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ITF Enhancing Human Security
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ANNUAL REPORT 2019



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We would like to express our deepest gratitude to everyone who has supported us during 22 years of our work. The invaluable assistance from our donors, national partners, implementing agencies and relevant authorities, enabled ITF 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!



Dr. Anica Mikuš Kos, Slovenian consultant child psychiatrist, is an expert in child mental health protection in warzones and a supporter of humanitarian actions through psychosocial aid. Since 1991 she has been designing and running community and school based psychosocial programs for children affected by armed conflict in the Western Balkans, North Caucasus, Afghanistan, and Iraq. She has been working with ITF since 2007, primarily in Gaza Strip. Currently Dr. Mikuš Kos serves as the president of the Slovene Philanthropy.

Unfortunately, the times we live in demonstrate that we are increasingly in need of institutions such as ITF Enhancing Human Security. Time and again, we are amazed and saddened to recognize the limited potential of international organizations, the Convention on Human Rights and the Rights of the Child and other documents in preventing armed conflict, reducing war violence and ensuring the general security of people. The activities of humanitarian and development cooperation organizations, which include ITF, are often the only external source of protection and assistance to people affected by conflict. That is the reality, even though we are aware that the underlying causes for armed conflicts and violence should be eliminated instead. Unfortunately reality and logic, as well as common sense, are often on two opposing ends.

ITF carries out activities that contribute to the protection of lives and physical integrity of people – this is primarily mine action. In addition, ITF develops and implements “soft” activities that help people recover from physical, mental, social and economic wounds and losses, manage difficult circumstances, develop mental resilience and the ability to normalize their lives.


At present, humanitarian aid and development cooperation have received some justifiable criticism regarding the non-economic use of resources and low efficiency. Many of these problems and pitfalls are being avoided by good selection of local partner organizations and proper, respectful partnerships and networking with local stakeholders. These qualities are inherent to ITF. ITF is one of those organizations that are driven by reason, humanity, respect for the needs and resources, cultures and contexts of the areas and suffering of the people targeted.

The effects of providing assistance to populations in areas of armed conflict are ensured by projects that establish synergies between “hard” and “soft” activities. Physical activities such as mine clearance, the destruction of explosive remnants of war, physical rehabilitation, or equipping the disabled with prosthetics are linked with “soft” activities aimed at strengthening the resilience of individuals and communities that are recovering and coping with inflicted mental wounds, losses and traumas. One of the important qualities of ITF is that it combines both sides of the spectrum- the “hard” and the “soft” in humanitarian and development action.

The effects of the ITF operation are much broader than those measured and reported by the number of beneficiaries reached. Increasing security and promoting the physical, psychosocial and economic recovery of individuals are intertwined with the recovery of communities, the promotion of humanity and solidarity, and the peacebuilding process.

I wish that ITF continues to develop and implement activities for the benefit of people and communities that are affected by armed conflict and to contribute to the good of our planet, in which there is far too much bad and evil.

Dr. Anica Mikuš Kos



1

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 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

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.

Partnerships

ITF conducts its work closely with donors, international organizations, national and local authorities, and public and private implementing organizations.

National Ownership

ITF recognizes and respects that the primary responsibility for addressing post-conflict challenges lies with the national authorities of an affected state.

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

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.



2

ITF MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

ORGANIZATION OF ITF

ITF's Headquarters is stationed in Ljubljana, Slovenia. In addition, ITF carries out its operations also from the representative office in Bosnia and Herzegovina and temporary implementation offices in Libya, Afghanistan, Ukraine and Colombia. Most recently, in 2019 ITF opened an implementation office in Kyrgyz Republic.

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 invitations/open calls for submission of offers are published, carry out on-site supervision during the actual implementation, and liaise with local donors. They are also involved in the administrative, technical and financial evaluation of submitted offers for the projects carried out by ITF.

Altogether, in 2019 15 people were employed at ITF Headquarters, and 14 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Libya, Afghanistan and Kyrgyz Republic.



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;
- **Darja Hrga**, representative of Slovenia, Vice Chairman;
- **Suvad Džafić**, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, member;
- **Mladen Mrkaja**, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, member;
- **Blažen Kovač**, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, member;
- **Damir Trut**, representative of Croatia, member;
- **Darko But**, representative of Slovenia, member;
- **Ada Čargo**, representative of Slovenia, member;
- **Blažka Kepic**, representative of Slovenia, member.

In 2019, the ITF Managing Board conducted two regular and four correspondence sessions, where it approved and adopted the ITF Annual Report 2018, the Plan for 2019, the ITF Intermediate Report for 2019, Portfolio of Projects for 2020 and updates of ITF internal documents.

ITF BOARD OF ADVISORS

ITF's Board of Advisors (BoA) also represents ITF's Board of Donors. It has 33 members:

- Austria
- Belgium
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Canada
- Croatia

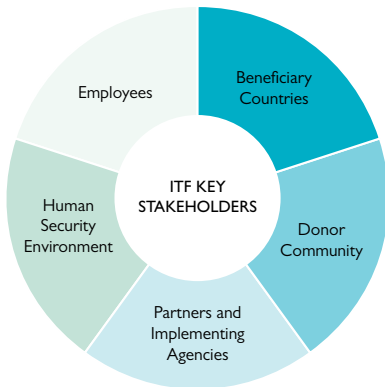
- Croatia Without Mines
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- European Union
- France
- Germany
- Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining
- Ireland
- Japan
- Korea
- Kuwait
- Luxembourg
- Norway
- Red Cross of Slovenia
- Qatar
- Serbia
- Slovenia
- Slovak Republic
- Spain
- SPEM
- Survey Action Center
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Turkey
- UNDP
- United Kingdom
- United States of America
- 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 2019, BoA conducted two regular sessions and took note of the ITF Annual Report 2018, ITF Intermediate Report for 2019 and Portfolio of ITF Projects for 2020.

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 2019, ITF supported projects in Albania, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belarus, Croatia, Gaza Strip, Georgia, Jordan, Kyrgyz Republic, Kosovo*, Libya, Montenegro, Serbia, Syria, 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 2019, Kyrgyz Republic and North Macedonia related activities were given a special focus at ITF's Board of Advisors sessions.

*This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSC 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

PARTNERS AND IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

During 2019, ITF collaborated with 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 an open call for submissions 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 the Ottawa Convention process. As an observer, ITF also assumed an active role at the Intersessional meetings and the 17th Meeting of State Parties in Oslo, Norway.

ITF is also closely involved in the implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, 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). In addition, ITF is a part of the Franco-German initiative the Roadmap for a sustainable solution to the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition in the Western Balkans by 2024.

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.



3

**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 2019 ITF Auditors' Report is enclosed to this Annual Report under the "Statutory Annual Statements for the Financial Year 2019" section. The accounts are audited in accordance with the International 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.

In addition, SIGAR and GIZ implemented external audits on relevant ITF projects on behalf of United States of America and Germany respectively.

DONATIONS IN 2019

In 2019, ITF raised a total of \$23,629,291.27 US of donations, out of which \$15,095,910.79 US were actually received to ITF account and the amount of \$8,533,380.48 US is still pending to be received (due to the multiyear projects and changed donor policy on transferring funds).

These funds were contributed by 13 public donors (including governments, organizations, and local authorities), and 7 private donors (including private companies, organizations and individuals).

DONATION REPORT 2019

Donor	Amount in USD	Purpose
Anonymous donor	11.34	Strategic Pillar I
Austrian Development Agency	1,990,980.00	Explosive Hazards Clearance and MRE in North East Syria
	224,680.00	Explosive Hazards Clearance and MRE in North East Syria – still pending to be received
Aljoša Senekovič	22.15	Strategic Pillar I
Canada	13,114.05	Capacity Building – Bosnia and Herzegovina
Czech Republic	12,951.70	Demining activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Iztok Hočevar s.p.	in kind	ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Directorate Capacity Enhancement
Japan	638,054.35	Demining activities in Serbia
	307,834.74	Demining activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Knights of Columbus	225,000.00	Explosive Hazards Clearance and MRE in North East Syria
	25,000.00	Explosive Hazards Clearance and MRE in North East Syria – still pending to be received
Mine Action Center of The Republic of Serbia	402,222.17	Demining activities in Serbia
Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Croatia	145,391.72	CWD - Croatia
Paul Wilmot	1,135.40	Strategic Pillar I
Municipality Busovača, Bosnia and Herzegovina	17,032.16	Demining activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Rene Schasse	279.55	Demining activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Republic of Korea	137,683.27	Humanitarian Mine Action Activities in BiH, Gaza Strip, West Bank, Afghanistan/Kyrgyz Republic
Slovenia	25,222.87	Medical Rehabilitation/Psychosocial Support – Belarus
	23,552.08	Medical Rehabilitation/Psychosocial Support – Belarus – still pending to be received
	66,803.00	Medical Rehabilitation/Psychosocial Support – Ukraine
	66,954.64	Medical Rehabilitation/Psychosocial Support – Ukraine – still pending to be received
	100,845.00	Mine Risk Education – Jordan
	89,872.00	Mine Risk Education – Jordan – still pending to be received

Slovenia	84,037.50	Capacity Building – Gaza Strip and West Bank
	78,638.00	Capacity Building – Gaza Strip – still pending to be received
	39,223.80	Capacity Building – Afghanistan
	39,319.00	Capacity Building – Afghanistan – still pending to be received
	53,613.12	Education – ECOWAS
	44,936.00	Education – ECOWAS – still pending to be received
	155,897.16	Capacity Building/Demining-Bosnia and Herzegovina
	129,559.91	Capacity Building/Demining-Bosnia and Herzegovina – still pending to be received
	211,859.98	Support of ITF Operational Activities
	330,834.00	Mine/ERW Risk Education – Syria
	in kind	Support of ITF Operational Activities
The Central European Initiative	19,659.50	Capacity Support of Regional Cooperation in Mine Action – SEEMACC – still pending to be received
The Marshall Legacy Institute	31,607.80	Training - Bosnia and Herzegovina
The Republic of Turkey	10,000.00	Rehabilitation and Reintegration – Kosovo*
United States of America	862,475.87	CWD/PSSM/Mine Action in Croatia
	655,363.50	CWD/PSSM/Mine Action – Croatia – still pending to be received
	2,551,428.54	Capacity Building/Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina
	1,564,082.26	Capacity Building/Mine Action – Bosnia and Herzegovina – still pending to be received
	430,307.59	CWD in Kyrgyz Republic
	709,087.54	CWD – Kyrgyz Republic – still pending to be received
	1,341,908.44	Capacity Building/Hotspots Clearance/Victims Assistance in Albania
	71,350.66	Capacity Building/Hotspots Clearance/Victims Assistance/ Demining – Albania – still pending to be received
	248,061.88	Humanitarian mine action activities in Serbia
	2,138,291.27	Humanitarian mine action activities – Serbia – still pending to be received
	83,058.21	Capacity Building/West Bank

United States of America	1,877,767.04	ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Directorate Capacity Enhancement
	152,315.22	ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Directorate Capacity Enhancement – still pending to be received
	505,745.40	CWD/PSSM in Montenegro
	1,168,949.90	CWD/PSSM – Montenegro – still pending to be received
	774,902.00	Capacity Support of Libyan MAC
	942,019.00	Capacity Support of Libyan MAC – still pending to be received
	1,417,968.88	Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and Transition in Afghanistan
	389,750.00	Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and Transition – Afghanistan – still pending to be received
University Rehabilitation Institute of the Republic of Slovenia – URI Soča	630.11	Rehabilitation in Bosnia and Herzegovina
TOTAL 2019	23,629,291.27	

ALLOCATION OF DONATIONS

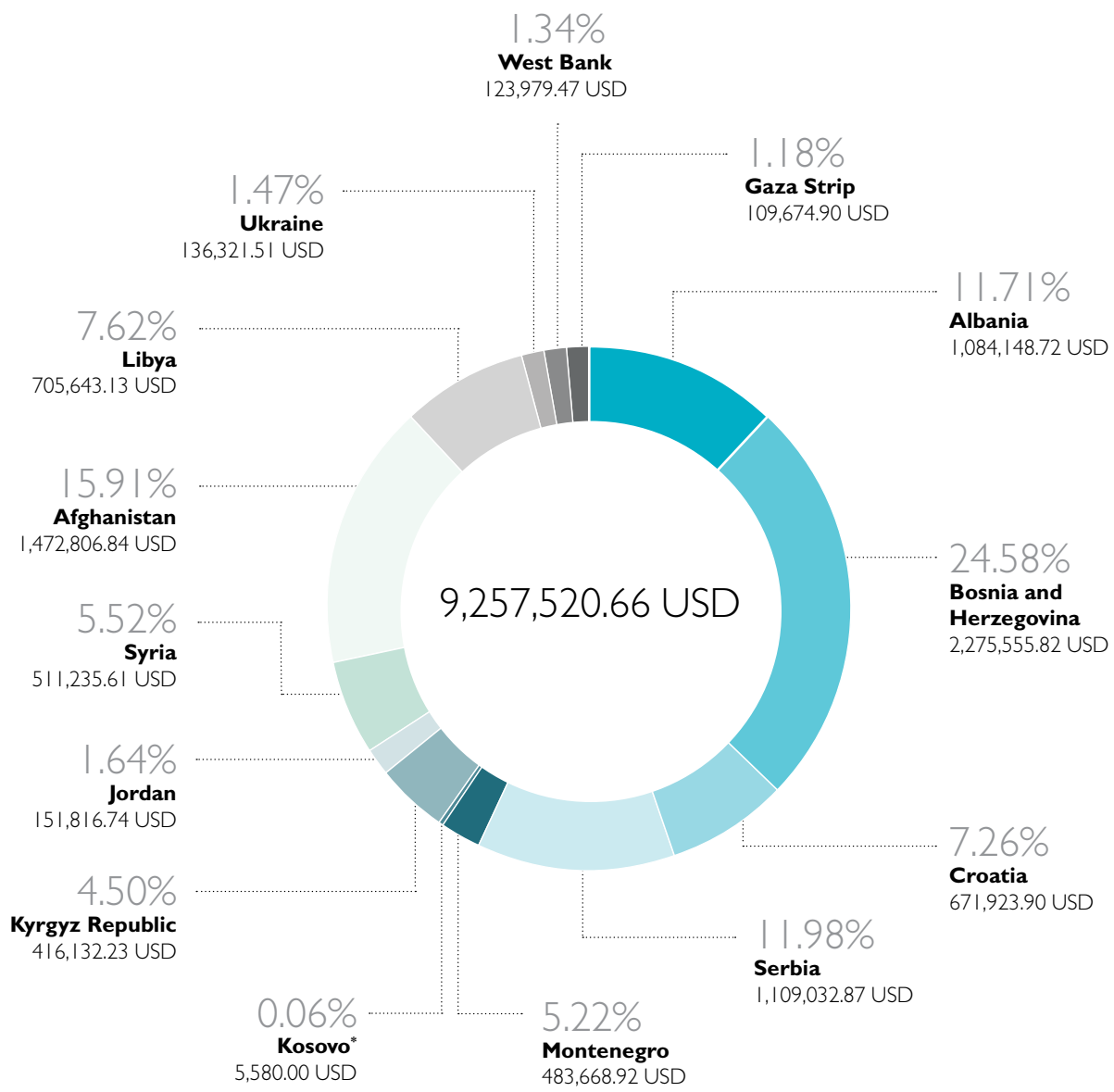
In 2019, \$11,008,265.54 US were spent on ITF activities within both Strategic Pillars.

Strategic Pillar I	9,257,520.66 USD	84.10%
Strategic Pillar II	1,750,744.88 USD	15.90%
TOTAL	11,008,265.54 USD	

ALLOCATION OF DONATIONS BY COUNTRIES/REGIONS IN 2019 – STRATEGIC PILLAR I

Strategic Pillar I activities (\$9,257,520.66 US) in 2019 were implemented in the following countries/regions:

Albania	1,084,148.72 USD	11.71%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,275,555.82 USD	24.58%
Croatia	671,923.90 USD	7.26%
Serbia	1,109,032.87 USD	11.98%
Montenegro	483,668.92 USD	5.22%
Kosovo*	5,580.00 USD	0.06%
Kyrgyz Republic	416,132.23 USD	4.50%
Jordan	151,816.74 USD	1.64%
Syria	511,235.61 USD	5.52%
Afghanistan	1,472,806.84 USD	15.91%
Libya	705,643.13 USD	7.62%
Ukraine	136,321.51 USD	1.47%
West Bank	123,979.47 USD	1.34%
Gaza Strip	109,674.90 USD	1.18%
TOTAL	9,257,520.66 USD	

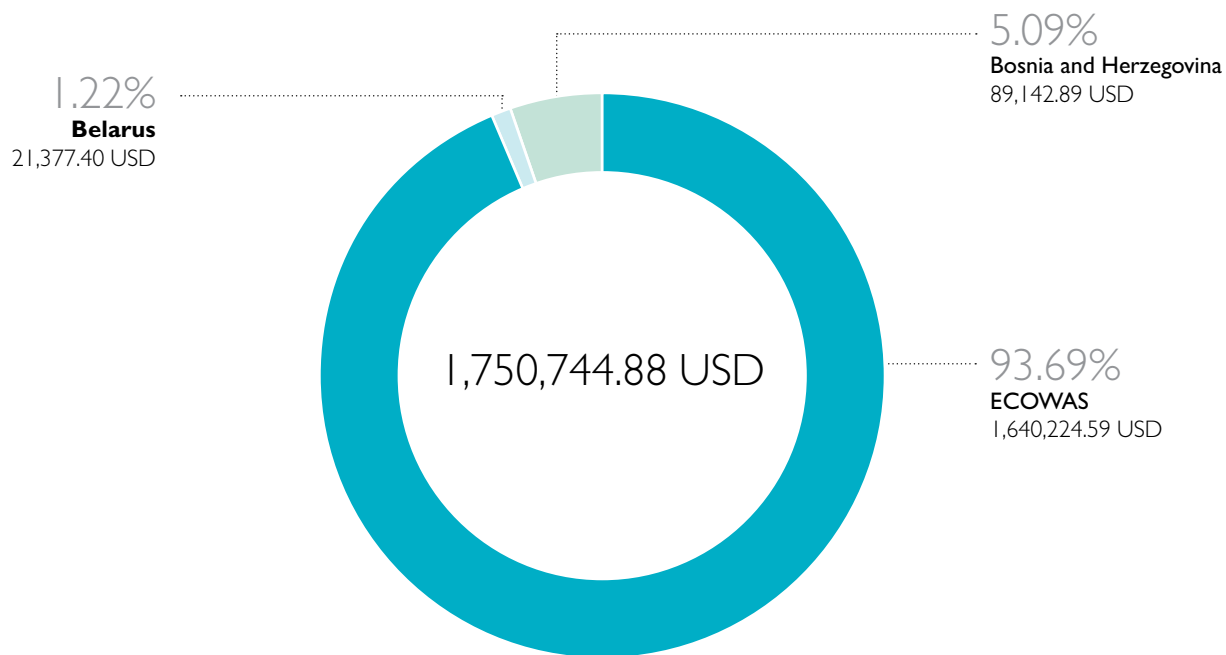


Use of Implemented Strategic Pillar I Funds by Countries/Regions in 2019

ALLOCATION OF DONATIONS BY COUNTRIES/REGIONS IN 2019 – STRATEGIC PILLAR II

Strategic Pillar II activities (\$ 1,750,744.88 US) in 2019 were implemented in the following countries/regions:

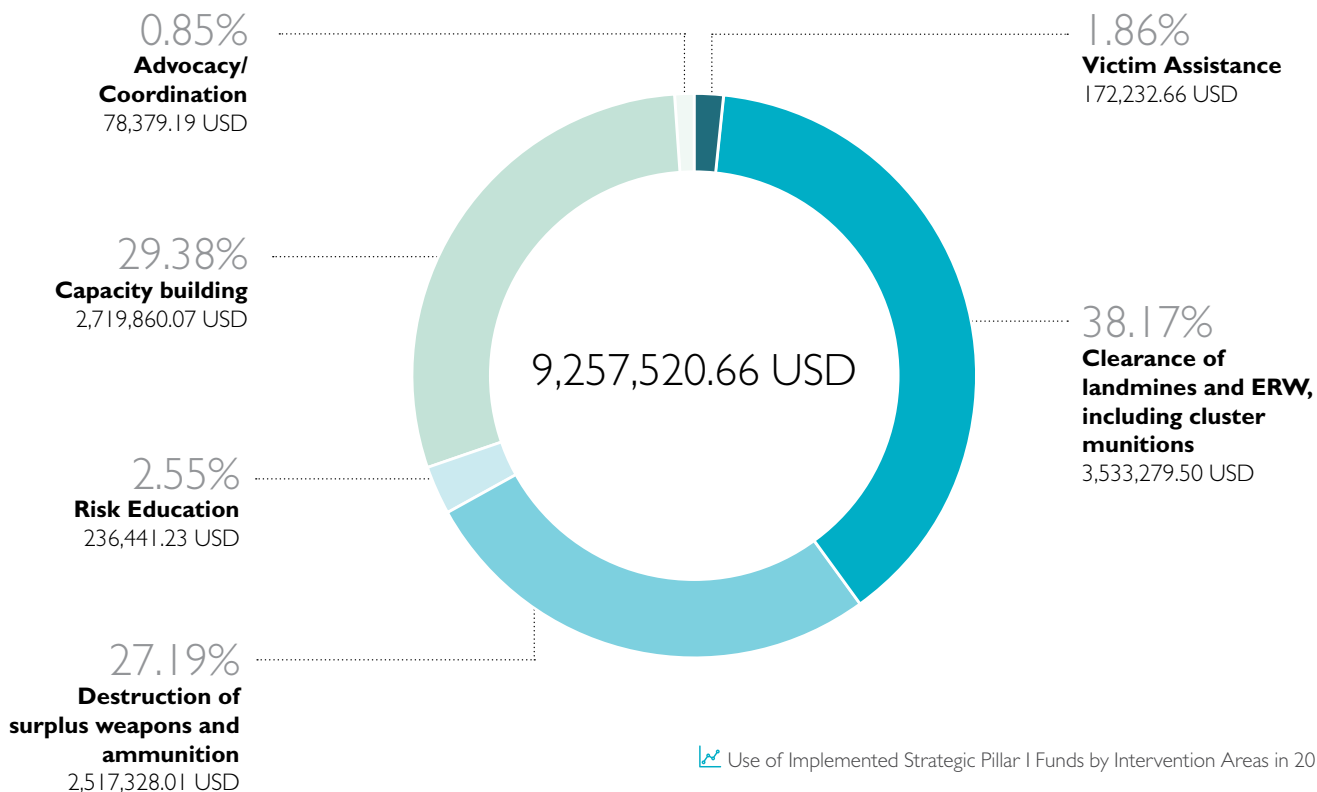
ECOWAS	1,640,224.59 USD	93.69%
Belarus	21,377.40 USD	1.22%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	89,142.89 USD	5.09%
TOTAL	1,750,744.88 USD	



ALLOCATION OF DONATIONS BY INTERVENTION AREAS IN 2019 – STRATEGIC PILLAR I:

Strategic Pillar I activities (\$ 9,257,520.66 US) in 2019 were implemented in the following interventions areas:

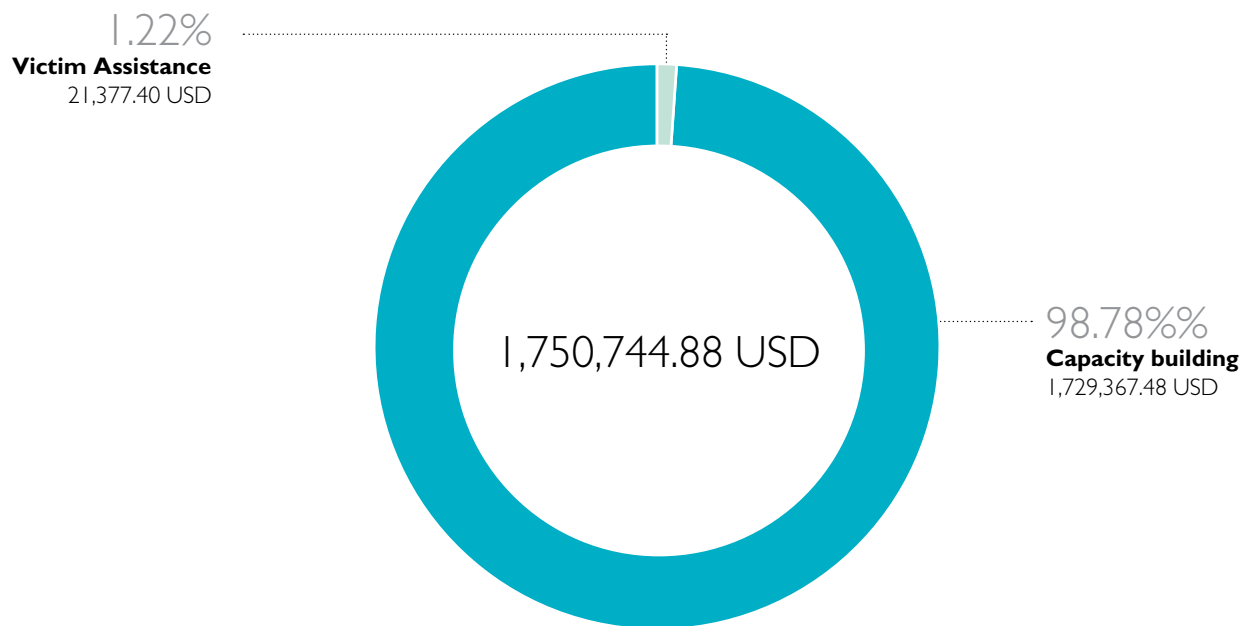
Victim Assistance	172,232.66 USD	1.86%
Clearance of landmines and ERW, including cluster munitions	3,533,279.50 USD	38.17%
Destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition	2,517,328.01 USD	27.19%
Risk Education	236,441.23 USD	2.55%
Capacity building	2,719,860.07 USD	29.38%
Advocacy/Coordination	78,379.19 USD	0.85%
TOTAL	9,257,520.66 USD	



ALLOCATION OF DONATIONS BY INTERVENTION AREAS IN 2019 – STRATEGIC PILLAR II:

Strategic Pillar II activities (\$ 1,750,744.88 US) in 2019 were implemented in the following intervention areas:

Victim Assistance	21,377.40 USD	1.22%
Capacity building	1,729,367.48 USD	98.78%
TOTAL	1,750,744.88 USD	



Use of Implemented Strategic Pillar II Funds by Intervention Areas in 2019

ITF ADMINISTRATION AND PROJECT COSTS

The ITF administration fee is set to cover all ITF costs related to individual donations, i.e. the open calls for submission of offers, contract awarding procedures, contract monitoring and supervision, project management, evaluation and reporting. The administration and project costs covered by the fee also include the operating expenses of the ITF Headquarters in Slovenia and Implementation Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina, monitoring visits by ITF staff in the field, conferences, seminars, ITF publications and related activities. In addition, the fee covers the organization of meetings of the Board of Advisors and all generated reports and corresponding materials.

In 2019, the amount of \$1,639,161.43 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 \$519,946.85 US was spent for both in 2019.



4

ITF OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW BY REGIONS/COUNTRIES

This chapter covers ITF Activities implemented with donor funds listed by regions/countries in accordance with the geographic focus specified in the ITF Strategy 2015–2020 and ITF Portfolio of Projects 2019.



SOUTH EAST EUROPE

ALBANIA • BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA • CROATIA • KOSOVO* • MONTENEGRO • SERBIA

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 Kukes, Has and Tropoje 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 database, there were 1006 abandoned explosive ordnance casualties (152 killed and 854 injured) recorded all over Albania during the period from 1997 until to date. The last accident registered was on 5 April 2019 in the village of Fushe Bulqize, Diber region. As a result of national and international efforts in undertaking clearance activities, at the end of December 2019, the current number of dangerous UXO hotspots was reduced to 1 from initially 19 identified in 2011.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS



HOTSPOTS CLEARANCE

NPA Hotspot Clearance in Albania – Towards Completion

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 thus improve security and safety in Albania.

Norwegian People's Aid (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 July 2018, NPA has successfully cleared all hotspots in Berat and Gjirokaster municipality. In December 2019, NPA completed clearance operations on Sinanaj task.

Jube Sukth Phase 1

Clearance of the Phase 1 of Jube Sukth site TD-HS-017 was completed in December 2018. In April 2019, NPA executed the handover with AMMCO of the cleared area.

Jube Sukth Phase 2

Phase 2 of the UXO clearance operations in Jube-Sukth started on 17 September 2019 with two new Albanian Armed Forces (AAF) Clearance teams trained by NPA during May to July 2018 under NPA management support. NPA has conducted a refresher training in the period from 2 to 13 September 2019. The training was executed by NPA Site Supervisor under guidance and supervision from NPA Operations Manager. On 16 September 2019, the teams executed site preparations on the Jube-Sukth task and the first operational day for AAF teams on the Jube Sukth site was on 17 September.

The teams were deployed under the supervision of NPA Site Supervisor and consist of two team leaders, 15 searchers and two medics. In addition, one commander of the Unit was always present in the administration area.

The figures of the clearance progress are: 16,789 square meters of contaminated land in the UXO Hotspot of Jube-Sukth Durrës was cleared by AAF Clearance Teams and 231 items of unexploded ordnance (UXO) and of small arms and ammunitions (SAA ≤ 23 mm and bullets) were found in total during clearance process. The main items found included fuzes, hand grenades, electronic detonators, SAA, as well as larger items such as mortars and projectiles.

Sinanaj

After the completion of the Jube Sukth Phase 1 clearance, the two NPA teams moved to Sinanaj hotspot. NPA started clearance at Sinanaj task on 22 November 2018 and completed the clearance operations on 6 December 2019.

In total, NPA teams cleared 171,389 square meters in Sinanaj, removing 4,845 UXO and 17,000 SAA. More than 28.9 tons of scrap metal was removed at the task, which made clearance even more difficult. In total, 15.5 percent of the items found were red items. Clearance was completed without any incidents or accidents. Heavy metal contamination in the center of the task continued was slowing down progress, as almost full excavation was consequently required in and around storages.

NPA was working in close coordination with AMMCO that is supervising and executing Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) of NPA activities and AAF EOD teams to which NPA was handing over found items for demolition.



Items found on Sinanaj



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 to the fulfillment of the Albanian Government commitment to eliminate the ammunition risk by 2020".

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

In 2019, UXO hotspots clearance operations were ongoing in Sinanaj and Jube-Sukth Durres, carried out by Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), funded by PMWRA through ITF. AMMCO team was coordinating, monitoring and conducting the Quality Management of the cleared land on those areas.

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 programme. The AMMCO Quality Management (QM) Team carried out regular monitoring visits in the NPA UXO hotspot clearance sites in Sinanaj. All dangerous items found were destroyed in situ from EOD team of AAF and others 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 Support	United States of America



 The AMMCO QM Team during QA activities in the UXO Hotspot Clearance Operations

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

No mine accidents occurred in 2019 during ITF executed/managed projects.

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 beginning of 2019, the mine suspected area amounted to 978.2 square kilometers or 1.98% of Bosnia and Herzegovina 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 1,766 local residents¹, turning them into mine/UXO victims/survivors (617 residents were fatally injured/death).

Overall, in 2019 there were 2 mine accidents registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina (not on ITF projects), where 3 deminers were injured and 2 deminers suffered fatal consequences during field work operations – however, there were no civilian casualties involved.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS



CLEARANCE OF LANDMINES AND ERW AND LAND RELEASE

MINE CLEARANCE AND TECHNICAL SURVEY²

ITF support to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2019 (1 January–31 December) continued by release of land through:

- 305,799 square meters cleared/demined (17 project locations – 172 mines, 25 UXO),
- 640,813 square meters of technical survey operations (21 project locations – 95 mines, 17 UXO).

Total released land through mine clearance and technical survey operations in the period 1 January–31 December 2019 amounts to 946,612 square meters on 38 project locations, with 267 mines, and 42 UXO found and destroyed.

^{*}All reported field works completed and certified by BHMALC.

¹According to BHMALC data, 185 are women and 250 children | ² Invitation for Submission of Offers Procedures - for the operational activities in 2019 ITF Representative Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina issued 5^{*} Invitations for Submission of Offers for commercial companies and non-governmental organizations - for mine clearance and technical survey projects selected from Bosnia and Herzegovina demining priority list, and based on Donors' priorities.

^{*} 1 Invitation was published at the end of 2018: ITF-01-02/18-MC/TS-BH-CZ/ROK (field operations in 2019); 4 Invitations were published in 2019: ITF-01-07/19-MC/TS-BH-USA published in January 2019 (field operations in 2019); ITF-01-04/19-TS-BH-JPN/USA published in June 2019 (field operations in 2019 – 1 project not yet completed in 2019 -); ITF-01/19-MC-BH-CZ published in June 2019 (field operations in 2019); ITF-01/19-TS-BH-BUS/USA published in September 2019 (field operations in 2020).

LAND RELEASE

Total³ released land through land release operations in the period of 1 January–31 December 2019 amounts to 3,226,300 square meters of combined land release methods on 12 project locations, removing 336 mines and 59 UXO.

Mine Detection Dog Center in Bosnia and Herzegovina (MDDC)

Project: 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 Vogošća Municipality, with targeted area of 1,943,882 square meters, was operated and released by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation).

The field activities started in December 2018 and were shortly paused for the winter stand down period⁴. The project resumed in 2019 and the field works were completed in end of May 2019.

In total,⁵ the area of 1,943,882 square meters was released (110,000 square meters mine clearance, 331,883 square meters technical survey), removing 131 mines and 10 UXO on 6 project locations.

⁴Field works completed. Not certified yet. The total certified area of the land release project can only be defined exactly upon BHMACE final certification and declaration issued.

Project: Land Release in Bosnia and Herzegovina “Sarajevo Free of Mines” 2019/2020

Through the activities of land release, MDDC plans to release more than 8,050,000 square meters close to populated areas in Novi Grad, Stari Grad, Vogošća and East Stari Grad and East Ilidža municipalities, providing the full mine-free surrounding for capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina and its neighboring municipalities.

- **Mine Suspected Area Project – Stari Grad in Stari Grad Municipality**

The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Stari Grad in Stari grad Municipality, project activities started in end of May 2019 and were completed in June 2019 – with total area of 818,644.12 square meters released (1,452.64 square meters of mine clearance, 125,420.52 square meters of technical survey) removing 3 mines, 2 UXO and 1 trip-wire on 5 project locations, by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation).

⁴The project field works completed and certified by BHMACE – final certificate and declaration issued in September 2019.

- **Mine Suspected Area Project – Istočni Stari Grad in Istočni Stari Grad Municipality**

The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Istočni Stari Grad in Istočni Stari Grad Municipality, project activities started in July 2019 – with planned total targeted area of 459,688 square meters to be released on 9 project locations. In the reporting period, the area of 60,187 square meters was technically treated, removing 185 mines and 18 UXO on 9 project locations, by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation).

⁴Field works in progress/not yet completed.

³ Approximate work-figures. Final exact total figures will be determined in official BHMACE Certificate and Declaration on released land (not all issued yet to the date of reporting – see notes below each land release Municipality report). | ⁴ In 2018 the area of 5,839 square meters were technically treated on 1 project location, removing 1 mine and 0 UXO. | ⁵ Approximate work-figures. Final exact total figures will be determined in official BHMACE Certificate and Declaration on released land (not all issued yet to the date of reporting – see notes below each land release Municipality report).

- **Mine Suspected Area Project – Ugorsko in Vogošća Municipality**

The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Ugorsko in Vogošća Municipality, project activities started in October 2019 and were completed in December 2019 – with planned total targeted area of 463,774 square meters to be released on 3 project locations. In the reporting period, the area of 61,294 square meters was technically treated, removing 5 mines and 28 UXO on 3 project locations, by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation).

*Field works completed. Not certified yet. The total certified area of the land release project can only be defined exactly upon BHMIC final certification and declaration issued.



Deminer in a working lane on Stari Grad

- **Mine Suspected Area Project – Matijaševo Brdo in Novi Grad Municipality**

The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Matijaševo Brdo in Novi Grad Municipality, project activities started in November 2019 – with total targeted area of 268,101 square meters to be released on 3 project locations. In the reporting period, the area of 52,934 square meters was technically treated, removing 12 mines and 1 UXO on 3 project locations, by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation).

*Field works in progress/not yet completed.

Overall⁷, in 2019 through Mine Clearance, Technical Survey, and Land Release projects 4,172,912 square meters of land was released in 2019 on 50 locations, removing 603 mines and 101 UXO.

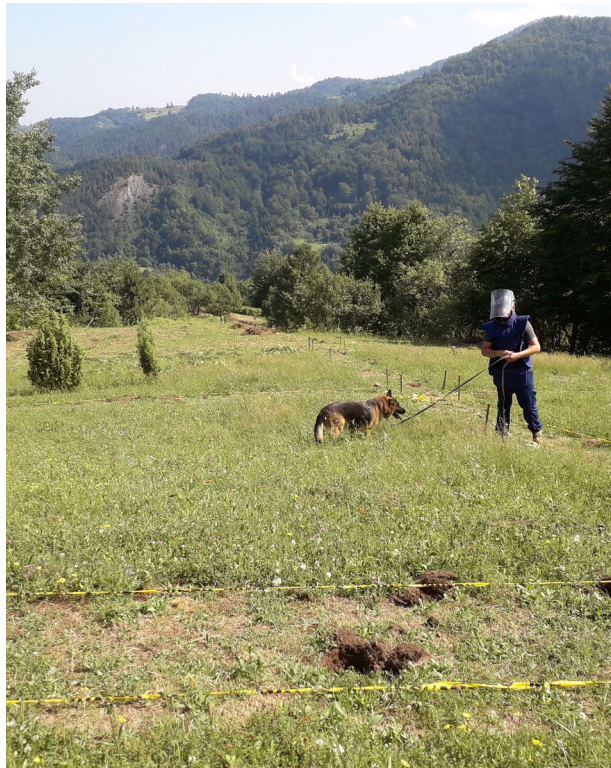


Mine type PMR-2A found during demining

⁷ Most of the Land Release projects are still in progress and not certified yet by BHMIC – the presented figures, in particular in the segment of Land Release projects' operations are therefore predominantly informative.



Antipersonnel mines found at Bijač-Dobrenica



MDD Team working at the site at Teslić-Sankovici



Antipersonnel mines and UXO found at Glamoč-Razvršće





VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Organization of the XVIII International Sitting Volleyball Tournament “Sarajevo Open 2019”

Between 7 and 9 June 2019, the XVIII Sitting Volleyball Tournament – Sarajevo Open 2019, took place in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, organized by Sitting Volleyball Club Fantomi from Sarajevo (OKI Fantomi). The aim of the tournament was to raise the level of quality and popularization of sitting volleyball both in Bosnia and Herzegovina and abroad, and to raise awareness on the threats of mines and other explosive remnants of war and the importance of mine action projects. In addition, the tournament is a great opportunity to exchange knowledge and experience between the sitting volleyball teams across Europe and beyond.

The tournament brought together 10 teams from Russia, Ukraine, Germany, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkey, Slovenia and Croatia and was organized in two groups; the first two teams of each group made it to the semifinals and played each other on Saturday. The winners of each semifinal match reached the final match on Sunday. The winner was Russian National Team.

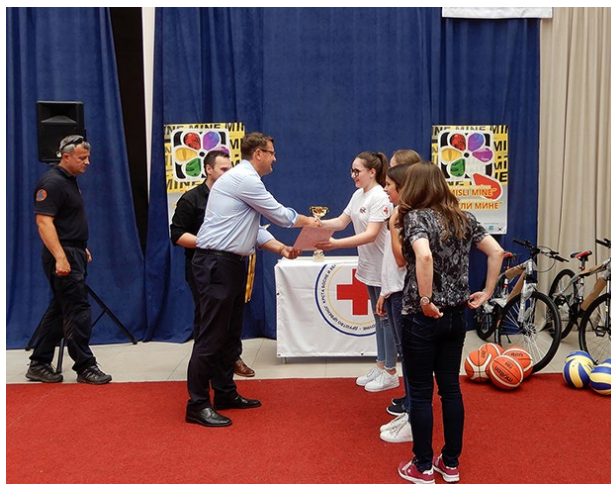


The XVIII International Tournament in Sitting Volleyball “Sarajevo Open 2019”

Project “Think Mines” by The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The main goal of the “Think Mines” competition was the education of primary school children on how to protect themselves from mine risk. Through competitions at all levels, children acquire knowledge, exchange experiences and accept practices of safe behaviour in mine polluted areas.

During the school year, the Red Cross Society of BIH organized several mine risk education (MRE) competitions “Think Mines” for 7th grade primary school students across BIH. Through participation in the “Think Mines” competition, students become aware of the long-term nature of the mine contamination in BIH and the dangers that landmines pose to individuals. During the competition, children acquire the necessary knowledge and learn about safe behavior in mine contaminated surroundings. Throughout the school year, about 25,000 children were included in the competitions. In addition to those who participate as competitors, many others participate as observers and thus acquiring knowledge about risks posed by landmines and other explosive remnants of war.



Final competition held in Mostar

The municipal competitions were held in October 2018, the regional/cantonal in November 2018, and the entity in December 2018. The Finals at the state level were held on 7 June 2019 in Mostar, BIH. The co-organizer of the finals competition was the City Red Cross of Mostar. The winner of this year's Competition was the team of the Primary School "Silvije Strahimir Kranjčević" from Sarajevo, but all the participants showed a high level of knowledge, that will contribute to their safe behavior in mine contaminated areas.

Rehabilitation of Mine and UXO Victims from Bosnia and Herzegovina

The main objective of this project was to make and fit 2 limbs for 2 mine victims from Bosnia and Herzegovina. The project started in February and was finished on May 2019.



Mine victim at rehabilitation at Miracle center

The work was successfully completed on time. All treatments were undertaken at the Miracles Centre in Mostar. Two mine victims received high quality and expertly fitted prosthetics at the Miracles Centre. The expected level of freedom gained from the new limbs will help enable each mine victim to realize their own potential and give them the mobility to fully participate in their respective communities, from running the family home to joining in social activities through to seeking employment and further education.

By reducing the number of mine victims who currently do not have access to good quality limbs we expect to improve not only their individual freedom but also their reliance on family and the state. Their increased mobility and freedom (from the pain and discomfort their old limbs may have given them) will greatly enhance their ability to contribute to local society.



**CAPACITY
BUILDING**

Training of Two Mine Detection Dogs for Civil Protection of Federation of BH

The integration training started on 27 September 2019 and was completed on 23 October 2019. The handlers attending the course were experienced handlers from Civil Protection of Federation of BH, who went through a refreshment theoretical and practical training. Logistical support, equipment and training aids were provided by MDDC. The training included introduction of dogs and handlers, obedience training, training in lines and boxes, internal testing and training analysis (in total 180 hours). The integration of the MDDs and their handlers was successfully completed for two mine detection dog teams showing great training results of the integration training. The dogs and handlers were integrated very well and the trained dogs showed excellent obedience and bonded with their handlers quickly. They worked as a team through the entire course.



Alden and Boa during training

Emir and Rio during training

OTHER

School and Peer Mediation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

In the first half of 2019, the Phase II of school and peer mediation was finished in cooperation with 9 public primary schools from Brčko, Doboj and Gračanica⁸. The project was financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, Canada and Korea. It was 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.

Between January and May 2019, the following outputs have been achieved:

- The 9 target schools introduced mediation workshops as part of the extracurricular activities. 27 participating teachers (18 school mediators and 9 coach mediators) carried out mediation workshops on their respective school with 12 pupils, one hour a week.
- 100 pupils were trained as peer mediators.
- A two-day trip for 90 pupils and 26 teachers was organized at the Ajdinovići Sports and Recreation Centre between 28 and 29 March 2019, under the supervision of ECDR expert.
- An official visit to Ljubljana was organized for 28 teachers and deans. They met with the representatives of Municipality of Ljubljana and discussed their support for such projects. In the second part of the visit they observed mediation at one local school in Ljubljana.
- On 15 May 2019, a closing event has been successfully carried out in Doboj in cooperation with primary school OŠ Milan Rakić bringing together over 140 participants, among them pupils and teachers from the partner schools that participated in the project.



Closing event in Doboj – group photo of all participants, donors and representatives of local administration

⁸ The following schools participated: "II. OŠ Brčko, III. OŠ Brčko, IV. OŠ Brčko, OŠ "Sveti Sava" Doboj, OŠ Milan Rakić Bukovica Velika, OŠ Milan Rakić Područno Odjeljenje, II. OŠ Gračanica, OŠ Hasan Kikić Gračanica and OŠ Stjepan Polje Gračanica.



Teachers and deans from 9 partner schools visited Ljubljana

In the second half of 2019, the Phase III of the 'School and peer mediation in BiH' started. Since August 2019, Phase III expanded project activities on 24 primary schools from Brčko, Gračanica, Tuzla, Doboj, Derventa, Brod and Mostar. This phase builds upon the achieved results in the past and the obtained knowledge of the teachers, while including the participation of schools from all 3 administrative entities of BiH (Brčko Distrikt, Federacija BiH and Republika Srpska).

The project is financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, through their International development cooperation and humanitarian aid. As in the previous years, school and peer mediation in BiH is implemented by ITF and its partners ECDR and Institute for mediation Concordia (Concordia). At this stage ECDR is responsible for the analysis of educational legislation and the preparation of recommendations for placement of school mediation into the school curriculum. On the other hand, Concordia and its experts have taken over the implementation of education for teachers (school mediators, trainers of mediation and co-trainers/experts of mediation).

With the project activities, we are continuing to build mediating capacities of school employees and pupils, so that schools become promoters of reconciliation, tolerance, human rights and peaceful resolution of conflicts, which would enable a path towards lasting peace through education.

In the period of June to December 2019, ITF and its partners have achieved the following results:

- 6 teachers from Phase II, who underwent training for mediation trainers, are participating as co-trainers in Phase III. In other words, they are lecturing mediation techniques and theory to other teachers in cooperation with experts of Concordia.
- 16 teachers successfully completed the training for mediation coaches (Train the trainer course), and are equipped with knowledge to lecture mediation in the future.
- 46 teachers underwent the basic training for school mediators. With the obtained knowledge they will be able to use mediation as a conflict prevention and conflict resolution instrument in their lectures.
- All trainings of teachers have been completed, which allows them to continue with peer mediation in the future. It is expected that approximately 290 pupils will be trained by their teachers for peer mediators.
- ECDR is in the process of analysing legislature of primary education in Brčko, Doboj and Gračanica. School curricula and internal acts of primary schools are being analysed for future preparation of recommendations.

Project activities are foreseen to be implemented also in 2020 and will last until December 2020.



Training for school mediators in Brčko, BIH



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Clearance of Landmines and ERW and Land Release	Czech Republic, Japan, Korea, Slovenia, United States of America
Victim Assistance	Korea
Capacity Building	Marshall Legacy Institute
Other	Canada, Korea, Slovenia



Train the trainer course in Gračanica, BIH

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 Bosnia and Herzegovina, execution of open calls for submission 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 Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as in the region of Southeastern Europe.

CROATIA

PROBLEM

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

By implementing Conventional Weapons Destruction activities in Croatia, ITF offers financial and technical assistance to the Croatian Ministry of Defense (MoD) in its efforts to demilitarize a large part of Croatia's obsolete conventional munitions stockpile.

Unstable, old and dangerous ammunition is given priority in demilitarization process. The goal of the program is to reduce threats that outdated, unserviceable and hazardous surplus stockpiles represent to overall human security.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS



CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION – MINISTRY OF DEFENSE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

The implementation of demilitarization works at ISL Spreewerk facility in Gospić, Republic of Croatia, which started in 2014, was successfully finalized in the first half of 2019. The demilitarization process included the preparation of projectiles 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).

By January 2019, all activities on demilitarization of conventional weapons were completed. By the end of the project implementation period more than 1,000 MT (39,344 pcs) of unstable and obsolete ammunition were demilitarized and safely destroyed.

In September 2019, ITF started working on a new demilitarization project in cooperation with Croatian MoD, with intention to define a new list of obsolete ammunition from the military stockpile inventory for disposal. Based on data provided by the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Croatia (MoD), the list of priorities of unstable, old, unsafe/dangerous ammunition for demilitarization were prepared and delivered to ITF in order to continue with the demilitarization process.

New contract between Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Croatia, ITF and ISL Spreewerk was signed on 6 November 2019. Project implementation started on 1 December 2019.



Projectile separation process



Entrance to ISL Spreewerk facility Gospić, Croatia



PHYSICAL SECURITY AND STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

The overall objective of the project was to reduce direct threats to individuals, property and environment, posed by inadequate storage conditions by assisting the Government of Croatia in implementing physical security and stockpile management project (PSSM).

The project included installation of security systems, video surveillance systems, fire detection systems, perimeter protection systems, integration of security systems with intention to upgrade, improve and further strengthen security protocols in selected military weapons warehouses in Croatia.

During the implementation of the PSSM project, three military warehouses of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Croatia were fitted out with security devices and additional fencing was installed, CCTV systems were installed (incl. entrance video

surveillance cameras, power substation surveillance and fence surveillance) and an upgrade of Monitoring Center was carried out. The project included installation of video surveillance and intrusion detection in output shafts, vents, access control and intrusion detection systems for interior doors, installation of exterior motion detectors, installation of detection cable in the perimeter of the storage areas and project documentation.



Entrance to warehouse Complex Žrnovnica



Entrance to warehouse Complex Tatinje

The level of security in military warehouses was significantly improved and upgraded with the implementation of the PSSM project. By 31 March 2019, all physical security and stockpile management activities in warehouses in Croatia were successfully completed.



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Conventional Weapons Destruction	United States of America
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Physical Security and Stockpile Management	United States of America
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KOSOVO*

PROBLEM

The mine and cluster problem on Kosovo* territory stems from the 1999 conflict and consequent NATO bombing campaign.

Kosovo* Mine Action Center (KMAC) and HALO TRUST conducted a non-technical survey (NTS) of Kosovo* between 1 March and 30 November 2013. The survey identified 79 confirmed minefields and 51 confirmed cluster munitions (CM) sites covering 1,039 hectares of contaminated land throughout Kosovo*.

According to the statistics from Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, around 2000 civilian survivors of Mines and UXO are affected from the war in Kosovo. Only after the war (June 1999 up to date), 114 civilians were killed and 446 injured from mines and UXO.

Mine/UXO civilian survivors in Kosovo* are from different group ages, they live mainly in rural areas, far away from access to better education, possibilities for employment, reduced health services, and rehabilitation and reintegration into the society. The health, psychosocial, and economic situation of this category of people still remains far away from normal life. These civilian victims are not only left disabled, but they face elementary economic and social problems on daily basis. In these circumstances, they have difficulties in psychological and psychosocial rehabilitation.

Cluster munitions contamination remains in many areas. Similar to the threat posed by mines in Kosovo*, cluster munitions have the biggest impact on the financially marginalized elements of society that rely on scrap collecting, woodcutting and cultivation for their livelihood.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS



VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Socio-Economic Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Mine/UXO Survivors in Kosovo*

The project will provide assistance to mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) survivors who live in extremely poor economic situations and without the much needed support. It aims to improve the social, economic, health and mental health situation of mine/UXO survivors in Kosovo* through mobilization of institutional and civil society resources for helping people in distress and their families, and by empowering survivors for pro-active behavior in controlling their life and becoming active members of their communities. The proposed program is conceived on the basis of a holistic approach including information, education, support, awareness raising, empowerment, and activation of resources in the immediate environment of survivors and at state level. The project will be community based and implemented in close cooperation with relevant government institutions.

The project started on 1 December 2019 and will be finished on 31 May 2020.



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance

Turkey

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 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 Southeastern 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.

Therefore, it was determined that is of great importance to address and improve physical security and stockpile management of aging weapons and found/seized explosive ordnances and, thus, reduce the direct threat posed by inappropriately stored ERW.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS



PHYSICAL SECURITY AND STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT AND DESTRUCTION OF SURPLUS WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION



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

Destruction of stored outdated and/or hazardous ERW in Podgorica/Rogami facility were finished by end April 2019 – in total 12.72 metric tons (13.10 U.S. tons) were disposed.

Demilitarization of ammunitions for Ministry of Defense

Demilitarization of surplus and/or outdated ammunitions stored by and under jurisdiction of Ministry of Defense (MoD) commenced in July 2019 and is envisaged to be completed by the end of 2019 upon the earmark by the MOD and ITF call for submission of offer procedures in 2018. According to the funds available, the initial ammunitions list was prioritized to 87.64 metric tons (96.61 U.S. tons) – white phosphorous munitions, land-based forces, air force, naval, practice, and non-lethal ammunition. By the end of 2019, 23.54 metric tons (25.95 U.S. tons) of ammunitions

were demilitarized, while the remaining 64.10 metric tons (70.66 U.S. tons) of white phosphorous ammunitions will be demilitarized separately in early 2020.

Adaptation and technical equipping of inappropriate and outdated ERW storage facilities in Podgorica/ Rogami for Ministry of Interior

Phase one of the project started with the administrative procedure for the preparation of project design for adaptation and technical equipping. The invitation for submission of offers was published in April 2019 with the goal of producing the detailed technical project documentation / project design for the outdated Rogami ERW storage, for the upgrade of its pyrotechnical safety, physical security and access control for objects for temporary ERW storage by the Ministry of Interior – Emergency Management Directorate.



Remains of disposed small arms ammunition (SAA)

Phase one of the project, creation of project design, would be completed in early 2020 (upon Ministry of Interior final consultations and confirmation), which would represent the basis for the second phase, i.e. technical equipping and adaptation of the Rogami storage.



Dismantled 82mm HE mortar projectile in the process of demilitarization



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Conventional Weapons
Destruction and Physical
Security and Stockpile
Management

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 currently still be found in the vicinity of the target areas on approximately 2.4 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 2019 operational season, 1.2 million square meters of mine suspected/contaminated remain to be technically treated and demined.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS



CLEARANCE OF LANDMINES AND ERW

In 2019 operational year in Serbia (Municipalities of Bujanovac and Niš) on 3 project locations in total 707,144 sqm of land was released, removing 20 mines, 15 unexploded ordnance (UXO) and 4 cluster munitions.

ITF support to Serbia in 2019 (1 January–31 December) was realized by release of land through:

Mine Clearance

- 389,200 square meters – project location Bujanovac-Turijaska Brda – 0 mines, 15 UXO – field works June–November 2019
- 198,600 square meters – project location Bujanovac-Končulj-Singerit – 20 mines, 0 UXO – field works July–October 2019

Cluster Munitions Clearance

- 119,344 square meters – project location Niš-Medoševac – 0 mines, 0 UXO, 4 CM – field works November–December 2019



Mined spots, Bujanovac-Končulj-Singerit



MDD Team at Bujanovac-Končulj-Singerit



Four cluster sub-munitions found on the children's football pitch in Niš



Deminers at work (CMC) at Niš-Medoševac



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Clearance of landmines and ERW

Japan, Korea, Serbia, United States of America

REGIONAL ASPECT OF ITF ACTIVITIES (SEE)

SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE MINE ACTION COORDINATION COUNCIL (SEEMACC)



One of the most important aspects of ITF activities is the regional approach. ITF believes that the regional co-operation is of crucial importance as different key issues may be addressed in a more efficient and cost-effective way. By bringing countries together, SEEMACC promotes the efforts to reach a mine-free status in countries well beyond the region of South East Europe.

The exchange of experience, information and know-how as well as co-ordination of activities in the field of mine action are fundamental in achieving the goal of mine-free status, not to mention the confidence building process that is generated through the implementation of mine action activities.



The 28th SEEMACC meeting was held in Slano, Croatia in the frame of the 16th International Symposium “Mine Action 2019” with aim to upgrade the ties in regional co-operation in the area of mine action in SE Europe among SEEMACC members and observers. Potential cross-border mine-action projects in the region of SE Europe were also discussed during the meeting.

During the period 2020–2021, the Central European Initiative will support the implementation of SEEMACC meetings through their Know-how Exchange Programme (KEP). The aim is to support the gathering and implementation of SEEMACC meetings (two per year), where national stakeholders and members of SEEMACC will exchange experience, information and know-how on how to achieve a shared overall objective of mine-free land in South East Europe. More specifically, it aims to define guidelines and provide standardized content for implementation of mine action associated activities.



EASTERN EUROPE

BELARUS • UKRAINE

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 was 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 2019/2020. 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 2019, ITF 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 addressed the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Minsk so as 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 14 to 23 August 2019, achieving the main goal of improving the health, general condition and wellbeing of 30 children. During their stay at the Slovenian seaside, representatives of ITF and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia visited the health resort and participated at the rehabilitation workshops. In addition to that, children were also visited by the accredited Ambassador of Belarus to Republic of Slovenia, H. E. Dr Alena Kupchyna.



Hydrotherapy



 Group photo during visit of representatives of donor and ITF



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance

Slovenia

UKRAINE

PROBLEM

While several political analysts pointing towards the de-escalation of the security threat in Eastern Ukraine in the recent months, the aftermath of the annexation of the Crimean Peninsula, an armed conflict between the Ukrainian government and the pro-Russian insurgents in the east of the country remains active. It is mostly affecting the 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 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 uncertain, with people continuing to require assistance.

The humanitarian situation is serious as many people struggle to satisfy their basic needs, while the government cannot provide all necessary assistance. There are still 1.5 million people registered as internally displaced persons (IDPs), around 200,000 of them are children. Since the beginning of the conflict, at least 13,000 people have been killed and over 25,000 injured according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. Specifically since 2014, over 128 children have been injured by landmines, unexploded ordnance and other deadly explosive remnants of war; 38 children have been killed.

The Ukrainian national authorities estimate that about 7,000 square kilometres in government-controlled areas of Donetsk and Luhansk are contaminated but the full extent of the contamination is not clear. The situation in non-government controlled areas is understood to be acute. Huge number of

people in need and the fact that national mine action authority has not been established yet, 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 has in June 2016 established its Temporary Representative Office in Ukraine, based in Kyiv.

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, continued with implementation of project that has been ongoing since 2014.

Since the implementation of the project through ITF, 464 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 were rehabilitated. In 2019, ITF and local partners identified altogether 64 children aged between 7 and 14, who were traumatized by violent events, were 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 program included circus pedagogy, sport, skills and creativity workshops and a general retreat from the environment where children developed their fears.

The rehabilitation program has been successfully carried out in the period from 14 to 24 August 2018. The Youth Health and Summer Resort of the Slovenian Red Cross welcomed 64 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. Children participated in circus pedagogy, group psychosocial rehabilitation, drawing, individual psychosocial therapy, etc. Therapy with a dog was especially effective since most children had a fear of feral dogs. Breaking this fear was in many cases a great catalyst that helped the children to open up for the psychosocial rehabilitation.



Evening animation for the children

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

In 2015 ITF, 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 would be needed on annual basis because she is still growing.

In 2019, ITF coordinated the fifth rehabilitation phase, which was held between 2–22 November. ITF secured the travel arrangements for the girl and her grandmother. The three weeks long rehabilitation was finished without any issues, and provided excellent results. In 2019, she was reequipped with a walking prosthesis. During her stay in Ljubljana, she underwent extensive physiotherapy that showed encouraging results with each new prosthesis and therapy that she receives over the years.



Psychosocial rehabilitation workshop with a dog



Group photo with donor representatives



VICTIM ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Improvement of Rehabilitation Facility at Ukrainian Research Institute for Prosthetics and Rehabilitation

Ukrainian Research Institute for Prosthetics and Rehabilitation is the only research and practical institution in Ukraine that combines not only medical and rehabilitation practice, but also produces prosthesis and orthoses for disabled patients with different mobility limitations. Approximately 2,100 patients receive treatment each

year at the Institute, including children and victims of the armed conflict in Ukraine. For the rehabilitation of patients with severe disabilities, very sophisticated and specialized equipment is needed.

On 15 March 2018, at the Embassy of Japan in Kiev, H.E. Shigeki Sumi, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to Ukraine and Ambassador Tomaž Lovrenčič, ITF Director signed the grant contract that enabled the procurement and instalment of several items of equipment in 2019 that highly improved the rehabilitation capacities at the Ukrainian Research Institute for Prosthetics and Rehabilitation. They included ceiling hoists, tables for hand rehabilitation and therapy, forearm devices, stairs trainers, a barrier free sliding door system, and other items that enable both treatment and rehabilitation of patients.



Examples of rehabilitation equipment installed



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victims Assistance	Ireland, Slovenia
Victims assistance, Capacity building	Ireland, Japan



SOUTH CAUCASUS

GEORGIA

GEORGIA

PROBLEM

Georgia is affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) as a result of 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. Until 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 31 October 2015. The project was implemented in partnership with International Organization for Migration (IOM) Georgia office. The program purpose 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 a 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 favourable terms (taking out the loan amount in several instalments, the grace period for principal and interest, flexible payment schedule, etc.).

26 loans were provided to the mine victims in four regions of Georgia. From these loans, 13 were provided to men and 3 loans to women; 6 loans were for trade and service, 16 for agriculture activities and also 4 loans were disbursed as consumer loans. Majority of the loans were disbursed in Shida Kartli region – 15 loans.

The project started on 1 January 2017 and was finished on 31 December 2019.



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance

Austrian Development Agency (ADA), Korea, ITF
Enhancing Human Security



CENTRAL ASIA

AFGHANISTAN • KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

AFGHANISTAN

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

PROBLEM

While 77% of minefields have been cleared, the 23% that remain make Afghanistan as one of the countries most affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war. The remaining Hazard area includes 4,048 recorded mine/explosive remnants of war (ERW) hazardous areas covering 1,601 square kilometers and have direct impact on 1,481 communities in 252 districts within 34 provinces. The on-going conflict across the country further presents a possibility of an increase in contamination.

Despite significant achievements, conventional landmines, pressure-plate improvised explosive devices (PPIED) and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) kill or injure around 123 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 15 years. Out of 85 firing ranges, established to be used by US Armed Forces and other ISAF Forces with total approx. combined area of 1,200 square kilometres, 62 firing ranges were cleared and certified by national mine action authority during 4 years of clearance activities.



CAPACITY BUILDING

ITF formally started to work in Afghanistan in July 2014, when MoU between ANDMA (Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority) and ITF was signed. The project “Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and Transition in Afghanistan” officially started on 1 August 2014 with main goal to strengthen Directorate of Mine Action Coordination (DMAC) to be able to transform from a UN-led project to a nationally-owned entity. During project implementation, DMAC took over nearly all responsibilities as the National Mine Action Authority and the transition process to national ownership has been nearly completed. The project continued in 2019, with the following activities implemented:

- DMAC Civil servant personnel undertook 108 external quality assurance visits. During June and July 2019, post demining impact assessment visits (PDIA) were carried out on 71 former minefields what represents 12% of cleared tasks in previous year. PDIA was conducted in 20 out of 34 provinces in Afghanistan. Mine Action Livelihood Survey was conducted in 12 communities in Kapisa province. Participation and inclusion of the women surveyors in both activities considerably enhanced the breadth of information obtained.
- DMAC Director represented Afghanistan on many international events such as “22 National Directors and UN Advisors Annual Meeting” in Geneva in February 2019.

In March 2019, DMAC co-chaired the “5th Donor Coordination Conference on the Mine Action Programme on Afghanistan” held in Geneva, Switzerland. The 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.

- Aside of the above mentioned activities, DMAC representatives participated on 6 highly profiled international events related to MA, organized several national workshops, developed and introduced 2 national MA policies, co-organized 3 national celebrations and attended several international trainings.
- Conduct of quality assurance and quality control on demining projects through establishment of Quality Assurance Cell started with contract signing with DMAC 11 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 part of transition process. During the time, number of operational personnel increased to 27.

In reporting period from January 2019–December 2019, 27 DMAC Operational personnel inspected management system of 79 mine action projects as well as conducted 2,052 quality assurance and quality control visits. In this period, 553 clearance certificates were issued as result of quality management activities.



OPS PM & OPSA visiting US DoS funded ATC Project field operation in Zhari district, Kandahar on 10 December 2019



Ahmad Zia NER- QMI- visiting US DoS funded ATC Project field operation in Doshi district of Baghlan province on 11 December 2019



VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Mine Detection Polyclinic Support

The project officially started in January 2016 and it was continued until 2019. The main purpose of the project was to support MDC Polyclinic personnel with salaries in order to provide medical services to deminers, their family members and other deprived Kabul inhabitants. Within the project, salaries for doctors and certain other personnel were provided. More than 16,560 medical services/examinations/counselling sessions were delivered in 2019.

Prosthetics and Orthotics (P&O) Workshop in Kunduz Regional Hospital

ITF is also supporting the project "Prosthetics and Orthotics (P&O) Workshop in Kunduz Regional Hospital", implemented by Humanity and Inclusion (HI). Through support of two P&O technicians and one support staff, needs of most vulnerable Kunduz citizens with disabilities were met. Establishment of P&O workshop in Kunduz hospital improved their functional capacities and thus their independence. Project is conducted in Kunduz region and it started on 1 July 2019. In addition, certain basic equipment was purchased in order to equip the workshop in Kunduz hospital. Actual work of P&O Workshop started with October and by the end of December 109 beneficiaries (70 males and 39 female) were served through this activity.



Pictures from P&O Workshop in Kunduz



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

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

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

PROBLEM

Kyrgyz Republic continues to suffer from a substantial amount of outdated, unserviceable and hazardous for storage ammunition left behind after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. These stockpiles pose a serious threat to human security due to the proximity of land used for housing, and more crucially inadequate storage conditions, resulting in theft, smuggling, infrastructure deterioration and other challenges of Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM). In recent years, Kyrgyz Republic became aware of those threats and has undertaken important steps to improve the physical security and ammunition stockpile management. Furthermore, Kyrgyz Republic is willing to accept newer standards both in the fields of PSSM and Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD), leading to more secure storehouses and compounds, safer disposal of ammunition, and lessens the burden on the environment.

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 1979–2016. Although, official statistics does not show any UEMS in Kyrgyz Republic, the threat 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). Added to this, there were several UEMS in the region just this year including in Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkey, which further highlights the importance of CWD and PSSM.

In order to diminish the threats 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 2019, 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 2019 the disposal of 100 mm artillery ammunition continued throughout 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. Paizilaev.

In 2019, altogether 4,524 artillery ammunition, 100 mm UO-415 were destroyed, totaling the amount of almost 133 tons.

The disposal facility was regularly maintained and no major technical issues occurred. The renovation of the ammunition warehouse in Osh and Balykchy is planned to start when the weather conditions will allow it in 2020.

Internal monitoring was conducted by Kyrgyz officers in accordance with their regulations, while external monitoring was implemented by ITF experts throughout 2019. ITF was delighted to organize a donor visit for U.S. DoS PMVRA in August, which was 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.

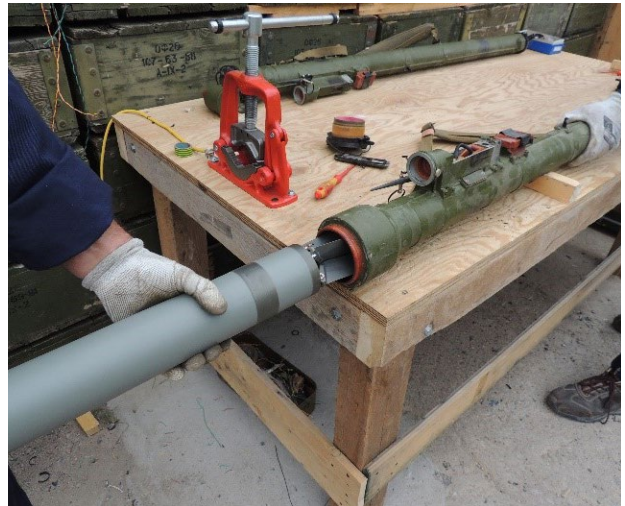


Presentation of the open burning preparation process during the Annual PRV



Visit of the Annual PRV team to the disposal point of Malyutka and Strela 2M in Balykchy, Kyrgyzstan

In 2019 the disposal of Strela 2M and Malyutka missiles began. The disposal was conducted in August and October 2019, and in this period the full stockpile of Malyutka and Strela 2M missiles that were earmarked for disposal was destroyed. All together 1628 Malyutka missiles, 88 Strela 2M missiles, 15 gripstocks and 252 thermal batteries were destroyed to a point where every part is made fully inert.



Manual disposal of Strela 2M and the inert gripstocks



Disposal of empty Strela 2M tubes



Missiles guidance systems prepared for further disposal



Certification and reverse engineering of Malyutka missiles



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Conventional Weapons
Destruction and Physical
Security and Stockpile
Management

Korea, United States of
America



MIDDLE EAST

GAZA STRIP • JORDAN • SYRIA • WEST BANK

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

Mental Health Program for Pre-school & School Children in Gaza Strip

In 2019, the project emphasis was given towards capacity building in Gaza. The project goal is providing psychosocial aid for the victims of recent conflicts 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 “Mental Health Program for pre-school & school children in Gaza Strip”.

Majority of school students are in need for mental health services because of their dramatic living conditions, but 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-counselling units as a source for community mental health gets its importance as it is more accessible and responsive to needs of those suffering from emotional and behavioral problems.

Until 31 December 2019, more than 50 teachers and school counsellors participated in one three-day and one two-day training. The training courses 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 more than 100 supervision visits, and 24 joint workshops, where more than 300 parents and teachers participated and created three counselling units at school. The establishment of counselling units will allow students to talk

about various things, which they feel uncomfortable. It also allows the students to become better citizens because they are taught by their teachers about how to behave in a proper manner. It enables students undergoing difficulty in their lives, to have a good place to ask questions, as there are some questions that children may find difficult to ask even their parents.

The project started in February 2019 and will be finished in January 2020.



Training for trainers



Supervision visit at school

Promoting Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) among Gaza therapists – Knowledge without Borders 2

In the framework of Promoting Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) among Gaza therapists, the on-line trainings were conducted. The online advance training “Spiral Stabilization of Spine” for

11 physiotherapists from Gaza started in July 2019 and was finished in November 2019. The online course was implemented by Slovenian trainer Ms. Barbara Zrnec, physiotherapist.

10 volunteers from different NGOs participated at UXO training. Volunteers will visit schools in Gaza and raise awareness about UXO among children. 1,000 copies of UXO brochures were printed and will be distributed at schools.

Trainers who participated at online training help disabled children at their homes. These children do not have suitable health-care facilities access. Until December 2019, more than 50 children received assistance at their home.

The project started in April 2019 and will be finished in January 2020.



Home Assistance



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance

Korea, Slovenia

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, ERW (explosive remnants of war) and other unexploded ordnance that prevent and hinder the return of refugees to their home environment.

Based on the data provided by UNHCR, Jordan is currently hosting approximately 654,000 registered Syrian refugees and is second to Lebanon the country with the largest number of refugees per 1,000 inhabitants 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.

The ongoing civil war in Syria has entered into its ninth year. Each additional year of armed conflict leaves 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 behaviour 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 RE (mine risk education) 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 recognises 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

In 2019, ITF and its implementing partner Arab Mine Action Consultancy Crew (AMACC) have been carrying out risk education programme for Syrian refugees in Jordan. Risk education has been provided to Syrian refugees in Irbid governorate, focusing both on adults between 18–59 years old and youth under 18 years. RE workshops have been carried out in primary and secondary schools, including also the cooperation with various NGOs on the ground and UNHCR Field Office in Irbid.

The RE program comprises activities, which attempt to reduce the risk of landmine/ERW injuries by raising awareness and promoting behavioural changes, including information sharing, education, training and liaison with the surveillance community. 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.

Between the period of January–December 2019, AMACC experts successfully carried out risk education in primary and secondary schools for children, while providing life-saving information to adults in cooperation with different NGOs and local charities. Risk education sessions have been also implemented closely with the UNHCR Field Office in Irbid. In 12 months, the following outputs have been achieved:

Target group	No. of sessions	No. of beneficiaries
Schools in Irbid	292	8668
Charities in Irbid	115	4000
TOTAL	407	12,668

In the course of 2019, risk education was implemented in 57 primary and secondary schools in Irbid and in close cooperation with 22 NGOs and charities. Additionally, 25,336 pieces of printed and other materials were distributed in order to raise awareness about the dangers of landmines/ERW. Project activities are continuing also in 2020 and will be implemented by AMACC until the end of May 2020.



📷 RE workshops in UNHCR Field Office in Irbid

In many cases a forgotten, but very important element of humanitarian mine action is advocacy. In 2019 AMACC staff marked World Refugee Day, World Children Day and International Day of Persons with Disabilities, intertwining different policies with the issues correlating to mine action and mine victims.



📷 RE workshop for children in primary school, Irbid Governorate

On 4 April, AMACC joined the global cause of marking the International Day of Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action and organized the campaign “Together towards a safe behaviour around mines”. The event occurred in Deir Abi Saeed school, where a short overview of the dangers posed by mines and ERW in the region was presented. In addition to that, a RE awareness session was delivered to the audience, focusing on the promotion of safe behaviour, the abilities to recognize mines/ERW, safety messages and how to act upon locating an explosive item. At the end AMACC organized a small competition among the participating children in order to reaffirm the obtained knowledge. The event was attended by the director of Directorate of education, Al Kourah District, school dean and their education staff.



📷 Marking of 4 April – International Mine Awareness Day



📷 RE leaflet raising awareness about mine and ERW



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Risk Education

Slovenia

SYRIA

PROBLEM

The Syrian Civil war as well as the presence of ISIS has brought about destruction and human suffering on an enormous scale. The widespread and continuous use of various types of weaponry throughout Syria, including in the Northeast, has left behind a range of explosive hazards including improvised explosive devices (IEDs), landmines, and explosive remnants of war (ERW). An estimated 10.2 million civilians live in 1,980 communities reporting contamination by explosive hazards. In 2018, 1,465 mine/explosive remnants of war were recorded in Syria by the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor from landmines and ERW, though the true figure is thought to be significantly higher. The majority were caused by improvised victim-activated devices or IEDs.

Almost 12 million Syrians are in need of humanitarian assistance. Years of intense hostilities took over half a million lives, and led to widespread displacement, with more than 6.6 million Syrians estimated to be internally displaced (IPDs). A large majority of IDPs live in informal settlements or in camps with limited access to basic services; in both cases the very basic living conditions are not fulfilled. The presence of explosive hazards additionally compounds the already critical humanitarian needs. Each explosive hazard poses its own risks, contributing to civilian casualties, exacerbating vulnerabilities, hindering safe access to humanitarian support, basic services and livelihoods, and ultimately compounding the humanitarian crisis. The fact that ERW can be harvested as material to produce secondary IEDs brings additional urgency to the matter.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS



RISK EDUCATION

Addressing Humanitarian Needs of Internally Displaced People and Communities, Endangered by Explosive Hazards in Northeast Syria

With this project, ITF aimed to support activities, helping IDP families in Northeast Syria cope with the harsh winter in a safe and dignified manner. At the same time, ITF's goal was to raise awareness on the presence of explosive hazards in communities living in endangered areas, as well as to lay the groundwork for activities assisting in eliminating these hazards in endangered communities.

The project started officially in September 2019, but with considerable delays due to the security concerns in Northeast Syria. Regardless of the ongoing crisis, displacement and conflict in Syria, which continue to disrupt the lives and livelihoods of civilians across Northeast Syria, the project was able to begin and is scheduled to be completed in early 2020.

The first component of the project aimed to support households living in sub-standard shelter (e.g. living in tents and/or damaged/unfinished buildings) to be able to protect themselves from harsh winter conditions through the receipt of appropriate non-food items (NFI) kits. Until end of 2019, a total of 5,142 people living in 900 households in the area of Kobane were reached. Each of the households received an NFI kit that was designed in collaboration with the North East Syria Shelter & NFI cluster based on the essential needs of displaced populations. It consisted of two foam mattresses, three large fleece blankets, one plastic sheet, two jerry cans, one floor mat and 10 m of rope as well as some cash top-up to be able to purchase other winter-related items not covered in the kit, for example heaters, fuel, winter clothing for children and winter shoes.



Mattresses ready to be transported for NFI kits distribution



Fleece blankets stored in a warehouse

Included in the winter NFI kits were also risk education materials previously printed and stored in warehouses. Risk education teams supported and complemented the distribution of the kits by providing the beneficiary households with risk education safety messages on the day of the distributions. In total, at least 1,008 people (497 women, 475 men, and 36 children) received risk education leaflets with general risk education messages, as well as messaging specific to IED threats, returning families and rural areas.



Risk education leaflet distribution and awareness raising during NFI kits distribution day



NFI kits distribution coupled with risk education and safety messages delivery

The second component of the project aimed to provide an assessment of the situation in Northeast Syria to serve as the basis for the subsequent support of explosive hazards clearance activities in accordance with the principle of do no harm. Due to security considerations, a limited assessment has been carried out in Kurdistan Region – Iraq in November and December 2019. This preliminary assessment was based on a number of meetings with mine action actors and other stakeholders with knowledge of the situation in Northeast Syria or previous operational presence there. This provided a wealth of information in relation to operational challenges, the current security situation, legal and logistical requirements, and access procedures. The initial assessment shall be used to back up a follow-on assessment mission that is intended to be conducted in Northeast Syria in early 2020.



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Risk Education	Austrian Development Agency, Knights of Columbus, Slovenia
Explosive Hazards Clearance	Austrian Development Agency, Knights of Columbus



EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS CLEARANCE

Explosive Hazards Clearance and Mine Risk Education in North East Syria

The projects aim to increase civilian population's security and enable sustainable returns by protecting lives and civilian infrastructure, and officially began on 1 October 2019.

Due to the deteriorated security situation between early October and mid-December 2019, the start of the project has been slightly delayed. Pre-deployment activities have nonetheless been ongoing since the official start of the project. Risk education activities contributing to increased knowledge and skills in regards to protecting themselves from explosive hazards are set to start in January 2020. Non-technical and technical surveys and subsequent clearance operations shall draw upon the findings of the assessment in Northeast Syria, that is scheduled to take place in early 2020 with the financial support of Slovenia. The launch of clearance operations is envisioned in spring 2020.

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



VICTIM ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Special Rehabilitation Centre Facilities in Bethlehem

In August 2017, ITF signed an agreement with OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) for a project of "Establishing a

special rehabilitation facility in Bethlehem (West Bank)". The project objective was to establish a special rehabilitation facility within the hospital in Bethlehem that would provide rehabilitation treatment for victims of conflict. By the beginning of September 2019, all rehabilitation materials and equipment were successfully delivered to the hospital. In the frame of the project, two physiotherapists and two medical technicians from West Bank received training at University Rehabilitation Institute Republic of Slovenia.

The project was successfully finished in October 2019 with the inauguration ceremony of the rehabilitation center.



Inauguration ceremony in Bethlehem



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance

Korea, OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), Slovenia



AFRICA

LIBYA • ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS)

LIBYA

PROBLEM

In the course of the Libyan revolution in 2011, the 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 effects neighboring regions.

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 centres of power in mid-2014. Against this backdrop, and ensuing infighting among myriads of militias, violence increased. After a long negotiation process during 2015, the Libyan Political Agreement was signed on 17 December 2015 under the UN/UNSMIL supervision and guidance. Based on the mentioned agreement, Government of National Accord (GNA) was formed and it started to work in 2016, first from Tunis and then with March 2016 from Tripoli. Not all this political events stopped heavy fighting in Benghazi and operations against ISIL forces in Sirt during summer and autumn of 2016, which ended with military defeat of ISIS at the end of 2016.

Clashes in Tripoli between rival militias continued also in 2017, 2018 and culminated with 4 April 2019, when two rival centres of power started a battle for Tripoli. Most of the fighting was conducted during the night. It is estimated that the number of IDPs in Tripoli is around 300,000. Due to fighting, there were severe difficulties with electricity supply as well as with water supply, which affected the majority of the Libyan population. Due to the armed conflict, a large number of ERW has been left behind causing a direct threat to the local population.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS



CAPACITY BUILDING

ITF started with the implementation of the capacity-building project in Libya in January 2014. During 2015 and 2016, the focus was given to the training of Libyan Mine Action Center (Lib MAC) personnel and to risk education (RE) activities. From 2017 to 2019, the focus was given to Lib MAC Operations Section strengthening and through this to non-technical survey activities, EOD operations and on clearance activities.

In order to further increase Lib MAC capacity, the new ITF operations technical advisor (ITF OPS TA) was deployed on 1 February 2019. His main responsibility was advising Lib MAC Chief of OPS Section on daily basis. In addition, ITF OPS TA gave practical advice about improvement of internal Lib MAC procedures. In beginning of April 2019, ITF was forced to evacuate OPS TA due to severe security conditions.

In 2019, Lib MAC personnel opened 84 new tasks mostly for risk education and non-technical survey activities performed by international and local NGOs in Sirte, Tawargha and Benghazi, where Lib MAC personnel conducted 52 QA/QC missions. Lib MAC also conducted 23 accreditation procedures for local NGOs' teams to perform NTS, risk education and EOD activities/tasks.

By issuing certificates, Lib MAC continued its involvement and enabled further reconstruction of Sirte.

In February 2019, a regular program meeting was held in Geneva, Switzerland, where representatives of the Donor, Lib MAC and ITF were present. Director of Libyan MAC presented a report for 2018 and plan of activities for 2019 in the changed security environment and outlined proposals for future cooperation with the Donor.

ITF Libya Implementation Office representative also successfully finished the Senior Management Course in organization of James Madison Universe, which took place in Harrisonburg, USA in the period from 16 September to 5 October 2019.

On behalf of the donor, ITF regularly executed salary payments for 21 Lib MAC employees in period January – December 2019 despite cash insolvency in Libya. In the same period, ITF was covering all costs related with Lib MAC daily functioning. In close coordination with Lib MAC management, ITF deployed 3 new employees in December 2019, mostly in order to strengthen Benghazi office, where majority of MA activities were executed during 2019.

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



Lib MAC QA Team visited DCA RE activity in Derna



QA visit to Rubble clearance activities in Sirte, December 2019



QC visit to DCA – BAC activities in Sirte, September 2019



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 five 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 and instability is spilling over to Burkina Faso, while Nigeria started to and continues to struggle with deadly attacks by Boko Haram terrorist group. Both indicate the rise in violent extremism across the ECOWAS region. The 2014 and later outbreaks of the Ebola virus threatened to erode the fragile infrastructure, including health systems, food security and economy, of Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, but also DRC, Uganda and Rwanda. The lack of success in containing the Ebola outbreak highlighted the fragility of the region's infrastructure and the need for better coordination and cooperation efforts. 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



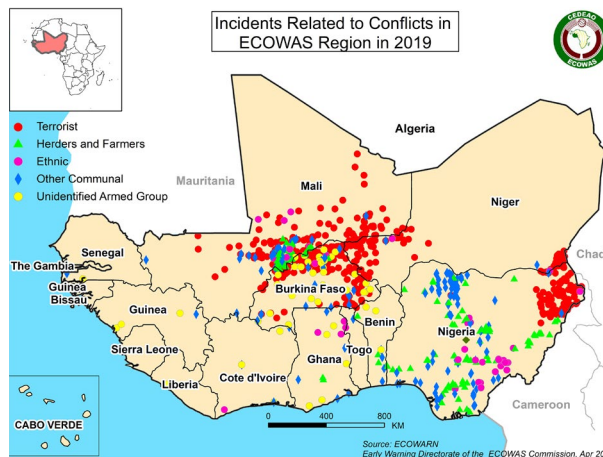
CAPACITY BUILDING

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 (NCCRMs) 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 NCCRMs 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. It is foreseen that the remaining 10 centers will be established during the first half of 2020 thus completing the

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

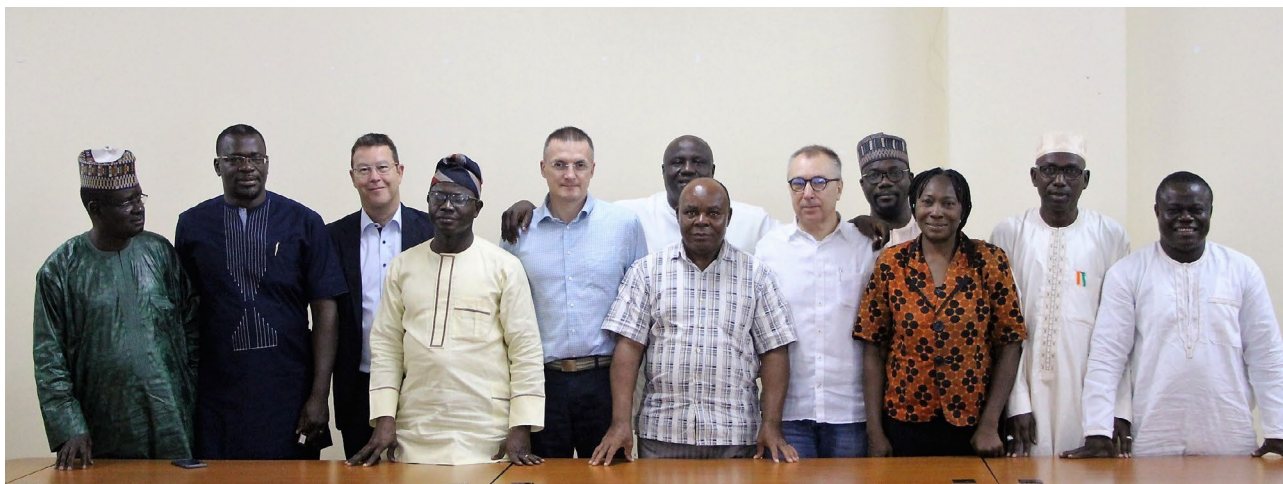


ECOWAS Early Warning Directorate together with its field monitors and national centers continuously monitor situation, collect and record information related to human security

Macroeconomic Fiscal Modelling – ECOWAS

Slovenian Development Cooperation has in 2019 supported the project implementation, which goals are to strengthen the capacity of the Macroeconomic Policy Department – Economic Policy Analysis Unit (EPAU) to assist ECOWAS Member States to have better control of mobilization of their domestic resources, with the implementation period of 1 March 2019–31 October 2020.

Programmatic efforts of the project consist of four modules addressing fiscal sustainability, tax revenue modelling, evaluating public sector projects, and case study of a selected country.



 ECOWAS Macroeconomic Department – EPAU team during the implementation of Modules A & B, Abuja, September 2019



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Capacity Building

Slovenia, United States of America



5

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 affected regions.

In the period between 1 January and 31 December 2019, ITF published the following publications:

- ITF Annual Report 2018, April 2019
- Sancanin, Gregor (2019) "ITF Enhancing Human Security in Serbia", Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction: Vol. 23: Iss. 1, Article 11.

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

ITF HQ UPDATES ITS CONTACT INFORMATION



In 2019, ITF moved to a new location, namely: Trg republike 3, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia.

As of 27 May 2019, ITF Headquarters can be reached at the telephone number +386 1 2518 580. Contact numbers of ITF staff are available at www.itf.si/contacts/.


All email addresses of employees remain the same, in the format name.surname@itf.si.

ITF AT UNITED NATIONS IN NEW YORK

ITF's exhibition at the United Nations headquarters in New York, marking more than two decades of its activities around the world.

ITF and Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations organized a photographic exhibition "20 Years of Slovenian Commitment to Humanitarian Mine Action" at the United Nations (UN) premises in New York. The exhibition marked more than two decades of ITF activities around the world, where immediate and long-term impact of mines and other explosive hazard is shown through the photos of Slovenian most renowned photographers.



 UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres stressed the importance of mine action in correlation to the Sustainable Development Goals

The exhibition was opened on 28 March 2019 by the President of the Republic of Slovenia Mr Borut Pahor and UN Secretary General Mr Antonio Guterres. They were joined by the UN General Assembly President Ms María Fernanda Espinosa Garcés, who emphasized the important work and achievements ITF has reached in more than 20 years of its work.

At the opening, President Borut Pahor stressed the important commitment Slovenia made to mine action more than 20 years ago, and emphasized the leading role of ITF in this regard. UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres added that mine action is the essential foundation of the UN Agenda 2030. In his remarks,

he praised the vision and bravery of ITF in clearing minefields, and assisting those who had been harmed due to landmines, improvised explosive devices and other ERW.



H.E. Mr Borut Pahor, President of the Republic of Slovenia, opening address at the ITF exhibition in UN headquarters in New York

The UN has supported the work of ITF since its beginnings, so far contributing over 6.3 million USD to its projects and programs. In addition, 31 UN Member States donated funds through ITF, which is currently present in 18 countries and regions around the world.



ITF Director Amb Tomaž Lovrenčič explaining the work and vision of ITF to President Borut Pahor, UN General Assembly President Ms Maria Fernanda Espinosa Garcés and UN Secretary General Mr Antonio Guterres

The displayed exhibition contained works of renowned Slovenian photographers Arne Hodalič, Borut Živulović and Žiga Živulović, who captured ITF's activities over the past 20 years.

THE PRESIDENCY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA OFFICIAL VISIT TO SLOVENIA

BIH Presidency Chairman Željko Komšić and BIH Presidency Member Šefik Džaferović, visited ITF headquarters in Ljubljana on 4 December 2019 as part of their official visit to the Republic of Slovenia, hosted by President of the Republic of Slovenia Borut Pahor.

ITF was honored to welcome the esteemed guests together with its partners from Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIH). Amb Tomaž Lovrenčič, ITF Director made an official address, followed by brief descriptions of mine action activities by Mr Saša Obradović, Director of BIH Mine Action Center (BHMACE), Mr Mirsad Mirojević, Director of OKI FANTOMI, Ms Sjetlana Pavlović, Director of Posavina bez mina, Mr Željko Volaš, Director of UDAS, and Mr. Nermin Hadžimujagić, Director of Mine Detection Dog Center in BIH (MDDC).

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIH) is considered one of the most heavily mine-contaminated countries in the world, and is the most contaminated country in Europe, with mine suspected area still making up about 2% of its total territory (1,007 square kilometres in mid-2019), with about 60,000 to 70,000 mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). In 1996, mine suspected or contaminated sites were estimated at spanning across 4,200 square kilometres.

ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF) has been present in BIH since 1998. To date, more than 180,000 children and adults participated in ITF mine awareness programs, 917 mine victims received health rehabilitation, and over 5,000 mine victims from BIH received socio-economic support through sports and peer help, almost

90 square kilometers of mine suspected and contaminated territory has been cleared, released, and returned to the population. For all projects in BIH, ITF has raised over 200 million USD in 20 years. The aim of the mine action community in BIH, including ITF, is to reduce the size of mine suspected and contaminated areas below 1,000 square kilometres by the beginning of 2020.

This year, ITF launched a project “Mine Free Sarajevo 2020” together with its partners MDDC and Marshall Legacy Institute, and that is financially supported by the United States of America. Through the project, it is expected that over 8 square kilometers of mine-contaminated and mine-suspected land of Sarajevo and the surrounding municipalities will be released, and with that the lives of more than 250,000 residents as well as countless additional visitors to the region will be saved and improved. The project will enable declaring the capital of BIH mine-free by 2020. It will allow the critical development and use of land that is currently mine-contaminated. In addition, the project aims to reignite local interest and support within the international donor community to contribute to landmine clearance and land release projects elsewhere in BIH.



Photo: Borut Živulovič/BOBO

LEND YOUR LEG 2019

This year's International Mine Awareness Day was no different to the previous years. On 4 April ITF rolled up its pant legs and with Lend Your Leg campaign (Posodi Svojo Nogo) expressed solidarity with mine victims, pointing out the fact that mine contamination is still an unsolved issue in almost 1/3 of the world.



Based on data and the report made by Landmine Monitor, the situation is still dire. In 2017, 7,239 people were killed or injured by landmines and other explosive remnants of war. What is even more staggering, is the fact that 87% of them were civilians. This was the highest ration of civilian casualties recorded in recent years. Largely due to unexploded cluster munitions and improvised explosive devices, almost half of casualties recorded in 2017 were children.

Even though the number of mine casualties has been on the rise since 2015, the support for victim assistance in recent years has dropped to only 2% of total international support for mine action. The total sum for humanitarian mine action has increased by 36% in 2017 (to \$771.5 million USD) in comparison to the previous year, yet the funding for victim assistance had dropped from \$21 million USD in 2016 to \$15.8 million USD in 2017.

2017 marks also a decrease in cleared mine contaminated area. In 2016 about 170 square kilometers of land was reported to be cleared of landmines, destroying over 260,500 mines. In comparison to that, 128 square kilometers were cleared in 2017 and 175,500 mines were found and destroyed.



Thus, this year's Lend Your Leg campaign was even more important and relevant. By rolling our pant-legs, ITF called for action and reimbursed the notion of having a holistic approach within humanitarian mine action. These insidious weapons mark an individual and their family for the rest of their lives. They present a serious threat to the whole society, depriving them of opportunities for development and safer future. This is why rolling up your pant-leg does not only express solidarity with the mine victims, but supports the great cause of achieving a mine free world.

The Land Your Leg campaign (in Slovene Posodi Svojo Nogo) was carried out on all ITF social media platforms with the hashtag #LendYourLeg and #PosodiSvojoNogo. It was joined by various Slovene and foreign ministries, embassies, sport teams, government and nongovernment organizations, politicians and ambassadors of Lend Your Leg Campaign. But most importantly, it was joined by individuals who believe that mine victims deserve equal treatment and equal opportunities, and that we should all strive towards a mine free and safe world.

#MINNIEREPORTS



Remember her? For nearly two decades, she has been uniting ITF's mission, our employees, beneficiaries, donors, partners and everyone else that is part of our community. She's a girl who loved playing in the fields with other children, until one day she unknowingly ran into a minefield, and lost her leg in an explosion. But with long-term and comprehensive support, she recovered and is living a full life, just like her peers. We call her Minnie. To satisfy her inquisitive nature and interest in human security, we decided it is time she starts being more closely involved in our work, and she will be reporting on it regularly. You are kindly invited to follow #MinnieReports on ITF's Instagram page for her upcoming journeys with ITF staff.

FIVE MINE VICTIMS FROM BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA CLIMBED MT. TRIGLAV

The aim of the climb is to highlight the ongoing problems faced by mine victims around the world.

Five mine victims and a mine action expert from Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIH) climbed Mount Triglav on 10 and 11 September 2019, with the support of ITF. The initiator of the climb was Željko Volaš, a former deminer who lost his leg in a demining accident. Following initial medical care in BIH, he underwent rehabilitation at the University Rehabilitation Institute of the Republic of Slovenia (URI – Soča) in 2018 with the assistance of ITF. During rehabilitation, he also received a new, more modern and better fitting prosthesis. This enabled him to tackle the challenge and fulfil the promise he made to his late mother – that he will conquer Slovenia's highest mountain, Triglav (2864 m).



The team in front of Aljažev stolp at the top of Mt. Triglav
(Photo: Žiga Živulović jr./BOBO)

Željko said they chose Triglav: “to send a clear message that the region has to be cleared of mines and more support must be provided to mine victims. We made it to the top, which is especially symbolic, since Triglav was the highest peak of former Yugoslavia, and also because Slovenia is home to ITF and its employees contributed a great deal to mine action and mine victim assistance in the region.”



Željko Volaš on top of Triglav (Photo: Žiga Živulović jr./BOBO)

Željko was joined by four mine victims (Mirko Zečević-Tadić, Dragan Janjić, Rihar Skopljak, Mirko Geljić) and a mine action expert from BIH (Ivo Marković) for the climb. Representatives of the Alpine Association of Slovenia, the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mountaineering Association and ITF accompanied them on the journey.

The Alpine Association of Slovenia set the plan for the ascent and offered professional guidance – participants started the climb from Kovinarska koča in Krma Valley in the morning of 10 September. They made it to the summit in the afternoon, and then returned to Kredarica hut for the night. On 11 September, they descended from Kredarica back to Krma. Altogether, the altitude difference of the entire climb was 1994 meters.

Matej Planko, Secretary General of the Alpine Association of Slovenia, and Franc Gričar, who guided the tour said of the journey: “There was no question about us participating when ITF suggested the idea. The tour was a success and everyone that chose to participate in the climb are heroes from whom we can learn a lot about what can be achieved with dedication and will – they are idols. We are glad that the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mountaineering Association joined the tour and everyone is very happy with the outcome – those participating and also those who had the chance to accompany them.”



Franc Gričar, Alpine Association of Slovenia, and Željko Volaš at Aljažev stolp (Photo: Žiga Živulović jr./BOBO)

By climbing Triglav, the participants wanted to draw attention to the fact that mine victims remain years after the end of armed conflicts. Even when the interest of the domestic and international public has diminished and was redirected, mine victims require support at establishing and maintaining an active lifestyle and at reintegrating into the society. The participants of this inspiring feat also wanted to remind Ottawa Convention signatories of the prohibition of production and use of mines they signed up for; they want to remind them of the goals they set and encourage them to actively pursue a world free of mines.

In BIH, 8,358 mine accidents were recorded since the beginning of the war. The size of the area threatened by landmines in BIH extends across 1,018 square kilometres, which takes up about 2% of the country's territory. In other words, there are 1,388 mine-affected communities in BIH. This threat directly affects the safety of over 500,000 inhabitants or 15% of the total population of the country.

All ITF's activities are regularly posted on www.itf.si and ITF's social media outlets.





6

**STATUTORY ANNUAL
STATEMENTS FOR THE
FINANCIAL YEAR 2019**

I. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



Tel: +386 1 53 00 920
 Fax: +386 1 53 00 921
 info@bdo.si
 www.bdo.si

Čista v. Vestri log 1
 SI-1000 Ljubljana
 Slovenija

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

To the founder of
ITF Enhancing human security
 Trg republike 3
 1000 Ljubljana, 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, 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income 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, 2019, 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.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in introduction and the business report of the annual report of the company ADRIA TEHNIKA, d.o.o., but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. With regards to these procedures we report on the following:

- Other information is consistent with audited financial statements in all respect
- Other information is prepared in line with regulatory requirements and
- Based on our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment, obtained during the audit, no material inconsistencies were found in relation to other information.

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

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Okrajšano sodišče v Ljubljani, v.l. št. 1/26892/00, osnovni kapital: 9.736,66 EUR, matična št.: 5913691, ID št. za DDV: 594637920.



going concern basis of accounting unless management wither 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 13, 2020



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

Maruša Hauptman,
Certified auditor, procurator

*auditor's report relates to accounting part of annual report

2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	31 Dec 2019	31 Dec 2018
ASSETS		3,495,201	2,899,483
A. LONG-TERM ASSETS		209,962	191,131
I. Intangible assets and long-term deferred costs and accrued revenues	1	18,244	19,725
II. Tangible fixed assets	2	189,834	169,522
4. Other plant and equipment		189,834	169,522
III. Long-term investments		1,884	1,884
Long-term loans		1,884	1,884
B. CURRENT ASSETS		3,262,325	2,695,452
5. Advance payments for inventory		0	98,894
III. Short-term operating receivables	3	602,244	1,156,387
2. Short-term operating trade receivables		0	0
3. Short-term operating receivables due from others		602,244	1,156,387
IV. Cash	4	2,660,082	1,440,171
C. SHORT-TERM DEFERRED COSTS AND ACCRUED REVENUES		22,913	12,900
OFF-BALANCE SHEET ASSETS		7,596,030	9,725,664

	Note	31 Dec 2019	31 Dec 2018
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		3.495.201	2.899.483
A		314.694	481.767
A.1	EQUITY	4.173	4.173
1	Called-up capital	4.173	4.173
2	Revaluation surplus	0	0
3.	Retained earnings	477.594	680.296
3.1	Revenue surplus	477.594	680.296
4.	REVENUE AND EXPENSES SURPLUS	167.073	202.702
4.1	Revenue surplus	0	0
4.2	Expenses surplus net result for the year	167.073	202.702
C.	PROVISIONS AND LONG-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES	116.393	132.915
1	Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	0	0
2	Long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	116.393	132.915
Č.	OPERATING LIABILITIES	637.091	1.593.764
1	Long-term operating liabilities	0	0
2	Short-term trade liabilities	444.633	1.395.159
3	Short-term employees liabilities	146.429	132.833
4	Other short-term operating liabilities	46.028	65.772
D.	SHORT-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES	2.427.023	691.036
OFF-BALANCE SHEET LIABILITIES		7.596.030	9.725.664

3. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2019

	Note	2019	2018
A. REVENUES	10	11.028.134	13.037.809
E. OTHER OPERATING REVENUE	10	1.010	0
F. GROSS INCOME FROM OPERATIONS		11.029.145	13.037.809
G. COSTS FROM OPERATIONS		11.034.826	12.683.425
I. Costs of goods, materials and services	12	9.922.916	11.664.864
2. Costs of materials		140.333	87.333
3. Costs of services		9.782.584	11.577.531
II. Labor costs	13	1.025.029	928.448
1. Salaries		829.097	681.440
2. Pension insurance costs		79.766	121.741
3. Social security costs		41.805	69.567
4. Other labor costs		74.361	55.701
III. Depreciation, amortization and revaluation expenses		75.756	71.811
1. Depreciation and amortization	12	71.638	70.875
2. Revaluation operating expenses associated with intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		4.118	0
3. Revaluation operating expenses associated with operating current assets		0	936
IV. Other operating costs		11.125	18.302
2. Other costs		11.125	18.302
H. OPERATING SURPLUS (LOSS)		0	354.384
I. OPERATING SURPLUS (LOSS)		5.681	0
J. INCOME FROM FINANCING	11	164.294	222.103
I. Financial income from shares		0	0
III. Financial revenues from operating receivables		164.294	222.103
K. FINANCIAL EXPENSES	14	174.361	240.621
II. Financial expenses from financial liabilities		14	11.533
III. Financial expenses from operating liabilities		174.347	229.088
L. OTHER INCOME		826	4.894
M. OTHER EXPENSES	15	152.151	543.462
N. LOSS BEFORE TAXATION	16	167.073	202.702
O. NET LOSS AFTER TAXATION		167.073	202.702
S. NET SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION		0	0
Š. NET LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		167.073	202.702

4. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2019

	2019	2018
A. Cash flow from Operating Activities:		
a) Profit and loss statement items	-23.904	-120.294
Revenues, income from financing, and other income	11.194.265	13.264.805
Expenses without depreciation	-11.218.169	-13.385.099
Income tax and other taxes	0	0
b) Net changes in assets and liabilities	1.406.075	-510.879
Opening less final operating receivables	653.037	-407.066
Opening less final prepaid expenses	-10.013	33.203
Opening less final inventories	0	0
Final less opening short term liabilities from operating activities	-956.414	518.488
Final less opening expendable restricted funds	1.719.465	-655.503
Final less opening deferred tax liabilities	0	0
c) Net change in cash from operating activities	1.382.171	-631.173
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
a) Cash inflow from investing activities	0	0
Inflow from disposal of tangible assets	0	0
b) Cash outflow from investing activities	-162.246	-36.672
Outflow for purchase of intangible assets	-261	-1.480
Outflow for purchase of tangible assets	-161.985	-35.192
c) Net change in cash from investing activities	-162.246	-36.672
C. Cash flow from financing		
a) Cash inflow from financing	0	0
Inflow from increase of long term financial liabilities	0	0
b) Cash outflow from financing	-14	-11.533
Outflow for interests from financing	-14	-11.533
Outflow for decrease in unrestricted and restricted funds	0	0
Outflow for repayment of long term financial liabilities	0	0
Outflow for repayment of short term financial liabilities	0	0
Outflow for dividends	0	0
c) Net change in cash from financing	-14	-11.533
D) Final cash balance for the period	2.660.082	1.440.171
x) Net change in cash	1.219.911	-679.377
+		
y) OPENING CASH BALANCE	1.440.171	2.119.548

5. GENERAL INFORMATION

5.1. 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 Trg republike 3, 1000 Ljubljana, 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 2019:

- 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
- Damir Trut, representative of Croatia
- Darja Hrga, representative of Slovenia
- Ada Čargo, representative of Slovenia
- Darko But, representative of Slovenia
- Blažka Kepic, 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, Ljubljana, for the year 2019 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 2019 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 Financial Statements.

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 the available variants. The summary of general accounting policies and practices applied by the company in reference to valuing separate items is 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 the costs that can be directly attributed to the ability of the fixed asset to be used for its intended purpose. The tangible fixed assets are depreciated individually in accordance with the linear method.
- The quantity units of material and merchandise inventories 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 material and merchandise inventories are written down, if the book value exceeds 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' monetary resources 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 on 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 2019.

- 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 on the balance date. Donations are used for covering the costs of activities, for which they were granted, when those costs occur and are 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 considered 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 are fees, based on approved restricted funds (ITF services) in period when those amounts are received; ITF does not have or has not 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 received 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 2018 and 2019 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 2018 and 2019

Movements from accrued revenue performed to other operating liabilities in YE 2019 in the amount of EUR 4.933, the comparison year 2018 the amount was EUR 54.626. The amount will be returned to the donor.

In accordance with the revised SAS 2016 Foundation adjust the balance of the scheme and accordingly adjusted the comparative figures for the year 2019.

7. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements for the financial year 2019 comply with the Slovene Accounting Standards 34. The notes relate to annual statements for 2019 unless otherwise specified in the text.

7.1. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The intangibles consist of software in the amount EUR 18.244.

The company uses a 20% depreciation rate for software as part of intangible assets. Depreciation is calculated on a linear method basis over the estimated lifespan of each individual part of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets comprise donated software, whose present value at 31 December 2019 amounts to EUR 17.193, are not pledged as security for liabilities.

Movements of Intangible Assets in 2019:

INTANGIBLE ASSETS	Intangibles owned	Donated intangibles	Total in EUR
1. Purchase value			
Cost at 01 Jan 2019	5.203	54.051	59.254
New additions	0	261	261
New disposals	-2.948	-34.488	-37.436
Cost at 31 Dec 2019	2.256	19.824	22.080
2. Accumulation depreciation			
Accumulation depreciation at 01 Jan 2019	3.701	35.828	39.529
Depreciation	451	1.291	1.742
Disposals	-2.948	-34.488	-37.436
Accumulation depreciation at 31 Dec 2019	1.205	2.631	3.836
3. Present value			
Present value at 01 Jan 2019	1.502	18.223	19.725
Present value at 31 Dec 2019	1.052	17.193	18.244

The depreciation cost in 2019 is EUR 1.742, of which depreciation cost of owned intangibles is EUR 451 and donated intangibles is EUR 1.291.

7.2. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	31 Dec 2019	31 Dec 2018
Merchandise	189.834	169.522
TOTAL in EUR	189.834	169.522

Depreciation is calculated on a linear method basis over the estimated lifespan 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 2019:

	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 31.12.2018	228.386	497.794	27.604	157.654	4.076	11.073	926.587
Reconciliation	1.263	18.200	0	0	0	0	19.463
Cost at 01 Jan 2019	227.123	479.594	27.604	157.654	4.076	11.073	907.125
New additions	17.405	21.965	66.028	0	0	56.586	161.985
Disposals	-101.351	-176.286	-27.604	-155.383	-4.076	-67.659	-532.360
Cost at 31 Dec 2019	143.178	325.273	66.028	2.271	0	0	536.751
2. Accumulation depreciation							
Accumulation depreciation as at 31.12.2018	162.922	410.746	27.495	155.904	0	0	757.065
Reconciliation	-1.262	-18.201	0	0	0	0	-19.463
Accumulation depreciation as at 01 Jan 2019	161.660	392.545	27.495	155.904	0	0	737.604
Depreciation	24.357	44.305	949	284	0	0	69.896
Disposals	-101.318	-176.287	-27.596	-155.383	0	0	-460.584
Accumulation depreciation as at 31 Dec 2019	84.700	260.563	848	804	0	0	346.916
3. Present value							
Present value as at 01 Jan 2019	65.463	87.049	109	1.751	4.076	11.073	169.522
Present value as at 31 Dec 2019	58.477	64.710	65.179	1.467	0	0	189.834

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 at 31 December 2019 amounts to EUR 189.834, 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 Dec 2019	31 Dec 2018
Short-term operating trade receivables	410	0
Short-term operating receivables due from others	601.834	1.156.387
TOTAL in EUR	602.244	1.156.387

Current Operating Receivables represent VAT receivables for Bosnia and Herzegovina EUR 201.275, receivables from donors for granted, unpaid donations EUR 220.926 and other EUR 180.043.

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 Dec 2019	31 Dec 2018
Cash in bank (EUR)	2.010.516	547.110
Cash in bank (other currencies)	620.142	861.049
Cash on hand (EUR)	753	1.555
Cash on hand (other currencies)	28.671	29.998
Cash in transit	0	459
TOTAL in EUR	2.660.082	1.440.171

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 EUR 4.173.

Equity attributed to the owners of the parent company in 2019:

	Founding capital	Revaluation surplus – Adjustment	Retained Earnings (loss)	Net result for the year	Total
Balance at 31 Dec 2018	4.173	0	0	477.594	481.767
Transfer from retained earnings according	0	0	0	0	0
Coverage of the surplus of expenses from previous year	0	0	0	-167.073	-167.073
Balance at 31 Dec 2019	4.173	0	0	0	314.694

In 2018 the expenses surplus was EUR 202.702. In 2019 the net result for the year was EUR -167.073.

7.6. RESTRICTED FUNDS

Provisions for severance payments upon retirement and jubilee benefits was calculated in 2019. 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 Dec 2019	31 Dec 2018
Provisions for severance payments upon retirement	28.494	18.273
Provisions for jubilee benefits	9.422	10.433
Long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	78.477	104.210
TOTAL in EUR	116.393	132.915

Movement in 2019:

	2019	2018
Balance at 1 Jan	132.915	173.941
Donations received	20.148	8.782
Adjustments	9.210	2.100
Depreciation	-45.880	-51.908
TOTAL in EUR	116.393	132.915

7.7. OPERATING LIABILITIES

EUR	31 Dec 2019	31 Dec 2018
Short-term trade liabilities	444.633	1.395.159
Short-term operating liabilities to employees	146.429	132.833
Other short-term operating liabilities	46.028	65.772
TOTAL in EUR	637.091	1.593.764

Current operating liabilities include amount for liabilities to suppliers EUR 444.633, liabilities to employees EUR 146.429 and other liabilities EUR 46.028. Accounts payable in amount of EUR 637.091 are not due on balance date.

7.7.1. Short-term liabilities to employees

	31 Dec 2019	31 Dec 2018
Operating liabilities to employees - Afghanistan office	45.636	54.437
Operating liabilities to employees - Libya office	36.297	27.635
Operating liabilities to employees - Slovenia office	53.757	48.443
Operating liabilities to employees - BIH office	2.263	2.318
Operating liabilities to employees - Kyrgyzstan office	8.475	0
TOTAL in EUR	146.429	132.833

The operating liabilities to Afghanistan's office decreased based on working activities. In 2019 new office in Kyrgyzstan was opened.

7.8. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

In 2018 and 2019 there were no financial liabilities.

7.9. SHORT TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES

	31 Dec 2019	31 Dec 2018
Short-term deferred revenue from donations to the Foundation's activities	2.427.023	691.036
TOTAL in EUR	2.427.023	691.036

Movements from accrued revenue performed to other operating liabilities in YE 2019 in the amount of EUR 4.933, the comparison year 2018 the amount was EUR 54.626. The amount will be returned to donor.

Assets:

	31 Dec 2019	31 Dec 2018
Cash	2.660.082	1.440.171
Off-balance sheet assets	7.596.030	9.725.664
TOTAL in EUR	10.256.112	11.165.834

Liabilities:

	31 Dec 2019	31 Dec 2018
Short-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	2.427.023	691.036
Off-balance sheet liabilities	7.596.030	9.725.664
TOTAL in EUR	10.023.054	10.416.700

7.10. REVENUE / DONATIONS AND OTHER OPERATING REVENUES

	2019	2018
Utilization of expendable restricted funds-main activities of Fund	9.936.354	12.128.414
Operation revenues, fixed percentage of donated funds	1.040.710	852.690
Depreciation of donated tangible fixed assets	45.881	51.908
Sales of tender documentation	5.190	4.797
Proceeds from the cancellation of provisions, accruals and deferred revenues at the expense of anniversary bonuses	1.010	0
TOTAL in EUR	11.029.145	13.037.809

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

7.11. FINANCE INCOME

	2019	2018
Financial revenues from revaluation of loans and receivables, exchange rate differences	164.220	222.030
Financial revenues refer to interest on loans	30	34
Financial revenues refer to interest on loans for donations	45	39
TOTAL in EUR	164.294	222.103

The finance income in 2019 amounted to EUR 164.294, the majority of transactions is carried out in foreign currencies.

7.12. OPERATING EXPENSES

	2019	2018
Costs of the materials used	140.333	87.333
Costs of services	9.782.584	11.577.531
Costs of labour	1.025.029	928.448
Depreciation costs, replaced the burden of long-term deferred revenues	45.880	51.908
Depreciation other	25.758	18.967
Revaluation operating expenses associated with tangible fixed assets	4.118	936
Other operating expenses - construction sites, other	11.125	18.302
TOTAL in EUR	11.034.826	12.683.425

The total of costs of materials and services debits expendable restricted funds in amount EUR 9.922.917.

Costs of services consist of (in EUR):

	2019	2018
Production services (demining, rehabilitation, CWD, training, telemedicine, other)	8.964.871	10.885.591
Reimbursement of traveling expenses to employees	206.782	186.536
Costs of professional fees	167.130	144.931
Transport and telecommunications costs	67.531	39.398
Insurance costs	36.297	70.484
Costs of marketing, advertising, fairs	23.136	34.983
Maintenance costs	30.877	29.141
Lease rental charges	97.225	32.782
Cost of services by natural persons	73.445	67.162
Other	115.291	86.523
TOTAL in EUR	9.782.584	11.577.531

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

Costs of materials consist of (in EUR):

	2019	2018
Donation in kind		
Cost of fuel	72.033	12.327
Cost of material for maintenance	0	1.503
Cost of office supply	14.594	22.160
Cost of energy	33.980	38.081
Inventory	5.513	5.193
Other	14.212	8.068
TOTAL in EUR	140.333	87.333

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

7.13. LABOR EXPENSES

	2019	2018
Salaries	829.097	681.440
Social security costs	121.571	191.308
Other labour costs	74.361	55.701
LABOUR COSTS in EUR	1.025.029	928.448

Other labor costs consists of employee travel costs EUR 16.737, meal costs reimbursement EUR 18.024, holiday allowance payment EUR 28.669 and provisions for severance payments upon retirement and jubilee benefits which are presented in details under note 6. Pension fund costs amounted EUR 29.245.

	2019	2018
Payroll expenses		
Payroll costs Slovenia office	753.265	654.206
Payroll costs Sarajevo office	33.247	32.075
Payroll costs Libya office	147.837	158.630
Payroll costs Afganistan office	79.423	83.537
Payroll costs Kyrgyzstan office	11.257	0
TOTAL in EUR	1.025.029	928.448

Payroll expenses consists of payments to employees of the Trust Fund's Headquarters (EUR 753.265) and payments to employees of implementation offices in Sarajevo (EUR 33.247), in Libya (EUR 147.837), in Afghanistan (EUR 79.423) and in Kyrgyzstan (EUR 11.257).

Costs of services in 2019 are presented services to support the implementation of activities under donor agreements in a total amount of EUR 1.317.151, of which cost of services to support Afghanistan in the amount of EUR 944.825, Libya in the amount of EUR 366.521 and Kryrgyzstan in amount of EUR 5.805. The cost of supported services in the comparative period of 2018 totals EUR 2.502.665, of which cost of services to support Afghanistan in the amount of EUR 1.949.783, Libya in the amount of EUR 426.041 and Colombia in amount of EUR 126.841. Based on contracts of contractual cooperation, the costs are not presented as labor costs.

7.14. COSTS OF FINANCING

	2019	2018
Financial expenses from revaluation of loans and receivables, exchange rate differences for donations	174.347	229.088
Financial expenses refer to interest on loans from banks	0	0
Other expenses	14	11.533
TOTAL in EUR	174.361	240.621

Financial expenses from revaluation of loans and receivables, exchange rate differences for donations in amount of EUR 174.361 related to transactions of foreign currencies.

7.15. OTHER EXPENSES

	2019	2018
Other expenses such as:		
Given donations	152.151	543.461
TOTAL in EUR	152.151	543.462

Other expenses are donations in kind EUR 152.151 and other:

7.16. MOVEMENTS OF OPERATING RESULTS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR

	2019	2018
Retained earnings at 1 January	477.594	680.297
Operating loss	-167.073	-202.702
Operating surplus	0	0
RETAINED EARNINGS AT 31 DECEMBER in EUR	310.520	477.594

The net result in 2019 is EUR -167.073.

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 2019.

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 2019 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 Dec 2019.

Changes in expendable restricted funds / donations for specific purposes in 2019 (in EUR):

Donor	Opening balance 1.1.2019	Donations received	Revenues	Clearance of landmines and ERW	Capacity building	Victim Assistance/ Risk Education	*PSSM	Returned donations	Equipment, telemedical, conference	**CWD	Interests Credited, other movements	Exchange differences	Closing balance 31.12.2019
AUSTRIAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY	0	1.800.000	-140.421	-62.464	0	-165.540	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.431.575
CANADA	0	11.645	0	0	-8.760	0	0	0	-2.887	0	0	0	-1
CZECH REPUBLIC	14.465	11.695	-819	-14.368	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.973
GENEVA (GICHD)	1.168	0	0	0	0	0	0	-897	0	0	0	15	286
GERMANY	2.355	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2.355	0	0	0	0	0
IRELAND	26.152	0	0	0	0	-2.823	0	0	-586	0	-3.743	0	19.000
JAPAN	175.403	271.029	0	-93.515	0	0	0	-71.293	-880	0	-62.406	1.225	219.563
JAPAN – 2019 – SERBIA	0	564.500	0	-558.353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.147
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS	0	204.434	-14.310	-6.940	0	-18.393	0	0	0	0	0	-3.472	161.317
KOREA	210.909	124.073	-8.685	-93.906	-53.979	-35.098	0	0	-6.338	0	-5.011	3.595	135.559
MAAVARIM GROUP	7.866	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.866
MINE ACTION CENTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	0	350.643	-17.532	-333.111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE – CROATIA	-9.613	129.913	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-119.579	0	-721	0
MLI-THE MARSHALL LEGACY	0	28.710	-1.878	0	-26.706	0	0	0	0	0	0	-125	0
MUNICIPALITY OF BUSOVAČA	0	15.339	-1.074	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.265

MUNICIPALITY OF ILIDZA	148.786	0	0	-148.786	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PAYPAL	11	1.030	0	0	0	-1.010	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
RENE SCHASSE	0	250	-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	238
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA / MINISTRY OF DEFENSE	0	190.000	-190.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA / MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS / 2018	11.472	0	0	0	-4.002	-5.791	0	0	-1.679	0	0	0	0
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA / MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS / 2019	0	770.005	-72.246	0	-180.742	-464.534	0	0	-22.505	0	450	0	30.427
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA/ MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS / 2017	17.548	0	0	0	-6.504	-2.496	0	-8.385	-163	0	0	0	0
REPUBLIC OF TURKEY	0	8.973	-628	0	0	-5.066	0	0	0	0	0	32	3.311
S.E. Ali Khalfan Al-Mansouri	1.917	0	0	0	0	-1.917	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THE OPEC FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMNET – OFID	85.858	0	0	0	-6.055	0	0	0	0	-80.991	1.189	0	0
THE UNITED NATIONS	1.391	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1.391	0	0	0	0	0
URI SOČA	-546	546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA – 2014 – AFGHANISTAN	-16.467	22.871	-6.525	0	-2.227	0	0	0	-341	0	2.568	121	0
USA – 2014 – AFGHANISTAN – INTEREST	92										10	2	104
USA – 2014 – CROATIA	-38.487	231.669	-1.920	0	0	0	0	0	-187.542	0	-3.720	0	0
USA – 2015 – KYRGYZSTAN	-31.580	384.209	-25.539	0	-44.406	0	0	0	-11.774	-292.438	-2.451	575	-23.404
USA – 2017 – AFGHANISTAN	38.148	1.239.812	-77.947	0	-1.057.170	0	0	0	-183.989	0	-8.102	1.695	-47.554
USA – 2017 – ALBANIA	-164.091	990.576	-68.578	-647.447	-5.009	-101.941	0	0	-79	0	0	-3.433	0
USA – 2017 – CROATIA / MoD	-208.883	222.068	-14.724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.539	0
USA – 2017 – LIBYA	-40.873	688.768	-46.322	0	-573.263	0	0	0	-53.005	0	-2.851	-7	-27.553
USA – 2017 – MONTENEGRO	-4.550	451.980	-20.102	0	-5.917	0	-31.549	0	-129	-394.711	0	79	-4.899
USA – 2018 – AFGHANISTAN	-598	1.369	-767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	0
USA – 2019 – BIH (MINE FREE)	0	638.290	-37.269	-560.281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-222	40.518
USA – 2019 – SERBIA	0	40.765	-40.765	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA – 2019 – ALBANIA	0	205.096	-5.483	-191.847	-1.081	-20.337	0	0	0	0	40	2.241	-11.371
USA – 2017 – BIH	-152.743	1.647.591	-99.257	-1.027.002	-1.1542	0	0	0	-191	0	0	-6.258	350.598
USA – 2018 – ECOWAS	-132.101	1.667.167	-108.840	0	-1.536.750	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2.816	-113.340
USA – 2018 – SERBIA	-99.729	178.515	-8.745	-82.742	-623	0	0	0	-804	0	0	1.379	-12.748
USA – 2018 – WEST BANK	-34.901	72.603	-14.469	-23.365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	0
USA – 2019 – CROATIA	0	311.128	-20.354	0	0	0	0	0	0	-290.774	0	0	0
	-191.621	13.477.261	-1.045.211	-3.844.126	-3.524.739	-824.948	-31.549	-84.320	-285.347	-1.285.044	-162.488	-6.960	2.190.907

*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 on 31 December 2019.

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 EUR 7.596.030.

Balances of cash, expendable restricted funds and funds under concluded contracts that are not transferred to the ITF bank account as of 31 Dec 2019 are specified below.

7.20 FINANCIAL INDICATORS

		31 Dec 2019	31 Dec 2018
Equity financing rate	Equity / Liabilities	0,09	0,17
Long-term financing rate	Equity + long-term liabilities (including provisions) + long-term accrued expenses and deferred revenue / Liabilities	0,40	0,88
Share capital rate	Share capital / Equity	0,06	0,07
Operating current assets rate	Operating current assets + short-term deferred costs and accrued revenue / Assets	0,93	0,90
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	0,06	0,07
Equity to fixed assets ratio	Equity / Operating fixed assets (at carrying amount)	1,51	2,55
Acid test ratio	Liquid assets / Short-term liabilities	4,18	0,90
Quick ratio	Liquid assets + short-term receivables / Short-term liabilities	5,12	1,69
Current ratio	Current assets / Short-term liabilities	5,12	1,69
Operating efficiency ratio	Operating revenue / Operating expenses	1,00	1,02

7.21. DISCLOSURE OF STATUTORY ANNUAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2019 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.

	ITF assets / liabilities 31 Dec 2019	Donations assets / liabilities 31 Dec 2019	Total 31 Dec 2019	Total 31 Dec 2018
ASSETS	388.772	3.106.429	3.495.201	2.899.483
LONG-TERM ASSETS	126.593	83.369	209.962	191.131
Intangible assets and long-term deferred costs and accrued revenues	1.051	17.193	18.244	19.725
Long-term property rights	1.051	17.193	18.244	19.725
Tangible fixed assets	123.658	66.176	189.834	169.522
Other plant and equipment	123.658	66.176	189.834	169.522
Long-term investments	1.884	0	1.884	1.884
Long-term loans	1.884	0	1.884	1.884
CURRENT ASSETS	259.388	3.002.937	3.262.325	2.695.452
Inventory		0	0	98.894
Advance payments for inventory		0	0	98.894
Short-term operating receivables	1.837	600.407	602.244	1.156.387
Short-term operating trade receivables	410	0	410	0
Short-term operating receivables due from others	1.427	600.407	601.834	1.156.387
Cash	257.551	2.402.530	2.660.082	1.440.171
SHORT-TERM DEFERRED COSTS AND ACCRUED REVENUES	2.790	20.123	22.913	12.900
OFF-BALANCE SHEET ASSETS	7.596.030	0	7.596.030	9.725.664

	ITF assets / liabilities 31 Dec 2019	Donations assets / liabilities 31 Dec 2019	Total 31 Dec 2019	Total 31 Dec 2018
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	413.005	3.082.196	3.495.201	2.899.483
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
EXPENSES SURPLUS	167.073		167.073	202.702
Revenue surplus	477.594	0	477.594	680.296
Expenses surplus	167.073	0	167.073	0
PROVISIONS AND LONG-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES	0	116.393	116.393	132.915
Long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	0	116.393	116.393	132.915
OPERATING LIABILITIES	98.310	538.780	637.091	1.593.764
Short-term trade liabilities	40.775	403.859	444.633	1.395.159
Short-term employees liabilities	57.536	88.894	146.429	132.833
Other short-term operating liabilities	0,00	46.028	46.028	65.772
SHORT-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES	0	2.427.023	2.427.023	691.036
OFF-BALANCE SHEET LIABILITIES	7.596.030	0	7.596.030	9.725.664

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 2019. 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).

7.21.2. Statement of financial position

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).

7.21.3 STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME


ITF Enhancing human security


21.3. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Own resources	Donations	2019	2018
A. REVENUES	5.190	11.022.924	11.028.134	13.037.809
E. OTHER OPERATING REVENUES	1.010	0	1.010	0
F. GROSS INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	6.201	11.022.924	11.029.145	13.037.809
G. COSTS FROM OPERATIONS	1.207.166	9.827.661	11.034.826	12.663.425
I. Costs of goods, materials and services	476.330	9.446.586	9.922.916	11.664.864
2. Costs of materials	0	0	140.333	87.333
3. Costs of services	24.725	115.608	9.782.584	11.577.531
II. Labor costs	451.605	9.330.978	1.025.029	928.448
1. Salaries	699.822	325.207	829.097	681.440
2. Pension insurance costs	520.279	308.818	79.766	121.741
3. Social security costs	72.319	7.447	41.805	69.567
4. Other labor costs	41.639	166	74.361	55.701
III. Depreciation, amortization and revaluation expenses	65.565	8.776	75.756	71.811
1. Depreciation and amortization	25.758	49.998	71.638	70.875
2. Revaluation operating expenses associated with intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	25.758	45.880	4.118	0
3. Revaluation operating expenses associated with operating current assets	4.118	0	0	936
IV. Other operating costs	0	0	11.125	18.302
2. Other costs	5.256	5.869	11.125	18.302
H. OPERATING SURPLUS	5.256	5.869	0	354.384
I. OPEARTING LOSS	0	0	5.681	0
J. INCOME FROM FINANCING	5.681	0	164.294	222.103
K. FINANCIAL EXPENSES	30	164.264	174.361	240.621
L. OTHER INCOME	0	174.361	826	4.894
M. OTHER EXPENSES	826	0	152.151	543.462
N. SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION	0	152.151	0	354.384
O. NET LOSS AFTER TAXATION	0	0	167.073	202.702
5. NET SURPLUS (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION	167.073	0	0	0
5. NET LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		0	167.073	202.702

The company's activity is acquisition of donation funds. The company has already concluded the majority of agreements for 2019. Thanks to its reputation and business method, the company expects further growth in the future.

Ljubljana, February 2020





Tomaž Lovrenčič
Representative



Tel: +386 1 53 00 920
Fax: +386 1 53 00 921
info@bdo.si
www.bdo.si

Cesta v Mestni log 1
SI-1000 Ljubljana
Slovenija

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

To the
ITF Enhancing human security
Trg republike 3
1000 Ljubljana, 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 2019 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 send 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.

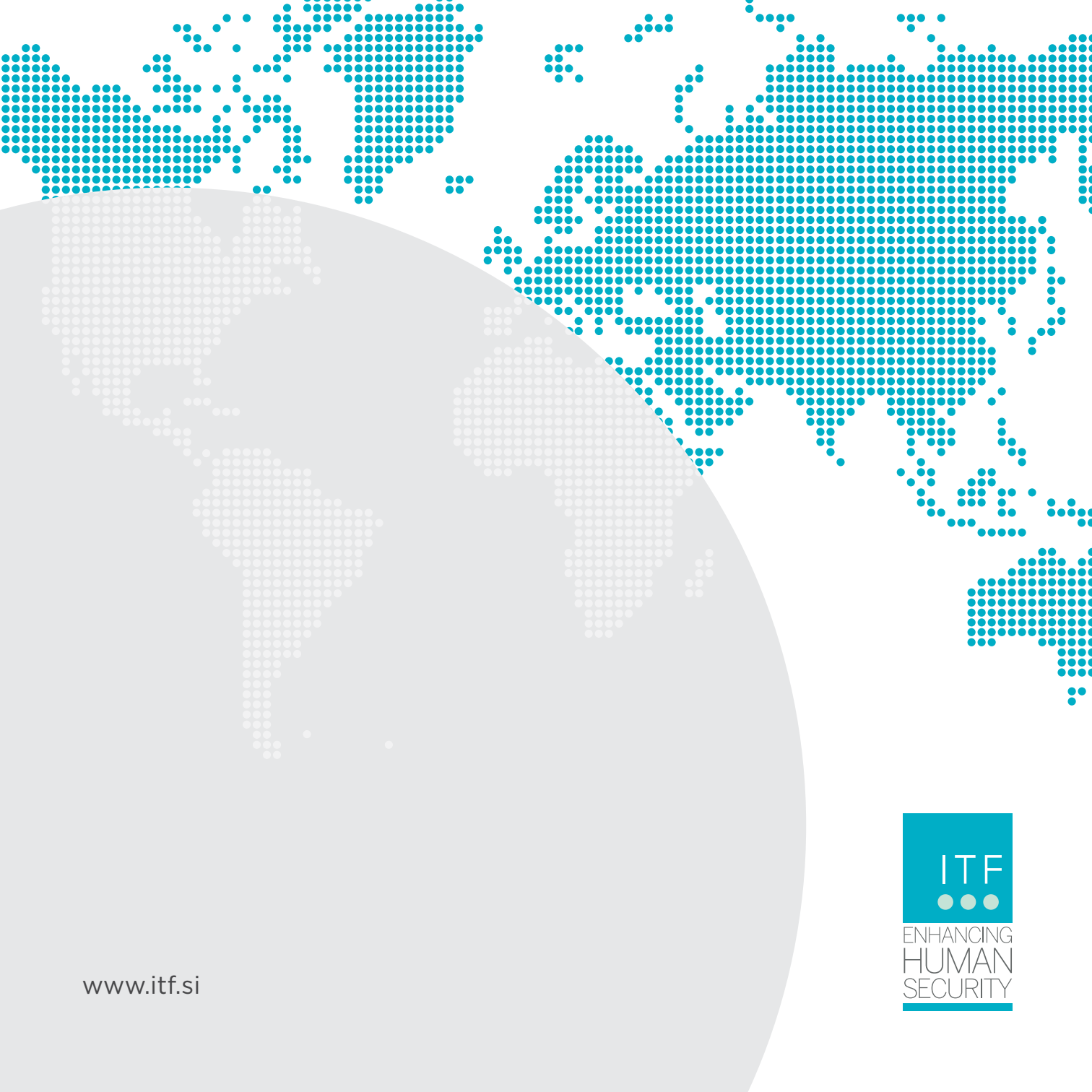
Our report is solely for the purpose set forth in the first paragraph of this report and for your information, the Managing board's information, the Board of advisors' information as well as the information of the Donor. It is not to be used for any other purpose or to be distributed to any other parties. 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 13, 2020



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

Maruša Hauptman,
Certified auditor, procurator



www.itf.si

