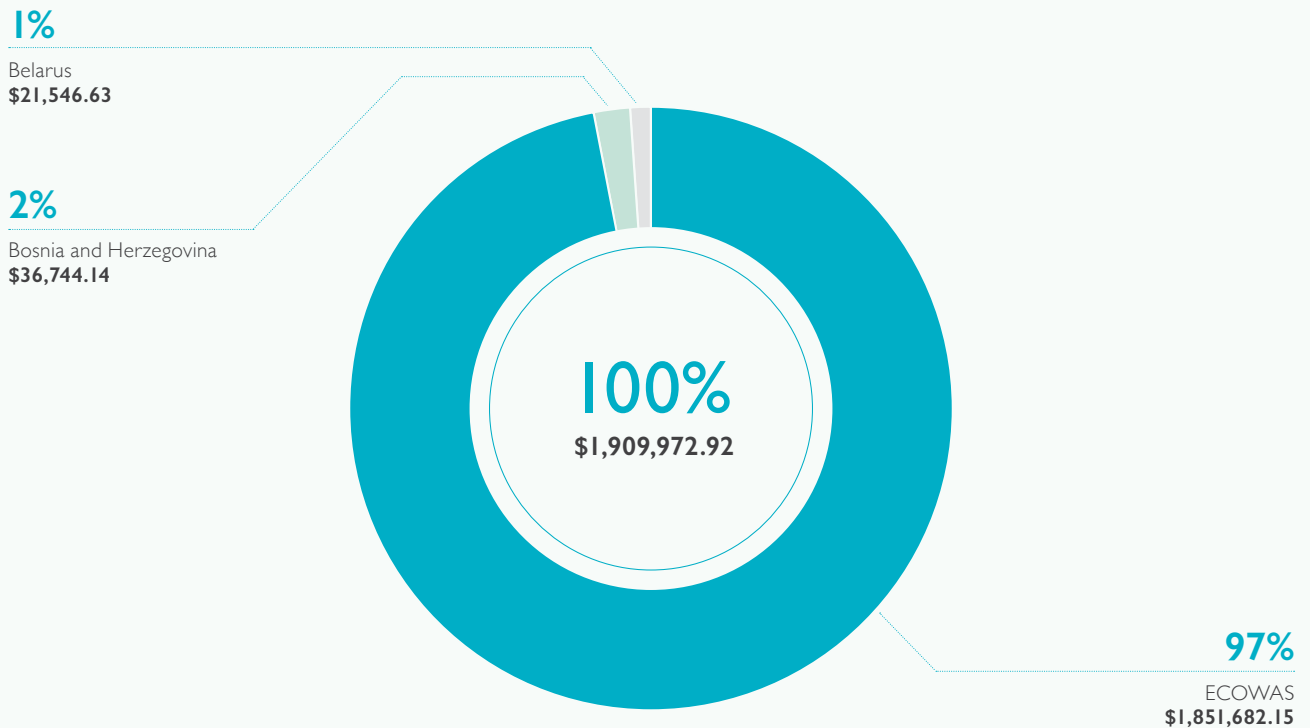


B.2 Allocation of Donations by Countries/Regions in 2018 – Strategic Pillar II

Strategic Pillar II activities (\$ 1,909,972.92 US) in 2018 were implemented in the following countries/regions:

ECOWAS	\$1,851,682.15	97%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$36,744.14	2%
Belarus	\$21,546.63	1%
Total	\$1,909,972.92	

Chart 3: Use of Implemented Strategic Pillar II Funds by Countries/Regions in 2018

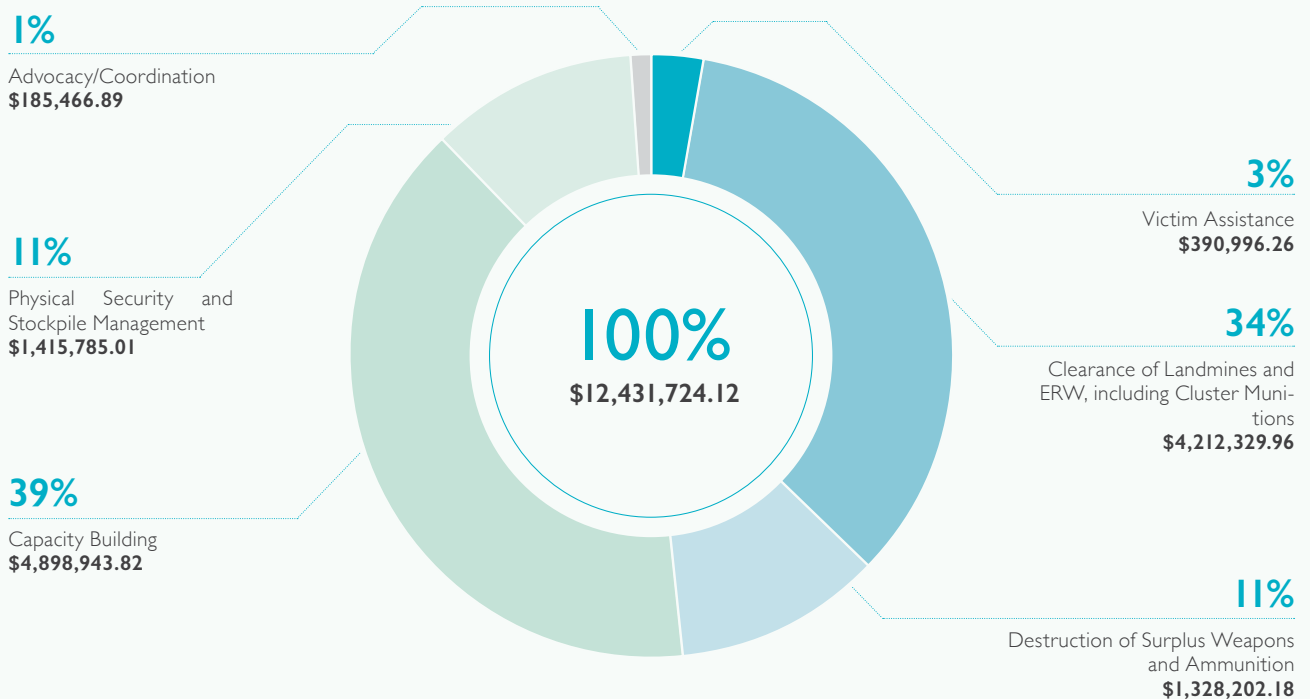


B.3 Allocation of Donations by Intervention Areas in 2018 – Strategic Pillar I

Strategic Pillar I activities (\$ 12,431,724.12 US) in 2018 were implemented in the following interventions areas:

Victim Assistance	\$390,996.26	3%
Clearance of Landmines and ERW, including Cluster Munitions	\$4,212,329.96	34%
Destruction of Surplus Weapons and Ammunition	\$1,328,202.18	11%
Capacity Building	\$4,898,943.82	39%
Physical Security and Stockpile Management	\$1,415,785.01	11%
Advocacy/Coordination	\$185,466.89	1%
Total	\$12,431,724.12	

Chart 4: Use of Implemented Strategic Pillar I Funds by Intervention Areas in 2018

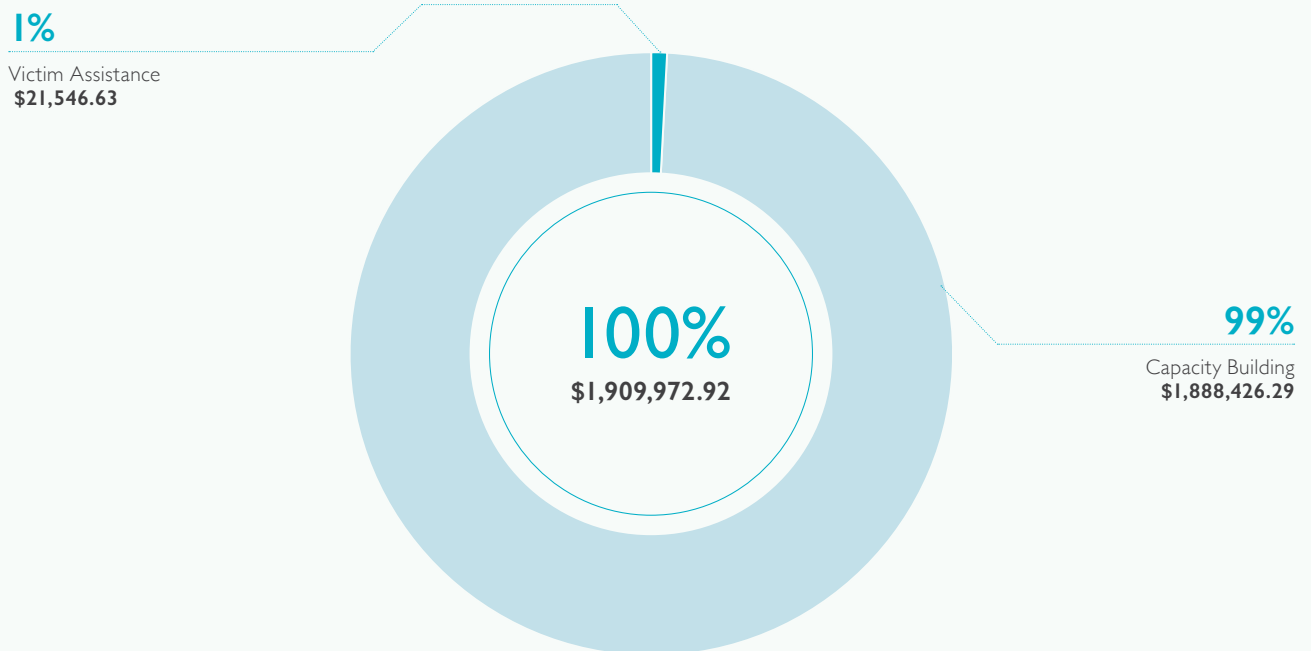


B.4 Allocation of Donations by Intervention Areas in 2018 – Strategic Pillar II

Strategic Pillar II activities (\$ 1,909,972.92 US) in 2018 were implemented in the following intervention areas:

Victim Assistance	\$21,546.63	1%
Capacity Building	\$1,888,426.29	99%
Total	\$1,909,972.92	

Chart 5: Use of Implemented Strategic Pillar II Funds by Intervention Areas in 2018



ITF Administration and Project Costs

The ITF administration costs are set to cover all ITF expenses related to individual donations, i.e. the tender process, contract awarding procedures, contract monitoring and supervision, project management, evaluation and reporting. The administration and project costs also include the operating expenses of the ITF Headquarters in Slovenia and Implementation Offices in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Temporary Office in Colombia, monitoring visits by ITF staff in the field, conferences, seminars, ITF publications and related activities. In addition, the administrative costs cover the organization of meetings of the Board of Advisors and all generated reports and corresponding materials.

In 2018, the amount of \$1,402,239.34 US was spent for ITF administration and project costs. ITF Temporary Offices in Libya and Afghanistan were directly supported within the projects and the amount of \$475,217.90 US was spent for both in 2018.



4

ITF OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW BY REGIONS/COUNTRIES



4.1

SOUTH EAST EUROPE

Albania

Problem

After 1999 conflict, mines and cluster munitions strikes remnants were left behind in parts of the Albanian north-eastern territory as a deadly legacy. The contaminated areas covered 120 kilometers along the Albanian border from Montenegro in the north, to North Macedonia in the south, starting a few meters inside Albania (minefields) and as deep as 10 kilometers into Albanian territory (cluster strikes). At that time approximately 25,500 people lived in 39 villages of what would become the contaminated areas of the regions of Kukës, Has and Tropojë in northeast Albania.

Since 1999, there have been 210 mine/unexploded ordnance (UXO) accidents, in which 238 persons were injured and 34 killed. There have been no mine/UXO accidents since 2006 due to extensive mine risk education programs. By the end of 2009, all areas in north-eastern Albania along the border area were cleared, surveyed or released. On 1 December 2009, Albania officially declared “Mine Free Status” and successful completion of Ottawa Convention article 5 obligations at Cartagena Summit in Columbia.

Surplus ammunition, UXO and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination are still a nationwide

problem in Albania. A series of ammunition depot explosions, looting of weapons and ammunition by civilians as well as finding of explosive remnants of the WWII, are among the causes. The crucial problem in Albania remains also victim assistance support.

According to the Albanian Armed Forces (AAF) estimations at the time, 38 army depots (storages) were destroyed due to the detonation of about 5,700 tons of ammunition in different locations throughout Albania. Exploded ammunition was partially left in a very dangerous state on the ground, which led to death, injuries and tragedies of innocent civilians in the following months and years. According to AMMCO data, there have been 1,002 abandoned explosive ordnance casualties (151 killed and 851 injured) recorded all over Albania during the period from 1997 until December 2017.

As a result of national and international efforts in undertaking clearance activities, at the end of June 2018, the current number of dangerous UXO hotspots is reduced to 3 from initially 19 ones identified in 2011.

Accomplishments



Hotspots Clearance

NGO Norwegian People's Aid Hotspot Clearance in Albania

The primary objective of the project is to reduce the threats to civilians of explosive remnants following the unplanned explosions in munition storages (UEMS) - called Hotspot areas – specifically, through clearance of these areas and improve security and safety through clearance of hotspots in Albania.

NPA started its activities in Albania on 15 August 2014, establishing and training two EOD clearance teams. At the start of the project, Albanian government allocated 7 hotspots for clearance by NPA: Gjeroven (Berat), Palikesht (Berat), Mbreshtan (Berat), Kordoc (Gjirokaster), Picar (Gjirokaster), Sinanaj (Tepelene) and Jube Sukth (Durrës). As of 31 December 2018, NPA has successfully cleared all hotspots in Berat and Gjirokaster municipality as well as Jube Sukth – Phase I.

In parallel to clearance activities, NPA executed trainings in systematic EOD clearance for Albanian Armed Forces (AAF). As per the initial plan, NPA has executed the following courses from May to July 2018:

- Systematic EOD Clearance – Supervisors Training Course, executed from 29 May until 14 June 2018 for five participants.
- Systematic EOD Clearance – Basic Searcher Training Course, executed from 26 June to 13 July 2018, initially organized for 28 participants, with 25 passing the course in the end.
- Course for Medical Support to Systematic EOD Clearance operations, executed from 26 June to 13 July 2018 for five participants.



Training of AAF

NPA completed training for 35 candidates from AAF on 16 July 2018, with a certification ceremony. From successful candidates two fully functioning clearance teams were created, and which will be deployed with on-the-job training provided by NPA. The final ceremony at the end of the training was attended by representatives of Ministry of Defence and Albanian

Armed Forces, U.S. Embassy-Tirana, Embassy of Slovenia in Tirana. All speakers congratulated the trainees and expressed their appreciation for the training, which has trained the Albanian capacity to be able to deal with residual UXO contamination after NPA completes clearance of hotspots in Albania.



On 6 December 2018, NPA has successfully cleared hotspot in Jube Sukth – Phase I. The start date of the clearing was 28 June 2017. In total 16,472 UXO, 7 SAA and 5 AT were found and removed by both NPA teams, with 388,185 square meters cleared.

Phase 2 of the Jube Sukth area was supposed to start with clearance of the two AAF teams in September 2018 – the teams were previously trained by NPA in the period from May through July 2018. Unfortunately, due to the lack of necessary equipment, AAF

teams are still on stand-by and ready to be deployed (in spring 2019).

NPA also concluded technical survey of Sinanaj hotspot in Tepelene municipality and started clearance in Sinanaj task on 22 November 2018. The project will be finished in December 2019. NPA is working in close coordination with AMMCO that is supervising and executing QA/QC of NPA activities and AAF EOD teams to which NPA was handing over found items for demolition.



Anti-tank mine found in TD-HS-b site (depth of 15 cm). JCB assisting in removing located aerial bombs



Capacity Building

Capacity Support to Albanian Mine & Munitions Coordination Office (AMMCO)

The project intends to support the activities of UXO hotspots clearance in the country's territory and ammunition disposal, through provision of coordination, monitoring and quality management of clearance activities conducted by the EOD Albanian Armed Forces and NPA clearance operator. The main goal of the project is "to contribute to making Albania safe from UXO/ERW and the fulfilment of the Albanian Government commitments to eliminate the ammunition risk by 2020".

The project started in January 2018 and will be finished in December 2020.

AMMCO team provide functions of coordination, monitoring, quality management and certification of clearance operations in the country. These functions are exercised on behalf of the relevant national military authority that is the Ministry of Defense, where AMMCO is located and to which it delivers the technical reports. During the reporting period, UXO hotspots clearance operations were ongoing in Jube-Sukth (Durrës), carried out by Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) and presented in previous chapter. The Suç Burrel and the Qafe Shtame (Selixë) tunnels were conducted by the EOD unit of Albanian Armed Forces (AAF) funded by Albanian Ministry of Defense.

AMMCO and clearance organizations (NPA and EOD units of AAF) are operating in full compliance with National and International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) developed for UXO hotspot clearance pro-

gramme. The AMMCO Quality Management (QM) Team carried out regular monitoring visits and also weekly liaising with the Albanian Armed Forces (AAF) to request and supervise the demolitions conducted by AAF in the NPA UXO hotspot clearance sites in Jube-Sukth Durres, Suç Burrel and the Qafe Shtame (Selixe) tunnel. All dangers items found are destroyed on site from EOD team of AAF, while others items are collected and stored in the military depot for further destruction on the demolition range from the EOD AAF, coordinated from AMMCO. AMMCO QM team performed Quality Assurance, based on the clearance progress in this task.

Overview of Donor Assistance

Hotspots Clearance	United States of America
Capacity Building	United States of America



AMMCO Monitoring activities on Jube-Sukth

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Problem

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIH) remains one of the most mine-contaminated countries in the world and the most mine-contaminated in Europe. The presence of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), even though reduced each year, remains a major problem for personal security of residents, hinders socio-economic development and prevents steady and continuous reconstruction.

By the start of 2018 operational year the mine suspected area in BIH amounted to 1,061 square kilometers (representing over 2 % of the country's territory). Estimated 75,000 mines and UXO are still left in the ground throughout BIH. By beginning of 2019, the mine suspected area amounts to 1,018 square kilometers or 1.98 % of BIH land territory.

Lives and livelihoods of around 500,000 people are still impacted by mines and UXO. Since 1996 mine and UXO accidents severed lives of 1,761 local residents, turning them into mine/UXO victims/survivors (615 residents were fatally injured/death).

In 2018 there were 3 mine accidents, – in which 4 persons were involved – 3 persons were injured and 1 civilian suffered fatal consequences/death. No mine accidents were registered during demining operations occurred in 2018 operational period.

Accomplishments



Clearance of Landmines and ERW

ITF support to BIH in 2018 was realized by the release of land through:

- 295,421 square meters cleared/demined (25 project locations – 118 mines, 207 UXO);
- 1,531,619 square meters of technical survey operations (44 project locations – 82 mines, 80 UXO).

Total released land through mine clearance and technical survey operations in the period 01 January – 31 December 2018 amounts to 1,827,040 square meters on 69 project locations, with 200 mines, and 287 UXO found and destroyed. Total released land through land release operations in the period 01 January – 31 December 2018 amounts to *3,741,297 square meters of combined land release methods on 20 project locations, removing 57 mines and 38 UXO.

Overall 5,568,337 square meters of land was released in BIH in the 2018 reporting period on 89 locations, removing 257 mines and 325 UXO.

Demining/Technical Survey/Land Release

For the operational activities in 2018 ITF Representative Office in BIH issued and performed 6* tender procedures for commercial companies and non-governmental organizations (NGO). Tenders included demining projects selected from BIH demining priority list, and based on donors' priorities.

Mine Detection Dog Center in Bosnia and Herzegovina (MDDC)

Land Release Project Mine Suspected Area Project – Zoranovići in Iliđža Municipality

The Land Release Project by Mine Detection Dog Center in Bosnia and Herzegovina (MDDC) on the Mine Suspected Area Project - Zoranovići in Iliđža Municipality, field activities started in October 2017, were paused for winter stand-down in end November 2017, resumed in March 2018 and were completed July 2018, with a total area of 2,928,197 square meters released by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation).

* 1 tender procedure were published at the end of 2017: ITF-04-17/17-DEM/ITS-BH-USA (field operations in beginning of 2018); In 2018, 5 tender procedures were published in the reporting period: ITF-01/18-TS-BH-USA published in February 2018; ITF-14-17/17-TS-BH-USA-R published in April 2018; ITF-01-05/18-MC/ITS-BH-JAP/USA published in May 2018; ITF-01-04/18-MC/ITS-BH-USA published in July 2018; ITF-01-02/18-MC/ITS-BH-CZ/ROK published in September 2018 (field operations in beginning of 2019).

In total, during the entire project performance period (2017-2018) 2,928,197 square meters of land

was released, removing *106 mines and 64 UXO on 16 project locations.



Land release at Zoranovići in Ilidža Municipality

*In 2017 operational year 70 mines and 36 UXO were removed (reported in 2017 Annual Report). In 2018 operational year 36 mines and 28 UXO were removed – reported in 2018 Annual Report). The total certified area of the land release project can only be defined upon BHMACH certification/declaration – 2,928,197.

Land Release Project Mine Suspected Area Project – Vela in Ilidža Municipality

The Land Release Project by Mine Detection Dog Center in Bosnia and Herzegovina (MDDC) on the Mine Suspected Area Project - Vela in Ilidža Municipality, field activities started in September 2018 and were completed in November 2018, with a total area of 813,100 square meters released by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation).

During entire project performance period a total of 813,100 square meters of land was released, removing 21 mines and 10 UXO on 6 project locations.

Land Release Project Mine Suspected Area Project – Kremeš in Vogošća Municipality

The Land Release Project by Mine Detection Dog Center in Bosnia and Herzegovina (MDDC) on the Mine Suspected Area Project - Kremeš in Vogošće Municipality, field activities started in December 2018 and were paused for the winter stand down period. The project total targeted area is 1,943,882 square meters, which is to be released by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation).



Inaccessibility of the terrain at demining activities



Victim Assistance

Organization of the XVII International Sitting Volleyball Tournament “Sarajevo Open 2018”

The XVII International Tournament in Sitting Volleyball “Sarajevo Open 2018” was held between 25 and 27 May 2018 in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The tournament brought together 8 teams (120 disabled persons) from Russia, Netherlands, Ukraine, Germany, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia.

At the press conference held on 25 May 2018, ITF representative Mr Roman Turšič presented objectives and results of the project, the activities of ITF in BIH, the region and world. The winner of the tournament was OKI “Fantomi” Sarajevo, winning 3:0 in final match with Russia national team.

With the support of Republic of Korea, the tournament was conducted on an international level with several participating countries. The tournament increased the participation of disabled persons – athletes, among which a significant number were mine victims from different countries. It also increased the visibility of disabled persons among sport, with the emphasis on cooperation between specialized institutions and mine victims. With the extensive media coverage, the tournament also served as a reminder of ITF’s activities in mine clearance and victims assistance in BIH.



The XVII International Tournament in Sitting Volleyball “Sarajevo Open 2018”



OKI “Fantomi” Sarajevo, winners of the tournament

Rehabilitation and psychosocial assistance for mine and UXO victims from Bosnia and Herzegovina

The project goal was to make and fit limbs and provide other prosthetic devices (wheelchairs, listening devices) to mine/UXO victims from BIH to increase the opportunities for mine/UXO victims and disabled citizens to become fully active members of their respective communities – in education, in employment, politically, socially and within their family and peer groups. The project started in August 2018 and was finished on 31 December 2018.

The specific objective of this project was to make and fit 38 limbs for 34 mine/UXO victims (four patients were double amputees), ensure 3 wheelchairs and one hearing device for mine/UXO victims from BIH at Miracle Centre, while providing rehabilitation treatment for 4 mine/UXO victims (difficult cases) from BIH at the University Rehabilitation Institute Republic of Slovenia (URI – Soča).

The 34 mine/UXO victims received high quality and expertly fitted prostheses, with the funding provided by Germany, at the Miracle Centre from September to December 2018. Miracle Centre also provided three wheelchairs and one hearing device for mine/UXO victims from BIH. Four mine/UXO victims from BIH were on rehabilitation treatment at URI – Soča. Patients received new orthopedic aids - prostheses. Three patients received functional below knee pros-

thesis, enabling very active movement, while one patient received an above knee prosthesis.

At the end of the treatment, all patients were satisfied with their aids and their respective functional conditions have improved.

The project goal in the first place was also necessary psychosocial assistance for mine and UXO victims from BIH. The psychosocial assistance is being carried at Miracle Centre. Through counselling and using different forms of testing and applying questionnaires, psychologists received information on the current psychological, emotional and social condition of the patient, discussed issues with clients and provided advice on the best strategies and techniques to address their problems.

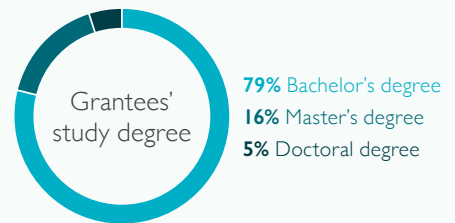
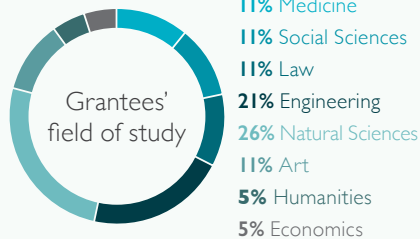
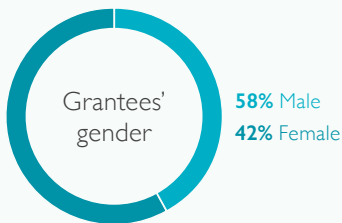


Mine/UXO victims from BIH at URI – Soča

Landmine/UXO Survivors Scholarships in Bosnia and Herzegovina

An amount of 25,000 USD has been allocated intended for implementation of project “Landmine/UXO Survivors Scholarships in BIH” enabling scholarships for mine/UXO victims or mine victims’ family members from all over BIH. With this project, ITF

focuses on the capabilities, rather than disabilities of mine/UXO victims, and assists them in finishing higher education process and thereby increasing the competitiveness within their employment opportunities. In the reporting period, ITF has proceeded with regular monthly instalments to the beneficiaries, i.e. 19 students in the period from October 2017 to June 2018, in the amount of 230 BAM.



Address to grantees by Ms. Gye-yoen Cho, Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Zagreb



Capacity Building

Provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Center (BHMAC)

As the support to the Bosnia and Herzegovina national mine action capacities for the purpose of enhanced mine action activities and safer field-work operational activities of BHMAC personnel, the demining personal protective equipment – 22 PPE

sets (visors and protective vests) - was procured and delivered to BHMAC in March 2018, with the contribution of Canada. Next to that, additional 50 PPE sets were delivered to BHMAC in August 2018, with contribution of United States of America.



Personal Protective Equipment for BHMAC personnel



Other

School and Peer Mediation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mediation, as an approach to peaceful and constructive resolution of disputes, has been considered an important tool applicable not just in cases of legal matters, but also in other societal environments where there's high level of social interactions, like for example educational institutions. In this context, mediation comes as an indispensable means of pro-

moting a more tolerable school climate by improving dialogue between peers as well as interactions between teachers and their pupils. Taking into consideration Bosnia and Herzegovina's (BiH) difficulties with ensuring conditions for existence of a peaceful pluralist society, mediation has an additional positive outcome. It provides an important asset for the target group to be able also to peacefully resolve disputes, which might arise out of interactions with peers from different ethnic/national or religious background.



Pilot project closing event

The project “School and peer mediation in BiH” has been carried out in cooperation with public primary schools: “Druga Osnovna Škola” Brčko, “Sveti Sava” Doboј, and “Hasan Kikić” Gračnica. The project is financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia (MFA), and implemented by ITF and the European Centre for Dispute Resolution (ECDR). The core objective of the project is to transfer knowledge and mediation methods that can be used to solve everyday conflict situations occurring among pupils and teachers, as well as among peers themselves. Participants have learned communication skills, which they will be able to use in their future life. The project of school and peer mediation in BiH is especially important since solving conflicts in a constructive and peaceful way enhances inter-ethnic and intercultural tolerance and dialog for building sustainable peace in post-conflict and transitional societies.

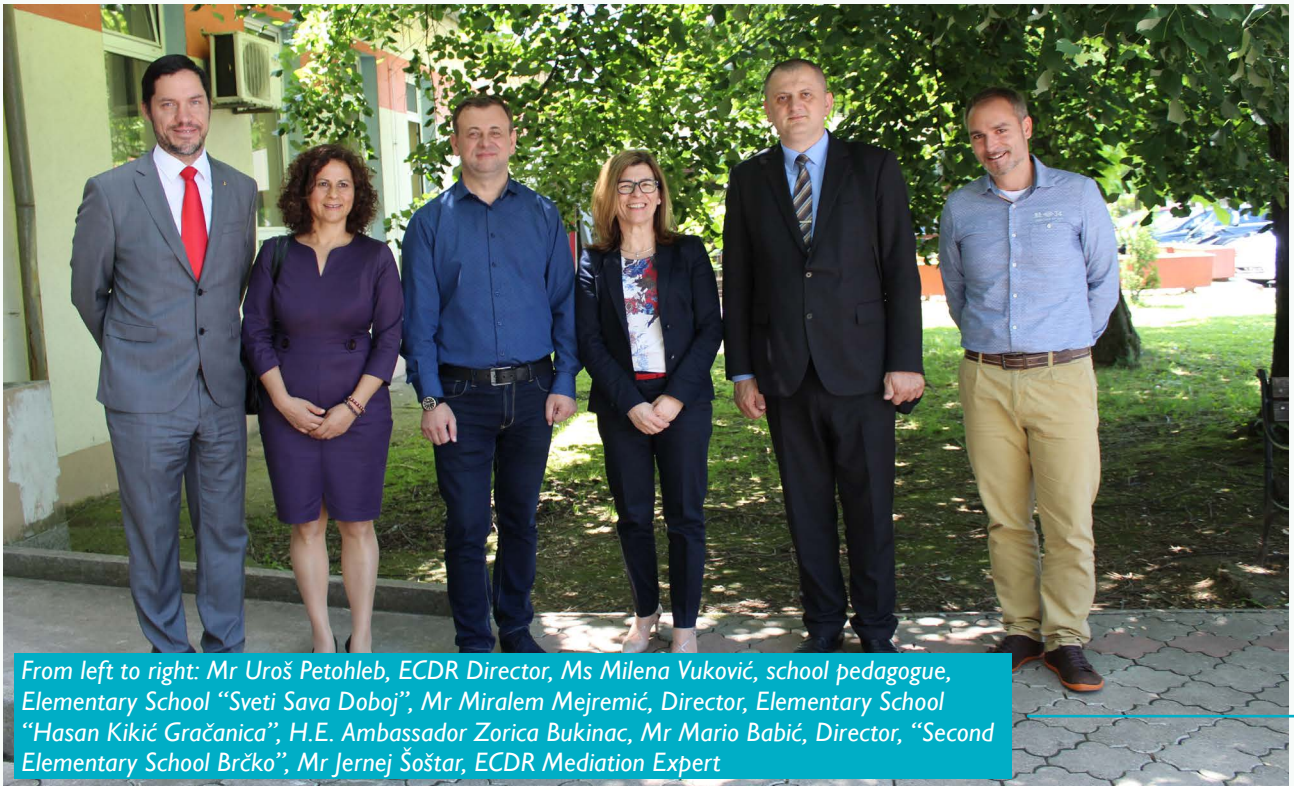
In the reporting period, the following outputs have been achieved:

- The three target schools introduced mediation workshops as part of the extracurricular activities. From January until March each of the nine trained school mediators carried out mediation workshops on their respective school with 10 pupils, one hour a week.
- On 18 May 2018, a closing event has been organized and successfully carried out in Brčko in cooperation with Second Elementary School bringing together approximately 120 participants, among them pupils and teachers from the partner schools that participated in the project. In the first part of the event a comprehensive evaluation has been carried out performed by ECDR mediation expert. In the second part, certificates for schools and peer mediators have been distributed.
- The pilot project closing ceremony has been attended also by distinguished representative of the donor country, H.E. Zorica Bukinac, Ambassador of the Republic of Slovenia in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as Mr Senad Osmanović, Head of Department for Education of the Government of Brčko District.

After successfully concluding the pilot project, ITF continued with second phase of the project with funds provided by Slovenia and Korea. With start of the school year in August 2018, ITF and its project partner ECDR provided seminars for altogether 18 teachers/school mediators from six new partner schools: 3rd Elementary School Brčko, 4th Elementary School Brčko, 2nd Elementary School Gračnica, Elementary School Stjepan Polje Gračnica and Elementary School Milan Rakić Bukovica Velika with its branch school Kotorsko.



Pilot project closing event – distribution of certificates



From left to right: Mr Uroš Petohleb, ECDR Director, Ms Milena Vuković, school pedagogue, Elementary School “Sveti Sava Doboj”, Mr Miralem Mejremić, Director, Elementary School “Hasan Kikić Gračanica”, H.E. Ambassador Zorica Bukinac, Mr Mario Babić, Director, “Second Elementary School Brčko”, Mr Jernej Šoštar, ECDR Mediation Expert



Workshops and seminars for school mediators from six new partner elementary schools



Training of trainers program for school mediators that joined the pilot project in school year 2017/2018

Assessment of demining companies/non-governmental organizations and monitoring companies (accredited by Mine Action Center in Bosnia and Herzegovina - BHMAC) by Quality Solutions International - QSI

The objective of the 11th annual assessment was to determine if the organizations accredited by BHMAC maintain the management structure, personnel,

training and equipment to perform credibly as prime contractors on large or small scale, for United States of America funded contracts, as well as to check the capability of monitoring companies. The 2018 assessment was implemented in November 2018, during which 10 selected entities were checked and assessed.

Support of Republic of Slovenia to ITF Representative Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The support of the Republic of Slovenia to ITF Representatives Office in BIH enables execution of operations and procedures required for work of ITF in BIH, execution of tendering procedures, follow up and monitoring of the projects, liaison with donors, national and international organizations and authorities, and crucial presence of ITF as one of the key factors in resolving of mine and UXO problem in BIH as well as in the region of South East Europe.

Overview of Donor Assistance

Clearance of Landmines and ERW	Czech Republic, Municipality of Iliđža, Japan, Korea, René Schasse, Slovenia, United States of America
Victim Assistance	Korea, Germany
Capacity Building	Canada, United States of America
Other	Slovenia, Korea, United States of America

Croatia

Problem

The landmine contamination in Croatia originated during the 1991-1995 war. The landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination was caused by four years of armed conflict associated with the breakup of the former Yugoslavia. Mine suspected areas were perceived as a great security threat to local population following the end of war (according to initial estimates from Croatian Mine Action Center (CROMAC) approximately 980 square kilometers of land was considered to be mine suspected in 1998).

Today, approximately 351 square kilometers of land in Croatia are still considered to be mine suspicious. CROMAC surveys estimate that some 31,000 mines and unexploded ordnance are still present in 8 out of 21 counties (54 cities and communities) throughout Croatia. Due to latter CROMAC has placed 12,280 warning signs in mine suspected areas in order to advise and protect local population from entering into these areas.

In 2018, ITF completed its mission in regards to mine clearance and continues with the CWD activities

Accomplishments



Destruction of Surplus Weapons and Ammunition

Surplus arms and munitions stocks represent physical and environmental hazard once they deteriorate. Ensuring that weapon surpluses are safely dismantled and destroyed, safeguards against the loss or theft, which may lead to the illicit sale and transfer of arms and munitions.

In terms of national stockpiles, the risk is primarily dependent on the physical and chemical condition of ammunition, the training and education of the personnel responsible for the storage and surveillance of the stockpiles, handling, repair and maintenance.

The Croatian Ministry of Defense (MoD) identified certain quantity of unstable and surplus weapons and

munitions for destruction. The obsolete munitions designated for destruction included:

- artillery and rocket ammunition,
- anti-tank mines,
- aerial ammunition,
- small arms ammunition,
- propellants of different types.

By implementing conventional weapons destruction in the Republic of Croatia the risks of unstable surplus ammunition were effectively addressed.

The implementation of demilitarization works at ISL Spreewerk facility in Gospić, Republic of Croatia, continued throughout year 2018. In 2018, demilitarization of conventional weapons continued with 3,435 pieces destroyed (approximately 423 metric tons).

The process included the preparation of projectile for melt-out process; unpacking, removing of transportation holders and supplementary charges followed by melt-out process of TNT from projectile (by projectile steam heating). Following the melt-out procedure the extracted TNT was cooled down and packed.



Melted TNT from projectiles



Supplementary charge



Projectile 203 mm HE shell



Projectile in melt out chamber



Explosive charge



Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM)

Countries from the region of South East Europe as well as international organizations have addressed the issue of safe storage and disposal of aging weapons and munitions, with aim to decrease the threat to people, property and the environment.

Based on this the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Croatia (MoD) and the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia (Mol) decided to improve and further strengthen security protocols in various military warehouses through implementation of Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) project.

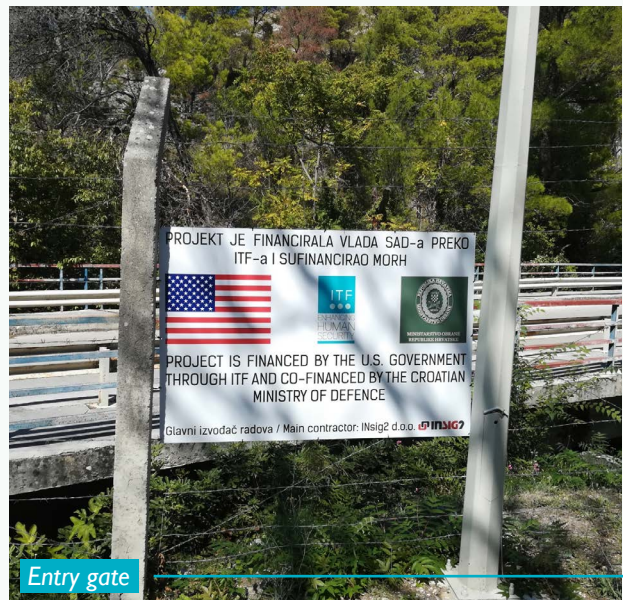
Physical Security and Stockpile Management Upgrade Activities in Croatia - Ministry of Defense

The objective of the project was to reduce direct threats to individuals, property and environment, by assisting the Government of Croatia in the project of upgrading the PSSM component at their military warehouses. The upgrades were carried out in order to:

1. improve stockpile security and management in Croatia;
2. strengthen security protocols in weapons warehouses operated by the MoD;
3. improve infrastructural aspects of physical security stockpile management.

Video surveillance servers, CCTV systems, dome cameras with integrated IR LED illumination, access control servers, video surveillance server and dome IP cameras, delivery of workstations, server cabinets and UPS – autonomous power supply units, installation of security systems in ground storages and installation of entrance security systems, installation of detection cable along the fence perimeter as well as humidity and temperature control sensors were supplied and installed throughout the MoD military warehouse complex.

The PSSM upgrade also included installation of equipment with software support for the installation for the integrated security system aimed at overall technical protection.



Entry gate



Command A/V center HQ



Entry gate



Command and security center room

Physical Security and Stockpile Management Upgrade and Provision of Capacity Building Support for the Ministry of the Interior Republic of Croatia

By implementing project activities related to installation of surveillance, protective systems and renovation of storage facilities operated by the Ministry of Interior (MoI) of the Republic of Croatia security protocols were further strengthened in the perimeter of the warehouse for storage of seized explosives, ammunitions and weapons of the MoI. Providing explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) personnel protective and operational equipment and tools will further improve the disposal capacities with aim to decrease the general threat and improve human security.

Physical Security and Stockpile Management Upgrade

Objective 1: Improvement of stockpile security and management by strengthening the security protocols in weapons warehouses operated by the MoI and by improving infrastructural aspects of PSSM.

During the project implementation period (July – September 2018), following activities were carried out on the administration building and perimeter of the MoI warehouse complex:

- interior demolition and dismantling works of the existing structures;

- installation of video surveillance systems;
- construction of new protective fence throughout the perimeter of the warehouse;
- reconstruction works on existing warehouse buildings with security upgrades;
- installation of video surveillance system (installation of command center, visitors control access system);
- installation of fire alarm system throughout the warehouse storage units;
- installation of new IP network.



Mol Croatia warehouse during the reconstruction and PSSM works



Command A/V center HQ



New entrance gate at the warehouse complex



Capacity Building

Objective 2: Provision of capacity building support to the Ministry of interior of the Republic of Croatia, including the provision of protective and operational equipment /tools for EOD personnel.

The following EOD protective equipment was delivered:

- blasting machines (device for electric activation of explosive charges) intended for the operational conduct of the bomb technicians in the field of explosive ordnance destruction;

- explosive charges initiation kit containing devices, tools and equipment for explosive ordnance destruction;
- body armor for personal protection;
- ballistic helmets with visor for personal protection.

Official ceremony at which EOD protective equipment was handed over to the Ministry of interior of the Republic of Croatia was held at their HQ on 14 December 2019 and was attended by the Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia and U.S. Ambassador in Croatia.



Handover ceremony





Protective EOD equipment



Overview of Donor Assistance

Conventional Weapons Destruction	United States of America
Physical Security and Stockpile Management	United States of America
Capacity Building	United States of America

Serbia

Problem

Cluster Munitions

During the 1999 bombing campaign cluster bombs were dropped on targets in 16 municipalities in the Republic of Serbia. Throughout and immediately following the bombing campaign initial removal of unexploded cluster munitions from the surface was implemented by the members of the armed and police forces in order to provide basic security to local inhabitants from danger of cluster bombs and UXO, thus, substantially reducing occurrence of injuries and deadly accidents of civilian population. Today, removal of cluster munitions and UXO is still being implemented in Serbia in order to completely eliminate the related threat. Cluster munitions can be still found in the vicinity of the target areas on approximately 2.5 million square meters.

Mines

Demining of minefields in the Municipality of Šid (villages of Jamena, Morović and Batrovci - border area with Croatia), in the area of over 5.9 million square meters, was completed in the period 2003 - 2009, on 44 project locations, removing 5,139 items of various types of mines and unexploded ordnance.

In 2009, the Mine Action Centre of Serbia (MACS) obtained information that there are mine suspected areas remaining also in Municipalities of Bujanovac and Preševo, containing various types of mines (groups of mines). After survey of these areas, 10 locations were confirmed as mine hazardous areas in extent of 3.5 million square meters.

By the end of 2018 operational season, 1.8 million square meters of mine suspected and contaminated land remains to be technically treated and demined.

Accomplishments



Clearance of Landmines and ERW

In 2018 (Municipality of Bujanovac) on 5 project locations a total number of 623,020 square meters of land was released, removing 29 mines and 1,347 unexploded ordnance (UXO). ITF support to Serbia in 2018 (01 January – 31 December) was realized by release of land through:

Mine Clearance

- 220,000 square meters – project location Bujanovac – Dobrosin - 9 mines, 0 UXO - field works September – November 2018;
- 73,200 square meters – project location Bujanovac – Lučane - 6 mines, 1,345 UXO - field works October – December 2018;

Technical Survey

- 113,600 square meters - project location Bujanovac – Ravno Bučje - 5 mines, 2 UXO - field works March – April 2018;
- 71,120 square meters - project location Bujanovac – Topolska Mahala - 4 mines, 0 UXO - field works September – October 2018;
- 145,100 square meters - project location Bujanovac – Đorđevački rid - 5 mines, 0 UXO - field works September – October 2018;



Deminers at work in Ravno Bučje, Bujanovac



Anti-personnel mines found at Bujanovac

Overview of Donor Assistance

Clearance of landmines and ERW

Serbia, Korea, United States of America

Montenegro

Problem

Montenegro was affected by mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) problem in border areas with Croatia (Debeli Brijeg and Ravni Brijeg) and Albania (Plav and Rožaje.) ITF was active in Montenegro, supporting its Mine Action and Conventional Weapons Destruction programs, in the period 2002 - 2013.

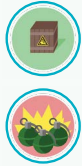
From 2002 to 2008, ITF implemented demining, technical survey and cluster clearance projects in border areas with Albania and Croatia, where 718,625 square meters of land were cleared, 95 mines and 34 UXO removed on 5 project locations. During the implementation of underwater UXO clearance in Verige – Bay of Kotor, a project area of 2,500 square meters was surveyed, where 1,423 pieces of UXO were removed from the sea bottom.

ITF also assisted in establishing the Regional Centre for Underwater Demining, to which it also provided numerous technical equipment. Three training courses for underwater UXO removal were facilitated where divers and experts from the region of South East Europe and Russia were trained.

From 2012 to 2013, the conventional weapons destruction project was implemented with international and local partners disposing approximately 1,300 tons of surplus and unstable munitions from the inventories of Montenegro's Ministry of Defense (MOD) and Ministry of Interior (MOI).

Montenegro still faces contamination from unexploded sub-munitions and underwater explosive remnants of WW II located of shore. There is significant amount of aged, unstable, deteriorated and for other reasons unserviceable explosive remnants of war (ERW) in Montenegro, which pose a hazard to the local population and require demilitarization or destruction.

Accomplishments



Physical Security and Stockpile Management and Destruction of Surplus Weapons and Ammunition

In 2018, ITF performed numerous field visits and held numerous introductory and preparatory meetings with representatives of Montenegro's Ministry of Defense (MoD) and Ministry of Interior (Mol) related to the following general areas:

- destruction of stored outdated and/or hazardous ERW in Podgorica/Rogami storage facility,
- adaptation and technical equipping of inappropriate and outdated ERW storage facilities in Podgorica/Rogami,
- assessment and partial potential clearance of ERW abandoned storage in Herceg Novi/Petrovići-Potkop,
- technical equipping of a new ERW destruction polygon,
- destruction of stored outdated and/or hazardous ERW in MoD and construction and technical equipping of existing MoD storage facilities.



Outdated and hazardous ERW at Rogami



On 19 July 2018 the Memorandum of Understanding was signed between Government of Montenegro and ITF, which will in the long run enable the ITF's work in the field of conventional weapons destruction and physical security and stockpile management and mine action.

The signing of memorandum of understanding (MoU) officially establishes a new level of the already existing long-term cooperation between ITF and the Government of Montenegro.

The following activities were implemented in 2018:

Disposal and/or demilitarization of explosive remnants of war (ERW) for Ministry of Interior of Montenegro

During 2018, the ERW items of various types were collected and stored by Mol (ground/soil and waters). In September 2018, ITF published the works procurement notice for disposal and/or demilitarization of almost 12.7 tons of the stored hazardous ERW. The administrative and contractual procedures were completed by the end of 2018. The activities of disposal and/or demilitarization will be ongoing in 2019.

Demilitarization of ammunitions for Ministry of Defense of Montenegro

During 2018, ITF and MoD held meeting and executed preparations for selecting the amount and types of ammunition items determined by MoD to

be earmarked and listed for demilitarization through ITF project and tender procedure. In second half of 2018 ITF performed administrative preparations for the works procurement notice for demilitarization almost 116.7 tons of MoD surplus and/or outdated ammunitions, which was published in October 2018. The activities of ammunitions demilitarization will be ongoing in 2019.

Overview of Donor Assistance

CWD / PSSM	United States of America
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Regional Aspect of ITF Activities (SEE)

South Eastern Europe Mine Action Coordination Council (SEEMACC)

Regional approach represents a vital dimension of ITF activities. We believe that the regional co-operation is essential, as different important issues can be addressed more efficiently and more cost-effectively, if the countries in the region are prepared to help each other in reaching their common goal of mine-free land. The exchange of experience and information, excellence in work and know-how, and co-ordination of activities in the field of mine action are crucial components in achieving their objectives, not to mention the process of confidence building through mine action activities in the long run.

With the purpose of upgrading the conceptual continuation of regional co-operation in the area of mine action and other related areas in Southeastern Europe a semi-formal working meeting of South Eastern Europe Mine Action Coordination Council (SEEMACC) was held on 10 April 2018 in Slano/Dubrovnik, Croatia in the frame of the 15th Interna-

tional Symposium Mine Action 2018. The goal of the meeting was sharing new concepts related to:

- ideas and proposals for cooperation projects of two SEEMACC members in the region linked to joint border area mine action;
- multiple SEEMACC members cooperation projects in the region of SE Europe;
- joint bilateral and multilateral mine action proposals in third countries.

The meeting was attended by representatives from member/observer organizations - ITF, CROMAC, BHMAL, MACS, MDDC, Ministry of Interior-Directorate for Emergency Situation of Montenegro, ANAMA and CROMAC CTDT. Present SEEMACC members/observers discussed possible joint future initiatives.



SEEMACC semi-formal meeting



4.2

EASTERN EUROPE

Belarus

Problem

With the explosion of the nuclear reactor in Chernobyl, Ukraine, in 1986 a large amount of radioactive particles spread in the atmosphere. The radioactive cloud has mostly affected the border areas of today's Russia, Ukraine and Belarus. The radioactive contamination has negative long-term consequences on health condition of later generations

of children or descendants of inhabitants who have populated the contaminated areas in Belarus in time of explosion. This generation of children is subjected to various diseases. Among these, there is high presence of thyroid cancer, respiratory diseases, musculoskeletal and coetaneous diseases.

Accomplishments



Victim Assistance

Medical Rehabilitation of Children from Belarus

ITF, on the basis of agreement between the Governments of Belarus and Slovenia and in cooperation with the Slovenian Red Cross, has been implementing a medical rehabilitation project for 30 Belarusian children aged from 7 to 14 years that have suffered consequences of radiation as a legacy of the 1986 nuclear accident in Chernobyl. The first phase of the project has been successfully carried out in

2015/2016. The current project is based on a two-year contract with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, which secured the needed funds for the project period 2017/2018. The scope of the project is to enable children an adequate medical rehabilitation program carried out at the Slovenian Red Cross Health and Youth Resort in Debeli Rtič, at the Slovenian seaside. The comprehensive rehabilitation program covers various therapies and other activities – hydrotherapy, respiratory physiotherapy, exercises for persistence, and a rich educational and social gathering program. In the reporting period, the ITF has stepped in touch with the Mogilev Regional

Executive Committee, Department for Education (Committee) as the local project partner in Belarus. The Committee provided a list of 30 children eligible for the rehabilitation programme and selected four qualified accompanying mentors. In addition, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia

has addressed the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Minsk to facilitate the application process to acquire visa documentation for the group of children and their mentors. The rehabilitation programme was successfully carried out from 15 to 24 August 2018 for a group of 30 children.



Hydrotherapy



Group photo during visit of representatives of donor and ITF

Overview of Donor Assistance

Victim Assistance Slovenia

Ukraine

Problem

In the aftermath of the 2014 Ukrainian revolution (the so-called “Euromaidan revolution”), and the annexation of the Crimean Peninsula, an armed conflict between the Ukrainian government and the pro-Russian insurgents in the Crimea erupted. The crisis spread to pro-Russian unrest and further escalated into an armed separatist insurgency affecting the Donbas (comprising Donetsk and Luhansk regions), especially major cities across southern and eastern Ukraine with a considerable proportion of ethnic Russian population. In spite of several ceasefires and the ‘Minsk agreements’ with attempts to provide a peaceful resolution to the conflict, hostilities continue to pose an immediate threat to human security and endanger the lives of civilian population. The political and security situation remains critical and uncertain, as shown clearly by the latest incident and Kerch strait.

Humanitarian situation is dire as many people struggle to satisfy their basic needs and the government cannot provide all necessary assistance. Currently, 1,361,912 million people have been registered as internally displaced persons (IDPs), with 195,612 of them being children. Since the beginning of the

conflict, at least 13,000 people have been killed and 27,000 injured according to UNHCR.

Due to extensive contamination with explosive remnants of war (with no current survey conducted), huge number of people in need. The national mine action authority is currently being established and there is an urgent need for a holistic and coordinated approach of international community to support clearance operations, risk education as well as victim assistance programs.

In order to support implementation of activities, ITF established its Temporary Representative Office in Kyiv, Ukraine in 2016.

Accomplishments



Victim Assistance

Psychosocial Rehabilitation of Children, Victims of Armed Conflict in Ukraine

Political violence, instability and armed conflict in Ukraine have been gravely affecting especially the most vulnerable – the children. The collapsing protection mechanisms have a negative impact on children's development especially their mental health and psychosocial well-being. In order to address the needs of children traumatized by the conflict in Ukraine, ITF, in cooperation with Youth Health and Summer Resort of the Slovenian Red Cross, has continued with implementation of project that is ongoing since 2014.

Until 2017, ITF has enabled psychosocial rehabilitation for 321 children from Donbass region in Ukraine, who were severely traumatized due to war atrocities, have lost their relatives or friends and whose families are dealing with very tough economic circumstances. In the reporting period, ITF has signed donor agreements and contracts with implementing partners in Ukraine (Global Christian Support) and Slovenia (Youth Health and Summer Resort of the Slovenian Red Cross) where rehabilitation took place. For 2018 project period, ITF and local partners identified altogether 80 children aged between 6 and

14, who were traumatized by violent events, to be included into the psychosocial rehabilitation program in the natural healing climate of Debeli Rtič at the Slovenian coast. Tailored program was developed by experts at the Youth Health and Summer Resort of the Slovenian Red Cross, whereas all logistic preparations have been successfully carried out by ITF in order to enable arrival of children.

The rehabilitation program has been successfully carried out in the period from 15 to 24 August 2018. The Youth Health and Summer Resort of the Slovenian Red Cross welcomed 80 Ukrainian children from Donbass region. The project included both individual and group rehabilitation sessions, carried out by qualified therapists in natural healing climate of Debeli rtič. In addition, the children experienced a variety of activities, from hydrotherapy to sports, musical and other creative workshops as well as boat trip to Koper. Those activities help soothe and relax the children as well as improve their overall health and well-being. Finally, it allows them to have fun and be creative, without being burdened by violence. Children were accompanied by eight experienced social workers from Ukraine, each responsible to monitor a smaller group of 10 children.



Psychosocial rehabilitation workshop with dog



Group photo during visit of representatives of donor and ITF

Continuous Physical Rehabilitation of a Child, Victim of Armed Conflict in Ukraine

In 2015 ITF has, together with University Rehabilitation Institute of the Republic of Slovenia (URI – Soča) in Ljubljana, ensured a physical rehabilitation of a that time 10-year old girl from Mariupol, Donetsk Oblast who suffered severe injuries during an explosion on 16 August 2015, when she lost her right leg. While the first rehabilitation treatment was successful and the girl received a prosthesis, it was clear that following rehabilitation phases will be needed on annual basis due to the fact that she is still growing.

In 2018 ITF coordinated the fourth rehabilitation phase, which was held between 2 – 22 July. ITF secured the visas and travel arrangements for the girl and her father. The three weeks long rehabilitation was finished without any issues, and provide excellent results. The girl is now equipped with both a swimming prosthetic leg, and below the knee prosthetic leg. During her stay in Ljubljana she underwent extensive physiotherapy that landed encouraging results.



Continuous physical rehabilitation at URI – Soča

Implementation of the Project of Physical Rehabilitation of a Victim of Armed Conflict from Ukraine at Bethesda Children's Hospital, Hungary

In 2018, a boy from Ukraine underwent a rehabilitation at the Bethesda Children's Hospital following extended treatment in hospitals around Europe. The boy sustained a mine blast injury on February 10 2015, where his mother was also killed. He was diagnosed with mine-blast trauma, open comminuted fracture of the left elbow, outdoor intra articular fracture of the right knee joint, extensive lacerations of the left shin, abrasions on the face, and post-traumatic shock. The patient received individual physiotherapy, conductive education and occupational therapy on a daily basis during his stay in Budapest. Specialized manual technic and CPM (20 minutes on a daily basis) were applied to raise the knee flexion. Specialized equipment was used to increase his endurance and help the cyclic movement. A knee orthosis was provided as recommended from his doctors, which was used during bedtime. Additional therapy like music, craft, and playing with other children helped with his psychosocial deprivations.

Besides the patient, his stepmother was also educated in order for her to monitor his progress and help the patient with special exercises with therapeutic plasticize in order to strengthen his hand.

The patient was very motivated, kind and readily performed the therapy, so all of the goals were achieved.

As a result, the active knee flexion increased to 110°, while passive flexion was increased to 120°.



Rehabilitation activities for the victim of an armed conflict

Enhancing Capacities of Ukrainian Research Institute for Prosthetics and Rehabilitation in Kharkiv, Ukraine

Aim of the project is to support effective rehabilitation treatment of disabled people in Ukraine through enhancement of national rehabilitation capacities by procurement of specialized medical/rehabilitation equipment for Ukrainian Research Institute for Prosthetics and Rehabilitation, located in Kharkiv. In 2018 the tender for the equipment was conducted, and is expected to be implemented in 2019.

Overview of Donor Assistance

Victim Assistance Ireland, Hungary, Japan, Slovenia



4.3

SOUTH CAUCASUS

Georgia

Problem

Georgia is affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) as a result of their complex and interlocking past and recent armed conflicts over the breakaway areas of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. More than 4 square kilometers of land is

still contaminated by mines and ERW (territories controlled by Georgian central government) where over 344,000 people live. As of today, over 710 mine and ERW victims have been identified by the nationwide survey.

Accomplishments



Victim Assistance

Socio-Economic Reintegration Programme for Mine Victims in Georgia

ITF supported a three-year long project “Socio-Economic Reintegration Program for Mine Victims in Georgia” from November 2012 to October 2015. The project was implemented in partnership with International Organization for Migration (IOM) Georgia office. The purpose of the program was to contribute to socio-economic integration and empowerment of people with disabilities (PWDs), specifically mine victims and their families.

On 20 January 2017 ITF signed an agreement on the Handover of the Revolving fund and continuation of three years micro-credit program in the frame of the project “Programme for Mine Victims in Georgia” with Joint Stock Company Microfinance Organization “FinAgro”. JSC “FinAgro” developed document “Concept for a revolving fund in Georgia” on the basis of the cooperation between the “FinAgro” and IOM within the frames of the project “Socio-Economic Reintegration Programme of Mine Victims in South Caucasus” confirmed by all Parties to the agreement and submitted to the Austrian Development Agency (ADA).

According to the terms of the contract, JSC “FinAgro,” as an implementing partner took the obligation to provide access to the business loans with the annual 12 % (decreasing) rate for mine victims and their family members. Project products included small loans tailored to certain business cycles. Consequently, beneficiaries were able to take advantage of cheap loans with favorable terms (taking out the loan amount in several instalments, the grace period for principal and interest, flexible payment schedule, etc.).

All loans were disbursed from January 2017 to October 2018. Some of loans will be covered soon and the clients already plan to get the new loan, because the bank terms and conditions are financially sustainable for them.

Until end of December 2018, the total number of loans provided to the mine victims in 4 regions of Georgia equals to 23. Three loans were disbursed to new clients, 6 loans were for trade and service, 13 for agriculture activities and also 4 loans were disbursed as consumer loans. Majority of the loans were disbursed in Shida kartli region – 12 loans. In addition, one loan was disbursed in Kakheti and Tbilisi and 4 loans were disbursed in Kvemo Kartli region. The project started on 1 January 2017 and will be finished on 31 December 2019.

Overview of Donor Assistance

Victim Assistance	Austrian Development Agency, Korea, ITF
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4.4

CENTRAL ASIA

Afghanistan

Problem

While 77 % of minefields have been cleared, the 23 % that remain mark Afghanistan as one of the country most affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). The remaining hazardous areas include 3,692 recorded mines and ERW, covering 1,172 square kilometers and have direct impact on 1,513 communities in 254 districts within 34 provinces. On-going conflict across the country further presents a possibility of an increase in contamination.

Despite of significant achievements, conventional landmines, pressure-plate improvised explosive devices (PPIED) and other ERW kill or injure around 157 victims monthly. There is an emerging challenge of unexploded ordnance contamination in former international military facilities and firing ranges coming from the withdrawal of international military forces. NATO/ISAF Forces were present in Afghanistan for more than 18 years and during their mission, 85 firing ranges were established to be used by US Armed Forces and other ISAF Forces with total approximately combined area of 1,200 square kilometers. During last 4 years of clearance activities, 62 firing ranges were cleared and certified by national mine action authority.

ITF formally started to work in Afghanistan in July 2014, when MoU between ANDMA (Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority) and ITF was signed

on 7 July 2014. Project »Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and Transition in Afghanistan« officially started on 1 August 2014, when first contracts were signed. During the last 4 years, the project expanded and last DMAC Support project was signed for a period December 2018 – December 2019 and as previous one consists of two main outputs:

- to increase Afghan Government ownership of mine action in the country through support of Directorate for Mine Action Coordination;
- through establishment of Quality Assurance Cell conduct quality assurance and quality control on demining projects.

During the last two years of project implementation, DMAC already took over all UNMAS tasks and responsibilities (quality management of mine action projects including certification and accreditation processes, program and planning activities, communication and advocacy activities, information management, risk education and VA activities as well as responsibilities to manage all 7 regional offices), which consequently ended the transition process. DMAC also lead the process of new Afghanistan Mine Action Strategy 2016 – 2020 adoption. Upon DMAC initiative, Government of Afghanistan acceded to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons in May 2016.

Accomplishments



Capacity Building

Afghan Government ownership was strengthened through the following activities:

- DMAC Civil servant personnel undertook 111 external quality assurance visits. During June and July 2018, post demining impact assessment visits (PDIA) were carried out on 73 former minefields what represents 17 % of cleared tasks in previous year. PDIA was conducted in 44 communities, across 29 districts of 11 provinces (Kabul, Parwan, Kapisa, Baghlan, Balkh, Samangan, Kandahar, Laghman, Kunar, Nangarhar and Khost). PDIA visits were finished in August 2018 and final report is drafted and is under review. During June – September 2018, Landmine and livelihood survey (LLS) was conducted in 5 communities in Khost province (Matun center of Khost, Gurbuz, Shamal, Mando Zayi and Nadir Shah Kot). Participation and inclusion of the women surveyors considerably enhanced the breadth of information obtained. Final LLS report is drafted and is under review before posting on DMAC WEB site.
- DMAC Director represented Afghanistan on many international events such as »21 National Directors and UN Advisors Annual Meeting« in Geneva in February 2018. In April 2018, DMAC co-

chaired the »4th Donor Coordination Conference on the Mine Action Programme on Afghanistan« held in Geneva, Switzerland. Conference was attended by high Afghanistan officials as well as by high Donor representatives. Special emphasis was put both on the future aspects of funding of mine action programs in Afghanistan, future challenges including the threat of improvised explosive devices, gender and diversity initiatives, victim assistance, and the connection of mine action with sustainable development and other sectors. Overall the participants expressed an optimistic view on Afghanistan, but remain cautious.

In November 2018, Afghanistan chaired “17 Meeting of State Parties on the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention”, where DMAC Director delivered statements on the progress of Article V, VII, IX and on Victim Assistance as well as took active part at two side events.

In addition, DMAC representatives participated on 5 high profiled international events related with MA, organized several national workshops, developed and introduced 2 national MA policies, co-organized 3 national celebrations, attended several international trainings and led the activities related with emergency response in Ghazni.

- Conduct of quality assurance and quality control on demining projects through establishment of

Quality Assurance Cell started with contract signing with DMAC II Operational assistants in 2014, who were at that time working under UNMAS subordination and guidance. This was changed during 2015, when they were subordinated to the DMAC as a part of transition process. During the time, number of operational personnel increased to 27.

In reporting period from January 2018 – December 2018, 27 DMAC Operational personnel inspected management system of 69 mine action projects as well as conducted 1,669 quality assurance and quality control visits. In this period, 731 clearance certificates were issued as a result of quality management activities.



Kandahar Demining Project in Zhari District, Kandahar Province



Site Operations in Khuram Wa Sarbagh, Samangan



Project in Pachir Agan Ghari, Khil Village



DMAC RO 34.35949, 62.18736, 93
"Historical" Project in Herat, Herat Province 2018-10-33:2

Conducted quality assurance and quality control on High Explosive Firing Ranges (HETR) followed the clearance activities on 85 Firing ranges in Afghanistan. Clearance activities started in the middle of 2014, executed by US commercial company and financed by US DoD. In parallel, DMAC and ITF developed a quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) project for a HETR clearance project, which officially started on 13 January 2015.

In reporting period from January 2018 – December 2018, 14 QMI's executed 1,114 QA/QC visits to HETR sites and 2 clearance certificate were issued by DMAC as responsible national authority. Clearance activities in Firing ranges were completed in May 2018 and remaining QMIs conducted Post Demining Impact Assessment during July – August 2018. Project was closed with 31 December 2018.



Victim Assistance

ITF was approached by NGO Mine Detection Center (MDC) in Kabul at the end of 2015 regarding possible support of MDC Polyclinic. Project officially started in January 2016 and it was continued in 2017 and 2018. Main purpose of the project was to support MDC Polyclinic personnel with salaries in order to provide medical services for deminers, their family members and other underprivileged Kabul inhabit-

ants. Within the project, salaries for MDC Polyclinic personnel were provided. More than 15,530 medical services/examines/counselling were delivered in period January 2018 – December 2018.

ITF is also supporting the Humanity and Inclusion (HI) mobile team in Kunduz. The main goal is to increase access to rehabilitation care services coupled with psychosocial support and adapted to the recovery needs in order to strengthen accessibility of mentioned services for IDPs, returnees and conflict-affected communities. Project is conducted in Kunduz region and it started on 1 June 2018. In reporting period, the following results were achieved:

- awareness sessions conducted by social worker reaching 1,606 persons (772 males and 834 females);
- through provision of community based psychosocial support 747 individuals were reached through 1,450 individual sessions, 154 psycho-educational sessions, 236 family sessions and 168 group sessions;
- physiotherapy was provided to 432 individuals (292 males and 140 females) through 1,187 physiotherapy rehabilitation sessions.

Project was completed on 31 December 2018.



From right to left: HI Psychosocial Worker, Naseera, and Naseera's mother – both amputees, attending a psychosocial support session



Psycho-social support session and physiotherapy for inhabitants of Kunduz province

Overview of Donor Assistance

Capacity Building	United States of America, UNMAS
Victim Assistance	Slovenia, Korea, United States of America

Kyrgyz Republic

Problem

Kyrgyz Republic suffers from a substantial amount of outdated, unserviceable and hazardous for storage ammunition left behind after collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, what presents a largely unrecognized threat to the human security. These stockpiles of obsolete ammunition are stored in a variety of military warehouses throughout the country with weak storage conditions, consequently posing a substantial threat to the citizens of Kyrgyz Republic and demanding a quick and efficient removal. Adding to the threat to the population living in the vicinity, the depots and warehouses are not always properly secured or guarded, presenting a threat for proliferation of illegal activities within Kyrgyz Republic and across borders. In recent years, Kyrgyz Republic became aware of those threats and has undertaken important steps to improve the physical security and ammunition stockpile management.

Unplanned explosions at munitions sites (UEMS) are a significant safety concern for governments and a major security challenge for the international community. The Small Arms Survey has documented more than 543 such incidents in 103 countries and territories in period 1979 - 2018. Although, official statistics does not show any UEMS in Kyrgyz Republic, the treat seriously hampers human security and shall be urgently solved as recognized also by the country itself. This can be confirmed through 8 UEMS which occurred in last 38 years in former Soviet Union States in Central Asia (Kazakhstan – 5, Tajikistan - 1, Turkmenistan – 1 and Uzbekistan – 1).

In order diminish the treats it is of utmost importance not only to improve the ammunition storage warehouses and stockpile management, but also to reduce the stockpiles of outdated, unserviceable and hazardous for storage ammunition in Kyrgyz Republic.

Accomplishments



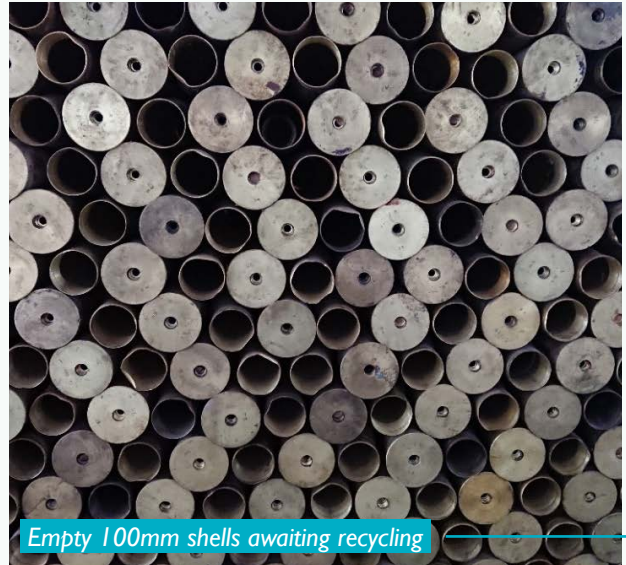
Physical Security and Stockpile Management and Destruction of Surplus Weapons and Ammunition



In 2018, ITF continued with implementation of Protocol on Cooperation, which was signed with Ministry of Defence of the Kyrgyz Republic (later reorganized into State Defence Committee - SDC KR) on 23 June 2015, with an overall goal to reduce the threats posed by weak storage conditions and huge stockpiles of surplus ammunition in Kyrgyz Republic.

Disposal of artillery ammunition surpluses continued throughout the year, with constant monitoring of the activities. In 2017 the disposal of 57 mm artillery ammunition was concluded, and in 2018 the disposal of 100mm artillery ammunition continued through the year. At least every three months ITF Project Manager and CWD Expert monitored the disposal activities in Osh, Kyrgyz Republic together with SDC KR Head of Rocket and Artillery Department, col. Sultanbekov.

In 2018, altogether 4,550 artillery ammunition, 100mm UO-415 were destroyed, totaling the amount of almost 130 tons.



Empty 100mm shells awaiting recycling



Cut fuses after the burning process in furnaces

Disposal facility was regularly maintained and no major technical issues occurred. The renovation of the ammunition warehouse in Osh was successfully completed, while finishing work is done at the warehouses in Koi Tash. The renovation work at the compound in Balykchy is planned to start when the weather conditions will allow it in 2019.



Replaced roof on Osh storage facility



Repaired doors and walls in Osh storage facility

Internal monitoring was conducted by Kyrgyz officers in accordance with their regulations, while external monitoring was implemented by ITF experts

in February, May, June, July, August, and December 2018. We were delighted to organize a donor visit for U.S. DoS PMWRA in August, which we used to show all project activities and discussed future cooperation. Monitoring confirmed that employees are properly trained and conducting all tasks in line with procedures and safety measures.

In 2018, the disposal procedure of Strela 2M and Malyutka missiles began, while in 2019 ITF will continue with the planned activities of CWD and PSSM.

Overview of Donor Assistance

CWD and PSSM Korea, United States of America



4.5

MIDDLE EAST

Gaza Strip

Problem

Since 1948, succeeding generations Gaza Strip residents have been subject to conflict and displacement. The conflict that started in June 2014 was among the deadliest in Gaza Strip, though both the exact number of deaths and the percentage of the dead who were militants as opposed to civilians have been disputed. In 2018, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), between 30 March and 3 June 128 Gaza Strip residents (113 men, 14 boys and 1 girl) were killed and some 13,900 injured.

All of these attacks wrecked and continue to wreck civilian infrastructure. Families are constantly under strain and the repeated bombings and “targeted” killings have given them repeated traumas without allowing the time for a proper recovery process to take hold. The 1.5 million of the Gaza Strip population lives in overcrowded conditions, with poor housing and deteriorating infrastructure. Nearly 50 % of the population are children under the age of 14, according to the WHO.

Thousands of children/young adults in Gaza Strip were injured during the conflicts. Some of them had severe injuries, leading to amputations of limbs. Although the physical and medical rehabilitation system has been developing through the years in Gaza Strip, injured persons, especially children, were still unable to benefit from proper treatment and the use of medical devices.

Accomplishments



Victim Assistance and Capacity Building

Psychosocial Aid for Victims of Conflict from Gaza

In 2018 the project emphasis was given towards the capacity building in Gaza. The project goal is providing on-line education for rehabilitation specialists from Gaza, psychosocial aid for the victims of recent conflicts in Gaza and providing training for rehabilitation specialist at University Rehabilitation Institute Republic of Slovenia (URI – Soča).

In the framework of psychosocial aid for the victims in Gaza, ITF with its partners (local NGO Mental Health Promotion & Capacity Building Center – MHPC) and Slovenian expert Dr. Anica Mikuš Kos, (pediatrician and child psychologist) is implementing the project “Integrating mental health and psychosocial services within educational system: The establishment of school counselling units”.

Majority of Palestinian school students are in need for mental health services, because of their dramatic living conditions and also due to stigma attached to mental illness. Many of those in need for such services became reluctant to visit Psychiatric hospitals, and other mental health centres. The school-coun-

selling units as such serve as a source for community mental health, as it's more accessible and responsive to needs of those suffering from emotional and behavioral problems.



Training for trainers



Teacher-Parent joint Workshop

In 2018, 45 teachers and school counsellors participated at three days training in April and 40 teachers and school counsellors participated at two days' trainings. The training course included a set of topics, which were identified through the coordination meetings with schools. All topics were focused on children behavioral and emotional problems, and on how teachers could provide support directly through intervening with the children and indirectly through cooperation with parents. NGO MHPC implemented also 78 supervision visits in different partner schools, while 9 joint workshops were carried out between parents and teachers as well. All together around 250 parents and teachers participated in this workshops which was held at recently established counselling unit.

The project started in February 2017 and will be finished in February 2019.

Equal Opportunities for all – Promoting Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) among Gaza Strip therapists

In the framework of Promoting Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) among Gaza Strip therapists by Zavod NUR, the on-line training was conducted. The main objective of the on-line training for rehabilitation specialists from Gaza Strip was promoting Community-Based Rehabilitation among Gaza Strip therapists. The online training "Spiral Stabilisation of Spine" for 10 physiotherapists from Gaza Strip started in February 2018 and was concluded end of April 2018.

Online courses were implemented by Slovenian trainer Ms. Barbara Zrnec, physiotherapist. All 10 physiotherapists successfully finished the training and got the certificate.

Trainers who participated at online training helped disabled children at their homes. These children do not have suitable health-care facilities access. Trainer had more than 300 rehabilitation sessions for different patients at home. Together they helped 50 children with disability.

The project started in February 2017 and will be finished in March 2019.



Online training



Home Assistance



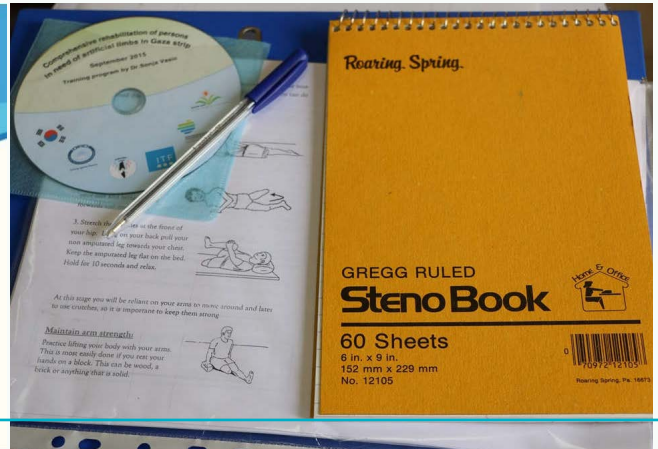
المعلمين في العمل
تعزيز الصحة النفسية في المدارس
دليل ارشادي للمعلمين خلال
العملية التعليمية

مؤسسة كرامة
للصحة النفسية وحقوق الإنسان
2017

بدعم من

القانون: 26303
Email: info@dignitygaza.org
www.DignityGaza.org

Brochures and training material



Overview of Donor Assistance

Victim Assistance and Capacity Building	Slovenia, Korea, OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)
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Jordan

Problem

Consequences of the armed conflict in Syria since 2011 led to almost 11.5 million Syrians being forced to leave their homes. The immediate effect of the armed conflict is the extensive contamination of areas with landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and other unexploded ordnance that prevent and hinder the return of refugees to their home environment.

Jordan is hosting approximately 657,000 registered Syrian refugees and is second to Lebanon the country with the largest number of refugees per capita in the world. The refugees are having a difficult time facing the situation in Jordan, considering the fact that the state does not have sufficient capacities to meet the needs of these vulnerable groups. Given the implications of the refugee crisis on the political, economic and social conditions in the host countries in the region, including Jordan, it is supposed that repatriation of refugees is in the interest of the national authorities as well.

At the moment, repatriation is highly risky or even impossible. However, it is certainly expected that the risk factor will be present even after the conflict ends. The ongoing seven-year Syrian civil war has left behind extensive contamination with conventional weapons and ERW, including improvised explosive

devices (IED). In the eventual return of refugees to their homeland, they will be forced to live in high-risk situations and threats to individual security. This is resulting from the assumption that the target population is not accustomed to safe behavior in an environment contaminated with landmines/ERW, and as such represents a particularly vulnerable group.

Furthermore, after the end of the conflict, there will not be a national mine risk education (RE) system in place that would help prevent injuries and casualties caused by ERW in Syria. Due to these circumstances, the international humanitarian mine action community recognizes the dangers caused by landmine/ERW contamination in homes and communities within Syria, which has boosted efforts of relevant organizations for the implementation of RE programs in countries hosting Syrian refugees.

Accomplishments



Risk Education

Mine/ERW Risk Education for Syrian Refugees in Jordan

The ITF, in cooperation with Arab Mine Action Consultancy Crew (AMACC) as the local implementing partner, has been carrying out the RE program for Syrian refugees, aged between 7 and 18. RE workshops have been carried out in primary and secondary schools in Irbid Governorate as well as in cooperation with UNHCR Field Office in Irbid.

The RE program comprises activities, which attempt to reduce risks of landmine/ERW injuries of the refugee population upon their repatriation. It does so by raising awareness and promoting behavioral changes, including information sharing, education and training. The RE program has three general objectives: to minimize the number of deaths and landmine/ERW injuries, to reduce the social and economic impact of the presence of landmines and ERW and to support the development of affected communities. As such, it addresses five categories of risk-takers: unaware, uninformed, misinformed, reckless, and forced. The RE program consists of two components. Firstly, it includes the “Train the Trainer Risk Education”; while within the second one, RE workshops for Syrian refugees are carried out.

In the two-year project period, from January 2017 to December 2018, project activities were carried out in primary and secondary schools in Irbid Governorate as well as in cooperation with UNHCR Field Office in Irbid (office premises and refugee camp) and charity organizations. The following target outputs have been achieved:

Target group	No. of sessions	No. of beneficiaries
Schools/Irbid	718	18170
Charities/Irbid	80	4983
UNHCR/Irbid	100	6340
Azraq Camp/Zarqa	46	3028
Total	944	32521

In the course of RE sessions, 106,420 pieces of printed and other materials were distributed in order to raise awareness about the dangers of landmines/ERW.

AMACC, with additional funds provided through ITF, organized and successfully carried out a campaign to mark 4 April, International Day of Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action. The event included RE awareness session, role-play delivered by Syrian refugee children, a psychological support session, and a photo competition of safety messages drawn by Syrian refugee children. Among distinguished repre-

representatives of Irbid Governorate, charity associations, international organizations in the field of mine action, and others, also Mr. Ali Murad, Honourable Consul

of the Republic of Slovenia in Jordan, attended the ceremony.



RE workshops in Alnahda Primary School, Al-Ramtha, Irbid



RE workshops in Fatima Alzahraa Secondary School, Irbid



RE workshops in Dahiat Alhusain School, Irbid

Overview of Donor Assistance

Risk Education

Slovenia

Lebanon

Problem

Lebanon has been seriously scarred by decades of armed conflict. The fighting has left behind a legacy of landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) scattered in old battlefields throughout the country. The Lebanon Mine Action Center's (LMAC) latest statistics state that approximately 52.6 square kilometers of land remains to be cleared. Out of these, 20.1 square kilometers are estimated to be contaminated by landmines; 17.5 square kilometers by cluster bombs; 15 square kilometers are classified as dangerous areas contaminated with other unexploded ordnance; and around 6.5 square kilometers represent mine contamination in the Blue Line area. Moreover, a new challenge posed to Lebanon's progress is the large undetermined contaminated area at the north-eastern border.

In addition to remaining mines, cluster bombs and other ERW causing casualties, the need for victim assistance is still great in Lebanon with many more survivors requiring support to reintegrate into society. According to official data, landmines, cluster munitions or ERW killed 911 and injured 2,857 persons in Lebanon since 1975. Until today, only a small number of survivors received physical and psychosocial rehabilitation or were included in income generating projects.

The presence or assumed presence of landmines, cluster bombs and other ERW in Lebanon has a broad socioeconomic impact, which goes beyond the obvious danger to people's lives and livelihoods. To address this disruptive issue, ITF, with financial support provided by Turkey, enabled a rehabilitation program for two Lebanese mine victims.

Accomplishments



Victim Assistance

Assistance to Victims of Landmines in Lebanon – Physical Rehabilitation of Two Landmine Survivors

Together with LMAC and in cooperation with its implementing partner Landmines Resource Center at the Faculty of Health Sciences of the University of Balamand (LMRC), ITF identified two mine survivors in need of prosthetic limbs, who were not assisted in a long time and needed treatment.

Mr Simon received treatment and appropriate below knee prosthesis as well as accessories necessary for the durability and quality of the prosthesis in accordance with his needs:

- liner
- carbon Fiber Foot
- special Socket Design
- carbon Fiber Socket
- passive Vacuum System
- suspension Sleeve
- titanium Components
- cosmetic Cover



Mr Simon Nasr with new prosthesis

Within the current project, Mr Jean also received treatment and appropriate below knee prosthesis as well as accessories necessary for the durability and quality of the prosthesis in accordance with his needs:

- liner
- carbon Fiber Foot
- carbon Fiber Socket
- suspension Sleeve
- titanium components

Overview of Donor Assistance

Victim Assistance Turkey



Mr. Jean Nasr with new prosthesis

West Bank

Problem

Landmines in Israel and the region have been a problem since the 1950s and 1960s, when more than 1.5 million land mines were laid in a combined area of over 202 million square meters in the Golan Heights, in the Arava Valley and along the Jordan River. This includes more than 300,000 land mines contaminating around 20 million square meters of agricultural and residential land in the West Bank with UXO further making sites inaccessible.

The concept of humanitarian mine clearance is relatively new to the region; in March 2011 the Israeli Ministry of Defense established Israeli National Mine Action Authority (INMAA) and in February 2012 the Palestinian Authority established the Palestinian Mine Action Centre (PMAC) to coordinate mine action in the West Bank. Following the establishment of INMAA, and the initial works in the Arava Valley in 2012, demining started in the West Bank in 2013.

Accomplishments



Clearance of Landmines and ERW

Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) of West Bank Demining Program

The overall goal is to implement Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) on the demining program works in West Bank in order to certify accordance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), and that formerly mined land no longer threatens the lives of local population.

In 2018, the works were implemented at Qabatiya,

Yabed, and Arraba sites. QA/QC supervisors, 4CI Ltd., implemented their project activities daily and made notes to the demining company and INMAA in case of any errors.

At Yabed site, QA/QC supervisors reported that the locals stole warning signs and polygon markings. Upon the incident the demining company replaced all of the signs and QA/QC supervisors inspected all of the polygon markings in accordance with the standards. In addition, during inspection QA supervisors found a safety violation during the demining works, which was resolved in accordance with the standards upon

the intervention of the QA team and in cooperation with the demining company. All quality control points and samples were recorded by supervisors with GIS online collector. Since the Qabatiya and Arraba sites were not covered by internet reception and mobile network was not readily available, manual GPS was used to record QA/QC activities.



AP M-35 found at the Yabed site

Generally, QA/QC supervisors reported that all markings, signs and other procedures were in order and that the works are being implemented in accordance with IMAS and the Israeli National Mine Action Standards (NMAS).



Measuring along the base line



QC on mechanical works (depth check)



QC on manual works (raking)



QC using a metal detector



Victim Assistance

Training for Rehabilitation Specialists from West Bank

Conflict-affected societies often do not possess national capabilities for providing complicated medical support to victims of conflicts. ITF is therefore implementing a capacity building project providing training of medical experts from West Bank.

Two medical technicians from West Bank (Bethlehem) underwent training at URI – Soča between 7 May and 6 June 2018. Medical technicians took part in the rehabilitation treatment of patients, namely in patients' morning health care, measuring vital signs, serial plaster casting of children, helping with moving patients out of bed and positioning patients in bed. They participated in the International Nurses Day event. The participants learned bed making techniques and assisted in transport of patients to different exam rooms within the institute. They also helped with meal distribution. During the training period, the participants showed great interest in obtaining and developing their specialist knowledge.



Physiotherapists from West bank at URI – Soča

Special Rehabilitation Centre Facilities in Bethlehem

The project objective is to establish a special Rehabilitation Centre facility within the Hospital in Bethlehem that would provide rehabilitation treatment for people from West Bank and Gaza Strip - victims of conflict. Five rooms will be equipped and provided with orthopaedic material.

On 5 March 2018 ITF signed an agreement with selected company Scientific & Medical Technology–SMT for purchase of equipment for the Hospital in Bethlehem (rehabilitation unit). On 15 June 2018, ITF published the Invitation notice for submission of offers for purchase of materials and consumables for the Hospital in Bethlehem- Harmalah (rehabilitation unit). Until the submission deadline set on 13 July 2018, ITF received six offers for purchase of material. Later in October 2018, ITF signed an agreement with selected company Medical Engineering for orthopedic Equipment.

The project started in September 2017 and will be finished in October 2019.

Overview of Donor Assistance

QA/QC	United States of America
Victim Assistance	Slovenia, Korea, OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)



Purchase of material for Hospital in Bethlehem



4.6

AFRICA

Cabo Verde

Problem

The Republic of Cabo Verde is an archipelago of 10 islands and 8 islets located in the mid-Atlantic, some 450 kilometers off the coast of Senegal. Cabo Verde has relatively well-developed healthcare capacities; hospitals, health centres and pharmacies are found on all nine inhabited islands, and available when needed. However, the country lacks specialist physicians, proper infrastructure and technical equipment, especially on outlying islands and in rural areas; therefore, patients often need to travel and seek treatment in the main hospitals or even go abroad.

The above mentioned factors and the harsh environment, such as long distances between islands and extreme isolation, significantly impede the provision of high-quality healthcare and make the accessibility of healthcare services at community level very difficult, if not almost impossible. However, considering that Cabo Verde has a relatively well-developed telecommunications network, it is thus possible to tackle these issues by improving the healthcare system and services with a telemedicine infrastructure.

Accomplishments



Capacity Building

Integrated Telemedicine and e-Health Program (ITeHP): Phase III

The ITeHP (Phases I and II), with the donation provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, in cooperation with the National Telemedicine Center of Cabo Verde (NTCCV)

and the International Virtual e-Hospital Foundation (IVeH), has been successfully carried out in the period 2012–2014. 10 telemedicine centres have been built and installed on nine islands (Santo Antão, São Vicente, São Nicolau, Sal, Boa Vista, Brava, Fogo, Santiago, and Maio), and training has been provided for more than 50 % of the entire Cabo Verdean healthcare work force.

In line with its foreign policy objectives the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia decided to continue with provision of funds to support the ITeHP Phase III, which has been launched in 2016, providing an additional, the 11th, telemedicine centre located in Porto Novo, island of Santo Antão. In the reporting period, the last two telemedicine centres have been established in Santa Cruz (island Santiago) and Tarrafal de São Nicolau (island São Nicolau). Also, IVeH engineer carried out training on the usage of the telemedicine equipment for altogether 10 healthcare staff in respective facilities. The two healthcare facilities are thereby integrated in the national telemedicine network linking their referring telemedicine centres with consulting centres in tertiary healthcare facilities in the capital city Praia and city of Mindelo on São Vicente island. From now on, inter-institutional teleconsultations between healthcare staff are possible enabling tertiary healthcare services to local population in more remote island and areas. Having successfully established two additional telemedicine centres, the telemedicine program of the Cabo Verde now comprises altogether 14 telemedicine centres on all 9 inhabited islands of the archipelago equipped also with videoconference systems.

Number of Annual Teleconsultations

	2013*	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No. of teleconsultations	67	549	611	491	441	796

*Starting on May 15

Source: National Telemedicine Centre Annual Statistical Reports and Telemedicine Project Evaluation Report (Deloitte 2018)

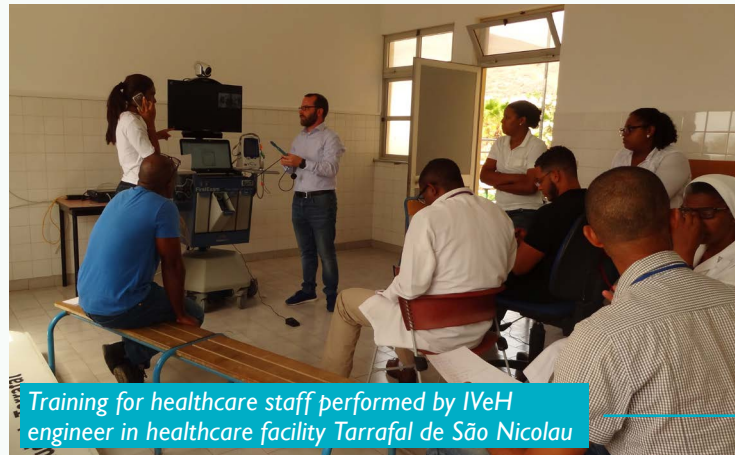
On 9 May 2018, the inauguration ceremony of the two new telemedicine centres took place in Santa Cruz, Island of Santiago, including the attendance of representatives from the second telemedicine centre in Tarrafal de São Nicolau as well as ITF representative from headquarters in Slovenia through videoconference. The inauguration of the two new telemedicine centres was attended by distinguished representatives of the donor country, the Republic of Slovenia, and representatives at ministerial and municipality level of Cabo Verde. In his speech, H.E. Ambassador Matjaž Šinkovec stated that: “Cabo Verde is very close to our hearts as a great democracy, with full respect for the rule of law and human rights, and our cultures are not as far apart as the 6-plus hour flight distance might suggest. The telemedicine program has been the largest and financially heaviest development project the Republic of Slovenia has done in the African continent. A strong partnership has been established on state as well as expert levels. The established infrastructure, such as the videoconference rooms, could be further used for educational needs, perhaps provided by Slovenian health experts. I un-

derstand the health sector of Cabo Verde is in need of improvement also in the area of its informatization system. There are a number of top-notch Slovenian companies that could get involved. Finally, there are quite a few other target development areas in the bilateral agreement that have not yet been explored.”

In period from 17 to 23 September 2018, the project partner NKT (New Communication Technologies), a Slovenian based IT company, carried out training for IT and administrative personnel of the NTCCV. The NKT engineer was tasked to identify and try to resolve a certain extent of troubles the network has been experiencing and also to train the administrative personnel in order to enable them to be capable of resolving such and similar anomalies themselves in the future. In addition to providing training as such, the NTCCV administrative staff was present for most of the time and participated in the performance of works on the network by the NKT technician. In this way, the administrative staff were acquainted with certain procedures and tasks that are crucial for ensuring network operation and maintenance. In addition, NKT provided certain equipment and spare parts as in-kind donation in order to enhance the performance of certain operations in the telemedicine program:

- Polycom Eagle Eye III Camera
- HDMI cable Purelink 15m
- Portable Computer HP ProBook 430, Portuguese Keyboard

A recent comprehensive evaluation of the project for the period 2011–2017 executed by Deloitte finds out that: “In general, the telemedicine projects financed by Slovenia were successful, effective and efficiently delivered. The high priority of the project on the national agenda has translated into ownership of the program by all key stakeholders. The telemedicine network is integrated into the healthcare system of Cabo Verde, and the country is committed to the project as demonstrated via financing of the National Telemedicine Centre, provision of adequate space for videoconferences in all telemedicine centre locations, and employment of full time administrators for telemedicine. These measures, in turn, are key for ensuring sustainability of the national telemedicine program.”¹



Training for healthcare staff performed by IVeH engineer in healthcare facility Tarrafal de São Nicolau

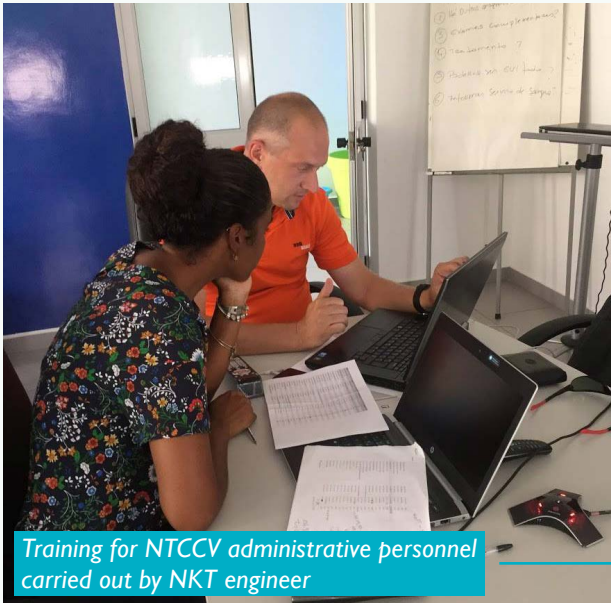
¹Deloitte. 2018. Telemedicine Project Evaluation Report. Available at: <http://bit.ly/2GIxFX2>.



Installation procedure of the telemedicine cart in healthcare facility of Santa Cruz, performed by IVeH engineer



From left to right: Dr. Arlindo Nascimento do Rosário, Minister of Health and Social Security of the Republic of Cabo Verde, Dr. Vanda Azevedo, Director of the National Telemedicine Service, H.E. Ambassador Matjaž Šinkovec, attending the inauguration of the two new telemedicine centres



Training for NTCCV administrative personnel carried out by NKT engineer

Overview of Donor Assistance

Integrated Telemedicine and
e-Health Program

Slovenia, NKT d.o.o.

Libya

Problem

In the course of the Libyan revolution in 2011, Gaddafi regime lost control over large parts of its conventional weapons arsenal. Weapons storage sites were accessible to opposition fighters, civilians and soldiers alike. Since the end of the fighting, central control over the weapons arsenal has not been re-established and the spread and trafficking of arms is affecting conflicts and security deterioration not only in Libya but also in neighboring regions. In addition, conventional weapons found their way into civilian homes, leading to widespread private possession of conventional weapons within Libyan society. Explosive remnants of war (ERW) contaminate areas around weapons and ammunition storage areas, farmland and public spaces. The proliferation of weapons both within and outside of Libya poses a serious threat to national, regional, and international security.

Following the failure of political processes, Libya's situation became increasingly anarchic, culminating in the collapse of a fragile central authority and the emergence of two rival centers of power in mid-2014. Against this backdrop, and ensuing infighting among myriads of militias, violence increased during August 2014. Except continuous fighting in Benghazi, some kind of status quo was established during the year 2015. In 2016, fierce fighting continued in Beng-

hazi and new fighting started around Sirt, where ISIL forces were defeated by the forces, loyal to internationally recognized Government of National Accord (GNA). Clashes continued also in 2018 and as consequence there were 3,719 casualties in year 2018 (2,947 fighters and 772 civilians including 49 children). Out of above mentioned number, 1,567 people were killed, 2,011 were injured and 141 were captured or detained by armed groups.

After long negotiation process during 2015 and first months of 2016, UNSMIL representatives with a help of international community succeeded to introduce new Libyan Government of National Accord (GNA) in March 2016.

ITF officially started with the implementation of the capacity-building project in Libya in January 2014. During 2015 and 2016, the focus was given on training of Lib MAC personnel and to risk education (RE) activities. During 2017 and 2018, focus was given on Lib MAC Operations Section and through this on non-technical survey activities in particular.

Besides ITF office in Janzour, Tripoli, Libya, ITF opened a temporary office in Tunis in April 2016, that contributed to more efficient and effective execution of daily obligations toward Lib MAC employees.

Accomplishments



Capacity Building

In order to further increase Lib MAC capacity and based on ITF international vacancy announcement, ITF operations technical advisor (ITF OPS TA) was deployed in March 2017. His main responsibility was advising Lib MAC Chief of OPS Section on daily basis. Besides this, ITF OPS TA conducted several practical trainings for Lib MAC personnel such as Quality management refreshment training with special attention on practical QA/QC procedures and refreshment NTS training.

Lib MAC personnel opened 78 tasks in 2018, mostly for non – technical survey activities performed by international and local NGOs in Sirt, Tawargha, Gharyan, Nafusa Mountains and Benghazi, where Lib MAC personnel conducted 55 QA/QC missions. Lib MAC also conducted 22 accreditation procedures for local NGOs for NTS, risk education and EOD tasks.

Lib MAC was also active in the field of risk education, where main activity, organized by Lib MAC Risk Education (RE) Section, was celebration of 4 April. Activity reached more than 680 people and several leaflets, posters, booklets, T-shirts and caps with awareness content were delivered. Lib MAC RE Section organized three days RE session in Yefren for Police and

National Security Agency representatives. Lib MAC RE Section issued 35 RE task orders for NGOs to perform risk education activities in different parts of Libya as well as performed QA/QC activities on mentioned RE activities.

On behalf of the donor, ITF regularly executed salary payments for 21 Lib MAC employees in period January – December 2018 despite cash insolvency in Libya. In the same period, ITF was covering all costs related with Lib MAC daily functioning.

ITF representatives were present at most of the Libya related events in Tunis, such as monthly Lib MAC, UNMAS and Implementing partners' meetings and different related workshops.



MRE Activities in schools monitored by Lib MAC personnel

Overview of Donor Assistance

Capacity Building United States of America

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

Problem

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is a 15-member regional organization, established in 1975, with a mandate of promoting economic integration and shared development of West African sub-region.

Considered one of the five regional pillars of the African Economic Community, ECOWAS was set up to foster the ideal of collective self-sufficiency for its member states. Aside from a trading union and a single trading bloc, the vision of ECOWAS is the creation of a borderless region where the population has access to its abundant resources and is able to exploit them through the creation of opportunities under a sustainable environment. ECOWAS is meant to be a region where people are living in dignity in a secure environment governed by democracy, rule of law, good governance and peace and security.

It was in order to realize this vision, deepen the cohesion and progressively eliminate barriers to full integration that the ECOWAS administrative machinery based in Abuja, Nigeria, transformed its Secretariat into a Commission in 2007. Instead of an Executive

Secretary, there is now an empowered President of the Commission with a Vice President and Fifteen Commissioners.

As ECOWAS is pre-occupied with the implementation of strategic programs that would move ECOWAS from an organization of states to an ECOWAS of people by 2020, however, the sub-region is lately also facing a myriad of security, social and economic issues that threaten to shake the region's relative stability and economic progress. Over the past three years, large parts of Mali that was once deemed "one of the most enlightened democracies in all of Africa" fell into the hands of separatist and jihadist forces, while Nigeria started to and continues to struggle with deadly attacks by Boko Haram terrorist group. Both indicate the rise in violent extremism across ECOWAS. The 2014 outbreak of the Ebola virus disease threatened to erode the fragile infrastructure, including health systems, food security and economy, of Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea. The lack of success in containing Ebola outbreak highlighted the fragility of the region's infrastructure and the need for better coordination and cooperation efforts. Mali and Guinea Bissau, for instance, saw coups d'état

shortly prior to the holding of elections in 2012, and Burkina Faso protests ahead of the 2015 presidential elections turned violent. Countries of the Gulf of Guinea at the same time aimed to counter piracy and armed robberies that are negatively affecting international maritime trade routes.

These, as well as other security and violence-related issues are hardly limited to one country alone but tend to lead to the spillover of instability across the region. Amidst concerns over the rise in transnational

crime, illicit drug trafficking, terrorism, and elections-related violence, security in the sub-region remains tenuous, peace fragile, and economic progress stalled. It is for these reasons that an effective and efficient early warning and response system that would provide information on the prevention, mitigation and subsequent response of crises is urgent in ECOWAS. A fully functioning (conflict prevention) early warning and response system would additionally help prevent the recurrence and relapse into conflict.

Accomplishments



Capacity Building

Capacity Enhancement of ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Directorate

In West Africa ITF is supporting the Early Warning and Response Partnership - EWARP. Through EWARP, the United States is working to develop the full-spectrum of early warning capacity for ECOWAS and its member states, so they can proactively identify emerging crises and improve their response mechanisms once a crisis begins. In its program, ITF is focusing on enhancing capacities of ECOWAS Early Warning Directorate (EWD) through additional staffing and trainings on both regional and member states levels; on supporting establishment

and staffing of National Centers for Coordination of Response Mechanism (NCCMRs) in ECOWAS Member states; and on the provision of key (GIS and IT among other) equipment and trainings for EWD and NCCMRs staff.

As part of its activity's ITF is also engaged in process improvement and consolidation of M&E framework of EWD and process design in 15 ECOWAS NCCMRs aiming at increasing effectiveness and cost efficiency of ECOWAS. ITF successfully implemented the first phase of the project developing the capacity of the ECOWAS Early Warning Directorate and setting up National Centers for Coordination of Response Mechanism (NCCRM) in first five (5) ECOWAS member states, namely Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire,

Guinea Bissau, Liberia and Mali, thus strengthening conflict prevention and response architecture in West Africa. In the phase two (2) of the project ITF will support establishment and capacity building in the remaining ten (10) ECOWAS member states, support the process of developing ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Network (ECOWARN) into a result based sustainable tool capable of detecting and monitoring early signs of emerging crises. These

processes and procedures need to be fully integrated into the National Centers for Coordination of Response Mechanisms (NCCRM)s to create a seamless flow of information between ECOWARN and the established NCCRM)s. In addition, the strengthening of the African Union's Continental Early Warning System (AU CEWS) also vis-à-vis Regional Economic Communities (REC's) will be addressed within the project activities and outputs.



Joint meeting between newly established NCCRM in Bamako and ECOWAS Early Warning Directorate in Abuja via teleconferencing equipment provided as part of the project

Overview of Donor Assistance

Capacity Building United States of America



4.7

LATIN AMERICA

Colombia

Problem

Mine contamination greatly contributes to Colombians' vulnerability as it remains to be one of the countries that are most affected by landmines (AP), improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and other unexploded ordnance (UXO). The precise extent of contamination remains unclear (at least 30 of the 32 Colombian departments have landmine/IED/UXO problem).

The Directorate for Integral Action against Antipersonnel Mines (DAICMA) supports actions aimed at the establishment of a civilian humanitarian demining organization as a reintegration measure for ex-combatant personnel, within the framework of post-conflict for humanitarian action in territories contaminated by AP mines, UXO and IED.

Accomplishments



Capacity Building

Equipo de Gestores de calidad –Descontamina Colombia 2017-2018

The implementation of the project “*Equipo de Gestores de calidad –Descontamina Colombia 2017-2018*” supported with donation provided by Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining – GICHD concluded in year 2018. The project goal was to accomplish objectives set by public policies of the Colombian national government and their commitments made under the Ottawa Convention.

The project comprised:

- **Specific objective I** - monitoring of accreditation process, monitoring of demining projects, improvement of information management system;
- **Specific objective II** - evaluation of results achieved by DAICMA in Humanitarian demining, mine victim's assistance and mine risk education projects;
- **Specific objective III** - evaluation of operational performance and trainings;
- **Specific Objective IV** - conflict resolving, accident investigation.

During the implementation phase of the project the quality management team evaluated technical capacities of different humanitarian demining organizations working in Colombia and accompanied Organization of American States (OAS) monitoring teams on their evaluation and assessment tasks.

By carrying out project activities, the quality manager's team contributed to continuity and sustainability of demining operations in Colombia. This was accomplished through establishment of permanent link between humanitarian demining organizations operating in Colombia, the DAICMA and the OAS.

The quality management team consisting of seven contractors implemented activities related to evaluation of technical capacities of accredited demining organizations in Colombia and accompanied OAS monitoring teams during various evaluation and assessment procedures in order to optimize and strengthen Descontamina Colombia Quality Management System in line with the national demining plan.



ITF and DAICMA Quality Managers team Colombia

ITF Temporary implementation office Bogota

With the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, ITF established a temporary representative office in Bogota. The main task of the ITF office in Colombia was to facilitate efficient communication between the ITF and Colombian Mine Action actors and implementation of activities related to mine action projects in Colombia.

Republic of Slovenia provided funding for ITF office in Bogota, Colombia and for the implementation of the project "Organization of Seminar for DAICMA experts". The aim of establishing ITF office in Bogota, Colombia was to facilitate the implementation of different activities in the field of Mine action in Colombia, organization and implementation of meetings with other mine action actors in Colombia. Consultations and meetings on wide array of humanitarian demining topics were held at ITF premises in Bogota with mine action experts from DAICMA, EU Delegation, Colombia en Paz Foundation, Humanicemos and UNMAS attending the meetings. ITF presence in Colombia not only increased efficiency and coordination between ITF and DAICMA, but also improved communication with other relevant actors in mine action in Colombia and communication with donor community.

OAS Organizes a Workshop on Mine action in Colombia

Organization of American States (OAS) organized a workshop on mine action in Colombia, with the purpose of discussing progress made by the Colombian government and relevant partners in pursuing the goal of declaring Colombia mine free by 2021. The OAS workshop was organized with the support of the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement of the U.S. Department of State and Global Affairs Canada. Together with the representatives of Colombian government, humanitarian demining organizations and donors the discussion address the Colombia's Strategic Plan for Demining and the existing challenges to the objective of 2021 mine free Colombia.



The workshop highlighted the issues of inclusion of women and gender perspective in mine action, efficiency and effectiveness of demining operations, inclusion of mine-affected communities in agenda setting and main challenges that demining organization

face in the process of entering the mine action sector in Colombia.

Director of the Descontamina Colombia, a national body that coordinates all mine action activities in Colombia, stressed out the importance of Global Demining Initiative for Colombia as it introduced new donors and invited 12 humanitarian demining organizations to the sector, where ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF) is also a member. The workshop also focused around the need to continue with the assistance and aid to thousands of Colombians that have been injured by landmines during and after the conflict. Clearance of landmines not only provides a safe environment for the communities, but offers the possibility of using the land for economic reasons and provides safe passage for internally displaced persons to their homes.

Overview of Donor Assistance

Capacity Building	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, Ireland, Slovenia
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OTHER ACTIVITIES

Publications

ITF issues various publications, either in hard copy or in electronic version with the aim of providing information to donor community and general public on ITF activities and on the problem of landmines and ERW in the region of South East Europe and other mine-affected regions.

Between 1 January and 31 December 2018, ITF published the following publications:

- Faces of ITF, March 2018
- ITF Annual Report 2017, April 2018

All ITF publications can be obtained on ITF web site: **www.itf.si**.

Social media

ITF is also active in different social media:



ITFsi



itf_si



@ITFsi



ITFfund



ITF Enhancing Human Security

ITF Celebrates 20th Anniversary – Faces of ITF



The formal reception honoring 20 years of ITF Enhancing Human Security, under the honorary patronage of H.E. Mr Borut Pahor, President of the Republic of Slovenia

ITF celebrated its 20th anniversary by honouring the Faces of ITF. On Saturday, March 10, the Faces of ITF arrived in Ljubljana, Slovenia in order to commemorate the organization's twenty-year anniversary. The anniversary included several formal events, but also opportunities for the guests to experience Slovenia and meet old friends.

On 11 March, a reception was held at the Presidential Palace, under the honorable patronage of His Ex-

cellency Mr Borut Pahor, President of the Republic of Slovenia. The event and its guests honored ITF's achievements and expressed unrelenting support for ITF and its work. It opened with a speech on the establishment of ITF by Dr. Boris Frlec. Being the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia at the time of ITF's establishment, Dr. Frlec remained a staunch supporter of ITF through the two decades of its existence. Mr. Stanley Brown, Director of the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S.

State Department's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, addressed the importance of the longstanding partnership between the United States of America and ITF. USA remains ITF's greatest donor, contributing over 216 million USD in donations over the past 20 years. ITF Director, Ambassador Tomaž Lovrenčič, expressed his gratitude to the Faces of ITF and also to all of those present in their combined efforts in combating unexploded ordnance of war. Finally, President Pahor addressed the inspiring work that ITF has done and reaffirmed Slovenia's support of the organization. The event included a musical performance by three students, Nina Sirk, Katarina Samobor and Blaž Škrbec, from Konzervatorij za glasbo in balet Ljubljana.

At the event titled Evening with Faces of ITF in Hotel Slon on 12 March, the Faces were introduced by Mojca Mavec and talked about their personal stories and their involvement in mine action and the broader human security field. This was an opportunity to acknowledge and celebrate the individuals who have worked so diligently in order to realize an ambitious and noble goal of enhancing human security.

On behalf of ITF, Director Lovrenčič thanked everyone for being part of ITF's 20 years. As with any birthday party, the guests indulged in some cake.



ITF Marks Mine Awareness Day



In 1998, ITF was founded with the purpose of helping Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIH) with their mine action efforts. 20 years later, BIH remains one of ITF's key priorities. ITF wanted to honor the work of the past two decades by marking 4 April, International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action, in Sarajevo, where ITF began its activities, with the opening of a photo exhibition "Imagine Tomorrow Free of Mines". The exhibition, organized in cooperation with the Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia in BIH, was on display until 14 April 2018 at the National Gallery of BIH in Sarajevo.



Opening remarks by ITF Director



4 April – Mine Awareness Day

“Imagine Tomorrow Free of Mines” Exhibition Opened in Zagreb



22 May 2018

In the spirit of 20th anniversary, ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF) and Embassy of Republic of Slovenia in Croatia hosted a reception and opening of the exhibition “Imagine Tomorrow Free of Mines” in Zagreb, Croatia. The exhibition marks the two-decade development of ITF activities through different regions and activity areas in humanitarian mine action.

The event was opened by Slovenian Ambassador to Republic of Croatia H.E. Ms Smiljana Knez, ITF Director Ambassador Tomaž Lovrenčič, Director of Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC) Zdravko Modrušan and representative of US Embassy in Zagreb Daniel Carroll. Ambassador Smiljana

Knez stated: “With today’s reception we want to thank the donors of ITF, and hope to continue our cooperation in the future.” United States of America have supported ITF activities in Croatia since the very beginning, providing over 33 million of US dollars for mine action.

ITF has supported clearance of mines and other explosive remnants of war in Croatia since 1999, raising over 77 million dollars of donor funds and clearing more than 32 million square meters of contaminated land. 2017 was an important milestone for CROMAC and Croatia as it was the first year without any mine victims. Director of CROMAC Zdravko Modrušan finished his speech by saying: “Croatia still has the problem of landmine contamination, but with contributions to ITF and Croatia, the goal is in sight.”

ITF was actively involved in Croatia’s mine action efforts until 2017 and continues to support its conventional weapons destruction as well as physical security and stockpile management programs.

ITF's 20 Years at the U.S. Diplomacy Center



4 October 2018

ITF had the honor of marking 20 years of its existence and partnership between Slovenia and United States of America at the U.S. Diplomacy Center in the company of H.E. Borut Pahor, President of the Republic of Slovenia.

He was joined by Dr. Miro Cerar, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, Ms Elizabeth Millard, Deputy Assistant Secretary, U.S. Department of State, Ms Mary Kane, U.S. Diplomacy Center Director, Ambassador Stanislav Vidovič, Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia in Washington, D.C., and Amb Tomaž Lovrenčič, ITF Director.

United States of America has been an invaluable supporter and constructive partner throughout two decades of our existence and we are looking forward to continue the successful cooperation in the future! The celebratory marking also served as the opening of ITF's photographic exhibition by Slovene photographers Arne Hodalič, Borut Živulović and Žiga Živulović.

ITF Becomes an EU Member States Specialised Agency

In the “House of the European Union”, the letter informing ITF of its new status was symbolically given to ITF by Mr Zoran Stančič, Head of the Representation of the European Commission in the Republic of Slovenia. ITF was given the status of a Member States’ Specialised Agency (MSSA) by the European Commission, specifically the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO). This status gives ITF wide opportunities for implementing humanitarian projects of the European Union. ITF is the first MSSA with such status from Slovenia or any other recent EU Member State, in addition to the current 11 MSSA agencies from Germany, France, Belgium, Greece, Sweden and Spain.

The process of obtaining the MSSA status was complex and long lasting. During the process, the European Commission payed special attention to ITF financial management and financial results, the scale of work implemented in the field of humanitarian demining and enhancing human security, and to the fact that ITF comes from Slovenia, an EU member state with highlighted and active humanitarian activity.

The criteria for obtaining the MSSA status are: the organisation needs to be capable of operatively conducting its obligations with the EU; actively engaged in humanitarian activities; financially stable; committed to humanitarian principles of the EU such as humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.

The European Commission is offering humanitarian assistance in the name of the European Union across the globe. Since 1992, its programs were implemented in over 110 countries. The annual budget of the EU dedicated to humanitarian aid is approximately 1 billion euro, which yearly helps around 120 million people outside of the EU borders.

The European Commission is active in major crisis zones around the world, including Syria, South Sudan, Yemen and Ukraine. In most of these areas, landmines and explosive remnants of war present a



Amb Tomaž Lovrenčič, ITF Director and Mr Zoran Stančič, Head of the Representation of the European Commission in the Republic of Slovenia

Other activities

big challenge, and this is where ITF can contribute to the implementation of projects in the name of the EU. While doing so ITF plans to pay special attention to the most vulnerable groups, such as women and children.

After receiving the Nobel Peace Prize in 2012, the EU

decided that the received financial resources would be given to help children, who are victims of conflicts. Since then, the EU strengthened its financial mechanisms, and ITF plans to further add to the general strengthening of EU operations in the field of mine action and victim assistance.

Other

ITF Director Visits Embassy of Austria in Slovenia



12 January 2018

Amb Lovrenčič visited H.E. Ms Sigrid Berka, Ambassador at the Embassy of Austria in Slovenia. The talks went about ITF activities and mapped out some possibilities for future cooperation.

Amb Lovrenčič Meets Ambassador of Turkey



12 January 2018

H.E. Ms Esen Altuğ, Ambassador at Embassy of Turkey in Slovenia, and Amb Lovrenčič reflected on past achievements and discussed future prospects of joint cooperation.

ITF Director Greeted by Ambassador of Canada



12 January 2018

H. E. Ms Isabelle Poupart, Ambassador at Embassy of Canada in Hungary, Slovenia and BIH, and Amb Lovrenčić met to discuss future prospects of demining activities and wider human security in South East Europe, East Europe, Middle East and South America.

ITF at Embassy of Norway



12 January 2018

H. E. Mr Olav Berstad, Ambassador of Norway in Hungary, and Amb Lovrenčić discussed future prospects of restarting cooperation between ITF and the government of Norway.

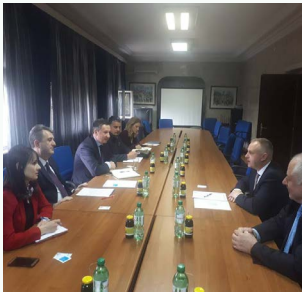
ITF Director Greeted by Ambassador of Italy in Slovenia



7 February 2018

Amb Lovrenčić paid a visit to H.E. Mr Paolo Trichilo, Ambassador of Italy in Slovenia, where they discussed ITF's projects and programs.

ITF Delegation in Montenegro



9 February 2018

ITF delegation (Gregor Sančanin and Blaž Mihelič) met with Montenegro Minister of Interior, Mr. Mevludin Nuhodžić, general director of Directorate for Emergency Management, Mr. Mirsad Mulić and Chief of Department for UXO, Mr. Milovan Joksimović, where they discussed the preparatory topics related to the project Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) and Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) in Montenegro.

ITF Director Attends Kuwait International Conference for the Reconstruction of Iraq



12 February 2018

Amb Lovrenčič attended the Kuwait International Conference for the Reconstruction of Iraq. He met with the representative of Republic of Iraq Dr. Mustafa Al Hiti, who is the President of the Reconstruction Fund for Areas Affected by Terrorist Operations and Mr. Abdulwahab Al Bader, Director General of the Kuwait Fund for Development. They discussed the possible cooperation of ITF with the Iraqi partners in order to initiate activities in Iraq.



To conclude his visit in Kuwait at Rebuild Iraq conference, ITF Director had a constructive meeting with Amb Nasser Al-Sabeeh, Kuwait Asst. Foreign Minister for Development.

The 21st NDMUN in Geneva, Switzerland

19 February 2018

On February 12, ITF went to Geneva, Switzerland for the 21st International Meeting of Mine Action National Programme Directors and United Nations Advisors. The Meeting was held from Tuesday 13th to Friday 16th where a variety of issues were discussed including advancing protection through prevention, methods of prevention, risk awareness programs, and how to coordinate the safe return of displaced people. Ambassador Lovrenčič, ITF Director, and the ITF team attended several bilateral meetings with our donors and partners in addition to the plenary sessions of the Meeting.



As well as attending meetings, ITF was proud to display the “Silent Killers of Afghanistan” exhibition by Arne Hodalič. The exhibition shows the savagery of mine contamination and the resolve of those who work diligently in order to combat it. The exhibition was co-organized by the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to UNOG in Geneva and the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to UNOG in Geneva.

The annual Meeting concluded with participants acknowledging that the global community has to set the priority of addressing landmines and other humanitarian issues, and reaffirming their commitment to a safer world. This sentiment was embodied by Canadian Ambassador Rosemary McCarney, when she discussed the role of woman in mine action: “Time for talk is unfortunately not over, but time for implementation is now.”



ITF also met with Ambassador Abdulkadir Abdulle Hoshow, SEMA Director General in Federal Republic of Somalia, during 21st NDMUN to discuss the possibilities of future cooperation.

ITF Joins President of Slovenia Borut Pahor in Korea



21 February 2018

In the last few days Ambassador Tomaž Lovrenčič joined the delegation of President of Slovenia Borut Pahor to the Republic of Korea. President Pahor met with both the President of the Parliament of the Republic of Korea Chung Sye-Kyun and the President of the Republic of Korea Moon Jae-in. We are fortunate to partner with the Republic of Korea and are looking forward to further cooperation. President Moon Jae-in stated during the visit: “We will turn to ITF from Slovenia when we want to clear the Korean peninsula of landmines,” while President of the Parliament of the Republic of Korea Chung Sye-Kyun emphasized that Republic of Korea is contributing to mine action “because it strengthens its role as a responsible member of the international community”.

ITF in Tokyo, Japan



26 February 2018

Chairman of ITF Management Board Amb Bergant and ITF Director Amb Lovrenčič were in Tokyo, Japan visiting high representatives of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, who generously donated up to now more than 4 mio USD for demining and mine victim assistance programs.

Amb Yasushi Masaki, Director General for Europe stated: “We have very high opinion of ITF.” Amb Hiroshi Kawamura (pictured), Deputy Assistant Minister in charge of Western Balkans added: “We see strong role for ITF in Japan’s Western Balkans Cooperation Initiative.”



Next to that, Amb Lovrenčič, together with Amb Bergant from Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovenia and Amb Leskovar, Ambassador of Slovenia in Japan, met with Sasakawa Peace Foundation Chairman Nobuo Tanaka. They discussed mine victim assistance projects and possible joint activities of ITF and Sasakawa Peace Foundation during the Paralympics in Tokyo2020.

U.S Department of State Representatives Visit ITF HQ



13 March 2018

Stanley L. Brown, Director of the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, visited ITF HQ during our 20th Anniversary celebration. USA remain our greatest donor, contributing over 216 million USD over the past two decades. Thank you on behalf of all those these funds have reached.

ITF Signs a MoU with ECOWAS



13 March 2018

ITF hosted Dr Abdou Lat Gueye, Director of ECOWAS Early Warning Directorate, at our HQ in Ig. Together with Amb Lovrenčić he signed a memorandum of understanding, prolonging the cooperation between ITF and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

ITF Visits Kiev



15 March 2018

Amb Lovrenčić, ITF Director met with Mr Shin Kyuho, Consul at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Kiev. Amb Lovrenčić presented the work of ITF in Ukraine, and explored options for further cooperation.

Kusanone Grant Signing Ceremony



16 March 2018

ITF opened a new project in Ukraine. The “Project for Improvement of Rehabilitation Facility at Ukrainian Research Institute for Prosthetics and Rehabilitation” aims at improving local capacities, in order to achieve a better response and treatment at the institute. The Kusanone Grant Assistance for Grassroots in Ukraine is an initiative by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, coordinated by the Embassy of Japan in Ukraine.

By providing state of the art equipment to the institute we continued our path of assisting people in Ukraine, where the needs for such capacities and victim assistance in general continue to rise.

ITF meets with SatCen



19 March 2018

During 2010 and 2014, Amb Tomaž Lovrenčič, ITF Director, was the Director of the European Union Satellite Centre (SatCen). Last week, he visited Mr Pascal Legai, SatCen Director, and Mr Giuseppe D'Amico, Deputy Director, to discuss possibilities for developing applications using space data for mine detection.

Photo by SatCen

ITF Meets Representative of Colombia



20 March 2018

Amb Renata Cvelbar Bek, Embassy of Slovenia in Spain, kindly hosted a lunch with Amb Alberto Furmanski Goldstein, Embassy of Colombia to Andorra, to discuss ITFs work in Colombia with Descontamina Colombia and EU Trust Fund for Colombia.

Amb Lovrenčič Visits IE Business School in Madrid



20 March 2018

As a part of partnership initiative opening possibilities for mine victims for education and full integration, Amb Lovrenčič and Amb Cvelbar Bek met with representatives of IE Business School and IE Foundation Ms Ana de la Cruz Selgas, Mr Geoffroy Gérard and Mr Jaime de Aguinaga.

Visit at Embassy of Libya in Madrid



20 March 2018

ITF has been working in Libya with LibMAC building capacities in Mine Action for over 4 years. Amb Lovrenčič and Amb Cvelbar Bek exchanged information on operational activities of ITF team in Libya with Chargé d'Affaires of the Embassy of Libya in Madrid Mr. Walid Abuabdalla.

Ambassador of Canada in Slovenia Greeted at ITF HQ



21 March 2018

Ambassador Stephane Dion, Special Envoy for EU, and Ambassador Isabelle Poupart, Ambassador of Canada to Bosnia and Herzegovina and Slovenia, visited ITF HQ in Slovenia to discuss possible future cooperation between Canada and ITF in Western Balkans, especially in BIH.

ITF Attends Regional Steering Group



22 March 2018

ITF attended the UNDP SEESAC Regional Steering Group on SALW Meeting. ITF Deputy Director Ms Sabina Beber Boštjančič emphasized: "ITF's shared commitment with partners like SEESAC to make conflict-affected societies less vulnerable & more resilient will make the world safer & more secure."

ITF Participates at Latin America Day



22 March 2018

Amb Lovrenčič presented ITF's activities and capacity building projects in Colombia at Latin American day. The projects presented are supported by Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, Slovenian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and EU Trust Fund for Colombia.

15th International Symposium Mine Action 2018



12 April 2018

During the 15th International Symposium Mine Action 2018 held in Slano near Dubrovnik, Croatia, South-Eastern Europe Mine Action Coordination Council (SEEMACC) members and observers gathered for an informal meeting to exchange ideas on possible joint projects and new initiatives.

Donors and Implementing Partners Cautiously Optimistic About Afghanistan

16 April 2018

Between 9 and 11 April 2018 part of our team visited the Afghanistan Donor and Implementing Partners Coordination Workshop in Geneva, Switzerland. The workshop gave the participants good insight into the state of affairs concerning mine action in Afghanistan, focusing on several key issues that were addressed, are being discussed, or still have to be tackled in Afghanistan.



Special emphasis was put both on the future aspects of funding of mine action programs in Afghanistan, future challenges including the threat of improvised explosive devices, gender and diversity initiatives, victim assistance, and the connection of mine action with sustainable development and other sectors.

Overall the participants expressed an optimistic view on Afghanistan, but remain cautious. While issues are being addressed, future funding is still required in order for Afghanistan to achieve the status of a country free of landmines in a sustainable way.

40th ITF Board of Advisors Session



25 April 2018

On 25 April 2018 donor countries gathered in Ljubljana for the 40th ITF Board of Advisors session, where the Annual Report 2017 and future planned activities from the Portfolio of Projects were presented.

ITF at 7th Africa Day



14 May 2018

Today, ITF attended the 7th Africa Day in Ljubljana and met with H.E. Dieudonné Kéré, Ambassador of Burkina Faso. ITF is implementing an important project of Early Warning and Response Mechanism across 15 countries of ECOWAS Member States in West Africa.

ITF Visit to Croatia



14 May 2018

Amb Lovrenčić met with Croatian colleagues ahead of celebration of 20 years of ITF operations in Croatia. Especially useful discussions were with Chairwoman of HCR Board Ms Đurđa Adlešič, Director of HCR Zdravko Modrušan and Head of Office of Demining Hrvoje Debač.

ITF Welcomed at Embassy of Korea in Croatia



14 May 2018

ITF visited the Korean Ambassador in Zagreb H.E. Park Won-sup to express gratitude to the Republic of Korea for the support of ITFs operations, including those in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Meeting with Head of State Emergency Service of Ukraine



14 May 2018

Amb Tomaž Lovrenčič, ITF director had a fruitful meeting with Lt.Gen. Mykola Chechotin, Head of State Emergency Service of Ukraine. Amb Lovrenčič stated: "ITF is committed to continue its support to Ukrainian authorities in all areas of Mine Action."

ITF Meets with Representative of Ghana



15 May 2018

Amb Lovrenčič met with H.E. Ambassador of Ghana Ms. Paulina Patience Abayage at 7th Africa Day. As one of the leading countries in Western Africa, Ghana is our next stop for the implementation of ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Network.

Ambassador of Colombia Meets with Ambassador Lovrenčič



21 May 2018

Representatives of Slovenian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and ITF thanked Ambassador of Colombia Jaime Alberto Cabal Sanclemente for all his support in establishing ITFs operations with DAICMA in Columbia.

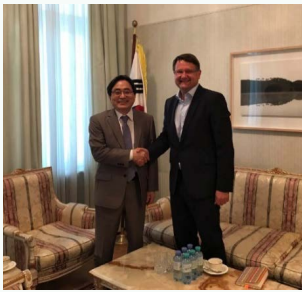
ITF in Vienna



22 May 2018

ITF Director Amb Lovrenčić visited Vienna. Amb Lovrenčić visited Embassy of Kuwait in Austria, and was greeted by First Secretary of Embassy of the State of Kuwait Mr Abdullah Alobaidi.

ITF Director Visits Korean Embassy in Austria



22 May 2018

ITF Director Amb Lovrenčić met with H.E. Amb Mr. Dong-ik Shin from Embassy of Korea in Austria. ITF expressed its sincerest gratitude to our long-term, entrusted supporter, who has enabled a number of projects in South East Europe, Central Asia and Gaza Strip.

ITF Discusses Possible Activities in Iraq



22 May 2018

Amb Lovrenčić met with Iraqi Ambassador in Vienna dr. Jabir Habeb Jabir He-maidawi, where they discussed the preparation of ITF engagement at demining in Iraq.

ITF Meets with Representative of Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs



23 May 2018

Amb Lovrenčić and Ms Beber Boštjančič met with Mr Wolfgang Banyai, Head of Unit for Disarmament of Conventional, Chemical and Biological Weapons at Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Austria. Austria has so far contributed over 6.8 million USD to ITF projects and programs in South East Europe and South Caucasus.

ITF in Prague



25 May 2018

ITF Director Amb Lovrenčić was in Prague. ITF Director expressed gratitude to Mr Ivo Šrámek, Deputy Foreign Minister at Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Czech Republic, and to Czech Republic for being one of the most consistent supporters of ITF in mine action for 20 years!

Meeting with EU Delegation in BIH



30 May 2018

ITF has been exploring possibilities for greater involvement in EU Mine Action. ITF held a meeting at Delegation of EU in BIH with Fotini Antonopoulou, Daniel Plas and Gianluca Vannini to see how to support BHMACH, with BH Mine Commission member Suvad Džafić and BH MAC Acting Director Saša Obradović.

18th Mine Ban Treaty's Intersessional Meetings



7 June 2018

ITF visited Geneva, Switzerland for the Mine Ban Treaty's intersessional meetings. It was a great opportunity to report on the achieved progress and conduct informal discussions on present challenges on achieving mine free status.

ICE Consortium Meeting



18 June 2018

ITF attended the consortium meeting for the Framework Contract Services for the Implementation of External Aid (FWC SIEA) 2018 in Brussels, which was organized by International Consulting Expertise.

ITF Director Visits Slovenian Parliament



21 June 2018

President of the National Council of the Republic of Slovenia Mr. Alojz Kovšca expressed strong support for ITF endeavor in its Mine Action activities. As the upper chamber of the Slovenian Parliament, National Council plays an especially strong role in supporting civil society, humanitarian action and human security.

Meeting with TIKA Coordinator



26 June 2018

ITF met with Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) Coordinator in Zagreb Mr. Haşim Koç, in order to explore long-term possibilities of cooperation with Turkey and TIKA.

ITF at RevCon3



2 July 2018

The “Third United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects” was held between 18 –29 June 2018 at United Nations in New York, USA.

Sabina Beber Boštjančič, ITF Deputy Director, attended the conference as part of the delegation of the Republic of Slovenia. The debate emphasized the issues relating to reducing illicit trade of small arms and light weapons (SALW), gender perspective, inclusion of the ammunition regulation in the framework of the Plan of Action, technological advancement and relation of SALW to the Sustainable Development Goals.

Ambassador Bavdaž Kuret, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations, stressed the importance of physical security and stockpile management (PSSM), the need of SALW surplus reduction, and expressed the role of ITF in this field: »ITF addresses the threats posed by improperly stored SALW through physical security and stockpile management, ensuring safe storage conditions and thus preventing unplanned explosions. Through a sustainable approach, ITF's programs include professional training, transferring knowledge and expertise to the local capacities, and hence ensuring safe stockpile management and surplus reduction in the long term.«

The countries reaffirmed their commitment to eliminate human suffering caused by the illicit trade in SALW and continue to recognize that SALW remain one of the elements that undermine human rights laws and have devastating humanitarian and socio economic consequences.

ITF Attends the Meeting of OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation



6 July 2018

Under the Slovenian chairmanship of the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) by H.E. Amb Benedejčič, Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and other international organizations in Vienna, FSC met in order to discuss the role of mine action in the OSCE region. Mine action remains an important element of security and stability in OSCE area, as the trend of mine victims has doubled in the last five years on a global scale. For OSCE the role of mine action is essential especially in

Ukraine, where last year one of the OSCE members of Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine lost their life due to mine contamination.

Amb Benedejčič stressed out the role of Slovenia in mine action and its commitments under the Ottawa Treaty. Next to this, he also expressed the importance of Slovenia's support to ITF, which in his opinion has excellent 20 years of experience and results in humanitarian mine action. Amb Benedejčič noted that humanitarian mine action has the possibility to become a force of change in the gender equality. Inclusion of women in mine action increases the chances for stabilization, reconstruction and development of mine-affected society, which ultimately brings wider and more long-lasting peace.

Amb Lovrenčič, ITF Director, in his presentation at the FSC meeting stressed out that humanitarian mine action is not only about mines, but mainly about people who are victimized. Humanitarian mine action is not only demining, but remains an integrated approach supported by all five pillars of mine action. As the consequences of mine action are mainly humanitarian and developmental, Amb Lovrenčič highlighted the goal of mine action: a safe environment, where stable and dignified life fosters economic and social development of the affected society.

ITF Director concluded his remarks at the FSC meeting with a message that mine action remains as a prerequisite to all other areas of humanitarian aid. It is of detrimental importance for OSCE and FSC to ensure further support to all elements of humanitarian mine action, but especially demining and victims assistance. With this approach mine-affected groups and individuals can eventually become independent and active members of the society.

ITF at Embassy of Montenegro in Slovenia



9 July 2018

ITF was gratefully welcomed by H.E. Amb. Prof. Dr. Vujica Lazović, Embassy of Montenegro in Slovenia, for a constructive meeting. ITF is working intensively with Montenegro for realization of important human security projects.

ITF Visit to Saudi Arabia



10 July 2018

ITF Director Amb Lovrenčič conducted the visit to Kingdom of Saudi Arabia together with H.E. Ms Tanja Miškova, Slovenian Ambassador and the delegation from 01 to 03 July 2018.

ITF Director Amb Lovrenčič met with the Deputy Director of Sector for Multilateral Affairs of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia Mr Ahmed Katoua'a, Head of Humanitarian Affairs and Refugees. At the meeting Amb Lovrenčič presented ITF programs and discussed various ITF mine action activities. He greeted the decision of King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre, that established the Saudi Arabia mine action program – MASAM. Mr Katoua'a was pleased about the current ITF mine risk education projects in Jordan, and pointed out possible interest for cooperation between ITF and King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre.

Amb Lovrenčić also met with Eng. Ahmed A. Al Baiz, Assistant Supervisor General for operations and programs at King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre. The meeting focused on ITF activities and rehabilitation project of children from Gaza. Mr Al Baiz presented the activities of the center and their aid for Yemeni children. The meeting was also attended by Dr. Abdullah M. Alwadei, Deputy Director for Health and Environment Aid, and Mr Ibrahim M. Binalameer, Deputy Head of Saudi Arabia mine action program MASAM. At the end of the visit ITF Director Amb Lovrenčić met with Mr Amin Al-Aquilli, Director General of Mine Action Center in Yemen, in order to discuss possibilities for future cooperation.

ITF at MUNSC Salient 2018



11 June 2018

ITF participated at Model United Nations Slovenia Club Conference Salient 2018. Mr Roman Turšič, Head of ITF Temporary Implementation Office in Afghanistan and Libya, presented humanitarian mine action, ITF activities, and challenges of project implementation from the field.

Germany Continues to Support ITF in Bosnia and Herzegovina



24 August 2018

On 23 August 2018 H.E. Christiane Hohmann, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and ITF Director Ambassador Lovrenčić signed a new Agreement for the project “Rehabilitation and psychosocial assistance for mine and UXO victims from Bosnia and Herzegovina” in the amount of 200.000,00 EUR. For the first time a pilot project of psychosocial support for mine/UXO victims will also be implemented.

The donation of Germany continues their support for ITF’s mine and UXO victim assistance programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). Currently there are about 7,900 mine and UXO victims living in BiH. The

Other activities

goal of the project is to produce and fit limbs, and provide other prosthetic devices up to 45 mine/UXO victims from BiH at Miracle Centre Bosnia and Herzegovina and at University Rehabilitation Institute Republic of Slovenia. During the project, Miracle Centre will employ a psychologist who will provide mine/UXO victims with the necessary professional assistance.

ITF and Germany, through its Embassy in Sarajevo, continue to strengthen their strategic partnership in 2018, as latest donation of Germany culminates to over 34 million USD donated through ITF, with a majority of funds donated for activities in BiH. Through their humanitarian, financial and professional contribution to mine action, important partners such as Germany significantly help BiH state structures and its citizens.

ITF in Skopje



28 August 2018

ITF Director held a meeting with German Acting Head of Mission in Skopje Dr Christian Gayoso and Ms Urška Potočnik, Embassy of Slovenia in North Macedonia, where they discussed possible projects in wider human security. Germany remains of major donors of humanitarian assistance through ITF.

De-Victimizing Victims at Bled Strategic Forum 2018



12 September 2018

At this year's Bled Strategic Forum, ITF actively participated with a panel discussion on De-Victimizing Victims. The theme of 13th Bled Strategic Forum was Bridging the Divide, which was an excellent opportunity for ITF to present its work and the issues that it's facing in humanitarian mine action, specifically mine victim assistance. In recent years, mine victims assistance has been receiving less and less attention in mine action. This trend is becoming more evident, as mine victims remain restrained by the consequences of armed conflict.

Other activities

Victim assistance is one of the main 5 pillars of humanitarian mine action, in addition to demining, mine risk education, capacity building and advocacy. It is essential to provide victim assistance through a comprehensive approach, including medical rehabilitation and broader reintegration into the society.

During Bled Strategic Forum 2018, ITF prepared a panel with the goal of bridging the division between mine victims and the donor community, overcoming the gap between victim assistance and other fields of humanitarian mine action, and providing solutions for empowering mine victims.

The panel was moderated by Dr Dijana Pleština, active advocate of mine action in Croatia and former Director of the Croatian Government Office for Mine Action. The speakers were carefully selected in order to offer a more comprehensive and holistic view on the matter, as humanitarian mine action has several important elements to its formulation and planning: H.E. Ms Isabelle Poupart, Ambassador of Canada to the Republic of Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Slovenia, Mr Mirsad Mirojevič, manager at sitting volleyball club "Fantomi" Sarajevo and a mine victim himself, Mr Mohammad Shafiq Yosufi, Director of the Directorate of Mine Action Coordination in Afghanistan, and Ms Sabina Beber Boštjančič ITF's Deputy Director.

Bled Strategic Forum also offered an opportunity to present and display the mine victim situation in Afghanistan. Together with the help of our friend Arne Hodalič, ITF displayed a selected number of photographs at the lobby of the Rikli Balance Hotel, offering a direct view on an everyday life of a mine victim from Afghanistan.

During Bled Strategic Forum Amb Lovrenčič met with H.E. Ambassador Haytham Shoja'adin, Embassy/Permanent Mission of the Republic of Yemen in Vienna, and Mr Roman Vassilenko, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in order to discuss possible joint activities.

Japan Visits ITF's Headquarters



14 September 2018

On 13 September ITF Director Amb Lovrenčič welcomed Mr Kotaro Otsuki, Director of Central and South Eastern Europe Division at Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, and Ms Yuki Tanaka, First Secretary at Embassy of Japan in Slovenia at the ITF headquarters in Ig. Amb Lovrenčič took this opportunity to present ITF's scope of activities across the various areas of humanitarian mine action and the successful cooperation with Japan.

Other activities

As Mr Otsuki is appointed for South Eastern Europe, the presentation and discussion was mainly focused on the issues and possible initiatives in the Western Balkans. With the vast experience of ITF in the region, Amb Lovrenčić pointed out the support of Japan with projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Ukraine and possibilities of cooperation in Serbia. With the existing successful cooperation, ITF Director and Mr Otsuki discussed possible further cooperation in the region.

After the meeting, ITF Director Amb Lovrenčić invited Mr Otsuki and Ms Tanaka to the nearby unexploded ordnance (UXO) museum for a quick tour. At the museum our colleague Mr Roman Turšič, Head of Temporary Implementation Office in Afghanistan and Libya, presented various stored UXOs, the activities of landmine clearance and equipment necessary for successful and safe work.

ITF Attends Conference on Germany's New Strategy on Mine Action



18 September 2018

ITF attended the discussion on Germany's New Strategy for Humanitarian Mine Action with implementation starting from January 2019. Germany expressed commitment to remain one of the biggest donors to Mine Action efforts. With the new strategy implementation, ITF is looking forward to continue working with Germany.

ITF Teambuilding



5 October 2018

Our team was encaptivated by the beauty of the surroundings and the culinary riches of Goriška Brda, while improving our team spirit during our annual teambuilding. This year we attended a seminar on healthy food and lifestyle at the workplace, and experienced a full on 4x4 jeep adventure through the hills and vineyards.

Amb Lovrenčić at Embassy of Albania



8 October 2018

Amb Lovrenčić had a constructive meeting at Albanian Embassy with Ambassador to Slovenia H.E. Pëllumb Qazimi on ITF's on-going human security work in Albania.

10th RASR Workshop



11 October 2018

As a member of Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR) Steering Committee, ITF participated at the 10th RARS workshop. Between 9-11 October participants focused on Physical Security and Stockpile Management challenges, the developments in stockpile management and safety issues related to conventional weapons. The workshop concluded with the field visit of Jube-Sukth hotspot site.

ITF and Japan Sign the First Grant Contract for Activities of Mine Clearance in Serbia



18 October 2018

On Wednesday, 17 October 2019, ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF) and Embassy of Japan in Serbia signed a grant contract for the project Turijska Brda in Municipality of Bujanovac. Project activities of mine clearance cover 389,220 square meters. The contract was signed by H.E. Kenji Yamada, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Junichi Maruyama, Ambassador of Japan to Serbia and Ambassador Tomaž Lovrenčić, ITF Director.

Other activities

The contract signing ceremony was attended also by State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Serbia, Mr. Nemanja Stevanović, Mr. Kurt D. Donnelly, Deputy Chief of the U.S. Embassy, delegations from Japan and United States of America, representatives of U.S. Embassy in Serbia, representatives of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Serbia, Mine Action Centre of Serbia and ITF Enhancing Human Security.

Ambassador Lovrenčić expressed his gratitude for generous donation of Japan in a sum of 564,500 EUR. With this support of Japan, Serbia makes one step closer to resolving its mine problem. ITF Enhancing Human Security thus continues excellent cooperation with donor community, national authorities and Mine Action Centre of Serbia.

The demining process in Serbia has a much more profound importance than mere removal of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) from the ground. This wider process, apart from enhancing human security and basic personal safety, provides pre-conditions for further process of socio-economic development and reconciliation, empowers every single individual with basic human rights, as well as addresses and further supports a wider context of democratization and EU accession processes.

ITF Joins the Delegation of President Borut Pahor in Ethiopia



18 October 2018

ITF associate Mr Iztok Hočevar joined the delegation of H.E. Mr Borut Pahor, President of the Republic of Slovenia, at his official visit in Ethiopia. During the visit ITF submitted a memorandum of understanding with the African Union (AU), which will strengthen the communication and exchange of information between Economic Community of West African States and AU.

Photo by Daniel Novakovič/STA

ITF Attends PM/WRA Grantee Symposium



1 November 2018

ITF attended the 2018 PM/WRA Grantee Symposium at the U.S. Department of State. We are grateful to the Bureau for Political and Military Affairs/Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement for very informative sessions on grant management!

41th Session of ITF Board of Advisors



13 November 2018

The 41th session of ITF Board of Advisors focused on the presentation of past ITF activities in 2018, ITF Portfolio of Projects for 2019, and the possibilities of expanding mine action activities on the behalf of the European Union. The members of ITF Board of Advisors also listened to the presentation of Mr Mirsad Mulić, General Director of the Directorate of Emergency Management and Mr Milovan Joksimović, Head of UXO Department, Sector for Emergency Situations, Mol Montenegro on the issues of ERW risks in Montenegro.

The session was also commemorated by the new chairmanship of H.E. Klaus Riedel, Ambassador of Germany in Slovenia, who took over the successful chairmanship of H.E. Vera Zemanova, Ambassador of the Czech Republic in Slovenia.

Meeting with Representative of Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs



14 November 2018

Amb Lovrenčič met with dr. István Balogh, Political Director of Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Hungary has always been a strong supporter of ITF and its programs.

Representatives of Montenegrin Emergency Management Directorate at ITF Headquarters



15 November 2018

On 12 November ITF Director Amb Lovrenčič kindly welcomed Mr Mirsad Mulić, General Director of Ministry of Interior (MoI) – Emergency Management Directorate, and Mr Milovan Joksimović, Head of UXO department MoI Emergency Management Directorate, at ITF headquarters in order to discuss possible activities in the future.

The discussion focused mainly on the implementation of the existing program in Montenegro and the possible future cooperation. Latter will be necessary as Montenegro is still facing different ERW threats, from underwater UXO contamination, residual contamination from the world wars, cluster munitions, to unplanned explosions of ammunition storages.

ITF Attends DG ECHO Annual Partners Conference



19 November 2018

As a partner of the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, ITF attended the 2018 annual partners conference in Brussels. The conference focus on the humanitarian situation across Africa, Eastern Europe, Western Balkans, Middle East, Latin America, Central Asia and Southeast Asia. Commissioner Stylianides presented the new changes to the process of implementation of EU funds in relation to the new multi annual financial framework, EC financial regulation and the 2019 Framework Partnership Agreement.

The Municipality of Ilidža in Bosnia and Herzegovina Declared Free of Mines



23 November 2018

At the reception, hosted on 22nd of November in Ilidža, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIH), the Municipality of Ilidža declared its territory free of mines. The event is extremely important due to the fact that based on the 2001 data from Mine Action Center of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BHMACH) 17,400,000 square meters of territory in this municipality were contaminated.

The reception was amongst others attended by H. E. Zorica Bukinac, Ambassador of Slovenia in BIH, H. E. Christiane Hohmann, Ambassador of Germany in BIH, representatives of the Embassy of United States of America in BIH, Embassy of Italy in BIH, the Delegation of the European Union, Ambassador Tomaž Lovrenčič, Director of ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF), and Mr. Saša Obradović, BHMACH director. Following the address of the Mayor Prof Dr Senaid Memić and the representative of the Ministry of Civil Affairs of BIH Mr. Suvad Džafić, Ambassador Lovrenčič addressed the gathered guests.

He emphasised that between 1998 and 2018 more than 3.5 million dollars were raised for the Municipality of Ilidža through ITF, with which over 8.1 million square meters of mine suspected and contaminated land were cleared. Through 48 projects of demining, technical survey and land release projects, over 570 mines and more than 300 unexploded ordnance were found. Ambassador Lovrenčič highlighted the Municipality of Ilidža as a

great example of what can be achieved through humanitarian demining, support to demining activities and enhancing human security, and expressed the hope that other municipalities will follow its lead.

Through ITF the previously mentioned projects were financially enabled by the Municipality of Ilidža, United States of America, Norway, Germany, the project Adopt a Minefield, Ministarstvo prostoronog planiranja I okoliša Kantona Sarajevo and Belgium.

After the keynote addresses, the Mayor of Ilidža officially declared Ilidža mine free, and thanked the donor representatives and ITF for their generous help in achieving this feat.

ITF at 17th MSP



3 December 2018

ITF participated at the 17th Meeting of State Parties to the Ottawa Convention. The international community is slowly making progress towards a mine free world, yet in many areas mines still hinder any possible development. On the first day of the conference 7 countries presented their requests for an extension of the completion period of the article 5 of Ottawa Convention. The reasoning for the requests varied from insufficient funding, instability within the country, remote terrain, to the lack of national capacities.

The 17th MSP was also an opportunity for the latest report on mine action for 2017. To this day there are still 60 states and regions contaminated with landmines. In 2017, 124 square kilometers of land was cleared and 168,000 mines were found and destroyed. Unfortunately, the year did not pass without mine caused injuries and fatalities. 18 countries recorded fatalities due to landmines and improvised explosive devices (IED). In total, the year 2017 marked 7,239 mine/ERW victims, out of which 2,793 individuals lost their lives (87 % of them were civilians). Landmine Monitor reported that the trend of mine victims is on the rise in recent years, where also children are being affected. Most of these mentioned accidents and deaths occurred in Afghanistan, Syria, Ukraine, Iraq and Yemen. Even though the year 2017 was the highest year in collected funds for mine action (771.5 million USD), less square kilometers of contaminated land were cleared and the trend of decreasing funds for victims assistance is still strongly present.

Other activities



In addition, ITF Director Tomaž Lovrenčič participated at the side event Mine Action Donor Strategies – Lessons for the Revision of the EU Guidelines for Mine Action under the sponsorship of EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Consortium. Ambassador Lovrenčič participated at the panel Regional and Global Action Strategies, where he emphasized the necessity of adhering to the wishes of the donors and the synergy with their foreign political goals. In his opinion, ITF is a great example how efficient and effective mine action activities can be achieved though the strong support of donors. He concluded his remarks with the call for 'exit strategies' of mine affected countries, which are currently lacking.



Next to the I7MSP in Geneva, ITF Director Amb Lovrenčič took the opportunity to meet H.E. Amb Ali Al-Mansouri, Permanent Representative at the Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the UN Office and other international organizations in Geneva, to express gratitude for the support of ITF endeavors.

Franco-German Initiative for Comprehensive SALW control



11 December 2018

ITF was invited to Franco-German Initiative for Comprehensive Small Arms and Light Weapons control in Western Balkans, that took place in Paris.

ITF Director Amb Lovrenčič also met with Slovenian Ambassador to France (and former ITF Board Member) H.E. Andrej Slapničar, Embassy of Slovenia in France, and Mme Bojana Balon, Coordinator, UNDP SEESAC in Paris.

ITF Signs a MoU with Czech Republic



12 December 2018

ITF Director Ambassador Lovrenčič and H.E. Vera Zemanova, Ambassador of Czech Republic in Slovenia, signed a Memorandum of Understanding for mine clearance activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Amb Lovrenčič expressed deepest gratitude for the continued invaluable support of Czech Republic throughout the past 20 years!

ITF Director Greeted by Minister of Defense Ms Šekerinska



19 December 2018

ITF Director Amb Lovrenčič met with the North Macedonia Minister of Defence, Ms. Radmila Šekerinska, where he presented ITF and discussed possibilities for future cooperation.

ITF at EU Delegation in Skopje



19 December 2018

ITF Director Amb Lovrenčič met with Amb Samuel Žbogar, Delegation of the European Union in the Republic of North Macedonia, where they discussed possible cooperation in the future.

ITF Visits Embassy of Japan in Skopje



19 December 2018

Amb Lovrenčić, ITF Director, visited the recently opened Embassy of Japan in Skopje and met with Counsellor Mr. Hideaki Machida to present ITF's work and very productive cooperation with Japan in other countries.

Amb Lovrenčić with Major of Sarajevo



28 December 2018

Amb Lovrenčić was honored to meet Mayor of Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina Mr. Abdulah Skaka, to discuss further steps in order to eliminate the last few remaining mine fields around Sarajevo.



STATUTORY ANNUAL
STATEMENTS FOR THE
FINANCIAL YEAR 2018

I. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



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 Slovenija

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Translation from the original in Slovene language)

To the founder of
ITF Enhancing human security
 Zabrv 12
 1292 lg, Slovenia

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fund ITF Enhancing human security (the Fund), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at December 31, 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Slovene accounting standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (IESBA Code) and with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Slovenia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Managing board for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Slovene accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management withers intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Managing board is responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process and confirmation of financial statements.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.



As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, content of the financial statements including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Ljubljana, March 8, 2019

BDO Revizija d.o.o.,
Cesta v Mestni log 1, Ljubljana



BDO Revizija d.o.o.
Društvo za reviziranje



Marusa Hauptman,
Certified auditor, procurator

2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
ASSETS		2.899.483	3.239.200
A LONG-TERM ASSETS		191.131	225.335
I. Intangible assets and long-term deferred costs and accrued revenues	1	19.725	19.802
II. Tangible fixed assets	2	169.522	203.648
4. Other plant and equipment		169.522	203.648
III. Long-term investments		1.884	1.884
Long-term loans		1.884	1.884
B. CURRENT ASSETS		2.695.452	2.967.763
5 Advance payments for inventory		98.894	0
III. Short-term operating receivables	3	1.156.387	848.215
2 Short-term operating trade receivables		0	70
3 Short-term operating receivables due from others		1.156.387	848.145
IV. Cash	4	1.440.171	2.119.548
C. SHORT-TERM DEFERRED COSTS AND ACCRUED REVENUES		12.900	46.102
Off-balance sheet assets		9.725.664	11.246.932

	Note	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
		2.899.483	3.239.200
A		481.767	684.469
A.1 EQUITY	5	4.173	4.173
1 Called-up capital		4.173	4.173
2 Revaluation surplus		0	0
3. Retained earnings		680.296	578.416
3.1 Revenue surplus	5	680.296	578.416
4. REVENUE AND EXPENSES SURPLUS	5	-202.702	101.881
4.1 Revenue surplus		0	101.881
4.2 Expenses surplus net result for the year		202.702	0
C. PROVISIONS AND LONG-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES		132.915	173.941
1 Provisions for pensions and similar obligations		0	0
2 Long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	6	132.915	173.941
Č. OPERATING LIABILITIES	7	1.539.138	1.075.277
1 Long-term operating liabilities		0	0
2 Short-term trade liabilities		1.395.159	543.736
3 Short-term employees liabilities	7.1.	132.833	291.270
4 Other short-term operating liabilities		65.772	240.271
D. SHORT-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES	9	691.036	1.305.514
Off-balance sheet liabilities		9.725.664	11.246.932

3. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2018

	Note	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
A. REVENUES	10	13.037.809	13.430.885
E. OTHER OPERATING REVENUE		0	3.992
F. GROSS INCOME FROM OPERATIONS		13.037.809	13.434.876
G. COSTS FROM OPERATIONS		12.683.425	13.184.809
I. Costs of goods, materials and services	12	11.664.864	12.163.487
2. Costs of materials		87.333	106.536
3. Costs of services		11.577.531	12.056.951
II. Labor costs	13	928.448	923.003
1. Salaries		681.440	671.508
2. Pension insurance costs		121.741	111.803
3. Social security costs		69.567	63.678
4. Other labor costs		55.701	76.015
III. Depreciation, amortization and revaluation expenses		71.811	72.393
1. Depreciation and amortization	12	70.875	70.887
3. Revaluation operating expenses associated with operating current assets		936	1.507
IV. Other operating costs		18.302	25.926
2. Other costs		18.302	25.926
H. OPERATING SURPLUS (LOSS)		354.384	250.068
J. INCOME FROM FINANCING	11	222.103	309.965
III. Financial revenues from operating receivables		222.103	309.965
K. FINANCIAL EXPENSES	14	240.621	318.880
II. Financial expenses from financial liabilities		11.533	0
III. Financial expenses from operating liabilities		229.088	318.880
L. OTHER INCOME		4.894	4.093
M. OTHER EXPENSES	15	543.462	143.365
N. SURPLUS (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION	16	-202.702	101.881
O. NET SURPLUS (LOSS) AFTER TAXATION		-202.702	101.881
S. NET SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION		0	101.881
Š. NET LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		202.702	0

4. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2018

	2018	2017
A. Cash flow from Operating Activities:		
a) Profit and loss statement items	-120.294	168.991
Revenues, income from financing, and other income	13.264.805	13.744.942
Expenses without depreciation	-13.385.099	-13.575.951
Income tax and other taxes	0	0
b) Net changes in assets and liabilities	-511.139	668.434
Opening less final operating receivables	-308.172	558.226
Opening less final prepaid expenses	33.203	-23.762
Opening less final inventories	-98.894	0
Final less opening short term liabilities from operating activities	518.228	-444.619
Final less opening expendable restricted funds	-655.503	578.590
Final less opening deferred tax liabilities		0
c) Net change in cash from operating activities	-631.433	837.425
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
a) Cash inflow from investing activities	0	3.992
Inflow from disposal of tangible assets	0	3.992
Cash outflow from investing activities	-36.672	-104.710
b) Outflow for purchase of intangible assets	-1.480	-7.056
Outflow for purchase of tangible assets	-35.192	-97.654
c) Net change in cash from investing activities	-36.672	-100.718

C.	Cash flow from financing		
a)	Cash inflow from financing	260	0
	Inflow from increase of short term financial liabilities	0	0
b)	Cash outflow from financing	260	0
	Outflow for interests from financing	0	0
	Outflow for decrease in unrestricted and restricted funds	-11.533	0
	Outflow for repayment of long term financial liabilities	-11.533	0
	Outflow for repayment of short term financial liabilities	0	0
	Outflow for dividends	0	0
c)	Net change in cash from financing	-11.273	0
Č)	Final cash balance for the period	1.440.171	2.119.548
x)	Net change in cash	-679.378	736.707
	+		
y)	Opening cash balance	2.119.548	1.382.841

5. GENERAL INFORMATION

The International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance was founded by the Republic of Slovenia, as such represented by the Slovene Government, on July 21, 1998. The establishment of the International Trust Fund was approved by the Minister of Foreign Affairs under the approval No. ZML-326/98 dated 22 July 1998. The International Trust Fund was entered in the Register of Foundations.

The International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance was renamed to ITF Enhancing human security in 2012 (hereafter ITF).

Together with new name and growing need to address other post-conflict and disruptive challenges, ITF defined new purpose that is humanitarian and generally useful. The Government of the Republic of Slovenia wishes to contribute to the programs that address countries post-conflict threats and to ensure the safety of individuals and communities, through the ITF. Therefore, ITF will work to support humanitarian mine clearance, mine victims assistance, to reduce the humanitarian and socio-economic impact of landmines and other explosive remnants of war, to diminish the threats to human security by supporting CWD programs as well as to reduce the risk of other disruptive challenges to human security. Disruptive challenges are both natural as well as other disasters that exceed local capabilities and plans for

disaster management. Consequently, the ITF will in accordance with its new mission contribute to the stability, sustainable development and lasting peace in the targeted regions, countries and communities.

Although with the new purpose, name, graphic design and logo, ITF still remains humanitarian organization primarily and strongly devoted to enhance human security and long lasting peace worldwide where the most pressing needs are.

The headquarters of ITF is located at Ig, Slovenia.

The main activities of the International Trust Fund:

- Reducing threats from mines, explosive remnants of war and other at-risk weapons and ammunition;
- Facilitating safe, long-term development and building resilience of conflict-affected communities.

The bodies of the International Trust Fund:

- Managing Board,
- Board of Advisors,
- Director,
- Honoree Board.

The members of the Managing Board as at 31 December 2018:

- Damjan Bergant, representative of Slovenia, Chairman of the Managing Board
- Suvad Džafić, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Blažen Kovač, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Mladen Mrkaja, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Zdravko Modrušan, representative of Croatia
- Boris Balant, representative of Slovenia
- Ada Čargo, representative of Slovenia
- Darko But, representative of Slovenia
- Blažka Kopic, representative of Slovenia

The Advisory Board includes representatives of donors and founders of the ITF.

The statutory Annual Statement of the ITF Enhancing Human Security, lg, for the year 2018 was prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in EU.

The financial year is equal to the calendar year.

6. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

The financial statements for the financial year 2018 are based on Foundations Act and Slovene Accounting Standards, especially Slovene Accounting standard 34.

ITF discloses separately its assets and liabilities, incomes and expenses from donors assets, liabilities, incomes and expenses (financial statements by operating segments) in accordance with Slovene Accounting Standard 34 and International Accounting Standard 20. Received and spent assets from donors are shown under Notes to the Accounts.

The policies and practices the Management applies in preparing and presenting financial statements are in compliance with the above stated basis whereas certain accounting policies are optional and the management decides independently to apply one of available variants. The summary of general accounting policies and practices applied by the company in reference to valuing separate items as follows:

- The intangible and tangible fixed assets are initially valued at their purchase value. The purchase value consists of purchase price, import and irredeemable purchase duties and costs needed to put them into use. The tangible fixed assets are individually depreciated pursuant to straight-line method.
- The quantity units of inventories of material and merchandise are initially valued at their actual purchase price, which includes buying prices, import and other irredeemable duties and direct purchase costs. The purchase price is decreased for given discounts. The inventories of materials and merchandise are written down, if the book value exceeds the higher of market or net realizable value.
- Cash consists of petty cash and bank accounts. Cash is initially recognized at the amount from the relevant document, a financial asset in foreign currency are translated into local currency at the exchange rate at the date of receipt. Donors cash are separated from ITF cash account (separated bank accounts).
- The receivables are initially shown as amounts based on relevant documents and assumption that they will be paid. The receivables are written down, if their book value exceeds their fair or realizable value. The receivables are revalued by reversal of write downs if their fair or realizable value exceeds their book value. The receivables in foreign currencies are in the financial statements stated at the exchange rate of the Bank of Slovenia – referential exchange rate of the European central Bank for individual currency as at the balance date. The exchange rate differences represent regular financial income or regular financial expenses.

- Allowances for receivables are created according to the experience from previous periods, based on individual assessment. The company did not create allowances for receivables in 2018.
- The short-term investments in equity and debt securities of other companies or state are initially valued at their purchase value whereas the short-term loans are valued at paid amounts. The revaluation of short-term financial investments presents the change of their book value and occurs as a revaluation due to improvement of assets, impairment of assets or reversal of impairment. The information on fair value and main characteristics of individual short-term financial investment shall be disclosed.
- The short-term deferrals include debtors and other assets and liabilities presumed to occur within one year and the occurrence of which is possible and the size reliably estimated. The deferred charges include current deferred costs or current deferred expenses and current uncharged revenues, which are shown separately and broken down into more significant ones. The short-term accruals and deferred income include short-term accrued costs and deferred income shown separately and broken down into more significant ones.
- The unrestricted funds consist of the founding capital, retained earnings, revaluation of the capital and net surplus/loss of the year.
- Restricted funds present the value of donated intangibles and fixed assets and are used for covering the depreciation cost of donated intangible and tangible fixed assets.
- Donations for specific purposes are presented as the expendable restricted funds. Foreign donations are translated at the exchange rate of the Bank of Slovenia referential exchange rate of the European central bank in effect at the balance date. Donations are used for covering the costs of activities, for which they were granted, when those costs occur and being approved by ITF.
- The long and short-term debts are shown liabilities with reference to financing of the Trust Fund's assets. The debts are financial liabilities, if lenders are lending the company money, or operating, if suppliers are sending to the Trust Fund inputs for performing its services. The financial debts present granted credits based on loan agreement, investment agreement or issued securities. The operating debts are supplier borrowings for purchased goods or services, debts for financial leases, short-term liabilities owed to staff, financiers and to the state. The long-term debts have to be paid back or settled within the term of over one year and the short-term debts within one year. The revaluation of the long and short-term financial investments presents the change of their book value and occurs as impairment of assets or improvement of debts. The information on fair value or main characteristics of individual debt shall be disclosed.

- The revenues are broken down into operating revenues, financial income and other income. Operating revenues and financial income are reckoned as regular revenues. The operating revenues present the utilization of expendable restricted funds, fixed percentage of donated funds, granted for covering the Trusts Fund's administrative and operating costs, revenues from utilization of expendable restricted funds for covering the amortization and depreciation of fixed assets and other revenues. Most of the ITF operating revenues consist of revenues from usage of restricted funds for approved projects. Operating revenues of ITF is fee, based on approved restricted funds (ITF services) in period when those amounts are received; ITF does not have or not have formed any rules for scheduling received amounts in other periods (deferred revenues). The financial income arises from long and short-term financial investments, receivables and cash. The financial income consists of interest and exchange rate differences. The other revenues consist of irregular items that mark influence on the increase of regular results in the respective business year.
- The expenses are sorted into operating expenses, financial expenses and other expenses. Operating expenses and financial expenses present regular expenses. The operating expenses equal the costs of the period. The revaluating operating expenses (write downs) occur in reference to tangible fixed assets, intangible long-term assets and current assets due to their impairment. Most of ITF operating expenses consist of costs of contractual parties involved in realization of approved project (usage of restricted funds); other expenses are associated with ITF operations (salaries, other expenses, etc.). The financial expenses present the expenses for financing and expenses for investing. The other expenses consist of irregular items that mark influence on the decrease of regular results in the respective financial year.
- Off balance sheet assets and liabilities consist of potential liabilities from guarantees and other liabilities that are not shown as liabilities in balance sheet, issued and received mortgages, warranties and other insurances, landed assets and consignment stocks, etc. In off balance sheet evidence ITF also include contractual amounts of approved donations by donors that are not yet recieved in bank accounts of ITF.

- Risk management

Currency Risk

The company performs its operations in the following currencies: USD, LYD, AFN, HRK, NOK, CHF, CAD, BAM, TND, COP. The company does not hedge against currency risks, as these currencies are used in payments for services arising from donation contracts, while translation differences are covered by ITF as a part of administrative costs. The majority of transactions in foreign currency is in USD.

Interest Rate Risk

In 2017 and 2018 the company did not have any loans, therefore there is no interest risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is very low, as the donation contracts are signed in advance and the funds are provided for covering the relative costs on time.

Movements in 2017 and 2018

Movements from accrued revenue performed to other operating liabilities in YE 2018 in the amount of 54.626 EUR, the comparison year 2017 the amount was 191.523 EUR. The amount will be return to donor. In accordance with the revised SAS 2016 Foundation adjust the balance of the scheme and accordingly adjusted the comparative figures for the year 2018.

7. NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

The financial statements for the financial year 2018 comply with the Slovene Accounting Standards 34. The notes relate to annual statements for 2018 unless otherwise specified in the text.

7.1. Intangible Assets

The intangibles consist of and software (19.725 EUR).

The company uses a 20 % depreciation rate for software as part of intangible assets. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of each individual part of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets comprise donated software, whose present value on 31 December 2018 amounts to 18.233 EUR, are not pledged as security for liabilities.

Movements of Intangible Assets in 2018:

INTANGIBLE ASSETS	Intangibles owned	Donated intangibles	Total in EUR
1. Purchase value			
Cost as at 01.01.2018	4.863	52.911	57.774
New additions/Disposals	340	1.140	1.480
Cost as at 31.12.2018	5.203	54.051	59.254
2. Accumulation depreciation			
Accumulation depreciation as at 01.01.2018	3.267	34.705	37.972
Depreciation/Disposals	434	1.123	1.557
Accumulation depreciation as at 31.12.2018	3.701	35.828	39.529
3. Present value			
Present value as at 01.01.2018	1.596	18.206	19.802
Present value as at 31.12.2018	1.502	18.223	19.725

The depreciation cost in 2018 is 1.557 EUR, of which depreciation cost of owned intangibles is 434 EUR and donated intangibles is 1.123 EUR.

7.2. Tangible Fixed Assets

	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Merchandise	169.522	203.648
Total in EUR	169.522	203.648

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of each individual part of the tangible asset. The company uses depreciation rates as follows:

- Computers and computer equipment 33,00%
- Office equipment 12,50%
- Vehicles 15,50%
- Other equipment 10,00 – 50,00%

Movements of Intangible Assets in 2018:

2017	Equipment owned	Equipment donated	Leasehold improvement owned	Leasehold improvement donated	Art work owned	Construction in progress	Total in EUR
1. Purchase value							
Cost as at 01.01.2018	214.587	489.508	27.604	157.654	4.076	0	893.429
New additions	14.697	9.422	0	0	0	11.073	35.192
Disposals	-898	-1.135	0	0	0	0	-2.033
Cost as at 31.12.2018	228.386	497.794	27.604	157.654	4.076	11.073	926.587
2. Accumulation depreciation							
Accumulation depreciation as at 01.01.2018	145.388	361.379	27.394	155.620	0	0	689.781
Depreciation	18.432	50.501	101	284	0	0	69.319
Disposals	-898	-1.135	0	0	0	0	-2.034
Accumulation depreciation as at 31.12.2018	162.922	410.746	27.495	155.904	0	0	757.065
3. Present value							
Present value as at 01.01.2018	69.198	128.128	210	2.035	4.076	0	203.648
Present value as at 31.12.2018	65.465	87.049	109	1.751	4.076	11.073	169.522

Major new additions and finished investments in property, plant and equipment include office equipment, computer equipment and other equipment. Property, Plant and Equipment, whose present value on 31 December 2018 amounts to 169.522 EUR, are not pledged as security for liabilities, the company has no finance lease.

The Company reviewed the value of property, plant and equipment, and established that the present amount does not exceed the recoverable amount.

7.3. Short term receivables

	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Short-term operating trade receivables	0	70
Short-term operating receivables due from others	1.156.387	848.145
Total in EUR	1.156.387	848.215

Current Operating Receivables represent VAT receivables for Bosnia and Herzegovina 227.975 EUR, receivables from donors for granted, unpaid donations 924.768 EUR and other 3.644 EUR.

The operating receivables are not secured nor pledged as security for liabilities. The disclosed value of operating receivables does not exceed their realizable value.

7.4. Cash and Bank

	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Cash in bank (EUR)	547.110	614.667
Cash in bank (other currencies)	861.049	1.458.611
Cash on hand (EUR)	1.555	1.447
Cash on hand (other currencies)	29.998	22.691
Cash in transit	459	22.133
Total in EUR	1.440.171	2.119.548

7.5. Unrestricted funds

The International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance was founded by the Republic of Slovenia, as such represented by the Slovene Government, on July 21, 1998. The establishment of the International Trust Fund was approved by the Minister of Foreign Affairs under the approval No. ZML-326/98 dated 22 July 1998. The International Trust Fund was entered in the Register of Foundations. The called-up capital is recognized in the amount of 4.173 EUR. In 2017 revaluation surplus in amount of 18.802 EUR was transferred on retained surplus, due to error from previous years.

Equity attributed to the owners of the parent company in 2018:

	Founding capital	Revaluation surplus - Adjustment	Retained Earnings (loss)	Net result for the year	Total in EUR
Balance at 31.12.2017	4.173	0	0	680.296	684.469
Transfer from retained earnings according	0	0	0	0	0
Coverage of the surplus of expenses from previous year	0	0	0	-202.702	-202.702
Balance at 31.12.2018 in EUR	4.173	0	0	0	481.767

Revenue surplus in amount of 101.881 EUR in 2017. In 2018 the net result for the year was -202.702 EUR.

7.6. Restricted funds

Provisions for severance payments upon retirement and jubilee benefits was calculated in 2018. Restricted revenues are long-term deferred revenues recognized to cover depreciation of donated intangible assets, tangible fixed assets and office space rental costs. The company does not plan to create or utilise long-term accrued costs and deferred revenue.

	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Provisions for severance payments upon retirement	18.273	17.763
Provisions for jubilee benefits	10.433	8.842
Long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	104.210	147.336
Total in EUR	132.915	173.941

Movement in 2018:

	2018	2017
Balance as at 01. January	173.941	137.290
Donations received	8.782	68.254
Adjustments	2.100	26.605
Depreciation	-51.908	-58.208
Total in EUR	132.915	173.941

7.7. Operating liabilities

	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Short-term trade liabilities	1.395.159	543.736
Short-term operating liabilities to employees	132.833	291.270
Other short-term operating liabilities	65.772	240.271
Total in EUR	1.593.764	1.075.277

Current operating liabilities include amount for liabilities to suppliers 1.395.159 EUR, liabilities to employees 132.833 EUR and other liabilities 65.772 EUR. Accounts payable in amount of 1.593.764 EUR are not due as at balance date.

7.7.1. Short-term liabilities to employees

	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Operating liabilities to employees - Afghanistan office	54.437	184.270
Operating liabilities to employees - Libya office	27.635	31.564
Operating liabilities to employees - Slovenia office	48.443	45.284
Operating liabilities to employees - BIH office	2.318	2.417
Operating liabilities to employees - Colombia office	0	27.733
Total in EUR	132.833	291.270

The operating liabilities to Afghanistan's office decreased based on working activities. In 2018 new office in Colombia was opened.

7.8. Financial liabilities

In 2017 and 2018 there were no financial liabilities.

7.9. Short term accrued costs and deferred revenues

	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Short-term deferred revenue from donations to the Foundation's activities	691.036	1.305.514
Total in EUR	691.036	1.305.514

Movements from accrued revenue performed to other operating liabilities in YE 2018 in the amount of 54.626 EUR, the comparison year 2017 the amount was 191.523 EUR. The amount will be returned to donor.

Assets	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Cash	1.440.171	2.119.548
Off-balance sheet assets	9.725.664	11.246.932
Total in EUR	11.165.834	13.366.481

Liabilities	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Short-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	691.036	1.305.514
Off-balance sheet liabilities	9.725.664	11.246.932
Total in EUR	10.416.700	12.552.446

7.10. Revenue / Donations and Other Operating revenues

	2018	2017
Utilization of expendable restricted funds-main activities of Fund	12.128.414	12.301.315
Operation revenues, fixed percentage of donated funds	852.690	1.065.442
Depreciation of donated tangible fixed assets	51.908	58.208
Sales of tender documentation	4.797	5.920
Revenues from sale of equipment	0	3.992
Total in EUR	13.037.809	13.434.876

Operating revenue from the company's own activity decreased in comparison with previous year.

7.11. Finance income

	2018	2017
Financial revenues from revaluation of loans and receivables, exchange rate differences	222.030	309.684
Financial revenues refer to interest on loans	34	16
Financial revenues refer to interest on loans for donations	39	264
Total in EUR	222.103	309.965

The finance income in 2018 amounted 222.103 EUR, the majority of transactions is carried out in foreign currencies.

7.12. Operating Expenses

	2018	2017
Costs of the materials used	87.333	106.536
Costs of services	11.577.531	12.056.951
Costs of labour	928.448	923.003
Depreciation costs, replaced the burden of long-term deferred revenues	51.908	58.208
Amortisation other	18.967	12.678
Revaluation operating expenses associated with tangible fixed assets	936	1.507
Other operating expenses - construction sites, other	18.302	25.926
Total in EUR	12.683.425	13.184.809

The total of costs of materials and services debits expendable restricted funds in amount 11.664.864 EUR.

Costs of services consist of (in EUR):

	2018	2017
Production services (demining, rehabilitation, CWD, training, telemedicine, other)	10.885.591	11.340.419
Reimbursement of traveling expenses to employes	186.536	224.198
Costs of professional fees	144.931	109.979
Transport and telecommunications costs	39.398	71.499
Insurance costs	70.484	78.882
Costs of marketing, advertising, fairs	34.983	18.039
Maintenance costs	29.141	37.371
Lease rental charges	32.782	26.128
Cost of services by natural persons	67.162	81.118
Other	86.523	69.318
Total in EUR	11.577.531	12.056.951

Rental costs refer to the rental of offices in Sarajevo, Libya and Afghanistan.

Costs of materials consist of (in EUR):

	2018	2017
Donation in kind		
Cost of fuel	12.327	11.549
Cost of material for maintenance	1.503	11.425
Cost of office supply	22.160	28.267
Cost of energy	38.081	32.807
Inventory	5.193	4.289
Other	8.068	18.198
Total in EUR	87.333	106.536

The company does not determine the costs incurred by functional groups.

7.13. Labor Expenses

	2018	2017
Salaries	681.440	671.508
Social security costs	191.308	175.480
Other labour costs	55.701	76.015
Labour costs in EUR	928.448	923.003

Other labor costs consists of employee travel costs 18.207 EUR, meal costs reimbursement 15.092 EUR, holiday allowance payment 17.526 EUR and provisions for severance payments upon retirement and jubilee benefits which are presented in details under note 6. Pension fund costs amounted 25.731 EUR.

Payroll expenses	2018	2017
Payroll costs Slovenia office	654.206	626.758
Payroll costs Sarajevo office	32.075	31.176
Payroll costs Libya office	158.630	180.268
Payroll costs Afganistan office	83.537	84.801
Total in EUR	928.448	923.003

Payroll expenses consists of payments to employees of the Trust Fund's Headquarters (654.206 EUR) and payments to employees of implementation offices in Sarajevo (32.075 EUR), in Libya (158.630 EUR) and in Afghanistan (83.537 EUR).

Costs of services in 2018 are presented services to support the implementation of activities under donor agreements in a total amount of 2.502.665 EUR, of which cost of services to support Afghanistan in the amount of 1.949.783 EUR, Libya in the amount of 426.041 EUR and Colombia in amount of 126.841 EUR. The cost of supported services in the comparative period of 2017 totals 3.090.754 EUR, of which cost of services to support Afghanistan in the amount of 2.543.867 EUR and Libya in the amount of 421.133 EUR. Based on contracts of contractual cooperation, the costs are not presented as labor costs.

7.14. Costs of Financing

	2018	2017
Financial expenses from revaluation of loans and receivables, exchange rate differences for donations	229.088	318.880
Financial expenses refer to interest on loans from banks	0	0
Other expenses	11.533	0
Total in EUR	240.621	318.880

Financial expenses from revaluation of loans and receivables, exchange rate differences for donations in amount of 240.621 EUR related to transactions of foreign currencies.

7.15. Other expenses

Other expenses such as:	2018	2017
Given donations	543.462	143.361
Other expenses	0	4
Total in EUR	543.462	143.365

Other expenses are donations in kind 543.462 EUR and other.

7.16. Movements of operating results for the current year

	2018	2017
Retained earnings as at 1 January	680.297	559.614
Operating surplus (loss)	-202.702	101.881
Operating surplus	0	18.802
Retained earnings as at 31 December in EUR	477.594	680.297

The net result in 2018 is -202.702 EUR.

7.17. Statement of comprehensive income and Potential Liabilities

The difference by geographic segments in the balance sheet results from financing of donations by ITF.

There are no potential liabilities that would have impact on financial statements for 2018.

7.18. Post-Balance Sheet Events

In the period since the balance sheet date to the date of this report no events that would take effect on the fair view of the financial statements for the year 2018 have occurred.

7. 19. Donations movements

The Donations report adjusted on the period of every two months. Table presents donation movements, which is already adjusted and confirmed with donation report, last on date 31.12.2018.

Changes in expendable restricted funds / donations for specific purposes in 2018 (in EUR):

Donor	Opening balance I.1.2018	Donations received	Revenues	Clearance of landmines and ERW	Capacity building	Victim Assistance/ Risk Education	*PSSM	Returned donations	Transfer to liabilities	Equipment, telemedical, conference	**CWD	Interests Credited, other movements	Exchange differences	Closing balance 31.12.2018
CZECH REPUBLIC	7.365	9.644	-675	-1.869	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.465
GENEVA (GICHD)	119.579	0	-5.182	0	-113.080	0	0	0	0	0	0		-149	1.168
IRELAND	35.442	0	0	0	-3.222	-5.704	0	0	0	-365	0	0	0	26.152
JAPAN	460.147	373.100	0	-609.690	-969	0	0	-51.487	0	0	0	0	4.302	175.403
CANADA	0	12.488	0	0	-678	0	0	0	0	0	0	-11.810	0	0
KOREA	73.743	274.185	-16.698	-25.106	-47.371	-42.378	0	0	0	-1.963	-7.031	-1.462	4.991	210.909
Maavarim Group	7.866	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.866
MINE ACTION CENTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	0	230.274	-11.514	-218.760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE - CROATIA	-10.836	156.464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-151.325	-2.038	-1.878	-9.613
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - CROATIA	0	29.214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-30.969	1.755	0
GERMANY	139.475	200.000	-11.321	0	-134	-186.191	0	-139.475	0	0	0	0	0	2.355
MUNICIPALITY OF ILIDZA	148.786	153.388	-4.602	-148.786	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148.786
PAYPAL	27	50	0	-66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
RENE SCHASSE	0	200	-10	-190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA / MINISTRY OF DEFENCE / 2018	0	190.000	-190.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA / MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS / 2016	12.265	0	0	0	-8.146	0	0	-4.119	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLIC OF TURKEY	7.755	0	0	-3.983	0	-3.807	0	0	0	0	0		35	0
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA/ MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS / 2017	-20.118	411.472	-20.003	0	-116.687	-177.817	-2.640	-919	0	-17.083	-2.640	-36.018	0	17.548
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA / MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS / 2018	0	35.000	-2.450	0	-18.791	0	0	0	0	-2.287	0	0	0	11.472
S.E. Ali Khalfan Al-Mansouri	3.507	0	0	0	-1.500	0	0	0	0	-90	0	0	0	1.917

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THE OPEC FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMNET - OFID	154.893	253.290	-17.730	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-308.753	4.159	85.858
THE UNITED NATIONS	88.756	303.266	-19.840	0	-341.450	0	0	0	0	-51.921	0	19.544	3.036	1.391
URI SOČA	0	0	0	0	0	-546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-546
USA - 2013 - ALBANIA	-5.359	5.267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	0
USA - 2013 - BIH	216.955	612.415	-31.107	-762.191	-1.034	0	0	0	0	0	0	-28.737	-6.301	0
USA - 2015 - BIH	0	36.335	-36.335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZDA - 2018 - SERBIA	0	378.259	-24.905	-454.698	-1.003	0	0	0	0	-450	0	3.128	-61	-99.729
USA - 2014 - AFGHANISTAN	-64.214	912.601	-38.413	0	-764.398	0	0	0	0	-69.214	0	6.802	368	-16.467
USA - 2018 - AFGHANISTAN	0	41.684	-2.072	0	-39.825	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-385	-598
USA - 2014 - AFGHANISTAN - INTEREST	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	4	92
USA - 2014 - CROATIA	-43.345	675.662	-5.398	-38.318	-5.118	0	0	0	0	-410	-615.490	2.038	-8.108	-38.487
USA - 2015 - KYRGYZSTAN	-24.932	300.368	-19.376	0	-21.915	0	0	0	0	0	-262.365	-1.474	-1.887	-31.580
USA - 2015 - ECOWAS	-30.981	620.682	-39.162	0	-539.439	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-11.100	0
ZDA - 2018 - ECOWAS	0	970.621	-64.318	-1.031.287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-14.231	7.116	-132.101
USA - 2016 - AFGHANISTAN	562	0	0	0	0	0	0	-550	0	0	0	0	-12	0
USA - 2016 - WEST BANK	-33.320	208.035	-13.266	-161.319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-130	0
ZDA - 2018 - WEST BANK	0	42.662	-2.788	-74.788	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	-13	-34.901
USA - 2017 - AFGHANISTAN	-67.290	1.080.256	-56.176	0	-898.195	0	0	0	0	-17.446	0	-4.598	1.597	38.148
USA - 2017 - ALBANIA	-116.414	878.738	-44.265	-782.964	-3.607	-92.448	0	0	0	-60	0	0	-3.070	-164.091
USA - 2017 - ALBANIA / AMMCO	-9.996	9.684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	312	0
ZDA - 2017 - BIH	0	435.710	-25.459	-567.286	-3.330	0	0	0	0	-57	0	0	7.679	-152.743
USA - 2017 - MONTENEGRO	-934	49.199	0	0	-3.908	0	-21.664	0	0	-158	-21.664	-5.280	-142	-4.550
USA - 2017 - CROATIA / MoI	-1.440	859.197	-56.752	0	-5.884	0	-675.563	0	0	0	0	-123.893	4.335	0
USA - 2017 - CROATIA / MoD	-25.736	408.592	-42.177	0	-5.028	0	-544.061	0	0	-201	0	0	-273	-208.883
USA - 2017 - LIBYA	-37.084	718.527	-40.879	0	-630.313	0	0	0	0	-54.810	0	-555	4.242	-40.873
USA - 2017 - SERBIA	-926	106.175	-9.818	-93.846	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1.585	0
Donation on 31.12.2018	984.265	11.982.702	-852.690	-3.943.860	-4.606.310	-508.891	-1.243.927	-196.550	0	-216.514	-1.060.516	-538.259	8.929	-191.621

*PSSM (Physical security and stockpile management)

**CWD (Destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition)

The donation balances are presented according to the exchange rate of the Bank of Slovenia referential exchange rate of the European central bank in effect as at 31 December 2018.

Other costs include costs from provisions and payments, costs of consumable materials and costs of office materials, as well as insurance premium costs.

Donor agreements signed provide transfer of funds to the ITF bank account based on progress of implementation of individual projects for which the donation was intended. Balances of funds under contracts that are not transferred to the ITF bank account until balance date are recognized as off-balance sheet assets / liabilities in the amount of 9.725.664 EUR.

Balances of cash, expendable restricted funds and funds under concluded contracts that are not transferred to the ITF bank account as of 31.12.2018 are specified below.

7.20. Financial indicators

		31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Equity financing rate	Equity / Liabilities	0,69	0,79
Long-term financing rate	Equity + long-term liabilities (including provisions) + long-term accrued expenses and deferred revenue / Liabilities	0,88	0,60
Share capital rate	Share capital / Equity	0,07	0,07
Operating current assets rate	Operating current assets + short-term deferred costs and accrued revenue / Assets	0,90	0,92
Long-term assets rate	Operating fixed assets and long-term deferred costs and accrued revenue (at carrying amount) + investment property + long-term investments + long-term operating receivables / Assets	0,46	0,33
Equity to fixed assets ratio	Equity / Operating fixed assets (at carrying amount)	4,69	3,06
Acid test ratio	Liquid assets / Short-term liabilities	0,94	1,97
Quick ratio	Liquid assets + short-term receivables / Short-term liabilities	1,69	2,76
Current ratio	Current assets / Short-term liabilities	1,75	2,76
Operating efficiency ratio	Operating revenue / Operating expenses	1,02	1,02

7.21. Disclosure of statutory annual statements for the financial year 2018 by operating segments

7.21.1. Basis and criteria for the allocation of assets and liabilities, income and expenses by operating segments

This reporting format relates to information by operating segments of ITF (ITF own activity and managing of funds received from donors). An operating segment is a component of ITF that engages in activity from which it earns revenues and expenses. Assets of a segment are assets that are used by a segment in performing its activities or that can be reasonably attributed to it. Liabilities of a segment are liabilities arising from activities of a segment or those that can be reasonably attributed to it.

For the purpose of preparing financial statements by operating segments business events of ITF are recognized by cost center.

Disclosed liabilities of ITF own activity are those liabilities that will be settled from ITF assets. Donor assets and liabilities are operating segment that represent activity of managing of funds received from donors. The mismatch between assets and liabilities of each operating center at a balance date is recognized as short term receivables and short term liabilities among operating segments.

Revenues of a segment are revenues that are disclosed in separate statement and can be directly attributed to it or can be reasonably allocated to it. Expenses of a segment are those expenses that are charged to its business and can be directly attributed to it or can be reasonably allocated to it.

Revenues and expenses are recognized by segments according to activity in which they arise. Revenues and expenses between operating segments are not recognized in profit and loss statement for the financial year 2018. Expenses of ITF that debit expendable restricted funds (based on donor agreements) are recognized as a cost/revenue of donations (not as cost/revenue of ITF).

Exchange rate gains and losses from assets and liabilities of donors are recognized as income from financing or costs of financing of donations. Exchange rate gains and losses from assets and liabilities of ITF own activity are recognized as income from financing or costs of financing of ITF. Surplus of exchange rate gains or losses from donations are recognized as income or expenses of ITF own activity (net exchange rate gains or losses are not charged to donated funds).

7.21.2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	ITF assets / liabilities 31.12.2018	Donations assets / liabilities 31.12.2018	Total 31.12.2018	Total 31.12.2017
ASSETS	527.740	2.272.848	2.899.483	3.239.200
LONG-TERM ASSETS	73.036	118.095	191.131	225.335
Intangible assets and long-term deferred costs and accrued revenues	1.502	18.223	19.725	19.802
Long-term property rights	1.502	18.223	19.725	19.802
Tangible fixed assets	69.649	99.873	169.522	203.648
Other plant and equipment	69.649	99.873	169.522	203.648
Long-term investments	1.884	0	1.885	1.884
Long-term loans	1.884	0	1.885	1.884
CURRENT ASSETS	454.321	2.142.237	2.695.452	2.967.763
Inventory	0	0	98.894	0
Advance payments for inventory	0	0	98.894	0
Short-term operating receivables	1.855	1.154.532	1.156.387	848.215
Short-term operating trade receivables	0	0	0	70
Short-term operating receivables due from others	1.855	1.154.532	1.156.387	848.145
Cash	452.465	987.705	1.440.171	2.119.548
SHORT-TERM DEFERRED COSTS AND ACCRUED REVENUES	384	12.515	12.900	46.102
Off-balance sheet assets	9.725.664	0	9.725.664	11.246.932
			31.12.2018	31.12.2017
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	545.431	2.354.051	2.899.483	3.239.200
EQUITY	4.173	0	4.173	4.173
Called-up capital	4.173	0	4.173	4.173
Revaluation surplus	0	0	0	0
REVENUE SURPLUS	0	0	0	101.881
EXPENSES SURPLUS	202.702	0	202.702	0
Revenue surplus	680.296	0	680.296	578.416
PROVISIONS AND LONG-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES	0	132.915	132.915	173.941
Long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	0	132.915	132.915	173.941
OPERATING LIABILITIES	63.665	1.530.099	1.593.764	1.075.277
Short-term trade liabilities	11.877	1.383.282	1.395.159	543.736
Short-term employees liabilities	51.788	81.045	132.833	291.270
Other short-term operating liabilities	0,00	65.772	65.772	240.271
SHORT-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES	0	691.036	691.036	1.305.514
Off-balance sheet liabilities	9.725.664	0	9.725.664	11.246.932

7.21.3. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Own resources	Donations	2018	2017
A. REVENUES	857.487	12.180.322	13.037.809	13.430.885
E. OTHER OPERATING REVENUES	0	0	0	3.992
F. GROSS INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	857.487	12.180.322	13.037.809	13.434.876
G. COSTS FROM OPERATIONS	1.051.554	11.631.871	12.683.425	13.184.809
I. Costs of goods, materials and services	425.847	11.239.017	11.664.864	12.163.487
2. Costs of materials	23.196	64.137	87.333	106.536
3. Costs of services	402.651	11.174.880	11.577.531	12.056.951
II. Labor costs	604.817	323.632	928.448	923.003
1. Salaries	454.615	226.825	681.440	671.508
2. Pension insurance costs	65.740	56.001	121.741	111.803
3. Social security costs	35.896	33.670	69.567	63.678
4. Other labor costs	48.565	7.135	55.701	76.015
III. Depreciation, amortization and revaluation expenses	18.533	53.279	71.811	72.393
1. Depreciation and amortization	18.533	52.343	70.875	70.887
3. Revaluation operating expenses associated with operating current assets	0	936	936	1.507
IV. Other operating costs	2.358	15.944	18.302	25.926
2. Other costs	2.358	15.944	18.302	25.926
H. OPERATING SURPLUS (LOSS)	-194.067	548.451	354.384	250.068
J. INCOME FROM FINANCING	34	222.069	222.103	309.965
K. FINANCIAL EXPENSES	0	240.621	240.621	318.880
L. OTHER INCOME	3.012	1.881	4.894	4.093
M. OTHER EXPENSES	0	543.462	543.462	143.365
N. SURPLUS (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION	0	0	0	101.881
O. NET SURPLUS (LOSS) AFTER TAXATION	-191.021	-11.681	-202.702	0
S. NET SURPLUS (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION	0	0	0	101.881
S. NET SURPLUS (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION	-191.021	-11.681	-202.702	0

The company's activity is acquisition of donation funds. The company has already concluded the majority of agreements for 2018. Thanks to its reputation and business method, the company expects further growth in the future.

Tomaž Lovrenčič, Director
lg, February 2019

21.3. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Own resources	Donations	2018	2017
A. REVENUES	857.487	12.180.322	13.037.809	13.430.885
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The company's activity is acquisition of donation funds. The company has already concluded the majority of agreements for 2018. Thanks to its reputation and business method, the company expects further growth in the future.

lg, February 2019



Tomaž Lovrenčič

Director



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REPORT OF FACTUAL FINDINGS OF ITF ENHANCING HUMAN SECURITY ("the Fund")

To the
ITF Enhancing human security
Zabrv 12
1292 Ig, Slovenia

We have performed the procedures agreed with you and enumerated below with respect to the procedures and controls used by the Fund in respect to the agreement concluded between the Fund and the United States Government, Department of State, Office of Logistics Management, International Programs ("the Donor").

Our engagement was undertaken in accordance with the International Standard on Related Services applicable to agreed-upon procedures engagements. The procedures were performed solely to assist your donor in evaluating your assertions regarding the performance of procedures and controls used by the Fund in administering funds.

Our procedures are summarized as follows:

1. Donations received procedures
 - a) We have inspected a sample of bank receipt acknowledgements, signed by the director and tested evidence of validation against donor agreements.
 - b) We have inspected a sample of receipts to check whether they are recorded in general ledger. We have also checked for a sample of disbursements whether they are allocated to operating expenses and recorded to general ledger.
 - c) We have checked on a sample basis if balances on the donors' ledger accounts are reconciled monthly to the total of restricted funds.
 - d) We have checked if separate records of unspent donor funds are maintained. On a sample basis we have checked if they are reconciled periodically to the total of the donors' ledger.
2. Matched funding procedures
 - a) No claims for matched funding were made during 2018 on a sample, checked by us.
3. Banking and reconciliation procedures
 - a) We have checked if all donor banking arrangements are performed through selected Slovene banks.
 - b) We have inspected the reconciliation of bank accounts on 4 selected dates.
4. Disbursement procedures
 - a) We have checked on a sample if disbursements have been properly signed by authorized personnel in accordance with the internal rules of the Fund.
 - b) We have checked on a sample if donations are properly dispersed according to donor agreements, location of projects and areas of work.
 - c) We have checked a sample of disbursements and documentation of payments to confirm that the payments were made in accordance to agreements and that appropriate signatures were on the liquidation sheets.
 - d) We have checked a sample of reports sent to donors and compared them with the records in accounting books.

- We report our findings below:
- a) With respect to 1 a) we found no exceptions.
 - b) With respect to 1 b) we found no exceptions.
 - c) With respect to 1 c) we found no exceptions.
 - d) With respect to 1 d) we found no exceptions.
 - e) With respect to 3 a) we found no exceptions.
 - f) With respect to 3 b) we found no exceptions.
 - g) With respect to 4 a) we found no exceptions.
 - h) With respect to 4 b) we found no exceptions.
 - i) With respect to 4 c) we found no exceptions.
 - j) With respect to 4 d) we found no exceptions.



The above procedures do not constitute either an audit or a review made in accordance with International Standards on Auditing or International Standards on Review Engagements. We have not performed an assessment of the adequacy or completeness of the control objectives in relation to the risks they are designed to address nor have we assessed if the control procedures achieve the control objectives, which are set, and consequently express no opinion on the Fund's assertion on the effectiveness of performance of the procedures and controls used by the Fund in administering the funds. Had we performed additional procedures in relation to assessment of the adequacy or completeness of the control objectives, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you.

Our report is solely for the purpose set forth in the first paragraph of this report and for your information, the Managing board's information, the Board of advisors' information as well as the information of the Donor. It is not to be used for any other purpose or to be distributed to any other parties. This report relates only to the items specified in relation to procedures and controls and does not extend to any financial statements of ITF Enhancing human security, taken as a whole.

Ljubljana, March 8, 2019

BDO Revizija d.o.o.,
Cesta v Mestni log 1, Ljubljana



BDO Revizija d.o.o.
Družba za revidiranje

Maruša Hauptman,
Certified auditor, procurator



ENHANCING
HUMAN
SECURITY

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