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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			



profit organization established by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in March 1998 with the initial purpose 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, thus expanding the scope of its activities and geographic area of their implementation in order to address the problems of ever changing human security environment, the needs of beneficiary countries and the priorities of donor community.

Since 2012 when ITF officially changed its name into ITF Enhancing Human Security to address a broader range of global post-conflict and disruptive challenges which threaten the security of individuals and communities, ITF also defined a new purpose that is humanitarian and generally useful. The Government of the Republic of Slovenia wishes to contribute through ITF to the programs that address post-conflict threats and aim to ensure the

safety of individuals and communities.

The 2015–2020 ITF strategy has been introduced in 2015 to recognize and implement the unique advantages, capabilities and experience of ITF across the spectrum of post-conflict recovery (including but not limited to humanitarian mine action and conventional weapons destruction (CWD)) such as: transparent and costefficient management and accounting, professionalism and integrity, coordination and collaboration of different stakeholders with focus on capacity building, strengthening of national ownership and regional cooperation, exchange of knowledge and best-practices, and quality procurement system. Donors' demand for better development outcomes of humanitarian mine action and the constant changing security environment inspire ITF to use and apply mine action methods, approaches and lessons learned to a broader set of activities, integrating mine action into a broader development and human security framework.

Humanitarian mine action and other forms of post-

The human security approach creates a framework that mirrors the complexity of humanitarian and development interventions, and the cross-cutting linkages and challenges encountered on the way to reaching the goal of mine/ERW impact free or CWD-completed country. It is a reminder of the impact of the war legacy on people and enables ITF to focus on efforts to not only save lives and limbs, but to build resilience and empower conflict affected communities. By applying a people-centered perspective as the central pillar of human security it becomes self-evident that humanitarian mine action and CWD is not just about clearance of ERW, risk awareness, or about stockpile destruction. Rather, the impact of mines/ERW and deteriorating and illicit munitions touches upon all faces of human security ¬— health, personal security, livelihood, peace and the environment. Thus, ITF will extend its scope of work beyond clearance and CWD, and will address the development phase of communities that have emerged from war.

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 crosscutting threats. This human security approach supports the linkages between humanitarian mine action and surplus arms reduction, as well as the nexus between security and development. It also upholds the development of essential preconditions, capabilities and capacities that pave the way to 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 to human dignity. These two disciplines should not be limited to immediate relief, but should also address reconstruction and development. They both pave the way to peace and stability, make conflict affected communities safer, and set the stage for post-conflict recovery and development. However, long-term impacts of mines/ERW and other explosive hazards on people and communities remain even after they are removed. Therefore, ITF identifies two main pillars of its work, which will better support the efforts in building community resilience, addressing immediate and long-term impact of mine/ERW, arms and ammunition in conflict affected communities.

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

STRATEGIC PILLAR I

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

STRATEGIC PILLAR II

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

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- 1. REGIONAL APPROACH. Encouraging regional cooperation is an important confidence building measure, 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 in mine action, as well as facilitation of and participation in the South East Europe Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR) initiative
- PARTNERSHIPS. ITF shall continue to conduct its work in close partnership with donors, international organizations, national and local authorities, and public and private implementing organizations.
- NATIONAL OWNERSHIP. ITF recognizes that the primary responsibility for addressing post-conflict challenges lies with the national authorities of an affected state.

- 4. HUMANITARIAN FOCUS. Post-conflict challenges are foremost a humanitarian concern and should be addressed from the humanitarian perspective. The humanitarian focus on mine action and CWD promoted and implemented by ITF is intended to save lives, prevent physical injuries, alleviate suffering, provide support to people in need, and thus enable the most vulnerable to preserve human dignity. In this view, the selection of the national programmes and local communities-oriented projects should reflect the fundamental humanitarian principles of neutrality, impartiality and humanity.
- 5. TRANSPARENCY. ITF is dedicated to full transparency of its work in South East Europe and other countries around the world. Such transparency as well as 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 professional attitude of its staff



ORGANIZATION OF ITF

ITF's Headquarters is stationed in Ig, on the outskirts of Slovenia's capital Ljubljana. In addition, ITF is also carrying out its operations from two Implementation Offices, namely in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in Sisak, Croatia. For the purpose of implementation of projects in Libya and Afghanistan, temporary implementation offices were established in 2014 in both countries.

ITF Headquarters is responsible for the coordination of all ITF's activities as well as for the financial management of donations. In addition, the Headquarters manages contracts and the awarding of contracts, carries out project reporting and evaluation, and organizes workshops, conferences and meetings. The staff at the Headquarters also performs monitoring and evaluation of operations in the field, on average twice per each project.

ITF (temporary) implementation offices and ITF project managers facilitate ITF operations in affected countries and enable efficient coordination with national authorities and other relevant stakeholders to achieve better results, as well as to ensure smooth implementation of ITF's activities.

ITF Headquarters and implementation offices evaluate projects before they are put to tender, carry out on-site supervision during the actual implementation, and liaise

with local donors. They are also involved in the technical evaluation of tenders for the projects carried out by ITF.

Altogether, in the beginning of 2015 ITF Headquarters employed 16 people. On 31 December 2015, 15 people were employed – 13 in Slovenia and 2 in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 2015 ITF Temporary Offices in Libya and Afghanistan employed additional 7 people.

ITF HEADQUARTERS IN SLOVENIA

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Slovenia

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+386 1 4796 590

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ITF REPRESENTATION OFFICE IN BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

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71000 Sarajevo

Bosnia and Herzegovina

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+387 33 261 182

ITF IMPLEMENTATION OFFICE IN CROATIA

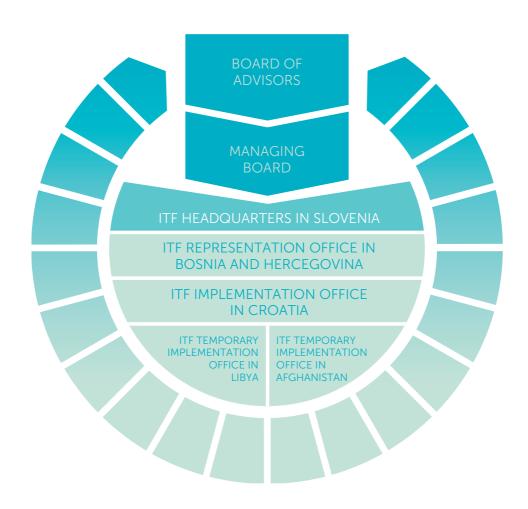
Ante Kovačića 10/PP 8

44000 Sisak

Croatia

****** +386 1 4796 595

+386 1 4796 590



ITF MANAGING BOARD

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

- Dragoljuba Benčina, representative of Slovenia,
 Chairman of the Managing Board;
- Boris Balant, 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;
- Dražen Jakopec, representative of Croatia, member;
- Darko But, representative of Slovenia, member;
- Ada Čargo, representative of Slovenia, member;
- Blažka Kepic, representative of Slovenia, member.

In 2015 ITF Managing Board conducted two regular and one correspondence session and approved and adopted the ITF Annual Report 2014, the Plan for 2015, the ITF Intermediate Report for 2016 and Portfolio of Projects for 2016.

ITF BOARD OF ADVISORS

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

- 1. Austria
- 2. Belgium
- 3. Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 4. Canada
- 5. Croatia
- 6. Croatia Without Mines
- 7. Czech Republic
- 8 Denmark
- 9. European Union
- 10 France
- 11. Germany
- 12. Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining
- 13 reland
- 14. Japan
- 15 Korea
- 16. Kuwait

- 17. Luxembourg
- 18. Norway
- 19. Red Cross of Slovenia
- 20. Qatar
- 21. Serbia
- 22. Slovenia
- 23. Slovak Republic
- 24. Spain
- 25. SPFM
- 26. Survey Action Center
- 27. Sweden
- 28. Switzerland
- 29. UNDP
- 30. United Kingdom
- 31. United States of America
- 32. University Rehabilitation Institute, Republic of Slovenia

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

In 2015, BoA conducted two regular meetings and took note of the ITF Annual Report 2014, ITF Intermediate Report for 2015 and Portfolio of ITF Projects for 2016.

RELATIONSHIPS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

The success of ITF's activities depends on ensuring the participation and successful coordination of various stakeholders, whose interests are aligned with the common goal of making the region of South East Europe and other parts of the world free from the post-conflict and disruptive challenges and threats. For this reason, ITF has been working intensively 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 Donor Community Partners and Implementing Agencies **Human Security Environment Employees**

A. BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES

ITF's cooperation and coordination with local authorities in affected areas, national authorities and governments of affected countries ensures that the needs of affected communities are properly addressed. By supporting the South East Europe Mine Action Coordination Council (SEEMACC) and participating in the Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR) initiative, ITF promotes regional cooperation and joint projects in South East Europe and other affected regions in the world.

Furthermore, ITF's regional cooperation approach to mine action is widely recognized as a confidence- and security-building measure. It is also well-known, for instance, as a potential solution to mitigate the problems present at a number of mine affected common borders in Central Asia, which adversely affect safety, stability and development of individual communities, countries and the region in general.

In 2015, ITF supported programs in Albania, Armenia, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belarus, Croatia, Gaza Strip, Georgia, Kosovo*, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Serbia and Ukraine. A capacity enhancement project was also initiated for member states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

B. DONOR COMMUNITY

The donor community, through its solidarity and willingness to help, contributes to the solution of the threat from post-conflict and disruptive challenges in the affected countries of South East Europe and beyond. The mandate for fundraising and management has been entrusted to ITF repeatedly for a number of years, as ITF is constantly proving to be a reliable and trustworthy partner in fulfilling its obligations to the donors.

Since the inception of ITF, more than 400 donors have trusted ITF with donations for various activities. More than 95 percent of donations originate from public donors – including 29 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 meetings of ITF's Board of Advisors where they determine guidelines for future humanitarian projects in South East Europe and beyond. They also voice their proposals for humanitarian/development activities in the countries of their particular interest.

The Government of the United States of America has instituted the Matching Fund Mechanism for South East

^{*} This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Europe through which it matches every dollar raised by ITF with an additional dollar provided by the U.S. Government, thus accomplishing two-fold results in mine action projects.

C. PARTNERS AND IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

During 2015, ITF collaborated with more than 30 partners and implementing agencies – UN bodies, regional organizations, international and local NGOs and other implementing agencies.

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

D. HUMAN SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

The concept of "human security" is a relatively new one and in principle fairly broad. Often referred to as 'peoplecentered security', human security places human beings at the center of security considerations. Human security means the security of people – 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 linkages 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

Activities related to the implementation of Ottawa Convention process were also maintained. As an observer, ITF also assumed an active role at the Intersessional meetings and the 14th Meeting of State Parties in Geneva, Switzerland

ITF is also very much involved in the implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, the convention banning 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 overlaps with the mine problem (e.g. the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe – OSCE).

At the regional level, ITF has been playing an important and leading role in SEEMACC meetings. Likewise, ITF organized and actively participated at the meeting of RASR, a U.S. Department of State initiative. RASR encourages 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 U.S., the EU, the United Nations (UN), the Organization of American States and other entities.

E. ITF EMPLOYEES

ITF has a small and flexible team and is committed to ensuring all-round employee development, ongoing training and education, good working conditions, stimulation of individual capabilities and employee creativity. All of this, in order to promote and facilitate team work and provide a positive environment favourable to the building of sustainable long-term relationships and an adaptive organization.



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 2015 ITF Auditors' Report is enclosed to this Annual Report under the "Statutory Annual Statements for the Financial Year 2015" section.

The accounts are audited in accordance with the International Auditing Standards. The auditing is carried out by KPMG Slovenija d.o.o., a Slovenian audit firm, which is a member of the KPMG network of independent firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative, a Swiss entity.

DONATIONS IN 2015

In 2015, ITF raised a total of \$29,345,752.90 US of donations, out of which \$13,964,878.36 US were actually received to ITF account and the amount of \$15,380,874.54 US is still pending to be received (due to the multiyear projects and changed donor policy on transferring funds).

These funds were contributed by 16 public donors – including 12 governments, OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), OSCE, Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB) and local authorities, and 21 private donors – including private companies, foundations, organizations and individuals.

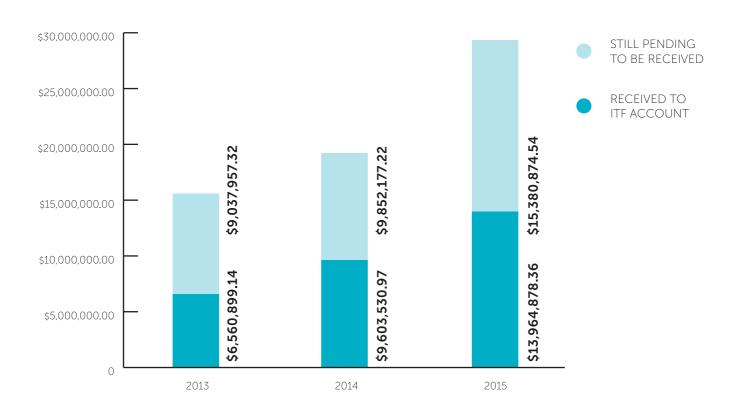
A. DONOR REPORT 2015

Alexey Kulik \$1,084.70 Rehabilitation of Ukrainian childred American Chamber of Commerce in Croatia – AMCHAM \$74,472.31 Demining activities in Croatia Artme Churakov \$22.00 Rehabilitation of Ukrainian childred Avtomatika Gaspirc d.o.o. \$53.56 Rehabilitation of Ukrainian childred Socio-Economic Reintegration of Mine Victims South Caucasus – still pending to be received Bonamm trgovina in storitve d.o.o. (Bondrenko Anatoliy) \$1,056.40 Rehabilitation of Ukrainian childred Rehabilitation of Ukrainian childred Socio-Economic Reintegration of Mine Victims South Caucasus – still pending to be received Rehabilitation of Ukrainian childred R
Artme Churakov \$22.00 Rehabilitation of Ukrainian childred Avtomatika Gaspirc d.o.o. \$53.56 Rehabilitation of Ukrainian childred Austria (Austrian Development Agency) \$2,877.40 Socio-Economic Reintegration of Mine Victims South Caucasus - still pending to be received Bonamm trgovina in storitve d.o.o. (Bondrenko Anatoliy) \$1,056.40 Rehabilitation of Ukrainian childred
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3
Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB) \$20,655.09 Re-mapping mined areas and related activities in Bi
Canada \$456,164.95 Demining activities in Bosnia and Herzegovin
Czech Republic \$8,070.67 Demining activities in Bosnia and Herzegovin
DELO časopisno in založniško podjetje d.d. in kind Rehabilitation of Ukrainian childre
Donacija ukrajinske skupnosti \$1,333.46 Rehabilitation of Ukrainian childre
Fri Svetovanje d.o.o. \$535.55 Rehabilitation of Ukrainian childre
Gostol-Gopan d.o.o. \$215.18 Rehabilitation of Ukrainian children
Germany \$1,298,285.29 Demining activities in Bosnia and Herzegovin
Ireland \$10,950.00 Demining activities and MVA activities
ITF employees \$294.73 Rehabilitation of Ukrainian children
Japan\$766,066.03Demining activities in Bosnia and Herzegovin
Katrin Int d.o.o. \$6,325.67 Rehabilitation of Ukrainian children
Korea \$80,000.00 Humanitarian Mine Action Activities in BiH are
Palestine and Central As
Krka, d.d., Novo mesto \$1,632.45 Rehabilitation of Ukrainian children
Ksenja Olmer/Lantern projects \$247.48 Rehabilitation of Ukrainian children
Martyneko Mayya \$1,133.45 Rehabilitation of Ukrainian children
\$100,000.00 Demining activities
Bosnia and Herzegovir
Marshall Legacy Institute \$82,500,00 Training Armen
Training Armenia - st
pending to be received
\$61,887.00 MDDs Lebanc
Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Croatia \$150,913.35 CWD in Croat
Mine Action Center of the Republic of Serbia \$111,833.76 Mine Action Activities in Serb
Municipality of Ilidža \$111,287.79 Demining activities in Bosnia and Herzegovin
Norwegian People's Aid \$28,766.09 Technical survey in SEE Region
POS d.o.o. \$547.35 Rehabilitation of Ukrainian children
Stanislav Raščan \$56.20 Rehabilitation of Ukrainian childre

	\$209,456.00	Support of ITF activities
Slovenia	\$112.053.60	Demining activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina
	\$77,124.75	Support of ITF activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina
	\$106,585.95	Ukraine
	\$74,200.87	Rehabilitation - Gaza Strip
	\$57,668.04	ERW and Mine Risk education - Syria
	\$112,679.62	Demining activities in Serbia
	\$22,084.00	Rehabilitation-Belarus
	in kind (not defined)	Support of ITF activities
SPEM	\$5,234.14	Rehabilitation - Region
The OPEC Fund for International Development – OFID	\$40,000.00	Rehabilitation - Region
The OFEC Fund for international Development - OTID	\$30,000.00	Rehabilitation in Gaza Strip - still pending to be received
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe – OSCE	\$5,283.23	Central Asian Regional Co-operation in Mine Action 2014
Turkey	\$25,000.00	Landmine/UXO survivors sholarship in BiH
Turkey	\$298,145.34	Cluster Munition Clearance in Lebanon
	\$1,768,840.12	CWD/Mine Action in Croatia
	\$1,514,166.24	CWD/Mine Action in Croatia - still pending to be received
	\$2.906.980.11	CWD/Mine Action in Cloatia - Stitt perfuring to be received CWD/Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina
	\$2,900,900.11	CWD/Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina -
	\$4,753,216.85	
	\$99,669.21	still pending to be received Humanitarian mine action activities in Kosovo*
	\$10,198.84	RASR workshop
	\$25,020.06	RASR workshop - still pending to be received
	\$1,501,786.03	Hotspots Clearance and Victims Assistance in Albania
	\$1,501,760.03	Hotspots Clearance and Victims Assistance in Albania -
	\$431,106.34	still pending to be received
United	\$854,176.52	Humanitarian mine action activities in Serbia
States of	\$004,170.02	Humanitarian mine action activities in Serbia
America	\$258,636.07	still pending to be received
America	\$159,710.00	Mine Detection Dog Program in Armenia
	\$139,710.00	Mine Detection Dog Program in Armenia -
	\$141,681.00	5 5
	\$450.00	still pending to be received CWD in Kyrgyz Republic
	\$149,550.00	CWD in Kyrgyz Republic - still pending to be received
	\$604,385.41	Capacity Support of Libyan MAC
	\$880,551.20	Capacity Support of Libyan MAC - still pending to be received
	\$3,961,000.00	ECOWAS region - still pending to be received
	\$3,901,000.00	Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and Transition in
	\$3,150,569.38	Afghanistan - still pending to be received
		Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and
	\$1,531,043.62	Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and Transition in Afghanistan
Vitamed d.o.o.	¢46E607	Rehabilitation of Ukrainian children
	\$4,656.83	
Vladyslav Burda	\$1,075.22	Rehabilitation of Ukrainian children
TOTAL 2015		29,345,752.90

Chart:
ITF DONATIONS RAISED
BETWEEN 2013 AND 2015 - COMPARISON

The chart presents overall donations to ITF between 2013 and 2015. Each year approximately 10 donor countries donate to ITF. The light blue column represents the donations still pending to be received within the Memorandum of Understanding/ Grant Agreement signed in the 2013–2015 period, while the dark blue column represents the donations actually received.



B. ALLOCATION OF DONATIONS

In 2015, \$13,144,700.80 US were spent on ITF activities within both Strategic Pillars:

TOTAL	\$13,144,700.80	
Strategic Pillar II	\$603,809.08	4.59%
Strategic Pillar I	\$12,540,891.72	95.41%

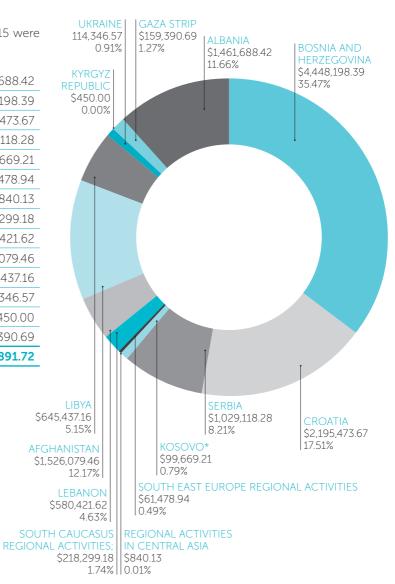
B.1 ALLOCATION OF DONATIONS BY COUNTRIES/REGIONS IN 2015 - STRATEGIC PILLAR I:

Strategic Pillar I activities (\$12,540,891.72 US) in 2015 were implemented in the following countries/regions:

Albania	\$1,461,688.42
Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$4,448,198.39
Croatia	\$2,195,473.67
Serbia	\$1,029,118.28
Kosovo*	\$99,669.21
South East Europe regional activities	\$61,478.94
Regional Activities in Central Asia	\$840.13
South Caucasus regional activities	\$218,299.18
Lebanon	\$580,421.62
Afghanistan	\$1,526,079.46
Libya	\$645,437.16
Ukraine	\$114,346.57
Kyrgyz Republic	\$450.00
Gaza Strip	\$159,390.69
TOTAL	\$12,540,891.72

Chart:

USE OF IMPLEMENTED STRATEGIC PILLAR I FUNDS
BY COUNTRIES/REGIONS IN 2015

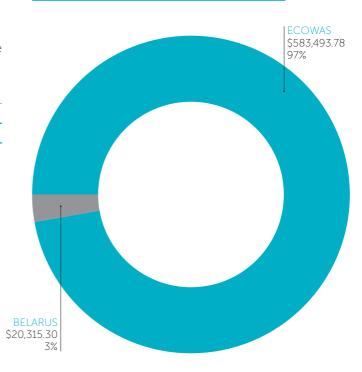


B.2 ALLOCATION OF DONATIONS BY COUNTRIES/REGIONS IN 2015 - STRATEGIC PILLAR II:

Strategic Pillar II activities (\$603,809.08 US) in 2015 were implemented in the following countries/regions:

TOTAL	\$603,809.08
Belarus	\$20,315.30
ECOWAS	\$583,493.78

Chart: <u>USE OF IMPLEMENTED STRATEGIC PILLAR I</u> FUNDS BY COUNTRIES/REGIONS IN 2015



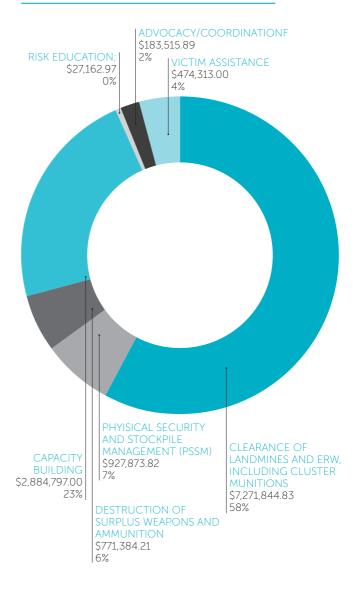
B.3 ALLOCATION OF DONATIONS BY INTERVENTION AREAS IN 2015 - STRATEGIC PILLAR I:

Strategic Pillar I activities (\$12,540,891.72 US) in 2015 were implemented in the following interventions areas:

Victim Assistance	\$ 474,313.00
Clearance of landmines and ERW, including cluster munitions	\$7,271,844.83
Phyisical security and stockpile management (PSSM)	\$927,873.82
Destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition	\$771,384.21
Capacity building	\$2,884,797.00
Risk Education	\$27,162.97
Advocacy/Coordination	\$183,515.89
TOTAL	\$12,540,891.72

Chart:

USE OF IMPLEMENTED STRATEGIC PILLAR I FUNDS BY INTERVENTION AREAS IN 2015

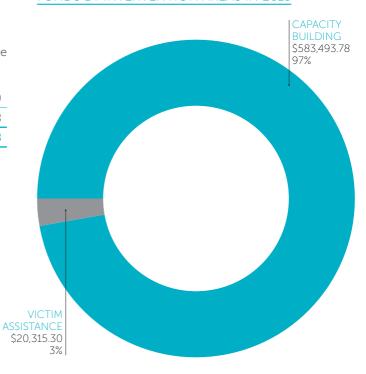


B.4 ALLOCATION OF DONATIONS BY INTERVENTION AREAS IN 2015 - STRATEGIC PILLAR I:

Strategic Pillar II activities (\$603,809.08 US) in 2015 were implemented in the following interventions areas:

TOTAL	\$603,809.08
Capacity Building	\$583,493.78
Victim Assistance	\$20,315.30

Chart: <u>USE OF IMPLEMENTED STRATEGIC PILLAR II</u> FUNDS BY INTERVENTION AREAS IN 2015



ITF ADMINISTRATION AND PROJECT COSTS

The ITF administration fee is set to cover all ITF costs related to individual donations, i.e. the tender process, contract awarding procedures, contract monitoring and supervision, project management, evaluation and reporting. The administration and project costs covered by the fee also include the operating expenses of the ITF Headquarters in Slovenia and Implementation Offices in Bosnia and Herzegovina/Croatia, 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 reports and corresponding materials that are generated.

In 2015, the amount of \$838,569.53 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 \$515,180.32 US was spent for both in 2015.



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 2015 Portfolio of Projects.

SOUTH EAST EUROPE

4.1. ALBANIA

PROBLEM

After the 1999 conflict, mines and cluster munitions strikes remnants were left behind in parts of the Albanian north-eastern territory. The areas contaminated by the deadly legacy covered 120 kilometers along the Albanian border from Montenegro in the north to Macedonia in the south, starting a few meters inside Albania (minefields) and continuing as deep as 10 kilometers into Albanian territory (cluster strikes). 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 (MRE) 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 in 2012. Yet, surplus ammunition, UXO and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination is 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.

In particular, during the civil unrest in Albania in March 1997 and later, there were a number of explosions at ammunition storages. 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. The AAF conducted initial surface clearance operations of these "hotspots" but these were not conducted based on humanitarian standards, therefore not going beyond surface clearance. Recent technical assessments of each of these hotspots by the Albanian Mines and Munitions Coordination Office (AMMCO) showed that most areas still contain live and dangerous ammunition. According to estimations from AMMCO, at least 979 abandoned explosive ordnance casualties (145 killed and 834 injured) are recorded all over Albania.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

"Assessment of Socio-Economic and Medical Needs of Marginalized UXO/ERW/AXO Victims of the Last 3 Counties of Albania (Tirana, Fier and Vlora)"

Project by NGO ALB-AID

ALB-AID, with the support of Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs, has during 2013 completed the Survey in 6 regions of Albania (Berat, Gjirokaster, Elbasan, Korce, Diber and Durres). Currently, with funds provided by the U.S. Department of State through ITF, activities to complete the Survey with AXO/UXO/ERW victims in the counties of Lezhe and Shkoder are continued in order to identify the depth of the consequences of UXO/ERW and the socio-economic and medical needs of the UXO/ERW/AXO survivors and their re-integration. 604 ERW/UXO victims have been contacted, and 480 survivors in 8 counties have been interviewed individually.

The overall goal of the project is to improve access of UXO/ERW/AXO survivors to social-economic and medical services available in the country in order to contribute to their re-integration and rehabilitation. The project is targeting the last 3 remaining counties of Tirana, Fieri and Vlora, where the number of UXO/AXO survivors is estimated at around 350. In the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) forms of AMMCO 233 cases have been registered. The same structure and methodology

already used in past project implementation will be applied. The current project activities will be coordinated with others and monitored by AMMCO.

The data gathered will be finalized in a single Report/Study for the whole country which will be presented at a final National Workshop in Tirana with relevant Ministries and interested stakeholders. The results of the whole country will be shared with all national and local stakeholders.

From January until December 2015, 160 field trips have been realized in Fier, Vlora and Tirana, 382 families of munitions' victims visited, and 304 victims have been interviewed in the regions of Tirana (Vlora), Vlora and Fier (Lushnje, Fier). The data collected from questionnaires completed by 304 persons has also been computerized, entered into an online database, and is now being processed. The survey that covers 12 counties of Albania has been drafted and translated. It provides a full overview of the situation of mine and munitions' survivors in Albania.



HOTSPOTS CLEARANCE

"NPA Hotspot Clearance in Albania"

Project by NGO Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)

The objective of the project is to reduce the threats posed by UXO and improve security and safety through clearance of hotspots in Albania. The project aims to train two teams and deploy them on clearance of the Gjeroven task. In coordination with AMMCO and ITF, NPA executed an assessment mission in Albania in February 2014, based on which a project proposal was developed by NPA. The initial project was successfully implemented in December 2014, but in January 2015, ITF and NPA signed an Annex for the extension of the hotspots clearance project that will last until 31 March 2016

Until the end of October 2015 62,180 square meters were cleared in the Gjeroven task. This presents 93 percent of the estimated size of 66,842 square meters. Clearance was suspended afterwards, as the only area still remaining is an area requiring mechanical clearance. The plan is for the teams to return after the clearance of Palikesht is completed and handed over, and to finish the remaining area with the JCB front-end loader. NPA has removed 3,760 items of UXO, 9 AP and 28,949 Small Arms Ammunition (SAA) in Gjeroven hotspot.

Clearance in Palikesht started on 1 September 2015, with a week of preparation phase, and full clearance starting on 8 September 2015. The clearance was completed on 17

December 2015 with 13,321 square meters were cleared. The total area was slightly higher than the original estimate (11,924 square meters), due to the required fade-out. The area is expected to be officially handed over to Albanian authorities in January 2016. From the start of the clearance period 1,679 UXO and 1,778 Small Arms Ammunition (SAA) were found in the Palikesht site.

The clearance on the Mbreshtan site started on 12 October 2015, following a week of preparations on the site that started on 6 October 2015. Until end of December 2015 14,528 square meters were cleared in Mbreshtan task. This presents 40 percent of the estimated size of 36,625 square meters. In total 849 UXO, 38 AP and 20,332 SAA were found on Mbreshtan task since the start of operations and until 31 December 2015. Most of the UXO items found included grenades and fuses.





STRUCTURE SUPPORT

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

ITF signed a grant with the U.S. Department of State for AMMCO funding in June 2014, and on 1 July 2014 AMMCO personnel became operative again (due to lack of funding, no activities were implemented until this point). The project is implemented by UNDP/AMMCO. With the support provided by the U.S. Government through ITF it became possible for AMMCO team to resume operations and provide its specialized services of coordination and monitoring of UXO hotspots clearance activities, in close coordination and cooperation with the relevant departments of the Albanian Ministry of Defense.

The overall goal of the project was to contribute to Albania being safe from ERW/UXO and to the fulfilment of the Albanian Government's commitment to eliminate the ammunition risks. Its main components relate to the upgrade of UXO clearance and disposal standards to the international level, enlarging the demilitarization framework to include civil community safety, awareness and participation elements and broadening the current mine victim assistance scheme developed for the north-eastern part to target all ERW/UXO victims in Albania.

During the project, AMMCO was carrying out Quality Management (QA&QC) of the clearance activities in UXO hotspots of Gjeroven and Palikesht Berat, Gerdec in Vora

and inspection/certification of former military ammunition depots in Mirake and Mengel Elbasan, Qafe Molle-2 Tirana, Burrel and Sazan in Vlora. AMMCO was also liaising with the local authorities and communities of the hotspot areas in order to inform them about the exact location of the dangerous areas and about the clearance operations in progress. AMMCO team set up billboards with Risk Education messages for local community members and conducted risk education activities with children attending schools located in and nearby the hotspot areas.

The project was concluded on 20 September 2015.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE Victim Assistance United States of America Hotspots Clearance United States of America Capacity Building United States of America



4.2 BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

PROBLEM

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

By the end of 2015 the mine suspected area in BiH amounted to 1,149 square kilometers representing some 2.3 percent of the country's territory. An estimated 84,000 mines and UXO are still left in the ground throughout BiH, and impact the lives and livelihoods of around 500,000 people.

Since 1996, mine and UXO accidents severed the lives of 1,735 local residents, turning them into mine/UXO victims/ survivors (604 residents fatally injured/dead). In 2014, there were 18 mine victims (6 people died), while in 2015 there was 1 mine accident with 1 person deadly injured.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

MINE CLEARANCE/TECHNICAL SURVEY

ITF support to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2015 was realized by release of land through:

- 1,074,410 square meters cleared/demined (56 project locations – 416 mines, 204 UXO),
- 2,602,242 square meters of technical survey operations
 (56 project locations 130 mines, 177 UXO)

Total land released through tendered clearance/demining and technical survey operations in the period between 1 January and 31 December 2015 amounted to 3,676,652 square meters on 112 project locations, with 546 mines, and 381 UXO found and destroyed.

Tender Procedures

For operational activities in 2015 ITF Representative Office in BiH issued and performed 11* tender procedures for commercial companies and NGOs. Tenders included demining projects selected from BiH demining priority list, and based on Donors' priorities.

POST-FLOOD RESPONSE

"Non-technical Survey in Mine Affected Flooded Areas in BiH in 2014/15"

Project by NGO Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)

NPA survey team was seconded to BiH Mine Action Centre (BHMAC). Regional office of Tuzla and general/non-technical survey was performed in mine affected flooded areas in the Municipalities of Tuzla, Kalesija, Kakanj, Zenica, Banovići, Srebrenik, Gračanica, Gradačac, Lukavac and Maglaj, in total on 146 locations in 28 local communities in 10 Municipalities (116 suspected hazardous areas in 2014, and 30 in 2015).

In 2015 (in the reporting period), 8 more tender procedures were published:

- tender procedure ITF-01-04/15-DEM/TS-BH-USA published in May 2015;
- tender procedure ITF-01-03/15-DEM-BH-SLO/CZ/USA published in May 2015;
- tender procedure ITF-01-04/15-DEM/TS-BH-GER published in June 2015;
- tender procedure ITF-01-04/15-DEM/TS-BH-CAN published in July 2015;
- tender procedure ITF-01-17/15/II-DEM/TS-BH-GER published in July 2015;
- **tender procedure ITF-03-14/15-DEM/TS-BH-USA published in September 2015;
- **tender procedure ITF-01-03/15-TS-BH-IL/USA published in November 2015;
- **tender procedure ITF-01-04/15-DEM/TS-BH-JAP/USA published in November 2015.
- ** field activities will be performed in early 2016 (suitable weather conditions).

Between 1 September 2014 and 28 February 2015, a total of 12,152,882 square meters of suspected hazardous areas affected by floods were surveyed/reassessed (8,287,967 square meters in 2014, and 3,864,915 square meters in 2015), during which 1,199 residents (829 in 2014, and 370 in 2015) were informed about the risk of mines. Furthermore, 200 mine/ERW marking signs (76 in 2014 and 124 in 2015) were placed on surveyed locations.

"Re-mapping of Mined Areas and Related Activities in BiH"

Project NGO Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) and Posavina with No Mines

Component one included technical surveys, sign remapping, and marking of the areas that present the highest security risk carried out by NPA. In the period between September 2014 and February 2015 NPA non-technical survey team (NTS) supported BHMAC to assess mine threat in region of Tuzla Canton and Zenica-Doboj Canton after flooding by conducting non-technical survey of situation in flooded/landslide areas including emergency intervention of disposal of unexploded ordnances, marking and mine risk education, following the priorities determined by BHMAC.

^{* 3} tender procedures were published in the end of 2014 - ITF-01-03/14-TS-BH-CASA/ USA, ITF-01-03/14-TS-BH-IL/USA, ITF-01-08/14-DEM/TS-BH-USA-R – for which field operations were performed in the beginning of 2015;

NPA NTS team conducted control on 146 suspected hazardous areas affected by floods with a total of 27,067,197 square meters of suspected hazardous areas. A total of 12,152,882 square meters of suspected hazardous areas were flooded or under the influence of water. The reassessment of flooded suspected hazardous areas showed that the changes of borders of suspect hazardous areas occurred on 8 locations and resulted in increasing of suspect hazardous area surface by 78,581 square meters. Floods influenced the change in the operating conditions of work on 146 suspected hazardous areas.

NTS team was focused on the re-assessment of mine suspected hazardous areas affected by floods and worked on preparation of individual demining projects for identified hazardous areas. In coordination with BHMAC, NPA non-technical survey team prepared 14 projects for technical survey covering the total area of 988,755 square meters. NTS team informed 1,199 residents in flooded areas about the risk of mines. A total of 200 mine/ERW marking signs were placed in the municipalities of Tuzla, Kalesija, Gračanica, Lukavac, Sapna and Maglaj.



Component two included urgent mine risk awareness for communities affected by floods, carried out by Posavina with no mines NGO (Posavina bez mina – PBM). Urgent mine risk awareness for communities affected by floods was completed through the project "Delivery of mine risk education and marking of minefields in the flooded areas of Bosanska Posavina" implemented between 15 August 2014 and 15 January 2015.

PBM organized summer camps in flooded communities in the areas of Brčko District and the Municipality of Orašje carrying out mine risk education workshops for 175 children whose houses were flooded. Genesis project NGO also staged an interactive puppet show titled "Strange trial" modified for younger children. The total number of children who watched the puppet shows is 965. Under component two, PBM also implemented mine risk education for adults, urgent marking and community mine action liaison. During the project implementation PBM have done door-to-door visits including 1,671 beneficiaries in four municipalities, organized group media presentations for 156 groups. PBM

organized presentations for hunters and fishermen, as the most jeopardized groups as far as mine danger in flooded areas is concerned. Urgent marking was conducted in four mine risk municipalities where 734 mine signs were replaced and 5 billboards have been placed. The total risk area in the four municipalities is 24.37 square kilometers; therefore, PBM marked 44 percent of the total suspected/risk area in the targeted municipalities through this project implementation.











"Pilot Project Targeted Technical Survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina"

Project by NGO Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)

NPA implemented the Pilot Project of Targeted Technical Survey of mine suspected hazardous areas in the region of Vlašić mountain, in communities of Potkraj and Paljenik (Municipality of Travnik). This included the development of the Standard Operational Procedures for targeted technical survey, application of new techniques and procedures for targeted technical survey (by engaging one manual team, one special detection dog team and the use of drone).

The assessment between 1 September 2014 and 30 November 2015 covered 13 mine suspected hazardous areas in a total of 2,500,000 square meters. Confirmed hazardous areas for demining/clearance were defined on 49,000 square meters, where minefields were identified through targeted technical survey and defining the geographical position of the minefields.

Hazardous areas for systematic technical survey were confirmed on 129,100 square meters, where the targeted investigation confirmed the presence of mines, but the geographical position of the minefields could not be defined

Areas that could be released based on the targeted technical survey results were amounted to 113,100 square meters. The residual suspected hazardous areas in a total of 2,208,800 square meters could be released through

non-technical survey upon the completion of demining/ clearance and technical survey.

This project contributed to the development of methodology of targeted technical survey, testing of techniques and process, and project management. Through field activities, NPA tested and proved the efficiency of new techniques and procedures including special detection dogs and drone, used for identifying the minefields. Results show that targeted investigations of minefields are possible with fewer resources compared to traditional methods already applied in mine action activities.

"Mine Clearance on Demining Projects in Maglaj"

Project by Mine Detection Dog Centre (MDDC)

MDDC performed demining (direct contracting) on two project locations in the Municipality of Maglaj (Komšići-Liješnica – 43,078 square meters and Komšići-Donji Bradići – 60,652 square meters). Due to 2014 floods and landslides, the entire area was under mine-threat, especially the railroad, two roads and returnees' houses. Demining of these two locations was extremely important for local people as it enabled their safe return and reconstruction, safe daily living and use of local road, as well as the launch of agricultural production. It also helped in the recovery of the landslide that was very active after the floods and threatened households in the area; until demined, the municipality was not able to recover it due to the presence of mines. The demining tasks were nominated by the

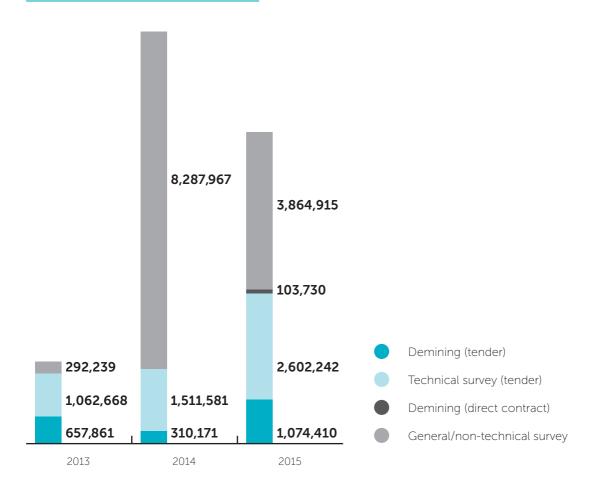
municipality as top priority; therefore, the impact on local population is immense.

MDDC performed field works with its manual demining teams between March and May 2015.



Chart:

LAND RELEASED (IN SQUARE METERS) IN BIH
BETWEEN 2013 AND 2015 – COMPARISON (MINE
CLEARANCE/DEMINING, TECHNICAL SURVEY,
GENERAL/NON-TECHNICAL SURVEY)



EQUIPMENT

Floods and landslides in 2014 in BiH also exposed the unresolved mine and UXO status and related insufficient and outdated technical equipment with which the relevant national bodies and authorities operate in resolving the remaining mine action problem. Therefore, ITF in liaison with national partners and donors supported the provision of a part of highly required equipment.

 Purchase of 30 Global Positioning System (GPS) devices/units for BHMAC, Civil Protection and BiH Armed Forces

ITF carried out the purchase procedure for 30 GPS units and handover to end users; BHMAC was delivered 18 units, while the remaining 12 GPS units were delivered to BiH Armed Forces (6 units), Civil protection of Republic of Srpska (3 units) and Civil protection of Federation of BiH (3 units) for their demining teams, all of which are in great need of modern technological tools required for mine action activities.

- Spare parts, repair and service of BiH Armed Forces demining battalion equipment
 - ITF provided repair service and spare parts for BiH Armed Forces demining teams by CEIA.
- Purchase of metal detectors for Civil Protection demining teams (BiH Federation and Republic of Srpska ITF carried out the purchase procedure for 20 metal detectors (Vallon VMH3) for Civil Protections demining teams of BiH Federation (10 detectors) and Republic of Srpska (10 detectors).

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

In the field of victim assistance the needs of landmine survivors from BiH were addressed through the following projects:

"The Voice of Mine Victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina"

Project by NGO HOPE'87

The project objective was to strengthen the voice of mine victims in BiH. The project envisages that all mine victims in BiH benefit from this project. This project is a continuation phase of the project "The Voice of Mine Victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina" which started in January 2014. In this project online platform www.mocznanja.ba "The Power of Knowledge" was designed to set up a hub of relevant information, illustrative life stories, useful educational materials and courses for mine victims.

The following activities were done during this phase of the project: (1) ongoing functioning of the web platform "Power of Knowledge" was enabled; (2) updates of the web platform with information relevant for the mine victim community in BiH were continued; (3) web platform was continuously promoted via social media; (4) one training on the topic of "Self-advocacy and Public Advocacy" was organized; (5) one e-learning video on the topic of prosthetics availability and fundamental information about legal framework that guarantees access to orthopedic aids to mine victims was developed; (6) a life story of one mine victim was recorded and promoted.

The project started on 1 February 2015 and finished on 20 June 2015.



"Landmine/UXO Survivors Scholarships in Bosnia and Herzegovina"

The overall objective of providing higher education scholarships to mine/UXO victims and their family members is to help improve competitiveness of young landmine/UXO victims in the labor market in BiH by supporting their studies. With the support of the Republic of Turkey, ITF is focusing on capabilities, rather than disabilities of mine/UXO victims and their family members in BiH, and is supporting their rehabilitation and comprehensive reintegration into economic, social, and political life.

ITF published a third call for scholarship applications on 20 August 2015, and disseminated it widely through BHMAC and web portals targeting students in all parts of BiH. In October, ITF selected 23 Bachelor's and Master's degree students from both BiH entities that were granted scholarships. In order to provide more structured and stable support to mine/UXO victims' studies, ITF is providing

scholarships on a monthly basis throughout the 2015/2016 academic year. Scholarship holders are to receive their last scholarship installment in July 2016, when they should also report on how the scholarships assisted them and their families in their higher education process as well as socioeconomic inclusion into the society.

OTHER

"Assessment of Demining Companies/Non-Governmetal Organizations (accredited by BHMAC)"

by Quality Solutions International (QSI)

The objective of the 8th annual assessment was to determine if the organizations accredited by BHMAC maintain the management structure, personnel, training and equipment to perform credibly as prime contractors (or sub-contractors) on large-scale U.S. funded contracts.

The 2015 assessment (implemented in May), during which 9 selected entities were checked, is a follow up to the previous annual assessments conducted from 2007 onward.

"Support of the Republic of Slovenia to ITF Representative Office in BiH"

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

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Mine Clearance/ Technical Survey	Canada, Canton of Sarajevo, Council of Europe Development Bank, Czech Republic, Germany, Japan, Korea, Marshall Legacy Institute/Turkish Coalition of America, Municipality of Ilidža, Robert Bauchmueller, Slovenia, Tina Logar Bauchmueller, United States of America.
Equipment	United States of America
Victim Assistance	Czech Republic, Turkey
Other	Slovenia, United States of America

4.3 CROATIA

PROBLEM

As a legacy of four years of armed conflict associated with the breakup of the former Yugoslavia during the early 1990s Croatia is affected by landmines and, to a much lesser extent, ERW. Mines were laid mainly to defend positions on the confrontation lines, which changed frequently, but also in areas of strategic importance such as railway lines, power stations and pipelines. Demining and survey activities reduced the initial 2003 estimate from 1,174 square kilometres of confirmed and suspected mined areas to 487.89 square kilometres by the end of 2015. Mine suspected areas are still located in 9 of Croatia's 21 counties, and contain an estimated 46,317 mines and UXO, affecting the population in 72 towns and municipalities. More than 13,274 "mine danger" warning signs are placed throughout mine suspected areas in Croatia.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

MINE CLEARANCE

Between 1 January and 31 December 2015 four demining projects were published on ITF tenders in Croatia. By 31 December 2015 demining works on all four projects were completed (Vulić/Dolac in Zadar county, Kokani in Karlovac County, Mirkovci in Vukovar county and Kotar šuma in Sisak Moslava county) in total area of 485,323 square meters.

Demining clearance projects that were published in Croatia during 2015 were:

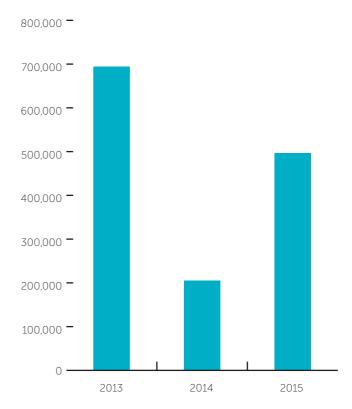
Vulić/Dolac, Jasenice	Zadar	51,133
Kokani, Josipdol	Karlovac	72,132
Kotar, Petrinja	Sisak Moslava	341,144
Mirkovci, Vukovar	Vukovar Srijem	20,914

Project "Kotar šuma IX." in the vicinity of Mošćenica village in Sisak Moslava County comprised clearance of mine suspected area in total of 329,934 square meters. Project area included part of the Kotar forest in the vicinity of the residential area that includes known minefields that represent constant threat to the populated areas in close proximity. The local population is predominantly engaged in wood collecting activities and cattle breeding. Prime arable land is located in and around the project location. After the clearance of the project area, mine threat was eliminated on surrounding land and forest allowing local population to return to safe cattle breeding activities. Demining operations increased the overall safety of the local residents and enabled safe living for the inhabitants of Mošćenica

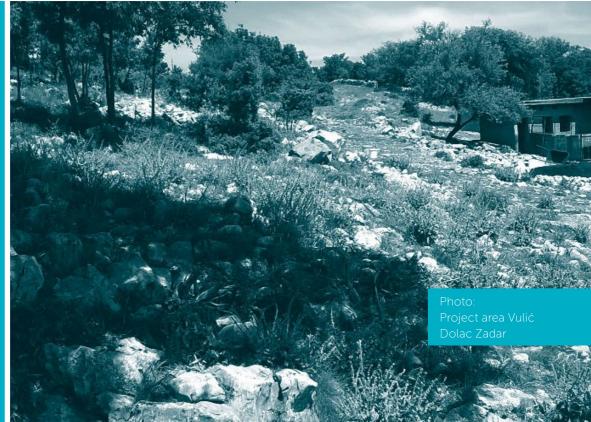
With the implementation of demining operations on the Vulić-Dolac project, mine threat in the proximity of houses and gardens was cleared, allowing safe movement of local population and use of pasture and forest land. The project area was subject of attack with M87-Orkan rockets and was contaminated with cluster bomblets KB-1 during the 1991–1995 war

During 2015 four demining projects were implemented in Croatia. Four project locations in total area of 485,323 square meters were searched and cleared. During demining works, 97 mines and 38 UXO were found and destroyed.

Chart:
LAND RELEASED THROUGH MINE CLEARANCE/
DEMINING (IN SQUARE METERS) IN CROATIA
BETWEEN 2013 AND 2015 - COMPARISON







CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION

The objective of Conventional Weapons Destruction project implementation in Croatia was to reduce stockpiles of excess or otherwise at-risk weapons and munitions in the warehouses of the Croatian Ministry of Defense (MoD).

Activities under the "Project of the disposal of conventional ammunition in the Republic of Croatia", that was signed between the Croatian MoD, company ISL Spreewerk LLC and ITF in 2015 included the following munitions designated for destruction:

- Artillery and rocket ammunition
- Anti tank mines
- Aerial ammunition
- Small arms ammunition
- Propellants of different types

Explosive elements (primary and secondary charge, shaped charge, fuse and booster charge) were demilitarized in the ISL Spreewerk facility in Gospić, Croatia All parts which include explosives were packed in ADR approved packaging prior to transportation to facility in Luebbeck, Germany where final disposal is to be implemented in rotary kiln furnace.

ISL Spreewerk continued with demilitarization process during 2015. In 2015 approximately 129 tons / 20,000 pieces of ammunition and its components were demilitarized through the process of dismantling, neutralization, separation and incineration.

Transport permits for the transportation of hazardous and dangerous materials from Croatia to Germany were carried out during November and December 2015. Due to a long time period required for the issuance of all necessary permits, ISL Spreewerk was granted extension for the completion of works under the contract.

White phosphor separation/burning facility was set up in ISL Spreewerk in Gospić, Croatia during August/September 2015 and became fully operational in October 2015. ISL Spreewerk started with white phosphorus burning/destruction process during November 2015.



PHYSICAL SECURITY AND STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT (PSSM)

Activities for the purpose of the "Physical Security Stockpile Management (PSSM) upgrade in the Republic of Croatia" project are aimed at improving conventional weapons and munitions stockpile security and management in warehouses operated by the Croatian MoD. The funding for the PSSM upgrade allowed for the implementation of PSSM upgrade on 3 warehouse locations in the Republic of Croatia.

The contract with MoD Croatia and implementing partner InSig2 Ltd. was signed in September 2015. By December 2015 works on all three project locations have started. ITF team accompanied by representatives of MoD Croatia and InSig2 Ltd. visited project locations at the beginning of the project implementation, recording the initial state of security that was installed in the warehouses.

The works on all three locations comprised:

- CCTV surveillance installation
- Perimeter protection
- Upgrade of the Op/Monitoring Center

Works on all three warehouse locations will be completed by May 2016.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE		
Mine Clearance	American Chamber of Commerce in Croatia–AMCHAM, Peugeot- Croatia, United States of America,	
Conventional Weapons Destruction	United States of America	
Physical Stockpile and Security Management	United States of America	











4.4 SERBIA

PROBLEM

Serbia was contaminated with mines in the north-western region (Šid Municipality) in the border area with Croatia (Morović village) and the three-border area of Serbia/Croatia/BiH (Jamena village). Mine problem stemmed from the conflicts in former Yugoslavia, mostly from the beginning of the 1990s. The minefields were set mostly as protective barriers. The rough estimate shows that an area of approximately 6.5 million square meters was initially considered to be mine suspected.

Demining projects in Serbia were implemented between 2003 and 2009. In total, 43 projects of mine clearance were executed with the help of ITF (out of 44 overall) where over 5.7 million square meters of mine suspected area was cleared with 4,464 mines and 646 UXO removed and destroyed.

Serbia also had great cluster munitions problem throughout central and southern Serbia, which stems from the conflict in 1999. Initially, it was estimated that over 28 square kilometres were cluster-bomb-affected. Latest results obtained through the general survey (and resurvey) indicate that at the end of 2015 around 3 square km of land are still suspected to be contaminated with cluster bomb remnants.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

MINE CLEARANCE/CLUSTER MUNITIONS CLEARANCE/TECHNICAL SURVEY

In 2015 ITF implemented technical survey projects in the south of Serbia in cooperation with NGO NPA. In 2015, a total of 180,164 square meters of land contaminated with cluster munitions has been cleared. New re-survey findings show that the size of cluster-affected area has been downsized to approximately 3 square kilometres. There are also 2 square kilometres of mine suspected areas located in the area of Bujanovac in southern Serbia.

From January to December 2015 two cluster munitions clearance projects were implemented in the following project locations: Niš - Popovac municipality and Sjenica municipality. One open public tender for these activities was published in 2014. The implementation phase of demining activities on project location Niš - Popovac on an area of 50,321 square meters was implemented in May 2015. Cluster munitions clearance project Sjenica was implemented between May and August 2015 on an area of 129,843 square meters. 14 UXO were found and destroyed during the clearance works on project locations.

A total of 180,164 square meters of mine/cluster mine area was cleared during 2015 through mine clearance/cluster clearance activities in Serbia.

"Integrated Approach to Land Release in the Municipality of Bujanovac"

Project by Mine Detection Dog Center BiH (MDDC)

The implementation of activities within the Contract project No. 0174/15 "Integrated Approach to Land Release in the Municipality of Bujanovac" in the Republic of Serbia started on 30 July 2015 and ended on 29 October 2015. Project involved the survey on following locations: Dobrosin, Lučane, Končuli, Veliki Trnovac, Mali Trnovac in the Municipality of Bujanovac. According to regular systematic and general survey activities conducted by MAC Serbia the total area of 1,179,000 square meters on six locations (P-1 Visoko Bilo, P-2 Dobrosin Topole, P-3 Dobrosin, P-4 Šaćirova njiva, P- 5 Kolonija, and P-6 Guri Gat) was identified as reasonably mine suspicious. This is the total area that was planned to be searched within this project, with the main goal to increase the overall security of local population and achieve efficiency of demining operations, thus enabling the exploitation of forests and income for local population.

The funds for the implementation of the project to identify the degree of mine contamination have been provided by Serbia and matched by the United States of America.

After the completion of the systematic survey and clearance activities in and around battle areas it was verified that a total of 1,180,152 square meters was searched on the following locations:

- Locations "Visoko Bilo", "Dobrosin topole" and the perimeter of Dobrosin village,
- Location "Sacirova njiva" in Konculj village,
- Location "Kolonija", in the village of Veliki Trnovac,
- Location "Guri Gat", in the village of Mali Trnovac.

During project implementation relevant data was collected allowing for the precise definition of the area which is suspected to be contaminated with groups of mines. The area for which the suspicion of contamination was not confirmed was declared as area without confirmed risk of mines.

In doing so, the overall security of the local population was increased, on the one hand, while on the other hand, efficiency and effectiveness of demining operations was achieved as well. In addition to the overall security of the local population, the realization of this project allowed for the exploitation of forests and other related activities for local populations, which represent their main source of income. The conclusion of this project also enabled the passage for the fire department in case of forest fires – because of the danger of mines fire fighting units have so far not been able to extinguish forest fires in areas that are suspected to be mined.

In total 418,225 square meters of land was released through technical survey activities on the project "Integrated Approach to Land Release in the Municipality of Bujanovac" implemented by Mine Detection Dog Center – MDDC BiH.



"Defining of Confirmed Hazardous Areas for Clearance and Releasing of Land Contaminated with Cluster Munitions Remnants in the Republic of Serbia"

Project by NGO Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)

Implementation of this NPA project started on 18 March 2015 on Vojka, Čedovo, Vapa and Sjenica locations.

From 18 March to 30 September 2015, technical survey operations were conducted on project locations Vojka, Čedovo, Vapa and Sjenica (on a total surface of 2,012,788 square meters).

During technical survey operations NPA operators found 28 pieces of BLU/97 unexploded cluster sub-munitions. Based on data gathered through analysis of the position of unexploded sub-munitions found during technical survey operations NPA and Serbian Mine Action Center (SMAC) defined the position of strike footprint.

On 24 June 2015 NPA organized a site visit to Sjenica for the representatives of diplomatic posts in Serbia and ITF representatives.

The presentation of activities was attended by the representatives of the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Serbia, Embassy of Switzerland in Serbia, ITF, Serbian Mine Action Center (SMAC) and the representatives of the municipality of Sjenica.

In 2015 technical survey operations completed on the tasks

in Vojka, Čedovo, Vapa and Sjenica, resulted in the release of 771,100 square meters of mine suspected land.

The surface of **388,801** square meters was defined as confirmed hazardous area and **382,299** square meters of land was released as mine free. Technical survey was implemented with two NPA manual teams and a medical team managed by NPA Project management.

"Non-technical Survey in Mine and ERW Affected Flooded Areas in the Republic of Serbia"

Project by NGO Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)

In May 2014, Serbia, BiH and Croatia suffered devastating floods as a result of unprecedented rainfall. The consequences of flooding further complicated the mine and ERW situation in the three countries.

According to the assessments conducted by SMAC, the floods in Serbia impacted mine contaminated areas in the region of Jamena village, affecting the Sava river banks. A strong river wave passed across mine suspected hazardous areas contaminated with unexploded ordinance. High river and strong streams were also recorded in the regions of Bujanovac, Preševo and Sjenica. The consequences of flooding had multiplying negative impacts on communities affected by landmines, cluster munitions and other ERW. The problem of long-term social, economic and environmental impacts that mines, cluster munitions and ERW hazard have, posed a direct threat to affected communities.

Between April and December 2015 NPA implemented non-technical survey in mine and ERW affected flooded areas in the Republic of Serbia. The funding for the project was provided by Slovenia.

The overall objective of the project was to enhance the ability of affected communities in Serbia to control their own lives, increasing their safety and improving their living standards. The project envisioned the support for SMAC with a non-technical survey team in the period between April and December 2015 for non-technical survey and release of suspected hazardous areas (SHA). This was done in order to increase their capability to manage the possible risks caused by the unexpected migration of mines during the 2014 floods in Serbia

During the implementation period the following results were achieved:

- relevant technical task documents were produced for subsequent SMAC demining operations,
- re-cancelled mine and ERW suspected areas: 1,005,028 square meters,
- the population in affected communities was informed on the status of possible mine contamination and threats from mines.

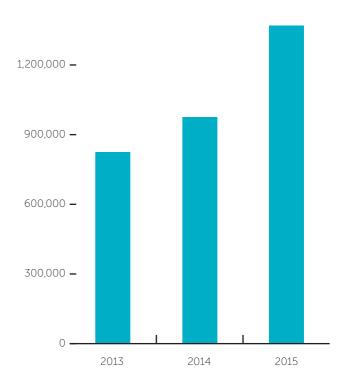
During the project period non-technical survey of mine and ERW contaminated areas in the Republic of Serbia was conducted in accordance with SMAC's plans and priority lists. Suspected / confirmed mine and CMR areas were

surveyed / resurveyed on 1,005,028 square meters. The NPA team placed 152 urgent marking signs and informed a total of 1,706 persons (579 women and 1,127 men) about the mine threat and ERW risk in the municipalities affected by floods during 2014.

Chart:

MINE/CLUSTER MUNITION CLEARANCE AND TECHNICAL SURVEY RESULTS IN SERBIA IN SQUARE METERS BETWEEN 2013 AND 2015 - COMPARISON

1,500,000 -





EMERGENCY RESPONSE

"Emergency Response to Refugee Crisis in southern Serbia"

Project by NGO Norwegian People's Aid

Due to a growing number of refugees, mainly from the Middle East and North Africa, who opt for the so-called Balkan route leading to Western European countries, ITF and NPA carried out this project in the south of Serbia between 1 September and 31 December 2015. During the project implementation several workshops were organized together with local NGOs at which participants were introduced to mine risk education and informed on the potential of mine hazards along the route.

A total of 91,840 refugees were informed on the presence of explosive hazards on migration routes and approximately 31,760 leaflets with important warning messages on explosive hazards were distributed along the routes. These leaflets were printed in Serbian, English and Arabic languages.

Activities on rapid response in the south of Serbia were completed by 31 December 2015. According to authorities in Preševo and Bujanovac, as well as representatives of Serbian working group for refugees/migrants, the mine risk education and intensive marking had a positive impact on the mitigation of hazards for refugees and increased awareness of local population on presence of such hazards. Local civil society organizations were involved in

the dissemination of information about mine and cluster munitions dangers along the routes.



Photo:

Using data provided by Serbian Army, Police and Emergency Situations Administration, NPA team conducted mapping of pathways and movements of the refugees.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Mine Clearance/ Serbia, Slovenia, Cluster Munitions United States of America Clearance/ Technical Survey

Emergency Response United States of America

4.5 KOSOVO*

PROBLEM

The mine and cluster issue in Kosovo* stems from the 1999 conflict and consequent NATO bombing campaign. An estimated 45 million square meters of land was mine and cluster affected, with new areas continuously being found to be mine and/or cluster suspected.

The current Status in Kosovo* after Halo Trust completed non-technical survey at the end of 2013:

- 79 confirmed minefields in the area of 2.76 square kilometers.
- 51 confirmed cluster mines suspected areas in the area of 7.63 square kilometers.

Similarly, NPA carried out non-technical survey in three municipalities of northern Kosovo* (Leposavić, Mitrovica North, Zubin Potok and Zvečan) in 2015, where it is believed that 83 cluster bombs were dropped at 30 locations (cluster munition strike zones), dispersing a total of 17,041 submunitions. NPA estimated the number of unexploded submunitions that would result from each individual strike. In total, 1,459 unexploded submunitions are expected in contaminated areas (8.56 percent of those fired overall). In total, 8.90 square kilometers is believed to be contaminated

by cluster strikes in the three municipalities where clusters are identified. NPA plans to develop a land release strategy for areas contaminated with cluster munition remnants for all of northern Kosovo.

ITF's main clearance activities in Kosovo* were performed throughout 2000 and 2001, yet on a smaller scale they continue to date. By the end of 2013 over 6 square kilometers of land was cleared on 60 locations with nearly 2,500 mines and 1,600 UXO/cluster munitions found through ITF projects.

^{*} This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

CAPACITY BUILDING

"Purchase and Service of Equipment Designated for Kosovo* Security Force (KSF)"

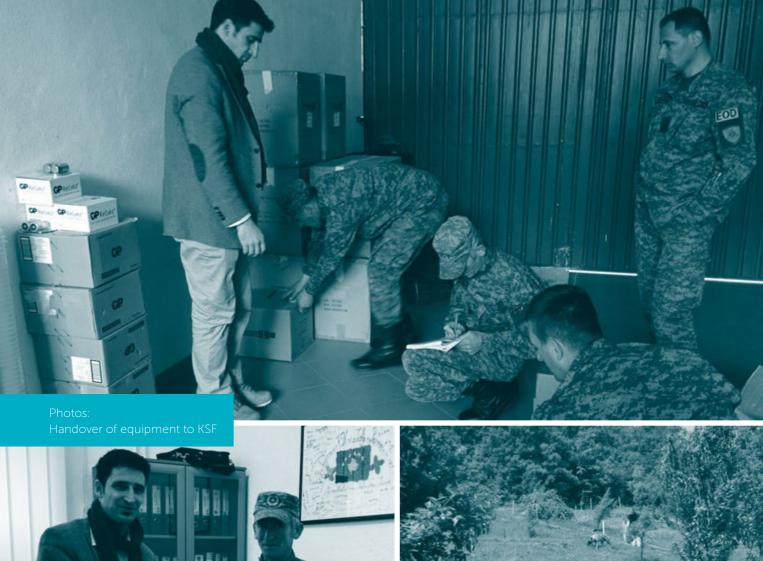
In Kosovo* there was a need to improve the availability and sustainability of KSF equipment. The vegetation cutting equipment used in the demining process was inadequate and it was recommended that these simple and relatively inexpensive tools be replaced. Also, some equipment and locators needed to be serviced.

ITF received the list of equipment needed to be bought and to be serviced from KSF. ITF implemented its standard procurement procedure to purchase/service the listed equipment.

Until the deadline for the "Purchase of equipment designated for Kosovo* Security Force" three offers were received and until the deadline for the "Servicing and Calibration of Equipment Designated for Kosovo* Security Force" only one offer was received. The selection for the best bidders took place in December 2014 (ITF negotiated with bidders for lowering the price and for appropriate quality of the equipment). On 20 January 2015 all members of the evaluation commission by consensus accepted the financial offer of the ITBM Solutions as the most favorable for the project "Purchase of equipment designated for Kosovo* Security Force". Since ITF received only one offer for servicing and calibration, it requested the U.S. Department

of State's Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) to allow the continuation of the negotiation process with the only tenderer. Following a positive reply from PM/WRA, on 15 March 2015 the agreement for "Delivering of goods for Servicing and Calibration of Equipment" between Solution D and ITF was signed.

The handover of equipment to KSF was done on 26 March 2015 at Prizren (Kosovo*). ITF received the Material Acceptance Report for the delivered materials. The handover of goods for Servicing and Calibration of Equipment to KSF was done on 2 June 2015. ITF received all related documents (Customs, Customs clearance in Kosovo*, Signed Invoice and Delivery bill) from Solution D and confirmation from KSF that the goods were delivered.







"Deployment of Two Mine Detection Dog Teams to Support Demining Operations of one Kosovo* Security Forces (KSF) Demining Team"

Project by NGO MDDC Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 04 February 2015, ITF signed an agreement with Mine Detection Dog Center in Bosnia and Herzegovina (MDDC BiH) for the "Deployment of two mine detection dog to support demining operations of one Kosovo* Security Forces (KSF) demining team" project.

Two mine detection dog teams from MDDC BiH were deployed to Kosovo* between 1 April and 15 June 2015. Prior to their deployment to Kosovo*, MDD teams went through all required administrative and legal procedures. The dogs were examined by a veterinarian and obtained health certificates. During the acclimatization period, MDD teams conducted daily trainings, adjusting to the new environment. The first week of deployment was also used for introducing the MDD teams to the KSF manual demining team. They trained together in order to establish better cooperation and links between the two teams.

MDD teams were subjected to daily testing that they successfully passed. After completion of the acclimatization process, the MDD teams were deployed at the demining site Secishte in Hani i Elezit municipality. The subjected task was located near the border between Kosovo* and Macedonia. The terrain was hilly, with forests and fields and it was suitable for the work of mine detection dogs. There are populated villages in the surroundings and presence of

landmines posed a threat to local population.

The mine clearance activities were conducted without any major delays or interruptions. All activities were conducted in accordance with the MDDC SOP and International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), as well as in accordance with the requirements set by the Kosovo* Mine Action Center (KMAC).

During week 5 of the deployment of MDD teams in Kosovo*, on 5 May 2015, members of KSF manual demining team found three PMA-2 landmines, while preparing the working boxes for MDD teams. Mines were removed and destroyed by the KMAC authorities. During the last week of deployment, MDD teams conducted final quality control of 3,000 square meters, which was included in total productivity for that week (from 8 June to 15 June 2015).

On 15 June 2015, MDD teams officially completed their deployment at the demining task Secishte in Kosovo*. The total area that was searched by MDDC was 25,350 square meters. The planned productivity and results were achieved. The completion of this specific task improved the safety of children and adults living in the area.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Capacity Building

United States of America

4.6 REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

SOUTH EAST EUROPE MINE ACTION COORDINATION COUNCIL (SEEMACC)

Regional approach represents a vital dimension of ITF's activities. We believe that regional co-operation is essential as various important issues can be addressed more efficiently and more cost-effectively if the countries in the region are prepared to help each other in reaching their common goal of mine-free world. The exchange of experience and information, excellence in work and knowhow, and co-ordination of activities in the field of mine action are crucial components in achieving their objectives. Additional benefits stem from the process of long-term confidence-building through mine action activities.

With the purpose of continuation of co-operation in the area of mine action in the region of Southeast Europe the 25th meeting of South East Europe Mine Action Coordination Council (SEEMACC) was held on 27 April 2015 in Biograd, Croatia in the framework of the 12th International Symposium "Mine Action 2015" and was chaired by Ambassador Damjan Bergant, ITF Director. The meeting was attended by representatives of member/observer organizations: ITF, CROMAC, BHMAC, MDDC,

MAC Serbia, RCUD, AMMCO, Kosovo* Mine Action Centre and CROMAC CTDT.

SEEMACC members/observers exchanged experience gained during 2014/2015 and considered the establishment of a SEEMACC "Pool of experts". The members/observers agreed to review SEEMACC Strategy 2012–2015 and SEEMACC Rules of Procedure and prepare short comments/ recommendations together with potential short summary of what each member can contribute to this regional framework of activities.



















REGIONAL APPROACH TO STOCKPILE REDUCTION (RASR)

8TH RASR Workshop Trogir, Croatia, 20-22 May 2015

The preparatory meeting was held on 14 April 2015 at RACVIAC, Croatia where the venue of workshop was identified.

61 representatives and observers from regional Ministries of Defense (MoDs), RASR Steering Committee members and other international organizations were present at the 8th RASR Workshop that was addressed by Head of Bilateral Defense Department of Croatian MoD, Mr. Boško Rotim, by Deputy Chief of Mission from U.S. Embassy in Croatia, Ms Margaret Nardi, and by Ambassador Branimir Mandić, Director of RACVIAC. MoDs of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Romania, Serbia (representative of SMAC) and Slovenia attended the workshop. As an observer, a representative of Ministry of National Defense of Cambodia also attended the workshop.



Photo: Group photo of participants at 8th RASR conference in Trogir. Croatia

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

RASR

United States of America

EASTERN EUROPE

4.7 BELARUS

PROBLEM

With the explosion of a nuclear reactor in Chernobyl, Ukraine, in 1986 a large amount of radioactive particles spread into the atmosphere. The radioactive cloud affected the border areas of today's Russia, Ukraine and Belarus the most. The radioactive contamination continues to have negative consequences on the health of generations of children or descendants of inhabitants who have populated the contaminated areas in Belarus during time of explosion. This generation of children is subjected to various diseases; there is a high presence of thyroid cancer, respiratory diseases, musculoskeletal and coetaneous diseases.

programme covers various therapies and other recreational activities – hydrotherapy, respiratory physiotherapy, exercises for persistence, and a rich educational and social gathering program.

The first part of the two-year project was carried out between 13 and 22 August 2015. The second part is expected to be implemented in August 2016.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

"Medical Rehabilitation of Children from Belarus"

On the basis of an agreement between the governments of Belarus and Slovenia and in cooperation with the Slovenian Red Cross, ITF has been implementing a medical rehabilitation project for up to 30 Belarusian children aged from 7 to 14 years that have suffered from radiation following the 1986 nuclear accident in Chernobyl. The scope of the project is to enable the children an adequate medical rehabilitation programme carried out at the Slovenian Red Cross Health and Youth Resort in Debeli rtič at the Slovenian seaside. The comprehensive rehabilitation

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Medical rehabilitation

Slovenia







4.8 UKRAINE

PROBLEM

The current Ukrainian crisis with salient international implications erupted in the aftermath of the 2014 Ukrainian revolution (the so-called "Euromadian revolution") following the impeachment of at the time president, Mr Viktor Yanukovych. An armed conflict erupted between the Ukrainian government and the pro-Russian insurgents in the Crimean Peninsula after its annexation by the Russian Federation. In the aftermath of the Crimean crisis the pro-Russian unrest took place escalating into armed separatist insurgency affecting the Donbass region, especially major cities across southern and eastern Ukraine with a larger proportion of ethnic Russian population. In spite of the Minsk agreements and attempts to provide a peaceful resolution to the conflict, hostilities continue to pose an immediate threat to human security, endangering the lives of civil population. Although the last few months have seen a significant reduction of hostilities in certain parts of eastern Ukraine, the political and security situation remains critical and uncertain.

Humanitarian situation is dire with many people struggling to satisfy the basic needs and with the government struggling to provide assistance. At least 9,098 people have so far lost their lives and 20,732 people have been wounded in the east of Ukraine according to the UN.

Due to extensive contamination with explosive remnants

of war (approximately 7,000 square kilometers in Donbass region) and a large number of people in need, there is an urgent need for a holistic and coordinated approach to support clearance operations, risk education as well as victim assistance programs.



Photo:
Suspected ERW contaminated area in Donbass region

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

"Mine/ERW Assessment Mission to Ukraine"

ITF signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU) on 12 February 2015 with a common goal to relieve the ravages of armed conflict in Ukraine, occasioned by the legacy of landmines, cluster munitions and other FRW.

In order to recognize the most pressing needs and develop project proposals for immediate intervention, ITF has together with international experts conducted a technical mine/ERW assessment mission to Ukraine between 6 and 11 April 2015. Prior to the assessment mission, the experts conducted a desk study and got familiar with the current situation in Ukraine.

For a more detailed analysis of the situation, the team of experts met relevant national stakeholders in Ukraine, such as SESU, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, and Ministry for Social Policy of Ukraine, Ukroboronservice and other local NGOs. Additionally, SESU organized a field visit to Donbass region in east of Ukraine, where experts assessed the current ERW clearance works of SESU teams in cities of Slovyansk, Severodonetsk, Lysychansk and Novoaydar, and were introduced to their capacities.

The assessment mission confirmed the atrocities of armed conflict in Ukraine upon which ITF has developed proposals and approached donors for the following immediate interventions:

- Equip SESU teams with ERW clearance equipment needed to support clearance of Donbass region, where approximately 7,000 square kilometres is suspected to be contaminated with ERW.
- Ensure psychosocial and/or physical rehabilitation of children, victims of armed conflict in Ukraine due to insufficient local capacities.

"Psychosocial Rehabilitation of Children, Victims of Armed Conflict in Ukraine"

Political violence, instability and armed conflict in Ukraine is gravely affecting especially the most vulnerable – children. The collapsing protection mechanisms are negatively impacting children's development, especially their mental health and psychosocial well-being. In order to address the needs of children affected by conflict in Ukraine, ITF has in cooperation with the Slovenian Red Cross Health and Youth Resort in Debeli rtič continued with the implementation of the project aiming to support their psychosocial rehabilitation. The project has been ongoing since 2014. In 2015, 120 children from Ukraine aged between 8 and





14 that have been affected by violent events and have lost close relatives and/or their belongings, were divided into 3 groups and included into a psychosocial rehabilitation program in the natural healing climate of Debeli rtič on the Slovenian coast. Children received a variety of different therapies on an individual basis and within a group program. The psychosocial activities for the first group were held between 21 and 30 March 2015, for the second group between 13 and 22 August 2015 and for the last group of 40 children between 22 and 31 August 2015. Children were accompanied by experienced social workers from Ukraine, each responsible for monitoring a smaller group of 10 children

The specialized rehabilitation treatment was organized and executed by the University Rehabilitation Institute of the Republic of Slovenia (URI Soča) in Ljubljana, where the victim arrived together with her father on 19 October 2015. Until 3 December 2015 the first phase of her physical rehabilitation was concluded and the girl was successfully fitted a bellow-knee prosthesis that will support her reintegration into the society. After the treatment, she was able to fit her prosthesis alone, walk without any additional support and climb stairs as well. While the rehabilitation treatment has been successful it shall be emphasized that since she is still growing, a second rehabilitation phase will be needed to adjust the prosthesis, most likely in the second half of 2016.

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

In March 2015, ITF has together with the Slovenian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Slovenian Embassy in Kyiv initiated a fundraising campaign to support physical rehabilitation of children, victims of war in Ukraine. Due to a great number of wounded children that are in need for immediate physical rehabilitation and due to insufficient local capacities, Ukraine is not able to successfully tackle this issue without help from the international community.

With unselfish support provided by public and private donors, ITF has managed to ensure 45-days' long physical rehabilitation of a 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.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Assessment ITF
Psychosocial Support Slovenia
Physical Alexey Kulik, Artem Churakov,
Rehabilitation Avtomatika Gaspire d.o.o.

Alexey Kulik, Artem Churakov,
Avtomatika Gaspirc d.o.o.,
Bonamm d.o.o., FRI svetovanje
d.o.o., Gostol-Gopan d.o.o., Katrin
Int. d.o.o., Krka, d.d., Novo mesto,
Ksenja Olmer/Lantern projects,
Maya Martynenko – Honorary
Consul, Slovenia, Stanislav Raščan,
Ukrainian community in Slovenia,
Vitamed d.o.o, Vladyslav Burda –
Honorary Consul.







Photo

A visit of guests – representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, the Embass of Ukraine in Slovenia, ITF and Red Cross Slovenia.





Univerzitetni rebabilitacijski inštitut Republike Slovenije -Soča

Photos:

Girl with her father during rehabilitation treatment in Slovenia.

Photo

A drawing painted by a girl to thank a project supporters.



SOUTH CAUCASUS

4.9 ARMENIA

PROBLEM

Armenia is affected by landmines and ERW, primarily as a result of armed conflict with Azerbaijan between 1988 and 1994. More than 320 square kilometers of land is still estimated to be contaminated by mines and ERW. Over 580 mine and ERW victims have been recorded since 1990.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

CAPACITY BUILDING

"Mine Detection Dog Partnership"

On 21 October 2015, ITF signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Marshall Legacy Institute (MLI) and MDDC from BiH to execute a Mine Detection Dog Partnership Program in Armenia. Armenia is in need of additional resources to free its land from the scourge of landmines. The Armenian Centre for Humanitarian Demining and Expertise (ACHDE) and the Armenian Peacekeeping Engineering Battalion (PEKB) have requested assistance in the form of six highly trained MDD teams.

These capacity building activities, supported by the U.S. Department of State's Office for Weapons Removal and Abatement, and matched by MLI and ITF present an important contribution to help accelerate the pace of landmine clearance operations in Armenia. Additionally,

these activities will help update MDD Standard Operating Procedures available to the Armenian mine action authorities.

The project started in October 2015 and will be finished in December 2016.

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

"Socio-Economic Reintegration Program for Mine Victims in Armenia"

ITF supported a three-year-long project of socioeconomic reintegration for mine victims in Armenia from November 2012 to 31 October 2015. The program purpose was to contribute to the socio-economic integration and empowerment of people with disabilities (PWDs), specifically mine victims and their families.

The program aimed to support mine victims and their family members as particularly vulnerable and marginalized, to become participatory members of their communities, to earn their livelihoods and improve their standard of living through enhanced employability, greater access to seed funding for starting/expanding own business and through improved socio-economic support taking into consideration the economic empowerment of women.





Through capacity building activities and networking governmental and non-governmental stakeholders in Armenia were supported in better addressing the needs of people with disabilities, including mine victims. Attention was also paid to awareness raising about specific needs and rights of people with disabilities, especially mine victims.

Out of 405 mine victims in Armenia that have been reached, 81 beneficiaries were involved in small business training and 45 were referred to State Employment Service Agency (SEA) for in-depth job counselling. 30 beneficiaries are now self-employed through micro loans and 47 beneficiaries are employed through project services and referrals. In addition, referrals of project beneficiaries to existing services and programs of governmental and non-governmental organizations were continuously implemented during the project. 30 loans were disbursed to 11 mine victims, 14 mine victim family members and 5 local entrepreneurs employing a mine victim (19 male and 11 female).

A strong cooperation and dialogue was developed with national disability NGOs, while further strengthening of cooperation with governmental stakeholders has also been put in place.

The project was implemented in local partnership with International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Armenia as the leading local partner. It was part of the regional South Caucasus Socio-Economic Reintegration Program for Mine Victims supported by ADA (Austrian Development Agency) as the leading donor.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE	
Capacity Building	Marshall Legacy Institute, United States of America
Victims Assistance	Austria (ADC/ADA), Korea

4.10 GEORGIA

PROBLEM

Georgia is affected by landmines and ERW as a result of complex and interlinked past and recent armed conflicts regarding 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 nation-wide survey.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

"Socio-Economic Reintegration Programme for Mine Victims in Georgia"

ITF supported a three-year-long project of socio-economic reintegration for mine victims in Georgia from November 2012 to 31 October 2015. The project was implemented in partnership with IOM Georgia office. The purpose of the program was to contribute to socio-economic integration and empowerment of people with disabilities (PWDs), specifically mine victims and their families.

The program aimed to support mine victims and their family members as particularly vulnerable and marginalized, to become participatory members of their communities, to

earn their livelihoods and improve their standard of living through enhanced employability, greater access to seed funding for starting/expanding own business and through improved socio-economic support taking into consideration the economic empowerment of women. Through capacity building activities and networking, governmental and nongovernmental stakeholders in Georgia were supported to be able to better address socio-economic needs of people with disabilities, including mine victims. Attention was paid also to awareness raising about specific needs and rights of PWDs, especially mine victims.

In total, 682 mine victims were reached in Georgia, and 532 were registered in the project database. 27 persons were referred to the vocational skills development through training-providing institutions and/or employers (on-the-job trainings). 190 were trained in business skills, and 30 persons were self-employed in funded businesses. 33 loans were granted to 28 persons (5 took loan twice), out of which 11 were mine victims and 17 were family members.

Strong cooperation and dialogue was developed with national disability NGOs and further strengthening of cooperation with governmental stakeholders was put in place. The local implementing partner IOM Georgia office was actively involved in the process of developing the new 2013–2016 Action Plan of the Government of Georgia

on Ensuring Equal Possibilities for PWDs, specifically contributing to the work of the Employment and Vocational Education Working groups of the AP.

The project was part of the regional South Caucasus Socio-Economic Reintegration Program for Mine Victims supported by ADA as the lead donor.





Photos: Business trainings in Kvemo kartli, Georgia

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance

Austria (ADC/ADA), Korea

4.11 REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

ITF has been supporting a three-year-long "Socio-Economic Reintegration Program for Mine Victims in Armenia and Georgia" project since November 2012. The purpose of the program is to contribute to socio-economic integration and empowerment of people with disabilities (PWDs), specifically mine victims and their families.

Within the scope of the project, ITF ensured a regional approach to the implementation of activities, networking and exchange of knowledge and best practices.

REGIONAL WORKSHOP

Within the framework of the project, a Regional Workshop "Employment for People with Disabilities: The Key to Integration" has been organized by ITF and IOM Yerevan from 8 to 9 April 2015 in Yerevan, Armenia.

The aim of the workshop was to discuss tools and mechanisms in support of employment, as well as current problems that exist in the field. Representatives of 40 organizations including Armenian, Georgian, Austrian and Slovenian state and public structures, respective Ministries, disability NGOs, donor, international organizations and project beneficiaries have participated in the workshop. In the opening remarks all speakers from the Ministry of Labor and Social issues of Armenia (MLSA), IOM Armenia, ADA and ITF highlighted issues and challenges that exist in the field and the importance of exploring new and comprehensive

measures aimed at their resolution.

In her presentation, the MLSA representative focused on employment for people with disabilities as an important factor for their socio-economic integration. Dr. Karin Klocker, Head of the Regional Office, Tyrol, Austria, presented general information on the Austrian System and the services offered by the Ministry of Social Affairs. She also briefed the audience about Austrian experience with governmental incentives for employers to employ PWD. Another topic covered by Dr. Klocker was related to Austrian experience on social responsibility and private programs, and cooperation between governmental and NGO stakeholders in employing PWDs. The delegates from Georgia shared their experience related to PWDs employment and socio-economic integration with workshop participants, as well as current developments and challenges that lie ahead.

Participants were very much interested in the presentation delivered by Dr. Aleksandra Tabaj from the University Rehabilitation Institute of the Republic of Slovenia who shared Slovenian experience in vocational training, supported employment and social enterprises targeting PWDs with the audience. In addition, participants were able to learn more about vocational rehabilitation, responsibilities of different stakeholders, legislation, and implementation of programs in Slovenia.

Participants exchanged experience of each country and discussed the applicability of different models to their countries. Workshop participants evaluated the workshop as a goal-oriented, very informative and useful initiative and confirmed that they have gained better understanding of employment support for further application in their daily work.



Photo:
Regional Workshop "Employment for People with Disabilities" in Yereyan, Armenia

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance

Austria (ADC/ADA), Korea

CENTRAL ASIA

4.12 AFGHANISTAN

PROBLEM

While 83 percent of minefields have been cleared Afghanistan stands as one of the most mine/ERW affected countries in the world with the 17 percent that remain. Despite significant achievements, an average of 33 civilians each month were injured or killed in 2015, where a number of killed by pressure-plate improvised explosive devices (IEDs) increased dramatically. Nearly one million Afghans (3 eprcent of the total population) live within 500 meters of landmine contaminated areas, while 1,603 communities remain affected in a total surface of 534 square kilometers.

There is an emerging challenge of UXO contamination in former international military facilities and firing ranges stemming from the withdrawal of international military forces. NATO/ISAF Forces were present in Afghanistan for more than 10 years. During their mission in Afghanistan one of the important issues was military personnel training activities, including firing training. For these purposes, many firing ranges were established. During NATO/ISAF mission in Afghanistan, 82 firing ranges were established to be used by U.S. Armed Forces and other ISAF Forces with a combined area of approximately 1,200 square kilometres (identified until now). During last year and a half a U.S. commercial company conducted firing ranges clearance and finalized the clearance of 47 firing ranges covering the area of 235 square kilometers. In addition, 20 firing ranges covering the area of 103 square kilometers have been surface cleared

with subsurface clearance pending.

Another challenge that needs to be addressed in Afghanistan is the new contamination resulting from on-going fighting.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

"Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and Transition in Afghanistan"

ITF started its work in Afghanistan in July 2014, after a Memorandum of Understanding with Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) was signed on 7 July 2014. Implementation of the "Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and Transition in Afghanistan" project started on 1 August 2014, when 11 Operational Assistants (OPS) signed their contracts with ITF and continued to work under United Nations Mine Action Center of Afghanistan (UNMACA) technical supervision and guidance.

The key component of the project is strengthening the Directorate for Mine Action Coordination (DMAC) within ANDMA through capacity support activities. On an international level DMAC director attended National Mine Action Directors and UN Advisors Meeting in February 2015 in Geneva, Switzerland, and co-chaired

Afghanistan Mine Action Coordination Workshop in Dubai in March 2015. DMAC Director represented Afghanistan on the Intersessional meeting of Antipersonnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) held in Geneva, Switzerland, in June 2015, where he delivered speeches on 4 different sessions presenting actual and recent achievements in Afghanistan. Afghanistan state minister for disaster management and DMAC director actively represented Afghanistan on in 14th Meeting of State Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty held in Geneva, Switzerland, in the beginning of December 2015.

DMAC representatives were actively involved in several activities related to the transition of mine action toward national ownership in Afghanistan. Three roles related to completion reports, accreditations certification and endorsement of survey reports were transitioned from UNMACA to DMAC. Together with UNMACA, DMAC coorganized several capacity building trainings and workshops (Strategic Planning Workshop, Resource Mobilization Workshop, etc.).

DMAC personnel executed 163 External Quality Assurance visits throughout Afghanistan including RE and VA projects. A number of above-mentioned visits were performed together with UNMACA representatives. DMAC personnel – together with UNMACA representatives – visited 8 different locations, where accidents/incidents happened during last year. Post Demining Assessment Visits (PDIA) were conducted on 20 cleared sites. Works on six explosive bunkers started in December 2015 and should be finished until end of January 2016. On behalf of the donor, ITF

executed DMAC operational support such as the purchase of certain equipment, supplies and executed DSA payments for their travels during 2015.

The main task of 11 Operational Assistants was to carry out quality assurance and quality control activities after mine clearance and technical survey works performed by different NGOs and commercial companies. During the last months of 2015 they OPS Assistants were shifted to work under the DMAC guidance and supervision from the guidance of UNMACA. The OPS inspected management systems of 67 demining, victim assistance and risk education projects during 2015. In addition, 985 monitoring visits have been conducted by them on mine and battle area clearance projects, UXO disposal operations, non-technical survey projects, victim assistance and risk education projects.

11 QMIs were invited at the introduction meeting on 13 January 2015, when initial training started and contracts were signed. During the training, QMIs became familiar with specific firing ranges clearance techniques and Afghanistan Mine Action Standards. Introduction to Integrated Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) and Geographic Information System (GIS) was provided by UNMACA IT Department and consequently IMSMA was installed on their new computers during those activities. Training phase, equipment handover and travel to duty stations last until end of January 2015. First 11 QMIs actually started to work in February 2015. Because of a huge scope of firing range clearance activities, ITF and DMAC prepared









and submitted project expansion proposal. All preparation activities for deployment of 32 new QMI were finished during August and September 2015 and actual contract signing and training of new employed personnel took place during October 2015 (after the Addendum to Cooperative Agreement signing).

In addition, Quality Management Inspectors (QMIs) were deployed starting in February 2015 (initial 11, followed by 32 new ones in October), and they executed nearly 1,500 QA/QC visits to firing range sites. During the reporting period, 25 clearance certificates were issued by DMAC as the responsible national authority.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Capacity Building

United States of America

4.13 KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

PROBLEM

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

Unplanned explosions at munitions sites (UEMS) are a significant safety concern for governments and a major security challenge for the international community. The Small Arms Survey has documented 528 such incidents in 101 countries and territories between 1979 and 2015. Although official statistics do not show any UEMS in Kyrgyz Republic, the hazard seriously hampers human security and shall be urgently resolved. 8 UEMS that occurred over last 36 years in other former Soviet Union States in Central Asia confirm the urgency.

In addition to improving physical security of storage warehouses and stockpile management, it is of utmost importance to reduce the stockpiles of outdated, unserviceable and hazardous for storage ammunition in Kyrgyz Republic.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

"Conventional Weapons Destruction in Kyrgyz Republic"

By the end of 2014, ITF has successfully completed all activities agreed upon with the Protocol on Cooperation signed with Ministry of Defence of the Kyrgyz Republic (MOD KR) in 2013. During the implementation of activities under this protocol, ITF was also requested to support the disposal of artillery ammunition surpluses with expired shelf life. Just recently, the MOD KR has installed a modern disposal facility in Osh, where the artillery ammunition surpluses would be destroyed using reverse engineering/ dismantling method.

To finalize agreement, ITF held follow-up meetings with representatives of MOD KR Rocket and Artillery Ammunition Department in June 2015 and at the same time visited a mobile disposal facility in Osh. The delegation was accompanied by U.S. Department of State's Office for Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) Program Officer as well. By 23 June 2015, ITF and MOD KR Rocket and Artillery Ammunition Department signed a new Protocol on Cooperation to implement the following activities:

- Identification of types and quantity of artillery ammunition with expired shelf life to be disposed and assessment of disposal facility capabilities in Osh;
- Construction of light roof over mobile disposal facility in Osh and procurement of equipment/consumables needed for daily disposal operations;

- Elaboration of disposal plan and procedures for the disposal of earmarked artillery ammunition;
- Execution of comprehensive training on disposal of artillery ammunition; and
- Disposal of earmarked artillery ammunition with expired shelf life.

During the trip to Kyrgyz Republic in June 2015, ITF and PM/WRA held meetings with MOD KR Engineering Ammunition Department as well, where the request to support renovation of outdated engineering ammunition warehouses was expressed. The storages in Koy Tash were visited and the team has confirmed that its renovation would improve security of people living closely.

In November 2015, ITF received a Grant Award to implement the activities related to the disposal of artillery ammunition surpluses in Osh and the renovation of two engineering ammunition storages in Koy Tash. An activity plan was elaborated while the implementation contracts were not signed until the end of year 2015, because MOD KR underwent the process of reorganization into State Defense Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. The activities are planned to start in 2016.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Conventional Weapons Destruction ITF and United States of America

MIDDLE EAST

4.14 LEBANON

PROBLEM

Lebanon is seriously scarred by decades of armed conflict. Most of the fighting has left behind a legacy of landmines, cluster munitions and other ERW scattered in old battlefields throughout the country.

In 2015, Lebanon Mine Action Center (LMAC) estimated that 61.3 million square meters of contaminated/suspected land remain to be cleared in Lebanon. Out of these, 29.1 million square meters are estimated to be contaminated by landmines (including 6.6 million square meters on the Blue Line), 16.3 million square meters by cluster bombs and the remaining 15.9 million square meters of Dangerous Area.

The presence (or assumed presence of landmines), cluster munitions and other ERW in Lebanon has had a negative socio-economic impact that goes beyond the obvious danger to people's lives and livelihoods. The blocking of resources in suspected hazardous areas prevents the development of affected communities. Removing the threat landmines/ERW pose to the population does not only improve the lives of the directly affected beneficiaries, but also aids socio-economic development in Lebanon more generally.

The pressure on agricultural land in South Lebanon in particular, is high and rising, especially with continued influx of refugees from Syria to Lebanon. Thus, clearance has an

even greater socio-economic and life saving value for the fast-rising population of Lebanon.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

"Clearance of Cluster/UXO Contaminated Areas in Southern Lebanon"

In 2015, ITF continued the clearance of cluster/UXO contaminated areas in southern Lebanon with support from OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) and matching secured by the United States of America. The project was initiated in July 2014 and lasted until August 2015.

Clearance activities were conducted in partnership with DanChurch Aid (DCA) and NPA, and closely coordinated with LMAC. Capacity-building activities to ensure that implementing partners' operational staff is capable of solving their tasks in an independent and efficient manner were ongoing.

The OFID-funded project sustained the work of two battle area clearance (BAC) teams. The DCA team 1 cleared a total of 9,679 square meters of contaminated land between 1 January and 28 February 2015, during which 14 cluster munitions were found and destroyed. The NPA team 7

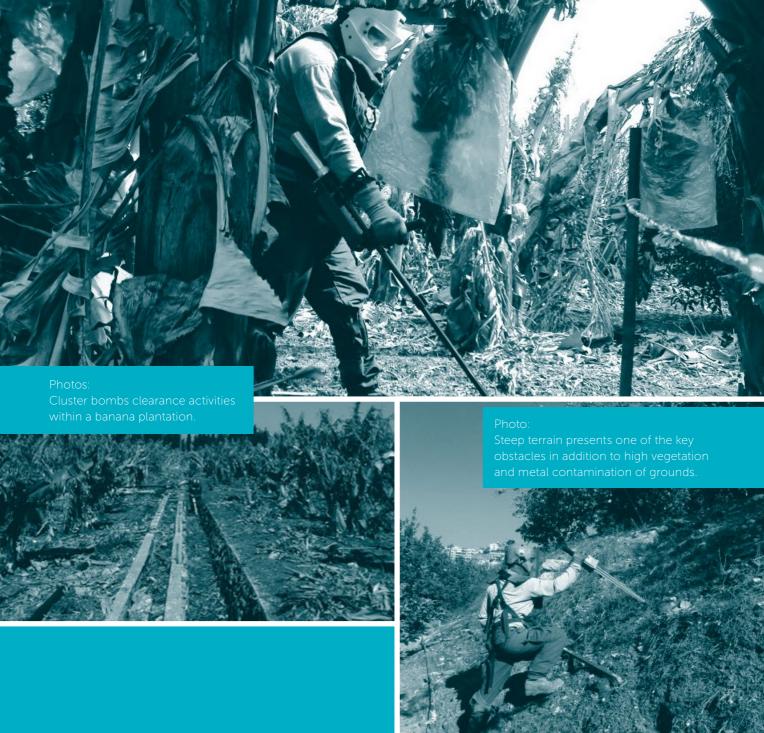
cleared an area of 63,770 square meters of contaminated land between period 1 January and 30 June 2015, during which 10 cluster munitions and 16 UXO were found and destroyed.

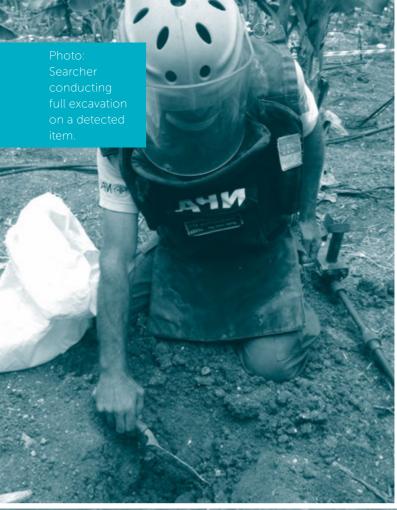
The U.S. matched project supported the work of three BAC teams. The DCA team 2 cleared a total of 6,794 square meters of contaminated land between 1 January and 28 February 2015, and found and destroyed 6 cluster munitions and 1 UXO. The NPA team 5 an area of 32,530 square meters of contaminated land between 1 March and 31 August 2015, and found and destroyed 4 cluster munitions. In spite of OFID's funding for NPA team 7 concluding at the end of June 2015, the team continued its works under the U.S. umbrella until the end of August 2015. During that period 4,850 square meters of contaminated land were cleared and 1 UXO was found and destroyed.

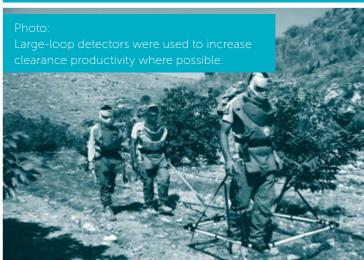
Between 1 January and 31 August 2015 ITF has thus cleared a total of 117,623 square meters of contaminated land in southern Lebanon with 34 cluster munitions and 18 UXO found and destroyed. The project was initiated already in July 2014, and during the entire project period 231,331 square meters of land were cleared with 203 cluster munitions and 35 UXO found and destroyed. High/thick vegetation, steep terrain, high metal contamination of grounds, interruption of clearance due to winter weather conditions, and in some cases the presence of landowner within the safety distance imposed by the SOPs are among the factors that affected the pace of work. A regular internal and external QA/QC monitoring was conducted on all tasks.

A total of 558 persons benefitted directly from the clearance operations, mainly by gaining access to previously blocked resources, such as agricultural land. The tasked areas are of huge importance for local population as they help create favorable conditions for socio-economic development once they are cleared and handed over to final beneficiaries for agricultural use, housing or grazing.

Between 20 and 24 April 2015 and between 17 and 21 August 2015, ITF organized monitoring visits to Lebanon. On April 23, 2015 OFID representatives joined ITF and we have together visited the tasks funded in Southern Lebanon. The areas visited are among high priority areas in South Lebanon, used for agricultural purposes. As the land is highly contaminated, its users are under a constant threat of losing their lives or limbs while conducting their daily work to make a living and ensure their basic needs. The importance of clearance project for local community was presented during the visit, and the problem was discussed with direct beneficiaries, land owners and local farmers. Meetings with LMAC director, Brig. Gen. Elie Nassif and Deputy Director of Operation Section, Brig. Gen. Hassan Fakih were held to discuss a revised Lebanon Mine Action Strategy and needs for further support. Both monitoring visits to clearance activities proved a huge socio-economic, as well as safety impact it has for local population.









"Training and Hand-Over of Mine Detection Dogs to Lebanon Mine Action Centre"

In 2015, MMDC in BiH has successfully completed the project of training five mine detection dogs for LMAC. Belgian shepherds were selected from trusted dog breeders and underwent more than six-months-long specialized training in BiH. The first two mine detection dogs were delivered to Lebanon on 16 April 2015, while LMAC representatives arrived to BiH and took over the three remaining mine detection dogs on 30 June 2015.

Mine detection dogs named Zack, Taco, Bronco, Bingo and Max were paired with their handlers and are ready to work in the demining fields throughout Lebanon, which will contribute to the clearance activities and consequently improve human security.

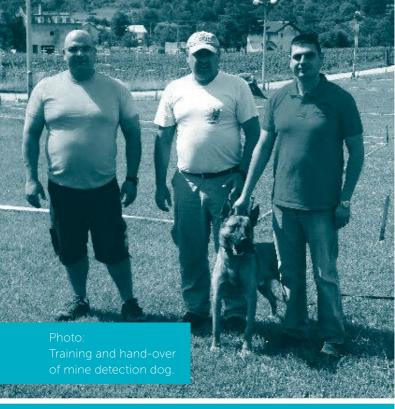
The funds for training and handover of 4 mine detection dogs were provided through ITF by the MLI. The donation was matched by the Republic of Turkey for training and handover of 1 additional mine detection dog.

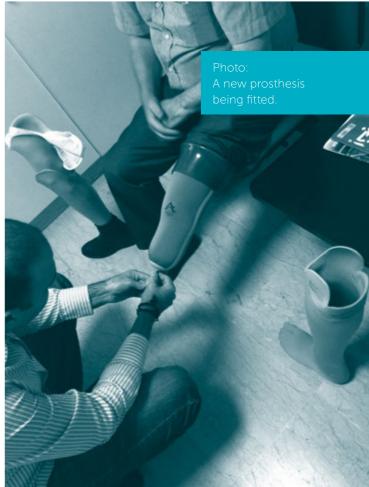
"Rehabilitation of Landmine/Cluster Munition Victims in Lebanon"

According to official data, only landmines killed 898 and injured additional 2,945 people in Lebanon since the 1975. Moreover, between August 2006 and June 2015, cluster munitions killed 56 and injured 404 people. Until today, due to the lack of funding, less than 75 survivors were fitted with prosthetic limbs and/or were trained in income generation projects.

In August 2015, ITF has initiated a victim assistance project in close cooperation with the Landmines Resource Center at the Faculty of Health Sciences of the University of Balamand (LMRC). Based on the criteria that has been developed, LMAC has selected 5 victims of landmines/ cluster munitions in Lebanon that were fitted with new high quality prosthesis for better mobility within the project, while the sixth victim's prosthesis was repaired. All six victims' rehabilitation was thus enabled

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE	
Cluster Munitions	OPEC Fund for International
Clearance / UXO	Development (OFID),
Clearance	United States of America
Capacity Building	Marshall Legacy Institute, Turkey
Victim Assistance	Turkey





4.15 GAZA STRIP

PROBLEM

Since 1948, generations of Palestinians in Gaza have been subject to repeated conflict, displacement and occupation. The conflict that started in June 2014 was among the deadliest military operation to have taken place in Gaza, though both the exact number of deaths and the percentage of the dead who were militants as opposed to civilians have been disputed. According to the Gaza Health Ministry, 2,016 citizens have been killed and 10,196 have been wounded (80 percent are civilians). According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 1,417 (72 percent) of 1,975 deaths they documented were civilians, out of which 698 (35 percent of all deaths) were women or children.

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 percent of the population are children under the age of 14, according to the World Health Organization.

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

"Rehabilitation Assistance for Individuals Injured and Disabled during War on the Gaza Strip"

Since the start of the project in 2009, over 300 children/young adults were medically triaged in Gaza Strip by a joint ITF/URI Soča team; 109 children/young adults from Gaza Strip (eleven groups) were rehabilitated at URI Soča and 20 local physiotherapists from Gaza Strip were trained at URI Soča, Slovenia.

In 2015, the project emphasis was given to capacity building in Gaza. The project goal is to provide trainings for rehabilitation professionals from Gaza, psychosocial aid for the victims of recent conflicts in Gaza and to provide the delivery of Prosthetic Material to selected rehabilitation institutions in Gaza.

In May 2015, ITF representative, ITF expert in the field of psychosocial help in Gaza dr. Anica Mikuš Kos, ITF expert in the field of rehabilitation, dr. Sonja Vasić and Mr. Jurij Rifelj, Head of Representative Office of Republic of Slovenia in Palestine implemented a needs assessment mission in Gaza. On the basis of this mission in Gaza, ITF in cooperation with its experts prepared a plan for further activities in Gaza in the field of psychosocial help to victims of conflict and in the field of training for rehabilitation specialists.

Within the framework of psychosocial aid for the victims in Gaza, ITF and its partners are implementing the "Schoolbased psychosocial program in Gaza" to contribute to fostering psychosocial resilience among school students. Dignity Institute NGO (ITF's local partner from Gaza) implemented a training course for 21 teachers and counsellors from 12 schools in cooperation with Dr. Anica Mikuš Kos. The 36-hours training course lasted for 5 days and included a set of topics that 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 children and indirectly through cooperation with parents. A brochure about violent behaviors in children was developed in straightforward language understandable for parents, and included a set of instructions and guidelines on the nature and symptoms of children's violent behaviors and how to deal with them 1,000 copies of the brochure were printed and distributed to teachers as well as parents during teachers' workshops, parents' meetings and supervision visits. After the training, Dignity Institute conducted professional supervision visits to all participating schools in order to support the trained teachers and counsellors, coach them, and intervene in cases when needed

The main objective of the program "Comprehensive rehabilitation of persons in need of artificial limbs in Gaza strip" is that all persons who are using artificial limbs in Gaza strip have quality and equal access to services enabling their full inclusion into everyday life. Between 16 and 20 September 2015, ITF with its expert in the field of rehabilitation, dr. Sonja Vasić, implemented Training for rehabilitation specialists from Gaza (Training of trainers - TOR and training for users). The training took place in Gaza in the training room of Palestine Avenir for Childhood Foundation (PACF). The main topics of the training were: fitting prostheses, prevention of postoperative complications, importance and methods of physical treatment after amputation and during prosthetic phase, maintenance of prostheses and orthoses, rights of persons with disabilities, user-centered approach, timely referral towards Disabled People Organizations and mainstream services (education, social protection, and recreation), legal consulting, independent living skills and keeping good general health conditions as well as stress management. The program of the users' training largely reflected the program of TOT.

On the basis of their mission to Gaza, ITF decided to deliver rehabilitation components to three centers that are engaged in rehabilitation of patients in Gaza, namely PACF, Artificial Limbs and Polio Centre (ALPC), Palestinian Forum for Promoting Community Development & Democratic Empowerment (PALFD). The rehabilitation materials (prosthetic and orthotic components) were delivered to ALPC on 30 November 2015.

The project started in June 2014 and will be finished in February 2016.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance

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







4.16 SYRIA (LEBANON)

PROBLEM

Since 2011 internal armed conflicts and atrocities in Syria have spurred a large number of refugees to flee their homeland. According to UNICEF data, since 9 September 2015 1,114,000 Syrian refuges registered in Lebanon with a larger proportion of children refugees.

Firstly, Syrian refugee children experienced tremendous atrocities, they were traumatized because of loss of relatives, they were ripped out of their families and familiar environment, and were thus physically and psychically hurt and affected. The living conditions in refugee camps are dire, with limited access to sanitary, potable water and electricity. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to provide these children with psychosocial support and assistance, so that they will be able to cope with pressures and traumas they are experiencing on a daily bases in the environment they are forced to as refugees.

Secondly, considering Lebanon's limited capacities to enable primary education programs, the UNHCR, UNICEF, World Bank and bilateral donors in cooperation with the Lebanese Ministry of Education and Higher Education on 21 September 2015 launched a nationwide 'Back to School' campaign allowing up to 200,000 Syrian refugee children to access certified basic education free of charge. However, in comparison to the total number of Syrian refugee children

in Lebanon (approximately 417,000), at least 200,000 of them will remain out of school nonetheless. Therefore, it is clear that current resources are not sufficient to reach the targeted population as a whole.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

"Regional Project of Support to Syrian Children and Youth in Jordan and Lebanon 'Tomorrow is Ours'"

ITF, in cooperation with IRD Slovenia and Najda Now International (NNI) as the local implementing partner, has been implementing the "Tomorrow is Ours" project in the Shatila refugee camp, southern Beirut, Lebanon, that has swollen with Syrian refugees since the eruption of the Syrian Civil War. Between 1 January 2015 and 30 November 2015, the project has provided Syrian refugee children and adolescents residing in the camp with educational and psycho-social care and attention that will enable them to overcome the sufferings and difficulties that they have experienced during times of conflict and prolonged periods of displacement.

Through the project the following results have been achieved:

- Up to 260 Syrian refugee children and adolescents were included in the programme; 120 children attended the programme regularly (educational, creative workshops, outdoor activities, recreational activities); 140 have been included in specific parts of the programme, mainly workshops and recreational activities.
- 15 different educational courses and creative workshops were carried out.
- 6 outdoor/recreational activities.
- 2 meetings with parents within awareness-rising workshops.

Most of the activities have been carried out using a psychotherapeutic approach. Throughout the project, a social worker has also worked with the children. No cases of children with serious forms of psychosocial disorders have been recorded.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Psychosocial and Educational Support

Slovenia



Photo: Awareness raising activity.





AFRICA

4.17 LIBYA

PROBLEM

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

Following the failure of political processes, the situation in Libya became increasingly anarchic, culminating in the collapse of a fragile central authority and the emergence of two rival centers of power in mid 2014. Against this backdrop, and ensuing infighting among myriads of militias, violence increased during August 2014. Besides continuous fighting in Benghazi some kind of status quo was established at the end of year 2014 and this status was prolonged into year 2015. The UN is trying hard to end hostilities between both sides through the continuation of a peace negotiation process.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

"Capacity Support of Libyan Center for Mine Action and Remnants of War in Securing and Eliminating Conventional Weapons in Libya"

The purpose of ITF activities supported by the United States of America is to enhance the Libyan Mine Action Centre (Lib MAC) capability to execute its responsibilities as an effective agent for the execution of CWD, and to expand its capabilities and infrastructure to include nation-level coordination and regulation of humanitarian mine and other ERW clearance activities. ITF officially started the implementation of its capacity building project in Libya in January 2014.

During 2015 Lib MAC personnel prepared and opened several tasks for UXO and mine clearance works performed by Military Engineers and local Free Fields Foundation NGO, where Lib MAC personnel conducted QA/QC activities as well. In the reporting period both organizations found and destroyed around 950 mines and UXO. It is worth mentioning that Lib MAC personnel attended various trainings organized by UNMAS in Tunis and that two Lib MAC employees attended an EOD Course in Kosovo*. Although this was not financed through ITF, the trainings significantly contributed to increased capacity of Lib MAC personnel. Many Lib MAC representatives took part in

UNMAS training in Tunis, which covered different fields of MA activities such as Operations/QA Training Course and Risk Education/Victim Assistance Capacity Enhancement Training Course. Two representatives from Libya also attended "Accreditation, Monitoring and Contracting MA Organization" workshop in Zagreb, Croatia in the beginning of December 2015 as a part of Arabic outreach programme organized by GICHD.

Significant progress was done in second half of 2015 in terms of Risk Education. Libyan Risk Education Section with 6 employees within Lib MAC was established on 14 June 2015. In parallel, ITF published a vacancy announcement for the Risk Education Technical Advisor (RE TA) position in September 2015. In close cooperation with Lib MAC management and in consent with the donor, ITF decided to employ most promising candidate from Uganda, who started work in December 2015. The RE TA was immediately involved in daily activities of Lib MAC and their RE Section; on the other hand the RE TA immediately started to develop necessary plans and programs in the field of RE.

On behalf of the donor, ITF executed salary payments for Lib MAC employees between January and December 2015, as well as covered all costs related to Lib MAC's daily functioning. The mentioned obligations were not executed from Libya because the security situation did not allow for the presence of the Project Officer, and were settled through monthly meetings either in Istanbul, Turkey or Tunis.

Throughout the project, ITF personnel faced organizational difficulties as well as security threats that caused the adoption of several security precaution measures.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Capacity Building

United States of America



Photo: LibMAC Surveyor gathers information





Photo: Capacity Building Session for Lib MAC RE Section performed by ITF RF TA

4.18 WEST AFRICA

PROBLEM

ECOWAS is a 15-member regional organization with a mandate of promoting.

Considered one of the five regional pillars of the African Economic Community, ECOWAS was set up in 1975 to foster economic integration, development, and the ideal of collective self-sufficiency for its member states of the West Africa sub-continent (including Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Togo). 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.

Lately, the ECOWAS sub-region is facing a myriad of security and economic issues that threaten to shake the region's relative stability and economic progress. Over the past three years, large parts of Mali that was once deemed "one of the most enlightened democracies in all of Africa" fell into the hands of separatist and jihadist forces, while Nigeria started to and continues to struggle with deadly attacks by the Boko Haram terrorist group. Both indicate the rise in violent extremism across ECOWAS. The 2014 outbreak of the Ebola virus threatened to erode the fragile infrastructures, including health systems, food security and economy, of Liberia, Sierra

Leone, and Guinea. The lack of success in containing Ebola outbreak highlighted the fragility of the region's infrastructure and the need for better coordination and cooperation efforts. Additionally, Mali and Guinea Bissau, for instance, saw coups d'état shortly prior to the holding of elections in 2012, and Burkina Faso protests ahead of the 2015 presidential elections turned violent. Countries of the Gulf of Guinea at the same time aimed to counter piracy and armed robberies that are negatively affecting international maritime trade routes.

These, as well as other security and violence-related issues are hardly limited to the 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 early warning and response system would additionally help prevent the recurrence and relapse into conflict.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

"Capacity Enhancement of ECOWAS Early Warning Directorate"

ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Network (ECOWARN) was established as an observation and monitoring tool for conflict prevention and decision-making, and is operated by the ECOWAS Early Warning Department. ECOWAS has established observation and monitoring systems in its 15 member states, while an Early Warning Department (EWD) and Government Focal Points (monitors and reports on the system) also support ECOWARN.

In 2002, ECOWAS entered into a strategic partnership with the West Africa Network for Peace-building (WANEP) in the implementation of ECOWARN, which further improved the sub-region's early warning and response system boasting the input from diverse actors from civil society, governments, intergovernmental bodies, women groups and other partners. A major highlight of the ECOWARN/WANEP partnership are the coordination meetings that provide the space to share updates on ECOWARN features, discuss challenges, and locate avenues of overcoming them. The engagement between ECOWAS and WANEP has been rather positive and showcases a solid example of cooperation between sub-regional bodies and civil society organizations.

At 2014 summer's U.S-Africa Leaders Summit in Washington, DC, President Barack Obama pledged that "The United States will launch a new effort to bolster the

West Africa region's early warning and response network and increase their ability to share information about emerging crises." This project is part of the broader Early Warning and Response Partnership (EWARP), supported by US Department of State and US Agency for International Development, fulfilling that pledge.



Photo:
Official launch of the New Early Warning and Response Partnership.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Capacity Building

United States of America



5.1 PUBLICATIONS

ITF issues various publications, either in hard copy or in electronic version with aim of providing information to donor community and general public on ITF activities and on the problem of mines/UXO in the region of SEE and other mine affected regions.

The following publications were published in 2015:

- ITF Strategy 2015 2020, March 2015
- ITF results 1998 2014, March 2015
- ITF Annual Report 2014, April 2015

All ITF publications can be obtained on ITF web site:

www.itf-fund.si.

5.2 ITF WEBSITE

In June 2015 ITF has launched its renovated website http://www.itf-fund.si/. The latter has been restructured and redesigned first and foremost to enable a user friendly access to information on ITF open tenders, up-to-date news, past and present activities as well as an interactive donations overview.



ITF is also active in different social media:



Posodi svojo nogo



@ITF_Fund



ITFfund

5.3 OTHER

CZECH REPUBLIC CONTINUES TO SUPPORT ITF ACTIVITIES

21 JANUARY 2015/17 DECEMBER 2015

H.E Ms. Vera Zemanova, Ambassador of the Czech Republic in Slovenia and Ambassador Damjan Bergant, ITF Director signed two Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in 2016 for a total donation of CZK 600.000. Both donations were intended for the implementation of ITF projects in Bosnia Herzegovina.

The Czech Republic has been supporting ITF and its demining / MVA programs since the establishment of ITF. Since 1999 Czech Republic donated more than 1 million EUR for demining and MVA projects in South East Europe and the Caucasus region. The Czech Republic supported demining projects in Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia, and Kosovo* and in Georgia (in 2009). With funds donated by the Czech Republic a total of more than 1.5 million square meters have been cleared thus far. The Czech Republic also supported the implementation of MVA projects in the region of South East Europe and especially the project for rehabilitation of children from Gaza, the victims of armed conflicts (in 2010 and 2011).

We would like to emphasize with great appreciation that the Czech Republic has been constantly contributing for ITF activities in the field of mine action since 1999. In this regard, the ITF looks forward for such successful cooperation also in the forthcoming years.





ITF SIGNED A MEMORANDUM OF COOPERATION WITH UKRAINE

13 FEBRUARY 2015

On February 13, 2015 Ambassador Damjan Bergant, ITF Director and Mr Boiko Anatoliy, First Deputy Head of State Emergency Service of Ukraine signed Memorandum of Cooperation in Kiev, Ukraine. The Memorandum will serve as a tool and a precondition for the ITF to initiate planning as well as implementation of projects to support post-conflict rehabilitation of Ukraine

ITF has initiated fundraising activities for implementation of projects aiming to diminish the devastating consequences of armed conflict in Ukraine. The post-conflict rehabilitation shall reduce immediate and long-term humanitarian threat posed by explosive remnants of war (ERW) as well as their socio-economic impact. As a first rapid response ITF plans to conduct a technical assessment of landmine/ERW problem in Ukraine which will be followed by concrete response activities as agreed with Ukrainian government.

ITF will focus on planned activities in line with signed Memorandum on Cooperation, while its implementation will depend also on political/security situation in Ukraine, which still remains uncertain. ITF also plans to continue in 2015 a psychosocial rehabilitation program in Slovenia for children - victims of armed conflict in Ukraine supported by Republic of Slovenia which was initiated already in 2013.



INTERNATIONAL DAY OF MINE AWARENESS AND ASSISTANCE IN MINE ACTION

08 APRIL 2015

Within its Lend Your Leg (Posodi svojo nogo) campaign and Mine Action Week, from 29 March to 4 April 2015, the ITF marked the International Day of Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action. The main purpose of the campaign was to raise awareness among the Slovenian population on mine issues in the near neighbourhood as well as in the world.

The core message of the campaign was that every one of us can become a mine victim or a victim of other ERW (Explosive Remnants of War). However, the most vulnerable communities are those living in the mine affected areas. Such areas still exist in neighbouring Croatia, which is one of the most favourite tourist destinations of the Slovenians, and, not least, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is one of the most mine affected countries in the world.

To approach the Slovenian public more closely regarding the mine issue, the ITF, in cooperation with the pupils of Vič High School and the young musicians from the Conservatory of Music and Ballet Ljubljana, organized on 2 April a staging of mine explosion and the following emergency response at the main square in Ljubljana, Prešernov trg.

In the evening, following the open-air performance, a

concert by the Symphonic Orchestra of the Conservatory of Music and Ballet Ljubljana took place to express gratitude to and reaffirm close cooperation with ITF donors and supporters.

The concert was organized under honorary patronage of the President of the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia, Milan Brglez, and with the support of the University Rehabilitation Centre of the Republic of Slovenia. Not least, the concert was part of the events within the European Year for Development 2015.



OFID DELEGATION VISITED ERW CLEARANCE PROJECTS IN SOUTH LEBANON

28 APRIL 2015

On April 23, 2015 representatives from OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) Mr Rachid Bencherif, Head of Grants Unit and Ms Souhad Khriesat, Grants Officer conducted a monitoring visit to Landmine/ERW clearance tasks in South Lebanon. The OFID delegation was accompanied by Ambassador Damjan Bergant, ITF director, and Mr Mitja Hegler, Project Manager while the visit was prepared in close cooperation with Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC) and implementing partners, DCA and NPA.

The tasked areas which were visited are among high priority areas in South Lebanon and are being used for agricultural activities. As the land is highly contaminated by ERW, the farmers are under constant threat of losing their lives or limb while conducting their daily work to make a living and meet their basic needs. The OFID delegation was introduced with importance of ERW clearance project for local community and discussed the problem with direct beneficiaries, land owners and local farmers.

OFID/ITF representatives also visited Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC), where revised Lebanon Mine Action Strategy, problems they are facing and the needs where discussed in details with LMAC director, Brig. Gen. Elie Nassif and Deputy Director of Operation Section, Big. Gen. Hassan Fakih.

As ITF is committed to further supporting Lebanon on its path achieving mine/ERW impact free status, the country needs were presented to different Embassies in Lebanon through high level meetings.

The project of landmine/ERW clearance in South Lebanon was supported by OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) and the United States Department of State, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA).



PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA VISITED ITF

29 APRIL 2015

On 28 April 2015, the Primer Minister of the Republic of Slovenia Miro Cerar visited ITF premises at Ig, Slovenia.

Ambassador Damjan Bergant, ITF Director, and staff briefed PM Cerar on ITF activities and its achievements in the field of post-conflict response with the main focus on mine action. Furthermore, the visit was an opportunity to exchange the views and opinions on future work of ITF focusing on its adopted strategy for the period 2015–2020.

PM Cerar expressed great interest in ITF work and its strategy as well as much appreciation for widening the ITF's geographical focus and scope of activities. Moreover, PM Cerar emphasized that it is of significant importance for the Republic of Slovenia to position itself in the international community with implementation of humanitarian projects by ITF.

Director Bergant stated that the Government support is indispensable for ITF to function as a successful humanitarian organization and at the same time fulfilling the vision the Republic of Slovenia mapped out at its very establishment in March 1998

The visit was concluded with a guided tour of the unexploded ordnance (UXO) museum by Mr. Stanislav Lotrič, Training Center for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief of the Republic of Slovenia.



NEW GERMAN FUNDING FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IN 2015

05 JUNE 2015 / 18 SEPTEMBER 2015

Dr. Christian Hellbach, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Ambassador Damjan Bergant, ITF Enhancing Human Security Director, signed the first 2015 Agreement in the amount of 400,000.00 EUR. The donation was intended for continuation of FR Germany support to Bosnia and Herzegovina in mine action programme for 6 projects of clearance and technical survey in the Municipalities of Konjic, Maglaj and Lukavac.

Mrs. Natalie Kauther, Deputy Head of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Ambassador Damjan Bergant, ITF Director, signed the additional Agreement in the amount of 873,000.00 EUR for mine clearance in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) in 2015.

ITF and the Federal Republic of Germany thus continue its strategic and successful partnership in BiH with a total amount of 1,273,000.00 EUR secured for demining activities in 2015.

ITF and the Federal Republic of Germany, through its Embassy in Sarajevo, will continue to strengthen their strategic partnership also in 2016.





MOU SIGNED BETWEEN ITF AND SMAC

27 JUNE 2015

On 24 June 2015, a Memorandum of Understanding between the Mine Action Centre of the Republic of Serbia (SMAC) and ITF Enhancing Human Security was signed in Sjenica, Serbia by SMAC Director, Branislav Jovanović, and Ambassador Damjan Bergant, ITF Director.

SMAC provided ITF with assets in the amount of EUR 100,000.00 for the implementation of land release and clearance of mine contaminated areas in the municipality of Bujanovac. The land release and clearance project implementation in the municipality of Bujanovac will be co-funded by the U.S. Department of State's Office for Weapons Removal and Abatement in the amount of USD 300.000.00.



TURKEY CONTRIBUTES FOR MINE VICTIMS ASSISTANCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

03 JULY 2015

On 2 July 2015 the Republic of Turkey and ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF) signed a new agreement in the amount of 25,000 USD supporting mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). The agreement on the new donation was signed by H.E. Ms. Serra Kaleli, Ambassador of the Republic of Turkey to Slovenia, and Ambassador Damjan Bergant, Director of ITF.

This Turkish contribution is intended for the provision of scholarships to 20 mine/unexploded ordnance (UXO) victims or mine victims family members from all over BiH. With this project ITF wishes to focus on the capabilities, rather than disabilities of mine/UXO victims, and assist them in finishing higher education process and thereby increasing the competitiveness of their employment opportunities.

Following last year's contribution to mine action activities in Lebanon this is the second Turkish donation that will be implemented through ITF. ITF and Turkey share the hope that this partnership will continue and grow stronger in future.

ITF MEETING WITH ROSE GOTTEMOELLER UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR ARMS CONTROL AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

13 JULY 2015

On 13 July 2015, Ambassador Damjan Bergant, ITF Director, and Deputy Director Ms Sabina Beber Boštjančič, attended a working breakfast with Rose Gottemoeler, Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security (T), at the Residence of U.S. Ambassador in Ljubljana.

At the meeting, ITF activities and accomplishments were introduced. After a general overview, special emphasis has been given on ITF conventional weapons destruction (CWD) activities in Southeast Europe as well as on some future prospects and plans considering ITF engagement in Ukraine.

Since ITF inception, the U.S. has been a close cooperating partner and one of the main donor states of the ITF, supporting various ITF projects and programs related to mine action and CWD in various regions in the world. To date, the U.S. government has contributed over USD 182,900,000.00 for ITF activities.



ITF AND THE SLOVENIAN MFA SIGNED A GRANT AGREEMENT

14 JULY 2015

On 10 July 2015, ITF signed a funding agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) of the Republic of Slovenia to enable medical rehabilitation for two groups of 30 children from Belarus in August 2015 and 2016, who suffer from the consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in 1986.

The rehabilitation programme will be carried out in cooperation with the Slovenian Red Cross at the Youth Health Spa Resort at the Slovenian seaside (Debeli rtič). It will include the following:

- Medical rehabilitation: respiratory physiotherapy, hydrotherapy and exercises for persistence.
- Educational workshops and sport activities.
- Excursions and social evenings.

This project is a continuation of ITF efforts in providing adequate medical rehabilitation for children from Belarus who have been affected by radiation as a consequence of the Chernobyl disaster. Namely, a similar project in cooperation with the Slovenian Red Cross with the funding provided by the Slovenian MFA has been successfully carried out already in 2012.



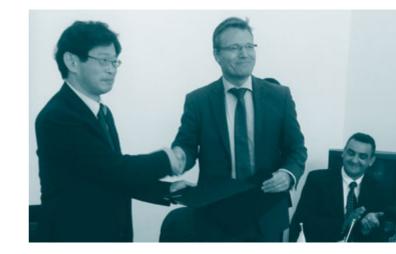
MEDNARODNO RAZVOJNO SODELOVANJE SLOVENIJE SLOVENIA'S DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

JAPAN DONATES 665,797 EUR TO ITF FOR DEMINING AND TECHNICAL SURVEY ACTIVITIES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

14 JULY 2015

Japan and the United States jointly announced two projects to demine 530,097 square meters of land in Bosnia and Herzegovina. H.E. Mr. Kazuya Ogawa, Ambassador of Japan to Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) hosted a signing ceremony of Grant Contracts at the Embassy of Japan in Sarajevo on 14 July 2015 at 12:00 hrs. H.E. Ms. Maureen Cormack, U.S. Ambassador to BiH and H.E. Mr. Damjan Bergant, Ambassador, Director of ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF) attended the ceremony.

During the ceremony, H.E. Mr. Kazuya Ogawa, Ambassador of Japan to BiH, and H.E. Mr. Damjan Bergant, Ambassador, Director of ITF signed two Grant Contracts: the Grant Contract in the amount of 354,071 EUR for the support of demining activities in Šamac and Donji Žabar Municipalities, and the Grant Contract in the amount of 311,726 EUR for the support of demining activities in Domaljevac-Šamac Municipality and Brčko District. "With the implementation of these two projects a total of 530,097 square meters of mine affected land will be released by methods of demining and technical survey and handed over to the local population. Japan has thus far provided around 8 million EUR for different humanitarian demining projects in BiH," said Ambassador Ogawa.



It should be noted that the two demining projects would not be realized without the U.S. cooperation. The projects are co-financed by the U.S. Embassy in BiH in the amount of 40,000 EUR for the project administration costs. "The grant contracts signed today mark another step forward towards ensuring that every citizen of BiH can live without fear of landmines," Ambassador Cormack remarked during the ceremony. She added, "There is still much work to be done before that goal will be realized, but as the largest donor country, the U.S. is proud of the progress that has been made." Ambassador Ogawa expressed appreciation for the U.S. cooperation, stating "These projects are realized by the U.S. Cooperation. This is a good example of Japan-U.S. cooperation for benefit of all people in BiH".

The ceremony was also attended by BHMAC Acting Director Mr. Milan Rezo and representatives of the three municipalities (Šamac, Donji Žabar and Domaljevac-Šamac) and Brčko District.

Japan is ITF's longstanding partner who has so far contributed more than 1.3 million EUR to ITF for various mine action programs in South East Europe.

ITF, MDDC AND MLI SIGNED A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

22 OCTOBER 2015

ITF signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Marshall Legacy Institute (MLI) and Mine Detection Dog Centre in Bosnia and Herzegovina (MDDC) to execute a Mine Detection Dog Partnership Program in Armenia.

Armenia is in need of additional resources to free its land from the scourge of landmines. The Armenian Centre for Humanitarian Demining and Expertise and the Armenian Peacekeeping Engineering Battalion have requested assistance to enable six highly trained Mine Detection Dog (MDD) teams, which is the main scope of the project activities that fall under the signed MoU.

These capacity building activities supported by the U.S. Department of State's Office for Weapons Removal and Abatement and matched by MLI and ITF will make an important contribution to help accelerate the pace of landmine clearance operations in Armenia, and to update MDD Standard Operating Procedures available to the Armenian mine action authorities.



VISIT TO CLEARANCE PROJECT SITE IN KONJIC, BIH

03 DECEMBER 2015

Ambassador of Canada to Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Slovenia, H.E. Ms. Lisa Helfand, accompanied by Ambassador Damjan Bergant, ITF Director, as well as representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Center (BHMAC) and Municipality of Konjic, visited a formerly mined area in Bijela-Ravni Kuk in Konjic, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In 2015, the Government of Canada donated 600,000 CAD through ITF for demining and technical survey activities on eight locations in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Municipalities of Foča, Doboj, Han Pijesak, Petrovo, Konjic, Kalesija, Zvornik and Bosanska Krupa. A total of 345,493 square meters of land contaminated with landmines/UXO were cleared and handed over to local communities that can now use these areas for agriculture, animal husbandry, collection of forest fruits, forestry and safe everyday activities, without fear of mine threats.

In Bijela-Ravni Kuk an area of 87,593 square meters was cleared. Due to the proximity of the formerly contaminated area to local population's housing, the clearance project directly contributed to their safe living environment. Now, the area is also available for the Municipality to implement its development project of building mini hydro-electric power plant. This location is important for tourism as well,

as it is close to the highest mountain range in BiH Prenj, and the river Neretva. The municipality of Konjic is biggest municipality in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and at the same time also one with the densest mine contamination as even 6% of its territory is covered in mines.

So far, the Government of Canada donated 11,147,628.99 USD through ITF for its activities, the majority of which was dedicated to mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina. On the occasion of the site visit, Expression of Gratitude Certificates were delivered to H.E. Ambassador Helfand as a sign of appreciation for the contribution of the Canadian Government to the demining process in BiH. The Certificates were delivered with an honest hope that cooperation with a greatly positive impact on the safety and welfare of local communities will be continued.



IRELAND DONATES 10,000 EUR IN SUPPORT OF ITF ACTIVITIES

11 DECEMBER 2015

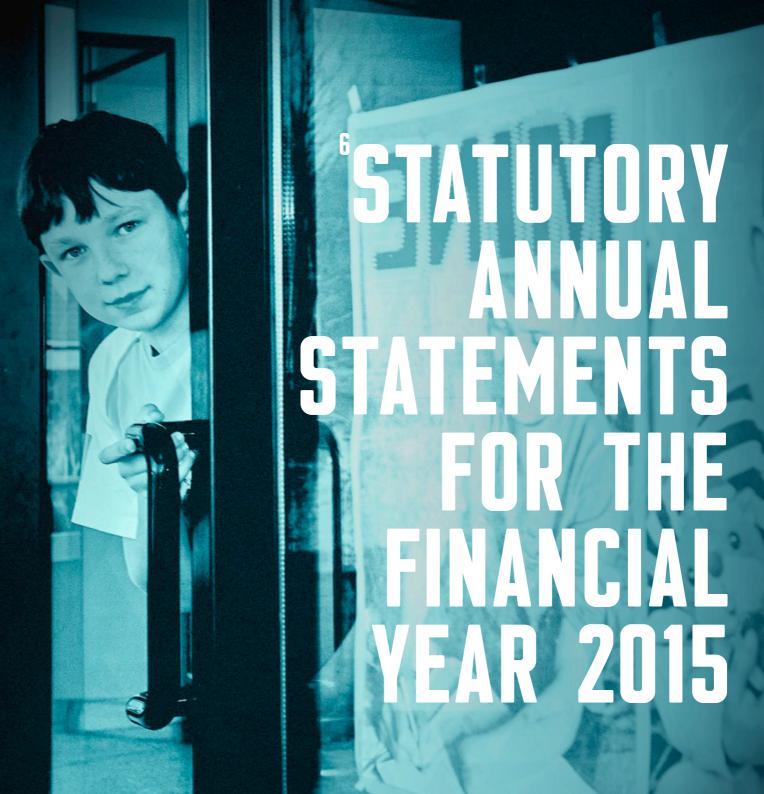
ITF proudly announces the receipt of donation from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Ireland.

Ireland provided a donation in the amount of 10,000 EUR in support of ITF activities as it continues to expand its competencies from demining efforts to capacity building, and wider human security issues.

After five years, it is a great pleasure for the ITF to welcome Ireland back in the donor community looking forward for a more strengthened cooperation in the forthcoming years.

We would like to express our gratitude for all support from our donors, national partners and relevant authorities in the recipient countries as well as implementing agencies that have been working with us for the past 18 years. We are confident that our common efforts will alleviate the threats from various post-conflict and disruptive challenges.

Thank you



INDEPENDENT **AUDITOR'S** REPORT



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Governing Board of ITF Ustanova za krepitev človekove varnosti

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the foundation ITF Ustanova za krepitev človekove varnosti, Ig. which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2015, the income statement, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Slovenia

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

The Independent Auditor's Report hereof is a translation of the original Independent Auditor's Report in Slovene, issued on the financial statements and the notes thereto in Slovene and is not to be signed. This translation is provided for reference purposes only.



Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ITF Ustanova za krepitev človekove varnosti, Ig as at 31 December 2015, and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with Slovene Accounting Standards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We confirm that the information in the management report is in conformity with the accompanying financial statements.

On behalf of the audit company

KPMG SLOVENIJA,

podjetje za revidiranje, d.o.o.

Slavica Pečovnik

Katarina Sitar Šuštar, MBA

Certified Auditor

Partner

KPMG Slovenija, d.o.c.

Ljubljana, 14th March 2016

The Independent Auditor's Report hereof is a translation of the original Independent Auditor's Report in Slovene, issued on the financial statements and the notes thereto in Slovene and is not to be signed. This translation is provided for reference purposes only.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

OFFBALANCE SHEET LIABILITIES		14.127.326	8.114.799
E. Expendable restricted funds	10	1.498.979	843.811
D. Financial liabilities	9	75.069	225.000
3. Sundry creditors		88.626	32.547
2. Short-term liabilities to employees	8	244.993	88.006
1. Accounts payable	7	1.272.050	94.762
C. Short term liabilities from Operating Activities		1.605.669	215.315
B. Restricted funds	6	124.046	45.570
A. Unrestricted funds	5	348.779	(41.784)
TOTAL LIABILITIES (A+B+C+D+E)		3.652.542	1.287.912
OFFBALANCE SHEET ASSETS		14.127.326	8.114.799
C. PREPAID EXPENSES		97.723	34.633
IV. CASH AND BANK	4	1.994.413	1.109.218
III. SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS		0	0
2. Sundry debtors		1.422.117	85.162
1. Accounts receivable	3	1.427.013 5.496	05.102
I. INVENTORIES II. SHORT TERM RECEIVABLES	3	0 1.427.613	0 85.162
B. CURRENT ASSETS (I+II+III+IV)		3.422.026	1.194.380
III. LONG-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS	2	119.089	45.229
I. INTANGIBLE ASSETS II. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	1 2	13.104 119.689	13.670 45.229
A. LONG-TERM ASSETS (I+II+III)		132.793	58.899
ASSETS (A+B+C)	Note	3.652.542	1.287.912
		31.12.2015	31.12.2014
			in EUR

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2015

R. Total comprehensive income		390.563	258.561
P. Other comprehensive income		0	0
O. Net surplus (loss) after taxation	17	390.563	258.561
N. Corporate income tax		0	0
M. Surplus (loss) before taxation		390.563	258.561
L. Total expenses		12.776.718	7.249.251
K. Other expenses	16	269.546	17.529
J. Costs of financing	15	302.648	152.298
I. Other business expenses		7.804	25.111
H. Provisions for current assets		0	0
G. Depreciation		36.314	29.170
F. Labour expenses	14	646.083	569.476
E. Costs of materials and services	13	11.514.323	6.455.667
D. Total revenues		13.167.281	7.507.812
C. Other income		460	14
B. Income from financing	12	281.593	114.579
A. Revenues / Donations	11	12.885.228	7.393.219
	Note	2015	2014
			in EUR

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2015

		in EUR
	2015	2014
A. Cash flow from Operating Activities:		
a) Profit and loss statement items	426.084	296.557
Revenues, income from financing, and other income	13.160.148	7.495.956
Expenses without depreciation	(-12.734.064)	(7.199.399)
Income tax and other taxes	0	0
b) Net changes in assets and liabilities	718.438	(730.768)
Opening less final operating receivables	(1.342.470)	503.392
Opening less final prepaid expenses	(63.090)	(32.481)
Opening less final deferred tax assets	0	0
Opening less final assets held for sale (disposal)	0	0
Opening less final inventories	0	0
Final less opening short term liabilities from operating activities	1.390.354	(590.453)
Final less opening expendable restricted funds	733.644	(611.226)
Final less opening deferred tax liabilities	0	0
c) Net change in cash from operating activities	1.144.522	(434.211)
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
a) Cash inflow from investing activities	6.994	11.906
Inflow from interests, dividends and other inflow from investing activities	0	425
Inflow from disposal of intangible assets	0	0
Inflow from disposal of tangible assets	6.994	11.481
Inflow from disposal of investment property	0	0
Inflow from disposal of long term financial investments	0	0
Inflow from disposal of short term financial investments	0	0
b) Cash outflow from investing activities	(110.208)	(9.417)
Outflow for purchase of intangible assets	0	0
Outflow for purchase of tangible assets	(110.208)	(9.417)
Outflow for purchase of investment property	0	0
Outflow for purchase of long term financial investments	0	0
Outflow for purchase of short term financial investments	0	0
c) Net change in cash from investing activities	(103.214)	2.489

C. Cash flow from financing		
a) Cash inflow from financing	70	14.097
Inflow from increase of unrestricted and restricted funds	0	14.097
Inflow from increase of long term financial liabilities	70	0
Inflow from increase of short term financial liabilities	0	0
b) Cash outflow from financing	(156.183)	(87.948)
Outflow for interests from financing	(6.183)	(12.948)
Outflow for decrease in unrestricted and restricted funds	0	0
Outflow for repayment od long term financial liabilities	0	0
Outflow for repayment od short term financial liabilities	(150.000)	(75.000)
Outflow for dividends	0	0
c) Net change in cash from financing	(156.113)	(73.851)
D) Final cash balance for the period	1.994.413	1.109.218
X) Net change in cash	885.195	(505.573)
Y) Opening cash balance	1.109.218	1.614.791

GENERAL INFORMATION

The International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance was founded by the Republic of Slovenia, as such represented by the Slovene Government, on July 21, 1998. The establishment of the International Trust Fund was approved by the Minister of Foreign Affairs under the approval No. ZML-326/98 dated 22 July 1998. The International Trust Fund was entered in the Register of Foundations. The International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance was renamed to ITF Enhancing human security in 2012 (hereafter ITF).

Together with new name and growing need to address other post-conflict and disruptive challenges, ITF defined new purpose that is humanitarian and generally useful. The Government of the Republic of Slovenia wishes to contribute to the programs that address countries post-conflict threats and to ensure the safety of individuals and communities, through the ITF. Therefore, ITF will work to support

humanitarian mine clearance, mine victims assistance, to reduce the humanitarian and socio-economic impact of landmines and other explosive remnants of war, to diminish the threats to human security by supporting CWD programs as well as to reduce the risk of other disruptive challenges to human security. Disruptive challenges are both natural as well as other disasters that exceed local capabilities and plans for disaster management. Consequently, the ITF will in accordance with its new mission contribute to the stability, sustainable development and lasting peace in the targeted regions, countries and communities.

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

The headquarters of ITF is located at Ig, Slovenia, and its implementation offices in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. The Fund has a staff of 13 at its Ig headquarters and 2 in its office in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The main activities of the International Trust Fund:

- Organizing the removal and disposal of mines and other unexploded ordnance;
- Organizing assistance and rehabilitation of mine victims.

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 2015:

- Dragoljuba Benčina, 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
- Dražen Jakopec, representative of Croatia
- Boris Balant, 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, Ig, for the year 2015 was prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in EU.

The financial year is equal to the calendar year.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

The financial statements for the financial year 2015 are based on Foundations Act and International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in EU and basic accounting conventions i.e. considering the occurrence of business events, ongoing concern and fair and true presentation.

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 International Accounting Standard 20. Received and spent assets from donors are shown under Notes to the Accounts

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

 The intangible and tangible fixed assets are initially valued at their purchase value. The purchase value consists of purchase price, import and irredeemable purchase duties and costs needed to put them into use.

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

- date. The exchange rate differences represent regular financial income or regular financial expenses.
- Allowances for receivables are created according to the experience from previous periods, based on individual assessment. The company did not create allowances for receivables in 2015.
- 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 accruad costs and deferred income shown separately and broken down into more significant ones.
- The unrestricted funds consist of the founding capital, retained earnings, revaluation of the capital and net surplus/loss of the year.
- Restricted funds present the value of donated intangibles and fixed assets and are used for covering

- the depreciation cost of donated intangible and tangible fixed assets.
- Donations for specific purposes are presented as the expendable restricted funds. Foreign donations are translated at the exchange rate of the Bank of Slovenia referential exchange rate of the European central bank in effect at the balance date. Donations are used for covering the costs of activities, for which they were granted, when those costs occur and being approved by ITF.
- The long and short-term debts are shown liabilities with reference to financing of the Trust Fund's assets. The debts are financial liabilities, if lenders are lending the company money, or operating, if suppliers are sending to the Trust Fund inputs for performing its services. The financial debts present granted credits based on loan agreement, investment agreement or issued securities. The operating debts are supplier borrowings for purchased goods or services, debts for financial leases, short-term liabilities owed to staff, financiers and to the state. The long-term debts have to be paid back or settled within the term of over one year and the shortterm debts within one year. The revaluation of the long and short-term financial investments presents the change of their book value and occurs as impairment of assets or improvement of debts. The information on fair value or main characteristics of individual debt shall. be disclosed.
- The revenues are broken down into operating revenues, financial income and other income.
 Operating revenues and financial income are reckoned

as regular revenues. The operating revenues present the utilization of expendable restricted funds, fixed percentage of donated funds, granted for covering the Trusts Fund's administrative and operating costs, revenues from utilization of expendable restricted funds for covering the amortization and depreciation of fixed assets and other revenues. Most of the ITF operating revenues consist of revenues from usage of restricted funds for approved projects. Operating revenues of ITF is fee, based on approved restricted funds (ITF services) in period when those amouns are received; ITF does not have or not have formed any rules for scheduling received amounts in other periods (deffered revenues). The financial income arises from long and short-term financial investments, receivables and cash. The financial income consists of interest and exchange rate differences. The other revenues consist of irregular items that mark influence on the increase of regular results in the respective business year.

The expenses are sorted into operating expenses, financial expenses and other expenses. Operating expenses and financial expenses present regular expenses. The operating expenses equal the costs of the period. The revaluating operating expenses (write downs) occur in reference to tangible fixed assets, intangible long-term assets and current assets due to their impairment. Most of ITF operating expenses consist of costs of contractual parties involved in realization of approved project (usage of restricted funds); other expenses are associated with ITF operations (salaries, other expenses, etc.). The financial expenses present

- the expenses for financing and expenses for investing. The other expenses consist of irregular items that mark influence on the decrease of regular results in the respective financial year.
- Off balance sheet assets and liabilities consist of potential liabilities from guarantees and other liabilities that are not shown as liabilities in balance sheet, issued and received mortgages, warranties and other insurances, landed assets and consignment stocks, etc. In off balance sheet evidence ITF also include contractual amounts of approved donations by donors that are not yet recieved in bank accounts of ITF.
- Risk management

Currency Risk

The company performs its operations in the following currencies: USD, LYD, AFN, HRK, NOK, CHF, CAD, BAM. 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 2015, the company had a loan from Sberbank with the interest rate equalling 3M EURIBOR +3.65% p.a. Based on the agreement, the loan falls due on 31 May 2016; however, the company repaid it in advance on 22 January 2016. The company did not use any specific instrument for hedging against interest rate 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.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

The financial statements for the financial year 2015 comply with the Slovenian Accounting Standards 36. The notes relate to annual statements for 2015 unless otherwise specified in the text.

31.12.2015

31.12.2014

1. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

In EUR

13.104

13.670

The intangibles consist of and software (13.104 EUR).

Software is amortized on individual basis using the straightline method. The amortization rate at 20% was applied to amortize other intangibles. Depreciation rates have not changed in comparison with rates used in the previous year. All recognized intangible assets are assets with finite useful lives

Book value of donated software equals to 13.104 EUR at balance date.

Changes in Intangibles in 2015:

	Intangibles	Donated	In EUR
Item	owned	intangibles	Total
1. Purchase value Balance as at 01.01.2015	2.948	47.770	50.718
Increase – new purchases	0	0	0
Decrease – sales, disposals	0	0	0
Balance as at 31.12.2015	2.948	47.770	50.718
2. Accumulation depreciation Balance as at 01.01.2015	2.948	34.100	37.048
Increase – depreciation	0	566	566
Decrease – sales, disposals	0	0	0
Balance as at 31.12.2015	2.948	34.666	37.614
3. Book value			
Balance as at 01.01.2015	0	13.670	13.670
Balance as at 31.12.2015	0	13.104	13.104

The amortization cost of donated intangibles (566 EUR) debit restricted funds (Note 6).

Property, plant and equipment have not been pledged as collateral for debts.

2. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets are shown with their book value. The base value for depreciation equals to the acquisition cost. The depreciation rates applied for separate types of tangible fixed assets are disclosed below. Depreciation rates have not changed in comparison with rates used in the previous year.

		31.12.2015	31.12.2014
	In EUR	119.689	45.229
			%
•	Computers and co	mputer equipment	33,00
•	Office equipment		12,50
•	Vehicles		15,50
•	Other equipment		10,00 - 50,00

Changes in Fixed Assets in 2015:

	Equipment owned	Equipment donated	Leasehold improvement owned	Leasehold improvement donated	Art work owned	Equipment donated by U:S Depart- ment of State	in EUR
1. Purchase value Balance as at 01.01.2015	149.073	318.267	27.604	155.383	4.076	0	654.403
Increase – new purchases	2.238	108.962	0	0	0	0	111.200
Decrease – sales, disposals	(14.710)	(23.122)	0	0	0	0	(37.832)
Balance as at 31.12.2015	136.601	404.107	27.604	155.383	4.076	0	727.771
2. Accumulated depreciation Balance as at 01.01.2015	140.383	286.367	27.041	155.383	0	0	609.174
Increase – depreciation	6.719	28.878	151	0	0	0	35.748
Decrease – sales, disposals	(14.571)	(22.269)	0	0	0	0	(36.840)
Balance as at 31.12.2015	132.531	292.976	27.192	155.383	0	0	608.082
3. Book value							
Balance as at 01.01.2015	8.690	31.900	563	0	4.076	0	45.229
Balance as at 31.12.2015	4.070	111.131	412	0	4.076	0	119.689

The depreciation cost of donated tangibles (28.878 EUR) debit restricted funds (Note 6). ITF has no financial liabilities arising from the acquisition of fixed assets. No assets are acquired under terms of finance lease agreements. Assets have not been pledged as collateral for debts. As at the end of 2015, the company discloses 2.402,48 EUR of liabilities arising from acquisition of fixed assets.

3. SHORT TERM RECEIVABLES

This item comprises from receivables for VAT in Bosnia and Herzegovina (322.492 EUR), receivables from donors (1.081.748 EUR) and other (23.373 EUR). Receivables are not secured and not due at 31.12.2015 Receivables are not pledged for liabilities of ITF.

31.12.2015 31.12.2014

In EUR **1.427.613 85.162**

		31.12.2015	31.12.2014
4. CASH AND BANK	In EUR	1.994.412	1.109.218
Bank accounts in EUR		1.322.156	605.042
Bank accounts in other currencies		656.345	497.420
Petty Cash in EUR		897	190
Petty Cash in other currencies		15.014	6.566
		31.12.2015	31.12.2014
5. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS	In EUR	(41.784)	(41.784)
Founding capital		4.173	4.173
Revaluation surplus		18.802	18.802
Retained earnings		390.563	
Net Result for the Year		0	(64.759)

The founding capital of 4.173 EUR was transferred to ITF Enhancing human security on 22 July 1998, when the Ministry of Foreign Affairs approved the Founding Act.

Summary of Changes in Unrestricted funds in 2015:

	Founding capital	Revaluation surplus - Adjustment	Retained Earnings (loss)	Net result for the year	in EUR Total
Balance as at 31.12.2014	4.173	18.802	(64.759)	0	(41.784)
Net surpluss for 2015	0	0	0	390.563	390.563
Transfer from retained earnings according to decision of Managing					
Director (Coverage of the surplus of expenses from previous years)	0	0	64.759	(64.759)	0
Balance as at 31.12.2015	4.173	18.802	0	325.804	348.779

Revenue surplus in 2015 amounts to 390.563 EUR and was in part used to cover the losses from previous periods in the amount of 64.759 EUR.

31.12.2015 31.12.2014

6. RESTRICTED FUNDS

In EUR **124.046 45.570**

31.12.2015

31.12.2014

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.

Summary of Movements in Restricted funds in 2015:

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	2015	2014
Balance as at 01. January	45.570	56.994
Donations received	108.774	9.419
Adjustments		
Disposals	(854)	(700)
Decrease in long term accrued office space rental costs	0	0
Depreciation	(29.444)	(20.143)
Balance as at 31. December	124.046	45.570

1. ALLUUNIS PAYABLE	In EUR	1.272.050	94.762
Accounts payable to foreign suppliers		33.447	26.427
Accounts payable to domestic supplier		1.238.603	68.335

Accounts payable in amount of 1.272.050 EUR are not due as at balance date.

Accounts payable in amount of 1.260.174 EUR debit expendable restricted funds. There was an increase in trade liabilities due to larger amount of donation agreements.

		31.12.2015	31.12.2014
8. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO EMPLOYEES	In EUR	244.993	88.006
BU Afghanistan		158.250	24.730
BU Libya		46.393	26.144
BU Slovenia		38.316	35.079
BU Bosnia and Herzegovina		2.034	2.053
An increase in liabilities to employees was disclosed due to increased employment in the Afghan business unit.			
		31.12.2015	31.12.2014
9. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	In EUR	75.069	225.000
Financial liabilities as at 31 December 2015 include the loan from a local bank, which falls due in 2016. The loan is subject to 3M EURIBOR rare of +3.65% per annum and is collateralised with bills of exchange. The company paid off the loan with maturity on 31 May 2016 on 11 January 2016.			
		31.12.2015	31.12.2014
10. EXPENDABLE RESTRICTED FUNDS	In EUR	1.498.979	843.811
Donations for specific purposes		1.498.225	810.543
Other		754	33.268

Creation or utilisation of short-term accrued costs and deferred revenue is not planned.

Summary of changes in expendable restricted funds / donations for specific purposes (in EUR):

	2015	2014
Balance as at 01. January	810.543	1.442.327
Donations received	12.632.453	7.253.524
Donations returned	(158.077)	(155.365)
Interest credited	45	40
Use of donations		
Demining	(6.679.760)	(3.710.681)
• CWD	(699.361)	(1.556.647)
Mine victims assistance (Rehabilitation)	(464.879)	(299.676)
Financing of the Trust Fund	(877.694)	(128.753)
• Training	(270.916)	(203)
• Structure	(2.511.035)	(779.326)
• Equipment	(376.764)	(1.990)
• Conference	0	(117.162)
Telemedicine	0	(38.475)
• Other	(69.912)	(54.292)
Trust Fund's Revenues	(986.928)	(708.668)
Exchange rate differences	5.080	30.138
Changes in balance of donors pledging for activities temporarily financed by the Trust Fund	1.146.184	(364.248)
Balance as at 31 December	1.498.979	810.543

Changes in expendable restricted funds / donations for specific purposes in 2015 (in EUR):

Donor	Opening balance	Donations received	Revenues	Demining	Structure	Mine victims assistance	PSSM	Training	Returned donations	Equipment	Other	CWD	Interests Credited	Donor pledge/ settlement of donors pledge	Exchange differences	Closing balance 31.12.2015
AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN CROATIA – AMCHAM	12.604	68.011	-3.401	-61.506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	727	16.436
AUSTRIAN MINISTRY FOR EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	1.065	0	-1.065	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AUSTRIA - ADA	0	0	0	0	0	-2.511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.511	0	0
CROATIA WITHOUT MINES	43.159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-43.386	0	-132	0	0	0	359	0
CZECH REPUBLIC	15.097	7.362	-368	-8.666	0	-6.435	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6.994
CROATIAN MINE ACTION CENTRE	27.482	0	0	-27.855	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	0
JAPAN	8.246	665.797	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8.246	0	0	0	0	0	0	665.797
CANTON SARAJEVO – MINISTRY OF URBAN PLANING AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	143.996	0	0	-71.907	0	0	0	0	-72.089	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KOREA	110.834	73.482	-3.674	-16.519	-10.671	-60.078	0	0	0	0	-323	0	0	0	11.308	104.359
LUXEMBURG	79	0	-79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARSHALL LEGACY INSTITUTE	36.496	218.313	-10.790	-87.804	0	0	0	-111.838	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.394	49.770
MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF LIBYA / MINISTRY FOR WAR WOUNDED, MARTYRS AND MISSING PERSONS	5.645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.645
GERMANY	34.356	1.198.616	-59.931	-973.235	0	0	0	0	-34.356	0	0	0	0	0	0	165.450
MUNICIPALITY ILIDŽA	97.145	102.258	-5.113	-97.146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	97.145
FLOOD AID - BIH	43	0	0	-43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY	39.116	21.922	-1.096	0	-870	0	0	-22.523	0	0	-5.665	0	0	0	-4.088	26.796
SLOVENIA 2014 (The Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	16.754	115.000	-13.250	-27.666	-28.713	-42.656	0	0	0	0	-8.405	0	0	0	-9.548	1.516
SWITZERLAND	2.393	0	-2.759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2.759	0	0	0	3.125	0
THE OPEC FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMNET - OFID	138.478	35.708	-2.500	-138.544	-16.197	-41.678	0	0	0	0	-12.011	0	0	21.534	15.209	0
USA - 2011 - INTERESTS	1.176	0	0	0	-1.335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0
USA - 2011/2 - INTERESTS	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-11	0	0	0	0	0
USA - 2012 - KOSOVO - INTERESTS	2	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA - 2012 - SERBIA-INTERESTS	28	0	0	0	-31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
USA - 2013 - LIBYA	6.363	255.265	-22.810	0	-271.285	0	0	0	0	-565	-5.790	0	0	0	38.820	0
USA - 2013 - LIBYA - INTERESTS	4	0	0	0	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
USA - 2014 - AFGHANISTAN	69.967	1.391.612	-178.483	0	-1.281.361	0	-11.843	0	0	-73.355	-18.845	0	0	105.863	-2.801	754
USA - 2014 - AFGHANISTAN - INTERESTS	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	-15	31
IRELAND	0	10.000	-500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.500
CANADA	0	416.551	-19.833	-359.795	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3.183	33.740
MINE ACTION CENTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	0	99.985	-3.000	-96.986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA	0	136.886	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-140.056	0	0	3.170	0
NORWEGIAN'S PEOPLE AID	0	24.760	-743	-24.017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THE PROJECT "Rehabilitation of Ukrainian children"	0	18.313	0	0	0	-15.333	0	0	0	0	-226	0	0	15.353	0	18.107
SLOVENIA 2015 (The Ministry of Defence)	0	190.000	-190.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SLOVENIA - 2007	0	2.556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.556
SLOVENIA 2015 (The Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	0	387.000	-22.050	-97.681	-94.285	-124.487	0	0	0	0	-9	0	0	0	16.331	64.819
SPEM	0	4.746	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4.746	0	0	0	0	0
THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE DEVELOPMENT BANK - CEB	0	18.762	-1.000	-8.762	0	-8.993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-7	0
USA - 2011- CROATIA	0	395.524	0	-331.183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-62.681	0	0	-1.660	0
USA - 2012-KOSOVO	0	89.038	0	-44.135	0	0	0	0	0	-45.611	0	0	0	0	708	0
USA - 2013-ALBANIA	0	1.269.241	-91.818	-1.162.873	-2.631	-64.662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58.847	-6.104	0
USA - 2013-RASR	0	9.118	-996	0	-5.970	0	0	0	0	0	-2.164	0	0	0	11	0
USA - 2013-RASR - INTERESTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA - 2014 - ALBANIA (AMMCO)	0	94.393	-4.390	0	-723	-87.950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1.330	0
USA - 2014 - LEBANON	0	264.955	-33.178	-216.663	-1.879	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-13.235	0
USA - 2015-BIH	0	21.651	-11.830	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9.821	0
USA - 2015-SERBIA	0	263.926	-13.110	-255.349	-739	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	549	4.724	0
USA - 2015-ECOWAS	0	0	0	0	-537.162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	535.955	1.207	0
USA - 2015 - ARMENIA	0	140.891	-3.662	0	0	0	0	-136.555	0	0	0	0	0	0	-674	0
USA - 2015 – KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	0	414	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-411	0	0	-3	0
USA - 2015-LIBYA	0	289.142	-17.040	0	-224.781	0	0	0	0	-2.284	-8.529	0	0	41.262	-46.312	31.457
OSCE	0	4.673	-180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4.493	0
USA - 2013-ALBANIA - INTERESTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA - 2013-BIH	0	2.603.314	-126.951	-2.010.489	-16.666	-10.096	0	0	0	-254.949	-111	0	0	0	14.049	198.102
USA - 2013-BIH - INTERESTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
USA - 2013-SERBIA	0	503.004	-37.907	-543.125	-4.435	0	0	0	0	0	-140	0	0	101.130	-18.527	0
USA - 2013-SERBIA - INTERESTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA - 2014 - CROATIA	0	1.220.263	-103.425	-17.811	-11.294	0	-865.851	0	0	0	-46	-496.213	0	263.180	11.197	0
Total	810.543	12.632.453	-986.928	-6.679.760	-2.511.035	-464.879	-877.694	-270.916	-158.077	-376.764	-69.912	-699.361	45	1.146.184	5.080	1.498.979

The donation balances are presented according to the exchange rate of the Bank of Slovenia referential exchange rate of the European central bank in effect as at December 31st, 2015.

The majority of costs in the column Other for 2015 is represented by donations USA-2015-LIBYA in the amount of 8.529 EUR, Republic of Turkey amounting to 5.645 EUR (scholarship), THE OPEC FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMNET – OFID amounting to 12.011 EUR, USA -2014 – AFGHANISTAN amounting to 18.845 EUR, SLOVENIA 2014 (MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFAIRS) amounting to 8.405 EUR and other donations totalling 16.477 EUR. 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 in 2012 and later 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 offbalance sheet assets / liabilities in the amount of 14 127 326 FUR

Balances of cash, expendable restricted funds and funds under concluded contracts that are not transferred to the ITF bank account as of 31.12.2015 are specified below.

Assets (EUR):

31.12.201	5 31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Cash and bank 1.602.05	4 906.844	1.614.791	4.579.840
Offbalance sheet assets 14.127.32	6 8.114.799	5.755.587	5.670.354
Total 15.729.38	9.021.643	7.370.378	10.250.194
Liabilities (EUR):			
31.12.201	5 31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Expendable restricted funds 1.498.97	9 810.543	1.443.615	4.421.688
Offbalance sheet liabilities 14.127.32	6 8.114.799	5.755.587	5.670.354
Total 15.626.30	5 8.925.342	7.199.202	10.092.042
		31.12.2015	31.12.2014
11. REVENUES / DONATIONS	In EUR	12.885.228	7.393.219
Utilization of expendable restricted funds – main activities of Fund		11.850.015	6.639.320
Operating revenues, fixed percentage of donated funds		986.928	714.675
Depreciation of donated tangible fixed assets		29.161	19.577
Amortisation of donated intangible assets and long term deferred of	costs of office rent	283	566
Sales of tender documentation		11.708	7.651
Revenues from sale of equipment		7.133	11.070
Other revenues		0	360

Operating revenue from the company's own activity increased as a result of larger amount of donation agreements.

		31.12.2015	31.12.2014
12. INCOME FROM FINANCING	In EUR	281.593	114.579
Exchange rate gains Interest received		281.477 116	114.154 425
The majority of transactions is carried out in foreign currencies. Financial revenue increased due to greater volume of operations.			
		31.12.2015	31.12.2014
13. COSTS OF MATERIALS AND SERVICES	In EUR	11.514.323	6.455.667
Materials Services		50.077 11.464.246	26.593 6.429.074
The total of costs of materials and services debits expendable restricted funds in amount 11.312.902 EUR.			

of larger amount of donation agreements.

Costs of goods, material and services increased as a result

Costs of services consist of (in EUR):

	2015	2014
production services (demining, rehabilitation, CWD, training, telemedicine, other)	11.029.485	6.061.721
reimbursement of travelling expenses to employees	155.486	105.951
costs of professional fees	70.937	75.437
Transport and telecommunications costs	33.032	20.975
insurance costs	32.554	30.975
cost of marketing, advertising, fairs	12.738	8.666
maintenance costs	19.242	11.671
lease rental charges	33.283	43.212
Cost of services by natural persons	48.881	21.592
other	28.608	48.874
Total	11.464.246	6.429.074

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

Costs of materials consist of (in EUR):

	2015	2014
Donation in kind	19.483	0
cost of fuel	6.015	7.267
cost of material for maintenance	3.115	8.704
cost of office supply	9.022	4.190
cost of energy	1.430	1.123
inventory	430	1.798
other	10.582	3.511
Total	50.077	26,593

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

		31.12.2015	31.12.2014
14. LABOR EXPENSES	In EUR	646.083	569.476
Payroll expenses		536.920	453.663
Social security contributions and benefits		59.811	54.592
Other labor costs		49.352	61.221

Payroll expenses consists of payments to employees of the Trust Fund's Headquarters (367.834 EUR) and payments to employees of implementation offices in Sarajevo (20.613 EUR), in Libia (96.567 EUR) and in Afghanistan (51.906 EUR)

Other labor costs consists of employee travel and meal costs reimbursement (32.721 EUR), extra vacation payment (11.003 EUR), pension fund payments (2.700 EUR), costs of severance pay on termination of employment (918 EUR) and other (2.010 EUR).

Social security contributions for employees are divided in costs of pension insurance, which amount to 33.083 EUR, and costs of other social security in the amount of 26.728 EUR.

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Labor costs in the amount of 257.441 EUR debit expendable restricted assets.

		31.12.2015	31.12.2014
15. COSTS OF FINANCING	In EUR	302.648	152.298
This item consists of exchange rate losses (296.464 EUR) and interest costs (6.184 EUR).			
The majority of transactions is carried out in foreign currencies. Financial expenses increased due to greater volume of operations.			
		31.12.2015	31.12.2014
16. OTHER EXPENSES	In EUR	269.546	17.529
Other expenses are donations in kind (269.441 EUR) and other (105 EUR).			
Other expenses were higher due to greater involvement in donation agreements (mostly acquisition of fixed assets and mediation in line with donation agreements).			
		31.12.2015	31.12.2014
17. ALLOCATION OF OPERATING RESULTS FOR THE YEAR	In EUR		
Retained earnings as at 1 January		(64.759)	(337.418)
Adjustment due to recalculation of sallarie payouts Operating surplus (loss)		0 390.563	14.098 258.561
Retained earnings as at 31 December		325.804	(64.759)

With the revenue surplus of 390.563 EUR thousand in the current year, the company covered 64.759 EUR of excess of expenses over the previous years. For this reason, the company discloses revenue surplus in the amount of 325.804 EUR thousand in profit or loss.

18. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

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

19. POTENTIAL LIABILITIES

There are no potential liabilities that would have impact on financial statements for 2015.

20. 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 2015 have occurred.

The organisation will adopt the Annual Report on 30 March 2016.

21. DISCLOSURE OF STATUTORY ANNUAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2015 BY OPERATING SEGMENTS

I2.1. BASIS AND CRITERIA FOR THE ALLOCATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, INCOME AND EXPENSES BY OPERATING SEGMENTS

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

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

Disclosed liabilities of ITF own activity are those liabilities that will be settled from ITF assets. Donor assets and liabilities are operating segment that represent activity of managing of funds received from donors. The mismatch between assests 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 recognised by segments according to activity in which they arise. Revenues and expenses between operating segments are not recognised in profit and loss statement for the financial year 2014. Expenses of ITF that debit expendable restricted funds (based on donor agreements) are recognized as a cost/revenue of donations (not as cost/revenue of ITF).

Exchange rate gains and losses from assets and liabilities of donors are recognised as income from financing or costs of financing of donations. Exchange rate gains and losses from assets and liabilities of ITF own ativity are recognised 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).

21.2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

		ITF assets / liabilities 31.12.2015	Donations assets / liabilities 31.12.2015	receivables / payables among segments 31.12.2015	Total 31.12.2015	EUR Total 31.12.2014
ASSETS (A+B+C)	Note	409.382	3.243.160	0	3.652.542	1.287.912
A. LONG-TERM ASSETS (I+II+III)		8.558	124.235	0	132.793	58.899
I. INTANGIBLE ASSETS	1	0.330	13.104	0	13.104	13.670
II. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	2	8.558	111.131	0	119.689	45.229
III. LONG-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS	_	0.550	0	0	0	0
B. CURRENT ASSETS (I+II+III+IV)		399.470	3.022.556	0	3.422.026	1.194.380
I. INVENTORIES		0	0	0	0	0
II. SHORT TERM RECEIVABLES	3	7.111	1.420.502	0	1.427.613	85.162
1. Accounts receivable		5.496	0	0	5.496	0
2. Sundry debtors		1.615	1.420.502	0	1.422.117	85.162
III. SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS		0	0	0	0	0
IV. CASH AND BANK	4	392.359	1.602.054	0	1.994.413	1.109.218
C. PREPAID EXPENSES		1.354	96.369	0	97.723	34.633
OFFBALANCE SHEET ASSETS		0	14.127.326	0	14.127.326	8.114.799
TOTAL LIABILITIES (A+B+C+D+E)		476.352	3.176.190	0	3.652.542	1.287.912
A. Unrestricted funds	5	348.779	0	0	348.779	(41.784)
B. Restricted funds	6	0	124.046	0	124.046	45.570
C. Short term liabilities from Operating Activities		52.504	1.553.165	0	1.605.669	215.315
1. Accounts payable	7	11.877	1.260.173	0	1.272.050	94.762
2. Short-term liabilities to employees	8	40.350	204.643	0	244.993	88.006
3. Sundry creditors		277	88.349	0	88.626	32.547
D. Financial liabilities	9	75.069	0	0	75.069	225.000
E. Expendable restricted funds	10	0	1.498.979	0	1.498.979	843.811
OFFBALANCE SHEET LIABILITIES		0	14.127.326	0	14.127.326	8.114.799

21.3. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	ITF revenues / expenses 2015	Donations revenues / expenses 2015	Total 2015	in EUR Total 2014
A. Revenues / Donations	11	1.005.769	11.879.459	12.885.228	7.393.219
B. Income from financing	12	25	281.568	281.593	114.579
C. Other income		460	0	460	14
D. Total revenues		1.006.254	12.161.027	13.167.281	7.507.812
E. Costs of materials and services	13	201.421	11.312.902	11.514.323	6.455.667
F. Labour expenses	14	388.642	257.441	646.083	569.476
G. Depreciation		6.870	29.444	36.314	29.170
H. Provisions for current assets		0	0	0	0
I. Other expenses		859	6.945	7.804	25.111
J. Costs of financing	15	6.439	296.209	302.648	152.298
K. Other expenses	16	105	269.441	269.546	17.529
L. Total expenses		604.336	12.172.382	12.776.718	7.249.251
M. Surplus (loss) before taxation		401.918	(11.355)	390.563	258.561
N. Corporate income tax		0	0	0	0
O. Net surplus (loss) after taxation	17	401.918	(11.355)	390.563	258.561
P. Other comprehensive income		0	0	0	0
R. Total comprehensive income		401.918	(11.355)	390.563	258.561

The company's activity is acquisition of donation funds. The company has already concluded the majority of agreements for 2016. Thanks to its reputation and business method, the company expects further growth in the future.



lg, February 2016

REPORT ON **FACTUAL FINDINGS** TO THE DIRECTOR



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Report on Factual Findings to the Director of the ITF Enhancing human security (»the Fund«)

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 agreements 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 donors in evaluating your assertions regarding the performance of procedures and controls used by Fund in administering funds.

Our procedures and findings are summarized as follows:

- A. Donations received procedures
 - 1. We have inspected a sample of bank receipt acknowledgements signed by the director and tested evidence of validation against donor agreements. We found no exceptions.
 - 2. 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 in general ledger. We found no exceptions.
 - 3. We have checked on a sample whether balances on the donors' ledger accounts are reconciled monthly to the total of restricted funds. We found no exceptions.
 - 4. We have checked whether separate records of unspent donor funds are maintained. We have also checked on a sample whether they are reconciled periodically to the total of the donors' ledger. We found no exceptions.
- B. Matched funding procedures
 - No claims for matched funding were made during 2015.
- C. Banking and reconciliation procedures
 - We have checked whether all donor banking arrangements are performed through two selected Slovene banks. We found no exceptions.
 - 2. We have inspected the reconciliation of both bank accounts on 4 selected dates. We found no exceptions.
- D. Disbursement procedures
 - 1. We have checked on a sample whether disbursements have proper signatures by authorized personnel in accordance with internal rules for management of funds. We found no exceptions.
 - 2. We have checked on a sample whether donations are properly dispersed according to donor agreements, location of projects and areas of work. We found no exceptions.



- We have checked a sample of disbursements and documentation of payments to confirm that payments were made according to agreements and that appropriate signatures were on the liquidation sheet. We found no exceptions.
- 4. We have checked a sample of invoices for payments to victim rehabilitation to confirm that the appropriate signatures are on the liquidation sheet. We found no exceptions.
- We have checked a sample of invoices for payments for Conventional weapons destruction projects to confirm that the appropriate signatures are on the liquidation sheet. We found no exceptions.
- We have checked a sample of reports send to donors and compared it with the records in accounting books. 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 whether the control procedures achieve the control objectives, which are set, and consequently express no opinion on the director's assertion on the effectiveness of performance of the procedures and controls used by the Fund in administering the trust funds. Our findings relate solely to the control procedures which we tested and not to any others.

This report is intended solely for the use of the director of the Fund and the Managing Board and Board of Advisors as well as for the information of the Donor.

On behalf of the audit company

KPMG SLOVENIJA, podjetje za revidiranje, d.o.o.

Slavica Pečovnik

Certified Auditor

Katarina Sitar Šuštar, MB/

Partner

KPMG Slovenija, d.o.c.

Ljubljana, 14th March 2016