



ANNUAL REPORT 2016



# CONTENTS

I

## Introduction 6

MISSION 9

STRATEGIC PILLARS 10

GUIDING PRINCIPLES 11

2

## ITF Management and Organization 12

ORGANIZATION OF ITF 13

ITF MANAGING BOARD 16

ITF BOARD OF ADVISORS 17

RELATIONSHIPS WITH

STAKEHOLDERS 18

PARTNERS AND

IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES 20

HUMAN SECURITY

ENVIRONMENT 20

ITF EMPLOYEES 21

3

## Management of ITF Funds 22

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT  
AND INTERNAL CONTROL 23

EXTERNAL AUDIT 24

DONATIONS IN 2016 24

DONOR REPORT 2016 25

ITF ADMINISTRATION AND  
PROJECT COSTS 34

# 4

## ITF Operational Overview by Regions/Countries 35

### SOUTH EAST EUROPE 37

- 4.1. ALBANIA 38
- 4.2 BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 42
- 4.3 CROATIA 50
- 4.4 SERBIA 53
- 4.5 REGIONAL ASPECT OF ITF  
ACTIVITIES 56

### EASTERN EUROPE 59

- 4.6 BELARUS 60
- 4.7 UKRAINE 62

### SOUTH CAUCASUS 67

- 4.8 ARMENIA 68

### CENTRAL ASIA 70

- 4.9 AFGHANISTAN 71
- 4.10 KAZAKHSTAN 75
- 4.11 KYRGYZ REPUBLIC 77

### MIDDLE EAST 83

- 4.12 GAZA STRIP 84
- 4.13 LEBANON (SYRIA) 87
- 4.14 WEST BANK 91

### AFRICA 94

- 4.15 CABO VERDE 95
- 4.16 LIBYA 98
- 4.17 WEST AFRICA 102

### LATIN AMERICA 105

- 4.18 COLOMBIA 106



## 5

### Other ITF Activities 108

5.1 PUBLICATIONS 109

5.2 ITF WEBSITE 110

5.3 ITF PROMO VIDEO 111

5.4 OTHER 112

## 6

### Statutory Annual Statements for the Financial Year 2016 137



## WELCOME ADDRESS

ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF) had an exceptionally busy and demanding 2016. Primarily, we will remember the past year for passing a remarkable milestone in our institutional history and reaching 400 million USD in implemented donations. Even though our initial mandate was geographically limited to Bosnia and Herzegovina, we have employed these funds over the past 19 years for the benefit of over 30 countries, territories and regions. In 2016 alone, we helped individuals, communities and institutions in 18 countries, territories and regions.

We are proud that in the past year our Strategy adopted in 2015 began to take hold. An increasing number of our activities now fall under the broader strengthening of human security in conflict affected communities. In the past year, we took on new challenges to utilize our knowledge and expertise for capacity building in the Economic Community of West African States and for bringing about positive change in Colombia, Ukraine and Kazakhstan. Nevertheless, we are set to complete our missions in our more traditional areas of operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Albania. We continue to stress the importance of these countries' problems in our daily communication with partners to prevent them from being left out as donors' attention shifts elsewhere, to more immediate crises.

In 2016, we continued to observe a rapidly evolving world. We are sad to see complex crises and conflicts developing constantly, even while you are reading this address. At the same time, we are worried about the increasingly limited resources that fall far behind the growing needs on the ground. It is particularly due to this blend of challenges that we see a lot of room for nearly two decades of ITF's expertise to be used wherever it may be worthwhile. Our small institutional framework allows us to be flexible and agile, to adapt swiftly to emerging opportunities, and to ensure an efficient and effective use of available resources. Given the resources limited availability, we are convinced there has never been a greater need for all of us to make sure they are not deployed for futile efforts.

We would like to extend our thanks to our donors, national and implementing partners and other relevant authorities for their relentless support in the past year that enabled us to make another step towards safer and more secure communities around the globe. Finally, I would like to thank our staff for their inspiring dedication and the energy they invest in our work on a daily basis.

Ambassador Damjan Bergant

Director





1



# INTRODUCTION



ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF) is a humanitarian, non-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 has 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 cost-efficient 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-conflict assistance are proven contributors to human security and development. However, there is opportunity for translating the close relationship between such assistance and reconstruction, as well as development efforts into more concrete inter-linked approaches and programmes, broadening the areas of intervention. There is room for more and better all-encompassing coordination and collaboration between not only humanitarian mine action and CWD stakeholders, but also with other relevant developmental governmental and civil society actors. This approach increases efficiency, effectiveness and most importantly leaves a positive impact on conflict affected communities and thus enhances safety, socio-economic development and community empowerment, further ensuring that their right to a peaceful and dignified life is met. The human security approach is about changing the traditional,

more technical, funnel-like mode of assistance thinking. It is about the further mainstreaming of mine action and CWD issues into broader humanitarian, development and human rights issues, thus linking the holistic approach in mine action and CWD more effectively with development initiatives.

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 cross-cutting 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.

## (2) 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.

## (3) 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

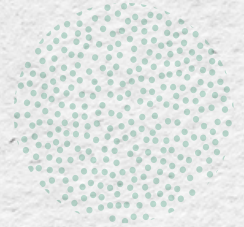
Post-conflict challenges are foremost a humanitarian concern and should be addressed from the humanitarian perspective. The humanitarian focus on mine action and CWD promoted and implemented by ITF is intended to save lives, prevent physical injuries, alleviate suffering, provide support to people in 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.



2



ITF MANAGEMENT  
AND ORGANIZATION



## ORGANIZATION OF ITF

ITF's Headquarters is stationed in Ig, on the outskirts of Slovenia's capital Ljubljana. In addition, ITF 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. In 2016, ITF registered its temporary representative office in Kyiv, Ukraine as well.

ITF Headquarters is responsible for the coordination of all ITF's activities as well as for the financial management of donations. 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 2016 ITF Headquarters employed 13 people, 2 more staff were employed in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 2016, ITF Temporary Offices in Libya and Afghanistan employed additional 9 people.




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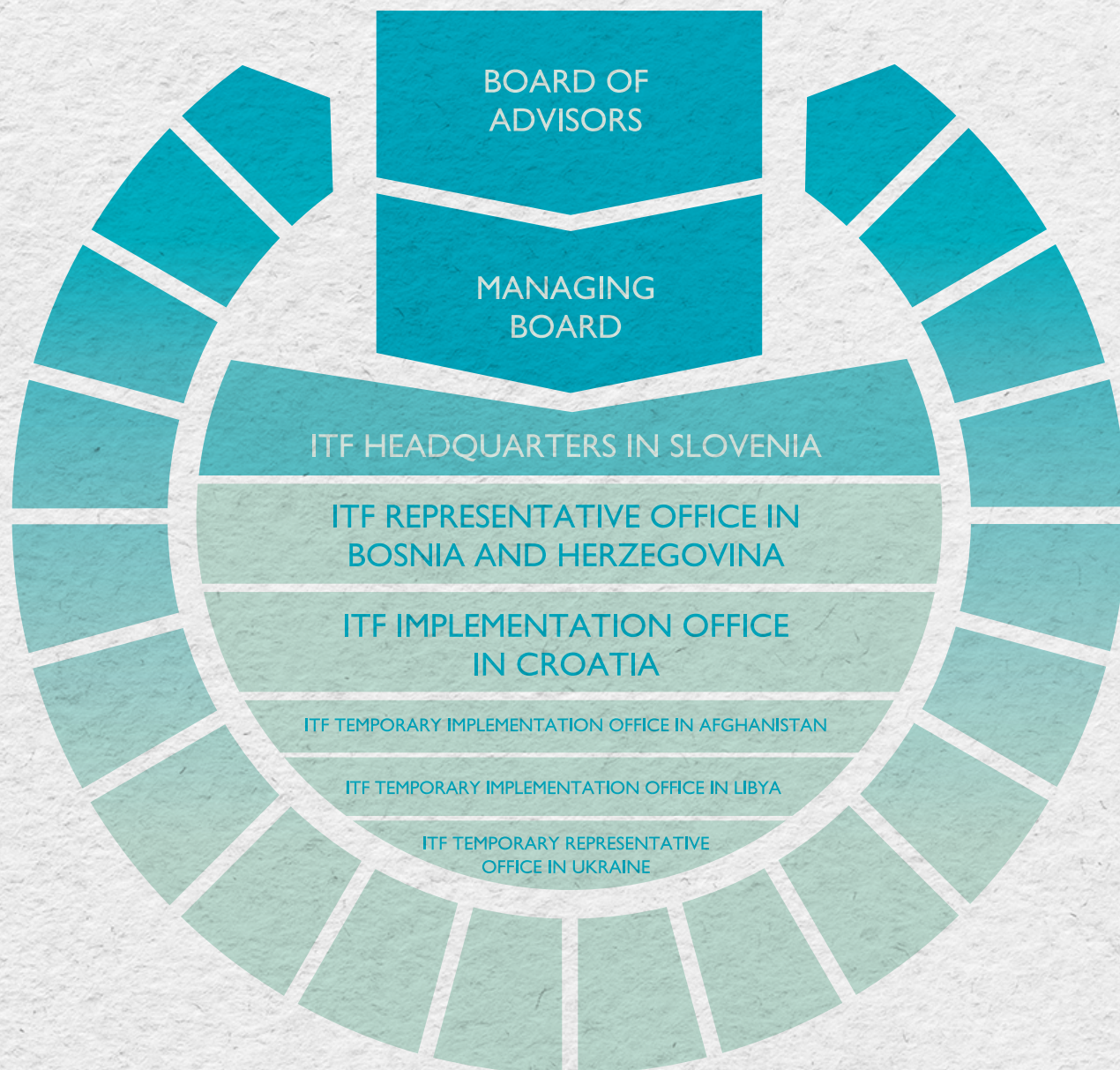
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## ITF MANAGING BOARD

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:

- Darja Bavdaž Kuret, *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 2016, ITF Managing Board conducted two regular and two correspondence sessions and approved and adopted the ITF Annual Report 2015, the Plan for 2016, the ITF Intermediate Report for 2016 and Portfolio of Projects for 2017.



# ITF BOARD OF ADVISORS

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

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

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 2016, BoA conducted two regular sessions and took note of the ITF Annual Report 2015, ITF Intermediate Report for 2016 and Portfolio of ITF Projects for 2017.



## 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 other 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.

### ITF KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Beneficiary Countries

Donor Community

Partners and Implementing Agencies

Human Security Environment

Employees



## 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 2016, ITF supported programs in Albania, Armenia, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belarus, Colombia, Croatia, Gaza Strip, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Libya, Serbia, Ukraine and West Bank. A capacity enhancement project was also continued to be implemented for member states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

## Donor Community

The donor community, through its solidarity and willingness to help, contributes to the solution of the threat from post-conflict and disruptive challenges in the affected countries of South East Europe and the 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 donations for its activities. More than 95 percent of donations originate from public donors – including 32 governments, the European Union (EU) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), and many local authorities; the rest of the funds have been contributed by private donors: non-governmental (NGO) and humanitarian organizations, businesses and individuals.

Donors, as members of the BoA, actively participate in the sessions of ITF's Board of Advisors where they determine guidelines for future humanitarian projects in South East Europe and beyond. They also voice their proposals for humanitarian/development activities in the countries of their particular interest. In 2016, Colombia and Ukraine were given a special focus at the ITF's Board of Advisors sessions.



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

## Partners and Implementing Agencies

During 2016, 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.

## Human Security Environment

The concept of “human security” is a relatively new one and in principle fairly broad. Often referred to as ‘people-centered 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 15th Meeting of State Parties in Santiago, Chile.

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



## ITF Employees

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 actively participated at the steering committee meetings of RASR, a U.S. Department of State initiative. RASR encourages affected governments to develop a proactive 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.A., the EU, the United Nations (UN), the Organization of American States and other entities.

ITF has a small and flexible team. ITF 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 2016 ITF Auditors' Report is enclosed to this Annual Report under the "Statutory Annual Statements for the Financial Year 2016" section.

The accounts are audited in accordance with the International Auditing Standards. The auditing is carried out by BDO Revizija d.o.o., a Slovenian audit firm, a member of the BDO international network of public accounting, tax and advisory firms.

## DONATIONS IN 2016

In 2016, ITF raised a total of \$22,461,434.82 US of donations, out of which \$12,985,825.81 US were actually received to ITF account and the amount of \$9,475,609.01 US is still pending to be received (due to the multiyear projects and changed donor policy on transferring funds).

These funds were contributed by 11 public donors – including 10 governments and OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), and local authorities, and 11 private donors – including private companies, foundations, organizations and individuals.



## DONOR REPORT 2016

DONOR	AMOUNT IN USD	PURPOSE
Ali Khalfan Al-Mansouri	\$11,569.00	Support of ITF Operational Activities
Austria ADA	\$2,785.95	Socio-Economic Reintegration of Mine Victims in South Caucasus - still pending to be received
Bosnia and Herzegovina, Municipality Ilidža	\$145,972.28	Demining Activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Czech Republic	\$9,615.17	Demining Activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Delo, d.o.o.	in kind	Lend Your Leg Slovenia/Rehabilitation
Germany	\$1,226,417.73	Demining Activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina
	\$101,960.94	Mine Victim Assistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Ireland	\$22,316.00	Rehabilitation/Equipment of Ukrainian Children
Korea	\$150,000.00	Humanitarian Mine Action Activities in BiH and Palestine and Central Asia
Krka, d.d., Novo mesto	\$563.15	Rehabilitation of Ukrainian Children
Lantern Projects INC	\$100.00	Rehabilitation of Ukrainian Children
Lumar Ig, d.o.o.	\$110.15	Rehabilitation of Ukrainian Children
Maavarim Group	\$9,446.65	Mine Risk Education Capacities/Armenia
Marshall Legacy Institute	\$82,500.00	Capacity Building/Armenia
Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Croatia	\$55,841.51	CWD in Croatia
NKT d.o.o.	in kind	Equipment
POS d.o.o.	\$520.05	Rehabilitation of Ukrainian Children
Rene Schasse	\$218.14	Demining activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Slovenia	\$208,962.00	Support of ITF Operational Activities
	\$88,410.61	Education/Psychosocial Support-Lebanon
	\$60,885.50	Medical Rehabilitation/Psychosocial Support-Ukraine
	\$22,400.00	Rehabilitation-Belarus
	\$72,851.39	Capacity Building-Palestine
	\$32,738.91	Capacity Building-Afghanistan
	\$78,572.04	Support of ITF Operational Activities-Bosnia and Herzegovina
	\$55,739.36	Telemedicine-Cabo Verde
	\$26,490.00	Training - Colombia
	in kind (not defined)	Support of ITF Activities
The Opec Fund for International Development – OFID	\$80,000.00	Rehabilitation/Psychosocial Treatment in Palestine
	\$50,000.00	Rehabilitation/Psychosocial Treatment in Palestine - still pending to be received
Turkey	\$25,000.00	Mine Victim Assistance in Kosovo

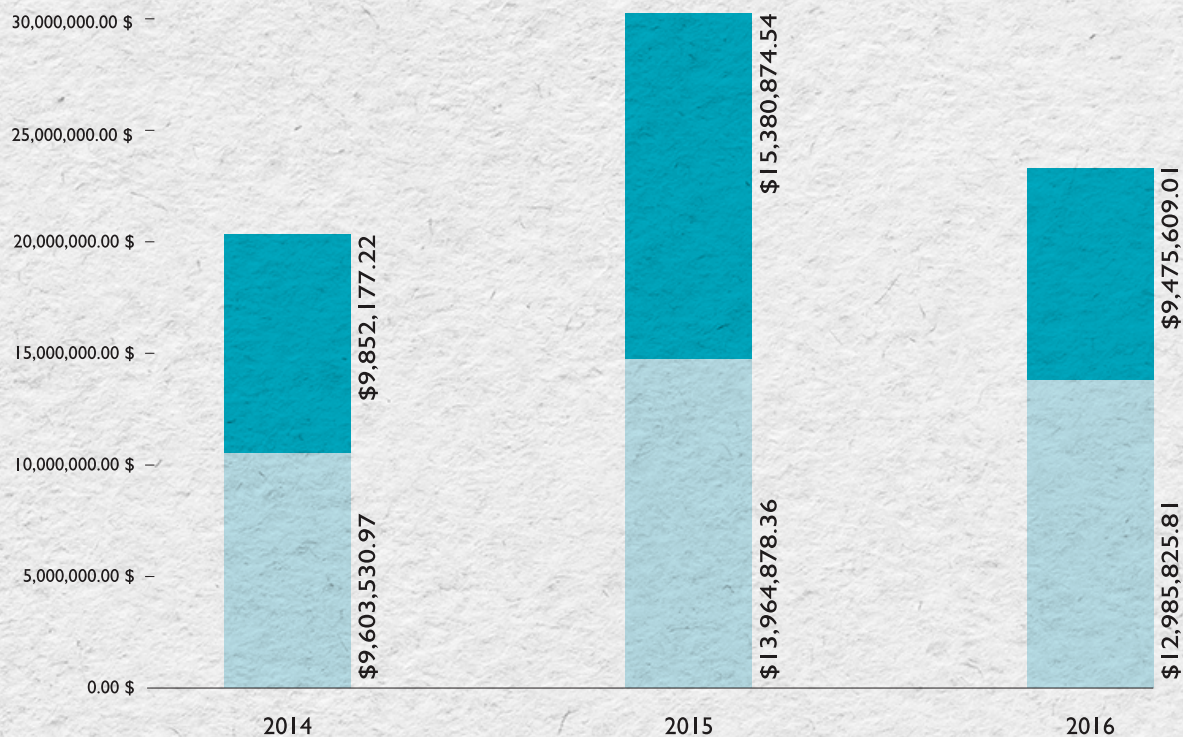


Trgotur, d.o.o.	\$1,132.40	Rehabilitation of Ukrainian Children
United States of America	\$838,385.74	CWD/PSSM/Mine Action in Croatia
	\$1,525,780.50	CWD/Mine Action in Croatia - still pending to be received
	\$2,072,347.19	Capacity Building/Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina
	\$2,680,869.66	CWD/Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina - still pending to be received
	\$138,082.16	CWD in Kyrgyz Republic
	\$11,467.84	CWD in Kyrgyz Republic - still pending to be received
	\$98,242.17	Capacity Building in Armenia
	\$43,438.83	Mine Detection Dog Program in Armenia - still pending to be received
	\$1,031,534.99	Hotspots Clearance and Victims Assistance in Albania
	\$470,673.35	Hotspots Clearance and Victims Assistance in Albania - still pending to be received
	\$116,394.77	Humanitarian Mine Action Activities in Serbia
	\$182,434.46	Humanitarian Mine Action Activities in Serbia - still pending to be received
	\$336,930.26	Capacity Building/West Bank
	\$218,938.74	Capacity Building/West Bank - still pending to be received
	\$2,081,320.89	ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Directorate Capacity Enhancement
	\$3,940,185.82	ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Directorate Capacity Enhancement - still pending to be received
	\$828,466.74	Capacity Support of Libyan MAC
	\$2,873,787.92	Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and Transition in Afghanistan
	\$349,033.86	Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and Transition in Afghanistan - still pending to be received
<b>TOTAL 2016</b>	<b>\$22,461,434.82</b>	



**Chart 1:**  
**Donations Raised Between 2014 and 2016 – Comparison**

The chart presents overall donations to ITF between 2014 and 2016. Each year approximately 10 donor countries donate to ITF. The dark blue column represents the donations still pending to be received within the Memorandum of Understanding/Grant Agreement signed in the 2014–2016 period, while the light blue column represents the donations actually received.





## A. ALLOCATION OF DONATIONS

In 2016, \$12,442,580.03 US were spent on ITF activities within both Strategic Pillars:

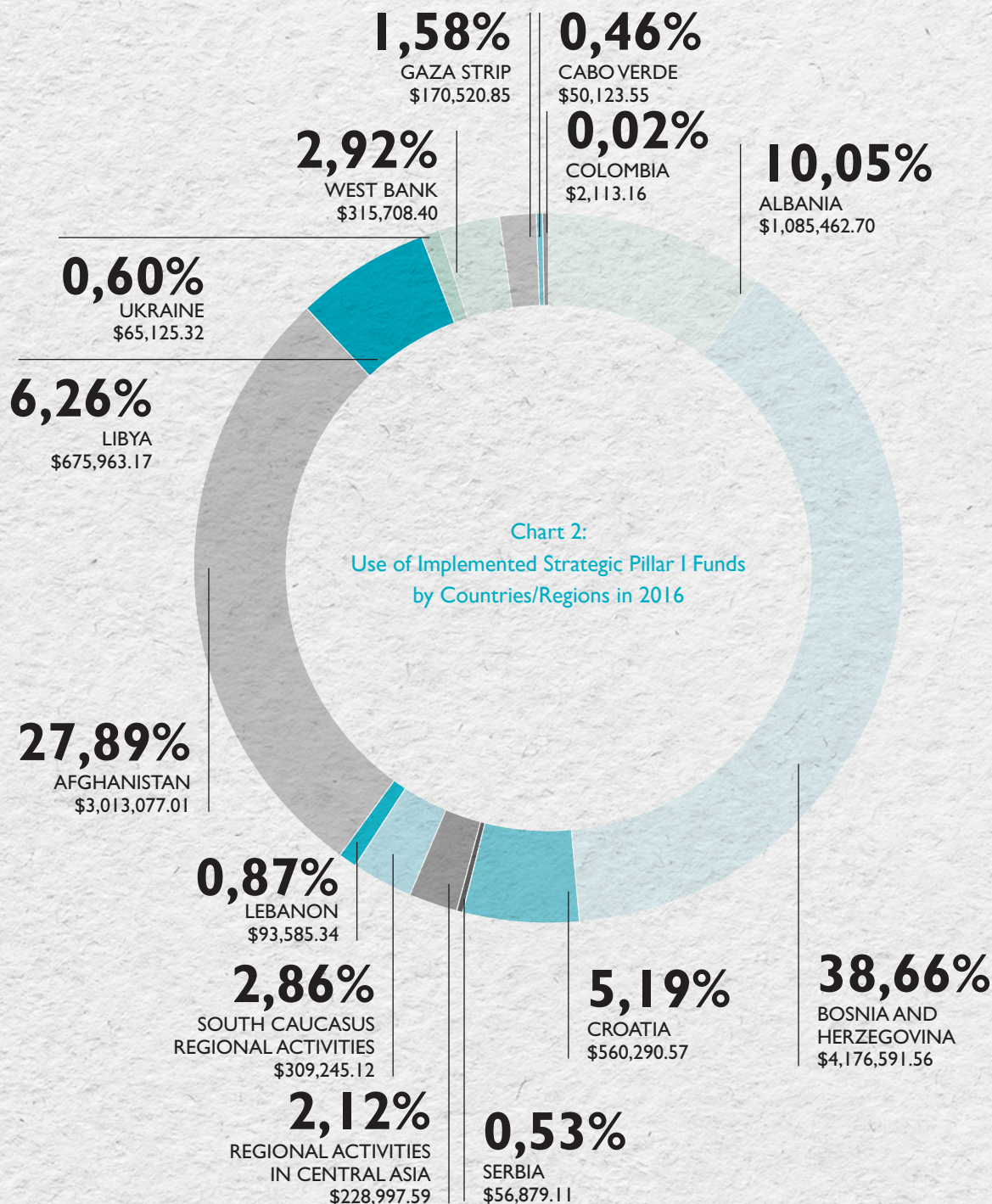
Strategic Pillar I	\$10,803,683.45	86.83%
Strategic Pillar II	\$1,638,896.58	13.17%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$12,442,580.03</b>	

### B.1 ALLOCATION OF DONATIONS BY COUNTRIES/REGIONS IN 2016 – STRATEGIC PILLAR I:

Strategic Pillar I activities (\$10,803,683.45 US) in 2016 were implemented in the following countries/regions:

Albania	\$1,085,462.70
Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$4,176,591.56
Croatia	\$560,290.57
Serbia	\$56,879.11
Regional Activities in Central Asia	\$228,997.59
South Caucasus Regional Activities	\$309,245.12
Lebanon	\$93,585.34
Afghanistan	\$3,013,077.01
Libya	\$675,963.17
Ukraine	\$65,125.32
West Bank	\$315,708.40
Gaza Strip	\$170,520.85
Cabo Verde	\$50,123.55
Colombia	\$2,113.16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$10,803,683.45</b>







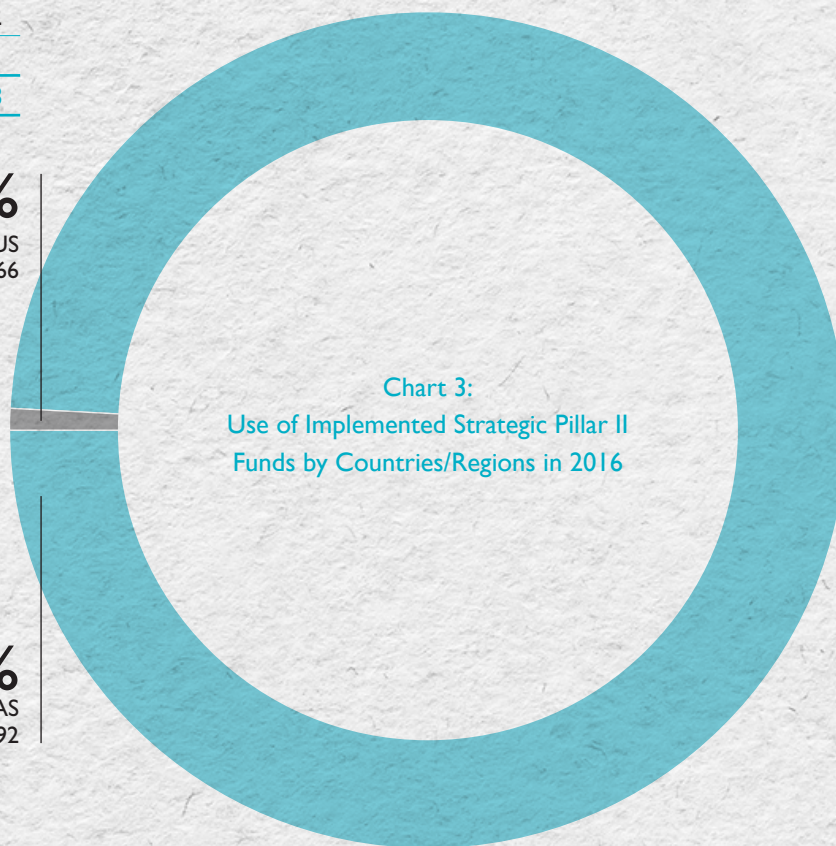
## B.2 ALLOCATION OF DONATIONS BY COUNTRIES/REGIONS IN 2016 – STRATEGIC PILLAR II:

Strategic Pillar II activities (\$1,638,896.58 US) in 2016 were implemented in the following countries/regions:

ECOWAS	\$1,618,176.92
Belarus	\$20,719.66
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,638,896.58</b>

**1%**  
BELARUS  
\$20,719.66

**99%**  
ECOWAS  
\$1,618,176.92



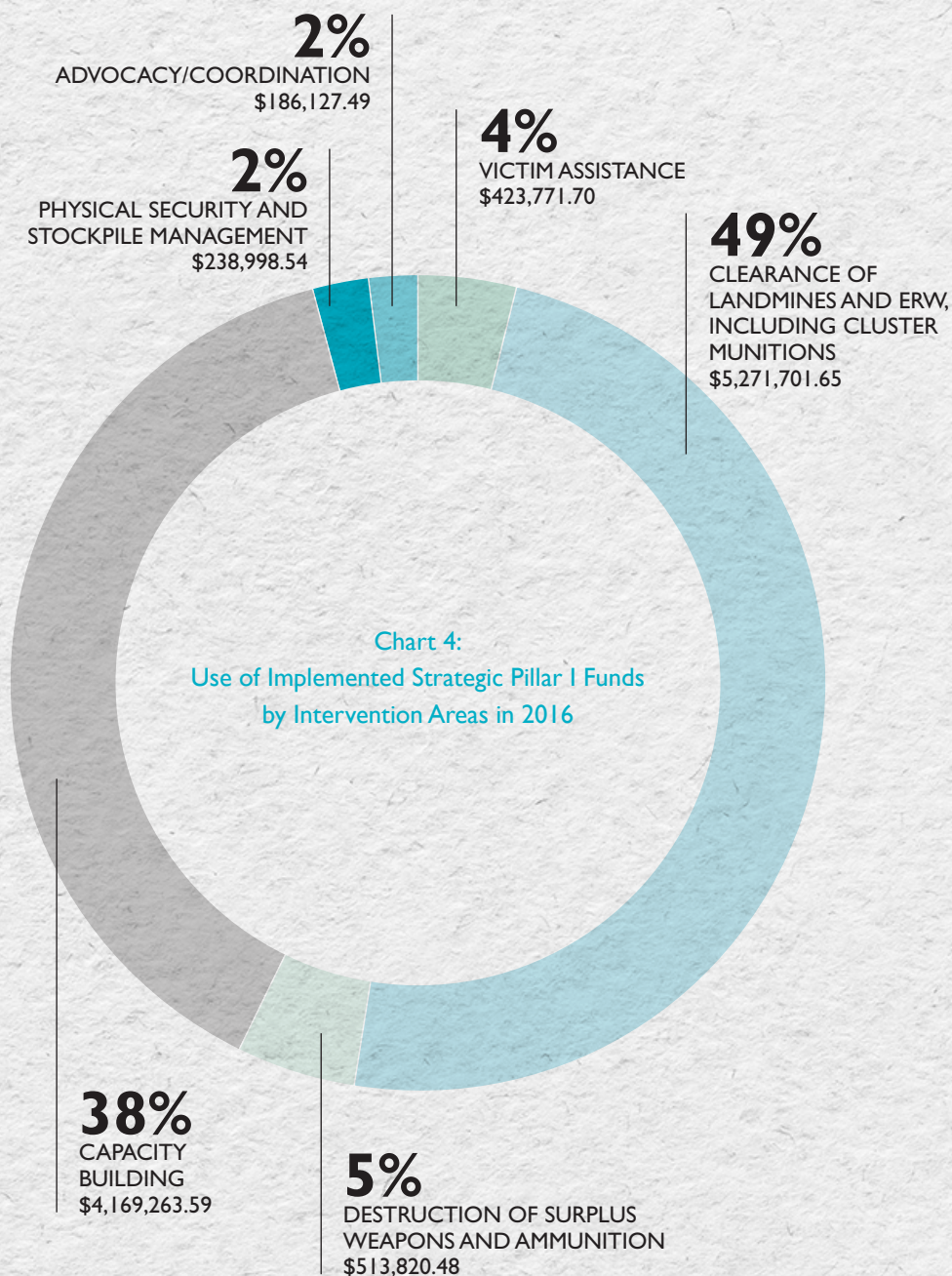


## B.3 ALLOCATION OF DONATIONS BY INTERVENTION AREAS IN 2016 – STRATEGIC PILLAR I:

Strategic Pillar I activities (\$10,803,683.45 US) in 2016 were implemented in the following interventions areas:

Victim Assistance	\$423,771.70
Clearance of Landmines and ERW, including Cluster Munitions	\$5,271,701.65
Destruction of Surplus Weapons and Ammunition	\$513,820.48
Capacity Building	\$4,169,263.59
Physical Security and Stockpile Management	\$238,998.54
Advocacy/Coordination	\$186,127.49
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$10,803,683.45</b>







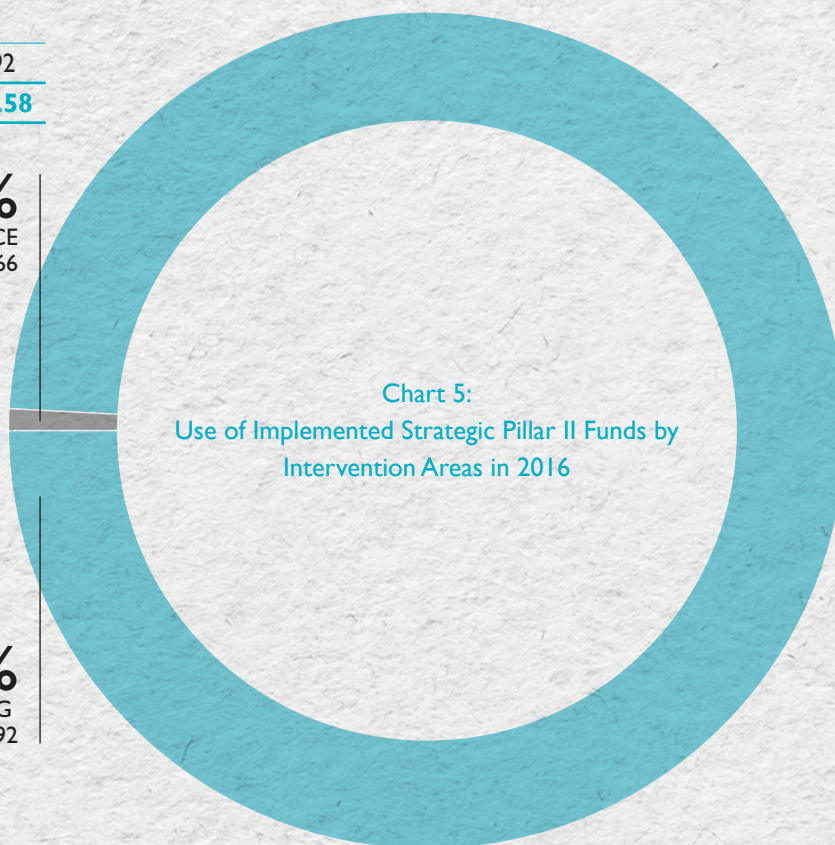
## B.4 ALLOCATION OF DONATIONS BY INTERVENTION AREAS IN 2016 – STRATEGIC PILLAR II:

Strategic Pillar II activities (\$1,638,896.58 US) in 2016 were implemented in the following interventions areas:

Victim Assistance	\$20,719.66
Capacity Building	\$1,618,176.92
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,638,896.58</b>

**1%**  
VICTIM ASSISTANCE  
\$20,719.66

**99%**  
CAPACITY BUILDING  
\$1,618,176.92





# 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 generated reports and corresponding materials.

In 2016, the amount of \$1,042,186.36 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 \$403,093.21 US was spent for both in 2016.





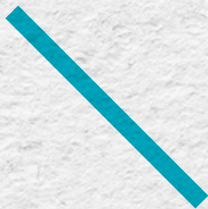
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# ITF OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW BY REGIONS/COUNTRIES

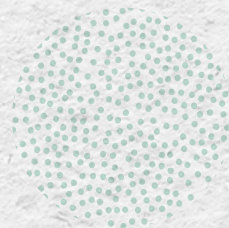


This chapter covers ITF Activities implemented with donor funds listed by regions/countries in accordance with the geographic focus specified in the ITF Strategy 2015–2020 and ITF Portfolio of Projects 2016.





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 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. The crucial problem in Albania remains victim assistance support.

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, meaning 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 contain still live and dangerous ammunition.

According to AMMCO data, at least 996 abandoned explosive ordnance casualties (150 killed and 846 injured) have been recorded all over Albania between 1997 and August 2016. As of September 2016, the number of dangerous UXO hotspots is six, which is a significant reduction from 19 initially identified in 2011. Between 2012 and November 2016, the overall land cleared, inspected, certified and released as free from



ammunitions in the 13 hotspots amounted to 745,128 square meters. A total of 458,399 items of UXO and other Standard Small Arms (SSA) have been found and destroyed during the operations, respectively. The main items found included fuzes, grenades and electronic detonators, as well as larger items such as mortars and projectiles. Additionally, 2,471,615 square meters were inspected and certified as free from ammunitions in 24 former military ammunition depots in Albania.

## Accomplishments

### VICTIM ASSISTANCE

#### *Support for Social-economic Reintegration of UXO/ERW Survivors of Albania through Vocational Training Initiative (VTLEPI)*

The project started on 01 November 2016 and is expected to be finished on 01 December 2017. IT is implemented by NGO ALB-AID.

The objective of the project is to increase employment and business opportunities for 25 UXO/ERW survivors/ members of the families of UXO/ERW survivors of Albania by improving their professional and entrepreneurship skills. The project will advise and support trained beneficiaries on how to get employed in the local labor market or establish home-based businesses.

At the launch of the project in November 2016 the project staff was hired and trained on the project objectives. The Annual Plan of Action was prepared and duties were assigned to each staff member. The draft list with 195 persons was collated and the staff of the project was in the process of selecting the potential candidates that expressed the need for support in socio-economic reintegration (They provided a positive answer to the questionnaire question; In order to be reintegrated in the normal life, what kind of support do you need?) The potential candidates were being selected based on pre-defined criteria. Using the agreed point system, the preliminary list of potential beneficiaries was drafted and 20 survivors were contacted to decide about the professions they wish to develop. As of end of 2016, the team was in the process of selecting the final beneficiaries in coordination with AMMCO.

#### *Procurement of Medical/Rehabilitation Equipment/ Materials for Kukes Regional Hospital*

Based on the donation provided by the United States of America earmarked for the implementation of "Procurement of Medical/Rehabilitation Equipment/ Materials for Kukes Regional Hospital" project, ITF started a tender procedure for the purchase of rehabilitation equipment in December 2016. Until the deadline for submission of tenders on 22 December 2016, ITF received only one offer. The procurement process was annulled due to insufficient funding available based on the Invitation Notice for Submission





## Completion Ceremony in Berat Municipality



## Clearance in Kordhoce





of Offers for the Procurement of Medical/Rehabilitation Equipment/Materials for the Kukes Regional Hospital. In January 2017, ITF is planning on re-publishing the Invitation Notice for Submission of Offers.

## HOTSPOTS CLEARANCE

### *NGO Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) Hotspot Clearance in Albania*

The objective of the project is to reduce the threat posed by UXO and improve security and safety through clearance of hotspots in Albania.

ITF started its hotspots clearance program in Albania in 2009 (Gerdec, Jube Sukth (partly) implemented by Sterling International Ltd.). In August 2014, ITF re-launched its program in partnership with NGO Norwegian People's Aid (NPA). NPA started the project on 15 August 2014. The project is expected to be finished in February 2017. At the start of the project, Albanian government allocated six hotspots for clearance by NPA: Gjeroven (Berat), Palikesht (Berat), Mbreshtan (Berat), Kordoc (Gjirokaster), Picar (Gjirokaster), Sinanaj (Tepelene) and Jube Sukth (Durrës).

As of end of 2016, NPA has successfully cleared all hotspots in Berat municipality (Gjeroven, Palikesht and Mbreshtan) and has moved its teams to start clearance in Gjirokaster hotspots. A completion ceremony for

the clearance tasks in Berat was held on 03 August 2016. The ceremony marked the completion of NPA's clearance in Berat Municipality, with the hotspots in Gjeroven, Palikesht and Mbreshtan completed. The ceremony was attended by representatives of the U.S. Embassy in Tirana, ITF Enhancing Human Security, Albanian Ministry of Defence and AAF as well as representatives of the Berat Municipality.

In 2016, a total of 89,749 square meters were cleared on the task Gjeroven, two tasks in Mbreshtan, Picar and Kordoc. 9,029 UXO, 58,764 pieces of small arms ammunition (SAA), 166 anti-personnel mines (AP), 8 Explosive and 3,037 small arms and light weapons (SALW) were found in 2016.

In the current proposal cycle (lasting until February 2017) NPA will also conduct re-survey of Sinanaj and Jube Sukth hotspots, preparing clearance plans for their clearance (Jube Sukth) and release (Sinanaj) in 2017. NPA hotspot clearance is part of the updated Albanian national plan for clearance of UXO hotspots that the Albanian government approved in May 2015. The hotspot clearance was divided between EOD AAF and NPA, and the 2017 clearance plan was discussed and agreed with AMMCO.

## OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance	United States of America
Hotspots Clearance	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 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.

At the end of 2016 operational year, the mine suspected area in BiH amounted to 1,118 square kilometers representing some 2.18 % of the country's territory. An estimated 81,000 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 1,751 local residents, turning them into mine/UXO victims/survivors (612 residents were fatally injured/death). During 2016, 7 mine accidents were registered, 5 of which were accidents with civilian casualties and 2 were accidents during demining operations. Altogether, 12 persons were involved in the accidents, 6 of them were injured (4 civilians and 2 deminers), while 6 suffered fatal consequences (4 civilians and 2 deminers).

### Accomplishments

#### MINE CLEARANCE/TECHNICAL SURVEY

ITF support to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2016 (01 January – 31 December) was realized by release of land through:

- 609,175 square meters cleared/demined (43 project locations – 220 mines, 218 UXO),
- 3,515,646 square meters of technical survey operations (72 project locations – 177 mines, 328 UXO),
- 2,093,700 square meters of combined land release methods (9 project locations – 66 mines, 4 UXO).
- Through clearance/demining and technical survey operations 4,124,821 square meters of land were cleared on 115 project locations, with 397 mines, and 546 UXO found and destroyed, in the period between 01 January and 31 December 2016
- Overall 6,218,521 square meters of land were released in 2016 (on 124 locations with found and destroyed 463 mines and 550 UXO).



## TENDER PROCEDURES

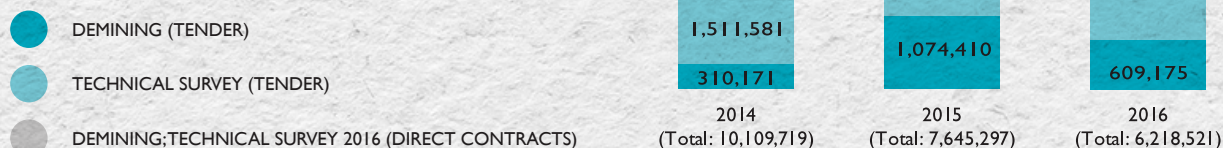
For operational activities in 2016, ITF Representative Office in BiH issued and performed 10\* tender procedures for commercial companies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Tenders included demining projects selected from BiH demining priority list, and based on donors' priorities.

### *MDDC Project Kruševo 2, Municipality of Olovo*

Through this technical survey project, 64,797\* square meters of land contaminated with landmines in the Municipality of Olovo, community Kruševo, were released (from April to end of May, removing 6 mines – 5 antitank, 1 antipersonnel MRUD). The risk area covered the land bordering an inhabited village, while the local road that used to connect the villages of Kruševo and Đulovići was in the risk area and was prior to the project completion not used due to the suspected presence of landmines.

#### Chart:

Land released (in square meters) in Bosnia and Herzegovina between 2014 and 2016 - Comparison



### *MDDC Project Kruševo 3, Municipality of Olovo*

Through this technical survey project, 76,596\* square meters of land contaminated with landmines in municipality of Olovo, community Kruševo, were released (from October to end of December, removing 2 antitank and 1 antipersonnel mine, as well as 8 UXO). The risk area was located next to the former mine risk area Kruševo 2. It was part of the larger area contaminated with landmines, including the local road connecting two villages, with the risk area of Kruševo 3 being located next to the village of Đulovići.

\* 3 tender procedures were published end of 2015: ITF-03-14/15-DEM/TS-BH-USA, ITF-01-03/15-TS-BH-IL/USA, ITF-01-04/15-DEM/TS-BH-JAP/USA, for field operations beginning in 2016; In 2016, 8 tender procedures were published: ITF-06-11/15-DEM/TS-BH-USA-R published in February 2016; ITF-01-13/16-DEM/TS-BH-GER published in May 2016; ITF-01-07/16-DEM/TS-BH-USA published in June 2016; ITF-01/16-TS-BH-IRL published in July 2016; ITF-01/16-DEM-BH-CZ published in July 2016; ITF-14-16/16-DEM/TS-BH-GER published in August 2016; ITF-01/16-DEM-BH-CZ-R published in September 2016; \*\*ITF-04/16-DEM-BH-USA-R published in November 2016 (\*\*field operations in 2017).



Warning sign  
near a project location



Trimming of vegetation  
prior to demining works

UXO found



Deminer at work







Landmines found during Kruševo 2 project works

Deminer at work during the Kruševo 2 project



Kruševo 3 project site



UXO found at Kruševo 3 project site



## VICTIM ASSISTANCE

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

### *Rehabilitation of Mine and UXO Victims from Bosnia and Herzegovina*

The project objective is to design and fit limbs for 21 landmine victims from BiH (1 LMV is a double amputee) at Miracle Centre from BiH and provide rehabilitation treatment for 2 LMV (difficult cases) from BiH at the University Rehabilitation Institute Republic of Slovenia (URI – Soča). The project objective is also to increase the opportunities for LMV's and disabled citizens to become fully active members of their respective communities – in education, in employment, politically, socially and within their family and peers.

The project started on 3 October 2016 and will be finished on 31 January 2017.

Two patients from BiH (Mr Elmir Džeko and Mr Maid Bucman) underwent rehabilitation at URI – Soča, starting on 6 November 2016. Both received medical aids they were unable to obtain in their home country due to the complex production. Mr Elmir Džeko first arrived stayed there until 9 November 2016. Examinations and diagnostic tests were carried out in the course of the rehabilitation. The patient

was also measured for the purpose of producing a carbon-fibre knee-ankle-foot orthosis for people with severe movement impairments. A plaster casting for orthopaedic shoes was also produced. He returned to Slovenia on 4 December 2016, when he started testing the orthosis and attended therapy sessions. The patient was released on 16 December 2016. ITF conducted an interview with Mr Džeko that can be found at ITF's website under the title New Orthosis Enables Elmir Džeko to Stroll around Mostar.

Mr Maid Bucman was similarly admitted on 6 November 2016 and stayed at URI – Soča for rehabilitation without interruptions until 20 November 2016. The patient received treatments to improve his condition following the amputation of the left foot and the paresis of the right peroneal nerve, sustained in 1996. He received left leg prosthesis and a right leg personal orthosis six or seven years ago in Mostar. Both aids were worn-out. After the conclusion of the programme, the patient received foot prosthesis and a carbon-fibre brace for the leg.

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

Additional 7 patients from BiH received prostheses at Miracle Centre in Mostar (BiH). 14 further patients will receive prostheses in 2017.





A Patient  
Receives  
a Prosthesis at  
Miracle Centre





### *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 BHMAL and web portals targeting students in all parts of BiH. In October 2015, ITF selected 23 Bachelor's and Master's degree students from various parts of BiH that were granted scholarships. In order to provide more structured and stable support to mine/UXO victims' studies, ITF has been providing scholarships on a monthly basis throughout the 2015/2016 academic year, starting in November 2015. Scholarship holders received their last – ninth – scholarship installment that supported their studies in July 2016.

ITF scholarship holders reported back to ITF on how the scholarships assisted them in their higher education process as well as on the scholarships' impact on their socio-economic inclusion into the society. With the support provided by ITF, a large majority of scholarship holders were able to successfully complete their academic year, while some even completed their studies altogether. All of them reported the scholarship to be an important part of their, and even their families', income and an invaluable support to their studies.

### **OTHER**

*Assessment of Demining Companies/Non-governmental Organizations and Monitoring Companies (Accredited by Mine Action Center in Bosnia and Herzegovina – BHMAL) by Quality Solutions International (QSI)*

The objective of the 9th annual assessment was to determine if the organizations accredited by BHMAL maintain the management structure, personnel, training and equipment to perform credibly as prime contractors on large or small scale, for United States of America funded contracts, as well as to check the capability of monitoring companies.

The 2016 assessment (implemented in April), during which seven selected entities were checked, is a follow up of the previous annual assessments conducted from 2007 onward.



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

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. It also allows for crucial presence of ITF as one of the key actors 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	Czech Republic, Germany, Municipality of Ilidža, Ireland, Japan, René Schasse, Slovenia, United States of America
Victim Assistance	Germany, Turkey
Other	Slovenia, United States of America



## 4.3 CROATIA

### Problem

Following the end of the war, mine suspected areas in Croatia were considered to be a great security threat to the local population. According to initial estimates of the Croatian Mine Action Center (CROMAC), approximately 1,120 square kilometers of land were initially considered as mine suspected in 1998.

Today approximately 476.2 square kilometers of land in Croatia are still considered to be mine suspicious. CROMAC surveys estimate that some 46,000 mines and unexploded ordnance are still present in 9 out of 21 counties (68 cities and communities) throughout Croatia. CROMAC has placed 14,040 warning signs in mine suspected areas in order to advise and protect local population from entering these areas.

### Accomplishments

#### *Mine Clearance*

During 2016, one demining/technical survey project for the clearance of 50,000 square meters of mine suspected area was published and implemented by 30 June 2016. The project was located in Karlovac County (Kokani). The project area of village Kokani near the town of Josipdol was the last stretch of mine suspected land in

that specific area as the majority of mine suspected areas had already been searched and cleared of mines over the past years. Around 500 residents live in the close vicinity of the area, which was heavily contaminated by mines during the war during 1990s. In the project area and its immediate vicinity, a total of 14 mine related incidents had taken place since the end of war in 1995, mainly because local population used the area to collect wood from the forest in wintertime. The main purpose of this demining project was to secure safe passageways for local inhabitants in order to allow them to use the arable land.

Demining works on project area Kokani commenced on 7 June and were finished by 26 June 2016. No mines or UXO were found during demining works. Total area cleared during the project implementation amounted to 50,000 square meters (an area of 23,457 square meters was demined and 26,543 square meters were surveyed).

By implementing search and demining operations on that particular area full access and exploitation of forests and meadows was made possible while securing safe conditions for grazing cattle and farming. The clearance of the Kokani settlement project area increased overall safety of people and allowed free movement of local inhabitants throughout the area.





Kokani  
Project  
Site



IR cameras



Motion detector / entry system



Display at the security surveillance center





### Conventional Weapons Destruction

The planned continuation of the Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) project in 2016 has been coordinated with the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Croatia (MORH). All approvals have been granted by MORH, and a contract between MORH and ITF was signed on 25 May 2016.

In June 2016, the implementation of conventional weapons destruction project started. It is anticipated that 12,704 pieces of surplus and unstable weapons will be demilitarized by the end of the CWD contract.

### Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) System Upgrade

PSSM upgrade process is aimed at improving conventional weapons and munitions stockpile security and management in warehouses operated by the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Croatia (MORH). During the implementation of the PSSM Upgrade project, four military warehouses' security and management systems were upgraded throughout Croatia.

The implementation of the project was successfully completed in June 2016.

### OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Mine Clearance	American Chamber of Commerce Croatia, United States of America
Conventional Weapons Destruction	United States of America Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Croatia
PSSM	United States of America Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Croatia



## 4.4 SERBIA

### Problem

The problem of mine contamination in Serbia stems from the 1990s. The initial mine/CMC contamination was roughly estimated at approximately 6.5 million square meters. The first projects that have been implemented by ITF in Serbia date back to 2003.

Survey of mine suspected areas in 2015 established that areas totaling 2 million square meters are still considered to be mine contaminated in the municipalities of Preševo and Bujanovac in south of Serbia.

Cluster munitions are also present in Serbia because of the conflict in 1999. In 2016, approximately 3 million square meters of land is still considered to be contaminated with cluster munitions remnants.

### Accomplishments

#### *Cluster Munitions Clearance / Battle Area Clearance*

In 2016 one tender was published (in July 2016) for cluster munitions clearance on location Sjenica for a total area of 177,200 square meters.

A site visit was organized by ITF for potential bidders on the project location. Based on submitted offers ITF Evaluation Commission made the selection of the implementing agency for the project Sjenica and the clearance works will most likely start in the first quarter of 2017.

The cluster munitions clearance project Sjenica is based on data obtained through implementation of project “Defining Confirmed Hazardous Areas for Clearance and Releasing of Land Contaminated with Cluster Munitions Remnants in the Republic of Serbia”, which was implemented by NGO (NPA) during 2015. This project, based on previously identified challenges and requests from the Serbian Mine Action Center (SMAC), provided information and data for the continuation of cluster munitions clearance in Serbia.





Sjenica  
project site



First aid kits



Deminers' personal protection  
equipment



Digital Geo  
Positioning  
System DGPS



### Capacity Building

With a donation provided by the Republic of Slovenia and earmarked for the enhancement of capacities of SMAC, ITF concluded the implementation of project that was financed with donation provided by the Republic of Slovenia.

The equipment required for efficient demining operations was procured to SMAC will allow them to prepare projects and project documentation more effectively. GPS devices and office equipment that were delivered to SMAC will allow employees to implement their everyday tasks on the field and prepare detailed project proposals for demining and cluster clearance activities.

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#### OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

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##### Cluster Munitions

Clearance / Battle Area	United States of America
Clearance	

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Capacity Building	Slovenia
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## 4.5 REGIONAL ASPECT OF ITF ACTIVITIES

### South Eastern Europe Mine Action Coordination Council (SEEMACC)

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

With the purpose of continuation of the co-operation in the area of mine action in the region of Southeast Europe the 26<sup>th</sup> meeting of South Eastern Europe Mine Action Coordination Council (SEEMACC) was held on 25 April 2016 in Biograd, Croatia in the framework of the 13<sup>th</sup> International Symposium "Mine Action 2016" and was chaired by Ambassador Damjan Bergant, ITF Director. The meeting was attended by representatives of member/observer organizations: ITF, CROMAC, BHMAC, MDDC, AMMCO, Kosovo<sup>1</sup> Mine Action Centre, Ministry of Interior – Directorate for Emergency Situation of Montenegro, Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA), Armenian Centre for Humanitarian Demining & Expertise (ACHDE) and CROMAC CTD. ACHDE and Ministry of Interior – Directorate for Emergency Situation of



<sup>1</sup>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.





## 26<sup>th</sup> SEEMACC Meeting

Montenegro participated at a SEEMACC meeting for the first time. ACHDE participated as an observer, while the Montenegrin Ministry of Interior – Directorate for Emergency Situation of Montenegro is a new member of SEEMACC, replacing RCUD. RCUD has changed its status to a limited liability company and is as such not entitled to formal representation in SEEMACC.

SEEMACC members/observers exchanged experience gained during 2015/2016 and plans for 2016/2017. ITF received two requests for membership in SEEMACC – from the Kosovo Mine Action Centre and from the ACHDE. Both requests are undergoing “silent procedure”.

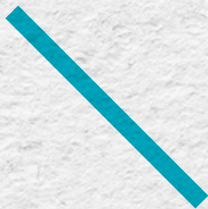


## Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR)

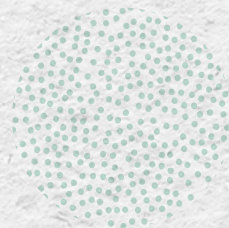
Two RASR Steering Committee (SC) meetings were held in 2016. During the meetings, SC members discussed the issues of ensuring the sustainability of RASR's activities, and of increasing the visibility of their activities. SC members agreed that a membership invitation shall be extended to Moldova by means of a formal letter. SEESAC shall take the lead on this due to their in-country engagement.

All SC members agreed to extend SEESAC's RASR Secretariat mandate to 24 months (rather than initial 18 months), starting from the last RASR SC meeting which took place in November 2015. As of 2016, RASR SC members were also discussing the organization of the next RASR workshop, with SEESAC serving as the Secretariat taking the lead.





EASTERN EUROPE





## 4.6 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 health of generations of children or descendants of inhabitants who were populating the contaminated areas in Belarus at the time of the explosion. The current generation of children is subjected to the risk of various diseases; there is a high prevalence of thyroid cancer, respiratory diseases, musculoskeletal and coetaneous diseases.

### 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 Belarusian children aged from 7 to 14 that are suffering consequences of radiation following the 1986 nuclear accident in Chernobyl. The project is based on a two-year contract between ITF and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, which secured funds enabling

the rehabilitation program. The project aims to enable affected children an adequate medical rehabilitation program carried out at the Slovenian Red Cross Health and Youth Resort in Debeli Rtič at the Slovenian seaside. The comprehensive rehabilitation program covers various therapies and other activities – hydrotherapy, respiratory physiotherapy, exercises for persistence, and a rich educational and social gathering program. The two phases of the project, in 2015 and 2016, in line with the two-year donation agreement between ITF and the Slovenian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been carried out with great success enabling 59 children from the Mogilev Region participation at the rehabilitation program. In 2016, from 17 to 26 August, 30 children attended the rehabilitation program. The continuation of the project in 2017 and 2018 is foreseen with further support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia.

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#### OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

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Medical rehabilitation	Slovenia
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The group of 30 children with four mentors from Belarus, representatives of the Slovenian Red Cross, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, and ITF in August 2016



## 4.7 UKRAINE

### Problem

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

Humanitarian situation is dire as many people struggle to satisfy their basic needs and as the government struggles to provide all necessary assistance. Almost 1.8 million people have been registered as internally displaced persons (IDPs), around 250,000 of them children. Since the beginning of the conflict, at least 9,208 people have lost their lives and 21,138 people

have been wounded according to the European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid Office. Due to extensive contamination with explosive remnants of war (approx 7,000 square kilometres in Donbas), a large number of people in need, and the fact that national mine action authority has not been established yet, there is an urgent need for a holistic and coordinated approach of the international community to support clearance operations, risk education as well as victim assistance programs.

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

### Accomplishments

#### *Enhancing Psychosocial Wellbeing 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 have a negative impact on 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 Slovenian Red Cross Health and Youth Resort in Debeli rtič and Ukrainian partners continued with the implementation of the project aiming to support their psychosocial rehabilitation. Since 2014, when the project began, 240 children travelled to the Resort on the Slovenian coast and participated in a tailor-made program.

Most recently, between 17 and 26 August 2016, the Resort welcomed 80 Ukrainian children from Donbass region between 7 and 14 years of age that have been affected by violent events, have tragically lost parents or close relatives, were forced to flee from home and/or whose families are in a difficult socio-economic situation. The project included both individual and group rehabilitation sessions, carried out by qualified therapists in the natural healing climate of Debeli rtič on the Slovenian coast. In addition, the children had the opportunity to experience a variety of activities, from hydrotherapy to sports, musical and other creative workshops as well as take a boat trip to Koper. Those activities help soothe and relax the children and thereby improve their overall health and well-being. And finally, taking part in the program allows them to have fun and be creative, without being burdened by violence. Children were accompanied by experienced social workers from Ukraine, each responsible for monitoring a smaller group of 10 children.



## Group Psychosocial Therapy



As part of the therapy, children were involved into different sport, music and cultural activities



Group picture taken during the visit of ITF, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia and Embassy of Ukraine in Slovenia





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

Between 31 July and 20 August 2016, ITF successfully enabled the second rehabilitation phase for an 11-year-old girl from Mariupol, who was severely injured and lost her leg (below knee amputation) during armed conflict in Ukraine. The first rehabilitation phase was carried out at the University Rehabilitation Institute in Slovenia (URI – Soča) already in 2015, when the first prosthesis was fitted.

With the girl growing up and becoming more independent and active, it was necessary to replace the existing prosthesis with a more flexible foot, and at the same time provide additional water-proof prosthesis. This underscores the crucial importance of a sustainable approach to victims' rehabilitation.

Before returning home, the girl showed ability to walk independently with the new prosthesis without any issues; she was able to climb the wall alone, ride a bicycle and even roller skate. She also attended occupational therapy as part of the treatment, where her talent for drawing was supported, while in the afternoon she participated in different fun competitions with other children. During her stay, the girl was accompanied by her father. ITF and partners also enabled sight-seeing visits around Slovenia.

While the second rehabilitation phase was successfully completed, ITF has in mind that since the girl is still growing, a further rehabilitation phase will be needed, most likely in the second half of 2017.

#### OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Psychosocial Support	Slovenia
Physical Rehabilitation	KRKA, d.d., Novo mesto, Ireland, ITF employees, Lumar Ig d.o.o., POS izobraževanje in svetovanje d.o.o., Slovenia, Trgotur d.o.o., and Vitamed d.o.o.



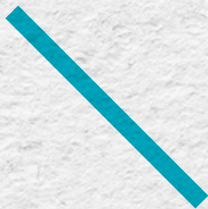


The girl is able to overcome  
different obstacles with the new prosthesis

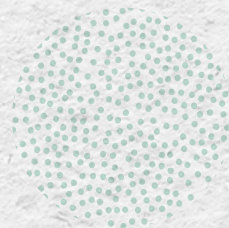


Organized  
sightseeing visits  
around Slovenia





SOUTH CAUCASUS





## 4.8 ARMENIA

### Problem

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

### Accomplishments

#### *Mine Detection Dog Program in Armenia*

The Armenian Center for Humanitarian demining & Expertise (CHDE) and Peace Keeping Engineering Battalion (PKEB) has requested assistance to build capacities of highly trained, six Mine Detection Dog (MDD) teams. The overall goal of this project is to build a six MDD team capacity within the CHDE/PKEB to help accelerate the pace of landmine clearance operations in Armenia, and to update MDD standard operating procedures (SOPs) available to the Armenian mine action authorities. The project started in October 2015 and will be finished in July 2017.

In January 2016, MDDC delivered SIX highly trained MDDs to Armenia, accompanied by two MDDC trainers. MDDC trainers led a 6-month (from January to June 2016) dog-handler integration course with CHDE/PKEB dog handlers, backup dog handlers, and MDD support staff.

On 29 February 2016, the delegation of partners and donors involved in MDPP Armenia, consisting of Marshall Legacy Institute, ITF Enhancing Human Security, Mine Detection Dog Center have visited Armenian Center for Humanitarian Demining and Expertise ACHDE and PKEB in Armenia. The purpose of the visit was to assess the progress of the project and visit the beneficiaries (PKEB) and dog teams during training. In March 2016, MDD teams were trained according to the plan, aiming mainly at increasing their capability of independent work in minimum four boxes per day, along with the theoretical training, preparing for certification.





## MDD Training



## Delegation Visit of CHDE and PKEB

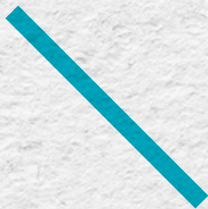
Provided that MDD teams did not pass testing until December 2016, donors and other parties involved in the project (MDDC, CHDE/PKEB) agreed to extend the project until July 2017 (originally planned until December 2016). Following the conclusions reached and the Agreement between the ITF, MDDC, MLI, CHDE/PKEB, MDDC agreed to get the six MDD teams certified. This will conclude with the accreditation of six MDD teams to IMAS and overseeing the initiation of integrated manual and MDD demining operations.

### OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

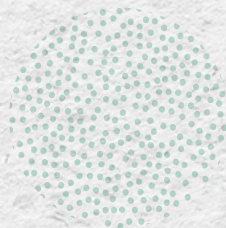
Capacity Building

Korea,  
Marshall Legacy Institute,  
United States of America





CENTRAL ASIA





## 4.9 AFGHANISTAN

### Problem

While 78 percent of the currently known minefields have been cleared, the 22 percent that remain render Afghanistan one of the most landmine/ERVV affected countries in the world. Despite significant achievements, more than 38 civilians were injured or killed each month in 2015 by landmines. In addition, during 2015, 88 persons were killed each month by pressure-plate improvised explosive devices (IEDs), which is a new threat in Afghanistan. Nearly one million Afghans (3 percent of the total population) live within 500 meters of landmine contaminated areas, while 1,589 communities remain affected on a total surface of 607 square kilometers.

In addition, Afghanistan is affected by an emerging challenge of unexploded ordnance 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 and during their mission one of the important tasks was military training, including firing training. Many firing ranges were established for these purposes. During NATO/ISAF mission in Afghanistan, 85 firing ranges were established and used by U.S. Armed Forces and other ISAF Forces covering a total area of approximately 1,200 square kilometers.

During the last 2 years of clearance activities, 49 firing ranges were cleared and certified by national mine action authority.

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

### Accomplishments

#### *Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and Transition in Afghanistan*

The project “Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and Transition in Afghanistan” officially started on 1 August 2014.

The most important component of the project » is strengthening of the Directorate for Mine Action Coordination (DMAC) and their civil servant personnel through capacity support activities and trainings. During the past two years, DMAC already took over the majority of United Nations Mine Action Center of Afghanistan (UNMACA) tasks and responsibilities and the transition process has been finished. In 2016, DMAC took over additional responsibilities, such as quality management of mine action projects including



certification and accreditation processes, program and planning activities, communication and advocacy activities, information management, risk education and victim assistance activities as well as responsibilities to manage all seven regional offices. DMAC also led the process of adopting the new Afghanistan Mine Action Strategy 2016–2020. Following DMAC's initiative, the Government of Afghanistan acceded to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons in May 2016.

In 2016, DMAC civil servant personnel undertook 223 external quality assurance visits and 133 post-demining impact assessment (PDIA) visits. Five DMAC civil servants visited Cambodia in order to exchange experience about transition process with representatives of the Cambodian Mine Action Centre as well as with other Cambodian representatives. Ten DMAC Civil servants attended International Standardization Organization (ISO) Training, held in New Delhi, India. For 34 Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) representatives basic mine action training was organized in February 2016. Those representatives will serve as mine action liaison officers in all 34 Afghanistan provinces. During July and August 2016 Landmine and livelihood survey (LLS) was conducted in 12 communities in Samangan province and 9 communities in Bamyan province.

DMAC Director represented Afghanistan on many international events such as the 19<sup>th</sup> National Directors and UN Advisors Annual Meeting in Geneva,

Switzerland, in February 2016 and on the Forum of the experts in Support of Demining Initiatives for Columbia in Bogota, Colombia, in May 2016. He also attended the 15th Meeting of the State Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty in November 2016 in Santiago, Chile.

In April 2016 DMAC co-chaired the Donor Coordination Conference on the Mine Action Programme on Afghanistan held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The conference was attended by high Afghanistan officials from three different ministries as well as by high Donor representatives. The workshop was an opportunity for the Afghanistan mine action programme to raise their concerns on the challenges of mine/ERW in Afghanistan and to address the respective donors with a request to continue and enhance their support to the MAPA.

ITF's project in Afghanistan started with contract signing with DMAC 11 Operational assistants in 2014, who were at that time working under UNMACCA subordination and guidance. This changed during 2015, when as a part of the transition process they were subordinated to DMAC. Between January and December 2016 they inspected management system of 63 mine action projects as well as conducted 1,422 quality assurance and quality control visits. They issued 805 clearance certificates as a direct result of quality management activities.



Site Operations at Baghlan project



Site operations in Hirat

Waiting room at  
MDC Polyclinic



Doctor's surgery at MDC Polyclinic



In the middle of 2014, clearance activities started on 85 firing ranges in Afghanistan. They are being executed by U.S. commercial company and were financed by the U.S. Department of Defense. In parallel, DMAC and ITF developed a quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) project to oversee firing range clearance. The QA/QC project officially started on 13 January 2015, when the first 11 Quality Management Inspectors (QMIs) were contracted; they were joined by additional 31 QMIs as well as with certain support personnel in October 2015.

Throughout 2016, QMIs executed more than 4,800 QA/QC visits to firing range sites. 18 clearance certificates were issued by DMAC as the responsible national authority. 30 non-conformity reports were produced, and corrective measures have been taken afterwards by implementing agency.

### *Mine Detection Centre Polyclinic Support*

ITF established contact with the Mine Detection Center (MDC) NGO from Kabul at the end of 2015 and discussed possible support of MDC Polyclinic. The project started in January 2016 and was on-going until December 2016. The main purpose of project was to support MDC Polyclinic personnel with salaries enabling the provision of medical services to deminers, their family members and other underprivileged Kabul inhabitants. Within the project, salaries for a dentist, a gynecologist, a psychotherapist, physiotherapists, a lab technician, a pharmacy technician, x-ray specialist, and a certain number of support personnel were provided. More than 16,000 medical services/examines/ counseling sessions were delivered during 2016.

### OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Capacity Building	United States of America
MDC Polyclinic Support	Slovenia, United States of America



## 4.10 KAZAKHSTAN

### Problem

Kazakhstan suffers from a substantial amount of outdated, unserviceable and hazardous for storage ammunition left behind after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. These stockpiles 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 Kazakhstan and demand quick and efficient removal.

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 (SAS) has documented more than 543 such incidents in 103 countries and territories in the period from 1979 to June 2016. To date, SAS has documented five unplanned explosions at munitions sites in Kazakhstan which occurred between 2001 and 2010.

Kazakhstan is aware of those threats and has undertaken important steps by applying the industrial demilitarization method. Although there is a need for further development of national demilitarization capacities in order to be able to destroy certain types of ammunition surpluses as well as to improve the

physical security of storage warehouses and stockpile management.

### Accomplishments

#### *Exchange Program Visit for Enhancement of National Demilitarization Capacities in Kazakhstan*

Between 25 and 29 April 2016, ITF together with its partners in Slovenia and Croatia organized an exchange visit for a delegation from JSC “Kaztechnology” that is responsible for the management and disposal of all earmarked ammunition surpluses in the Republic of Kazakhstan. During the site visits, the delegation was introduced to technologies available for the disposal of certain types of ammunition, testing of energetic materials and measures/systems to improve physical security and stockpile management in general.



On 29 April 2016, ITF signed a Protocol on Cooperation with JSC “Kaztechnology” that declared its highest interest to establish a close technical cooperation in the following areas:

- disposal of ammunition containing RDX explosive,
- disposal of ammunition containing white/yellow phosphorous,
- disposal of ammunition containing depleted uranium,
- establishment of a laboratory for testing propellant stability (energetic materials), and
- improvement of physical security on storage facilities.

#### OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Conventional Weapons	Korea
Destruction	

Meeting at ITF  
Headquarters  
in Ig, Slovenia





## 4.11 KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

### Problem

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

Unplanned explosions at munitions sites (UEMS) are a significant safety concern for governments and a major security challenge for the international community. The Small Arms Survey has documented 543 such incidents in 103 countries and territories in the period from 1979 to June 2016. Although, official statistics do not

show any UEMS in Kyrgyz Republic, the threat seriously hampers human security and shall be solved urgently as has been recognized by the country itself. This can be confirmed by eight UEMS that occurred in other former Soviet Union States in Central Asia (Kazakhstan – 5, Tajikistan – 1, Turkmenistan – 1 and Uzbekistan – 1) over the last 36 years. In order to diminish the threats it is of utmost importance not only to improve the physical security of storage warehouses and stockpile management, but also to reduce the stockpiles of outdated, unserviceable and hazardous for storage ammunition in Kyrgyz Republic.

### Accomplishments

#### *Conventional Weapons Destruction in Kyrgyz Republic*

In 2016, ITF continued with the implementation of Protocol on Cooperation, which was signed with Ministry of Defence of the Kyrgyz Republic on 23 June 2015, with the overall goal to reduce the threats to human security posed by weak storage conditions and stockpiles of outdated, unserviceable and hazardous for storage ammunition in Kyrgyz Republic. There has been



a slight delay in the delivery of these activities due to the reorganization process of the Ministry of Defence into State Defence Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (SDC KR).

In line with projected activities, an inventory of artillery ammunition stored in Osh was conducted between 24 April and 26 May 2016. Based on this, the SDC KR has issued an order for the disposal of 73,920 artillery projectiles (57mm and 100mm) and additional 8,139 fuzes at ammunition disposal facility situated in Osh, Kyrgyz Republic. With ammunition earmarked, a disposal plan was elaborated, together with all necessary technical procedures.

In the period between 16 May and 8 June, a comprehensive training on the disposal of artillery ammunition was conducted by experts from the producers of disposal facility (ZVEZDA) and Slovenian Armed Forces. Altogether, 12 local employees and 3 Kyrgyz officers participated at the training. The program included theoretical lectures and practical hands-on training on those particular types of ammunition that were earmarked for disposal. Equipment/consumables needed for daily disposal operations was purchased to make sure that workers are properly equipped. In order to protect the disposal facility from environmental impacts, a light roof was also constructed.

The actual disposal of artillery ammunition with expired shelf life was initiated with practical training that was supervised by international conventional weapons destruction (CWD) experts. With training completed, the disposal activities officially started on 9 June 2016. Until the end of 2016, altogether 15,715 artillery projectiles exceeding 100 tons were disposed as follows:

<b>TYPE OF ARTILLERY AMMUNITION</b>	<b>QUANTITY*</b>	<b>WEIGHT</b>
57 MM "YOP-281"	15,660 PIECES	98,658 KG
57 MM "YBP-281"	5 PIECES	31.5 KG
100 MM "YO-415"	50 PIECES	1,470 KG
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,715 PIECES</b>	<b>100,159.50 KG</b>

In addition to the disposal of surpluses it is of crucial importance to improve storage conditions. Consequently, tendering procedures for the renovation of two engineering ammunition warehouses in Koy Tash and one warehouse in Osh were completed. Until the end of 2016, a metal roof measuring a total of 432 m2 was replaced in Osh. Due to harsh winter conditions activities stopped and will be reinitiated in spring, when also the works in Koy Tash will start.

\* 5,515 fuzes, 1,040 primers and 1,040 tracers extracted from ammunition remained undestroyed, due to limited capacities of armored incinerator.



Internal monitoring was conducted on a daily basis by the chief of disposal facility, on a weekly basis by the unit commander, and on quarterly basis by the head of Rocket/Artillery department. External monitoring was implemented by ITF experts on a quarterly basis. On 10 October 2016 a donor visit to the disposal facility in Osh was organized. Monitoring activities confirmed that employees are properly trained and are conducting all tasks in line with developed procedures and working plans, taking into consideration all safety measures. No accidents, violations of safety instructions or working procedures were detected. On the other hand, the monitoring re-confirmed the necessity to procure additional armored incinerators (planned for second project phase) in order to destroy all extracted fuzes, primers and tracers on time. Activities will continue in 2017.

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## OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

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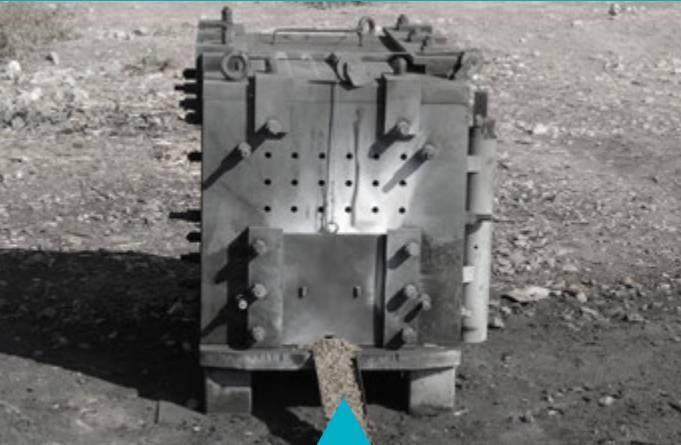
Conventional Weapons	Korea,
Destruction	United States of America



Removal of propellant  
from cartridge



Fuze ready to be remotely  
unscrewed from projectile



Disposal of propellant by open burning



Disposal of fuzes, primers and  
tracers in armored incinerator



Severe roof leak and holes  
in Koy Tash



Collapsing/leaking roof and  
side walls in Koy Tash

Light roof constructed above disposal facility







Replaced roof and fixed  
leaking problem in Osh

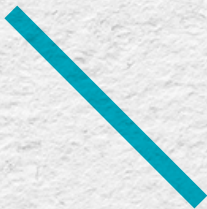


Blaz Mihelic, CWD expert from  
Slovenian Armed Forces during  
visit to a warehouse

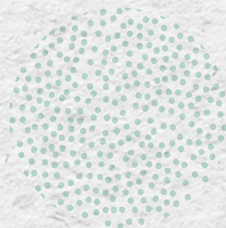
Donor visit with acknowledgment sign (picture taken in front  
of disposal facility in Osh, Kyrgyz Republic)







MIDDLE EAST





## 4.12 GAZA STRIP

### Problem

Since 1948, succeeding generations of Palestinians in Gaza have been subject to conflict, displacement and occupation. The conflict that started in June 2014 was among the deadliest 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 were 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, of whom 698 (35 percent of all deaths) were women or children. All of these attacks wrecked civilian infrastructure. Families are constantly under strain and the repeated bombings and “targeted” killings have given them repeated traumas without allowing any 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 suffered

severe injuries, leading to amputations of limbs. Although the physical and medical rehabilitation system has been developing in Gaza Strip, injured persons, especially children, are still unable to benefit from proper treatment and the use of medical devices.

### Accomplishments

#### *Rehabilitation and Psychosocial Assistance to Victims of Conflict in 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.

ITF and its experts implemented a needs assessment mission in Gaza in May 2015. From 2015, the project emphasis has been directed towards capacity building within Gaza. Based on the findings of the needs assessment, ITF implemented two projects in 2016: “School-based Psychosocial Program in Gaza” and “Comprehensive Rehabilitation of Persons in Need of Artificial Limbs in Gaza Strip”. The overall objective



of the projects is to respond to the need for quality rehabilitation services and psychosocial treatment for the victims of conflict in Gaza Strip and the West Bank as well as the need for technical assistance and specialized training for rehabilitation professionals. ITF also delivered rehabilitation components to centres that are engaged in rehabilitation of patients in Gaza.

ITF and its experts (dr. Anica Mikuš Kos and dr. Sonja Vasić) also visited Gaza. Between 26 and 28 September Dr. Anica Mikuš Kos together with NGO Dignity from Gaza implemented a training course for 22 teachers. The aim of the training was building capacities of school workers (teachers and school counselors) and kindergarten teachers for psychosocial activities in their schools. Dr. Sonja Vasić implemented training for rehabilitation specialists. The goal of the training was enabling a pool of 12 participants of Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) Moodle training to deliver training on CBR in Gaza strip. Training was held in the framework of the successfully implemented online training on CBR. During the visit, ITF project manager and Dr. Anica Mikuš Kos together with Dr. Ahmed Tawahina (Dignity) visited a primary school in which the program was implemented. The director of school expressed her gratitude and appreciation for including the school in the program. She assessed the program to be beneficial for children, parents, teachers and the school as a whole.

Three physiotherapists from West Bank underwent training at URI – Soča between 3 and 28 October 2016. During the time they spent at the physiotherapy departments, they were educated on the assessment procedures used to assess the functional status of a patient, they were introduced to individual methods and techniques of physiotherapy treatments, and the use and application of devices which are used for individual patients with specific pathologies to achieve the objectives of the treatment. The participants were trained on the importance of early and intensive therapy and the inclusion of the patients' close and wide social circles in the rehabilitation process (family, employer, school). During the training, the participants showed great interest in obtaining and developing their specialist knowledge.

The project is planned continue in 2017 and 2018. ITF intends to continue with psychosocial assistance in Gaza, through both online trainings for rehabilitation specialists from Gaza as well as with specialized training at URI – Soča.

## OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance	Korea, OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), Slovenia
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Physiotherapists  
during training  
with URI - Soča  
team

Meeting of ITF representatives in Gaza



Training for teachers in Gaza



## 4.13 LEBANON (SYRIA)

### Problem

Internal armed conflicts and atrocities in Syria since 2011 have spurred a great number of refugees to flee their homeland. According to UNCHR official data from April 2016, there are around 4,841,807 Syrian refugees in the region and Europe.<sup>1</sup> According to official data from February 2016 there are 1,055,984 Syrian refugees registered in Lebanon alone, with a larger proportion of refugee children. According to the same data, there are 561,800 refugees under the age of 18, out of which 375,930 are between ages 5 and 17.

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, like for example the one in Shatila where the project is taking place (southern Beirut), are dire – families with a large number of family members are forced to live in houses with limited space (e.g. 5 family members in 15 square meters room), limited access to sanitary, potable water and electricity. It is

of utmost importance to provide these children with psychosocial support and assistance so they will be able to cope with pressures and traumas they are experiencing on a daily basis in the environment they have been forced to as refugees.

Furthermore, Lebanon does not possess sufficient capacities to be able to guarantee these vulnerable groups a safe and secure adolescence and development, especially through formal education. Concretely, considering its limited capacities in the public education sector, access to primary education is not possible for a large proportion of refugees each year. For example, the Lebanese Ministry of Education with the support of UNHCR, UNICEF, the World Bank, and bilateral donors has enabled access to public education for almost 150,000 children in the school year 2015/2016. When comparing this with the number of Syrian refugee children between 5 and 17 (375,930 according to UNHCR data) it can be concluded that education has been enabled for only around 40 percent of refugees in this age group.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> UNHCR. 2016. Syrian Regional Refugee Response: Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal. Available at: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php> (20 April 2016).

<sup>2</sup> World Bank. 2016. Lebanon - Reaching All Children with Education Support Project. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1TiGdH5> (20 April 2016).



## Accomplishments

*Psychosocial Support and Basic Education for Syrian Refugees in Lebanon, with Emphasis on Children and Adolescents – Support of the Centre for Psychosocial and Educational Assistance ‘Tomorrow is Ours’*

ITF, in cooperation with NGO Najda Now International (NNI) as the local implementing partner, has been carrying out the ‘Tomorrow is Ours’ project in the Shatila refugee camp, southern Beirut, Lebanon, since 2015. This project aims to provide the Syrian refugee children and adolescents residing in the refugee camp with educational support and psychosocial care, and attention enabling them to overcome the sufferings and difficulties they have experienced during the times of conflict and prolonged periods of displacement.

The program that was carried out from 1 January to 30 November 2016 entails psychosocial activities, educational support, various recreational activities as well as creative, educational and life skills workshops for up to 200 children and adolescents.

In line with the extent of the determined project outcomes, the following was achieved:

- *233 hours of psychosocial support*  
Various activities based on a therapeutic approach were carried out with partnering humanitarian organizations like Intersos and Doctors Without Borders. During the project, a full-time social worker has been active to follow-up on the behavior and wellbeing of the children.
- *937 hours of creative and educational workshops*  
Children and adolescents have been attending a variety of creative and educational workshops to be able to enhance their talents in different creative areas from more technical to artistic ones. Within this segment of activities a comprehensive filmmaking workshop was implemented, whereby a team of participants, girls and boys from Shatila, produced a documentary film entitled “The Camp and the Story of My Family”, projecting the life of refugees in the Shatila refugee camp. The film was screened in September 2016 at the documentary film festival in Beirut and London and is planned to be screened also at further international festivals. A preview is available on the [following link](#).



- *90 hours of life skills workshops*  
This segment of activities included mainly intensive English language courses and computer workshops for adolescents.
- *1,320 hours of educational support.*  
Four teachers, also refugees, were permanently employed during the project to conduct classes of basic Arabic, English and Math. The classes were carried out five days per week and were attended by children between 7 and 11 years of age.
- *11 outdoor activities (excursions and workshops)*  
The latter included excursions to public gardens, parks, libraries, theatres, etc. Various creative and sports workshops were also carried out, like painting and football.

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## OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

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Psychosocial / Educational    Slovenia  
Support





The Shatila  
refugee camp,  
southern Beirut  
(Žiga Živulović/BOBO)



English classes  
(Žiga Živulović/BOBO)



## 4.14 WEST BANK

### Problem

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

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

Between April 2014 and November 2015, HALO Trust cleared the a-Nabi Elyas minefield, an area of 64,000 square meters in the Qalqiliya District in the West Bank, a high priority site, threatening the lives of local villagers. Georgian manual deminers and Palestinian machine operators worked together with Israeli and

international staff to clear the minefield and enabled eleven families to use their land in safety. In June 2015 HALO Trust expanded clearance to a minefield south of Bethlehem, near the town of Hussan and completed work in January 2016 having found and safely destroyed 215 mines from a minefield less than 100 meters from the village of Hussan.

### Accomplishments

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

The goal of the project is to provide Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) on the HALO Trust demining work in the West Bank in order to certify accordance with IMAS, Israeli National Mine Action Standards, and confirm that the formerly mined land no longer threatens the lives of local population.

Since mid-March 2016, ITF has been involved in coordination activities necessary to lay the foundations for the commencement and successful implementation of the QA/QC project. Starting on 19 April 2016, ITF contracted an Israeli commercial company that has



since been supervising the minefield clearance works at Um Daraj worksite (composed of two polygons, covering an area of 28,144 square meters) in the south of West Bank, where mines laid by Jordanian military were being removed employing manual and mechanical clearance techniques.

The QA/QC service provider has since been conducting daily supervisions every morning in the manual clearance paths of the previous day, and similarly supervised mechanical clearance works. The works at the Um Daraj worksite were concluded and successfully completed in November 2016.

Since then, the QA/QC company was also engaged in technical survey at the Hamam Elmaliach location and carried out supervision of works at the a-Nabi Elyas task, during which 310 square meters were cleared and inspected. In the coming period, works are planned to be transferred to the areas surrounding the village of Surif, and then to the remaining “Jordanian” mine fields. Throughout the implementation of QA/QC activities, the operations were being conducted in accordance with INMAA standards, ensuring that once the works are completed the minefields will no longer impact civilian population and will allow access to valuable land.

During the last quarter of 2016, ITF began coordinating a new competitive tender for QA/QC activities from mid-2017 until mid-2018. On 19 October 2016, ITF in cooperation with INMAA and the donor published an official preliminary announcement of the tender for QA/QC works in the West Bank demining program. The works procurement notice is planned to be launched in the beginning of January 2017.

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## OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

QA/QC

United States of America





Marking at  
Um Daraj Site

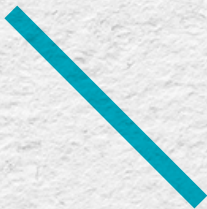


Manual  
Demining Works

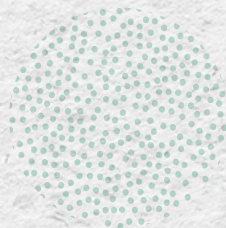


Mechanical Works





AFRICA





## 4.15 CABO VERDE

### Problem

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

Cabo Verde has no medical faculty, so all doctors are trained abroad. The above-mentioned factors and the harsh environment, such as long distances between islands and extreme isolation, significantly impede the provision of high-quality care and make the accessibility of health care services at community level very difficult, if not almost impossible.

### Accomplishments

#### *Integrated Telemedicine and e-Health Program (ITeHP)*

The ITeHP (Phases I and II), with the donation provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, in cooperation with the National Telemedicine Center of Cabo Verde (NTCCV) and the International Virtual e-Hospital Foundation (IVeH), has been successfully carried out from 2012 to 2014. In this period, 10 telemedicine centers have been built and installed on nine islands (Santo Antão, São Vicente, São Nicolau, Sal, Boa Vista, Brava, Fogo, Santiago, and Maio), and training has been provided for more than 50 % of the entire Cabo Verde healthcare work force.

In line with its foreign policy objectives the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia decided to continue with the provision of funds to support the ITeHP in 2016. ITF engaged in coordination of project activities within Phase III in the beginning of April 2016 with the purpose of starting consultations with relevant stakeholders, i.e. representatives from IVeH and NTCCV, and to agree on viable options considering the project activities in line with the available budget. The project activities have been successfully carried out establishing an additional telemedicine center on the Santo Antão Island, in Porto Novo, extending the



telemedicine network to two consulting hospitals and nine referring centers. Putting the achievements into perspective, as shown in the picture below, a person with cardiovascular disease residing in Porto Novo previously had to visit the telemedicine center in Ribeira Grande, northern part of the island. If the diagnosis required further treatment he had to be transported back to Porto Novo to get evacuated (normally by vessel) and further examined in the tertiary healthcare facility in Mindelo, São Vincete Island. That took both, critical time and resources. With an additional telemedicine center established in Porto Novo, citizens residing in the city and nearby settlements now have an easier access to quality healthcare services.

In addition, the following activities have been accomplished:

- Hands-on training for medical staff of the Porto Novo Health Center on the usage of the telemedicine unit.
- Advanced training for IT experts at the NTCCV.
- The infrastructure servers and endpoints upgraded to the latest firmware and software versions. The whole process was executed in close cooperation with local IT experts at the NTCCV in Praia, so in the future they will be able to perform these tasks independently.

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## OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

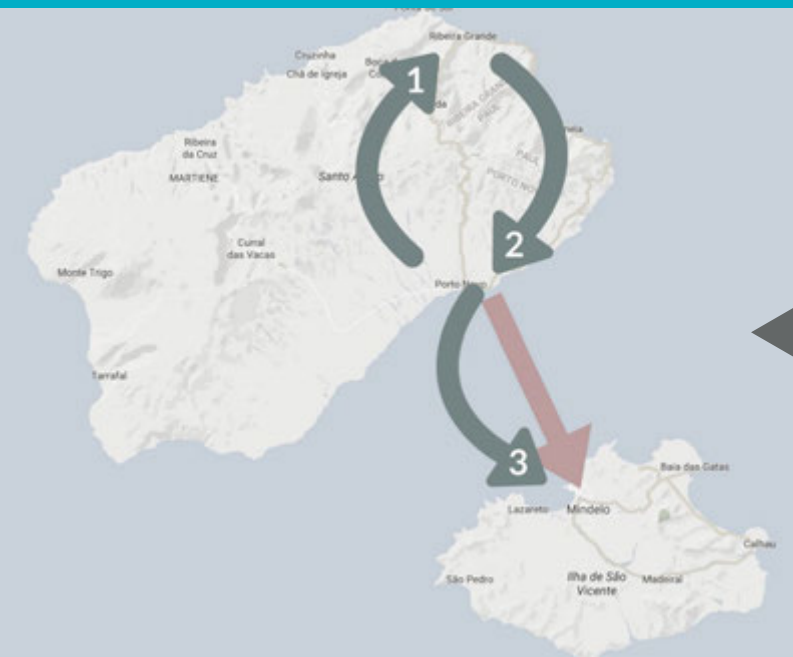
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Integrated Telemedicine      Slovenia  
and e-Health Program





Conducting training on the usage of the teletrauma station for the medical staff in the Delegacia de Saúde Hospital in Porto Novo



Map of the Santo Antão and São Vicente islands



## 4.16 LIBYA

### Problem

In the course of the Libyan revolution in 2011, the Gaddafi regime lost control over 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 of Libya poses a serious threat to national, regional, and international security.

Following the failure of political processes, Libya's situation became increasingly anarchic, culminating in the collapse of a fragile central authority and the emergence of two rival centres of power in mid-2014. Against this backdrop, and ensuing infighting among myriads of militias, violence increased during August 2014. In addition to continuous fighting in Benghazi a status quo was established at the end of 2014 and this

status was prolonged into 2015. In 2016 fierce clashes continued in Benghazi and new fighting started around Sirt.

After long negotiation process during 2015 and first months of 2016, United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) representatives with help from the international community succeeded to introduce new Libyan Government in March 2016.

### 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 U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) is to enhance the Libyan Mine Action Centre's (Lib MAC) capability to take on its responsibilities as an effective agent for the implementation of conventional weapons destruction. In addition, the program aims to expand Lib MAC's capabilities and infrastructure to include national-level coordination and regulation of



humanitarian mine and other ERW clearance activities. ITF officially launched capacity building project in Libya in January 2014.

In January 2014, ITF established a small team consisting of project officer and a small number of support staff, and laid out the project foundations.

During 2015, the main focus was given to training of Lib MAC personnel and a review of Lib MAC's internal procedures. Special attention was devoted to risk education activities and ITF deployed a Risk Education Technical Advisor (RE TA) at the end of 2015.

In 2016, RE TA was involved in the design of several trainings and workshops addressing mine action problems within different Libyan institutions, such as Libyan Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Education. On a weekly basis the RE TA conducted on-the-job-training for Lib MAC RE sections, established at the end of 2015. ITF RE TA also produced SOPs for Lib MAC RE Section. Due to the unstable political and security situation in Libya ITF RETA left his position in May 2016. ITF sought a new RE expert, who started working in the beginning of August 2016. Since mid-August the new ITF RETA conducted one week comprehensive RE training for 7 Lib MAC personnel, revised RE SOP and carried out 4-day-long second on-the-job training program for 8 Lib MAC personnel. The training pertained to RE tools development and included the creation of MRE tools and creation of SALW tools. The ITF RE TA also

conducted on-the-job trainings on communication and presentation skills, and on project proposal design program for 3 and 5 Lib MAC RE section personnel respectively. Prior to the training, participants were not able to write Project Proposals independently, but have reached basic knowledge that now enables them to read and to understand other projects and to recognize the main roles and requirements.

In February 2016 there was a regular program meeting held in Geneva, Switzerland, where the Director of Lib MAC presented a plan of activities for 2016 in changed security environment, and outlined proposals for future cooperation with the Donor.

In 2016, Lib MAC personnel opened 30 tasks of mostly non-technical survey (NTS) activities performed by local NGOs, Military Engineers and Police in Sirt and Benghazi, where Lib MAC personnel conducted 13 QA/QC missions as well. Lib MAC also conducted nine desk accreditation processes for local NGOs in the field of NTS, RE and EOD tasks.

Lib MAC personnel also attended various trainings organized by UNMAS in Tunis and elsewhere. Several Lib MAC employees attended EOD Courses in Lebanon and Kosovo, as well as numerous trainings in the field of NTS, QA/QC and IMSMA. Although this was not supported directly through ITF's project, the mentioned trainings significantly contributed to improved capacity of Lib MAC personnel. Lib MAC OPS was also selected



to attend Senior Management Course at James Madison University, which he successfully finished in May/June 2016.

On behalf of the donor, ITF regularly executed salary payments for 22 Lib MAC employees in the period between January and October 2016. In the same period, ITF was covering all costs related with Lib MAC daily functioning. During the last two months of 2016, ITF was forced to seek a different solution for salary payments due to the insolvency of banking system in Libya.

Based on ITF's proposal and donor approval ITF opened a temporary office in Tunis in April 2016, which contributed to more efficient and effective execution of daily obligations toward Lib MAC employees. Other international organizations, including UNMAS, are similarly present in Tunis. Consequently, ITF representatives were able to participate in all Libya-related events and meetings in Tunis.

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## OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

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Capacity Building

United States of America





Risk Education training at IDP camp



Lib MAC  
team during  
NTS west  
of Sirt



## 4.17 WEST AFRICA

### Problem

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is a 15-member regional organization, established in 1975, with a mandate of promoting economic integration and shared development of West African sub-region.<sup>1</sup>

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> The member states include Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Togo.



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

These, as well as other security and violence-related issues are hardly limited to one country alone, but tend to lead to the spillover of instability across the region. Amidst concerns over the rise in transnational crime, illicit drug trafficking, terrorism, and elections-related violence, security in the sub-region remains tenuous, peace fragile, and economic progress stalled. It is for these reasons that an effective and efficient early warning and response system that would provide information on the prevention, mitigation and subsequent response of crises is urgent in ECOWAS. A fully functioning early warning and response system would additionally help prevent the recurrence and relapse into conflict.

## Accomplishments

### *Capacity Enhancement of ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Directorate*

In West Africa ITF is supporting the Early Warning and Response Partnership - EWARP. Through EWARP, the United States is working to develop the full-spectrum of early warning capacity for ECOWAS and its member states, so they can proactively identify emerging crises

and improve their response mechanisms once a crisis begins. In its program, ITF is focusing on enhancing capacities of ECOWAS Early Warning Directorate (EWD) through additional staffing and trainings on regional and member states level; on supporting establishment and staffing of National Centers for Coordination of Response Mechanism (NCCMRs) in ECOWAS Member states; and on the provision of key (GIS and IT among other) equipment and trainings for EWD and NCCMRs staff.

As part of its activities ITF is also engaged in process improvement and consolidation of M&E framework of EWD and process design in 15 ECOWAS NCCMRs aiming at increasing effectiveness and cost efficiency of ECOWAS. In accordance with the Grant project planning ITF is following the aim of establishing and launching NCCMRs in first (5) five pilot states, namely, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia and Mali with Guinea Bissau coming on board last due to its ongoing political transition process.

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### OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

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Capacity Building

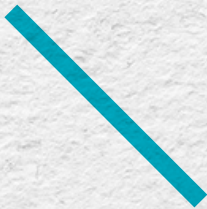
United States of America



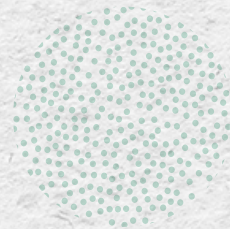


Meeting with the US Ambassador  
in Liberia, H.E. Christine Elder and  
her team in Monrovia, December 2016





LATIN AMERICA





## 4.18 COLOMBIA

### Problem

The 52-year long conflict left thousands of civilians displaced in conflict-affected areas throughout Colombia. Mine contamination greatly contributes to Colombia's vulnerability as the country remains considered as one of the most mine, UXO and IED contaminated countries in the world. The national database provides information that at least 30 of the 32 Colombian departments have a problem with landmines.

In November 2016, a revised peace accord was signed between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia – FARC). The signed agreement prevents further use of landmines/IEDs and facilitates the implementation of clearance activities by national demining capacities as well as international NGOs and commercial companies. Following the Colombia peace deal signing and approval by Colombia's Congress, it is of utmost importance to strengthen local demining capacities and strengthen the presence of Directorate for Integrated Action Against Antipersonnel Mines (DAICMA) in the territories that have the highest degree of mine contamination.

### Accomplishments

Between 10 and 13 May 2016, ITF representatives took part in the Forum of Experts in support of the Global Demining Initiative for Colombia. The Forum of Experts was organized in order to familiarize donors with the Colombian mine action sector, help understand the challenges at hand and plan efforts to assist Colombia in making the country landmine free. It also entailed a field visit to affected regions, so that Forum's participants became acquainted with existing challenges first-hand.

ITF Director participated in the Panel Discussion, titled "Analysis of Experiences and International Technical Assistance", during which he emphasized that ITF is eager to transfer knowledge, good practices and lessons learnt to partners in Colombia to strengthen the country's capacities and enable the authorities to effectively and successfully tackle the mine contamination issue.

On 5 September 2016, ITF signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Cooperation with the Administrative Department of the Presidency of the Republic of Colombia (DAPRE) that is responsible for the strategic direction of the Comprehensive Action against Antipersonnel Mines in Colombia. The



MoU represents the grounds for ITF's cooperation with Colombian counterparts in the development and implementation of activities contributing to the realization of the peace agreement.

In September 2016, ITF took part in the Ministerial Meeting of the Global Demining Initiative for Colombia (Initiative) that was held in New York. At the meeting chaired by John Kerry, U.S. Secretary of State, and Børge Brende, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Norway, Slovenia as a member of the Initiative announced its contribution to ITF for Colombia in the amount of 25,000 EUR. In doing so, Slovenia and ITF joined 20 other countries and the European Union in their efforts to support Colombia reach the goals set by the Initiative and to clear Colombia of mines by 2021.

The Slovenian donation is earmarked for the implementation of ITF project aimed at capacity building of DAICMA and will be joining efforts with other donors on the project of DAICMA's Territorial Management. It is envisaged that in 2017, ITF will support project that will enable development and strengthening of communication between local authorities and DAICMA headquarters in order to introduce a decision-making tool for implementation of strategic planning against mine threat in Colombia's most affected areas. It will also provide enhancement of DAICMA information management system and introduction of a sustainable quality management system enabling planning, coordination and implementation procedures and monitoring activities on all aspects of the Colombian mine action program.

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## OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

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Capacity Building

Slovenia



5



OTHER ITF ACTIVITIES



## 5.1 PUBLICATIONS

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

The following publications were published in 2016:

- ITF results 1998–2015, March 2016
- ITF Annual Report 2015, April 2016

All ITF publications can be obtained at ITF's web site:  
[www.itf-fund.si](http://www.itf-fund.si).

ITF also published several written pieces:

- An article on Explosive Remnants of War Contamination Response in Libya was published in the November 2016 Issue of the Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction.
- An article on Human security in the context of humanitarian aid and development cooperation was published in Slogopis Journal, and can be accessed here in its original, and at ITF website for its English translation.



## 5.2 ITF WEBSITE

Throughout 2016, ITF website ([www.itf-fund.si](http://www.itf-fund.si)) attracted 11,316 unique users who created 18,616 sessions at the website. The greatest number of website visits on a single day was noted on 4 April 2016. In comparison to 2015, the number of sessions on ITF's website has increased by 51 percent, while the number of users has increased by more than 56 percent.







## 5.3 ITF PROMO VIDEO

In March 2016, ITF launched an animated promo video with the purpose of reaching out to a wider international and local public as well as the donor community with a short, attractive and streamlined presentation of ITF's work. The video, narrated by a girl who survived a mine explosion, introduces ITF's history, its core activities, modus operandi, and results achieved so far in terms of donations raised, mine affected areas cleared, mine victims rehabilitated, etc.

ITF is also active in different social media:



FundITF



@ITF\_Fund



ITFfund



ITF Enhancing  
Human Security



## 5.4 OTHER

### President of the National Council Visits ITF

08/01/2016

The President of the National Council of the Republic of Slovenia, Mr. Mitja Bervar, with Councillor Alojz Kovšca and Councillor Samer Khalil, visited ITF Headquarters and met with Ambassador Damjan Bergant, ITF Director, and ITF staff. The National Council delegation has been informed on ITF's work and the 2015–2020 Strategy.

According to Mr. Bervar, "ITF is an important organization contributing towards the realization of Slovenia's efforts in the field of humanitarian response and development cooperation ensuring international peace and stability".

Ambassador Bergant emphasized that "support of the Slovenian state institutions is much needed and of crucial importance, as it further enables ITF to continue and even upgrade the realization of foreign policy goals the Republic of Slovenia".

Within a fruitful and constructive dialogue, the representatives of the National Council pointed out various proposals considering ITF's further development and its programmes. In addition, both



sides agreed to strive for cooperation in different areas so as to contribute towards the strengthening of organization's recognition. The participants agreed that ITF as an organization is of great importance for the international community in general and Slovenia in particular.

The meeting was concluded with a visit to the Museum of Unexploded Ordnance, within the premises of the Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief of the Republic of Slovenia.



## ITF Hosts a Group of Students of International Relations

13/01/2016

In the beginning of January 2016, ITF hosted a group of students of International Relations, from the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana. The aim of the presentation was to inform the students about the issues ITF is addressing with its activities, ITF's work methods, and the organization's role as an actor that contributes significantly to the implementation of the foreign policy goals of the Republic of Slovenia in the field of development cooperation.



## Hosting the Ambassador of Cabo Verde

19/01/2016

ITF Director, Ambassador Bergant, hosted the Ambassador of Cabo Verde, H.E. Mr. Jorge Borges, and his Deputy, Mr. Octavio Gomes. Joined by ITF Project Manager Mitja Hegler, they discussed possible continuation of cooperation in improving and upgrading the telemedicine network. The network was established with funds ensured by the Slovenian Ministry of Foreign Affairs through ITF in the period 2012–2014.





## ITF Visit to Podgorica, Montenegro

05/02/2016

ITF held a joint meeting at the Slovenian Embassy in Podgorica with representatives from Ministry of Interior Affairs, Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration of Montenegro.

The purpose of the meeting was to identify possible ways and scope of long-term cooperation.



## #EYD2015

10/02/2016

ITF representative attended the conference entitled “Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprises and Development Cooperation” organized by the Slovenian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2015 was designated as the European Year for Development and was held under the slogan “Our world, our dignity, our future”. The aim of the project was to inform the citizens of the EU and Slovenia on international development cooperation and policies in this field and to encourage their active interest in development cooperation.





## 17<sup>th</sup> Slovenian Forum in Vienna

11/02/2016

ITF Director, Ambassador Damjan Bergant, was invited as the key speaker at the 17<sup>th</sup> Slovenian Forum that took place at the premises of the Slovenian Embassy in Vienna.

20 representatives from embassies in Vienna attended the event, where they got acquainted with the background, work, and activities of the ITF.





## 19<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Mine Action National Programme Directors and United Nations Advisers

19/02/2016

Between 16 and 19 February 2016, the 19<sup>th</sup> Meeting of MineAction National Programme Directors and United Nations Advisers took place in Geneva, Switzerland. In her address, Ms Rose Gottemoeller, Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security, U.S. Department of State, emphasized the need to reverse the trend of decreasing financial support for mine action. A continued and enhanced U.S. support to ensuring everyone is able to walk the earth in safety was announced.

Among other interesting topics, discussions on improving effectiveness of mine action have taken place, exploring the human-centered victim assistance strategies and strategies for reducing vulnerability.

As the 19<sup>th</sup> International Meeting of Mine Action National Programme Directors and United Nations Advisers came to a close, and as participants took stock of the important discussions, the main conclusion is clear: mine action is an essential part of humanitarian response, and given the current global humanitarian challenges it is high time to better integrate the two



sectors of activities, including through the upcoming World Humanitarian Summit. This is something that should be considered by the mine action sector and the broader humanitarian action community, as well as donors.



## ITF Visit to Canada

21/03/2016

ITF Director, Ambassador Damjan Bergant, and ITF Deputy Director, Sabina Beber Boštjančič, held a number of meetings at the Stabilization and Reconstruction Task Force (START) within the Canada's Foreign Policy—Global Affairs Canada.



## ITF Attended a Workshop in Albania

31/03/2016

The Workshop was held in Tirana, Albania on 31 March 2016. The final workshop was held in the framework of the “Assessment of Social-Economic and Medical Needs of Marginalized UXO/ERW/AXO Victims” project.

The overall goal of the project was to improve access of survivors to social-economic and medical services available in the country in order to contribute to their re-integration and rehabilitation. The project started in 2013 and was implemented in three phases. The first phase was funded by the Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs and the other two phases by the U.S. Department of State through ITF.



At the workshop, Albanian Association of Assistance for Integration and Development (ALB-AID) presented its results and final study. Director of ITF, Ambassador Damjan Bergant held a welcome speech.



## International Day of Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action 2016

04/04/2016

Since 2012, ITF has been engaged in activities marking the International Day of Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action on 4 April. The purpose of the 2016 campaign was to raise awareness among Slovenians on the current disruptive challenges posed by landmines/ERW around the world, and especially in the Western Balkans as Slovenia's immediate neighborhood. At the same time ITF wished to highlight the efforts it joined with the Republic of Slovenia to reduce the menace of mines and ERW.

This year, ITF continued its already traditional and well-recognized Lend Your Leg campaign and addressed the public with a call to submit photos of rolled up pant legs. With the turnout of more than 300 rolled up pants legs a significant solidarity has been demonstrated to those who lost their limbs to devastating explosive devices.

To reach out to the wider public, on 4 April ITF organized a public event at the Prešern square in the center of Ljubljana, with the performance of Slovenian rapper Zlatko and comedian Boštjan Gorenc – Pižama.

Passersby were able to take a photo in front of the mock minefield and explore the open-air exhibition on mine action and the work of ITF in the field. On the same day an exhibition titled "Freedom and Security through the Eyes of Children from Slovenia and Gaza" in the Ljubljana Town hall was opened. The exhibition displayed artworks jointly created by children from two very different places – peaceful Slovenia and war-torn Gaza – but essentially from the same world.

During the same week, ITF also organized a round table addressing "New Global Security Challenges and Mine Action" that was moderated by Igor E. Bergant, national TV anchor. The views on the topic were shared by Mr Alastair McAslan from the Centre for International Security and Resilience, Cranfield University (UK), Prof. Dr. Zlatko Šabič from the Department of International Relations, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana (Slovenia), Ms Blažka Kepic from the Slovenian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mr Iztok Hočevar as ITF and former Danish Church Aid Project Manager. Keynote address was delivered by Ambassador Damjan Bergant, ITF Director.



To conclude the week, Ambassador Damjan Bergant also delivered a lecture on “ITF as an Instrument for the Implementation of Slovenia’s Development Cooperation” that was organized by the Slovenian Association for International Relations.





## ITF Hosts Ambassador of Qatar

26/04/2016

During the last week of April 2016, ITF had the pleasure to host Ambassador of the State of Qatar, H.E. Mr Ali Khalfan Al-Mansouri, at its headquarters in Ig.

During the meeting, Ambassador Damjan Bergant, ITF Director, together with his colleagues presented the work of ITF and discussed various options for future cooperation with the State of Qatar.

Ambassador Damjan Bergant also presented the brand new video, explaining what ITF is and what it does in a nutshell.



## "Mine Action 2016" Symposium in Croatia

03/05/2016

From 25 to 29 April 2016, ITF representatives attended the Mine Action Symposium 2016 in Biograd, Croatia. Aside from interesting panels and debates covering various themes in the field of contemporary mine action, e.g. international experience in ERW contamination problems, risk and safety in demining operations, MRE and mine victims assistance, and new technologies in mine action, a comprehensive demonstration of various



demining methods and technologies was carried out.



## Slovenian Minister of Defence at ITF HQ

11/05/2016

Within the framework of the Slovenian Government's visit to the Central Slovenia region on 11 May 2016, ITF was glad to be given the opportunity to host the Slovenian Minister of Defence Ms. Andreja Katič, and delegation.

ITF team presented the Minister of Defence with ITF's development and growth throughout the years, provided information on current activities as well as plans for the future. During the discussion with the Minister, the interlocutors also touched upon cooperation between ITF and the Ministry of Defence, as well as the mutual benefits thereof.

ITF is pleased to enjoy continuous and unrelenting support of Slovenian governmental institutions, including the Ministry of Defence.

A video of the visit, created by the Ministry of Defence, is available [here](#).





## Ambassador of Ireland Visits ITF

16/05/2016

ITF Director, Ambassador Damjan Bergant, hosted Ambassador of Ireland to Slovenia, H.E. Mr. Seán O'Regan, and explored possibilities for fostering future cooperation.

ITF is very pleased to have Ireland re-join its donors in 2015, and is hoping to continue a trend of successful collaboration.

As a thank you for his support, Ambassador Bergant presented Ambassador O'Regan with ITF doll, a symbol of people who have been hurt by landmines and of the importance of ITF's mission.





## Italian Ambassador to Slovenia Welcomed at ITF

17/05/2016

Following the initial April meeting between ITF Director, Ambassador Damjan Bergant, and Ambassador of Italy to Slovenia, H.E. Mr Paolo Trichilo, Ambassador Trichilo visited ITF Headquarters on 17 May 2016.

During the meeting and the discussion, Ambassador Trichilo was informed about ITF's post-conflict work around the world, and especially about its role in Slovenia's development cooperation. ITF Project Managers Roman Turšič and Martin Silič further provided additional elaboration regarding ongoing activities in Libya and the Middle East.

ITF is pleased to have hosted Ambassador Trichilo at its headquarters, and is hoping to foster lasting and substantial relations with Italy.





## ITF at the World Humanitarian Summit

24/05/2016

On behalf of ITF Enhancing Human Security, Ambassador Damjan Bergant, ITF Director, took part in the first-ever World Humanitarian Summit held in Istanbul, Turkey on 23 and 24 May 2016.

The Summit brought together humanitarian aid donors and recipients, representatives of a number of countries, governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, the business sector and other experts, and was organized following the initiative of UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon. Agenda for Humanity served as the backdrop to the Summit, during which a number of topics, relevant to contemporary implementation of humanitarian assistance and a rising number of humanitarian challenges were discussed.

With mine action constituting a crucial part of humanitarian action, ITF was glad to participate at this important event. Furthermore, ITF is honored by Slovenia's continued support, reflected in Prime Minister dr. Miro Cerar's commitment to sustain its assistance to post-conflict societies, affected by mines and other explosive remnants of war. ITF as Slovenia's tool in doing so will continue to protect conflict-affected population, particularly civilians, as well as aid workers by reducing the threat of landmines and other explosive remnants of war.





## ITF Staff Receive Security Awareness Training

01/06/2016

With ITF's Headquarters located in Slovenia and implementation offices currently in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Afghanistan and Libya, it does not happen very often that all staff get the chance to sit down at the same table.

On 30 May 2016, however, all ITF team members (with the exception of colleagues from Afghanistan) were joined at the Headquarters in Ig to attend the Security Awareness Training session.

Providing training on travel risk assessment, stress handling, first aid etc., the training is an essential part of making sure that while implementing programs and traveling in a variety of conflict affected, high-risk countries ITF staff remains safe and secure.





## ITF Exhibition in Czech Republic

02/06/2016

On 6 April 2016, H.E. Mr. Leon Marc, Slovenian Ambassador to the Czech Republic, and Colonel Rudolf Honzak, Deputy Commander of Military Academy Vyškov, opened the exhibition about the activities of ITF at the Military Academy in Viškov near Brno, Czech Republic.

The exhibition was launched during the week when the international community marks the International Day of Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action.

The exhibition was displayed at the Military Academy Vyškov, which also serves as NATO's Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Center of Excellence, until 10 May 2016, when it was moved to the premises of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the Masaryk University in Brno.





## ITF Hosts Turkish Ambassador

16/06/2016

ITF Director, Ambassador Damjan Bergant, hosted Ambassador of the Republic of Turkey to Slovenia, H.E. Mrs. Serra Kaleli, on an official visit at ITF Headquarters in Ig.

Joined by ITF Project Managers Martin Silič and Katarina Cvikić Balić, Ambassador Bergant's discussion with Ambassador Kaleli pertained mostly to the running Turkish-support project of providing higher education scholarships for 23 students, landmine/UXO survivors from Bosnia and Herzegovina. ITF representatives also talked about past cooperation between Turkey and ITF in Lebanon, and considered possibilities for future support. Ambassador Bergant also presented the new ITF promo video, and ways in which ITF is ensuring donor visibility.

It has been agreed that both parties should endeavor to strengthen the partnership in geographic terms as well as within different fields and types of activities.





## U.S. Department of State Representatives Visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina

16/06/2016

In mid-June 2016, ITF representatives hosted U.S. Department of State's Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement Program Manager for Europe Ms. Cat Ramsey in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Ms. Ramsey joined the ITF team during a field visit to "Kruševo 2" demining project in the Municipality of Olovo that is being implemented by the Mine Detection Dog Center with the Support of the U.S. Department of State.

The field visit also entailed a visit to Doboj, Ilijaš, Goražde and Sarajevo (Stari Grad) to various demining sites that were cleared or are planned to be cleared with U.S. support through ITF. During the visit, representatives of ITF, U.S. Embassy in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Center, as well as representatives of affected municipalities and implementing partners experienced first-hand the importance of demining and the impact mined areas have on local communities.





## Political Counsellor at Canadian Embassy Visits ITF

24/06/2016

ITF was glad to host Mr. Michael Horler, Political Counsellor at the Embassy of Canada in Budapest. Ambassador Damjan Bergant, ITF Director, and ITF Project Manager Mitja Hegler, met with Mr. Horler at the ITF headquarters to discuss past successes in cooperation between ITF and Canada, and explore possibilities for future collaboration.

ITF is extremely thankful to the Government of Canada for providing unselfish support and helping saving lives in conflict-affected countries.





## ITF Director Meeting the MFA of BiH

04/08/2016

Minister of Foreign Affairs (MFA) of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Mr. Igor Crnadak received H.E. Iztok Grmek, Ambassador of the Republic of Slovenia to BiH, and Ambassador Damjan Bergant, ITF Director on Monday, 1 August 2016.

Director Bergant informed MFA Crnadak about the operations that have been and are currently being carried out by ITF in BiH as well as about the role and the importance of the ITF Implementation Office in Sarajevo. Director Bergant highlighted that in 18 years of its activities and presence in BiH, ITF has contributed to the clearance of 73 square kilometers of mine contaminated land on 2,329 locations, where 37,865 mines and UXO have been found and destroyed saving numerous lives and limbs and returning the land to the local population. For these operations, ITF has secured approximately 200,000,000 USD of donations.

MFA Crnadak concurred that the role of ITF in its efforts to ensure a safe environment free from threat of mines and other ERW in BiH is indispensable and reaffirmed the Ministry's future support in its endeavors.





## Visit of Ms. Darja Bavdaž Kuret, State Secretary at the Slovenian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

24/08/2016

On 23 August ITF was honored by a visit from Ms. Darja Bavdaž Kuret, State Secretary at the Slovenian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ITF's Director, Ambassador Damjan Bergant, and the rest of the ITF team had the chance to present the growth of ITF from 1998, as well as discuss the latest activities and developments in relation to ITF's

operations in various regions around the globe. Ms. Bavdaž Kuret and the ITF team used this opportunity for an open, relaxed discussion and sharing of views on ITF's future.

Such meetings are of great importance for ITF as they signal substantial support ITF enjoys among the Slovenian governmental institutions.





## Re-start of ITF Operations in Colombia

20/09/2016

On 5 September 2016, during the Bled Strategic Forum 2016, ITF Enhancing Human Security signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation with the Administrative Department of the Presidency of the Republic of Colombia (DAPRE) that is responsible for the strategic direction of the Comprehensive Action against Antipersonnel Mines in Colombia. The MoU represents the grounds for ITF's cooperation with its Colombian counterparts in the development and implementation of activities contributing to the realization of the peace agreement.

In line with the signed MoU, ITF will provide technical support for the improvement and development of humanitarian demining operations, the implementation of measures of quality assurance as well as quality monitoring of humanitarian demining operations. ITF will also provide technical support to the Directorate for Integrated Action Against Antipersonnel Mines (DAICMA) as well as to institutions and agencies in Colombia in the field of mine victim's assistance and mine risk education programs.

ITF also took part in the Ministerial Meeting of the Global Demining Initiative for Colombia (Initiative) that was held on 18 September 2016 in New York. At



the meeting chaired by John Kerry, U.S. Secretary of State, and Børge Brende, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Norway, Slovenia as a member of the Initiative announced its contribution in the amount of 25,000 EUR. The donation is earmarked for DAICMA capacity building for a project that will be implemented through ITF. In doing so, Slovenia and ITF joined 20 other countries and the European Union in their efforts to support Colombia reach the goals set by the Initiative and to clear Colombia of mines by 2021.



During the meeting 105 million USD was pledged to support landmine clearance in this crucial time for lasting peace in Colombia. Demining operations constitute a key element of Colombia's post-conflict reconstruction process that will ensure safe and secure environment for all Colombians. ITF is glad to announce the re-launch of its operations in Colombia that will help lay grounds for further development and prosperity.



## ITF Receives the World Veterans Federation Rehabilitation Prize

22/09/2016

On the 2016 International Day of Peace on 21 September 2016, ITF joined the representatives of the World Veterans Federation members from Slovenia, Slovenian Police, Slovenian Armed Forces and many others at the Veterans Walk for Peace in Ljubljana. The Walk for Peace was organized by the Union of the Associations for the Values of the National Liberation Movement of Slovenia, the Union of Associations of War Invalids of Slovenia, the Union of Veterans of the War for Slovenia, and the Sever Association of Police Veterans.

While spreading the message of peace at this year's walk, the World Veterans Federation honored ITF by presenting it with a Rehabilitation Prize plaque. The World Veterans Federation thus recognized ITF's decades-long commitment to the rectification of landmine issues and helping landmine survivors in their rehabilitation.

ITF is proud and glad that its efforts in saving lives and making the world a safer place have been acknowledged once more, and particularly by the world's largest veteran organization and an important charity.





## ITF Hosts the Delegation from Bosnia and Herzegovina

01/12/2016

ITF hosted the delegation of the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) at ITF Headquarters in Ig. The members of the Collegium of the House of Representatives H.E. Mr Mladen Bosić, Speaker of the House of Representatives, H.E. Mr Šefik Džaferović, First Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives and H.E. Ms Borjana Krišto, Second Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives were accompanied by H.E. mag. Iztok Grmek, Ambassador of the Republic of Slovenia to BiH and Mr Veljko Obrenović, Chargé d'Affaires of the Embassy of BiH to Slovenia.

They visited us to follow up on ITF activities in BiH, where we have been addressing the problem of mine contamination for over 18 years in close cooperation with national institutions and other partners. In that period, over 75 million square meters of land has been cleared on over 2,400 project locations and 826 victims have received rehabilitation. In addition, 20,600 mines and 17,700 unexploded ordnances have been removed. Despite that, 545,600 people in BiH still live in mine affected areas. Further cooperation and support are still necessary in order to help BiH reach its mine action goals, and enable Bosnians and Herzegovinians to live in a country that is no longer affected by mines and unexploded ordnance.



The meeting concluded with a visit to the Museum of Unexploded Ordnance, within the premises of the Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief of the Republic of Slovenia.



## ITF Attended the 15MSP in Chile

09/12/2016

ITF attended the 15th Meeting of States Parties to the AP Mine Ban Convention, which took place in Santiago, Chile. States Parties, together with other stakeholders, met in order to discuss the progress of the Convention implementation and further actions as well as necessary improvements in the field of mine action.

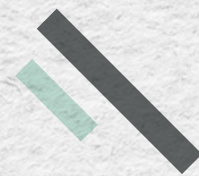
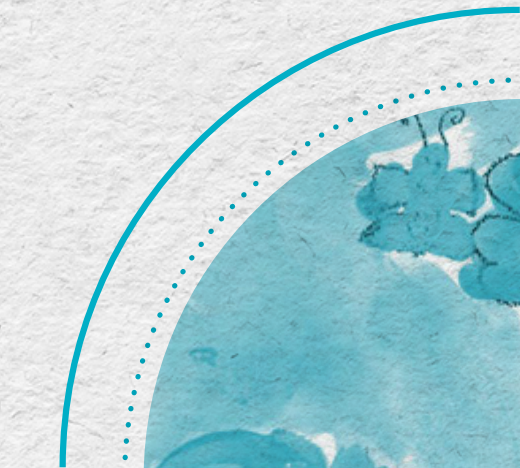
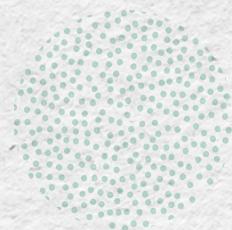
At the Meeting, Ambassador Damjan Bergant, ITF Director, delivered an address and urged all States Parties and other stakeholders to join efforts in mine action. He expressed concern over the drastic decrease in funding for demining in the past years in spite of the nearly universal adherence to the Convention and the recent launch of the Global Demining Initiative. Ambassador Bergant concluded that strong partnerships should guide the practice of helping mine-affected countries and regions.

The representatives of states signatories to the Ottawa Treaty and other organisations, including ITF, jointly asked for a quicker clearing of minefields, so that the world will be completely free from landmines by 2025. ITF is pleased with valuable meetings and debates, and hope that everyone will be able to show considerable progress by the Sixteenth Meeting of the States Parties next year in Vienna.





6



STATUTORY ANNUAL  
STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2016



## CONTENTS

1. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT 2
2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016 4
3. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2016 5
4. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2016 6
5. GENERAL INFORMATION 8
6. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PRACTICES 9
7. NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS 13



To the Managing Board of ITF Enhancing Human Security, Ig, Slovenia

## I. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



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SI-1000 Ljubljana  
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### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Translation from the original in Slovene language)

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

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fund ITF Enhancing human security (the Fund), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2016, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at December 31, 2016, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Slovene accounting standards.

#### Basis for Opinion

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

#### Other matter

The financial statements of the Fund for the year ended December 31, 2015 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on March 14, 2016.

#### Responsibilities of Management and Managing board for the Financial Statements

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



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

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

#### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

BDO Revizija d.o.o., slovenska družba z omejeno odgovornostjo, je članica BDO International Limited, britanske družbe "limited by guarantee" in je del mednarodne BDO mreže med seboj neodvisnih družb članic.  
Okrožno sodišče v Ljubljani, vl. št. 1/26892/00, osnovni kapital: 9.736,66 EUR, matična št.: 5913691, ID št. za DOV: 5094637920.





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

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

Ljubljana, March 16, 2017

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

**BDO**  
BDO Revizija d.o.o.  
Družba za reviziranje

  
Maruša Hauptman,  
Certified auditor, procurator



## 2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

Balance sheet at 31.12. (in EUR)

	Note	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
<b>ASSETS</b>		<b>3.003.418</b>	<b>3.652.542</b>
A. LONG-TERM ASSETS		191.794	132.793
I. Intangible assets and long-term deferred costs and accrued revenues	I	13.104	13.104
I. Long-term property rights and deferred development costs		13.104	13.104
II. Tangible fixed assets	2	176.805	119.689
4. Other plant and equipment		176.805	119.689
III. Long-term investments		1.884	0
2. Other long-term loans		1.884	0
B. CURRENT ASSETS		2.789.284	3.422.026
III. Short-term operating receivables	3	1.406.443	1.427.613
2 Short-term operating trade receivables		5.496	5.496
3 Short-term operating receivables due from others		1.400.947	1.422.117
IV. Cash	4	1.382.841	1.994.413
C. SHORT-TERM DEFERRED COSTS AND ACCRUED REVENUES		22.340	97.723
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>3.003.418</b>	<b>3.652.542</b>
A. EQUITY	5	582.589	348.779
A.I Called-up capital		22.975	22.975
I Called-up capital		4.173	4.173
2 Revaluation surplus		18.802	18.802
B. RETAIN EARNINGS	5	325.804	325.804
I Retain earnings		325.804	325.804
B.I REVENUE AND EXPENSES SURPLUS	5	233.810	0
I. Net result for the year		233.810	0
C. PROVISIONS AND LONG-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES		137.290	124.046
2 Long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	6	137.290	124.046
Č. OPERATING LIABILITIES	7	2.022.700	1.821.587
2 Short-term trade liabilities	7	1.030.592	1.272.050
3 Short-term employees liabilities	7.I	362.530	244.993
4 Other short-term operating liabilities		629.578	304.544
Č. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	8	0	75.069
3 Short-term loans to financial institutions		0	75.069
D. SHORT-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES	9	260.839	1.283.061



### 3. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2016

Profit and loss statement (in EUR)	Note	2016	2015
A. REVENUES	10	12.125.996	12.885.228
F. GROSS INCOME FROM OPERATIONS		12.125.996	12.885.228
G. COSTS FROM OPERATIONS		11.814.295	12.204.524
I. Costs of goods, materials and services	12	10.907.595	11.514.323
2. Costs of materials		64.248	50.077
3. Costs of services		10.843.347	11.464.246
II. Labor costs	13	848.240	646.083
1. Salaries		640.862	451.550
2. Pension insurance costs		102.881	85.370
3. Social security costs		58.625	59.811
4. Other labor costs		45.872	49.352
III. Depreciation, amortization and revaluation expenses		42.435	36.314
1. Depreciation and amortization	12	42.435	36.314
IV. Other operating costs		16.025	7.804
2. Other costs		16.025	7.804
H. OPERATING SURPLUS (LOSS)		311.701	680.704
I. OPEARTING SURPLUS (LOSS)		0	0
J. INCOME FROM FINANCING	11	180.920	281.593
II. Financial income from given loans		108	91
III. Financial revenues from operating receivables		180.812	281.502
K. FINANCIAL EXPENSES	14	169.847	302.648
II. Financial expenses from financial liabilities		160	6.183
III. Financial expenses from operating liabilities		169.687	296.465
L. OTHER INCOME		936	460
M. OTHER EXPENSES	15	89.900	269.546
N. SURPLUS (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION	16	233.810	390.563
O. NET SURPLUS (LOSS) AFTER TAXATION		0	0
P. CORPORATE INCOME TAX		0	0
R. Deferred tax		0	0
S. NET SURPLUS (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION		233.810	390.563



## 4. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2016

Cash flow statement for year 2016	2016	2015
<b>A. Cash flow from Operating Activities:</b>		
a) Profit and loss statement items	289.760	426.084
Revenues, income from financing, and other income	12.307.851	13.160.148
Expenses without depreciation	-12.018.092	-12.734.064
Income tax and other taxes	0	0
b) Net changes in assets and liabilities	-724.555	718.438
Opening less final operating receivables	21.170	-1.342.470
Opening less final prepaid expenses	75.383	-63.090
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	-85.704	1.390.354
Final less opening expendable restricted funds	-735.405	733.644
Final less opening deferred tax liabilities	0	0
c) Net change in cash from operating activities	-434.796	1.144.522
<b>B. Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
a) Cash inflow from investing activities	0	6.994
Inflow from interests, dividends and other inflow from investing activities	0	0
Inflow from disposal of intangible assets	0	0
Inflow from disposal of tangible assets	0	6.994
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	-101.436	-110.208
Outflow for purchase of intangible assets	0	0
Outflow for purchase of tangible assets	-99.552	-110.208
Outflow for purchase of investment property	0	0
Outflow for purchase of long term financial investments	-1.884	0
Outflow for purchase of short term financial investments	0	0
c) Net change in cash from investing activities	-101.436	-103.214
<b>C. Cash flow from financing</b>		
a) Cash inflow from financing	160	70
Inflow from increase of unrestricted and restricted funds	0	0
Inflow from increase of long term financial liabilities	0	70
Inflow from increase of short term financial liabilities	160	0
b) Cash outflow from financing	-75.500	-156.183
Outflow for interests from financing	-431	-6.183
Outflow for decrease in unrestricted and restricted funds	0	0
Outflow for repayment of long term financial liabilities	-70	0
Outflow for repayment of short term financial liabilities	-75.000	-150.000
Outflow for dividends	0	0
c) Net change in cash from financing	-75.341	-156.113
<b>D) Final cash balance for the period</b>	1.382.841	1.994.413
<b>x) Net change in cash</b>	-611.572	885.195
<b>y) Opening cash balance</b>	1.994.413	1.109.218



## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

### For the year 2016:

	Founding capital	Revaluation surplus - Adjustment	Retained Earnings (loss)	Net result for the year	Total
<b>Balance at 31.12.2016</b>	<b>4.173</b>	<b>18.802</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>325.804</b>	<b>348.779</b>
Increase the surplus	0	0	0	233.810	233.810
Coverage the surplus from previous year	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Balance at 31.12.2016</b>	<b>4.173</b>	<b>18.802</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>559.614</b>	<b>582.589</b>

### For the year 2015:

	Founding capital	Revaluation surplus - Adjustment	Retained Earnings (loss)	Net result for the year	Total
<b>Balance as at 31.12.2014</b>	<b>4.173</b>	<b>18.802</b>	<b>(64.759)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(41.784)</b>
Net surplus 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
<b>Balance as at 31.12.2015</b>	<b>4.173</b>	<b>18.802</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>325.804</b>	<b>348.779</b>



## 5. GENERAL INFORMATION

### 5.1. GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

The headquarters of ITF is located at Lj, Slovenia, and its implementation offices in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. The Fund has a staff of 13 at its Lj 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 2016:**

- Darja Bavdaž Kuret, ambassador, representative of Slovenia, president of Management committee
- 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 2016 was prepared in accordance with Slovene accounting standards.

The financial year is equal to the calendar year.

## **6. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PRACTICES**

The financial statements for the financial year 2016 are based on Foundations Act and Slovene Accounting Standards, especially Slovene Accounting standard 34.

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



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

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

Allowances for receivables are created according to the experience from previous periods, based on individual assessment. The company did not create allowances for receivables in 2016.

- The short-term investments in equity and debt securities of other companies or state are initially valued at their purchase value whereas the short-term loans are valued at paid amounts. The revaluation of short-term financial investments presents the change of their book value and occurs as a revaluation due to improvement of assets, impairment of assets or reversal of impairment. The information on fair value and main characteristics of individual short-term financial investment shall be disclosed.



- The short-term deferrals include debtors and other assets and liabilities presumed to occur within one year and the occurrence of which is possible and the size reliably estimated. The deferred charges include current deferred costs or current deferred expenses and current uncharged revenues, which are shown separately and broken down into more significant ones. The short-term accruals and deferred income include short-term accrued costs and deferred income shown separately and broken down into more significant ones.
- The unrestricted funds consist of the founding capital, retained earnings, revaluation of the capital and net surplus/loss of the year.
- Restricted funds present the value of donated intangibles and fixed assets and are used for covering the depreciation cost of donated intangible and tangible fixed assets.
- Donations for specific purposes are presented as the expendable restricted funds. Foreign donations are translated at the exchange rate of the Bank of Slovenia referential exchange rate of the European central bank in effect at the balance date. Donations are used for covering the costs of activities, for which they were granted, when those costs occur and being approved by ITF.
- The long and short-term debts are shown liabilities with reference to financing of the Trust Fund's assets. The debts are financial liabilities, if lenders are lending the company money, or operating, if suppliers are sending to the Trust Fund inputs for performing its services. The financial debts present granted credits based on loan agreement, investment agreement or issued securities. The operating debts are supplier borrowings for purchased goods or services, debts for financial leases, short-term liabilities owed to staff, financiers and to the state. The long-term debts have to be paid back or settled within the term of over one year and the short-term debts within one year. The revaluation of the long and short-term financial investments presents the change of their book value and occurs as impairment of assets or improvement of debts. The information on fair value or main characteristics of individual debt shall be disclosed.
- The revenues are broken down into operating revenues, financial income and other income. Operating revenues and financial income are reckoned as regular revenues. The operating revenues present the utilization of expendable restricted funds, fixed percentage of donated funds, granted for covering the Trusts Fund's administrative and operating costs, revenues from utilization of expendable restricted funds for covering the amortization and depreciation of fixed assets and other revenues. Most of the ITF operating revenues consist of revenues from usage of restricted funds for approved projects. Operating revenues of ITF is fee, based on approved restricted funds (ITF services) in period when those amounts are received; ITF does not have or not have formed any rules for scheduling received amounts in other periods (deferred revenues). The financial income arises from long and short-term financial investments, receivables and cash. The financial income consists of interest and exchange rate differences. The other revenues consist of irregular items that mark influence on the increase of regular results in the respective business year.



- The expenses are sorted into operating expenses, financial expenses and other expenses. Operating expenses and financial expenses present regular expenses. The operating expenses equal the costs of the period. The revaluating operating expenses (write downs) occur in reference to tangible fixed assets, intangible long-term assets and current assets due to their impairment. Most of ITF operating expenses consist of costs of contractual parties involved in realization of approved project (usage of restricted funds); other expenses are associated with ITF operations (salaries, other expenses, etc.). The financial expenses present the expenses for financing and expenses for investing. The other expenses consist of irregular items that mark influence on the decrease of regular results in the respective financial year.
- Off balance sheet assets and liabilities consist of potential liabilities from guarantees and other liabilities that are not shown as liabilities in balance sheet, issued and received mortgages, warranties and other insurances, landed assets and consignment stocks, etc. In off balance sheet evidence ITF also include contractual amounts of approved donations by donors that are not yet recieved in bank accounts of ITF.
- Risk management

#### *Currency Risk*

The company performs its operations in the following currencies: USD, LYD, AFN, HRK, NOK, CHF, CAD, BAM, TND. 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 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.

#### *Movements in 2016 and 2015*

Movements from accrued revenue performed to other operating liabilities in YE 2016 in the amount of 502,738 EUR, the comparison year 2015 the amount was 215,918 EUR. The amount will be return to donor.

In accordance with the revised SAS 2016 Foundation adjust the balance of the scheme and accordingly adjusted the comparative figures for the year 2015.



## 7. NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

The financial statements for the financial year 2016 comply with the Slovene Accounting Standards 34. The notes relate to annual statements for 2016 unless otherwise specified in the text.

### 1. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The intangibles consist of and software (13.104 EUR).

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

Intangible assets comprise donated software, whose present value on 31 December 2016 amounts to 13.104 EUR, are not pledged as security for liabilities.

Movements of Intangible Assets in 2016:

Item	Intangibles owned	Donated intangibles	In EUR Total
<b>1. Cost as at 01.01.2016</b>	<b>2.948</b>	<b>47.770</b>	<b>50.718</b>
New additions/Disposals	0	0	0
<b>Cost as at 31.12.2016</b>	<b>2.948</b>	<b>47.770</b>	<b>50.718</b>
<b>2. Accumulation depreciation</b>			
<b>Accumulation depreciation as at 01.01.2016</b>	<b>2.948</b>	<b>34.666</b>	<b>37.614</b>
Depreciation/Disposals	0	0	0
<b>Accumulation depreciation as at 31.12.2016</b>	<b>2.948</b>	<b>34.666</b>	<b>37.614</b>
<b>3. Present value</b>			
<b>Present value as at 01.01.2016</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13.104</b>	<b>13.104</b>
<b>Present value as at 31.12.2016</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13.104</b>	<b>13.104</b>

The amortization cost of donated intangibles (566 EUR) debit restricted funds (Note 6) in 2015, for 2016 the depreciated amount is 0.

### 2. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

EUR	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Merchandise	176.805	119.689
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>176.805</b>	<b>119.689</b>



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

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

#### Movements of Intangible Assets in 2016:

	Equipment owned	Equipment donated	Leasehold improvement owned	Leasehold improvement donated	Art work owned	in EUR Total
<b>1. Cost as at 01.01.2016</b>	<b>136.601</b>	<b>404.107</b>	<b>27.604</b>	<b>155.383</b>	<b>4.076</b>	<b>727.771</b>
New additions	47.956	51.596	0	0	0	99.552
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Cost as at 31.12.2016</b>	<b>184.557</b>	<b>455.703</b>	<b>27.604</b>	<b>155.383</b>	<b>4.076</b>	<b>827.323</b>
<b>2. Accumulation depreciation as at 01.01.2016</b>	<b>132.531</b>	<b>292.976</b>	<b>27.192</b>	<b>155.383</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>608.082</b>
Depreciation	4.643	37.691	101	0	0	42.435
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Accumulation depreciation as at 31.12.2016</b>	<b>137.174</b>	<b>330.667</b>	<b>27.293</b>	<b>155.383</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>650.517</b>
<b>3. Present value</b>						
<b>Present value as at 01.01.2016</b>	<b>4.070</b>	<b>111.131</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4.076</b>	<b>119.689</b>
<b>Present value as at 31.12.2016</b>	<b>47.383</b>	<b>125.036</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4.076</b>	<b>176.805</b>

Major new additions and finished investments in property, plant and equipment include office equipment, computer equipment and other equipment. Property, Plant and Equipment, whose present value on 31 December 2016 amounts to 176.805 EUR, are not pledged as security for liabilities, the company has no finance lease.

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



### 3. SHORT TERM RECEIVABLES

EUR	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Short-term operating trade receivables	5.496	5.496
Short-term operating receivables due from others	1.400.947	1.422.117
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.406.443</b>	<b>1.427.613</b>

Current Operating Receivables represent VAT receivables for Bosnia and Herzegovina (438.568 EUR), receivables from donors for granted, unpaid donations (957.013 EUR) and other (5.366 EUR).

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

### 4. CASH AND BANK

EUR	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Cash in bank (EUR)	763.459	1.322.156
Cash in bank (other currencies)	593.840	656.345
Cash on hand (EUR)	640	898
Cash on hand (other currencies)	20.159	15.014
Cash on the way	4.743	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.382.841</b>	<b>1.994.413</b>

### 5. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

EUR	2016	2015
Founding capital	4.173	4.173
Revaluation surplus	18.802	18.802
Net result for the year	233.810	390.563

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

Equity attributed to the owners of the parent company in 2016:

	Founding capital	Revaluation surplus - Adjustment	Retained Earnings (loss)	Net result for the year	in EUR Total
<b>Balance at 31.12.2016</b>	<b>4.173</b>	<b>18.802</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>325.804</b>	<b>348.779</b>
Increase the surplus	0	0	0	233.810	233.810
Coverage the surplus from previous year	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Balance at 31.12.2016</b>	<b>4.173</b>	<b>18.802</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>559.614</b>	<b>582.589</b>

Revenue surplus of the amounts 390.563 EUR in 2015 was partly covered with the losses from the previous periods in the amount of 64.759 EUR. In 2016 the net result for the year was 233.810 EUR.

## 6. RESTRICTED FUNDS

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.

EUR	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Provisions for severance payments upon retirement/jubilee benefits	0	0
Long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	137.290	124.046
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>137.290</b>	<b>124.046</b>

Movement in 2016:

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
Balance as at 01. January	124.046	45.570
Donations received	50.935	108.774
Adjustments/ Disposals	0	-854
Depreciation	-37.691	-29.444
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>137.290</b>	<b>124.046</b>

## 7. OPERATING LIABILITIES

EUR	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Short-term trade liabilities	1.030.592	1.272.050
Short-term operating liabilities to employees	362.530	244.993
Other short-term operating liabilities	629.578	304.544
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.022.700</b>	<b>1.821.587</b>

Current operating liabilities include amount for liabilities to suppliers 1.030.592 EUR, liabilities to employees 362.530 EUR and other liabilities 126.843 EUR. Accounts payable in amount of 1.272.050 EUR are not due as at balance date.



## 7.1. Short-term liabilities to employees

EUR	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Operating liabilities to employees - Afganistan office	261.648	158.250
Operating liabilities to employees - Libya office	50.181	46.393
Operating liabilities to employees - Slovenia office	41.121	38.316
Operating liabilities to employees - BiH office	9.581	2.034
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>362.530</b>	<b>244.993</b>

The operating liabilities to Afganistan's office increase based on working activities.

## 8. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

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 rate 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.

## 9. SHORT TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES

EUR	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Short-term deferred revenue from donations to the Foundation's activities	260.839	1.282.307
Others short-term deferred costs	0	754
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>260.839</b>	<b>1.283.061</b>

## Movements in EUR:

	2016	2015
<b>I. Balance as at 01 January</b>	<b>1.283.061</b>	<b>810.543</b>
Donations received	11.791.079	12.632.453
Donations returned	-51.513	-158.077
Donations returned – movements from accrued revenue	-502.738	-215.918
Interest credited	129.509	45
Use of donations		
• demining	-4.719.968	-6.679.760
• CWD	-435.516	-699.361
• mine victims assistance (Rehabilitation)	-401.150	-464.879
• Financing of the Trust Fund	-205.172	-877.694
• training	-364.988	-270.916
• structure	-4.750.233	-2.511.035
• equipment	0	-376.764
• telemedicine	-6.838	0
• other	-295.985	-69.912
Trust Fund's Revenues	-1.175.683	-986.928
Exchange rate differences	-48.118	5.080
Movements activities	15.093	1.146.184
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>260.839</b>	<b>1.283.061</b>



## Changes in expendable restricted funds / donations for specific purposes in 2016 (in EUR):

Donor		Opening balance 1.1.2016	Donations received	Revenues	Demining	Structure	Mine victims assistance	PSSM	Training	Returned donations	Other	CWD	Interests Credited	Exchange differences	Closing balance 31.12.2016
AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN CROATIA – AMCHAM	4.265	16.436	0	0	-16.683	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	247	0
AUSTRIA - ADA	4.194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CROATIA WITHOUT MINES	5.004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CZECH REPUBLIC	5.057	6.994	9.206	-460	-6.979	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.761
JAPAN	4.261	665.797	0	0	-326.973	0	0	0	0	-338.324	-500	0	0	0	0
KOREA	4.143	104.359	143.596	-7.180	0	-3.066	-23.360	0	-49.456	0	-1.816	-9.868	0	-1.471	151.738
MARSHALL LEGACY INSTITUTE	4.117	49.770	74.391	-3.720	-48.964	0	0	0	-71.214	0	0	0	0	-264	0
MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF LIBYA / MINISTRY FOR WAR WOUNDED, MARTYRS AND MISSING PERSONS	4.310	5.645	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3.683	0	0	0	0	0	1.963
GERMANY	5.002	0	1.209.185	-225.909	-905.726	0	-78.017	0	0	-164.414	-569	0	0	0	-165.450
MUNICIPALITY ILIDŽA	4.161	97.145	132.738	-4.141	-225.742	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLOOD AID - BIH	4.377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY	4.379	26.796	23.933	-1.197	0	-2.313	-9.158	0	0	0	-12.232	0	0	-494	25.337
SLOVENIA 2014 (The Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	4.374	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1.517	0	0	0	0	-1.517
SWITZERLAND	5.011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.759	0	0	0	2.759
THE OPEC FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMNET - OFID	4.380	0	72.631	-5.084	0	0	-63.643	0	-2.028	0	-6.578	0	-605	-1.287	-6.594
USA - 2014 - AFGHANISTAN	4.376	754	2.565.776	-178.608	0	-2.471.693	0	0	-10.100	0	-108.090	0	-39.836	-13.392	-255.189
USA - 2014 - AFGHANISTAN - INTERESTS	4.383	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	2	57
IRELAND	5.064	9.500	20.000	-1.000	-6.919	0	-1.887	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.694
CANADA	5.003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-34.785	0	0	0	1.045	-33.740
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA	4.386	0	52.038	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-50.715	0	-1.323	0
THE PROJECT "Rehabilitation of Ukrainian children"	4.391	18.107	2.196	0	0	-923	-3.273	0	0	0	-158	0	0	-1	15.948
SLOVENIA 2016 (The Ministry of Defense)	4.395	0	190.000	-190.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SLOVENIA - 2007	4.172	2.556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2.556	0	0	0	0
SLOVENIA 2015 (The Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	4.390	49.607	20.000	-1.400	0	-342	-18.600	0	0	-15.211	-49.266	0	0	0	-15.212
USA - 2013-ALBANIA	4.364	0	929.918	-66.041	-934.048	-4.534	-48.781	0	0	0	-78	0	0	1.499	-122.065
USA - 2015-BIH	4.392	0	11.486	-11.486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA - 2015-SERBIA	4.393	0	5.677	-4.320	0	-427	0	0	0	0	-382	0	0	2	549
USA - 2015-ECOWAS	4.397	0	1.882.278	-139.378	0	-1.470.626	0	0	-103.539	0	0	0	107.178	154	276.066
USA - 2015 - ARMENIA	4.398	0	88.230	-14.370	0	-3.639	0	0	-103.539	0	0	0	0	-1.192	-34.509
USA- 2015 – KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	4.399	0	124.357	-8.931	0	-10.310	0	0	0	0	-14.400	-172.072	-102	732	-80.728
USA - 2015-LIBYA	4.396	31.457	750.602	-106.563	0	-625.236	0	0	0	0	-50.869	0	62.848	1.779	64.017
USA - 2013-BIH	4.366	198.102	1.881.162	-95.420	-1.947.019	-14.493	0	0	-149	0	-83	0	0	-27.583	-5.484
USA - 2013-BIH - INTERESTS	4.367	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
USA - 2013-SERBIA	4.368	0	97.806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.324	101.130
USA - 2014 - CROATIA	4.382	0	768.313	-61.124	-16.273	-8.183	0	-205.172	0	0	-865	-202.860	2	-10.659	263.180
SLOVENIA 2016 (The Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	4.400	0	375.000	-26.189	0	-101.473	-153.594	0	-21.280	0	-50.302	0	0	0	22.161
Maavarim Group	4.405	0	8.280	-414	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.866
S.E.Ali Khalfan Al-Mansouri	4.403	0	10.000	-500	0	0	-838	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.662
RENE SCHASSE	4.401	0	200	-10	-190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA- 2016 – AFGHANISTAN	4.404	0	37.798	-3.087	0	-22.990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-295	11.426
USA-2016 WEST BANK	4.402	0	304.283	-19.151	-284.452	-1.730	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.057	8
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1.283.061</b>	<b>11.791.079</b>	<b>-1.175.683</b>	<b>-4.719.968</b>	<b>-4.741.979</b>	<b>-401.150</b>	<b>-205.172</b>	<b>-364.988</b>	<b>-554.251</b>	<b>-295.985</b>	<b>-435.516</b>	<b>129.509</b>	<b>-48.118</b>	<b>260.839</b>

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, 2016.

In column on 31. December 2015 in the amount of 1.283.061 EUR, on 31. December 2016 in the amount of 260.836 EUR represent short-term deferred revenue from donations to the Foundation's activities. In column on 1.1.2016 represent donations for 2016 to transfer to receivables for donations. Other costs include costs from provisions and payments, costs of consumable materials and costs of office materials, as well as insurance premium costs.

Donor agreements signed provide transfer of funds to the ITF bank account based on progress of implementation of individual projects for which the donation was intended. Balances of funds under contracts that are not transferred to the ITF bank account until balance date are recognized as off-balance sheet assets / liabilities in the amount of 8.989.289 EUR.

Balances of cash, expendable restricted funds and funds under concluded contracts that are not transferred to the ITF bank account as of 31.12.2016 are specified below.

#### Assets (EUR):

Assets (EUR)	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Cash	1.382.841	1.602.054
Off-balance sheet assets	8.989.289	14.127.326
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10.372.130</b>	<b>15.729.380</b>

#### Liabilities (EUR):

Liabilities (EUR)	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Short-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	763.574	1.498.979
Off-balance sheet liabilities	8.989.289	14.127.326
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9.752.863</b>	<b>15.626.305</b>

## 10. REVENUE / DONATIONS

EUR	2016	2015
Utilization of expendable restricted funds-main activities of Fund	11.072.662	11.850.015
Operation revenues, fixed percentage of donated funds	1.010.839	986.928
Depreciation of donated tangible fixed assets	37.691	29.444
Sales of tender documentation	4.804	11.708
Revenues from sale of equipment	0	7.133
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12.125.996</b>	<b>12.885.228</b>

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



## 11. FINANCE INCOME

EUR	2016	2015
Financial revenues from revaluation of loans and receivables, exchange rate differences	180.812	281.477
Financial revenues refer to interest on loans	33	25
Financial revenues refer to interest on loans for donations	75	91
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>180.920</b>	<b>281.593</b>

The finance income in 2016 amounted 180.812 EUR, the majority of transactions is carried out in foreign currencies.

## 12. OPERATING EXPENSES

EUR	2016	2015
Cost of goods and materials sold	0	0
Costs of the materials used	64.248	50.077
Costs of services	10.843.347	11.464.246
Costs of labor	848.240	646.083
Depreciation costs, replaced the burden of long-term deferred revenues	37.691	29.444
Amortization other	4.744	6.870
Revaluation operating expenses associated with tangible fixed assets	0	159
Other operating expenses - construction sites, other	16.025	7.645
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11.814.295</b>	<b>12.204.524</b>

The total of costs of materials and services debits expendable restricted funds in amount 10.907.595 EUR.

Costs of services consist of (in EUR):

EUR	2016	2015
Production services (demining, rehabilitation, CWD, training, telemedicine, other)	10.297.014	11.029.485
Reimbursement of traveling expenses to employees	204.217	155.486
Costs of professional fees	84.021	70.937
Transport and telecommunications costs	87.170	33.032
Insurance costs	33.320	32.554
Costs of marketing, advertising, fairs	21.373	12.738
Maintenance costs	28.971	19.242
Lease rental charges	14.902	33.283
Cost of services by natural persons	45.588	48.881
Other	26.771	28.608
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10.843.347</b>	<b>11.464.246</b>

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

Costs of materials consist of (in EUR):

EUR	2016	2015
Donation in kind	1.078	19.483
Cost of fuel	10.705	6.015
Cost of material for maintenance	6.490	3.115
Cost of office supply	20.842	9.022
Cost of energy	2.303	1.430
Inventory	781	430
Other	22.049	10.582
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64.248</b>	<b>50.077</b>

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

### 13. LABOR EXPENSES

EUR	2016	2015
Salaries	640.862	536.920
Social security costs	161.505	59.811
Other labor costs	45.872	49.352
<b>LABOUR COSTS</b>	<b>848.240</b>	<b>646.083</b>

EUR	2016	2015
Payroll expenses		
Payroll costs Slovenia office	548.406	474.596
Payroll costs Sarajevo office	57.503	23.014
Payroll costs Libya office	132.773	96.567
Payroll costs Afganistan office	109.558	51.906
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>848.240</b>	<b>646.083</b>

Payroll expenses consists of payments to employees of the Trust Fund's Headquarters (548.406 EUR) and payments to employees of implementation offices in Sarajevo (57.503 EUR), in Libya (132.772 EUR) and in Afghanistan (109.558 EUR).

Other labor costs consists of employee travel costs (15.894 EUR), meal costs reimbursement (16.061 EUR), extra vacation payment (10.931 EUR), pension fund payments (2.297 EUR) and other (689 EUR). Pension fund costs amounted 21.278 EUR.

Costs of services in 2016 are presented services to support the implementation of activities under donor agreements in a total amount of 2.780.318 EUR, of which cost of services to support Afghanistan in the amount of 2.385.006 EUR and Libya in the amount of 395.312 EUR. The cost of supported services in the comparative period of 2015 totals 1.499.159 EUR, of which cost of services to support Afghanistan in the amount of 1.181.126 EUR and Libya in the amount of 318.033 EUR. Based on contracts of contractual cooperation, the costs are not presented as labor costs.



## 14. COSTS OF FINANCING

EUR	2016	2015
Financial expenses from revaluation of loans and receivables, exchange rate differences for donations	169.688	296.208
Financial expenses from revaluation of loans and receivables, exchange rate differences for ITF	0	255
Financial expenses refer to interest on loans from banks	160	6.185
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>169.848</b>	<b>302.648</b>

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

## 15. OTHER EXPENSES

EUR	2016	2015
Other expenses such as:		
Given donations	88.074	269.441
Other expenses	1.825	105
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>89.899</b>	<b>269.546</b>

Other expenses are donations in kind (88.074 EUR) and other (1.825 EUR).

## 16. MOVEMENTS OF OPERATING RESULTS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR

EUR	2016	2015
Retained earnings as at 1 January	325.804	-64.759
Operating surplus (loss)	233.810	390.563
Retained earnings as at 31 December	559.614	325.804

In 2015 the company covered with the revenue surplus of 390.563 EUR the loss previous years. The surplus results in 2016 is 233.810 EUR.

## 17. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

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

## 18. POTENTIAL LIABILITIES

There are no potential liabilities that would have impact on financial statements for 2016.

## 19. 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 2016 have occurred.

## 20. FINANCIAL INDICATORS

		31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Equity financing rate	Equity / Liabilities	0,81	0,82
Long-term financing rate	Equity + long-term liabilities (including provisions) + long-term accrued expenses and deferred revenue / Liabilities	0,75	0,68
Share capital rate	Share capital / Equity	0,06	0,1
Operating current assets rate	Operating current assets + short-term deferred costs and accrued revenue / Assets	0,93	0,9
Long-term assets rate	Operating fixed assets and long-term deferred costs and accrued revenue (at carrying amount) + investment property + long-term investments + long-term operating receivables / Assets	0,53	0,1
Equity to fixed assets ratio	Equity / Operating fixed assets (at carrying amount)	3,07	8,23
Acid test ratio	Liquid assets / Short-term liabilities	0,91	2,28
Quick ratio	Liquid assets + short-term receivables / Short-term liabilities	1,84	2,84
Current ratio	Current assets / Short-term liabilities	1,84	6,31
Operating efficiency ratio	Operating revenue / Operating expenses	1,02	1,09
Net return on equity ratio	Net profit for the accounting period / Average equity (without net profit or loss for the accounting period)	0,67	0,28
Dividends to share capital ratio	Total dividends paid for the financial year / Average share capital	0,00	0



## 20. DISCLOSURE OF STATUTORY ANNUAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2016 BY OPERATING SEGMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

Revenues and expenses are recognized by segments according to activity in which they arise. Revenues and expenses between operating segments are not recognized in profit and loss statement for the financial year 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 recognized as income from financing or costs of financing of donations. Exchange rate gains and losses from assets and liabilities of ITF own activity are recognized as income from financing or costs of financing of ITF. Surplus of exchange rate gains or losses from donations are recognized as income or expenses of ITF own activity (net exchange rate gains or losses are not charged to donated funds).

## 20.2. Statement of financial position

	Note	ITF assets / liabilities 31.12.2016	Donations assets / liabilities 31.12.2016	Total 31.12.2016	Total 31.12.2015
ASSETS		611.553	2.391.866	3.003.418	3.652.542
A. LONG-TERM ASSETS		53.654	138.140	191.794	132.793
I. Intangible assets and long-term deferred costs and accrued revenues	I	0	13.104	13.104	13.104
I. Long-term property rights			13.104	13.104	0
II. Tangible fixed assets	2	51.769	125.036	176.805	119.689
4. Other plant and equipment		51.769	125.036	176.805	119.689
III. Long-term investments		1.884	0	1.884	0
Long-term loans		1.884	0	1.884	0
2. Other long-term loans		1.884	0	1.884	0
B. CURRENT ASSETS		555.844	2.233.441	2.789.284	3.422.026
III. Short-term operating receivables	3	6.456	1.399.987	1.406.443	1.427.613
2 Short-term operating trade receivables		5.496	0	5.496	5.496
3 Short-term operating receivables due from others		959	1.399.988	1.400.947	1.422.117
IV. Cash	4	549.388	833.453	1.382.841	1.994.413
C. SHORT-TERM DEFERRED COSTS AND ACCRUED REVENUES		2.055	20.285	22.340	97.723
	Note			31.12.2016	31.12.2015
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		320.567	2.357.047	3.003.418	3.652.542
A. EQUITY		582.589	0	582.589	348.779
A.I Called-up capital	5	22.975	0	22.975	22.975
I Called-up capital		4.173	0	4.173	4.173
2 Revaluation surplus		18.802	0	18.802	18.802
B. REVENUE AND EXPENSES SURPLUS	5	233.810	0	233.810	325.804
I Revenue surplus		325.804	0	325.804	325.804
2 Expenses surplus		0	0	0	0
C. PROVISIONS AND LONG-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES		0	137.290	137.290	124.046
2 Long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	6	0	137.290	137.290	124.046
Č. OPERATING LIABILITIES		63.782	1.958.918	2.022.700	1.821.587
2 Short-term trade liabilities	7	11.877	1.018.715	1.030.592	1.272.050
3 Short-term employees liabilities	7.1	51.905	310.625	362.530	244.993
4 Other short-term operating liabilities		0	629.578	629.578	304.544
Č. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	8	0	0	0	75.069
3 Short-term loans to financial institutions		0	0	0	75.069
D. SHORT-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES	9	0	260.839	260.839	1.283.061



## 20.3. Statement of comprehensive income

	Own resources	Donations	2016	2015
A. REVENUES	1.015.642	11.110.354	12.125.996	12.885.228
F. GROSS INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	1.015.642	11.110.354	12.125.996	12.885.228
G. COSTS FROM OPERATIONS	777.211	11.037.084	11.814.295	12.204.524
I. Costs of goods, materials and services	262.780	10.644.815	10.907.595	11.514.323
2. Costs of materials	19.779	44.469	64.248	50.077
3. Costs of services	243.001	10.600.346	10.843.347	11.464.246
II. Labor costs	507.375	340.865	848.240	646.083
1. Salaries	385.876	254.986	640.862	451.550
2. Pension insurance costs	55.200	47.681	102.881	85.370
3. Social security costs	83.258	78.247	58.625	59.811
4. Other labor costs	38.241	7.631	45.872	49.352
III. Depreciation, amortization and revaluation expenses	4.744	37.691	42.435	36.314
1. Depreciation and amortization	4.744	37.691	42.435	36.314
IV. Other operating costs	2.312	13.713	16.025	7.804
2. Other costs	2.312	13.713	16.025	7.804
H. OPERATING SURPLUS (LOSS)	238.431	73.270	311.701	680.704
I. OPERATING SURPLUS (LOSS)	0	0	0	0
J. INCOME FROM FINANCING	33	180.887	180.920	281.593
K. FINANCIAL EXPENSES	160	169.687	169.847	302.648
L. OTHER INCOME	936	0	936	460
M. OTHER EXPENSES	0	89.899	89.900	269.546
N. SURPLUS (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION	239.240	-5.430	233.810	390.563
O. NET SURPLUS (LOSS) AFTER TAXATION	0	0	0	0
P. CORPORATE INCOME TAX	0	0	0	0
R. Deferred tax	0	0	0	0
S. NET SURPLUS (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION	239.240	-5.430	233.810	390.563

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.

Ambassador Damjan Bergant



Director

Ig, February 2017

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

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

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

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

Our procedures are summarized as follows:

1. Donations received procedures
  - a) We have inspected a sample of bank receipt acknowledgements, signed by the director and tested evidence of validation against donor agreements.
  - b) We have inspected a sample of receipts to check whether they are recorded in general ledger. We have also checked for a sample of disbursements whether they are allocated to operating expenses and recorded to general ledger.
  - c) We have checked on a sample basis if balances on the donors' ledger accounts are reconciled monthly to the total of restricted funds.
  - d) We have checked if separate records of unspent donor funds are maintained. On a sample basis we have checked if they are reconciled periodically to the total of the donors' ledger.
2. Matched funding procedures
  - a) No claims for matched funding were made during 2016 on a sample, checked by us.
3. Banking and reconciliation procedures
  - a) We have checked if all donor banking arrangements are performed through selected Slovene banks.
  - b) We have inspected the reconciliation of bank accounts on 4 selected dates.
4. Disbursement procedures
  - a) We have checked on a sample if disbursements have been properly signed by authorized personnel in accordance with the internal rules of the Fund.
  - b) We have checked on a sample if donations are properly dispersed according to donor agreements, location of projects and areas of work.
  - c) We have checked a sample of disbursements and documentation of payments to confirm that the payments were made in accordance to agreements and that appropriate signatures were on the liquidation sheets.
  - d) We have checked a sample of reports send to donors and compared them with the records in accounting books.

We report our findings below:

- a) With respect to 1 a) we found no exceptions.
- b) With respect to 1 b) we found no exceptions.
- c) With respect to 1 c) we found no exceptions.
- d) With respect to 1 d) we found no exceptions.
- e) With respect to 3 a) we found no exceptions.
- f) With respect to 3 b) we found no exceptions.
- g) With respect to 4 a) we found no exceptions.
- h) With respect to 4 b) we found no exceptions.
- i) With respect to 4 c) we found no exceptions.
- j) With respect to 4 d) we found no exceptions.



The above procedures do not constitute either an audit or a review made in accordance with International Standards on Auditing or International Standards on Review Engagements.

We have not performed an assessment of the adequacy or completeness of the control objectives in relation to the risks they are designed to address nor have we assessed if the control procedures achieve the control objectives, which are set, and consequently express no opinion on the Fund's assertion on the effectiveness of performance of the procedures and controls used by the Fund in administering the funds. Had we performed additional procedures in relation to assessment of the adequacy or completeness of the control objectives, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you.

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

Ljubljana, March 16, 2017

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



BDO Revizija d.o.o.  
Družba za reviziranje



Maruša Hauptman,  
Certified auditor, procurator