

A light pencil sketch of a young girl's face with pigtails, serving as a background for the title. The girl has a gentle smile and her hair is tied into two pigtails with bows. The sketch is centered and occupies most of the page.

ANNUAL REPORT 2017

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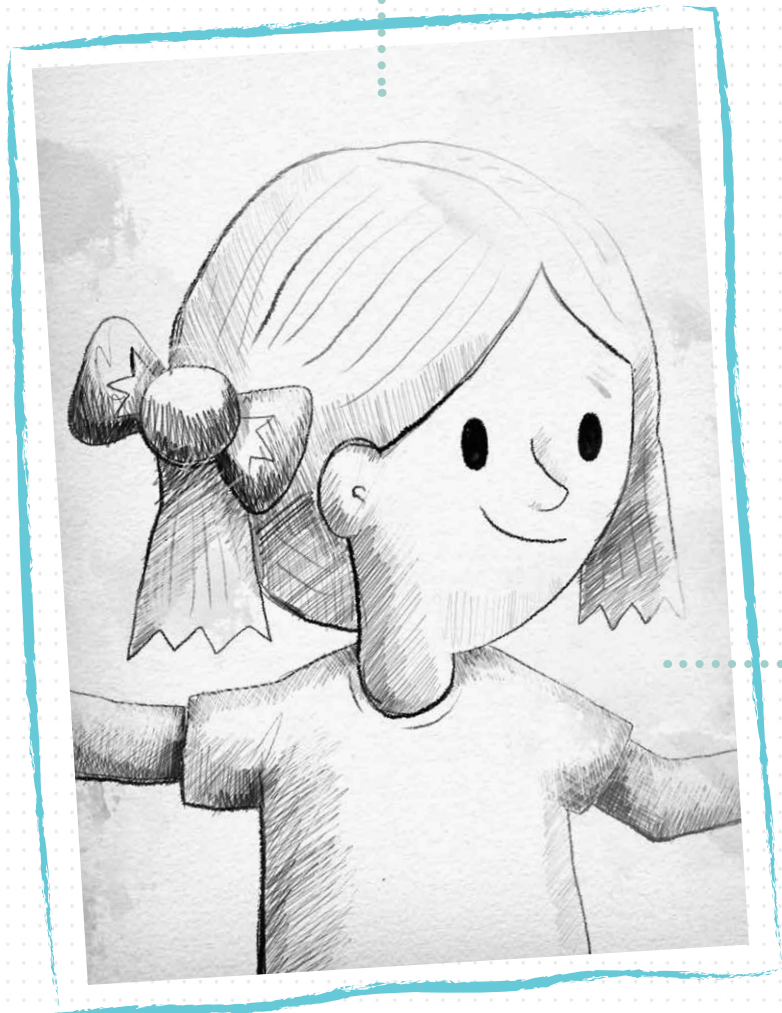
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We would like to express our gratitude for all the support from our donors, national partners and relevant authorities in the recipient countries as well as implementing agencies that have been working with us for the past 20 years. We are confident that our joint efforts will alleviate the threats from post-conflict and disruptive challenges.

Thank you!



INTRODUCTION

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

Established by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in March 1998, ITF's initial purpose was to help Bosnia and Herzegovina in the implementation of the peace agreement and to provide assistance and support in post-conflict rehabilitation. Since its inception, ITF has been continuously developing and enhancing its mission by expanding the scope of its activities and geographic area. ITF's mission is to address the problems of an ever-changing human security environment, the needs of beneficiary countries, and the priorities of the donor community.

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

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

Humanitarian mine action and other forms of post-conflict assistance are proven contributors to human security and development. However, there is an opportunity for translating the close relationship between assistance, reconstruction and development efforts into more concrete inter-linked approaches and programs, broadening the areas of intervention. There is room for more and better all-encompassing coordination and collaboration between not only humanitarian mine action and CWD stakeholders, but also with other relevant developmental governmental and civil society actors. This approach increases efficiency, effectiveness and most importantly, leaves a positive impact on conflict-affected communities. This impact enhances safety, socio-economic development and commu-

nity empowerment, which further ensures the right to a peaceful and dignified life. The human security approach is about altering the traditional, more technical mode of assistance thinking. It is about mainstreaming mine action and CWD issues into broader humanitarian, development and human rights issues with a holistic approach towards mine action and CWD more effectively with development initiatives. The human security approach creates a framework that mirrors the complexity and challenges of humanitarian and development interventions while working to reach the goal of a mine free country. It is a reminder of the pervasive impact of war on people and enables ITF to focus not only on saving lives and limbs, but building resilient and empowered communities affected by conflict. A people-centered perspective of human security demonstrates that humanitarian mine action and CWD are not solely about clearance of ERW, risk awareness, or stockpile destruction.

Rather, the impact of mines/ERW and deteriorating munitions touches upon all aspects of human security – health, personal security, livelihood, peace and the environment. ITF continues to expand the scope of its work beyond clearance and CWD in order to address the development phase of communities that have emerged from war more directly.

..... Mission

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

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

..... Strategic Pillars

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

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

Strategic Pillar I

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

Strategic Pillar II

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

..... Guiding Principles

1 Regional approach.

Encouraging regional cooperation is an important measure in building confidence, particularly in neighboring and nearby countries. A key element of ITF's success in South East Europe has been its facilitation of a regional approach to mine action and participation in the South East Europe Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR) initiative.

2 Partnerships.

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

3 National Ownership.

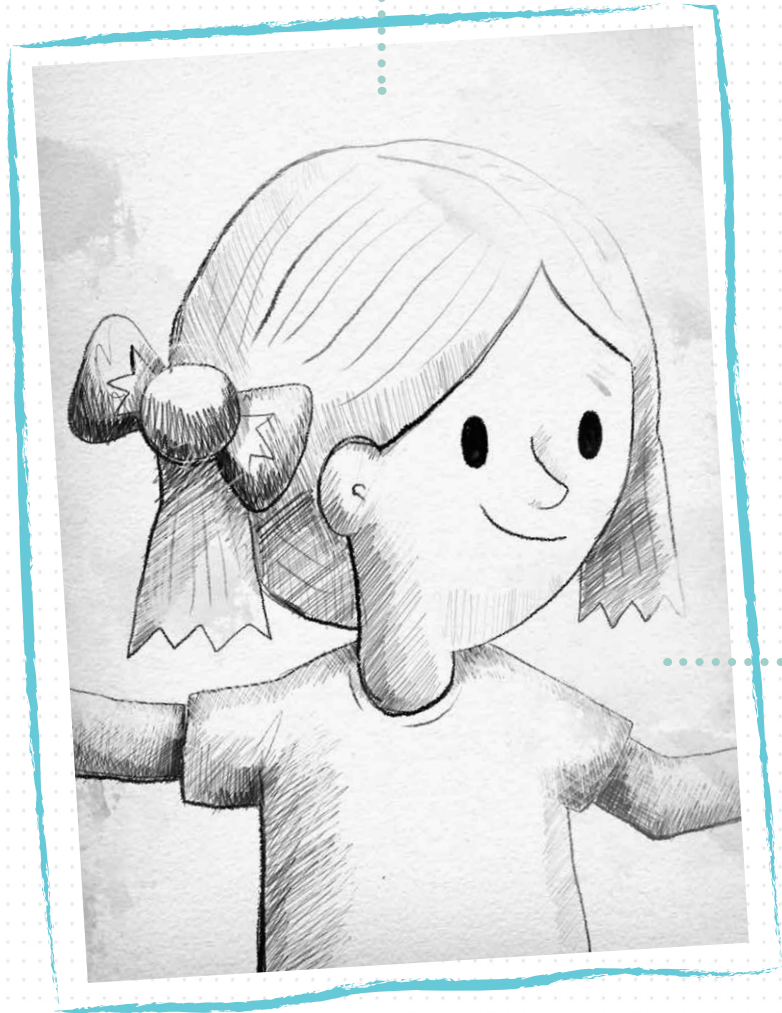
ITF recognizes and respects that the primary responsibility for addressing post-conflict challenges lies with the national authorities of an affected state.

4 Humanitarian Focus.

Post-conflict challenges are foremost a humanitarian concern and should be addressed from a humanitarian perspective. The humanitarian focus on mine action and CWD that ITF promotes and implements is intended to save lives, prevent physical injuries, alleviate suffering, provide support to people in need, and preserve the human dignity of the most vulnerable. The selection of national programs and local community-oriented projects reflect the fundamental humanitarian principles of neutrality, impartiality and humanity.

5 Transparency.

ITF is dedicated to full transparency of its work around the world. Transparency and full accountability builds confidence that donor funds are being used effectively and as intended. ITF achieves transparency through its organizational procedures, strict adherence to proper accounting, and the professional attitude of its staff.



ITF MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

Organisation of ITF

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

ITF Headquarters coordinates all of ITF's activities as well as the financial management of donations. The Headquarters also awards and manages contracts, carries out project reporting and evaluations, and organizes workshops, conferences, and meetings. Headquarters staff also monitor field operations and evaluate their effectiveness, both during and at the conclusion of each project, on average twice per each project. ITF project managers and (temporary) implementation offices facilitate operations in affected countries and enable efficient coordination with national authorities and other relevant stakeholders to achieve better results and ensure smoother project implementation.

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

Altogether, in 2017, 14 people worked at ITF Headquarters, and 2 were employed in Bosnia and Herzegovina. 8 additional people worked at ITF Temporary Offices in Libya, Afghanistan and Colombia.

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..... ITF Managing Board

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

- **Darja Bavdaž Kuret**, representative of Slovenia, Chairman of the Managing Board (until 20 July 2017) / **Damjan Bergant**, representative of Slovenia, Chairman of the Managing Board (from 20 July 2017);
- **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 (until 7 December 2017) / **Zdravko Modrušan**, representative of Croatia, member (from 7 December 2017);
- **Darko But**, representative of Slovenia, member;
- **Ada Čargo**, representative of Slovenia, member;
- **Blažka Kepic**, representative of Slovenia, member.

In 2017, the ITF Managing Board conducted two regular and two correspondence sessions where it approved and adopted the ITF Annual Report 2016, the Plan for 2017, the ITF Intermediate Report for 2017 and the Portfolio of Projects for 2018.

..... ITF Board of Advisors

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

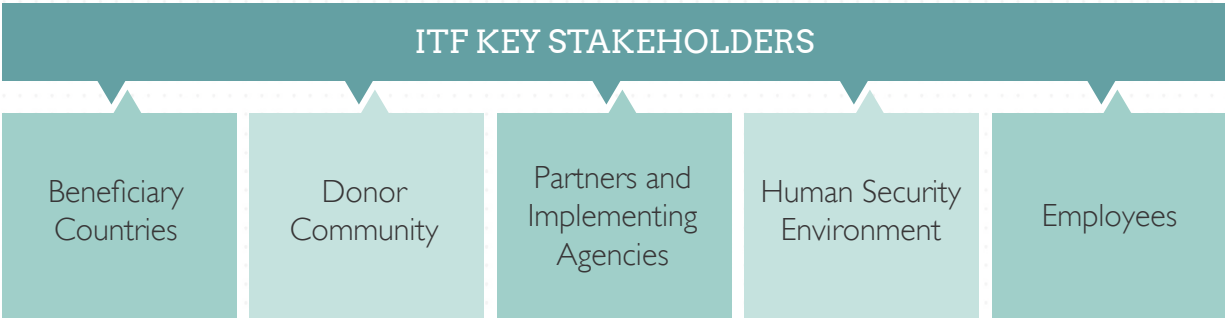
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Austria | 17. Luxembourg |
| 2. Belgium | 18. Norway |
| 3. Bosnia and Herzegovina | 19. Red Cross of Slovenia |
| 4. Canada | 20. Qatar |
| 5. Croatia | 21. Serbia |
| 6. Croatia Without Mines | 22. Slovenia |
| 7. Czech Republic | 23. Slovak Republic |
| 8. Denmark | 24. Spain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

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

In 2017, BoA conducted two regular sessions and took note of the ITF Annual Report 2016, ITF Intermediate Report for 2017 and Portfolio of ITF Projects for 2018.

Relationships with Stakeholders

The success of ITF’s activities depends on ensuring the participation and coordination of various stakeholders whose interests are aligned with the common goal of making the world free from post-conflict challenges and other human security threats. In order to achieve this, ITF has been focused on developing and maintaining close and sound working relationships with beneficiary countries, the donor community, implementing partners and agencies, universities, human security milieu (including Mine Action) and employees.



a. BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES

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

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

In 2017, ITF supported programs in Albania, Armenia, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belarus, Cabo Verde, Colombia, Croatia, Gaza Strip, Georgia, Jordan, Kosovo*, Kyrgyz Republic, Libya, Montenegro, Serbia, Ukraine and West Bank.

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

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

b. DONOR COMMUNITY

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

Since the inception of the organization, more than 430 donors have trusted ITF in implementing their donations for various activities. More than 95 percent of donations originate from public donors – including 31 governments, the European Union (EU) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), and many local authorities; the rest of the funds have been contributed by private donors: non-governmental (NGO) and humanitarian organizations, businesses and individuals.

Donors, as members of the BoA, actively participate in the sessions of ITF's Board of Advisors where they determine guidelines for future humanitarian projects. They also voice their proposals for humanitarian/development activities in the countries of their particular interest. In 2017, Montenegro and Afghanistan were given a special focus at ITF's Board of Advisors sessions.

The Government of the United States of America makes use of the Matching Fund Mechanism for South East Europe through which it matches every

dollar raised by ITF with an additional dollar provided by the U.S. Government upon mutual agreement, thus accomplishing two-fold results in mine action projects.

c. PARTNERS AND IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

During 2017, ITF collaborated with more than 30 partners and implementing agencies – UN bodies, regional organizations, international and local NGOs and other implementing agencies.

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

d. HUMAN SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

The concept of “human security” is relatively new and, in principle, fairly broad. Often referred to as ‘people-centered security’, human security places human beings at the center of security considerations including their physical safety, their economic and psychosocial well-being, and the protection of their inherent human rights and fundamental freedoms. Human security emphasizes the complex relationships and often-ignored connections between disarmament, human rights and development. By definition, mine action, the control of small arms

and light weapons (SALW), and other post-conflict operations all contribute to the goals of human security.

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

ITF continued activities related to the implementation of Ottawa Convention process. As an observer, ITF also assumed an active role at the Intersessional meetings and the 16th Meeting of State Parties in Vienna, Austria.

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

Furthermore, ITF has been working on the integration of mine action into the framework of other international organizations and associations whose work addresses similar challenges to human security (e.g. the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe – OSCE).

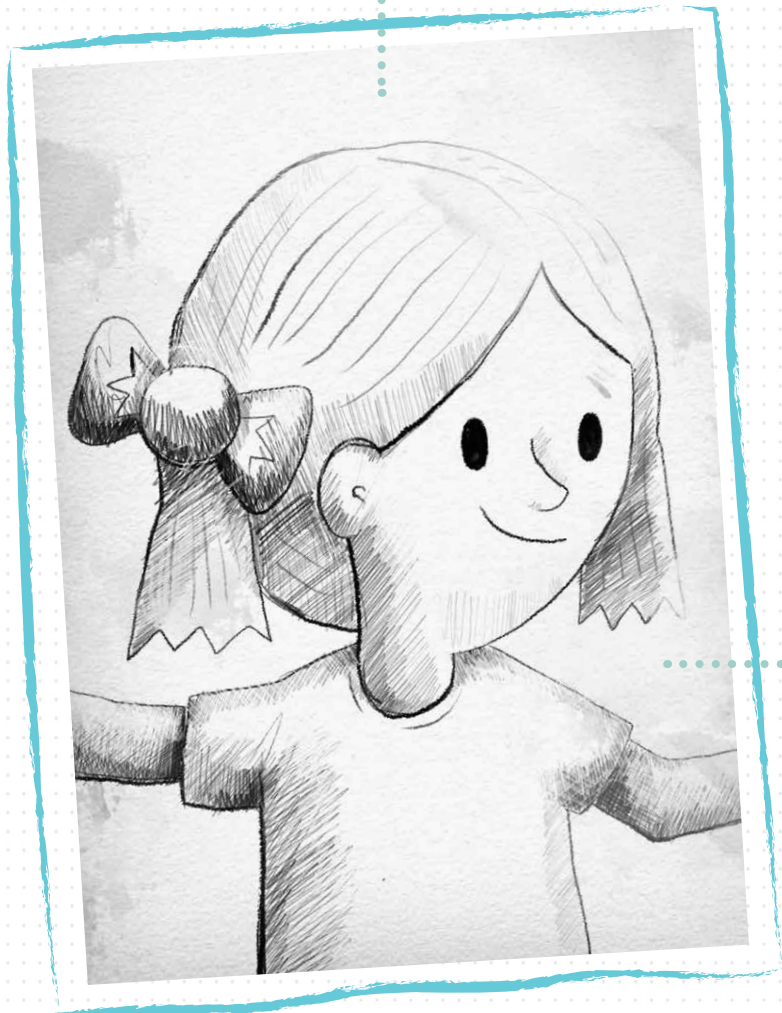
At the regional level, ITF has been playing an important and leading role in SEEMACC meetings.

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

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

e. ITF EMPLOYEES

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



MANAGEMENT OF ITF FUNDS

Financial Management and Internal Control

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

- **DONATIONS RECEIVING PROCEDURES**

ensuring that all acquired donations are in fact received and accurately recorded;

- **MATCHING FUND PROCEDURES**

to ensure that all valid claims for matched funds are made and that no ineligible claims are submitted;

- **BANKING AND RECONCILIATION PROCEDURES**

to ensure safe custody of received donors' funds, by means of banking and reconciliation controls to prevent loss occasioned by error or fraud;

- **DISBURSEMENT PROCEDURES**

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

The mentioned procedures are subject to regular external audit control.

External Audit

ITF's financial accounts are subject to annual external audits. The 2017 ITF Auditors' Report is enclosed to this Annual Report under the [“Statutory Annual Statements for the Financial Year 2017”](#) section. The accounts are audited in accordance with the International Auditing Standards. The auditing is carried out by BDO Re-vizija d.o.o., a Slovenian audit firm, a member of the BDO international network of public accounting, tax and advisory firms.

Donations in 2017

In 2017, ITF raised a total of \$30,742,266.38 US of donations, out of which \$17,253,820.43 US were actually received to ITF account and the amount of \$13,488,445.95 US is still pending to be received (due to the multiyear projects and changed donor policy on transferring funds).

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

Donation Report 2017

Donor	Amount in USD	Purpose
Adria Media Ljubljana	in kind	Lend your leg Slovenia/Rehabilitation
Anonymous donor	\$0.77	Strategic Pillar II
Anonymous donor	\$1.63	Strategic Pillar I
Croatia	\$97,759.73	CWD - Croatia
Czech Republic	\$9,027.83	Demining activities - Bosnia and Herzegovina
Delo, d.o.o.	in kind	Lend your leg Slovenia/Rehabilitation
Enej Pergar	\$12.44	Strategic Pillar II
Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)	\$300,000.00	Capacity Building - Colombia
Germany	\$1,180,203.03	Demining activities - Bosnia and Herzegovina
	\$223,305.06	Demining activities - Afghanistan
	\$118,523.15	Victim Assistance - Bosnia and Herzegovina
Ireland	\$22,398.00	Demining activities - Colombia
Japan	\$824,894.74	Demining activities - Bosnia and Herzegovina
Katarina Cvikić Balić	\$5.90	Victim Assistance - Iraq
Krka d.d., Novo mesto	\$318.90	Rehabilitation of Ukrainian children
Mirza Hadzic (Rene Schasse)	\$193.05	Demining activities - Bosnia and Herzegovina
Municipality of Ilidža, Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$181,089.35	Demining activities - Bosnia and Herzegovina
OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)	\$200,000.00	Capacity Building - West Bank
	\$300,000.00	Capacity Building - West Bank - still pending to be received
	\$50,000.00	Medical Rehabilitation, Psychosocial Support - West Bank
Rotaract Club Ljubljana Feniks	\$1,009.53	Rehabilitation of Ukrainian children
Serbia	\$122,440.63	Demining activities - Serbia
Slovenia	\$22,730.61	Medical Rehabilitation - Belarus
	\$23,986.00	Medical Rehabilitation - Belarus - still pending to be received
	\$62,160.15	Medical Rehabilitation/Psychosocial Support - Ukraine
	\$65,961.50	Medical Rehabilitation/Psychosocial Support - Ukraine - still pending to be received
	\$90,481.05	Mine Risk Education - Jordan
	\$95,944.00	Mine Risk Education - Jordan - still pending to be received
	\$72,967.50	Capacity Building - Gaza Strip
	\$77,954.50	Capacity Building - Gaza Strip - still pending to be received
	\$34,148.64	Capacity Building - Afghanistan
	\$35,979.00	Capacity Building - Afghanistan - still pending to be received
	\$102,610.39	Capacity Building, Education - Bosnia and Herzegovina
	\$88,748.20	Capacity Building, Education - Bosnia and Herzegovina - still pending to be received
	\$59,285.41	Telemedicine - Cabo Verde
	\$59,965.00	Telemedicine - Cabo Verde - still pending to be received
	\$224,517.31	Support of ITF activities
	in kind (not defined)	Support of ITF activities

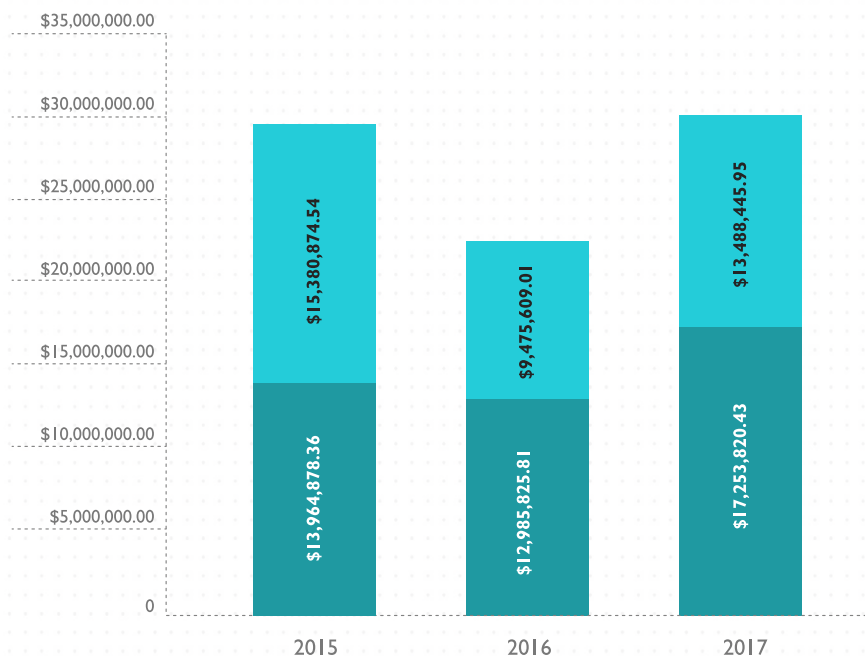
Donation Report 2017

Donor	Amount in USD	Purpose
Turkey	\$10,000.00	Psychosocial Support/Victim Assistance - Lebanon
United Nations	\$559,845.00	Capacity Building - Afghanistan
	\$373,230.00	Capacity Building - Afghanistan - still pending to be received
Urban Špital	\$11.23	Strategic Pillar I
URI – Soča	\$837.34	Victim Assistance - Bosnia and Herzegovina
	\$1,759.42	Victim Assistance - Albania
United States of America	\$748,990.85	CWD/PSSM/Mine Action - Croatia
	\$2,816,789.65	CWD/PSSM/Mine Action - Croatia - still pending to be received
	\$1,954,872.00	Capacity Building/Mine Action - Bosnia and Herzegovina
	\$3,337,735.04	Capacity Building/Mine Action - Bosnia and Herzegovina - still pending to be received
	\$207,681.64	CWD - Kyrgyz Republic
	\$53,786.20	CWD - Kyrgyz Republic - still pending to be received
	\$41,774.75	Capacity Building - Armenia
	\$1,475,238.19	Capacity Building/Hotspots Clearance/Victims Assistance/Demining - Albania
	\$583,556.16	Capacity Building/Hotspots Clearance/Victims Assistance/Demining - Albania - still pending to be received
	\$336,369.71	Humanitarian mine action activities - Serbia
	\$154,448.89	Humanitarian mine action activities - Serbia - still pending to be received
	\$476,424.57	Capacity Building - West Bank
	\$262,514.17	Capacity Building - West Bank - still pending to be received
	\$3,185,732.41	ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Directorate Capacity Enhancement
	\$754,453.41	ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Directorate Capacity Enhancement - still pending to be received
	\$17,919.50	CWD/PSSM - Montenegro
	\$1,732,080.50	CWD/PSSM - Montenegro - still pending to be received
	\$842,181.67	Capacity Support of Libyan MAC
	\$166,990.00	Capacity Support of Libyan MAC - still pending to be received
	\$3,394,097.35	Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and Transition - Afghanistan
	\$2,504,323.73	Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and Transition - Afghanistan - still pending to be received
TOTAL 2017	\$30,742,266.38	

Chart 1: Donations Raised Between 2015 and 2017 – Comparison

The chart presents overall donations to ITF between 2015 and 2017.

Each year, approximately 11 donor countries donate to ITF. The turquoise column represents the donations still pending to be received within the Memorandum of Understanding/Grant Agreement signed in the 2015–2017 period, while the dark blue column represents the donations actually received.



A. Allocation of Donations

In 2017, \$14,024,328.51 US were spent on ITF activities within both Strategic Pillars.

Strategic Pillar I	\$11,189,151.30	80 %
Strategic Pillar II	\$2,835,177.21	20 %
Total	\$14,024,328.51	

B.1 Allocation of Donations by Countries/Regions in 2017 – Strategic Pillar 1

Strategic Pillar I activities (\$11,189,151.30 US) in 2017 were implemented in the following countries/regions:

Albania	\$1,315,576.67	11,76 %
Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$2,984,335.01	26,67 %
Croatia	\$902,736.33	8,07 %
Serbia	\$447,983.50	4,00 %
Kosovo*	\$23,750.00	0,21 %
Montenegro	\$6,419.10	0,06 %
Kyrgyz Republic	\$134,470.57	1,20 %
Regional Activities in Central Asia	\$17,420.41	0,16 %
South Caucasus regional activities	\$4,041.80	0,04 %
Jordan	\$116,555.65	1,04 %
Afghanistan	\$3,586,233.45	32,05 %
Libya	\$816,963.34	7,30 %
Ukraine	\$63,298.02	0,57 %
West Bank	\$443,185.49	3,96 %
Gaza Strip	\$128,638.30	1,15 %
Cape Verde	\$54,436.04	0,49 %
Colombia	\$143,107.62	1,28 %
Total	\$11,189,151.30	

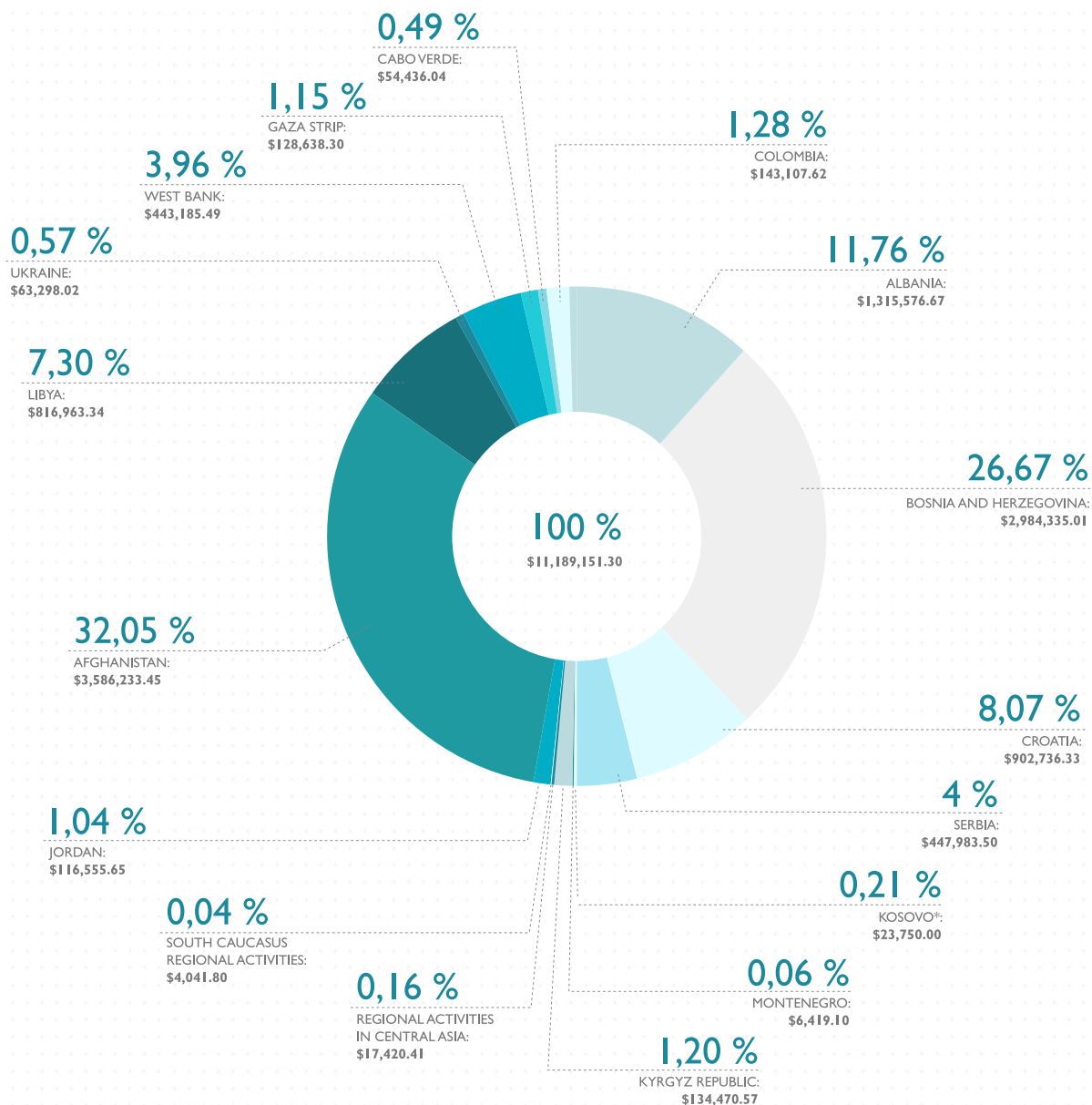


Chart 2: Use of Implemented Strategic Pillar I Funds by Countries/Regions in 2017

B.2 Allocation of Donations by Countries/Regions in 2017 – Strategic Pillar II

Strategic Pillar II activities (\$ 2,835,177.21 US) in 2017 were implemented in the following countries/regions:

ECOWAS	\$2,792,640.99	98 %
Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$21,728.25	1 %
Belarus	\$20,807.97	1 %
Total	\$2,835,177.21	

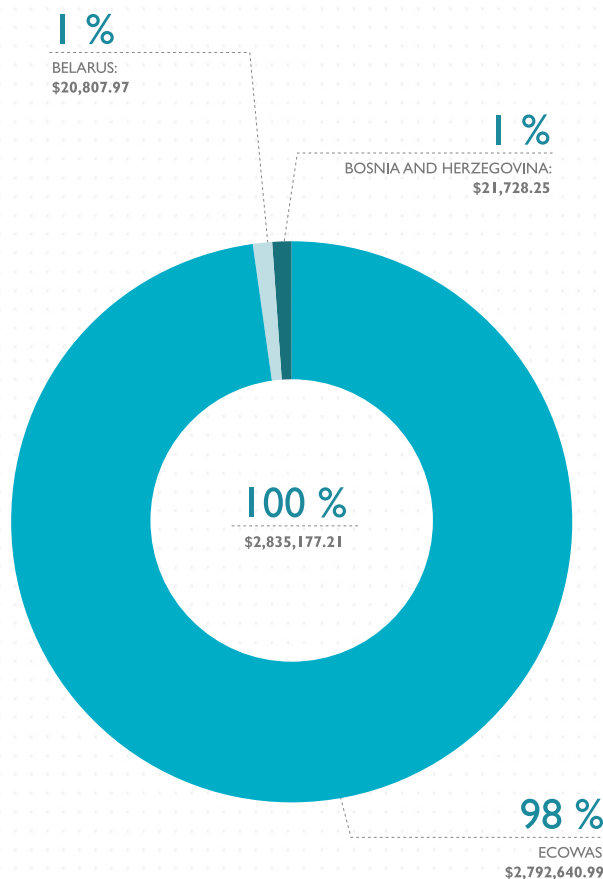


Chart 3: Use of Implemented Strategic Pillar II Funds by Countries/Regions in 2017

B.3 Allocation of Donations by Intervention Areas in 2017 – Strategic Pillar I:

Strategic Pillar I activities (\$ 11,189,151.30 US) in 2017 were implemented in the following interventions areas:

Victim Assistance	\$322,597.12	3 %
Clearance of Landmines and ERW, including Cluster Munitions	\$4,842,250.50	43 %
Destruction of Surplus Weapons and Ammunition	\$706,278.41	6 %
Capacity Building	\$4,832,224.64	43 %
Physical Security and Stockpile Management	\$313,825.99	3 %
Advocacy/Coordination	\$171,974.64	2 %
Total	\$11,189,151.30	

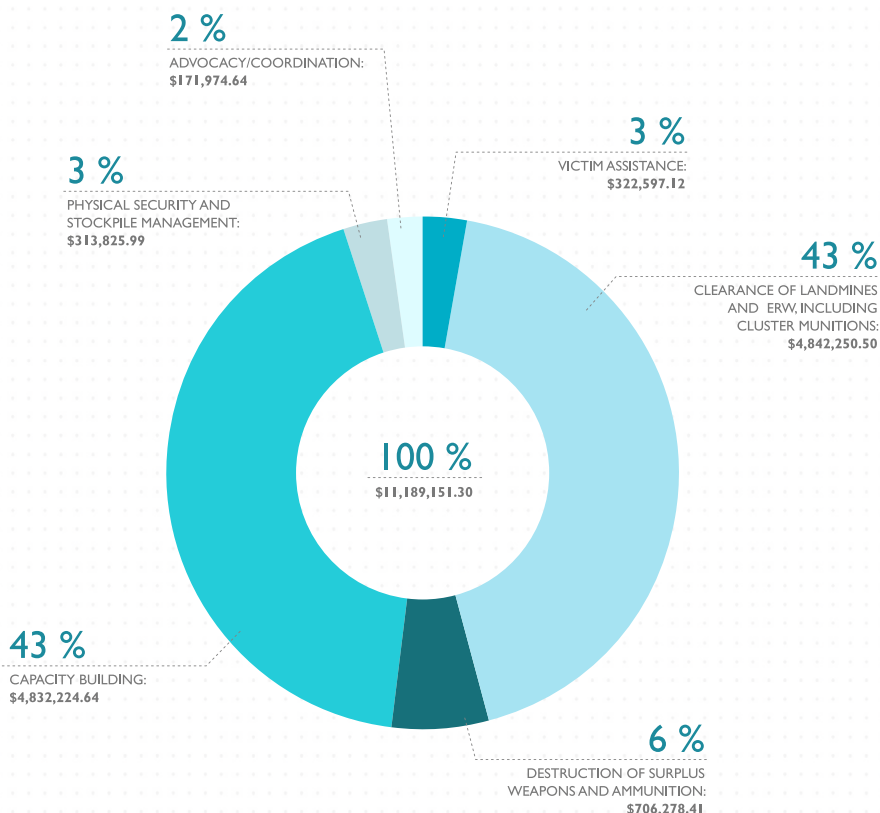


Chart 4: Use of Implemented Strategic Pillar I Funds by Intervention Areas in 2017

B.4 Allocation of Donations by Intervention Areas in 2017 – Strategic Pillar II:

Strategic Pillar II activities (\$ 2,835,177.21 US) in 2017 were implemented in the following intervention areas:

Victim Assistance	\$20,807.97	1 %
Capacity Building	\$2,814,369.24	99 %
Total	\$2,835,177.21	

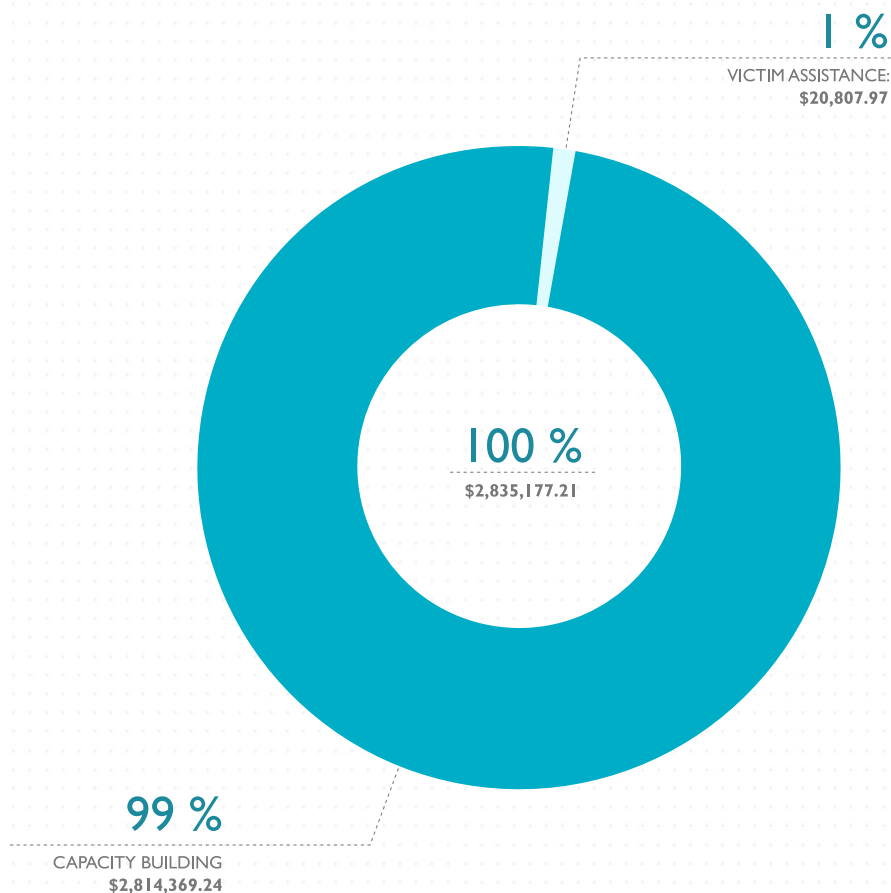
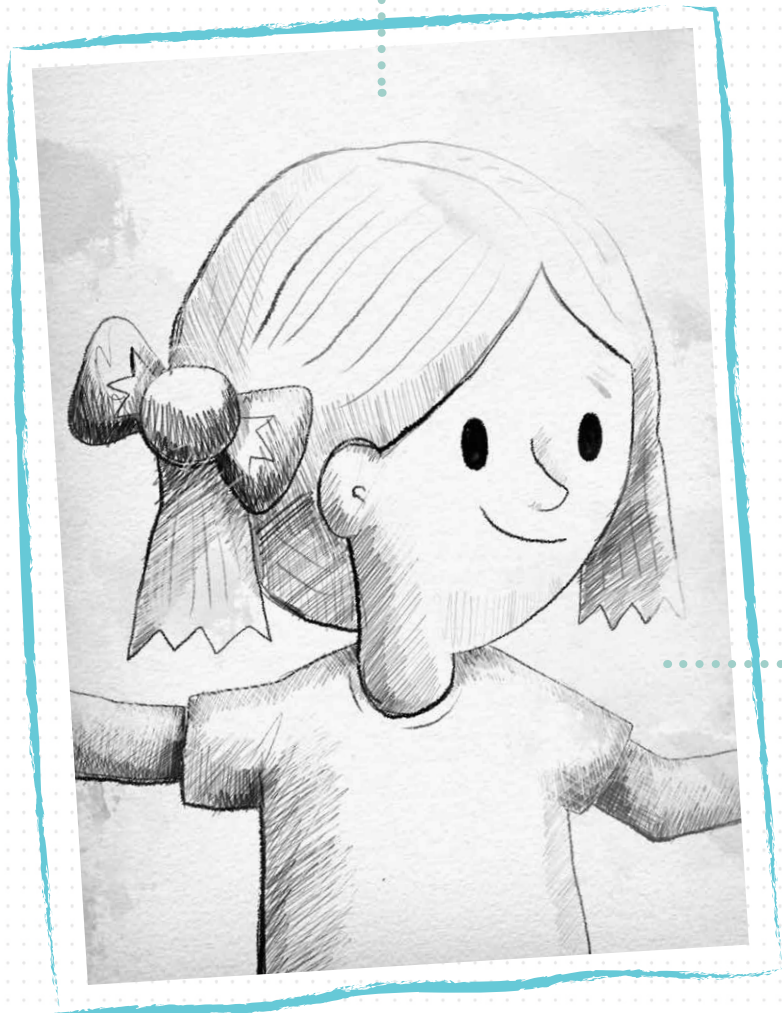


Chart 5: Use of Implemented Strategic Pillar II Funds by Intervention Areas in 2017

ITF Administration and Project Costs

The ITF administration costs are 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 also include the operating expenses of the ITF Headquarters in Slovenia and Implementation Offices in Bosnia, Herzegovina/Croatia and Temporary Office in Colombia, monitoring visits by ITF staff in the field, conferences, seminars, ITF publications and related activities. In addition, the administrative costs cover the organization of meetings of the Board of Advisors and all generated reports and corresponding materials.

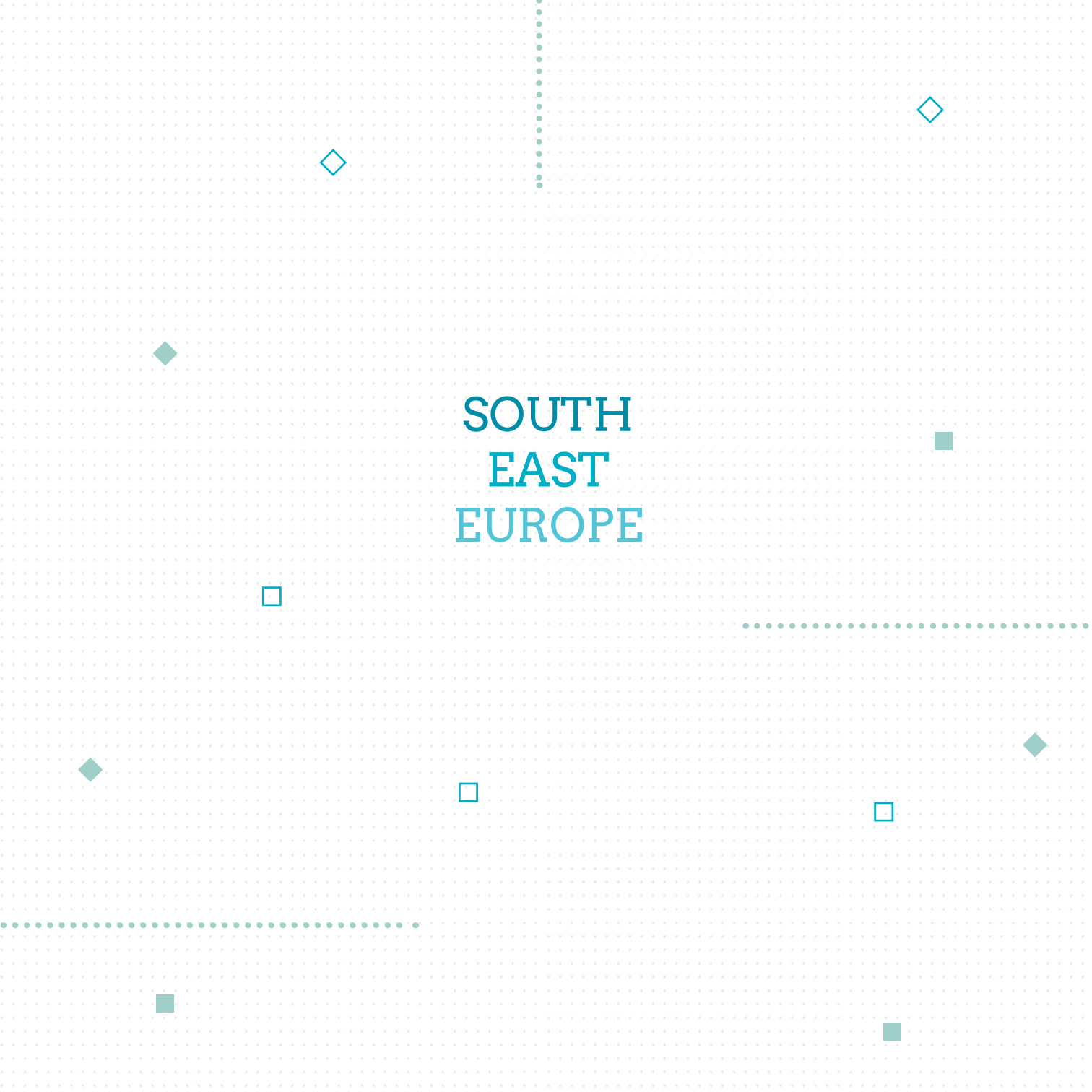
In 2017, the amount of \$1,341,988.89 US was spent for ITF administration and project costs. ITF Temporary Offices in Libya and Afghanistan were directly supported within the projects and the amount of \$597,591.39 US was spent for both in 2017.



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 2017.

SOUTH
EAST
EUROPE



IV.1 Albania

Problem

After the 1999 conflict, mines and cluster munitions strikes remnants were left behind in parts of the Albanian north-eastern territory as a deadly legacy. The contaminated areas covered 120 kilometres 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 kilometres into Albanian territory (cluster strikes). At that time, approximately 25,500 people lived in 39 villages of what would become the contaminated areas of the regions of Kukes, Has and Tropoje in northeast Albania.

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

Surplus ammunition, UXO, and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination are still a nationwide problem in Albania. A series of ammunition depot explosions, looting of weapons and ammunition by civilians as well as finding explosive remnants from WWII, are among the causes. Victim assistance support also remains the crucial problem in Albania.

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 the deaths, injuries and tragedies of innocent civilians in the following months and years. According to estimations from Albanian Mines and Munitions Coordination Office (AMMCO), there are at least 979 abandoned explosive ordnance casualties (145 killed and 834 injured) recorded all over Albania. As of August 2017, the current number of dangerous UXO hotspots has been reduced to four from initially 19 identified in 2011.

Accomplishments



Victim Assistance

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

In November 2016, ITF signed an agreement with NGO ALB-AID for the implementation of the project “Support social-economic reintegration of UXO/ERW survivors of Albania through Vocational Training Initiative (VTLEPI)”. The project concluded on 1 December 2017.

The objective of the project was to increase employment and business opportunities for UXO/ERW survivors and members of their families by improving their professional and entrepreneurship skills.

During the project, 25 students completed vocational courses, out of which 17 were UXO/ERW survivors and eight were adults/family members of UXO/ERW survivors. They completed courses in the fol-

lowing specialties: electro-domestic appliances; basis of computer & repair; hydro-sanitary installation; waiter-cook; English; tailoring; auto electrics; business management; barbering; tourism; Italian. 18 trained survivors also attended the business entrepreneurship training. Out of 25 persons who have completed the courses, 9 (36 %) have already been employed or self-employed. The rest are still looking for proper options and support to establish their home-based businesses. Out of 25 students, four have finished the second level of the course; two in auto electrics, and two in hydro-sanitary installations.

In June and July 2017, ITF and representatives of the U.S. Government visited the vocational centre and discussed project activities with the beneficiaries.

Monitoring visits



Vocational Training Centre in Tirana

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

On 20 January 2017, ITF published the second Invitation Notice for Submission of Offers for Purchase of Medical/Rehabilitation Equipment/Materials. Until the submission deadline, set on 3 February 2017, ITF received two offers. The Evaluation Commission chose the best offer and signed an agreement with the best bidder.

In April 2017, ITF signed a donation agreement between ITF and Kukes Regional Hospital for the donation of medical/rehabilitation materials and equipment.

In June 2017, the medical/rehabilitation equipment/materials were delivered to Kukes hospital.

Follow-up Rehabilitation Treatment of Two Patients at University Rehabilitation Institute Ljubljana, Slovenia

The assessment of socio-economic and medical needs of marginalized ERW victims in Albania identified difficult cases in urgent need of the prostheses that cannot be assisted in Albania.

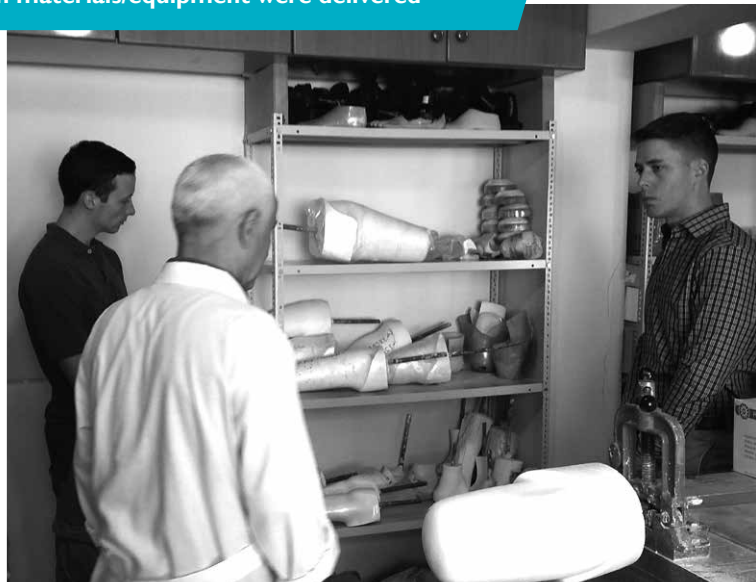
It was proposed that two patients who were difficult cases receive a new prosthesis and rehabilitation treatment at the University Rehabilitation Institute of the Republic of Slovenia (URI – Soča).

On 12 June 2017, Regina Murati and Fabjan Fejzo arrived in Slovenia at URI – Soča for treatment. Both patients were successfully treated and rehabilitated. They received new orthopedic aids, i.e. prostheses. At the time of discharge, they were satisfied with the service and quality of rehabilitation.

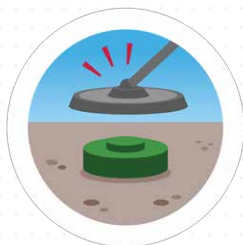
On 29 June 2017, they were joined by the Ambassador of Albania in Slovenia H.E. Pëllumb Qazimi, mag. Robert Cugelj, URI – Soča Director, Mr. Stefan Reisinger, U.S. Embassy Ljubljana, and Ambassador Damjan Bergant, then ITF Director.

The patients stayed at URI – Soča until 7 July 2017.

Kukes hospital during donor visit to Kukes hospital's
Rehabilitation Unit when materials/equipment were delivered



Visit of patients from Albania



Hotspots Clearance

NGO Norwegian People's Aid Hotspot Clearance in Albania

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

ITF started its hotspots clearance program in Albania in 2009 (at Gerdec and Jube Sukth (partly) implemented by Sterling International Ltd.). In August 2014, ITF re-launched its program in partnership with the NGO, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA). NPA started the project on 15 August 2014. The project is planned to be completed on 31 October 2018.

In 2017, NPA Albania had cleared 192,232 square meters of land in three different sites: Kordhoc, Picar and Jube Sukth. In addition, NPA executed technical survey on the Sinanaj task, which determined the need for further systematic clearance on the area of 166,630 square meters, where concentrated contamination is still expected, especially below surface. 3,992 items of unexploded ordnance (UXO) were found and handed over to AAF during NPA Albania 2017 clearance and technical survey activities, as well as 2 anti-tank mines, 80 anti-personnel mines, 4,719 items of small arms ammunitions (SAA) and 12 pieces of small arms and light weapons (SALW). No incidents or accidents occurred during the clearance operations. AMMCO continued QA/QC of

NPA operations, as well as provided coordination support. AAF supported operations with the weekly collection and demolition of items found on NPA sites.

The clearance on the Kordhoc site was completed on 31 March 2017 and the clearance on the Picar site was completed on 12 May 2017. ITF representatives, donor representatives, government authorities, local representatives and operations representatives met in Gjirokastrë in Albania on 19 July 2017 to mark the completion of UXO clearance of UXO at hotspot sites of Kordhoc and Picar conducted by operation teams of NPA. The Minister of Defence of the Republic of Albania, Ms. Mimi Kodheli, and Minister of Culture, Ms. Mirela Kumbaro, were present at the ceremony to stress the significance of fostering security in areas contaminated by UXO after storages exploded in Albania, like in Gjirokastrë. The clearance of both hotspots has been monitored and confirmed by AMMCO.

As part of the field visit to Albania, representatives of the U.S. Government attended the handover ceremony and in July 2017 visited the Jube Sukth hotspots clearance project site as well.



**Completion Ceremony in Gjirokaster Municipality
attended by U.S. Government representatives**



Items found in Jube Sukth task during technical survey



**U.S. Department of State (PM/WRA) and ITF field
visit to NPA Albania clearance site in Jube Sukth**





Capacity Building

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

The project started in January 2017 and was finished in December 2017. The project was implemented by AMMCO through the UNDP Albania office. The overall goal of the project was to contribute to making Albania safe from ERW/UXO and to fulfil the Albanian Government's commitment to eliminate the ammunition risk.

AMMCO provided functions of coordination, monitoring, quality management and certification of clearance operations in the country. These functions are exercised on behalf of the relevant national military authority that is the Ministry of Defense, where AMMCO is located and where it delivers the technical reports.

During the reporting period, AMMCO was carrying out Coordination and Quality Management (Quality Assurance & Quality Control) of the cleared areas in UXO hotspots of Kordhoc and Picar Gjirokaster, Qaf

Shtame (Selixe) Burrel and Jube Sukth Durres. The AMMCO Quality Management (QM) Team carried out regular monitoring visits and also weekly liaised with the Albanian Armed Forces (AAF) to request and supervise the handover and demolitions conducted by AAF in the UXO hotspot clearance sites in Kordhoc, Picar Gjirokaster, Qafe Shtame (Selixe) Burrel and Jube-Sukth Durres. The AMMCO QM Team has performed Quality Assurance (QA) visits and has conducted the Quality Control in the cleared areas by NPA and the EOD Team of AAF.

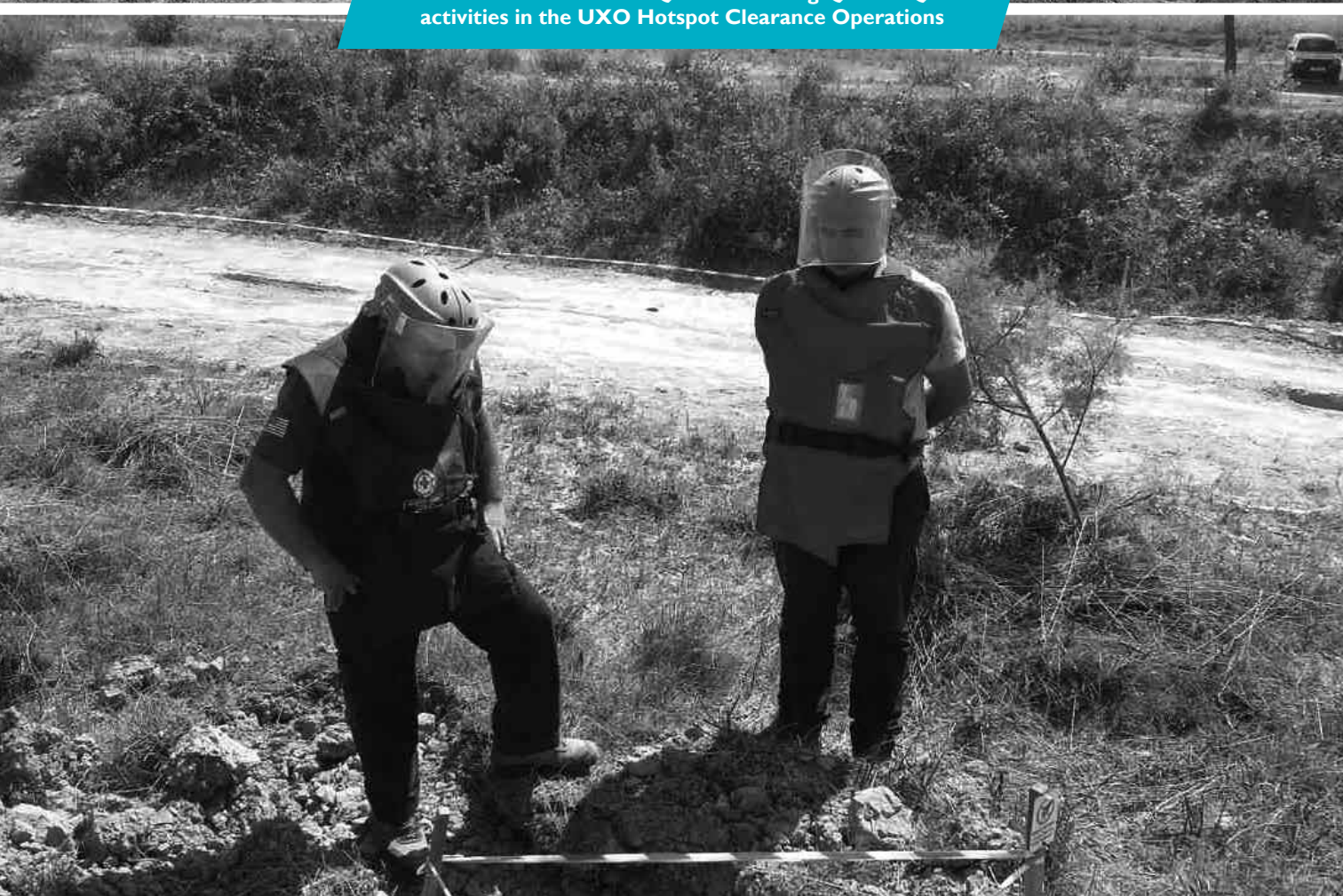
AMMCO was also liaising with the local authorities and communities of the hotspot areas in order to inform about the exact location of the dangerous areas and about the clearance operations in progress. The AMMCO team set up billboards with risk education messages for local community members and conducted risk education activities with children attending schools located in and nearby the hotspot areas.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance	United States of America, URI – Soča
Hotspots Clearance	United States of America
Capacity Building	United States of America



Photos of the AMMCO QM Team during QA and QC activities in the UXO Hotspot Clearance Operations



IV.2 Bosnia and Herzegovina

Problem

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

By the end of the 2017 operational year the mine suspected area in BIH amounted to 1,061 square kilometres (representing over 2 % of the country's territory). An estimated 75,000 mines and UXO are still left in the ground throughout BIH. Lives and livelihoods of some 500,000 people are at present still directly affected by mines and UXO.

The leftover mines and ERW have a great impact on BIH's society and its economy. 1,366 communities have been identified and defined as impacted by mines and/or other ERW. Estimates indicate that locations contaminated with mines and ERW directly impact the safety of 516,844 persons, out of which 108,000 are living in 111 high impact communities, 270,382 in 382 medium impact and 138,462 persons in 873 low impact communities.

Since 1996, mine and UXO accidents have destroyed lives of 1,756 local residents, turning them into mine/UXO victims/survivors (613 residents were fatally injured/death). In 2017, four mine accidents, two mine incidents, and one accident outside

of the mine suspected area occurred. These seven events involved seven persons – four casualties and three fatalities. No mine accidents occurred during demining operations in 2017.

Accomplishments



Clearance of Landmines and ERW

ITF support to BIH in 2017 was realized by the release of land through:

- 387,635 square meters cleared/demined (22 project locations – 150 mines, 108 UXO found and destroyed);
- 1,907,077 square meters of technical survey operations (41 project locations – 128 mines, 391 UXO found and destroyed);
- 3,863,005 square meters of combined land release methods (29 project locations – 143 mines, 39 UXO found and destroyed).

Overall 6,157,717 square meters of land was released in 2017 on 92 locations with 421 mines and 538 UXO found and destroyed.

Demining/Technical Survey/Land Release

For the operational activities in 2017 ITF Representative Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina issued and performed 7* tender procedures for commercial companies and non-governmental organizations (NGO). Tenders included demining projects selected from BIH demining priority list, and based on Donors' priorities.

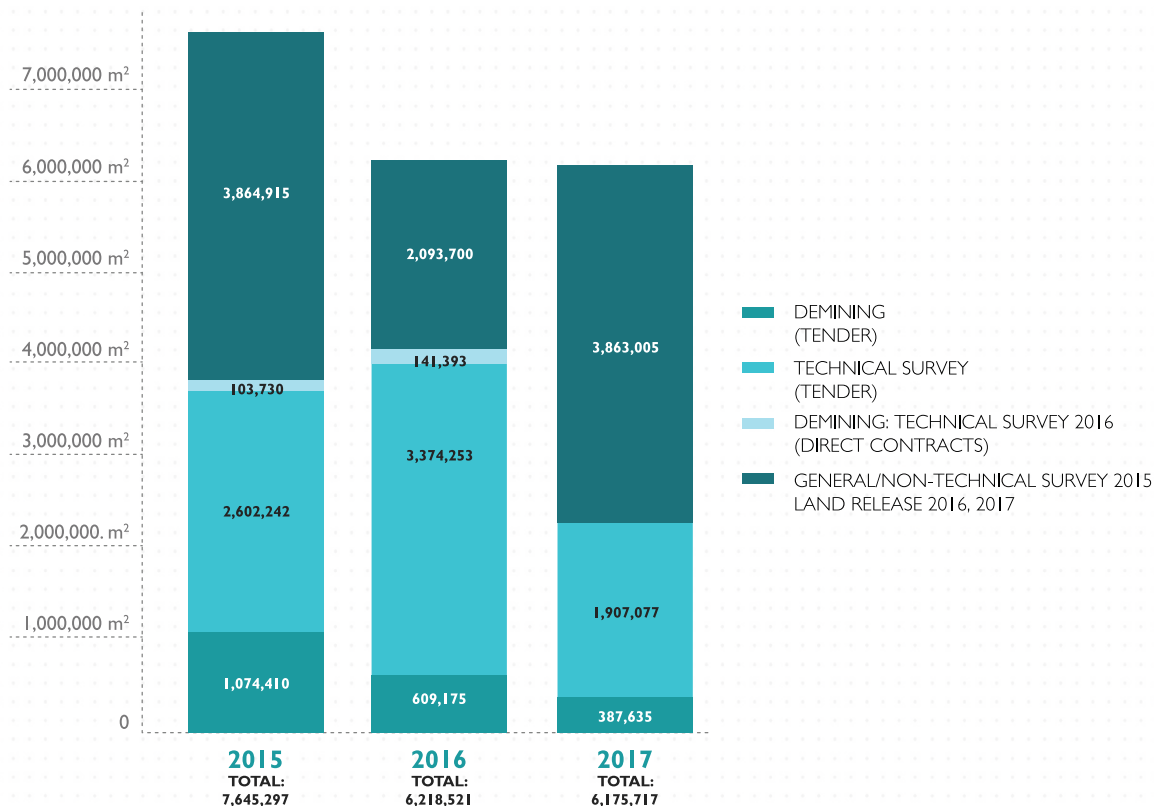


Chart 6: Land released (in square meters) in Bosnia and Herzegovina (comparison) 2015–2017 (1 January–31 December) in square meters (mine clearance/demining, technical survey, general/non-technical survey, land release)

* 1 tender procedure was published at the end of 2016: ITF-04/16-DEM-BH-USA-R (field operations in beginning of 2017);

In 2017, 6 tender procedures were published: ITF-01-09/17-DEM/TS-BH-USA published in March 2017; ITF-01-03/17-DEM/TS-BH-JAP/USA published in March 2017; ITF-01-16/17-DEM/TS-BH-GER published in May 2017; ITF-01/17-DEM/TS-BH-CZ published in August 2017; ITF-02/17-DEM-BH-USA-R published in August 2017; ITF-04-17/17-DEM/TS-BH-USA published in September 2017 (field operations in 2018).

Mine Detection Dog Center in Bosnia and Herzegovina (MDDC)

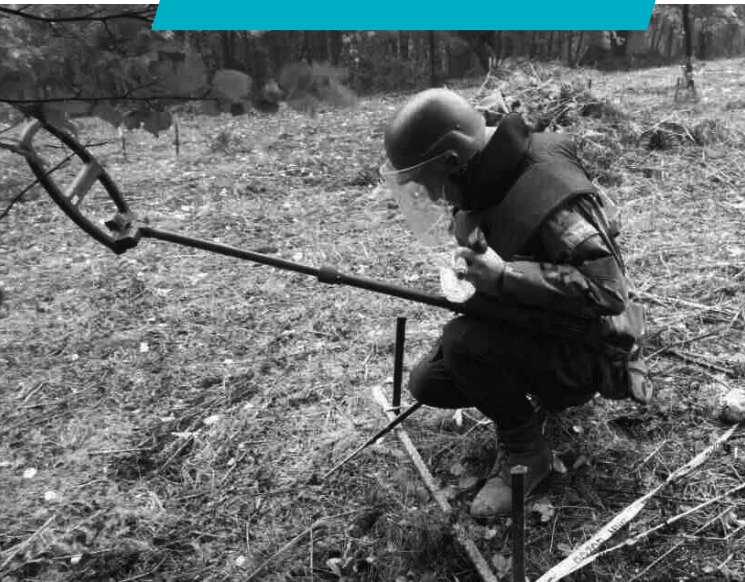
Land Release Project Mine Suspected Area Project – Jošanica-Turija in Konjic Municipality

Through the Land Release Project by Mine Detection Dog Center in Bosnia and Herzegovina (MDDC) on the Mine Suspected Area - Jošanica-Turija in Konjic Municipality, 3,799,000 square meters of land in total was released on 15 project locations (from April to the end of August, removing 73 mines and 3 UXO). This was done by applying combined land release methods: clearance/demining, technical survey, targeted investigation, and systematic investigation.

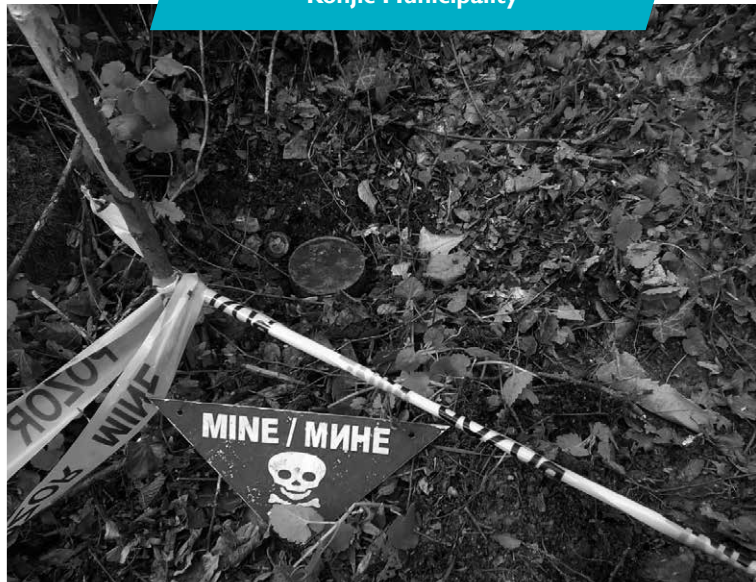
Land Release Project Mine Suspected Area Project – Zoranovići in Ilidža Municipality

Through the Land Release by Mine Detection Dog Center in Bosnia and Herzegovina (MDDC) on the Mine Suspected Area Project - Zoranovići in Ilidža Municipality, by the end of the 2017 operational year (project activities started in October 2017 and will continue throughout 2018 – with a total targeted area of 2,919,509 square meters to be released) the area of 64,005 square meters were released on 14 project locations. 70 mines and 36 UXO were removed by applying combined land release methods (clearance/demining, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation).

Land release in Konjic Municipality



Mine contaminated area around
Konjic Municipality



Mine clearance in Ilidža Municipality



Victim Assistance

Victims' Assistance and Rehabilitation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The project goal was to make and fit limbs for mine/UXO victims from BIH and to increase the opportunities for mine/UXO survivors and disabled citizens in order to become fully active members of their respective communities – in education, in employment, politically, socially and within their family and peer groups.

The project started on 15 July 2017 and was finished on 15 December 2017.

The specific objective of this project was to make and fit 21 limbs for 21 mine/UXO victims from BIH at Miracle Centre in Mostar, BIH and provide rehabilitation treatment for 3 mine/UXO victims (difficult cases) from BIH at the University Rehabilitation Institute Republic of Slovenia (URI – Soča).

21 mine/UXO victims received high quality and expertly fitted prostheses at the Miracles Centre between August and December 2017. Feedback from all clients has been extremely positive. All patients

are completely satisfied with the quality of their prostheses and the care they received at the centre.

Three patients from BIH received rehabilitation treatment at URI – Soča. Two mine/UXO victims (Mr. Tihomir Ostojić and Mr. Dejan Babalj) were treated and equipped with medical devices between 30 August and 22 September 2017. Mr Ostojić received functional below elbow prosthesis. Mr Babalj received below knee prosthesis for highly active persons. One mine/UXO victim (Mr. Velezar Šurbat) was treated and equipped with a medical device at URI – Soča between 2 October and 13 October 2017. Mr. Šurbat received functional below elbow prosthesis. At the end of the treatment, all patients were satisfied with their aids and their respective functional conditions have improved.

An interview with Mr. Šurbat that can be found at ITF's website under the title News section or on the following link: <https://www.itf.si/news/stories-of-land->



Rehabilitation at URI – Soča (Mr. Šurbat)



Fitting of prosthesis at Miracle Centre (Mr. Šljivo)

Landmine/UXO Survivors Scholarships in Bosnia and Herzegovina

To date, mine/UXO victims continue to be one of the most severely discriminated and socially excluded groups in BiH with additional variances between different parts of the country. As such, mine/UXO victims face a complex web of institutional barriers and a lack of opportunities to overcome them. With an unemployment rate at around 85 % among persons with disabilities, one of the most significant problems they face is accessing the labour market. In addition, mine/UXO survivors are often the former breadwinners of the family, which along with the very limited access to social protection and benefits makes the socio-economic situation of the affected families even more critical.

With the project enabling scholarships for mine/UXO victims or mine victims family members from all over BiH, ITF focuses on the capabilities, rather than disabilities of mine/UXO victims, and assists them in finishing higher education process and thereby increasing the competitiveness within their employment opportunities. In 2017, ITF issued a call for scholarship applications with a submission period from 2 August to 15 September 2017. The call for scholarships applications has been concluded successfully. Upon having reviewed the eligibility of applicants, 19 students were granted scholarships for a 9-month period in the academic year 2017–2018 with monthly payment in the amount of 230 BAM (approximately 137 USD).

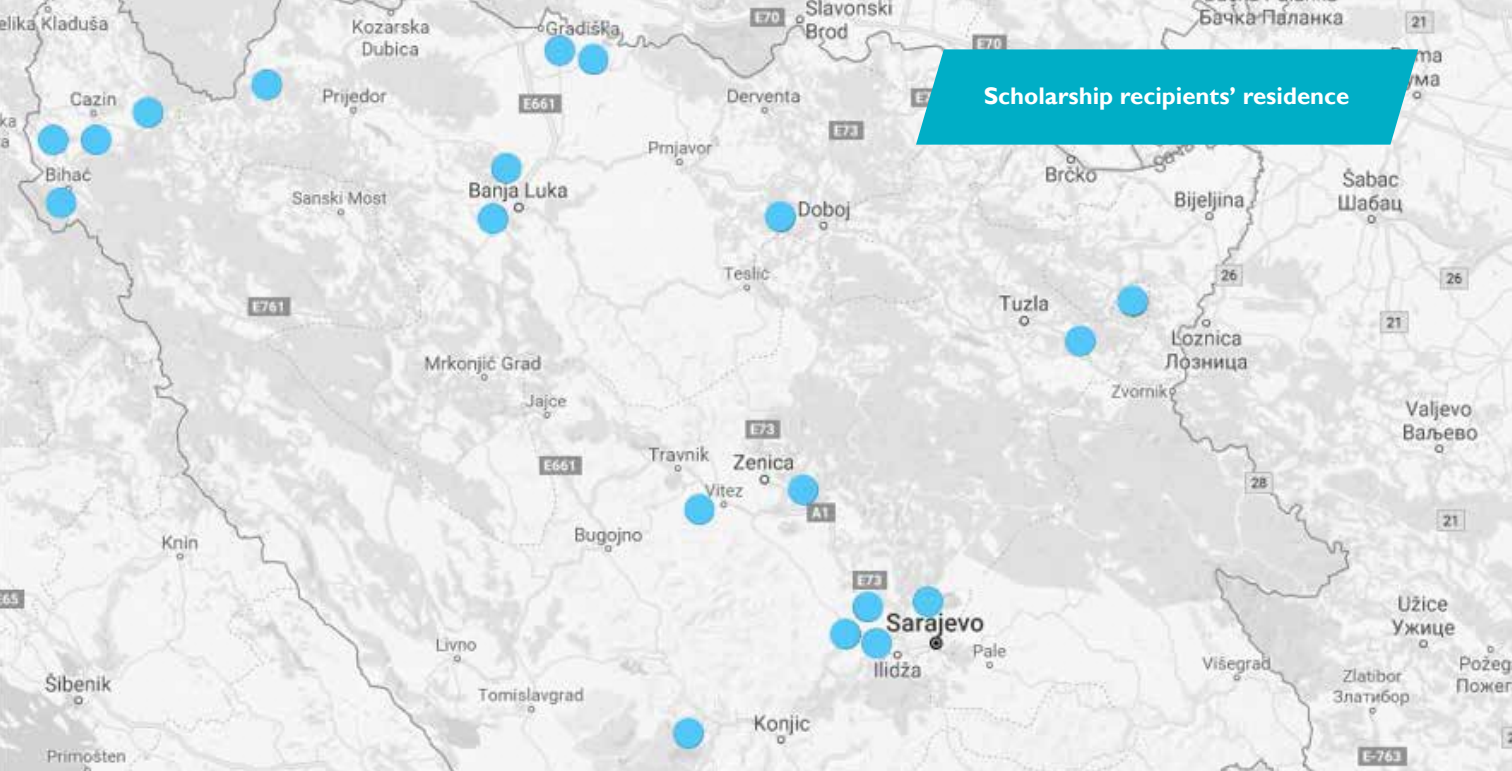
Out of the 19 scholarship recipients, 11 were male and 8 female, while most the large majority of them (79 %) were enrolled in Bachelor's degree programs. The fields of their studies varied greatly and spanned from medicine, natural sciences, engineering and economics to law, humanities, social sciences and art. Scholarship recipients came from all over BiH.

Capacity Building



Provision of Demining Equipment for Armed Forces Demining Battalion, Civil Protection of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Civil Protection of Republic of Srpska

As a continuation of the support to BiH national demining capacities in their enhanced mine action activities, the demining technical equipment provision was implemented for the BiH Armed Forces demining battalion, Civil protection of Federation of BiH and Civil protection of Republic of Srpska. Through dialogue between all stakeholders the following equipment requirements were defined: BiH Armed Forces Demining Battalion – 150 demining visors, Civil Protection of Federation of BiH – 10 VALLON VMH3 CS mine detectors, Civil Protection of Republic of Srpska – 9 Ebinger cluster munitions locators & 70 demining visors. The provision process and delivery was completed in July 2017.



Other

School and Peer Mediation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mediation, as an approach to peaceful and constructive resolution of disputes, has been considered an important tool applicable not just in cases of legal matters, but also in other societal environments where there is a high level of social interactions (e.g. example educational institutions). In this context, mediation is an indispensable means of promoting a more tolerable school environment by improving dialogue between peers as well as interactions between teachers and their pupils. Taking into consideration difficulties in BIH with ensuring conditions for existence of a peaceful pluralist society, mediation has an additional positive outcome. It provides an important asset for the target group to be able also to peacefully resolve disputes, which might arise out of interactions with peers from a different ethnic, national or religious background.

The project “School and Peer Mediation in BIH” was carried out in cooperation with public primary schools: “Druga Osnovna Škola” Brčko, “Sveti Sava” Doboј, and “Hasan Kikić” Gračnica. The project is financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia (MFA), and implemented by ITF and the European Centre for Dispute Resolu-

tion (ECDR). The core objective of the project is to transfer knowledge and mediation methods that can be used to solve everyday conflict situations occurring among pupils and teachers, as well as among peers themselves. Participants learned communication skills, which they are able to use in the future. The project of school and peer mediation in BIH is important because solving conflicts in a constructive and peaceful way enhances inter-ethnic and intercultural tolerance and dialogue for building sustainable peace in post-conflict and transitional societies.

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

- Between 15 and 31 August, nine schoolteachers from the three target elementary schools have successfully concluded 8-day mediation training.
- The three target schools introduced mediation workshops as part of extracurricular activities. From September to December 2017, the teachers that concluded the mediation training performed 46 hours of peer mediation workshops that have been attended by 90 pupils.



Introductory mediation workshop as part of the 8-day training for schoolteachers from Brčko, Gračanica and Doboј



Pupils attending school and peer mediation workshop in Elementary School "Hasan Kikić", Gračanica

Assessment of Demining Companies/Non-governmental Organizations and Monitoring Companies (Accredited by Mine Action Center in Bosnia and Herzegovina – BHMACH)

The objective of the 10th annual assessment was to determine if the organizations accredited by BHMACH maintain the management structure, personnel, training and equipment to credibly perform as the prime contractors on large or small scale for contracts funded by the United States of America, as well as to check the capability of monitoring companies.

The 2017 assessment (implemented in July 2017), which checked 4 selected entities, is a follow up of the previous annual assessments conducted from 2007 onwards.

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

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

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

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

IV.3 Croatia

Problem

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

Sisak-Moslava, Vukovar-Srijem, Karlovac and Zadar County.

Today, approximately 423.8 square kilometers of land in Croatia are still considered to be mine suspicious. CROMAC surveys estimate that some 40,495 mines and unexploded ordnance are still present in 9 out of 21 counties (61 cities and communities) in Croatia throughout Croatia. CROMAC has placed 13,852 warning signs in mine suspected areas in order to advise and protect local population from entering into these areas.

Accomplishments



Clearance of Landmines and ERW

Clearance of Mine Suspected Areas

The Croatian Mine Action Center (CROMAC) conveyed to ITF a demining/technical survey project proposal in the Moščenica area of Kotar forest in Sisak Moslava County. Based on the project proposal and available funds (provided by the U.S. Department of State and the American Chamber of Commerce in Croatia – “Safe Steps Dinner”) CROMAC prepared a demining project for the clearance of mine suspected area in the Kotar forest.

Due to the new law & regulations on demining, quality control, and general and technical survey operations adopted in Croatia, ITF coordinated with CROMAC on the revised wording of the Contract on Demining and Technical Survey Works with the implementing agency who was selected on the open tender procedure as the implementing partner on the project Kotar forest. Demining works on location Šumsko područje uz naselje Moščenica, part II. - PR-SMPET-045-05-16” in Sisak Moslava County were implemented during September 2017 (5 working days). The total area of 16,450 square meters was cleared with 3 mines and 1 UXO found and destroyed.

In August 2017, ITF published an open tender procedure for the demining of a location in Bila Vlaka, in Klarići, Zadar County in a total area of 39,800 square meters. The demining works at the location began on 17 November 2017 using manual clearance, mine detection dogs and machine clearance techniques. The works concluded on 24 November 2017, but were pending CROMAC’s certification as of the end of 2017.



Destruction of Surplus Weapons and Ammunition

The implementation of demilitarization works at ISL Spreewerk facility in Gospić continued throughout 2017. In 2017, a total of 216.91 MT (10,345 pieces) of obsolete ammunition had been demilitarized. The project will continue in 2018.



Projectiles 155 mm



Metal scrap



Supplementary charge



Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM)

The safe storage and disposal of aging weapons and munitions poses a serious safety threat in the region of South East Europe. The countries of the region and international organizations have addressed this issue several times, making efforts to decrease the threat to people, property and the environment.

ITF has already upgraded several ammunition storage facilities in accordance with the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines IATGs and national requirements. Ammunition storage sites were

upgraded by installing CCTV, access control, perimeter protection, intrusion detections, fire detections, Relative Humidity and Temperature RHT remote monitoring system, operation – monitoring centre, vegetation removed and new fences built around the technical and administrative area.

Several project preparations for upgrading other ammunition storage facilities in possession of Ministry of Defense & Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia are underway for implementation in 2018.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Demining	American Chamber of Commerce (AMCHAM) Croatia, United States of America
Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD)	United States of America
PSSM	United States of America

IV.4 Kosovo*

Problem

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

At the end of 2016, mine contamination covered 1.9 square kilometers. This was a decrease from the 2.5 square kilometers reported at the end of 2015. An area of around 0.15 square kilometres was cleared in 2016 with the destruction of 40 antipersonnel mines. No antipersonnel mine survey was conducted during 2016. At the end of 2016, contamination from cluster munition remnants covered an estimated 15 square kilometers, a decrease on the 16 square kilo-

meters reported at the end of 2015. A total of 0.47 square kilometers of cluster munition-contaminated area was cleared in 2016, and 0.12 square kilometers was reduced by technical survey (Landmine & Cluster Munition Monitor).

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

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

Accomplishments



Victim Assistance

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

The project started on 1 February 2017 and finished on 1 December 2017. The goal of the project was to improve the psychosocial, social, health and mental health situation of mine/UXO survivors in Kosovo*. The proposed program was conceived as a holistic approach including information, support, awareness raising, empowerment, and activation of resources in the immediate environment of survivors and at state level. The project was community based, and realized in close cooperation between Institute for Promotion of Education (IPEDU) and relevant to governmental institutions and services.

Based on the list of survivors of mines/UXO accidents, and the registry of Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, the program coordinator Mr. Bajram Krasniqi composed a list of 40 people, who had serious injuries from mines and UXO, to be included in the program. The project consisted of three two-day workshops. The first workshop was organized in

Prizren on 11 and 12 March 2017. 51 participants attended the workshop (36 were mine/UXO survivors, other participants were family members and lecturers). The second workshop was organized in Durrës, Albania between 21 and 23 April 2017. 55 participants attended the workshop (38 were mine/UXO survivors, other participants were accompanying family members and lecturers). The last workshop was held in Durrës, Albania on 6 and 7 October 2017, attended by 34 participants. Additionally, five family members of those who asked for companionship because of disabilities of their relatives attended. Representatives of the donor (Republic of Turkey) were also present at the final workshop in Albania.

The workshops were run by a multidisciplinary team of professionals in an interactive way, and gave participants the opportunity to speak about their problems and stressful experience, and receive mutual help and support. At workshops, participants exchanged and received information, gained new knowledge and advice on how to overcome internal, interpersonal, medical, social obstacles and other difficulties. The workshop also raised their awareness about their legal and human rights.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance

Turkey



Representatives of the Turkish Embassy in Tirana were present at the last workshop in Durrës, Albania



IV.5 Serbia

Problem

Cluster Munitions

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

Mines

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

In late 2009, the Serbian Mine Action Centre (SMAC) obtained knowledge that there are mine suspected areas in Municipalities of Bujanovac and Preševo, which contained various types of mines (groups of mines). After surveying these areas, 10 locations were confirmed as mine hazardous locations in an area of 3.5 million square meters. The activities in these areas are ongoing, with 2.3 million square meters of mine suspected/contaminated areas currently remaining to be technically treated.

Accomplishments



Clearance of Landmines and ERW

ITF support to Serbia in 2017 was realized by release of land through:

- 177,120 square meters – cluster munitions clearance (1 project location Sjenica – Airport – 0 mines, 76 pieces of BLU/97 cluster bomb submunitions and its fragments, 1 mortar ammunition 82mm found and removed, field works April – May 2017),
- 275,800 square meters – technical survey (1 project location Bujanovac – Uški potok – 3 mines (PMA-2), 1 UXO (hand grenade M-52) found and removed field works October – November 2017).

Overall, 452,920 square meters of land was released in 2017 on 2 project locations with 3 mines, 76 cluster munitions and 2 UXO found and removed.

Cluster Munitions Clearance / Battle Area Clearance

On 11 April 2017, the implementation of the cluster munition clearance project on location Sjenica airport officially started in the presence of ITF and Serbian Mine Action Center representatives as well as the representatives from Sjenica Municipality. At the beginning of the project, one demining team (consisting of 12 deminers) was deployed at the project location with another team introduced at a later stage. The works were implemented from 11 April to 20 May 2017. By 20 May 2017, an area of 177,120 square meters was searched and cleared. During clearance works 76 UXO (BLU/97 and its fragments) were located and destroyed. Serbian Mine Action Center (SMAC) performed internal quality control on the project area.

Sampling of the project area was implemented on all five polygons. Based on sampling activities and internal quality control procedures SMAC issued the final Certificate on Cluster Munition Clearance Completion of the Sjenica Airport in the Municipality of Sjenica in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures and International Mine Action Standards.

On 25 May 2017, the official takeover of the project area was carried out in the presence of ITF representatives, representatives of SMAC and Sjenica Municipality.



ПРОЈЕКАТ ЧИШЋЕЊА КАСЕТНЕ МУНИЦИЈЕ	
Назив пројекта:	СЈЕНИЦА-АЕРОДРОМ
Број пројекта:	0181/15
Површина:	177.120 м2
Пројекат израдио и квалитет радова контролише: Центар за разминирање, Република Србија, ул. Војводе Тозе 31, Београд; Телефон 011/30 45 280	
Донатор:	
Влада Сједињених Америчких Држава	
Партнер:	
ИТФ Међународни фонд повјерења	
Монитор:	
Тротил д.о.о. Сарајево	
Извођачи:	
 STOP Mines	
Почетак радова:	Завршетак радова:
11.04.2017.	28.05.2017.

Sjenica Airport: UXO found and donor acknowledgment board



Official handover in May 2017 (representatives of implementing organization, monitoring Sjenica Municipality, SMAC and ITF)

Technical Survey Bujanovac

The works were implemented between 20 October and 20 November 2017. By 20 November 2017, an area of 275,800 square meters was searched and cleared. During clearance works 3 mines (PMA-2) and 1 UXO (hand grenade M-52) were found and removed.

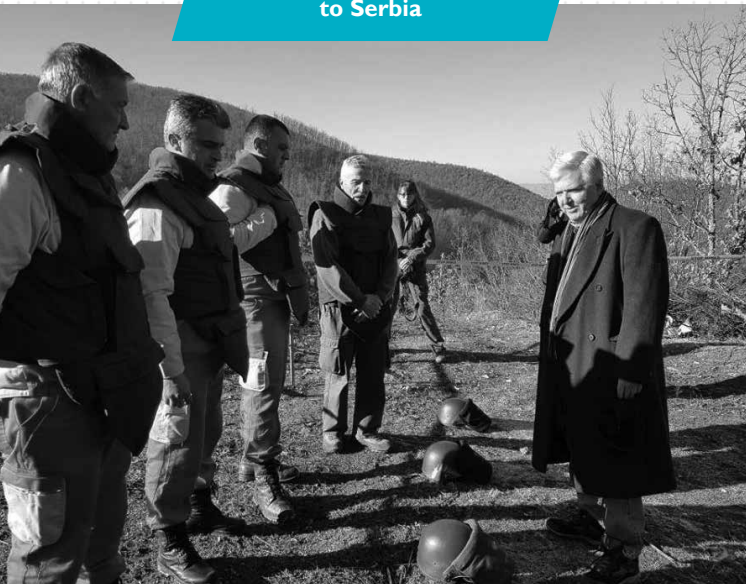
In December 2017, ITF organized the visit of Ambassador Kyle Scott, U.S. Embassy Belgrade at the Completion Ceremony of the technical survey works in Bujanovac, who was able to see the direct results of the work funded by the U.S. Department of State and the Government of the Republic of Serbia.

On 18 May 2017, representatives of SMAC organized a field visit for representatives of U.S. Department of State and ITF on the location of the Bujanovac-North “Uški potok” project, in the Municipality of Bujanovac, in order to get acquainted with the size and specifics of the technical survey project. The lack of mining records, as well as the inaccessibility of the terrain have additionally complicated the implementation of humanitarian demining operations in the region of Bujanovac.

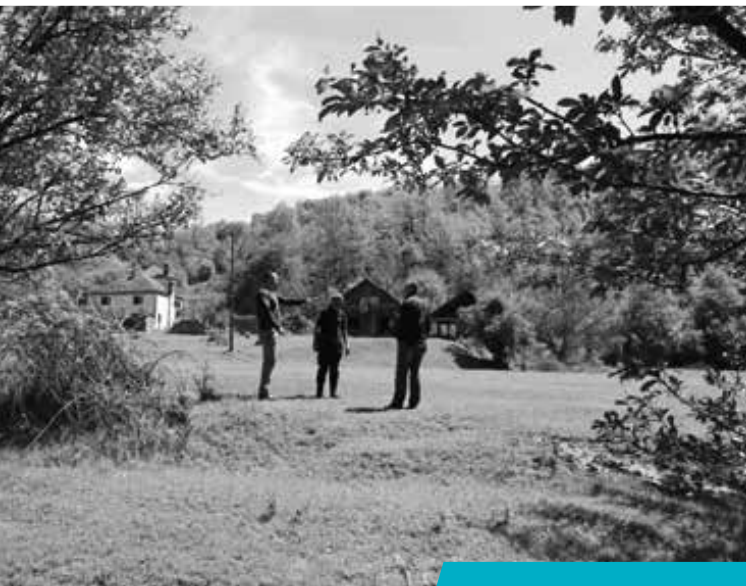
OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Demining/Cluster Munitions Clearance	United States of America
Technical Survey Operations	Serbia, United States of America

**Visit of the U.S. Ambassador
to Serbia**



**Inaccessibility of the terrain in mine
contaminated Bujanovac-Uški potok**



**Field visit of U.S. Department of State and ITF
representative in Bujanovac**



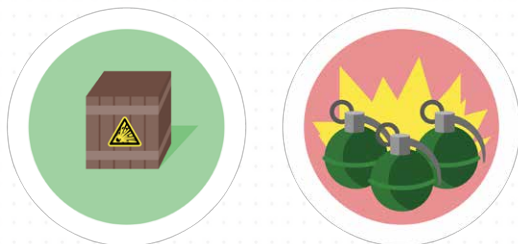
IV.6 Montenegro

Problem

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

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

Accomplishments



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

Since 2016, ITF and Department for UXO within the Directorate for Emergency Management/Montenegro Mine Action Centre (MMAC) have carried out a number of meetings and field visits through which it was determined that Montenegro is still struggling with various aspects of mine/UXO/cluster problems on land and in water (rivers and sea). It was determined that it is of great importance to address and improve physical security and stockpile management of aging weapons and found/seized explosive ordinances and, thus, reduce the direct threat posed by inappropriately stored ERW.

In 2017, ITF performed a number field visits and held numerous meetings with representatives of Montenegro's Ministry of Defense (MoD) and Ministry of Interior (MoI) with the purpose to start preparatory process for the following areas of activities:

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

The donor agreement was signed on 20 September 2017 with the U.S. Government for the activities to be implemented in the following two years.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

CWD / PSSM

United States of America



Inappropriate ERW storage conditions and aging ERW at Rogami facilities



View of the sea from the entrance to the Petrovići abandoned storage facility



Entrance to the abandoned storage at Petrovići from the shore



Top entrance to the abandoned storage at Petrovići with residential houses above it

IV.7 South East Europe

SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE MINE ACTION COORDINATION COUNCIL (SEEMACC)

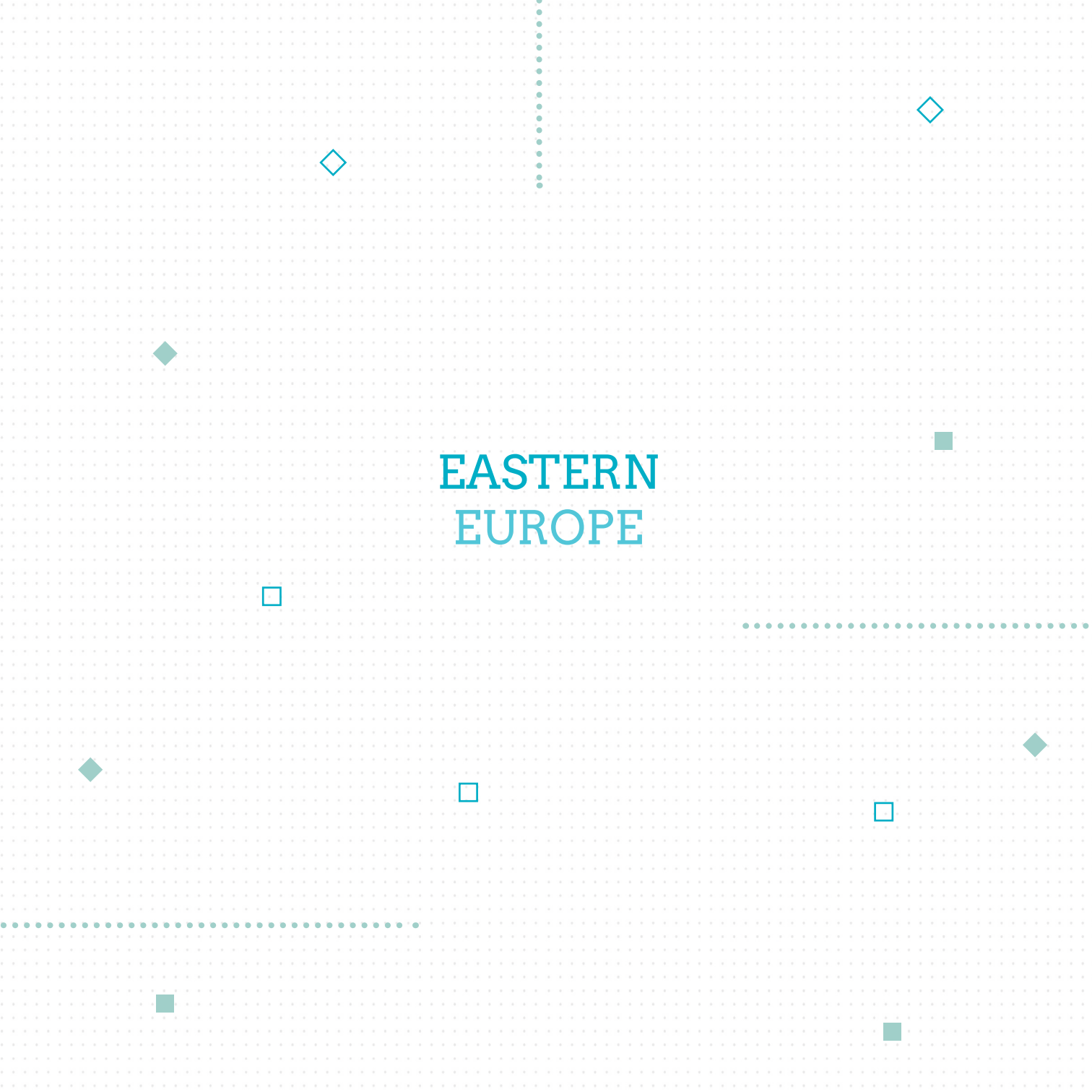
Regional approach represents a vital dimension of ITF activities. We believe that the regional co-operation is essential, as different important issues can be addressed more efficiently and more cost-effectively, if the countries in the region are prepared to help each other in reaching their common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

With the purpose of continuation of the co-op-

eration in the area of mine action in the region of South East Europe the 27th meeting of South Eastern Europe Mine Action Coordination Council (SEEMACC) was held on 24 April 2017 in Biograd, Croatia in the frame of the 14th International Symposium Mine Action 2017. The meeting was attended by representatives from member/observer organizations – ITF, CROMAC, BHM MAC, MDDC, Ministry of Interior – Directorate for Emergency Situation of Montenegro, ANAMA and CROMAC CTDT. SEEMACC members/observers presented results, exchanged experience gained during 2016/2017 and plans for 2017/18 and started discussing possible joint future initiatives.



EASTERN EUROPE



IV.8 Belarus

Problem

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

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

Accomplishments



Victim Assistance

Medical Rehabilitation of Children from Belarus

ITF, based on the Agreement between the Governments of Belarus and Slovenia and in cooperation with the Slovenian Red Cross, has been implementing a medical rehabilitation project for 30 Belarusian children from 7 to 14 years old that have suffered consequences of radiation as a result of the 1986 nuclear accident in Chernobyl. The scope of the project is to enable children adequate medical rehabilitation through a program carried out at the Slovenian Red Cross Health and Youth Resort in Debeli Rtič (located at the Slovenian seaside). The first phase of the project was successfully carried out in 2015/2016. The current project is based on a two-year contract with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, which secured the needed funds for the

project period 2017/2018. The project is implemented in cooperation with Mogilev Regional Executive Committee, Department for Education (Committee), as the local project partner. The Committee is responsible for selecting eligible children for the rehabilitation program according to predefined criteria. Furthermore, the Committee provides mentors who accompany and supervise the children during the trip to and their stay at the rehabilitation facility in Slovenia. From 16 to 25 August 2017, a group of 30 children attended a comprehensive rehabilitation program that covered various therapies and other activities – hydrotherapy, respiratory physiotherapy, exercises for persistence, and a rich educational and social gathering program.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Medical Rehabilitation

Slovenia



Hydrotherapy



Respiratory physiotherapy

IV.9 Ukraine

Problem

In the aftermath of the 2014 Ukrainian revolution (also known as the “Euromaidan revolution”) and the annexation of the Crimean Peninsula, an armed conflict erupted between the Ukrainian government and the pro-Russian insurgents in the Crimea. The crisis resulted in 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 ethnic Russian population. In spite of several ceasefires and the Minsk agreements with attempts to provide a peaceful resolution to the conflict, hostilities continue to pose an immediate threat to human security and endanger the lives of the civilian population. The political and security situation remains critical and uncertain.

The humanitarian situation is dire as many people struggle to satisfy their basic needs and the government cannot 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 10,225 people have been killed and 24,541 injured according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Due to extensive contamination with ERW (approx. 7,000 square kilometres in Donbas), a huge number of people in need, and the fact that national mine action authority has not been established yet, there is an urgent need for a holistic and coordinated approach by the international community to support clearance operations, risk education, and victim assistance programs.

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

Accomplishments



Victim Assistance

Psychosocial Rehabilitation of Children, Victims of Armed Conflict in Ukraine

Political violence, instability and armed conflict in Ukraine is especially affecting the most vulnerable – children. The collapsing protection mechanisms are negatively impacting children's development, particularly their mental health and psychosocial wellbeing. In order to address the needs of children traumatized by the conflict in Ukraine, ITF has in cooperation with Youth Health and Summer Resort of the Slovenian Red Cross at Debeli Rtič continued with implementation of project that has been ongoing since 2014.

So far, ITF has enabled psychosocial rehabilitation for 321 children from Donbas region in Ukraine, who were severely traumatized by war atrocities, have lost their relatives or friends and whose families are dealing with very tough economic circumstances.

In 2017, ITF and its local partners selected 81 children aged between 7 and 14, who were traumatized by violent events, and provided them with a psychosocial rehabilitation program in the natural healing climate of Debeli Rtič at the Slovenian coast. The project will continue with additional 80 children to be included in the program until end of 2018.



Psychotherapy session



Group of children from Ukraine

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

Between 2 and 22 July 2017, ITF successfully enabled the third rehabilitation phase of a 12-year-old girl from Mariupol who was severely injured and lost her leg (below knee amputation) during the armed conflict in Ukraine. The first rehabilitation phase was carried out at the University Rehabilitation Institute in Slovenia (URI – Soča) in 2015, where 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 one that had a laminated base. This underscores the crucial importance of a sustainable approach to survivors' rehabilitation. This year, the rehabilitation included an additional aspect since the funds were partly gathered from a Day of Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine action campaign, 'Lend your Leg', which were used to co-fund her rehabilitation. For every photo that featured a rolled-up pant leg, Krka, d.d. Novo mesto and Ireland contributed 1 euro for rehabilitation.

Before returning home, the girl demonstrated the ability to walk independently and successfully with the new prosthesis; she was able to climb a rock wall alone, ride a bicycle and even roller skate. The girl displays a wide range of interests not limited to sports, but also enjoys drawing and painting. During her stay, the girl was accompanied by her father. ITF and partners also enabled sight-seeing visits around Slovenia to Bled, Bohinj and Portorož.

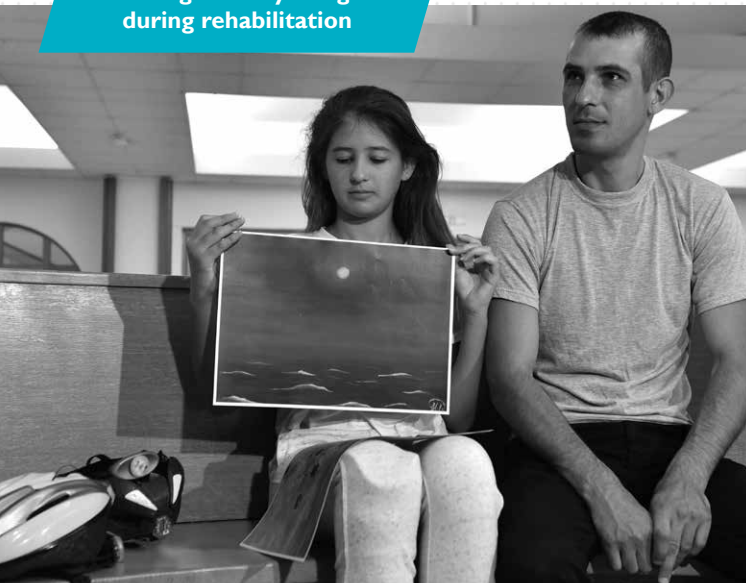
While the third rehabilitation phase was completed successfully, ITF is aware that the girl is still growing and a further rehabilitation phase will have to follow in 2018.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

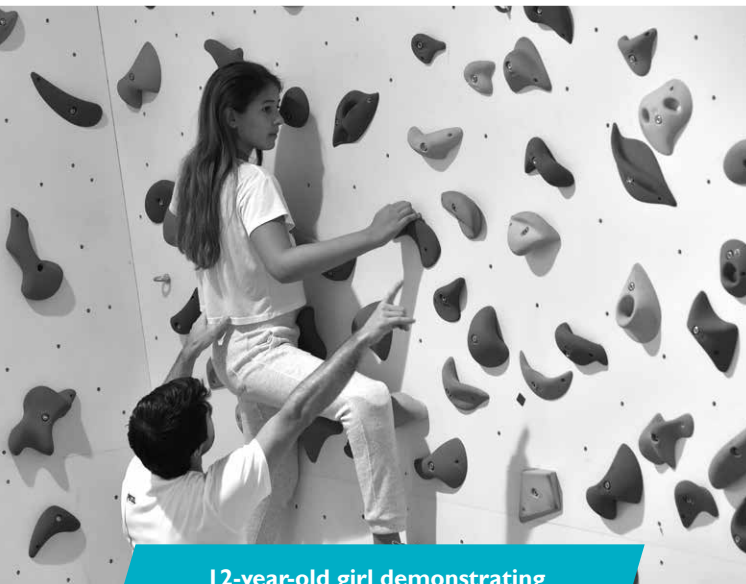
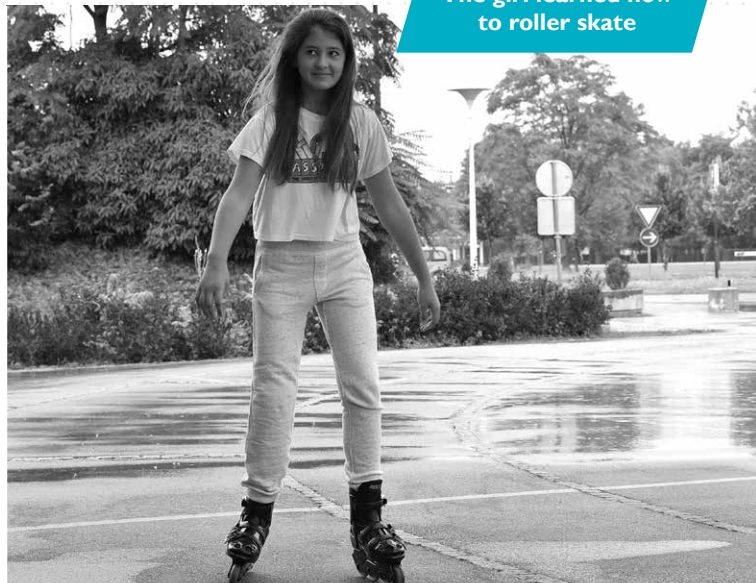
Victim Assistance

Ireland, Krka d.d. Novo mesto, Lantern Projects INC, POS Izobraževanje in Svetovanje, Rotaract Club Ljubljana Feniks, Slovenia.

Painting done by the girl during rehabilitation



The girl learned how to roller skate

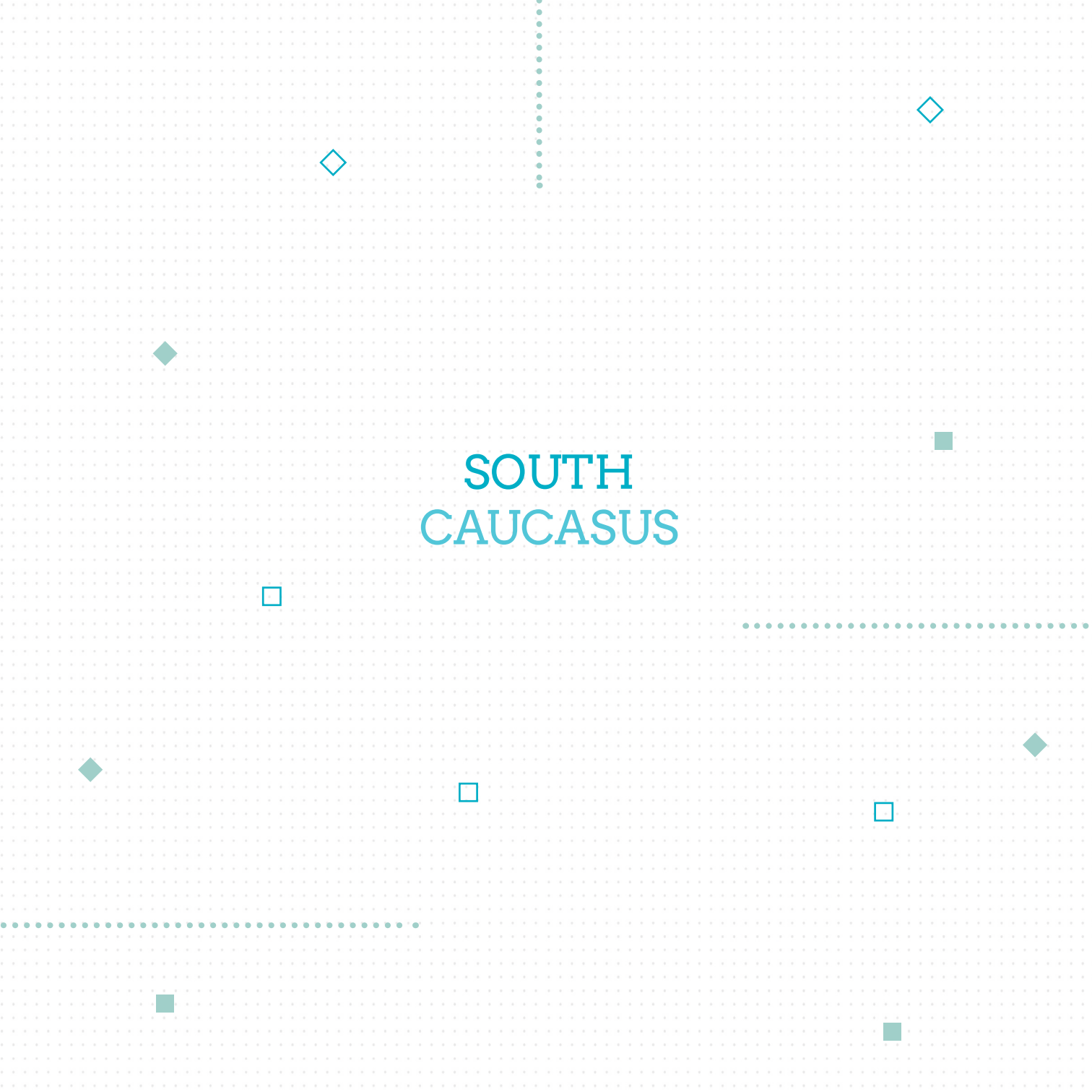


12-year-old girl demonstrating her climbing skills



The girl with her doctor

SOUTH
CAUCASUS



IV.10 Armenia

Problem

Armenia is affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), primarily as a result of the armed conflict with Azerbaijan in 1988–1994. More than 320 square kilometres of land is still estimated

to be contaminated by mines and ERW. Over 580 mine and ERW victims have been recorded since 1990.

Accomplishments



Capacity Building

Mine Detection Dog Program in Armenia

The Armenian Center for Humanitarian demining & Expertise (CHDE) and Peace Keeping Engineering Battalion (PKEB) has requested assistance in building their capacities with six highly trained Mine Detection Dog (MDD) teams.

The overall goal of this project was 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 was finished by October 2017.

Initially, the project was planned to finish in December 2016. Due to the constraints during MDDs testing, a donor requested to extend the Period Performance of MDD partnership program in Armenia until October 2017. The main purpose of the extension was to successfully complete the program and enable the six MDD teams to start working in intended operations.

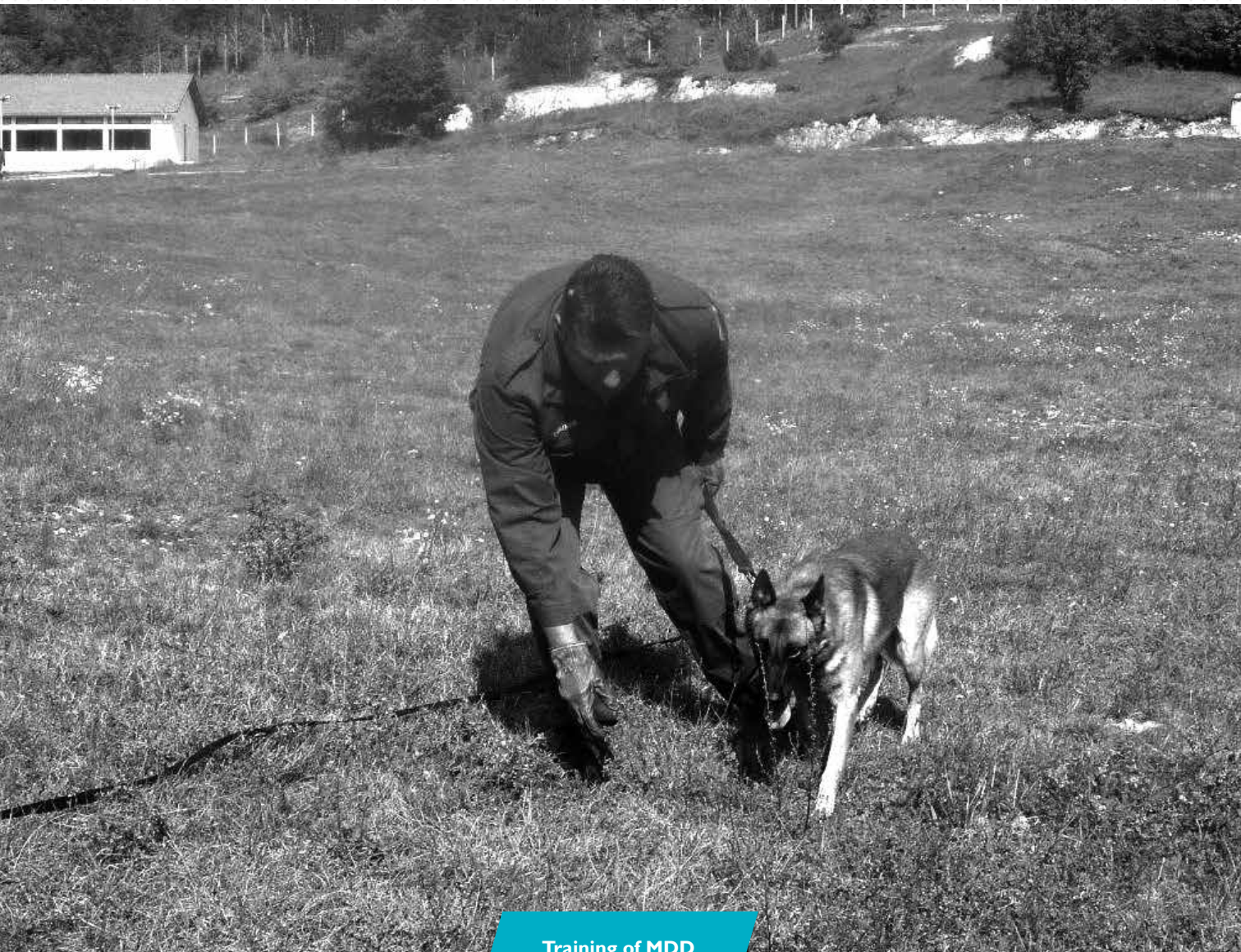
Due to unsatisfactory management of the program from the Armenian side, ITF, in agreement with the Marshall Legacy Institute (MLI), as the other donor to this project, and implementing partner NGO Mine Detection Dog Center BIH, suggested that the “Mine Detection Dog Partnership Program” in Armenia be closed and the six MDDs be re-located to other MDD programs.

ITF, MLI and MDDC proposed to the donors that MDDs could be used in BIH, where they are still needed. On 22 May 2017, all six MDDs returned to BIH. A donor approved to allocate five MDDs to Civil protection of FBiH (two MDDs), Civil protection of RS (one MDD) and NGO Mines Advisory Group (MAG) (two MDDs). One MDD, Roxy was not able to cope with the work in the field due to health problems, so MDD Roxy was retired on 25 May 2017. The handover of MDDs to Civil protection and NGO MAG was held in October 2017.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Capacity Building

Korea, Marshall Legacy Institute,
United States of America



Training of MDD

IV.11 Georgia

Problem

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

More than 4 square kilometres of land is still contaminated by mines and ERW (territories controlled by Georgian central government) where over 344,000 people live. As of today, over 710 mine and ERW victims have been identified by the nation-wide survey.

Accomplishments



Victim Assistance

Socio-Economic Reintegration Programme for Mine Victims in Georgia

ITF supported a three-year long project “Socio-Economic Reintegration Program for Mine Victims in Georgia” from November 2012 to 31 October 2015. The project was implemented in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Georgia office. The program’s purpose was to contribute to socio-economic integration and empowerment of people with disabilities (PWDs), specifically mine victims and their families.

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

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

In 2017, a total of 14 loans were provided to the mine victims in four regions of Georgia. From these loans, 11 recipients were men and three were women. Three loans were distributed to new clients, four loans were for trade and services, eight for agriculture activities and two loans were disbursed as consumer loans. The majority of the loans were distributed in the Shida kartli region.

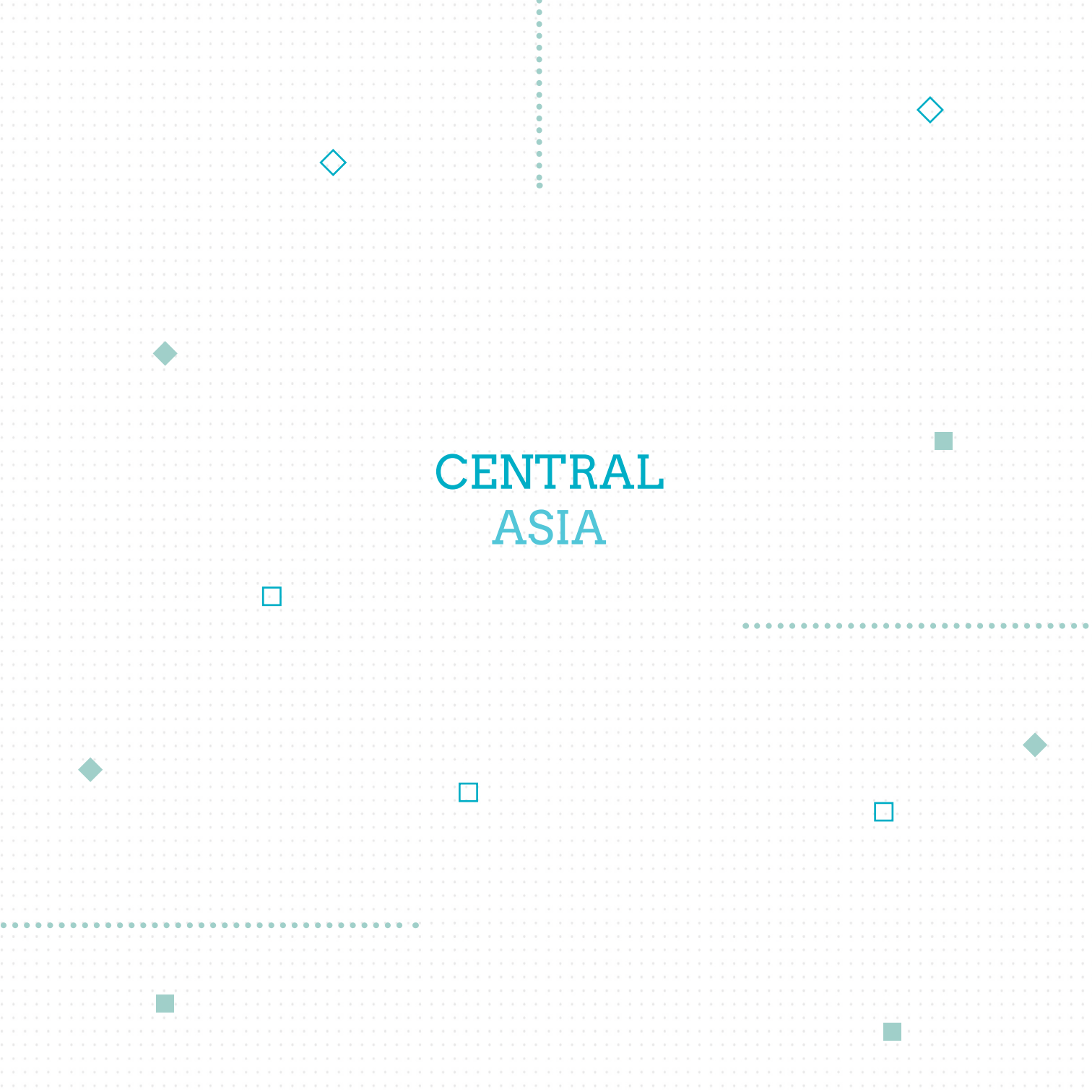
The project started on 1 January 2017 and will be finished on 31 December 2019.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance

Austrian Development Agency

CENTRAL ASIA



IV.12 Afghanistan

Problem

While 76.9 % of minefields have been cleared, the remaining 23.1 % marks Afghanistan as one of the countries most affected by landmines and ERW. Included in the remaining 23.1 % of the minefields are 3,542 recorded mine/explosive remnants of war (ERW) and hazardous areas covering 645.1 square kilometres (in addition, on the 19 remaining firing ranges contaminated area amounts to 293.1 square kilometres). This contamination has a direct impact on 1,423 communities in 247 districts within 33 provinces. The on-going conflict across the country also presents a possibility of an increase in contamination.

Despite significant achievements, conventional landmines, pressure-plate improvised explosive devices (PPIED) and ERW kill or injure an estimated 169

victims monthly. There is an emerging challenge of unexploded ordnance contamination in former international military facilities and firing ranges coming from the withdrawal of international military forces. NATO/ISAF Forces were present in Afghanistan for more than 15 years and during their mission, 85 firing ranges were established to be used by U.S. Armed Forces and other ISAF Forces with total approx. area of 1,200 square kilometres. During the last 2.5 years of clearance activities, 60 firing ranges have been cleared and certified by national mine action authority. The clearance of six firing ranges works is on-going.

Accomplishments



Capacity Building

Afghan Government ownership was strengthened through the following activities:

- DMAC Civil servant personnel undertook 188 external quality assurance visits. During June and July 2017, post demining impact assessment visits (PDIA) were carried out on 74 former minefields that represent 12 % of the cleared tasks from the previous year. PDIA visits were finished in August 2017 and final report writing is in the last phase. It is expected to be posted on the DMAC Website soon. During April 2017, Landmine and Livelihood Survey (LLS) was conducted in 12 communities in the Nangarhar province (East region) and in 12 communities in the Takhar province.
- DMAC Director represented Afghanistan at many international events such as 20th National Directors and UN Advisors Annual Meeting in Geneva in February 2017. During the reporting period, DMAC hosted many international delegations visiting Kabul, such as the Turkey MAC delegation visit, the Sudanese National Mine Action Delegation visit and the NPA Delegation visit. All visits took place in May 2017.

In March 2017, DMAC co-chaired the 3rd Donor Coordination Conference on the Mine Action Programme on Afghanistan held in Geneva, Switzerland. High Afghanistan officials attended conference coming 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 request that the respective donors continue and enhance their support to the MAPA.

Two workshops (August and November 2017) were organized regarding approaches to the clearance of anti-vehicle mines, which represent the majority of remaining contamination.

DMAC Director participated at the ITF Board of Advisors in November 2017, where he presented the Afghanistan contamination problem.

DMAC Director also participated in the 11th Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War in November 2017 as well as on CCW Conference in New Delhi, India.

MAPA Delegation attended the regional workshop “Legal Efficiency and Liability” in Dushanbe, Tajikistan in November 2017.

DMAC Director attended the 16th Meeting of State Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, held in Vienna in December 2017. At all above-mentioned conferences and other international meetings, the DMAC Director played a very active role by presenting achievements and lessons learned from Afghanistan.

- Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) on demining projects through the establishment of Quality Assurance Cell started with contract signing with DMAC 11 Operational assistants in 2014, who were at that time working under UN MACCA subordination and guidance. This changed during 2015, when they were subordinated to the DMAC as a part of the transition process.

In 2017, 27 DMAC Operational personnel inspected management systems from 94 mine action projects as well as conducted 2,094 quality assurance and quality control visits. 669 clearance certificates were issued as a result of quality management activities.

- QA/QC on High Explosive Firing Ranges (HETR) followed the clearance activities on 85 firing ranges in Afghanistan. Clearance activities started in the middle of 2014, executed by U.S. commercial company and financed by U.S. Department of Defense. In parallel, DMAC and ITF developed a QA/QC project for a HETR clearance project, which officially started on 13 January 2015, when contracts with 11 Qual-

ity Management Inspectors (QMI's) were signed. In October 2015, the firing range quality management project was expanded with 31 new QMI as well as additional support personnel.

In 2017, 23 QMI's executed more than 2,690 QA/QC visits to HETR sites. During that period, 11 clearance certificates were issued by DMAC as the responsible national authority. Altogether, 60 HETR were cleared and certified by DMAC from the beginning of HETR clearance.

In September 2017, the remaining 75 former UNMAS staff were transferred to ITF in accordance with Agreement provisions between ITF and UNMAS. Together with 27 DMAC Operational personnel, 23 QMIs and other additional support personnel, there were 140 personnel on ITF contracts at the end of 2017.



Cluster Munition Clearance

Between 1 November 2017 and 31 December 2017, ITF's implementing partner Demining Agency for Afghanistan (DAFA) cleared 701,771 square meters of land contaminated with cluster munition. Clearance was conducted in the villages of Bahar Law and Zard Kamar in the Khwaja Ghar district, the Takhar province, the village of Kane Ezzat in the Nirkh district, Wardak province and in the village of Nasir in the Pachier Agam district in the Nangarhar province. During clearance, 440 UXO, 7 BLU sub munitions and 15 small arms ammunition pieces were found and destroyed.



Victim Assistance

The project started in January 2016 and continued throughout 2017. The main purpose of the project is to support MDC Polyclinic personnel with salaries in order to provide medical services to deminers, their family members and other underprivileged Kabul inhabitants. Within the project, salaries for dentists, gynaecologists, psychotherapists, physiotherapists, lab technicians, pharmacy technicians, x-ray specialists and a certain number of support personnel were provided. More than 21,280 medical services/examines/counselling were delivered in 2017.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Capacity Building	United States of America
Cluster Munition Clearance	Germany
Victim Assistance	Slovenia, United States of America

IV.13 Kyrgyz Republic

Problem

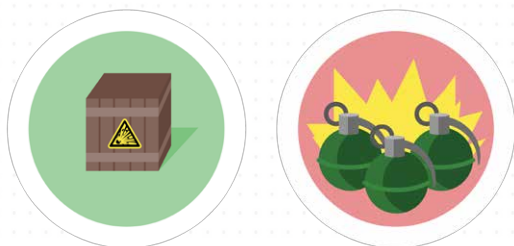
Kyrgyz Republic suffers from a substantial amount of outdated, unserviceable and hazardous for storage ammunition left behind after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991; this is a largely unrecognized threat to human security. The stockpiles of obsolete ammunition are stored in a variety of warehouses throughout the country with weak storage conditions, and 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, they present 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 38 years.

In order to diminish the threats, it is of utmost importance to not only 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



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

In 2017, ITF continued with the implementation of Protocol on Cooperation, which was signed with the Ministry of Defence of the Kyrgyz Republic (later re-organized into State Defence Committee – SDC KR) on 23 June 2015, with the overall goal to reduce the threats posed by weak storage conditions and huge stockpiles of surplus ammunition in Kyrgyz Republic.

Disposal of artillery ammunition surpluses was re-initiated in February 2017, after a two-month long break, during which new contracts with donors and implementing partners were signed. Workers were re-recruited and new employment contracts were signed after passing the medical examination. For the next 10 days, a refreshment training was held, with special attention given to working procedures and security measures. Further disposal of 57mm artillery ammunition started on 27 February 2017, once it

was confirmed that facility is operational, workers re-trained and properly equipped to conduct the tasks. ITF Project Manager and CWD Expert attended and supervised the re-initiation of disposal activities in Osh, Kyrgyz Republic together with SDC KR Head of Rocket and Artillery Department, col. Sultanbekov.

In 2017, altogether 16,825 artillery ammunition, type 57mm UOR-281, 2,329 artillery ammunition, type 57mm UBR-281 and 2,500 artillery ammunition type 100mm UO-415 were safely disposed. The total amount of disposed 57mm artillery ammunition exceeded the plans, because additional ammunition was found during the process. Disposal of all currently earmarked 57mm artillery ammunition was completed by end of July 2017, while the disposal of 100mm UO-415, which started in August 2017, is still ongoing.

Due to limited capacities of armoured incinerator, it was not possible to destroy all extracted fuses, primers and tracers on time during the first project phase in 2016, therefore two additional armoured incinerators were purchased and made available on the polygon in Osh. Additionally, new protective helmets and bulletproof vests were purchased for experts working with the armoured incinerators.

Disposal facility was regularly maintained and no major technical issues occurred. A processes to purchase new working clothes, tools, electronic scale, grass trimmer and other consumables as well as to construct the roof above temporary storage facility for extracted materials that is leaking, procure and equip new container for office and renovate existing container for shower also took place.

Once the weather conditions allowed, renovation of two engineering ammunition warehouses in Koy Tash and one in Osh continued in spring 2017. Among others, activities include replacement of roofs, repair of walls/windows/gates, construction of loading platforms, procurement of firefighting equipment and installation of alarm system. The harsh weather conditions prolonged the works that are now expected to finish in early 2018.

Internal monitoring was conducted by Kyrgyz officers in accordance with their regulations, while external monitoring was implemented by ITF experts in February and July 2017. On 31 July and 1 August a donor visit was organized for representatives of U.S. Department of State during which all project activities were visited and future cooperation discussed. Monitoring confirmed that employees are properly trained and conducting all tasks in line with procedures and safety measures.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

CWD and PSSM

Korea, United States of America

Disposal facility with donor
acknowledgment sign



Worker with new protective helmet, bulletproof vest and armored incinerators (old incinerator in the middle) that are ready to ignite and destroy fuzes, tracers and primers



Roof on first storage facility in Koy Tash almost completed



Replaced roof on Osh storage facility



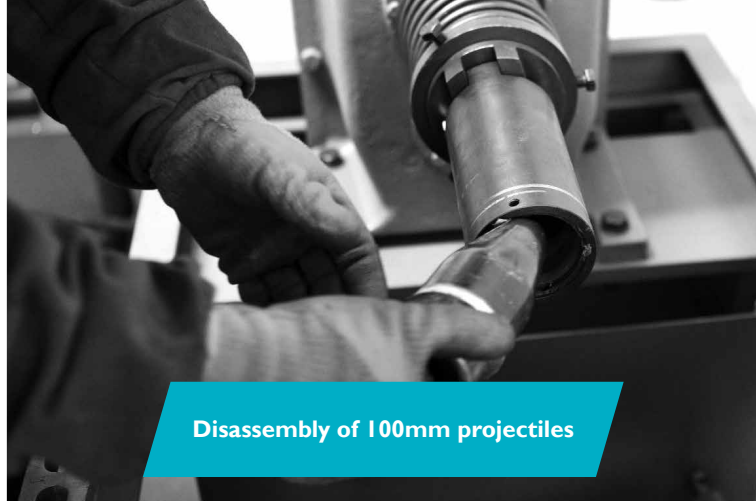
Repaired doors and walls in Osh storage facility



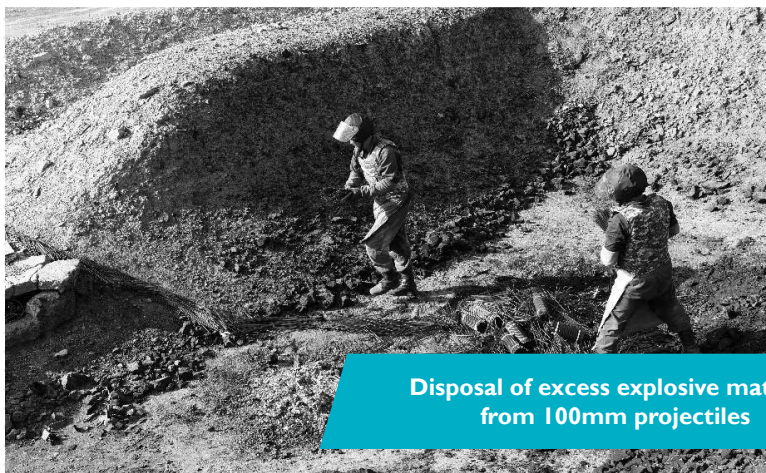
New firefighting equipment for Osh storage facility



U.S. Department of State PM/WRA donor monitoring visit to disposal facility in Osh, Kyrgyz Republic



Disassembly of 100mm projectiles



Disposal of excess explosive material from 100mm projectiles



Extracted fuzes, primers and tracers being destroyed in armored incinerators placed on polygon

IV.14 Central Asia

Problem

The states of wider Central Asia region, including Afghanistan and Mongolia face serious problems and shared challenges as the legacy of the past and/or ongoing conflicts, substantial amount of surplus ammunition that is mismanaged and stored in inappropriate warehouses as well as criminal and terrorist actions. Since the ammunition and weapons warehouses are not always properly managed, secured or guarded, this represents a further threat for possible unintended explosion as well as proliferation of illegal activities within the countries and across the region as well.

Presented threats have adverse effect on safety, stability and development of countries and a significant negative impact for the region in general.

Although the region as a whole may be affected by the common problem, the extent of these risks and corresponding concerns differ from country to country that have different and in some cases limited capacities, experiences as well as resources. However, there is a clear rationale for cooperation among the states to address the common issues.

Accomplishments



Capacity Building

Integrated Cooperation on Explosive Hazards Program

Regional cooperation has been recognized as a confidence and security-building measure and thus a potential solution to mitigate acknowledged issues related with explosive hazards in wider Central Asia region. OSCE, together with ITF, initiated a mechanism to support these countries in addressing the common concerns and challenges stemming from explosive hazards through technical cooperation. The project has been ongoing since 2009.

In 2017, the implementation of project continued with financial support of the United States of America, the Netherlands, Germany and Austria through the OSCE Program Office in Dushanbe, Tajikistan being a main implementing partner. ITF has secured additional funds by Korea to sponsor participation at the courses for one additional expert from Mongolia.

Between 15 and 30 May 2017, EOD level 1-2 courses were organized and implemented in Tajikistan for altogether 43 trainees coming from Afghanistan (nine), Kazakhstan (three), Kyrgyz Republic (three), Mongolia (three) and Tajikistan (25) as well as for ten

mentors / junior instructors from Afghanistan (two), Kazakhstan (one), Kyrgyz Republic (one) and Tajikistan (six). Their participation is in line with the gradual transition of instructorship role to Central Asian and Afghan specialists.

The EOD level 3 course, which in addition to the skills of the EOD Level 1-2 qualification, enables the holder to conduct render-safe procedures and final disposal of a wide range of explosive ordnance on which the individual has been trained, was organized between 10 and 21 July 2017 in Tajikistan. 42 trainees coming from Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia and Tajikistan participated on the course.

The participants came from defence and security structures, mine action centres and accredited non-governmental Mine Action organizations. The courses were jointly delivered by the USARCENT and Central Asian & Afghan specialists, hosted by the Ministry of Defence of Tajikistan and certified by Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre. Programs included theoretical lessons as well as practical work in the field. The EOD training program that is facilitated by the OSCE Program Office in Dushanbe has been developed in line with international mine action standards and corresponds to national and regional

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Capacity Building

Korea



EOD course participants

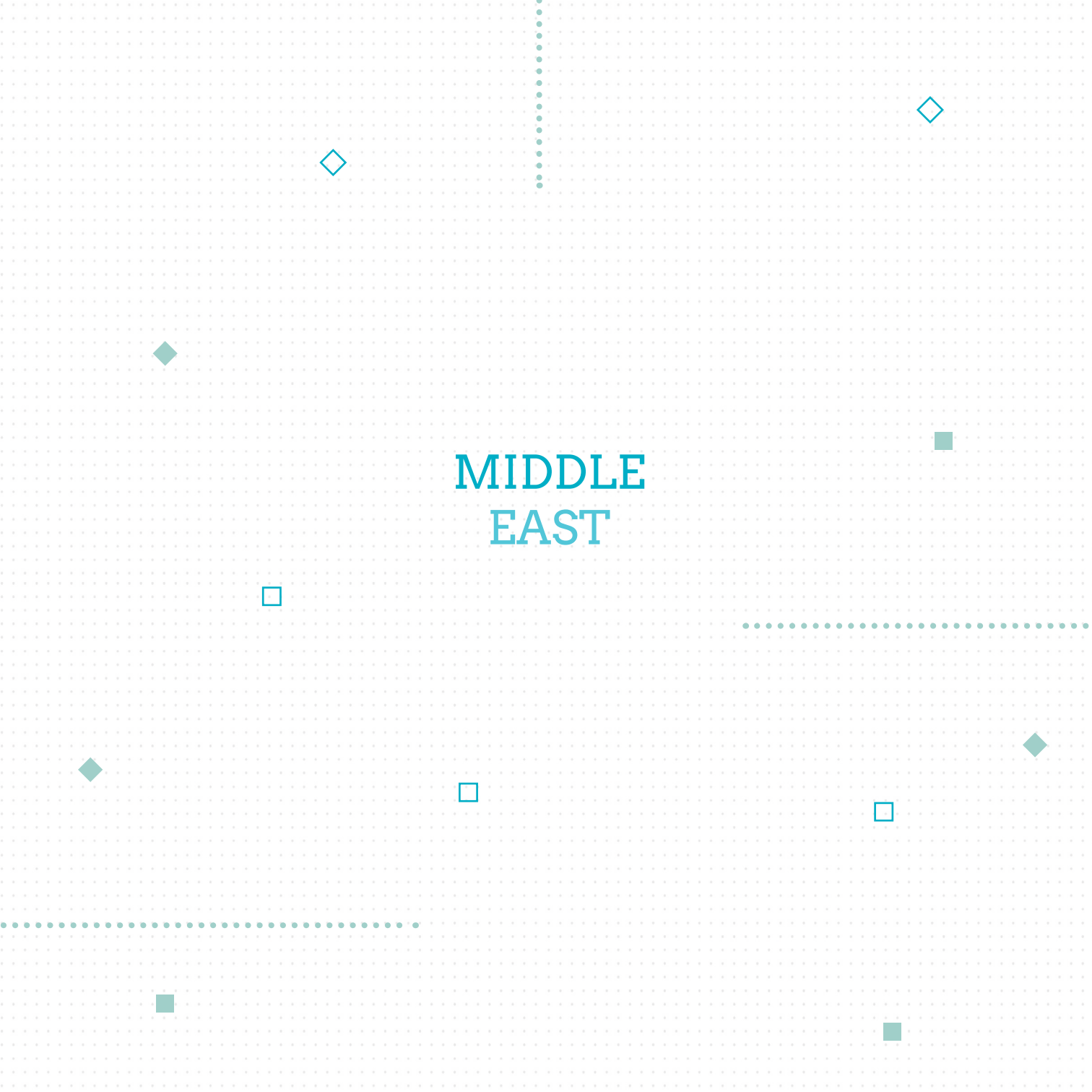


EOD course: final disposal of a wide range explosive ordnance



Participants and lecturers at the EOD trainings

MIDDLE
EAST



IV.15 Gaza Strip

Problem

Since 1948, succeeding generations of Gaza Strip residents 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 % were civilians). According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 1,417 (72 %) of 1,975 deaths they documented were civilians, of whom 698 (35 % 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 % 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



Victim Assistance and Capacity Building

Psychosocial Aid for Victims of Conflict, Training for Rehabilitation Specialists and Capacity Building in Gaza Strip

Since the start of the project in 2009, over 300 children/young adults were medically triaged in Gaza Strip by 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.

In 2017, the project emphasis was given towards capacity building in Gaza Strip. The project goal was providing on-line education for rehabilitation specialists from Gaza Strip, psychosocial aid for the victims of recent conflicts in Gaza Strip, delivery of Prosthetic Material to selected rehabilitation institutions and books for blind people from Gaza Strip, and providing training for rehabilitation specialist at URI – Soča.

In the framework of psychosocial aid for the victims in Gaza Strip, ITF with its partners (local NGO Dig-

nity and Slovenian expert Dr. Anica Mikuš Kos, paediatrician and child psychologist) is implementing the project “Integrating Mental Health and Psychosocial Services within Educational system: The Establishment of School Counselling units 2017”. The majority of students are in need for mental health services because of their dramatic living conditions. However, due to stigma linked to mental illness, many of those in need of such services are reluctant to visit psychiatric hospitals, and other mental health centres. The school-counselling units as a source for community mental health thus get their importance as they are more accessible and responsive to needs of those suffering from emotional and behavioural problems. In 2017, a total of 118 teachers and school counsellors (including some university students) has participated in three training rounds, including 30 participants of the last training round. The training courses included a set of topics, which were identified through the coordination meetings with schools. All topics were focused on children’s behavioural and emotional problems, and on how teachers could provide support directly through intervening with the children and indirectly through cooperation with parents. NGO Dignity also

implemented 30 supervision visits, 12 joint workshops, where 170 parents and teachers participated and created two counselling units at two schools.

The main objective of the on-line education for rehabilitation specialists from Gaza Strip was promoting Community-Based Rehabilitation among Gaza Strip's therapist. The on-line training started in March 2017 and was concluded in July 2017. Psychosocial rehabilitation online courses were implemented by Slovenian trainer Ms. Erika Čigon, psychologist, together with an expert from Montenegro Dr. Sonja Vasić. Trainers who participated at online training helped disabled children at their homes. These chil-

dren do not have suitable health-care facilities access. In the framework of on-line training, two video conferences and a workshop were carried out. Workshop was implemented by Dr. Sonja Vasić in Gaza Strip between 25 and 27 September 2017.

Within the project, books for the blind from Gaza Strip were distributed and rehabilitation materials were delivered to the Society of Physically Handicapped People (SPHP).

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

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance and Capacity Building

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

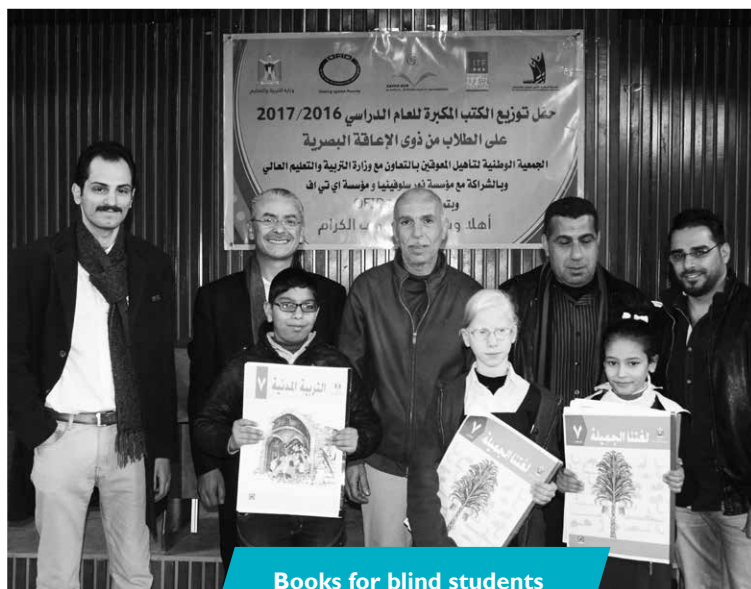
Training of Trainers



**Monitoring visits
in Gaza**



**Workshop in the frame of on-line
training in Gaza**



**Books for blind students
were distributed**



Home Assistance



ITF Project Manager visiting Peace Sport Club For PWD – Gaza Strip

IV.16 Jordan

Problem

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

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

In this phase of armed conflict, repatriation is highly risky or even impossible. However, it is certainly expected that the risk factor will be present even after the conflict ends. The ongoing Syrian war has left behind extensive contamination with UXO and ERW, including improvised explosive devices (IED). In the eventual return of refugees to their homeland, they will be forced to live in high-risk situations and threats to individual security.

Due to these circumstances, the international humanitarian mine action community recognises the dangers posed by landmine/ERW contamination in homes and communities within Syria, which have boosted efforts of relevant organizations for the implementation of RE programs in countries hosting Syrian refugees.

Accomplishments



Risk Education

Mine/ERW Risk Education for Syrian Refugees in Jordan

ITF, in cooperation with Arab Mine Action Consultancy Crew (AMACC) as the local implementing partner, has been carrying out the RE program for Syrian refugees, between 7 and 18 years of age. RE workshops have been carried out in primary/secondary schools in Irbid as well as in Azraq refugee camp. Within the project period from 1 January 2017 to 30 September 2018 the targeted number of RE beneficiaries is 20,000.

The RE program comprises activities, which attempt to reduce the risk of landmine/ERW injuries by raising awareness and promoting behavioural changes, including information sharing, education, training and liaising with the surveillance community. The RE program has three general objectives: to minimize the number of deaths and landmine/ERW injuries, to reduce the social and economic impact of the presence of landmines and ERW, and to support the develop-

ment of affected communities. As such, it addresses five categories of risk-takers: unaware, uninformed, misinformed, reckless, and forced. The RE program consists of two components. Firstly, it includes the “Train the Trainer Risk Education”; while within the second one, actual RE workshops for Syrian refugees are carried out.

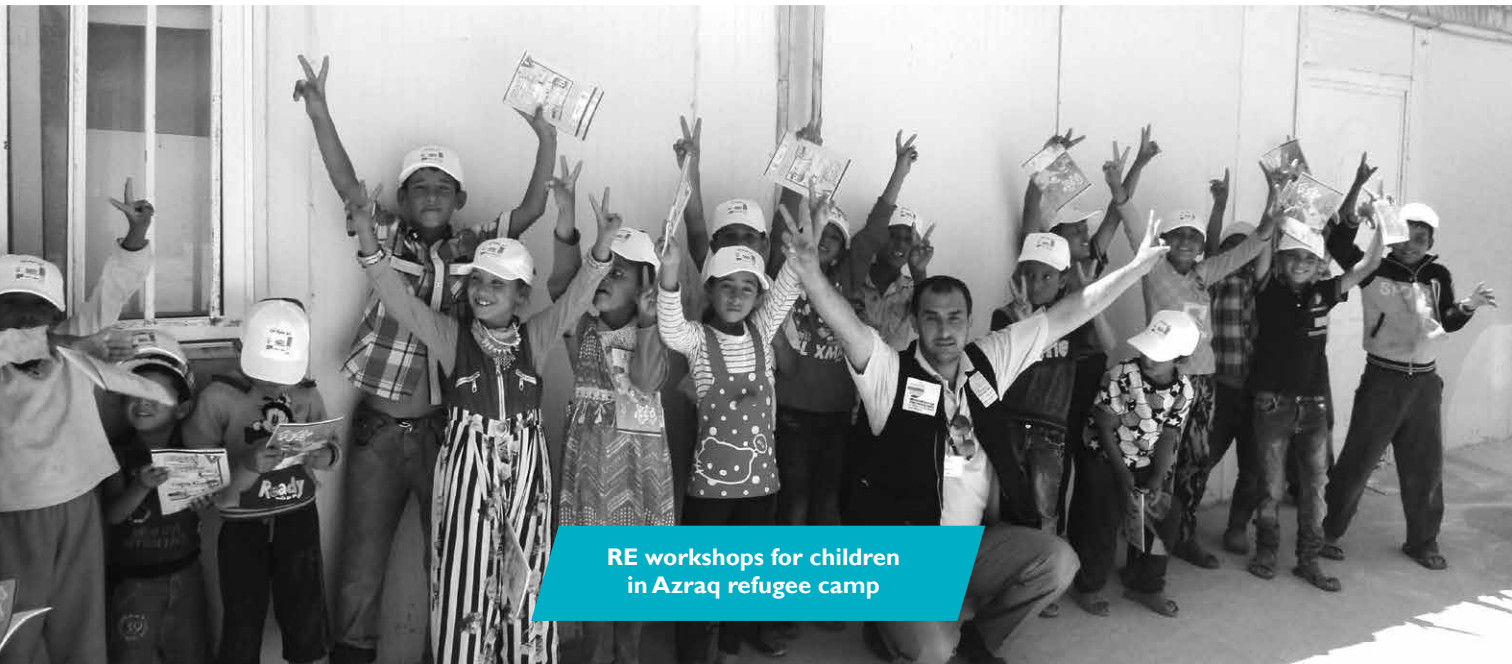
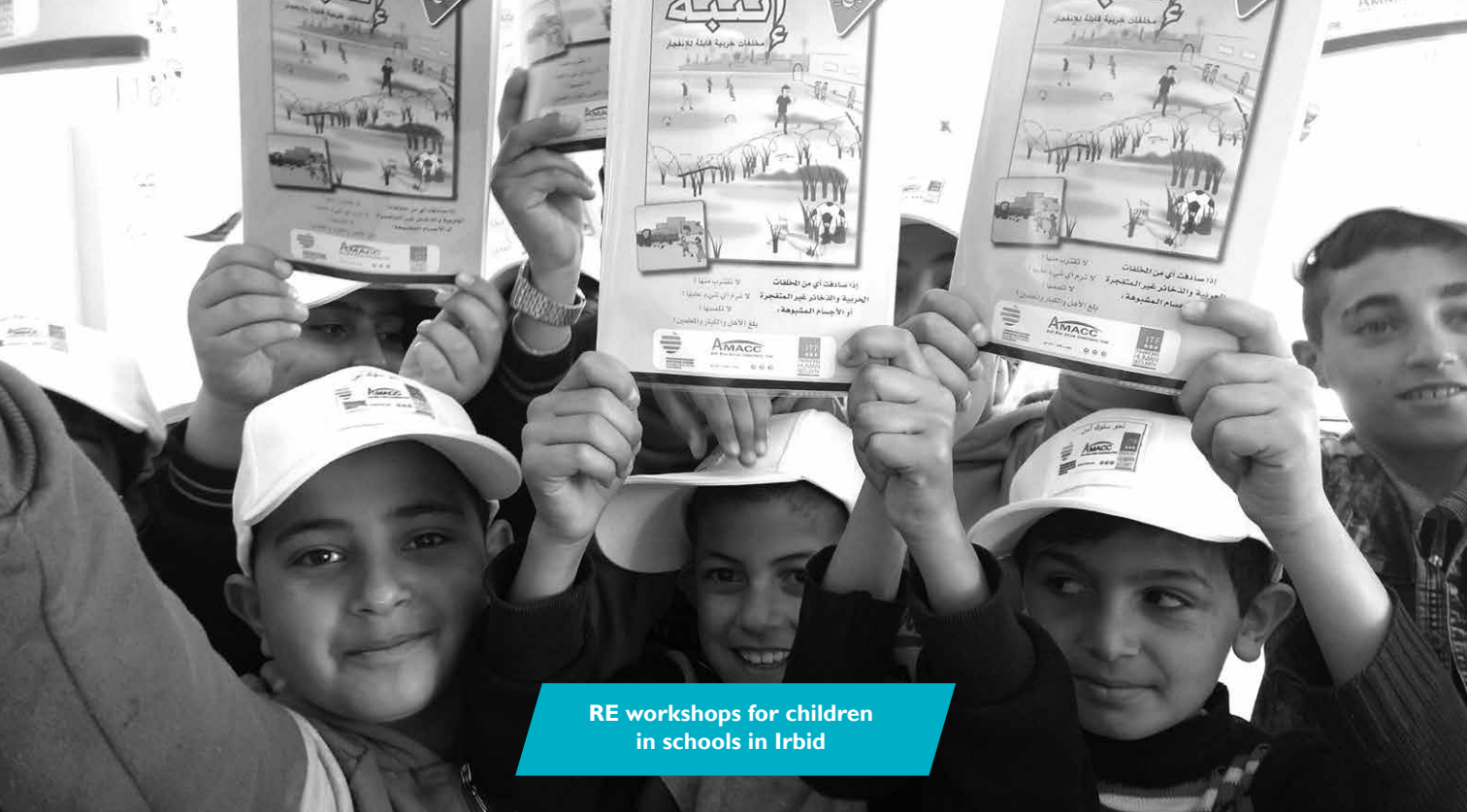
In 2017, the following results have been achieved:

- 54 hours of training for four Syrian RE mentors.
- 562 RE workshops carried out.
- 17,141 Syrian refugees attending RE workshops.
- 53,969 of printed and other materials distributed in order to raise awareness about the dangers of landmines/ERW.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Risk Education

Slovenia



IV.17 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



Clearance of Landmines and ERW

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

The overall 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 international and national mine action standards and confirm that the formerly mined land no longer threatens the lives of local population.

In April 2016, ITF has contracted an Israeli commercial company to supervise the minefield clearance works at worksites, where mines laid by Jordanian military are being removed employing manual and mechanical clearance techniques. Prior to the expiration of the 12-month contract, ITF began coordinating a competitive tender for QA/QC activities for the next 12 months (mid-2017 to mid-2018). The works procurement notice, coordinated with the Israeli National Mine Action Authority and the donor, was made public in January 2017.

In February 2017, ITF, the donor and INMAA representatives met in Tel Aviv, Israel to evaluate the tender bids and choose the next bidder. Based on

the evaluation of the commission, ITF awarded the QA/QC contract for additional 12 months.

Following a pause in late 2016, during the first half of 2017, QA/QC works were being implemented regularly. Between January and end of May 2017, the works were taking place in Surif on an area of 11,100 square meters. The QA/QC supervisors noted that all operations were implemented in line with the required standards. During the works, 8 anti-personnel mines have been found at the site. The final sampling on the site resulted in no issues, hence ensuring that the former minefields will no longer impact civilian population and now allow access to valuable land.

In June 2017, the demining works, and hence also QA/QC operations moved to Deir Abu Daif site (size: 22,510 square meters), where they were completed with final sampling by 6 October 2017. The QA/QC supervisors were operating on a daily basis and making notes to the demining company and INMAA in case of any errors. Demining works were hence implemented without particular issues, safely and in line with all relevant regulations. Until the end of the clearance works at the location, 76 full anti-personnel and 3 anti-tank mines were found at and removed from the location.

Clearance and QA/QC works are then moved to Arraba site (size: 14,172 square meters). The site is split into three sections: a) the road level (to be cleared mechanically), b) upper slope - train tracks (to be excavated mechanically to establish the manual baseline), and c) upper slope towards west (to be cleared manually by full excavation). In 2017, mostly only manual clearance sections were completed. 3 anti-tank mines and one part of an anti-personnel mine were found during clearance operations, implemented in accordance with IMAS and NMAS.

Until 20 November 2017, when sampling of the completed working plots took place, the QC/QC company implemented QA/QC checks on more than 97 % of the cleared area.

For the last part of 2017, the works were being implemented at Qabatiya site (size: 11,100 square meters), where 1 anti-personnel mine, 2 UXO, 4 anti-tank mines and 2 parts of mines were found until end of 2017. QA/QC supervisors implemented their activities daily, even though Qabatiya site was not covered by internet reception and mobile network was not readily available. Manual GPS was used to record QA/QC activities. QA/QC supervisors reported that all markings, signs and other procedures were in order and that the works are being implemented in accordance with IMAS and NMAS.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

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



Victim Assistance

Special Rehabilitation Centre Facilities in Bethlehem

ITF has developed this project proposal to respond to the needs in provision of a quality rehabilitation services for victims of conflict as well as the needs for technical assistance and specialization trainings for rehabilitation professionals.

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

On 23 November 2017, ITF published the Invitation Notice for Submission of Offers for Purchase of Equipment for the Hospital in Bethlehem (Rehabilitation Unit). Until the submission deadline on 21 December 2017, ITF received two offers. The evaluation commission will choose the best offer and sign an agreement with the best bidder.

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



ITF Project Manager at the meeting with Mr Marcel Aviv, Israeli National Mine Action Authority (INMAA) Director, and Mr Michael Heiman, INMAA Tech & Standards Officer/Project Supervisor

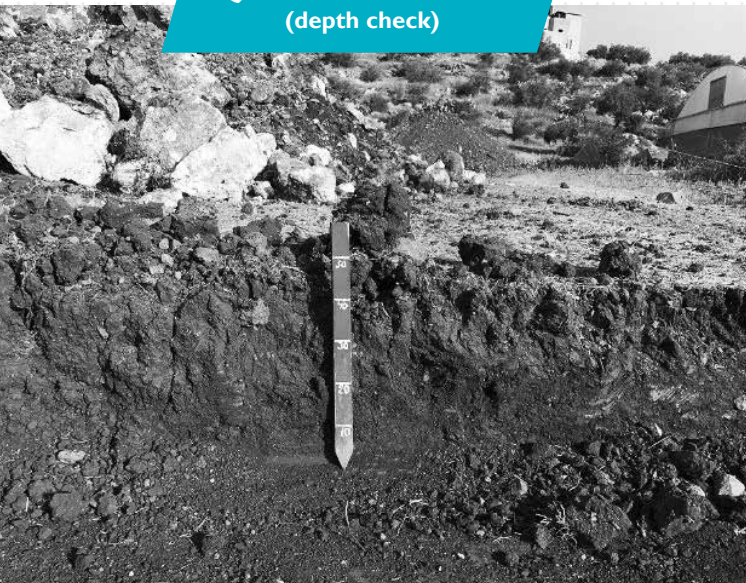


Sardine mine found near a house

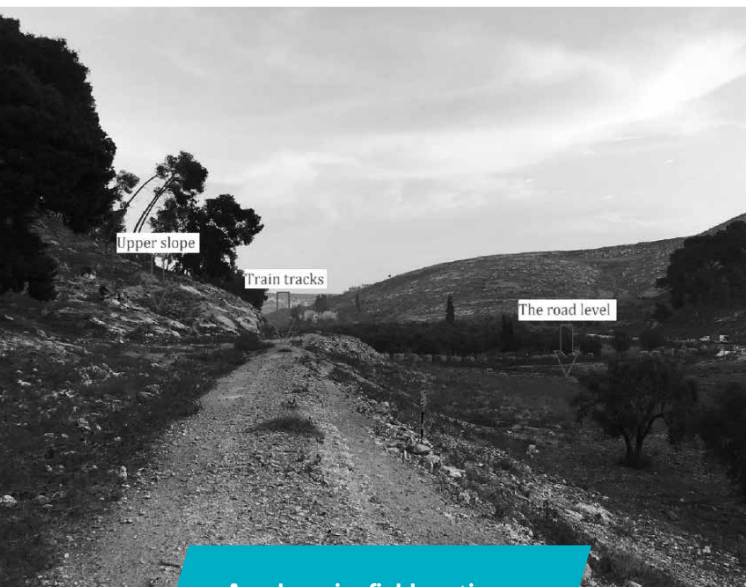


Found and destroyed Sardine mine

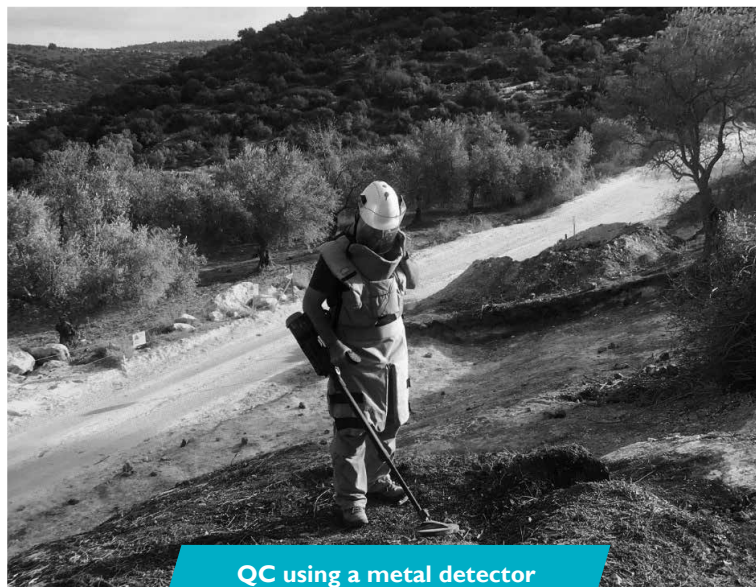
QC on mechanical works
(depth check)



QC on manual works
(raking)

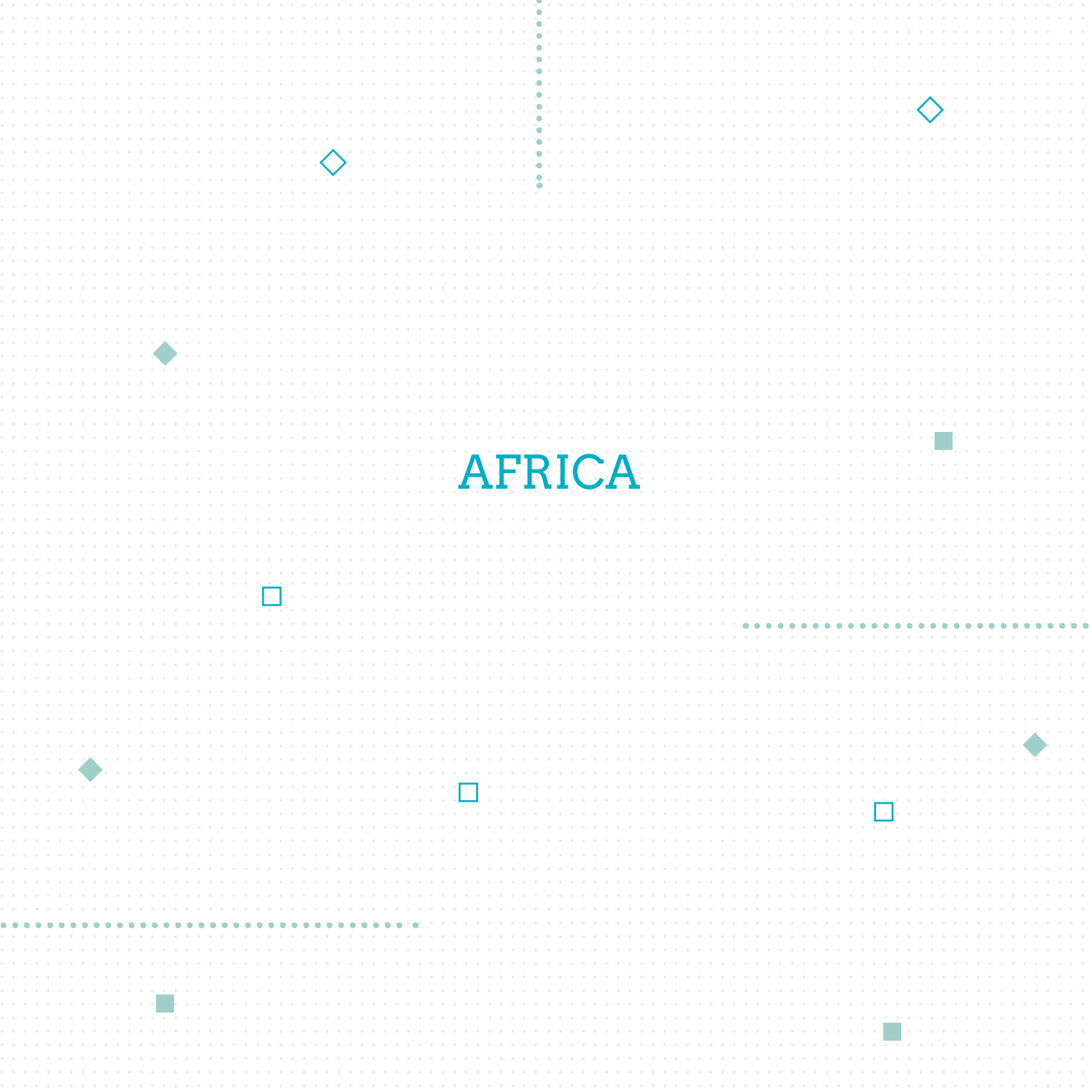


Arraba minefield sections



QC using a metal detector
at Qabatiya minefield

AFRICA



IV.18 Cabo Verde

Problem

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

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

Accomplishments



Capacity Building

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

The ITeHP (Phases I and II), with the donation provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, in cooperation with the National Telemedicine Center of Cabo Verde (NTCCV) and the International Virtual e-Hospital Foundation (IVeH), has been successfully carried out between 2012 and 2014. 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 Verdean healthcare work force.

In line with its foreign policy objectives, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia decided to continue with the provision of funds to support the ITeHP Phase III, which has been launched in 2016, providing an additional. 11th, telemedicine center located in Porto Novo, island of Santo Antão.

In the project period, the Introductory lecture of Pre-Hospital Management of Trauma and Critically Ill Patients was carried out in Hospital Baptista de Sousa, Mindelo, São Vicente Island. Through video-conference, the lecture was attended by 108 Cabo Verdean healthcare staff from seven telemedicine centres on six islands of the archipelago. In addition, a comprehensive monitoring visit to Cabo Verde was implemented by representative of ITF and IVeH. In 2018, establishment of two additional operational telemedicine centers on the island of Santiago, Municipality of Santa Cruz, and on the island of São Nicolau, Municipality of Tarrafal de São Nicolau is foreseen. Finally, another six lectures of Pre-Hospital Management of Trauma and Critically Ill Patients are planned to be carried out by IVeH's medical specialists for the Cabo Verdean healthcare staff.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Integrated Telemedicine and e-Health Program	Slovenia
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Introductory lecture of Pre-Hospital Management of Trauma and Critically Ill Patients in Hospital Baptista de Sousa, Mindelo, São Vicente Island



IV.19 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 clashed 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 the help from the international community succeeded to introduce new Libyan Government in March 2016.

Accomplishments



Capacity Building

ITF planned to deploy risk education technical advisor (RE TA) also in 2017 and consequently published international vacancy announcement for this position. Due to the very challenging security situation in Libya, interest among RE experts was very low. Despite this, Lib MAC RE section finished several successful RE campaigns in Sirte during January, February, March and August 2017 and marked 4 April, the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action in Tripoli. Lib MAC RE Section issued 17 task orders for international/national NGOs for their RE campaigns as well as conducted QA/QC on these same campaigns, when campaigns were conducted by international/local NGOs.

To further increase Lib MAC's capacity, operations technical advisor (ITF OPS TA) was deployed based on ITF's international vacancy announcement. Actual deployment started in the second half of March 2017 with the main responsibility to advise to Lib MAC's Chief of OPS and train the Lib MAC OPS Department employees. In the beginning of ITF OPS TA's deployment, standard operating procedures (SOPs) for non-technical survey procedures, QA/QC procedures and Lib MAC Accreditation Proto-

col were produced. ITF OPS TA started with NTS training for Lib MAC employees in May 2017. During July 2017, ITF OPS TA conducted QA/QC training for Lib MAC OPS Department and produced QA/QC reporting forms. ITF OPS TA conducted also EOD refreshment training for Lib MAC OPS Section. ITF OPS TA actively participated in some of the accreditation procedures, where valuable advice to Lib MAC's management was contributed.

In 2017, Lib MAC personnel opened 52 tasks mostly for non-technical survey activities performed by local NGOs, Military Engineers and Police in Sirt and Benghazi, where Lib MAC personnel conducted 33 QA/QC missions. Lib MAC also conducted 19 accreditation procedures for local NGOs for non-technical survey, RE and EOD tasks.

In February 2017, a regular program meeting was held in Geneva, Switzerland, where representatives of the donor, Lib MAC and ITF were present. Director of Libyan MAC presented a plan of activities for 2017 in a changed security environment and outlined proposals for future cooperation with the donor.

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

On behalf of the donor, ITF also regularly executed salary payments for 22 Lib MAC employees throughout 2017. ITF was also covering all costs related with Lib MAC's daily functioning. At the end of December 2017, Mr. Roman Turšič, Head of ITF Implementation Office in Libya, together with ITF Libya team met with representatives of the Libyan Ministry for Culture and Civil Society – Civil Society Commission, Mr. Jamal Adas and Ms. Abeer, and Ms. Houda, ITF Legal representative in Libya. Mr. Turšič handed over the Report on ITF activities in Libya in 2017 to the Head of Civil Society Commission Mr. Jamal Adas, and signed the request for prolongation of registration in 2018, ensuring ITF's active role in Libya.



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Capacity Building

United States of America

IV.20 Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

Problem

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is a 15-member regional organization, established in 1975, with a mandate of promoting economic integration and shared development of West African sub-region¹.

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.

As ECOWAS is pre-occupied with the implementation of strategic programs that would move ECOWAS from an organization of states to an ECOWAS of people by 2020. However, the sub-region is lately also facing a myriad of security, social and economic issues that threaten to shake the region's relative stability and economic progress. Over the past three years, large parts of Mali that was once deemed "one of the most enlightened democracies in all of Africa" fell into the hands of separatist and jihadist forces, while Nigeria started to and continues to struggle with deadly attacks by Boko Haram terrorist group.

Both indicate the rise in violent extremism across ECOWAS. The 2014 outbreak of the Ebola virus disease threatened to erode the fragile infrastructure, including health systems, food security and economy of Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea. The lack of success in containing Ebola outbreak highlighted the fragility of the region's infrastructure and the need for better coordination and cooperation efforts. Mali and Guinea Bissau, for instance, saw coups d'état shortly prior to the holding of elections in 2012, and Burkina Faso protests ahead of the 2015 presidential elections turned violent. Countries of the Gulf of Guinea at the same time aimed to counter piracy and armed robberies that are negatively affecting international maritime trade routes.

These, as well as other security and violence-related issues are hardly limited to one country alone but tend to lead to the spill over 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.

¹ 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.

Accomplishments



Capacity Building

Capacity Enhancement of ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Directorate

In West Africa, ITF is supporting the Early Warning and Response Partnership (EWARP). Through EWARP, the United States of America are working to develop the full-spectrum of early warning capacity for ECOWAS and its member states, so they can proactively identify emerging crises and improve their response mechanisms once a crisis begins. In its program, ITF is focusing on enhancing capacities of ECOWAS Early Warning Directorate (EWD) through additional staffing and trainings on both regional and member state levels; on supporting establishment and staffing of National Centers for Coordination of Response Mechanism (NCCMRs) in ECOWAS member states; and on the provision of key (GIS and IT among others) equipment and trainings for EWD and NCCMRs staff.

As part of its activities, ITF is also engaged in process improvement and consolidation of monitoring & evaluation 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 the first five pilot states, namely, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia and Mali with Guinea Bissau. In phase two of the project, ITF will support the establishment and capacity building in the remaining ten ECOWAS member states, also through increased cooperation with wider donor/partner community for successful implementation of Early Warning and Response System in West Africa.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Capacity Building

United States of America



**Ribbon cutting during the NCCRM Burkina Faso opening ceremony.
From left; Marcel de Souza, ECOWAS President, Paul Kaba Thiéba, Prime minister
of Burkina Faso and David K. Young, Deputy Chief of Mission, U.S. Embassy in
Burkina Faso**

LATIN AMERICA



IV.21 Colombia

Problem

Mine contamination greatly contributes to Colombians' vulnerability as it remains one of the countries that are most affected by landmines, IED and other UXO. The precise extent of contamination remains unclear. However, the national database provides information that at least 30 of the 32 Colombian departments have landmine/IED/UXO problem.

Following the signing of the peace agreement between the Government of Colombia and Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia—People's Army (FARC) it is of utmost importance to ensure its efficient and timely implementation. For the implementation of commitments relating to demining and

FARC reintegration, the development of a program aimed at raising awareness and allowing socialization and training with an emphasis on humanitarian demining as a priority for FARC personnel has been identified.

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

Accomplishments



Capacity Building

Capacity Enhancement of ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Directorate

In line with the MoU ITF signed with DAICMA in September 2016, the representatives of the Republic of Slovenia and ITF visited DAICMA headquarters in Bogota, Colombia in January 2017 and discussed possibilities for the implementation of various projects in the field of humanitarian demining in Colombia. In January, ITF also joined the first operational meeting of the EU Trust Fund for Colombia with the Representatives of the European Commission - Development & Cooperation - EuropeAid, representatives of EU member states and other relevant institutions in the field.

In 2017, ITF began with the implementation of the project “Equipo de Gestores de Calidad – Descontamina Colombia 2017-2018” supported by donation through Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD). The service contract is designed to help DAICMA establish and train a team of Quality Managers who are responsible for monitoring of the quality management processes of mine action activities in Colombia.

By December 2017, the quality management team, consisting of seven contractors, implemented activities related to the evaluation of technical capacities of various accredited demining organizations in Colombia, accompanied Organization of American States monitoring teams during various evaluation and assessment procedures in order to optimize and strengthen Descontamina Colombia Quality Management System in line with the national demining plan.

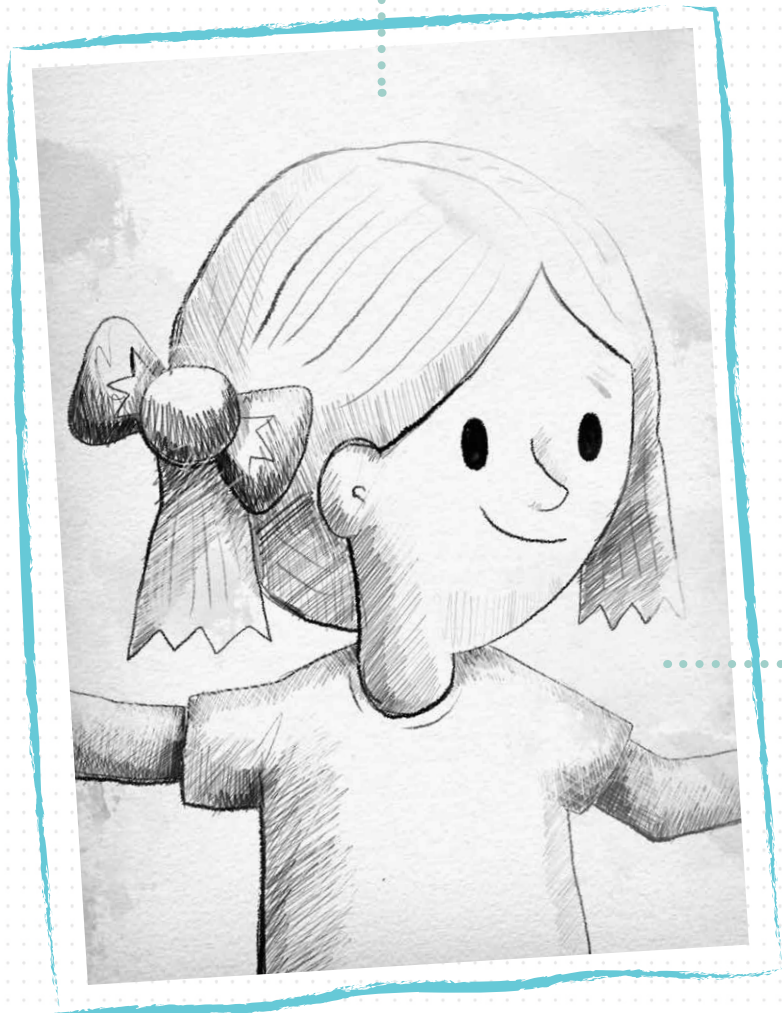
The overall project goal is to fulfil the objectives set by public policies, which were established by the Colombian national government and commitments made under the Ottawa Convention by applying continuous improvement processes in the field of quality management and monitoring processes such as:

- Continuous and long-lasting improvement of all mine action practices;
- Improvement of information management systems;
- Follow-up on document management;
- Securing quality, efficiency and safety in the development of humanitarian demining operations;
- Regular and constant use of International, National standards and approved standard operational procedures in the implementation of humanitarian demining operations;
- Provision of appropriate geographic and cartographic information for adequate decision-making process.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Capacity Building

Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, Slovenia



OTHER ACTIVITIES

V.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 landmines and ERW in the region of South East Europe and other mine-affected regions.

Between 1 January and 31 December 2017, ITF published the following publications:

- ITF Results 1998–2016, March 2017
- ITF Annual Report 2016, April 2017
- Sančanin, Gregor (2017) "Bosnia and Herzegovina: ITF Enhancing Human Security Perspective 20 Years After the Conflict," Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction: Vol. 21: Iss. 1, Article 7.

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

V.2 Social Media

ITF is also active in different social media:



[ITFsi](https://www.facebook.com/ITFsi)



[ITFar](https://www.facebook.com/ITFar)



[@ITFsi](https://twitter.com/ITFsi)



[ITFfund](https://www.youtube.com/ITFfund)



[ITF Enhancing Human Security](https://www.linkedin.com/company/ITF-Enhancing-Human-Security)

V.3 Lend Your Leg Slovenia (Posodi Svojo Nogo 2017)



ITF Enhancing Human Security organised the fifth edition of the Lend Your Leg campaign to mark 4 April, International Day of Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action, in 2017. Between 15 March and 4 April 2017, it addressed the Slovenian public and shared information on landmines and other ERW. It aimed to make people aware that landmines and ERW remain a critical issue with detrimental and long-term consequences both in the region and in the world.

ITF invited people to roll up their pant-legs, symbolically lend their legs and express solidarity with mine victims. With this simple gesture, it wished for them to take a moment and try to identify with

people who are still threatened by this danger, which too often fatally changes their lives. For every rolled up pant-leg, posted on social media with #PosodiSvojoNogo (#LendYourLeg), Ireland and Krka, d. d., Novo mesto, contributed 1 euro to the rehabilitation of a victim of armed conflict.

ITF is grateful that our cause and efforts have been acknowledged by renowned Slovenians. They include a Member of the European Parliament Tanja Fajon, TV anchor and traveller Mojca Mavec and music artists Vasko Atanasovski and Zlatan Čordić - Zlatko. As ambassadors of this year's campaign, they helped ITF share its ideas.

As part of the campaign, ITF visited several faculties of the University of Ljubljana and partnered up with respective student organisations. ITF thanks student groups Panda at the Faculty of Law, Obrazi MF at the Faculty of Medicine and DŠOS and the Student Council at the Faculty of Social Sciences for their participation. They presented the mine issues to fellow students and contributed a great deal of rolled up pant-legs to the campaign.

On 4 April ITF organised the main event of the campaign, where joined by the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief, it raised awareness on mine action, presented different types of landmines and other ERW, and the dangers they pose. People were also invited to take a photograph with rolled up pant-legs.

This year's campaign was as a great success, and raised 1275 pant-legs! The funds, which will be devoted in their entirety to the rehabilitation of the victim of armed conflict, will greatly contribute to the health, overall wellbeing and the quality of everyday life of a 12-year old girl from Ukraine.

ITF thanks everyone who participated in the campaign, by either helping them with the organisation and awareness raising or by lending their legs. Each little action contributed to the success, and ITF honestly hopes that the great turnout is an indicator of the concern of the Slovenian public regarding mine action and mine contamination in the region and around the world!



V.4 ITF's Website Update

During summer 2017 ITF team brought substantial changes to the user experience on the ITF website. Not only has the aesthetic design of the front page and About Us page been refreshed, but also certain key aspects of site organization structure have been renewed, making it more user friendly and dynamic. The interface now facilitates greater user navigation and more direct access to different parts of the website. Furthermore, the site has now integrated two key features: the implementation of a DONATE button and the launching of the ITF website in Arabic, to consent greater outreach to our Arab-speaking partners around the world.

The inclusion of the DONATE button enables individuals or organizations alike to more directly contribute to ITF's activities relating to enhancing human security. Users can now simply click on the DONATE option and will be capable of donating through credit card or PayPal any sum starting from 10 euros, which can already be enough to fund the

clearance of 10 square meters of a minefield or help establish a mine risk education workshop for one child.

In addition, ITF's website page is translated in Arabic, simply by clicking on the language options that can always be found in the top-right corner of the screen. With ITF's ever-increasing activities and operations in Arab-speaking regions, ITF believed that it was necessary to extend our language outreach to that audience and those communities, allowing for greater synergy of media relations. ITF's desire to keep close communication ties with the Arab world is also channelled through [ITF's Arabic Facebook page](#).

In fall 2017, ITF team also re-enabled and refreshed the option to view all donations that have been made to ITF for its projects and programs since 1998. The accessibility of this information on ITF's website is the cornerstone to ITF's transparency.

V.5 Other

SMAC Presentation

26 January 2017



In January 2017, ITF in cooperation with Serbian Mine Action Center (SMAC) held a presentation for diplomatic representatives of countries-donors accredited in the Republic of Serbia (EU and NATO countries, Australia, Japan and Korea) at the Slovenian Embassy in Belgrade. During the presentation, ITF and Serbian Mine Action Center highlighted activities and projects that were implemented in Serbia since 2002. 13 diplomatic representatives attended the presentation and participated in the Q&A session.

ITF Visits Japan

31 January 2017

Ambassador Damjan Bergant, ITF Director met with Mr Masaki Ikegami, Director of Central and South Eastern Europe Division, European Bureau at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, to discuss the possibilities of closer cooperation in the field of mine action, specifically in the affected areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Ukraine.

The main purpose of the trip was to strengthen co-operation with our partners and find new ways of enhancing human security together.

20th Meeting of Mine Action National Programme Directors and United Nations Advisers

11 February 2017

The 20th annual meeting of Mine Action National Programme Directors and United Nations Advisers was organized in Geneva, Switzerland between 7 and 10 February 2017. ITF was there to meet partners from the mine action world, exchange experience and knowledge with its counterparts, and participate in the discussions on the future of mine action.

This year's event, themed "Twenty years of Mine Action: Needs driven, People centered" was primarily about taking stock of the past two decades of mine action and paving the way for mine action's future relevance in the world of increasingly competing humanitarian and development needs.

The 2025 deadline for achieving the mine-free world that has been decided on by the Ottawa Convention states parties during the 2014 Maputo Review Conference, is approaching with great speed. At the same time, mine/explosive remnants of war contamination has worsened in the past couple of years with the number of victims rising again. To turn the tide, deliberations on intensifying efforts in mine action and finding synergies with other related fields (e.g. peace processes, the control of small arms and light weapons) are now relevant more than ever.



ITF with its 19 years' worth of experience is determined to continue sharing its knowledge and put in efforts in assisting the countries and territories in which it is currently present, and to strengthen its operations in those conflict-affected communities that need support and see the value of our partnership.

ITF Attends the Demining Seminar 2017 in Izmir, Turkey

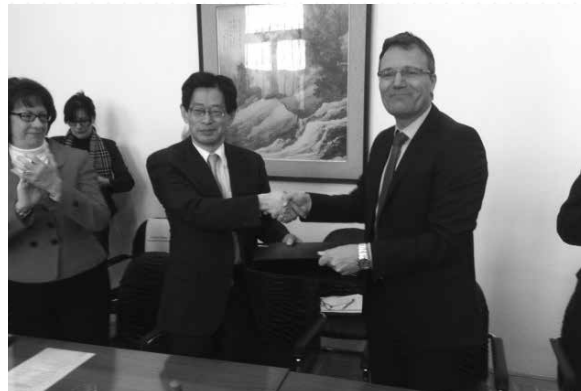
07 March 2017

ITF was actively involved at the Demining Seminar 2017 in Izmir, Turkey, on the topic of Turkey's East Border Demining Project and the related tender procedures. Mr. Roman Turšič, Head of ITF Temporary Implementation Office in Libya, held a presentation on ITF's Achievements in the field of mine action, and presented the case study of Libya.



Japan and ITF Strengthen Partnership

16 March 2017



H. E. Mr Kozuya Ogawa, Ambassador of Japan in BiH, and Ambassador Damjan Bergant, ITF director, signed a new grant contract, where the Government of Japan allocated new 314,787 EUR through ITF to support the activities of demining and technical survey.

The projects in BiH financed by Japan could not be realized through ITF without the partnership with the U.S. ITF thanks the U.S. Government for the preparedness for trilateral cooperation of project implementation in BiH.

ITF at the Afghanistan Mine Action Coordination Workshop

30 March 2017

More than 60 representatives of donor countries, implementing agencies from Afghanistan and Afghanistan Government representatives met in Geneva, Switzerland between 27 and 29 March 2017 for the “Afghanistan Donor & Implementing Partners Coordination Workshop for Mine Action”. During the workshop, the participants discussed Afghanistan's new strategic objectives and current needs in the field of mine action, as well as past funding levels and current funding needs.



In addition, the panel debate revolved around the transition to national ownership of mine action capacity. ITF representative Mr. Roman Turšič actively participated with his contribution to this panel. Additionally, two panels were dedicated to emerging clearance challenges, such as is firing range clearance and the progress in the field of survivors assistance.

The workshop was also an excellent opportunity to conduct Afghanistan-related bilateral meetings between implementing partners and donor representatives.

Visit of the Foreign Minister of Cabo Verde H. E. Mr Luis Filipe Tavares

25 April 2017

ITF hosted the Foreign Minister of Cabo Verde H.E. Mr Luis Filipe Tavares and the representatives from the Slovenian MFA. Current cooperation with Cabo Verde and the analysis of the projects is probably best summarised by the delegation of Cabo Verde: “It is hard to imagine the tremendous impact of the telemedicine program supported by the Slovenian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Earlier, large sums of money have been spent on patients' evacuation by land/sea/air from one island to another to provide them adequate medical treatment. Today, thanks to the well-functioning telemedicine network, no one feels isolated, neither the patients in need, nor the local medical staff on remote islands providing treatment via real-time teleconsultations with physician specialists in secondary health care institutions on the other side of the archipelago.” The workshop was also an excellent opportunity to conduct Afghanistan-related bilateral meetings between implementing partners and donor representatives.



ITF Attends the 14th International Symposium “Mine Action 2017”

25 April 2017



The Symposium was officially opened by the Speaker of the Croatian Parliament, Mr. Božo Petrov, and attendees from South East Europe and far beyond had the opportunity to discuss a number of topics relevant to the future of mine action, including the 20th anniversary of the Ottawa Convention. Representatives of mine action centers and various mine action organizations and experts that gathered in Biograd na Moru are united in their aspirations for a world without mines, and finishing the job by 2025.

In addition to attending the field demonstration of technical survey operations, they looked at mine action case studies and experience of a number of countries, in particular Croatia and Colombia, and debated the increasing use of improvised explosive devices, and the latest technological advancements.

Germany Continues to Support ITF in Bosnia and Herzegovina

3 May 2017

H.E. Christiane Hohmann, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Ambassador Damjan Bergant, ITF Director, signed a new Agreement in the amount of nearly 1 million EUR.

The donation is intended for the continuation of Germany's support to ITF's mine action programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

ITF and Germany, through its Embassy in Sarajevo, thereby continue to strengthen their strategic partnership also in 2017. Since 1998, Germany has so far donated through ITF more than 18 million EUR, utilized to clean the surface of 18.3 square kilometres on more than 450 locations, removing more than 5,000 mines and UXO.



ITF Visit to the United States of America

10 May 2017



The United States of America has been ITF's strategic partner since 1998 and has so far donated over 192 million USD for ITF's projects and programs.

Working hand in hand with the biggest donor is ITF's topmost priority, and it is a great honor to have met with Maj. Gen. Michael D. Rothstein, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Plans, Programs, and Operations in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs.

ITF also took the opportunity to catch up with Mr. Perry F. Baltimore III, Executive Director of the Marshall Legacy Institute (MLI). ITF has been working with MLI for over a decade, mainly in mine detection dog programs.

ITF in Canada

11 May 2017

ITF Director, Ambassador Damjan Bergant, and ITF Deputy Director, Ms. Sabina Beber Boštjančič, continued their visit on the other side of the Atlantic. They traveled to Ottawa, Canada for talks with our Canadian counterparts. To date, the Canadian government supported ITF's projects and programs with more than 11 million USD of donations, mostly intended for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

During the visit in Ottawa, ITF discussed the possibilities for developing cooperation in other regions with Ms. Pamela O'Donnell, Executive Director at Programs Division of Peace and Stabilization Operations Program, and Mr. Juan Castillo, Senior Stabilization Officer at Canada's Foreign Policy—Global Affairs Canada.

ITF Director and his Deputy also had the chance to meet the Honourable Bob Nault, Member of Parliament of Canada, and discussed mine action, especially in relation to Colombia.

We are grateful for Canada's partnership, and hopeful it will only grow stronger in future.



ITF attends Africa Day at Brdo pri Kranju, Slovenia

19 May 2017



The sixth Africa Day was held at Brdo pri Kranju, Slovenia. ITF's Project Manager, Mr. Iztok Hočvar presented the cooperation with ECOWAS, where ITF is actively working on enhancement of Early Warning and Response Directorate, with the support of the U.S. Department of State. The Directorate is responsible for providing early warning on potential crises, conflicts and human rights violations in this tumultuous region.

ITF's Discussions on Cooperation in Montenegro

30 May 2017

ITF was active in Montenegro between 2002 and 2012, supporting its Mine Action and Conventional Weapons Destruction program. Since 2016, ITF and Montenegro Mine Action Centre (MMAC) have carried out a number of meetings and field visits through which it was determined that Montenegro is still struggling with various mine/cluster/UXO challenges both on land and under water.

For that purpose, Ambassador Damjan Bergant, ITF Director, met Mr. Mirsad Mulić, Director General of Directorate for Emergency Management, Mr. Milovan Joksimović, Head of UXO Section and MMAC, and Ms. Danica Lašič, First Counsellor, Embassy of Republic of Slovenia in Podgorica, to discuss the current challenges, future cooperation and possible ITF support activities in Montenegro.



Visit of H. E. Ambassador Ms Esen Altuğ from the Turkish Embassy in Ljubljana

30 May 2017

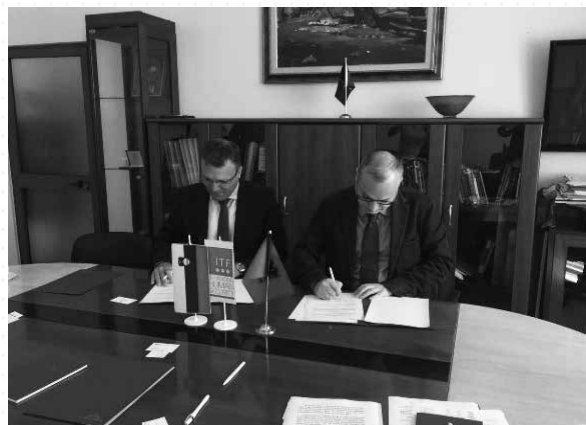


ITF had the pleasure of hosting H. E. Ambassador Ms Esen Altuğ, Turkish Ambassador to Ljubljana. The opportunity was used to present the report on the implementation of landmine/UXO survivors scholarships in Bosnia and Herzegovina that was supported by the Republic of Turkey. The project enabled scholarships for 23 landmine/UXO victims in the academic year 2015/16 and thus contributed towards their path of reintegration into society.

MoU Signed with Albania

2 June 2017

Ambassador Damjan Bergant, ITF Director, met with Mr. Igli Hasani, General Director at the Albanian Ministry of Defence in Tirana, Albania, to discuss future cooperation in the field of ammunition stockpile reduction. The meeting was a success and resulted in the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding on Conventional Weapons Destruction. Thus, ITF officially expanded its activities in Albania.



ITF Attends the “Environmental Aspects of Munitions and Greener Approaches to Design” in Bucharest, Romania

13 June 2017



Munitions have a variety of effects, including environmental impact. To better understand them and to be able to reduce the risks when managing munition disposal, ITF attended the “Environmental Aspects of Munitions and Greener Approaches to Design” lectures in Bucharest, Romania, organised by NATO Science & Technology Organization (STO).

Visit of the Honorary Consul of the Republic of Slovenia in Jordan, Mr. Ali H. Murad

28 June 2017

As a consequence of the Syrian conflict, Jordan is second to Lebanon as the country with the largest number of refugees per capita in the world. To facilitate the safe return of the refugees to their homeland and minimise the number of possible mine/ERW, ITF is supporting mine risk education for nearly 20,000 refugees currently located in Jordan.

ITF hosted the Honorary Consul of the Republic of Slovenia in Jordan, Mr. Ali H. Murad. ITF's work and activities in Jordan and the Middle East were presented and the prospects of future and strengthened cooperation discussed.



ITF as a Proud Co-Organizer of MUNSC Salient 2017

29 June 2017

The 4th edition of MUNSC Salient – Youth Conference on Global Matters, organized by Model United Nations Slovenia Club (MUNSC), has seen the participation and involvement of ITF. ITF proudly supports student-led initiatives and youth involvement, which aim at stimulating students and developing interactive educational experiences regarding human rights and post-conflict resolution. This year's conference theme of Hidden Faces of War made it a congenial opportunity for ITF, given its long-standing expertise, to discuss the topic through its activities relating to human security work allowing students to comprehensively understand those dimensions of war and conflict that tend to remain unnoticed.

At the opening ceremony Mr. Iztok Hočvar, ITF Project Manager, delivered the keynote address to the participants. During his talk, he discussed the numerous realities that he encountered first hand through his experience in the field.

In addition, ITF was asked to help create the conference's workshop. The goal of the workshop was to give all participants a chance to gain greater knowledge and insight through an interactive exercise. It involved various aspects of human security, namely demining activities, health and victim assistance, agriculture and development, capacity building, conventional weapons destruction and refugees. The activity was above all a learning experience through a team building exercise based on an interactive game simulation where participants had to answer



questions pertinent to post-conflict situations accompanied by a narrative mix of real life stories of victims involved in conflict-related incidents.

ITF's role in MUN Salient also included the participation of Ms. Katarina Cviki Balić, ITF Project Manager, as a speaker at a round-table session titled Human Capital in Post-Conflict Development. The talk was lively and delineated the multifaceted implications of post-conflict restructuring of societies and the numerous obstacles people and communities affected by violent conflict face in rebuilding their lives. The discussion focused on the need of human capital to ensure successful post-conflict societal rehabilitation as well as the challenges faced by international institutions, including ITF, in creating the long-term stability and development for countries trying to reach peace.

ITF thanks MUNSC for providing us with the opportunity to participate actively and extensively in the organization and content creation of the event, and hopes to be involved in such events in the years to come.

ITF at ZLET 2017

04 August 2017

ZLET 2017, the Slovenian National Scout Jamboree organised by the Scout Association of Slovenia, took place between 1 and 10 August 2017 in Velenje, Slovenia. The goal of the organisers was to familiarise the participants with several different burning topics ranging from mine action, environmental issues, international organisations, human rights, poverty, and health.

ITF was proud to contribute by organising one of the workshops at the event on the general topic of mine action. Young Scouts, between the 13 and 18 years

of age, learned about the problems that landmines and other ERW pose both in the region and globally and the difficulties of tackling the consequences. Through an interactive approach, the Scouts were given different roles in a made-up post-conflict community and were presented with real issues based on true stories, such as mine contamination, mine victim assistance, long-term development, and the dilemmas that people from those societies are facing every day. Throughout the workshop, they had to face and address those challenges and try to come up with possible solutions.



ITF at Bled Strategic Forum 2017

6 September 2017

Bled Strategic Forum (BSF), the two-day foreign policy event organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovenia and the Centre for European Perspective, took place on 4 and 5 September 2017 in Bled, Slovenia. The overarching theme 'New Reality' addressed the issues of technology and the new societal and economic changes happening in the world.

ITF always keeps itself busy at BSF. Although it is hectic, it is always exciting to jump between meetings and panels. During the conference, we met with a number of our partners, with whom we discussed the results and further prospects of our cooperation. We also met with prospective associates, to whom we presented ITF activities and projects. We met with Mr. Salah Abdel Shafi, Ambassador of Palestine, Mr. Taeho Choi, Counsellor at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea, Mr. Jacek Bylica, EEAS Non-proliferation & Disarmament Envoy, Ms. Gabriella Vogelaar, Project Manager WOSCAP and Regional Coordinator for Europe at Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict, Ms. Isabelle Poupart, Ambassador of Canada, and other old friends and colleagues.

The first day also welcomed a number of high-ranking politicians and leaders, including Mr. Borut Pahor, the President of the Republic of Slovenia, Mr. Miro Cerar, Prime Minister of the Republic of Slovenia, and Mr. Karl Erjavec, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Slovenia. The keynote address was delivered by Ms. Federica Mogherini, the EU's



High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, who emphasised the importance of peace as a sign of strength. A number of panels and compelling discussions on different topics ensued, such as nuclear security, water security, the future of EU integration and the situation in South East Europe. Mr. Zeid Raad Al Hussein, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, also addressed the conference participants, and shed light on several human rights issues across the world.

BSF continues to be an insightful event, full of meaningful discussions and new acquaintances. We are already looking forward to the 2018 edition.

The 7th Meeting of States Parties of the Convention on Cluster Munitions

7 September 2017

ITF travelled to Geneva, Switzerland for the Seventh Meeting of States Parties (7MSP) to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), which took place between 4 and 6 September 2017.



CCM addresses the dangers of cluster munitions and prohibits all use, production, transfer and stockpiling of these weapons. Meeting of States Parties is an annual meeting of State Parties to the Convention and serves as a platform, where progress and further improvements are discussed and where support and assistance to the countries tackling cluster munition issues can be provided. Cluster munitions are a direct threat to security of the civilian population since they cannot distinguish between civilians and combatants and can remain in the ground long after the conflict is over. It not only becomes an unexploded ordnance but can also have severe consequences for the environment.

In Geneva this year, four countries announced their intention to ratify CCM in the near future (Philippines, Haiti, Liberia and Gambia), while Sri Lanka and South Sudan declared their intention of shortly acceding to the Convention. Great news also came from Mozambique, who informed the parties of successfully fulfilling their obligations under CCM before the set deadline.

We wish them all the best and remain hopeful that together we can remove the effects of cluster munitions.

ITF Teambuilding

08 September 2017

ITF's great team is one of the organization major advantages. But every team needs some maintenance and bonding every now and then to keep it powerful. ITF employees from the HQ in Ig and from the Representative Office in Sarajevo were joined for two days of learning and bonding.



ITF Attends Conference on Humanitarian Mine Action

26 September 2018



In late September ITF was in Bonn, Germany to attend the “Conference on Humanitarian Mine Action: Challenges Posed by Improvised Explosive Devices”, organised by the German Federal Foreign Office. It provided a chance to discuss the approaches and current issues in the field, as well as future needs, plans and perspectives of cooperation.

ITF at 9th Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction Workshop

03 October 2017

October began with the 9th Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR) Workshop. As a RASR Steering Committee member ITF led the first session with the presentations of Albania, BIH, and Montenegro. ITF's Project Manager, Mr. Blaž Mihelič also delivered a presentation on the importance of improving security and safety of ammunition storages.



Ambassador of the Czech Republic to Slovenia and ITF Sign a Trust Contract

5 October 2017

H.E. Ms. Věra Zemanová, Ambassador of the Czech Republic to Slovenia and Ms. Sabina Beber Boštjančič, Acting Director of ITF signed a new Trust Contract. Based on the contract the Czech Republic will contribute 200.000,00 Czech Crowns for landmine clearance activities in the canyon of the river Kasindolka in BIH. Building relationships with regular donors as the Czech Republic is always special and enables sustainable action in most affected countries.

Ambassador of Mongolia in Austria visits ITF headquarters

11 October 2017



ITF had the pleasure to host H.E. Ms Battungalag Gankhuurai, Ambassador of Mongolia in Austria, who stopped in Slovenia and visited ITF headquarters. ITF used the opportunity to present the organization and its activities related to physical security and stockpile management, and the destruction of ammunition surpluses and discussed the possibilities of future cooperation.

ITF at Balkan SAYS

03 October 2017

Between 11 and 14 October 2017 the Balkan SAYS seminar, organized by the Youth Atlantic Treaty Association, took place in Kranjska Gora, Slovenia. Balkan SAYS is a platform for youth from Western Balkans and beyond, where they meet and exchange views and opinions on important security, political and economic topics. ITF's Project Manager, Mr Blaž Mihelič, specialized in conventional weapons destruction, participated in the panel discussing types and production of arms in the Western Balkans in regards to regional security and stability. As he pointed out during the session: "Leftover arms are a huge problem. Grandchildren playing in the yard shouldn't be victims of a war 10 years after it has finished."



ITF Attends “From the Ottawa Process Towards a Mine Free World” Conference in Zagreb

17 October 2017



“Mine action community needs to join efforts with other development actors in forging global partnerships, involving local communities, for the global community -- leaving no one behind,” ITF Acting Director, Ms. Sabina Beber Boštjančič emphasized today at the “From the Ottawa Process Towards a Mine Free World” conference, organized by RACVIAC-Centre for Security Cooperation and Ured za razminiranje Vlade Republike Hrvatske with the Embassy of Canada to Croatia.

The conference brought together a number of mine action experts from the region and marked the 20th anniversary of the Ottawa Convention. ties of future cooperation.

Mine Action Support Group Meeting in New York

24 October 2017

If we wish to achieve the goals set out by the Ottawa Convention, all partners have to coordinate and remain determined in our endeavours. ITF stays committed to its role as observers of the Mine Action Support Group (MASG) and attended MASG October meeting in New York.



As of 1 November 2017, Ambassador Tomaž Lovrenčič Assumed the Role of ITF Acting Director

03 November 2017



At its 56th Session, ITF Managing Board discussed current issues related to ITF operations. The members of the Board took note of the Intermediate Report on the work of ITF for the period January-June 2017 and the Portfolio of Projects for 2018.

At the same time, they also adopted a decision that as of 1 November 2017, Ambassador Tomaž Lovrenčič will assume the role of ITF Acting Director. Ms. Sabina Beber Boštjančič, long-time ITF Deputy Director, who also performed tasks of ITF Acting Director in the interim period, continues to perform her current function as ITF Deputy Director.

Ambassador Lovrenčič received a Master's Degree from Georgetown University. During his career, he took on a variety of positions in the fields of diplomacy, international, and public affairs. Among other roles, he served as the Director of the Slovenian Intelligence and Security Agency, Director of the European Union Satellite Centre in Spain and most recently as the Slovenian National Representative in the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey.

Japan Continues to Support ITF Activities in BiH

09 November 2017

H.E. Kazuya Ogawa, Ambassador of Japan in BiH, and Ambassador Tomaž Lovrenčič, ITF Director (Acting), signed a new agreement, where Japan is contributing additional 408,660 EUR for demining and technical survey in Municipalities of Petrovo, Čelić and Han Pijesak. The event was honoured by H.E. Maureen E. Cormack, Ambassador of United States of America to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and H.E. Zorica Bukinac, Ambassador of Slovenia in BiH.

ITF is grateful to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and would also like to thank U.S. Department of State for joining the efforts.

With these new funds, earmarked for the field activities in 2018, the Government of Japan has donated in total 2.9 million EUR through ITF for mine action activities in BiH since 1998.

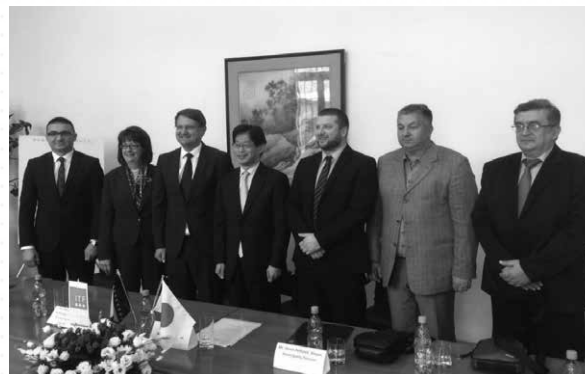
By the end of 2017, a total of 1.9 million square meters of land was demined by Japan funding on 54 project locations, where 463 mines and UXO were found and removed from the ground in Municipalities of Gračanica, Petrovo, Lukavac, Velika Kladuša, Bihać, Šamac, Domaljevac-Šamac, Donji Žabar, Brčko Distriktu, Ilijašu and Busovača.



Amb Kazuya Ogawa and Amb Tomaž Lovrenčič signing a new agreement



Amb Zorica Bukinac, Amb Kazuya Ogawa, Amb Tomaž Lovrenčič with the representatives of the municipalities



ITF Visits Belgium for the “Effectiveness and Inclusivity of EU Peacebuilding and Conflict Prevention” Conference

09 November 2017



In November ITF visited DG DEVCO and DG NEAR for several meetings on our future activities. In addition, ITF attended the “Effectiveness and Inclusivity of EU Peacebuilding and Conflict Prevention”, a Joint Final Conference by IECEU - Improving Effectiveness of Capabilities in EU Conflict Prevention and WOSCAP, where project research results and recommendations and discussions on EU's conflicts prevention mechanisms were presented.

The 39th Session of ITF Board of Advisors

14 November 2017

The 39th Session of ITF Board of Advisors was focused on Afghanistan. ITF are thankful for all the support we received during the years and remains resolute to work towards comprehensively solving the challenges of today and tomorrow.



Silent Killers of Afghanistan Exhibition

14 November 2017

ITF and Arne Hodalič, a world-renowned photographer, designed an exhibition Silent Killers of Afghanistan, which portrays the brutality of mine contamination in modern Afghanistan and the bravery of those trying to resolve it.

The exhibition by the world-renowned photographer Arne Hodalič was on view until 31 December 2017 at Slovene Ethnographic Museum.

At the opening on Monday, 13 November 2017, Mr. Mohammad Shafiq Yosufi, Director of Afghanistan Directorate for Mine Action Coordination, Mr. Arne Hodalič, Author of the Exhibition, and Mr. Roman Turšič, Head of ITF Implementation Office in Afghanistan, exchanged their views and hands on experience directly from the field.

Mr. Hodalič travelled to Afghanistan in September 2017 at the invitation of ITF. He captured everyday life of mine victims, demining teams and consequences that explosives leave behind. The award-winning photographer is one of the most recognizable Slovenian photographers, who publishes his photographs in some of the most important printed Slovenian and international media, participates in expeditions around the world, is the author of several exhibitions, monographies and manuals, a professor, and editor of photography at National Geographic Slovenia.



Deminer at work in the village of Tangee Sayidan in the Kabul Province. Photo: Arne Hodalič



Minister of Defence of the Republic of Slovenia Welcomed Amb Lovrenčič

24 November 2017



ITF is very grateful to Slovenian Ministry of Defence for all the support it has shown in nearly 20 years of the organization's existence. Ms. Andreja Katič, Minister of Defence of the Republic of Slovenia, welcomed Amb Tomaž Lovrenčič, ITF Director (Acting), and Ms. Sabina Beber Boštjančič, ITF Deputy Director.

Amb Lovrenčič Working Trip to Vienna

30 November 2017

Amb Tomaž Lovrenčič, ITF Director (Acting) had an eventful beginning of the mandate. During his trip to Vienna, he visited several of ITF's donors and other partners and presented our results of the past year and plans for the future. Not being one to likely take a break, he continued with the visits in Ljubljana immediately upon returning to Slovenia.



Ottawa Treaty Turns 20

3 December 2017



On 3 December 2017 ITF marked 20 years since the signing of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (or the so-called Ottawa Convention). The Ottawa Convention was signed on 3 December 1997 and entered into force on 1 March 1999 and is one of the world's most universal treaties. It can also be praised as successful in that the international community recognised the detrimental effects of landmines not just on the safety and security of the civilian population but on the broader development efforts as well. It brings together 162 State Parties, over 80% of the world's countries.

In this period, much has been achieved. Twenty-six State Parties to the Ottawa Convention, with the support of international agencies, organisations and nongovernmental organisations, including ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF), have successfully concluded clearing their territory of landmines. To that end, ITF implemented several projects in Albania and Macedonia and thus directly assisted both countries in successfully achieving a mine-free status. Today, there are 110 million less items of weapons suspected of being stockpiled than there were at the time the Ottawa Convention entered into force, with 90 State Parties completing the destruction of their stockpiles. The annual number of casualties was dropping until 2012, when the trend started to rise again. Namely, 2014 witnessed 60% fewer casualties than 1999, but unfortunately the number then rose again by 75% in 2015 compared to 2014.

There is much more to be done. Agenda 2025 or the so-called Finish the Job campaign proposes to reach a mine-free world as Ottawa Convention's main goal by 2025. With just 8 years left, it is alarming that the financial support for mine action has been declining over the recent years. Even more troubling, in 2015 we experienced an average incidence rate of almost 18 mine/ERW casualties per day, compared to 10 casualties per day in 2014. Hence, joint action and strong partnerships in mine action, which include states, international organisations, nongovernmental organisations and the civil society, are crucial for helping mine-affected states in achieving the set goals and making the entire world a safer place.

Field Visit of Project Location in the Surroundings of Sarajevo

07 December 2017



In early December 2017, ITF hosted an informative field visit for H. E. Isabelle Poupard, Ambassador of Canada and H. E. Zorica Bukinac, Ambassador of Slovenia, at project locations in the immediate surroundings of Sarajevo, presenting demonstrative demining procedures.

H.E. Klaus Riedel Welcomes Amb Lovrenčič

13 December 2017

H.E. Klaus Riedel, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, welcomed Amb Lovrenčič at the Embassy in Ljubljana. They reviewed the results of joint projects in BiH and Afghanistan, and the successful long-term partnership between Germany and ITF.



ITF is Greeted by the U.S. Department of State

15 December 2017

The U.S., ITF's greatest donor, has contributed over 200 million USD for ITF's projects and programmes in the past 20 years. In mid-December Amb Lovrenčič visited Mr Stanley L. Brown, PM/WRA Office Director, U.S. Department of State, to express ITF's gratitude and wish to continue the excellent cooperation.

ITF at 16th Meeting of State Parties to the Ottawa Convention in Vienna

21 December 2017



Over 100 countries and observing organisations came together at the United Nations Centre in Vienna to discuss the progress made in the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (the so-called Ottawa Convention). The Convention was signed on 3 December 1997 and during the meeting celebrated its 20th birthday. With approximately 80% of all states being party to the convention, it remains one of the most universal international treaties. At 16MSP, Sri Lanka officially declared its accession to the Ottawa Convention, thus becoming the 163rd State Party.

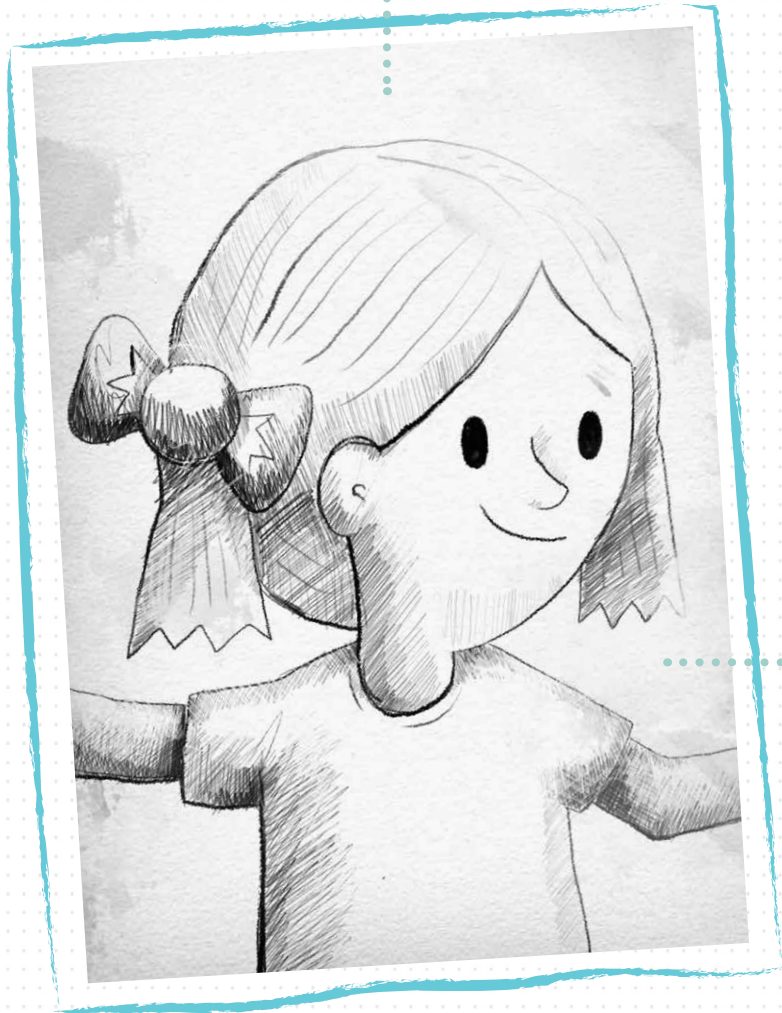
20 years after its signature, the Convention continues to prove its importance. Algeria fulfilled a core obligation under the convention by successfully clearing all of the known mine contaminated areas in its territory and officially became mine-free. The countries and organisations reported many successes achieved in the past year regarding mine clearance and victims assistance. Yet, all warned against complacency and that much remains to be done. The “Landmine Free 2025” agenda can only be reached with sufficient and continuous funding as

well as strong partnerships.

At the meeting, Amb Tomaž Lovrenčič, ITF Director (Acting) delivered an address and expressed ITF's pride in being part of the mine action community. He recognized all the work that has been achieved in the 20 years since the signing of the Convention. In 2018, ITF will celebrate its own 20th anniversary and continues to stand committed to clearance, assistance to mine victims and other related activities in the future. ITF honours the successes that have been achieved so far with the generous support of its donors. During nearly 20 years of implementing projects and programs, ITF has raised over 428 million dollars, which were, among others, used to clear over 139 million square meters of mine-contaminated land in South East Europe, Middle East and South Caucasus, and help 1,277 mine survivors receive the necessary medical rehabilitation. Its extensive experience in capacity building is also immensely important for developing local ownership and the transition of full responsibility to mine affected countries.

ITF also took the opportunity to meet with some of its partners in the margins of the meeting, including the delegations of Afghanistan, Colombia, Serbia, Sudan, and the United States of America. We strongly believe in the imperative for cooperation between different actors in the mine action community with the purpose achieving a mine-free world.





STATUTORY ANNUAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2017

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To the Managing Board of ITF Enhancing human security, lg, Slovenia

1. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



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SI-1000 Ljubljana
Slovenija

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

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

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fund ITF Enhancing human security (the Fund), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2017, 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, 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Slovene accounting standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management and Managing board for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

To the Managing Board of ITF Enhancing human security, lg. Slovenia

1. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



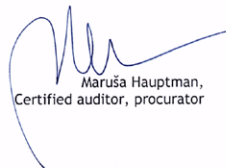
As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- 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 19, 2018



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



Maruša Hauptman,
Certified auditor, procurator

2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

Balance sheet at 31.12. (in EUR)

	Note	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
ASSETS			
A		225.335	191.794
I.			
I.	1	19.802	13.104
II.			
II.	2	203.648	176.805
4.			
4.		203.648	176.805
III.			
III.		1.884	1.884
		1.884	1.884
B.		2.967.763	2.789.284
III.			
III.	3	848.215	1.406.443
2		70	5.496
3		848.145	1.400.947
IV.			
IV.	4	2.119.548	1.382.841
C.			
C.		46.102	22.340
		11.246.932	8.989.289
	Note	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
A		684.469	582.589
A. I			
A. I	5	4.173	22.975
I			
I		4.173	4.173
2		0	18.802
3.			
3.		578.416	325.804
3. I			
3. I	5	578.416	325.804
4.			
4.	5	101.881	233.810
4. I			
4. I		101.881	233.810
C.			
C.		173.941	137.290
2			
2	6	173.941	137.290
Č.			
Č.	7	1.075.277	2.022.700
2			
2		543.736	1.030.592
3			
3	7. I.	291.270	362.530
4			
4		240.271	629.578
D.			
D.	9	1.305.514	260.839
		11.246.932	8.989.289

3. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2017

Profit and loss statement (in EUR)	Note	2017	2016
A. REVENUES	10	13.430.885	12.125.996
E. OTHER OPERATING REVENUE		3.992	0
F. GROSS INCOME FROM OPERATIONS		13.434.876	12.125.996
G. COSTS FROM OPERATIONS		13.184.809	11.814.295
I. Costs of goods, materials and services	12	12.163.487	10.907.595
2. Costs of materials		106.536	64.248
3. Costs of services		12.056.951	10.843.347
II. Labor costs	13	923.003	848.240
1. Salaries		671.508	640.862
2. Pension insurance costs		111.803	102.881
3. Social security costs		63.678	58.625
4. Other labor costs		76.015	45.872
III. Depreciation, amortization and revaluation expenses		72.393	42.435
1. Depreciation and amortization	12	70.887	42.435
3. Revaluation operating expenses associated with operating current assets		1.507	0
IV. Other operating costs		25.926	16.025
2. Other costs		25.926	16.025
H. OPERATING SURPLUS (LOSS)		250.068	311.701
J. INCOME FROM FINANCING	11	309.965	180.920
II. Financial income from given loans		0	108
III. Financial revenues from operating receivables		309.965	180.812
K. FINANCIAL EXPENSES	14	318.880	169.847
II. Financial expenses from financial liabilities		0	160
III. Financial expenses from operating liabilities		318.880	169.687
L. OTHER INCOME		4.093	936
M. OTHER EXPENSES	15	143.365	89.900
N. SURPLUS (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION	16	101.881	233.810
O. NET SURPLUS (LOSS) AFTER TAXATION		0	0
P. CORPORATE INCOME TAX		0	0
R. Deferred tax		0	0
S. NET SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION		101.881	233.810

4. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2017

	2017	2016
A. Cash flow from Operating Activities:		
a) Profit and loss statement items	168.991	289.760
Revenues, income from financing, and other income	13.744.942	12.307.851
Expenses without depreciation	-13.575.951	-12.018.092
b) Net changes in assets and liabilities	668.434	-724.556
Opening less final operating receivables	558.226	21.170
Opening less final prepaid expenses	-23.762	75.383
Final less opening short term liabilities from operating activities	-444.619	-85.704
Final less opening expendable restricted funds	578.590	-735.405
Final less opening deferred tax liabilities	0	0
c) Net change in cash from operating activities	837.425	-434.796
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
a) Cash inflow from investing activities	3.992	0
Inflow from disposal of intangible assets	0	0
Inflow from disposal of tangible assets	3.992	0
b) Cash outflow from investing activities	-104.710	-101.436
Outflow for purchase of intangible assets	-7.056	0
Outflow for purchase of tangible assets	-97.654	-99.552
Outflow for purchase of long term financial investments	0	-1.884
c) Net change in cash from investing activities	-100.718	-101.436
C. Cash flow from financing		
a) Cash inflow from financing	0	160
Inflow from increase of short term financial liabilities	0	160
b) Cash outflow from financing	0	-75.500
Outflow for interests from financing	0	-431
Outflow for decrease in unrestricted and restricted funds	0	0
Outflow for repayment of long term financial liabilities	0	-70
Outflow for repayment of short term financial liabilities	0	-75.000
c) Net change in cash from financing	0	-75.341
D) Final cash balance for the period	2.119.548	1.382.841
x) Net change in cash	736.707	-611.573
y) Opening cash balance	1.382.841	1.994.413

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 Ig, Slovenia.

The main activities of the International Trust Fund:

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

The bodies of the International Trust Fund:

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

The members of the Managing Board as at 31 December 2017:

- Damjan Bergant, representative of Slovenia, Chairman of the Managing Board
- Suvad Džafić, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Blažen Kovač, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Mladen Mrkaja, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Zdravko Modrušan, representative of Croatia
- Boris Balant, representative of Slovenia
- Ada Čargo, representative of Slovenia
- Darko But, representative of Slovenia
- Blažka 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 2017 was prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in EU.

The financial year is equal to the calendar year.

6. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

The financial statements for the financial year 2017 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 2017.

- The short-term investments in equity and debt securities of other companies or state are initially valued at their purchase value whereas the short-term loans are valued at paid amounts. The revaluation of short-term financial investments presents the change of their book value and occurs as a revaluation due to improvement of assets, impairment of assets or reversal of impairment. The information on fair value and main characteristics of individual short-term financial investment shall be disclosed.
- The short-term deferrals include debtors and other assets and liabilities presumed to occur within one year and the occurrence of which is possible and the size reliably estimated. The deferred charges include current deferred costs or current deferred expenses and current uncharged revenues, which are shown separately and broken down into more significant ones. The short-term accruals and deferred income include short-term accrued costs and deferred income shown separately and broken down into more significant ones.
- The unrestricted funds consist of the founding capital, retained earnings, revaluation of the capital and net surplus/loss of the year.
- Restricted funds present the value of donated intangibles and fixed assets and are used for covering the depreciation cost of donated intangible and tangible fixed assets.
- Donations for specific purposes are presented as the expendable restricted funds. Foreign donations are translated at the exchange rate of the Bank of Slovenia referential exchange rate of the European central bank in effect at the balance date. Donations are used for covering the costs of activities, for which they were granted, when those costs occur and being approved by ITF.
- The long and short-term debts are shown liabilities with reference to financing of the Trust Fund's assets. The debts are financial liabilities, if lenders are lending the company money, or operating, if suppliers are sending to the

Trust Fund inputs for performing its services. The financial debts present granted credits based on loan agreement, investment agreement or issued securities. The operating debts are supplier borrowings for purchased goods or services, debts for financial leases, short-term liabilities owed to staff, financiers and to the state. The long-term debts have to be paid back or settled within the term of over one year and the short-term debts within one year. The revaluation of the long and short-term financial investments presents the change of their book value and occurs as impairment of assets or improvement of debts. The information on fair value or main characteristics of individual debt shall be disclosed.

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

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

- Off balance sheet assets and liabilities consist of potential liabilities from guarantees and other liabilities that are not shown as liabilities in balance sheet, issued and received mortgages, warranties and other insurances, landed assets and consignment stocks, etc. In off balance sheet evidence ITF also include contractual amounts of approved donations by donors that are not yet recieved in bank accounts of ITF.

- Risk management

Currency Risk

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

Interest Rate Risk

In 2016 and 2017 the company did not have any loans, therefore there is no interest risk.

Credit risk

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

Movements in 2017 and 2016

Movements from accrued revenue performed to other operating liabilities in YE 2017 in the amount of 191.523 EUR, the comparison year 2016 the amount was 502.738 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 2016.

7. NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

The financial statements for the financial year 2017 comply with the Slovene Accounting Standards 34. The notes relate to annual statements for 2017 unless otherwise specified in the text.

1. Intangible Assets

The intangibles consist of and software (19.802 EUR).

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

Intangible assets comprise donated software, whose present value on 31 December 2017 amounts to 18.206 EUR, are not pledged as security for liabilities.

Movements of Intangible Assets in 2017:

Item	Intangibles owned	Donated intangibles	In EUR Total
1. Cost as at 01.01.2017	2.948	47.770	50.718
New additions/Disposals	1.915	5.141	7.056
Cost as at 31.12.2017	4.863	52.911	57.774
2. Accumulation depreciation			
Accumulation depreciation as at 01.01.2017	2.948	34.666	37.614
Depreciation/Disposals	319	39	358
Accumulation depreciation as at 31.12.2017	3.267	34.705	37.972
3. Present value			
Present value as at 01.01.2017	0	13.104	13.104
Present value as at 31.12.2017	1.596	18.206	19.802

The depreciation cost in 2017 is 358 EUR, of which depreciation cost of owned intangibles is 319 EUR and donated intangibles is 39 EUR. For the year end 2016 the depreciation amount was 0.

2. Tangible Fixed Assets

EUR	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Merchandise	203.648	176.805
TOTAL	203.648	176.805

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

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

Movements of Intangible Assets in 2017:

2017	Equipment owned	Equipment donated	Leasehold improvement owned	Leasehold improvement donated	Art work owned	in EUR Total
1. Purchase value						
Cost as at 01.01.2017	184.557	455.703	27.604	155.383	4.076	827.323
New additions	34.074	61.309	0	2.271	0	97.654
Disposals	-4.044	-27.504	0	0	0	-31.549
Cost as at 31.12.2017	214.587	489.508	27.604	157.654	4.076	893.429
2. Accumulation depreciation						
Accumulation depreciation as at 01.01.2017	137.174	330.667	27.293	155.383	0	650.517
Depreciation	12.258	57.933	101	237	0	70.529
Disposals	-4.044	-27.220	0	0	0	-31.265
Accumulation depreciation as at 31.12.2017	145.388	361.379	27.394	155.620	0	689.780
3. Present value						
Present value as at 01.01.2017	47.383	125.036	311	0	4.076	176.805
Present value as at 31.12.2017	69.199	128.129	210	2.035	4.076	203.648

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 2017 amounts to 203.648 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	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Short-term operating trade receivables	70	5.496
Short-term operating receivables due from others	848.145	1.400.947
TOTAL	848.215	1.406.443

Current Operating Receivables represent VAT receivables for Bosnia and Herzegovina 328.388 EUR, receivables from donors for granted, unpaid donations 469.920 EUR and other 49.907 EUR.

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

4. Cash and Bank

EUR	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Cash in bank (EUR)	614.667	763.459
Cash in bank (other currencies)	1.458.611	593.840
Cash on hand (EUR)	1.447	640
Cash on hand (other currencies)	22.691	20.159
Cash in transit	22.133	4.743
TOTAL	2.119.548	1.382.841

5. Unrestricted funds

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

Equity attributed to the owners of the parent company in 2017:

	Founding capital	Revaluation surplus - Adjustment	Retained Earnings (loss)	Net result for the year	Total
Balance at 31.12.2016	4.173	18.802	0	559.614	582.589
Transfer of correction from previous years		-18.802	18.802		0
Balance at 1.1.2017	4.173		18.802	559.614	582.589
Increase the surplus	0	0	0	101.881	101.881
Balance at 31.12.2017	4.173	0	18.802	578.416	684.469

Revenue surplus in amount of 233.810 EUR in 2016. In 2017 the net result for the year was 101.881 EUR.

6. Restricted funds

Provisions for severance payments upon retirement and jubilee benefits was calculated in 2017. 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	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Provisions for severance payments upon retirement	17.763	0
Provisions for jubilee benefits	8.842	0
Long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	147.336	137.290
TOTAL	173.941	137.290

Movement in 2017:

	2017	2016
Balance as at 01. January	137.290	124.046
Donations received	68.254	50.935
Adjustments	26.605	0
Depreciation	-58.208	-37.691
TOTAL	173.941	137.290

7. Operating liabilities

EUR	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Short-term trade liabilities	543.736	1.030.592
Short-term operating liabilities to employees	291.270	362.530
Other short-term operating liabilities	240.271	629.578
TOTAL	1.075.277	2.022.700

Current operating liabilities include amount for liabilities to suppliers 543.736 EUR, liabilities to employees 291.270 EUR and other liabilities 240.271 EUR. Accounts payable in amount of 543.736 EUR are not due as at balance date.

7.1. Short-term liabilities to employees

EUR	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Operating liabilities to employees - Afghanistan office	184.270	261.648
Operating liabilities to employees - Libya office	31.564	50.181
Operating liabilities to employees - Slovenia office	45.284	41.121
Operating liabilities to employees - BIH office	2.417	9.581
Operating liabilities to employees - Colombia office	27.733	0
TOTAL	291.270	362.530

The operating liabilities to Afghanistan's office decreased based on working activities. In 2017 new office in Colombia was opened.

8. Financial liabilities

In 2016 and 2017 there were no financial liabilities.

9. Short term accrued costs and deferred revenues

EUR	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Short-term deferred revenue from donations to the Foundation's activities	1.305.514	260.839
TOTAL	1.305.514	260.839

Movements from accrued revenue performed to other operating liabilities in YE 2017 in the amount of 191.523 EUR, the comparison year 2016 the amount was 502.738 EUR. The amount will be return to donor.

Assets (EUR):

Assets (EUR)	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Cash	2.119.548	1.382.841
Off-balance sheet assets	11.246.932	8.989.289
TOTAL	13.366.481	10.372.130

Liabilities (EUR):

Liabilities (EUR)	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Short-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	1.305.514	260.389
Off-balance sheet liabilities	11.246.932	8.989.289
TOTAL	12.552.446	9.250.128

10. Revenue / Donations

EUR	2017	2016
Utilization of expendable restricted funds-main activities of Fund	12.301.315	11.072.662
Operation revenues, fixed percentage of donated funds	1.065.442	1.010.839
Depreciation of donated tangible fixed assets	58.208	37.691
Sales of tender documentation	5.920	4.804
Revenues from sale of equipment	3.992	0
TOTAL	13.434.876	12.125.996

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

11. Finance income

EUR	2017	2016
Financial revenues from revaluation of loans and receivables, exchange rate differences	309.684	180.812
Financial revenues refer to interest on loans	16	33
Financial revenues refer to interest on loans for donations	264	75
TOTAL	309.965	180.920

The finance income in 2017 amounted 309.684 EUR, the majority of transactions is carried out in foreign currencies.

I2. Operating Expenses

EUR	2017	2016
Costs of the materials used	106.536	64.248
Costs of services	12.056.951	10.843.347
Costs of labor	923.003	848.240
Depreciation costs, replaced the burden of long-term deferred revenues	58.208	37.691
Amortization other	12.678	4.744
Revaluation operating expenses associated with tangible fixed assets	1.507	0
Other operating expenses - construction sites, other	25.926	16.025
TOTAL	13.184.809	11.814.295

The total of costs of materials and services debits expendable restricted funds in amount 12.163.487 EUR.

Costs of services consist of (in EUR):

EUR	2017	2016
Production services (demining, rehabilitation, CWD, training, telemedicine, other)	11.340.419	10.297.014
Reimbursement of traveling expenses to employees	224.198	204.217
Costs of professional fees	109.979	84.021
Transport and telecommunications costs	71.499	87.170
Insurance costs	78.882	33.320
Costs of marketing, advertising, fairs	18.039	21.373
Maintenance costs	37.371	28.971
Lease rental charges	26.128	14.902
Cost of services by natural persons	81.118	45.588
Other	69.318	26.771
TOTAL	12.056.951	10.843.347

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

Costs of materials consist of (in EUR):

EUR	2017	2016
Donation in kind		1.078
Cost of fuel	11.549	10.705
Cost of material for maintenance	11.425	6.490
Cost of office supply	28.267	20.842
Cost of energy	32.807	2.303
Inventory	4.289	781
Other	18.198	22.049
TOTAL	106.536	64.248

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

13. Labor Expenses

EUR	2017	2016
Salaries	671.508	640.862
Social security costs	175.480	161.505
Other labour costs	76.015	45.872
LABOUR COSTS	923.003	848.240

Other labor costs consists of employee travel costs 16.190 EUR, meal costs reimbursement 15.065 EUR, holiday allowance payment 15.792 EUR and provisions for severance payments upon retirement and jubilee benefits which are presented in details under note 6. Pension fund costs amounted 24.805 EUR.

EUR	2017	2016
Payroll expenses		
Payroll costs Slovenia office	626.758	548.406
Payroll costs Sarajevo office	31.176	57.503
Payroll costs Libya office	180.268	132.773
Payroll costs Afghanistan office	84.801	109.558
TOTAL	923.003	848.240

Payroll expenses consists of payments to employees of the Trust Fund's Headquarters (626.758 EUR) and payments to employees of implementation offices in Sarajevo (31.176 EUR), in Libya (180.268 EUR) and in Afghanistan (84.801 EUR).

Costs of services in 2017 are presented services to support the implementation of activities under donor agreements in a total amount of 3.090.754 EUR, of which cost of services to support Afghanistan in the amount of 2.543.867 EUR, Libya in the amount of 421.133 EUR and Colombia in amount of 125.754 EUR. The cost of supported services in the comparative period of 2016 totals 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. Based on contracts of contractual cooperation, the costs are not presented as labor costs.

14. Costs of Financing

EUR	2017	2016
Financial expenses from revaluation of loans and receivables, exchange rate differences for donations	318.880	169.688
Financial expenses refer to interest on loans from banks	0	160
TOTAL	318.880	169.848

Financial expenses from revaluation of loans and receivables, exchange rate differences for donations in amount of 318.880 EUR related to transactions of foreign currencies.

15. Other expenses

EUR	2017	2016
Other expenses such as:		
Given donations	143.361	88.074
Other expenses	4	1.825
TOTAL	143.365	89.899

Other expenses are donations in kind 146.361 EUR and other.

16. Movements of operating results for the current year

EUR	2017	2016
Retained earnings as at 1 January	559.614	325.804
Operating surplus (loss)	101.881	233.810
Operating surplus	18.802	0
Retained earnings as at 31 December	559.614	559.614

The surplus results in 2017 is 101.881 EUR.

17. Statement of comprehensive income and Potential Liabilities

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

There are no potential liabilities that would have impact on financial statements for 2017.

18. Post-Balance Sheet Events

In the period since the balance sheet date to the date of this report no events that would take effect on the fair view of the financial statements for the year 2017 have occurred.

19. Donations movements

The Donations report adjusted on the period of every two months. Table presents donation movements, which is already adjusted and confirmed with donation report, last on date 31.12.2017.
Changes in expendable restricted funds / donations for specific purposes in 2017 (in EUR):

Donor	Opening balance 1.1.2017	Donations received	Revenues	Clearance of landmines and ERW	Capacity building	Victim Assistance/ Risk Education	*PSSM	Returned donations	Transfer to liabilities	Equipment, telemedical, conference	**CWD	Interests Credited, other movements	Exchange differences	Closing balance 31.12.2017
CZECH REPUBLIC	8.761	7.753	-388	-8.761	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.365
GENEVA (GICHD)	0	264.807	-21.185	0	-112.439	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	-11.634	119.579
GICHD - AFGHANISTAN	0	2.050	0	0	-2.009	0	0	0	0	-51	0	0	11	0
IOM IN ARMENIA	0	29.408	0	0	0	0	0	-29.408	0	0	0	0	0	0
IRELAND	19.694	20.000	-1.000	0	0	-3.252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35.442
JAPAN	0	1.061.769	0	-262.850	0	0	0	-338.324	-51.487	-450	0	51.488	0	460.147
CANADA	-33.740	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.740	0	0
KOREA	151.738	0	0	-266	-53.341	-3.784	0	0	0	-1.858	-1.114	-1.362	-16.271	73.743
Maavarim Group	7.866	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.866
MINE ACTION CENTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	0,08	103.509	-3.105	-100.404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,00
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE CROATIA	0	85.805	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-97.692	0	1.051	-10.836
MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF LIBYA / MINISTRY FOR WAR WOUNDED, MARTYRS AND MISSING PERSONS	1.963	0	0	0	-1.963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIRZA HADZIC	0	180	-9	-171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GERMANY	-165.450	1.290.474	-65.127	-992.059	0	-97.830	0	-160.397	-139.475	0	0	469.339	0	139.475
MUNICIPALITY OF ILIDZA	0	153.388	-4.602	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148.786
PAYPAL	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
PROJECT "REHABILITATION OF UKRAINIAN CHILDREN"	15.948	1.200	0	0	-1.128	-662	0	0	0	0	0	-15.353	-5.01	0
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA / MINISTRY OF DEFENCE/2016	0	190.000	-190.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA / MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS/2015	-15.212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.212	0	0
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA / MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS/2016	22.161	0	0	0	-9.010	0	0	-887	0	0	0	0	0	12.265
REPUBLIC OF TURKEY	25.337	8.414	-589	0	-2.778	-21.331	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1.299	7.755
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA/MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS/ 2017	0	391.500	-21.955	0	-120.410	-210.468	0	0	0	-20.931	0	-37.855	0	-20.118
S.E. Ali Khalfan Al-Mansouri	8.662	0	0	0	-2.989	0	0	419	0	-2.585	0	0	0	3.507
SLOVENIA 2014 (MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS)	-1.517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.517	0	0
SWITZERLAND	2.759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2.759	0	0
THE OPEC FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMNET - OFID	-6.594	213.846	-14.969	0	-204	-14.813	0	0	0	0	0	-21.535	-838	154.893
THE UNITED NATIONS	0	468.059	-30.621	0	-276.859	0	0	0	0	-54.385	0	-22.043	4.604	88.756
URI SOČA	0	2.252	0	0	0	-1.833	0	0	0	-419	0	0	0	0
USA - 2013 - ALBANIA	-122.065	484.272	-32.063	-176.377	-35.480	-30.208	0	0	0	-41.499	0	-45.030	-6.908	-5.359
USA - 2013 - ALBANIA - INTEREST	0	0	0	0	-0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA - 2013 - BIH	-5.484	1.711.671	-70.334	-1.310.118	-20.362	0	0	0	0	-593	0	-64.328	-23.497	216.955
USA - 2013 - BIH - INTEREST	3	0	0	0	-2.59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.24	0
USA - 2013 - SERBIA	101.130	163.394	0	-162.398	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-101.130	-996	0
USA - 2013 - SERBIA - INTEREST	0,30	0	0	0	-0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.03	0,00
USA - 2014 - AFGHANISTAN	-255.189	2.830.872	-190.983	0	-2.136.761	0	0	0	0	-142.901	0	-169.637	384	-64.214
USA - 2014 - AFGHANISTAN - INTEREST	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	-8.35	69
USA - 2014 - CROATIA	263.180	408.594	-39.332	-19.637	-5.334	0	0	0	0	0	-390.766	-263.180	3.131	-43.345
USA - 2015 - ARMENIA	-34.509	38.860	-1.210	0	-3.684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	542	0
USA - 2015 - KYRGYZSTAN	-80.728	186.366	-12.009	0	-22.252	0	0	0	0	-1.473	-98.435	0	3.599	-24.932
USA - 2015 - ECOWAS	276.066	2.820.763	-168.970	0	-2.435.653	0	0	0	0	0	0	-535.955	12.768	-30.981
USA - 2015 - LIBYA	64.017	8.537	0	0	-0.02	0	0	0	0	-4.368	0	-68.350	164	0
USA - 2016 - AFGHANISTAN	11.426	48.004	-3.011	0	-39.987	0	0	0	-562	0	0	-14.530	-778	562
USA - 2016 - WEST BANK	8	422.064	-29.353	-423.004	-3.008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-28	-33.320
USA - 2017 - AFGHANISTAN	0	159.042	-20.813	0	-196.312	0	0	0	0	-7.594	0	-1.213	-400	-67.290
USA - 2017 - ALBANIA	0	734.933	-61.635	-795.344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.632	-116.414
USA - 2017 - ALBANIA / AMMCO	0	105.434	-8.754	-33.640	0	-75.642	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.605	-9.996
USA - 2017 - MONTENEGRO	0	15.189	-12.142	0	-4.015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	-934
USA - 2017 – CROATIA / MoI	0	911	0	0	-2.351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0,31	-1.440
USA - 2017 - CROATIA / MoD	0	240.047	0	0	-2.000	0	-263.191	0	0	0	0	0	-592	-25.736
USA - 2017 - LIBYA	0	748.052	-54.158	0	-658.336	0	0	0	0	-55.642	0	-13.961	-3.039	-37.084
USA - 2017 - SERBIA	0	130.463	-7.127	-121.634	-2.009	0	0	0	0	-380	0	0	-239	-926
USA - 2015 - KYRGYZSTAN	549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-549	0	0
Total donation movements	260.839	15.551.908	-1.065.442	-4.406.663	-6.150.674	-459.822	-263.191	-528.597	-191.523	-335.128	-588.007	-807.422	-32.011	984.264

*PSSM (Physical security and stockpile management)
**C **CWD (Destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition)

The donation balances are presented according to the exchange rate of the Bank of Slovenia referential exchange rate of the European central bank in effect as at 31 December 2017.

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 11.246.932 EUR.

Balances of cash, expendable restricted funds and funds under concluded contracts that are not transferred to the ITF bank account as of 31.12.2017 are specified below.

20. Financial indicators

		31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Equity financing rate	Equity / Liabilities	0,80	0,81
Long-term financing rate	Equity + long-term liabilities (including provisions) + long-term accrued expenses and deferred revenue / Liabilities	0,63	0,75
Share capital rate	Share capital / Equity	0,06	0,06
Operating current assets rate	Operating current assets + short-term deferred costs and accrued revenue / Assets	0,92	0,93
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	0,38	0,53
Equity to fixed assets ratio	Equity / Operating fixed assets (at carrying amount)	3,06	3,07
Acid test ratio	Liquid assets / Short-term liabilities	1,61	0,91
Quick ratio	Liquid assets + short-term receivables / Short-term liabilities	2,44	1,84
Current ratio	Current assets / Short-term liabilities	2,44	1,84
Operating efficiency ratio	Operating revenue / Operating expenses	1,02	1,02
Net return on equity ratio	Net profit for the accounting period / Average equity (without net profit or loss for the accounting period)	0,37	0,67

21. Disclosure of statutory annual statements for the financial year 2017 by operating segments

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

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

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

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

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

Revenues and expenses are recognized by segments according to activity in which they arise. Revenues and expenses between operating segments are not recognized in profit and loss statement for the financial year 2017. 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).

21.2. Statement of financial position

	ITF assets / liabilities 31. 12. 2017	Donations assets / liabilities 31. 12. 2017	Total 31. 12. 2017	Total 31. 12. 2016
ASSETS	724.558	2.514.642	3.239.200	3.003.418
A. LONG-TERM ASSETS	76.965	148.369	225.335	191.794
I Intangible assets and long-term deferred costs and accrued revenues	1.597	18.205	19.802	13.104
I. Long-term property rights	1.597	18.205	19.802	13.104
II. Tangible fixed assets	73.484	130.164	203.648	176.805
4. Other plant and equipment	73.484	130.164	203.648	176.805
III. Long-term investments	1.884	0	1.884	1.884
Long-term loans	1.884	0	1.884	1.884
2. Other long-term loans	1.884	0	1.884	0
B. CURRENT ASSETS	644.352	2.323.411	2.967.763	2.789.284
III. Short-term operating receivables	708	847.507	848.215	1.406.443
2. Short-term operating trade receivables	70	0	70	5.496
3. Short-term operating receivables due from others	638	847.507	848.145	1.400.947
IV. Cash	643.644	1.475.904	2.119.548	1.382.841
C. SHORT-TERM DEFERRED COSTS AND ACCRUED REVENUES	3.240	42.862	46.102	22.340
			31.12.2017	31.12.2016
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	166.947	3.072.253	3.239.200	3.003.418
A. EQUITY	4.173	0	4.173	22.975
A.I Called-up capital	4.173	0	4.173	4.173
2. Revaluation surplus	0	0	0	18.802
B. REVENUE AND EXPENSES SURPLUS	101.881	0	101.881	233.810
I. Revenue surplus	578.416	0	578.416	325.804
C. ROVISIONS AND LONG-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES	0	173.941	173.941	137.290
2. Long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	0	173.941	173.941	137.290
Č. OPERATING LIABILITIES	60.894	1.014.383	1.075.277	2.022.700
2. Short-term trade liabilities	11.877	531.859	543.736	1.030.592
3. Short-term employees liabilities	49.017	242.253	291.270	362.530
4. Other short-term operating liabilities	0,00	240.271	240.271	629.578
D. SHORT-TERM ACCRUED COSTS				

21.3. Statement of comprehensive income

21.3. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Own resources	Donations	2017	2016
A. REVENUES	1.075.354	12.355.531	13.430.885	12.125.996
E. OTHER OPERATING REVENUES	3.992	0	3.992	0
F. GROSS INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	1.075.354	12.359.522	13.434.876	12.125.996
G. COSTS FROM OPERATIONS	966.131	12.218.678	13.184.809	11.814.295
I. Costs of goods, materials and services	372.655	11.790.832	12.163.487	10.907.595
2. Costs of materials	26.456	80.080	106.536	64.248
3. Costs of services	346.199	11.710.752	12.056.951	10.843.347
II. Labor costs	567.544	355.459	923.003	848.240
1. Salaries	406.247	265.260	671.508	640.862
2. Pension insurance costs	60.373	51.429	111.803	102.881
3. Social security costs	32.858	30.820	63.678	58.625
4. Other labor costs	68.065	7.949	76.015	45.872
III. Depreciation, amortization and revaluation expenses	12.359	60.034	72.393	42.435
1. Depreciation and amortization	12.359	58.527	70.887	42.435
3. Revaluation operating expenses associated with operating current assets	0	1.507	1.507	0
IV. Other operating costs	13.573	12.353	25.926	16.025
2. Other costs	13.573	12.353	25.926	16.025
H. OPERATING SURPLUS (LOSS)	113.215	136.853	250.068	311.701
J. INCOME FROM FINANCING	16	309.948	309.965	180.920
K. FINANCIAL EXPENSES	0	318.880	318.880	169.847
L. OTHER INCOME	1.657	2.436	4.093	936
M. OTHER EXPENSES	1	143.364	143.365	89.900
N. SURPLUS (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION	110.897	-9.016	101.881	233.810
S. NET SURPLUS (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION	110.897	-9.016	101.881	233.810

The company's activity is acquisition of donation funds. The company has already concluded the majority of agreements for 2017. Thanks to its reputation and business method, the company expects further growth in the future.

Ig, 19.3.2018



Tomaž Lovrenčič
Ambassador
Director

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 2017 on a sample, checked by us.
3. Banking and reconciliation procedures
 - a) We have checked if all donor banking arrangements are performed through selected Slovene banks.
 - b) We have inspected the reconciliation of bank accounts on 4 selected dates.
4. Disbursement procedures
 - a) We have checked on a sample if disbursements have been properly signed by authorized personnel in accordance with the internal rules of the Fund.
 - b) We have checked on a sample if donations are properly dispersed according to donor agreements, location of projects and areas of work.
 - c) We have checked a sample of disbursements and documentation of payments to confirm that the payments were made in accordance to agreements and that appropriate signatures were on the liquidation sheets.
 - d) We have checked a sample of reports sent to donors and compared them with the records in accounting books.

We report our findings below:

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

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

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

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

Ljubljana, March 19, 2018



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



Maruša Hauptman,
Certified auditor, procurator



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