



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2020**

We would like to express our deepest gratitude to everyone who has supported us in 2020 and has been part of our mission during more than two decades of our work. The invaluable assistance from our donors, national partners, implementing agencies and relevant authorities, enabled ITF to work diligently and tirelessly towards helping people and communities around the world. This was especially important in 2020, as COVID-19 has presented itself as a challenge that has yet to be successfully tackled. We firmly believe that with strong support and joint efforts, we can minimize the threats to human security, while providing fundamental element of human dignity to each and every individual.

Thank you!

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## I. INTRODUCTION

ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF) is a humanitarian, non-profit organization specializing in land mine clearance, eradication of explosive remnants of war and other impacts from conflict. Established by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in March 1998, ITF's initial purpose was to help Bosnia and Herzegovina in the implementation of the peace agreement and to provide assistance and support in post-conflict rehabilitation. Since its inception, ITF has been continuously developing and enhancing its mission by expanding the scope of its activities and geographic area. ITF's mission is to address the problems of an ever-changing human security environment, the needs of beneficiary countries, and the priorities of the donor community. In order to increase the impact on wider human security, the European Commission granted ITF the title of European Union Member States' Specialized Agency (MSSA), which opens up the possibilities to cooperate within humanitarian projects of the European Union (EU). With this status, ITF joins 11 other MSSA agencies under the humanitarian activities of Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations. In addition, ITF completed the EU Pillar Assessment in 2020, which determines that ITF is organizationally and financially compliant to work with EU funds under indirect management as EU's Pillar Assessed Agency.

Since 2012, when ITF officially changed its name to "ITF Enhancing Human Security" to address a broader range of challenges and objectives, ITF has defined a new purpose, which encompasses many different aspects of human security and post-conflict rehabilitation including risk education, surplus arms reduction, and capacity building.

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

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

Unfortunately, the COVID-19 pandemic has only worsened many of the most pressing humanitarian crises the world is facing. One of them is undoubtedly landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW)

contamination. These are challenging times for all of us, but they are especially challenging for people facing the threat of landmines and ERW, and numerous survivors of landmine explosions. The needs of people living in countries and regions affected by landmines and ERW are already complex; explosive hazards limit their mobility, the delivery of humanitarian aid, access to services or to safe land. Many survivors among them did not receive the proper physical and psychosocial care they needed even before the new health risks. Today, when they have to be isolated or disconnected from their friends and family, they are faced with an even greater hardship.

The lockdown in 2020 caused unprecedented changes and restrictions all around the world, with many services having to reduce or completely stop their operations. In these difficult times, ITF did all in its power to continue with its life-saving work. In cooperation with the donor community and our partners, ITF was able to adapt its projects activities to the new COVID-19 reality and continued to address dire human security risks.

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.

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## **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.

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## **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

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

#### Strategic Pillar II

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

#### Guiding Principles

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- (1) Regional approach. Encouraging regional cooperation is an important measure in building confidence, particularly in neighbouring 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 conventional weapons destruction.
- (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.

## II. ITF MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

### **Organization of ITF**

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

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

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

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

Altogether, in 2020 14 people were employed at ITF Headquarters, and 13 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Libya, Afghanistan, Iraq and Kyrgyz Republic.



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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:

- Tone Kajzer, representative of Slovenia, Chairman of the Managing Board;
- Darko But, representative of Slovenia, Vice Chairman;
- Marko Doblekar, representative of Slovenia, member;
- Jernej Müller, representative of Slovenia, member;
- Ada Čargo, representative of Slovenia, member;
- Damir Trut, representative of Croatia, member;

- TBD, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, member;
- TBD, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, member;
- TBD, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, member;

Due to the COVID-19 restrictions and measures in 2020, the ITF Managing Board conducted three correspondence sessions, where it approved and adopted the ITF Annual Report 2019, the Plan for 2020, the ITF Intermediate Report for 2020, Portfolio of Projects for 2021 and updates of ITF internal documents.

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## ITF Board of Advisors

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

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Austria   | 17. Luxembourg   |
| 2. Belgium   | 18. Norway   |
| 3. Bosnia and Herzegovina  | 19. <i>Red Cross of Slovenia</i>                                     |
| 4. Canada  | 20. Qatar  |
| 5. Croatia   | 21. Serbia   |
| 6. <i>Croatia Without Mines</i>                                      | 22. Slovenia   |
| 7. Czech Republic  | 23. Slovak Republic  |
| 8. Denmark   | 24. Spain  |
| 9. <i>European Union</i>   | 25. <i>SPEM</i>  |
| 10. France   | 26. <i>Survey Action Center</i>                                      |
| 11. Germany  | 27. Sweden   |
| 12. <i>Geneva International Center<br/>for Humanitarian Demining</i> | 28. Switzerland  |
| 13. Ireland  | 29. Turkey   |
| 14. Japan  | 30. <i>UNDP</i>  |
| 15. Korea  | 31. <i>United Kingdom</i>  |
| 16. Kuwait   | 32. <i>United States of America</i>                                  |
|  | 33. <i>University Rehabilitation Institute, Republic of Slovenia</i> |

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

Due to COVID-19 measures and restrictions in 2020, BoA conducted two online correspondence sessions and took note of the ITF Annual Report 2019, ITF Intermediate Report for 2020 and Portfolio of ITF Projects for 2021.



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## Relationship 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.

| ITF KEY STAKEHOLDERS  |                 |                                    |                            |           |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| Beneficiary Countries | Donor Community | Partners and Implementing Agencies | Human Security Environment | Employees |

### a. BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES

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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 participates in other regional forums.

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 2020, ITF supported projects in Albania, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Colombia, Gaza Strip, Jordan, Kyrgyz Republic, Kosovo\*, Libya, Montenegro, Serbia, Syria and Ukraine.

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

### b. DONOR COMMUNITY

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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 450 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 2020, all project activities were marked by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, which required adaptation to the new measures and needs on the ground. In cooperation with the donor community and partners, ITF was able to confront the COVID-19 related challenges in 2020, adapt to the new reality and continued to address dire human security risks.

### c. PARTNERS AND IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

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During 2020, ITF collaborated with partners and implementing agencies – UN bodies, regional organizations, international and local NGOs and other implementing agencies.

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

### d. THE EUROPEAN UNION PILLAR ASSESSMENT

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In 2020, the European Union (EU) Pillar Assessment determined that ITF is organizationally and financially compliant to work with EU funds under indirect management as EU's partner organization.

EU Pillar Assessment is a thorough and comprehensive process that examines whether or not an organization meets the requirements under Article 154 of the Financial Regulation (EU) 2018/1046. It analyses pillars that relate to the internal control system; the accounting system; an independent external audit; providing financing from EU funds through grants; procurement; financial instruments; exclusion from access to funding; publication of information on recipients; and protection of personal data.

By successfully completing the Pillar Assessment, ITF is eligible to be entrusted by the European Commission with the implementation of EU funds, since the assessment itself provides a guarantee of a sufficient level of protection of the EU's financial interests. As such, ITF has demonstrated to be a trustworthy, reliable, and transparent organization, with suitable and proven internal procedures for managing EU funds.

### e. HUMAN SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

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

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



ITF continued activities related to the implementation of Ottawa Convention process. As an observer, ITF also assumed an active role at the Intersessional meetings and the virtual 18<sup>th</sup> Meeting of State Parties in Geneva, Switzerland.

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

Furthermore, ITF has been working on the integration of mine action into the framework of other international organizations and associations whose work addresses similar challenges to human security (e.g. the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe – OSCE). In addition, ITF is a part of the Franco-German initiative the Roadmap for a sustainable solution to the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition in the Western Balkans by 2024.

At the regional level, ITF has been playing an important and leading role in SEEMACC meetings. ITF also follows human security activities of the United Nations (UN), the EU, the Organization of American States (OAS) and other relevant countries.

#### f. ITF EMPLOYEES

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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.

### III. 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 2020 ITF Auditors' Report is enclosed to this Annual Report under the "Statutory Annual Statements for the Financial Year 2020" section. The accounts are audited in accordance with the International Auditing Standards. The auditing is carried out by BDO Revizija d.o.o., a Slovenian audit firm, a member of the BDO international network of public accounting, tax and advisory firms.






#### Donations in 2020

In 2020, ITF raised a total of \$19,347,789.64 USD of donations, out of which \$9,133,391.27 USD were actually received to ITF account and the amount of \$10,214,398.37 USD is still pending to be received (due to the multiyear projects and changed donor policy on transferring funds).

These funds were contributed by 8 public donors (including governments, organizations, and local authorities), and 4 private donors (including private companies, organizations and individuals).

#### Donation Report 2020

| Donor   | Amount in USD | Purpose  |
|---|---------------|--|
| Alexander Indri Indri   | \$5.44        | Strategic Pillar I   |
| Anonymous donor   | \$16.12       | Strategic Pillar I   |
|  Austrian Development Agency | \$245,420.00  | Explosive Hazards Clearance and MRE in North East Syria - still pending to be received |
|  Czech Republic              | \$13,386.47   | Demining activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina  |
| Knights of Columbus   | \$25,000.00   | Explosive Hazards Clearance and MRE in North East Syria                                |

|   |                |   |
|---|----------------|---|
| Mine Action Center of The Republic of Serbia<br>   | \$293,313.50   | Demining activities in Serbia   |
| Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Croatia<br> | \$91,421.30    | CWD - Croatia   |
| Rene Schasse  | \$339.87       | Demining activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina   |
| Republic of Korea<br>                              | \$182,681.76   | Humanitarian Mine Action Activities in BIH, Palestine, Afghanistan/Kyrgyz Republic, Serbia                |
| Slovenia<br>                                       | \$17,263.82    | Medical Rehabilitation/Psychosocial Support - Belarus   |
|   | \$120,138.10   | Medical Rehabilitation/Psychosocial Support/Covid-19 Aid - Ukraine  |
|   | \$88,334.40    | Mine Risk Education - Jordan  |
|   | \$78,771.29    | Capacity Building - Palestine   |
|   | \$38,619.00    | Capacity Building - Afghanistan   |
|   | \$29,789.05    | Education - ECOWAS  |
|   | \$129,861.41   | Capacity Building/Demining/Education-Bosnia and Herzegovina   |
|   | \$392,469.13   | Support of ITF Operational Activities   |
| The Central European Initiative   | \$9,593.50     | Capacity Support of Regional Cooperation - SEEMACC  |
|   | \$10,737.13    | Capacity Support of Regional Cooperation - SEEMACC - still pending to be received                         |
| United States of America<br>                     | \$392,071.42   | CWD/PSSM/Mine Action in Croatia   |
|   | \$1,288,280.08 | CWD/PSSM/Mine Action - Croatia - still pending to be received   |
|   | \$841,405.87   | Capacity Building/Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina   |
|   | \$3,823,736.39 | Capacity Building/Mine Action - Bosnia and Herzegovina - still pending to be received                     |
|   | \$1,001,416.58 | CWD in Kyrgyz Republic  |
|   | \$7,670.96     | CWD - Kyrgyz Republic - still pending to be received  |
|   | \$330,658.32   | Capacity Building/Hotspots Clearance/Victims Assistance in Albania  |
|   | \$10,692.34    | Capacity Building/Hotspots Clearance/Victims Assistance/Demining - Albania - still pending to be received |
|   | \$600,104.72   | Humanitarian mine action activities in Serbia   |

|                   |                        |  |
|-------------------|------------------------|--|
|                   | \$1,538,166.55         | Humanitarian mine action activities - Serbia - still pending to be received                              |
|                   | \$1,062,747.68         | ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Directorate Capacity Enhancement                                       |
|                   | \$77,221.54            | ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Directorate Capacity Enhancement - still pending to be received        |
|                   | \$1,147,911.36         | CWD/PSSM in Montenegro   |
|                   | \$1,421,038.54         | CWD/PSSM - Montenegro - still pending to be received   |
|                   | \$797,767.31           | Capacity Support of Libyan MAC   |
|                   | \$1,069,314.69         | Capacity Support of Libyan MAC - still pending to be received  |
|                   | \$1,448,303.85         | Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and Transition in Afghanistan                               |
|                   | \$722,120.15           | Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and Transition - Afghanistan - still pending to be received |
| <b>TOTAL 2020</b> | <b>\$19,347,789.64</b> |  |

#### A. Allocation of Donations

In 2020, \$10,884,949.05 USD were spent on ITF activities within both Strategic Pillars.

|                     |           |                      |        |
|---------------------|-----------|----------------------|--------|
| Strategic Pillar I  | \$        | 9,869,593.55         | 90.67% |
| Strategic Pillar II | \$        | 1,015,355.50         | 9.33%  |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>\$</b> | <b>10,884,949.05</b> |        |

#### B. I Allocation of Donations by Countries/Regions in 2020 – Strategic pillar I

Strategic Pillar I activities (\$9,869,593.55 USD) in 2020 were implemented in the following countries/regions:

|                        |    |              |        |
|------------------------|----|--------------|--------|
| Albania                | \$ | 295,347.94   | 2.99%  |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | \$ | 1,889,725.95 | 19.15% |
| Croatia                | \$ | 457,842.88   | 4.64%  |
| Serbia                 | \$ | 845,877.25   | 8.57%  |
| Montenegro             | \$ | 1,178,047.66 | 11.94% |
| Kosovo*                | \$ | 3,720.00     | 0.04%  |
| Kyrgyz Republic        | \$ | 918,997.64   | 9.31%  |

|                            |           |                     |        |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------|--------|
| Jordan                     | \$        | 20,697.62           | 0.21%  |
| Syria                      | \$        | 1,901,667.44        | 19.27% |
| Regional Activities in SEE | \$        | 5,994.12            | 0.06%  |
| Afghanistan                | \$        | 1,405,306.55        | 14.24% |
| Libya                      | \$        | 742,296.74          | 7.52%  |
| Colombia                   | \$        | 21,288.00           | 0.22%  |
| Ukraine                    | \$        | 61,887.28           | 0.63%  |
| Gaza Strip                 | \$        | 120,896.48          | 1.22%  |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>\$</b> | <b>9,869,593.55</b> |        |

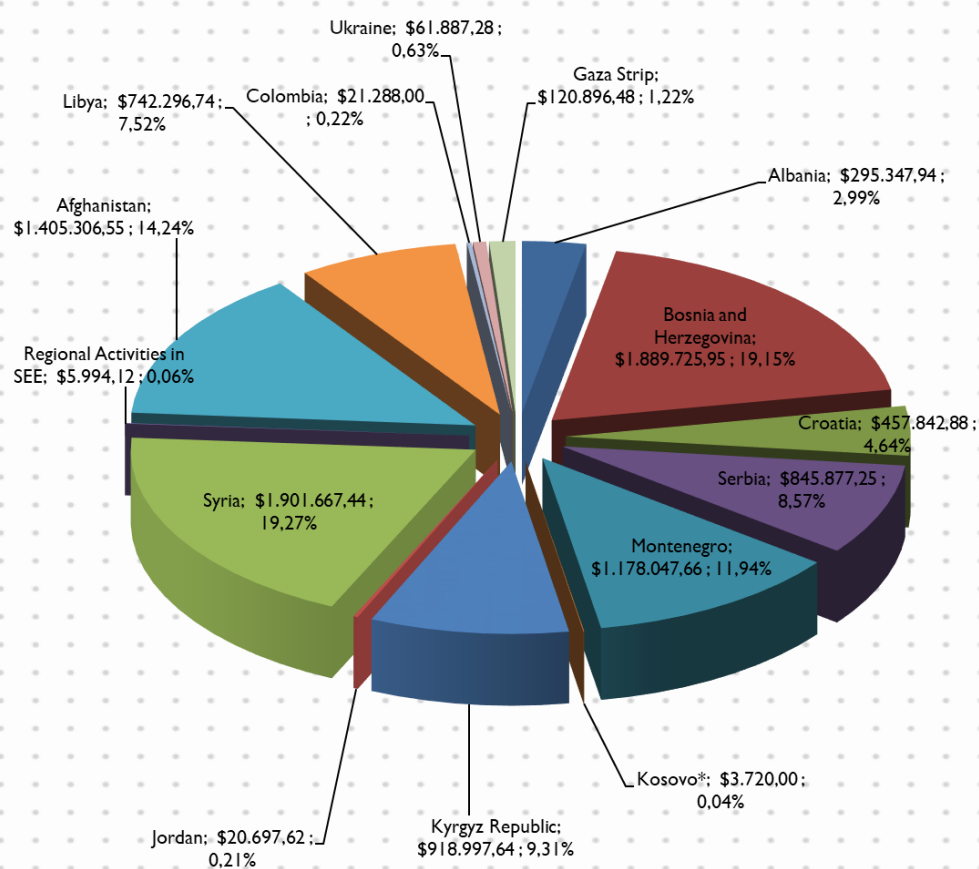


Chart 2: Use of Implemented Strategic Pillar I Funds by Countries/Regions in 2020.

## B.2 Allocation of Donations by Countries/Regions in 2020 – Strategic Pillar II

Strategic Pillar II activities (\$ 1,015,355.50 USD) in 2020 were implemented in the following countries/regions:

|                        |           |                     |         |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------|
| ECOWAS                 | \$        | 971,809.37          | 95.711% |
| Belarus                | \$        | 32.03               | 0.003%  |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | \$        | 43,514.10           | 4.286%  |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>\$</b> | <b>1,015,355.50</b> |         |

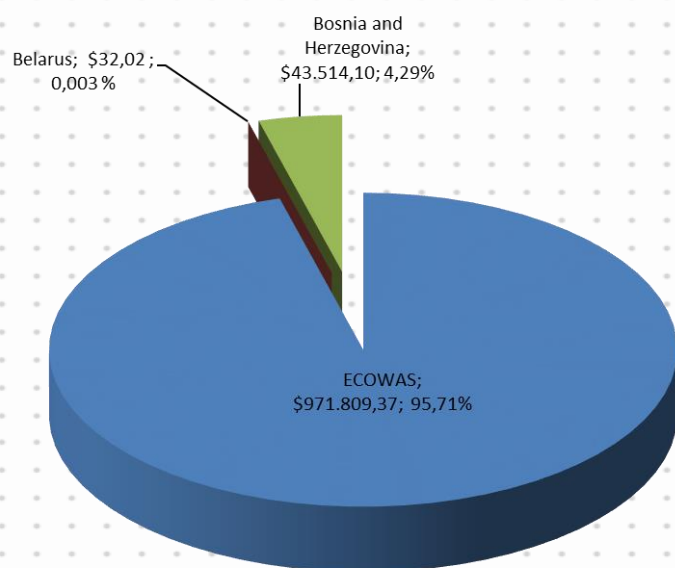


Chart 3: Use of Implemented Strategic Pillar II Funds by Countries/Regions in 2020.

## B.3 Allocation of Donations by Intervention Areas in 2020 – Strategic Pillar I:

Strategic Pillar I activities (\$ 9,869,593.55 USD) in 2020 were implemented in the following interventions areas:

|   |    |              |        |
|---|----|--------------|--------|
| Victim Assistance   | \$ | 211,357.41   | 2.14%  |
| Clearance of landmines and ERW, including cluster munitions | \$ | 4,195,316.04 | 42.51% |
| Destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition               | \$ | 1,843,971.26 | 18.68% |
| Physical Security and Stockpile Management                  | \$ | 60,925.31    | 0.62%  |

|                       |           |                     |        |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------|--------|
| Risk Education        | \$        | 191,722.60          | 1.94%  |
| Capacity building     | \$        | 3,169,978.85        | 32.12% |
| Advocacy/Coordination | \$        | 196,322.08          | 1.99%  |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>\$</b> | <b>9,869,593.55</b> |        |

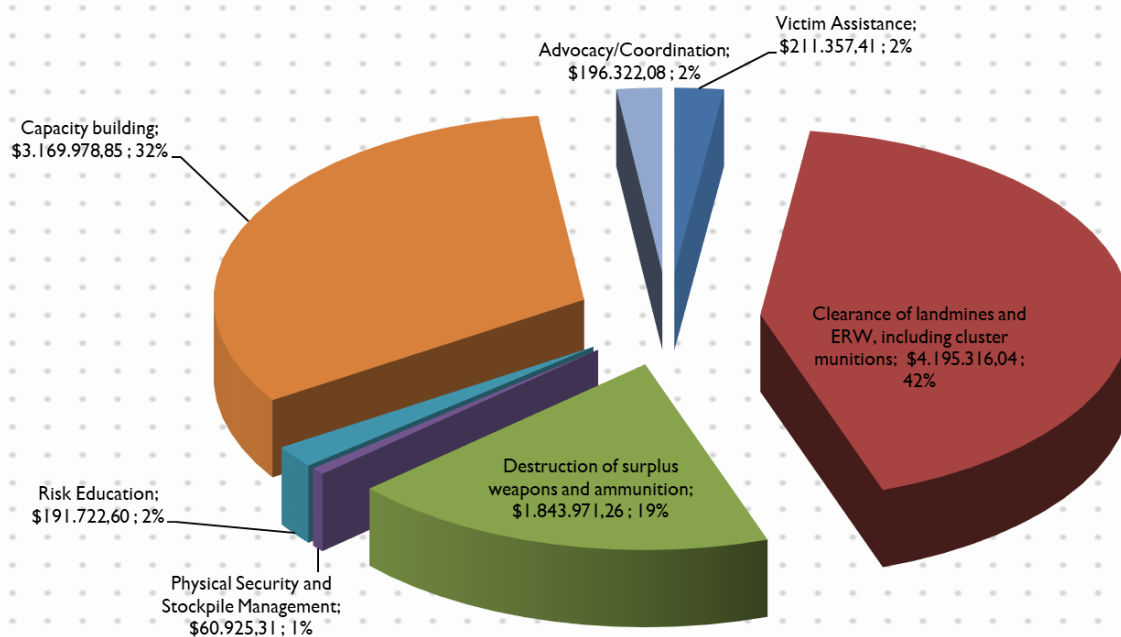


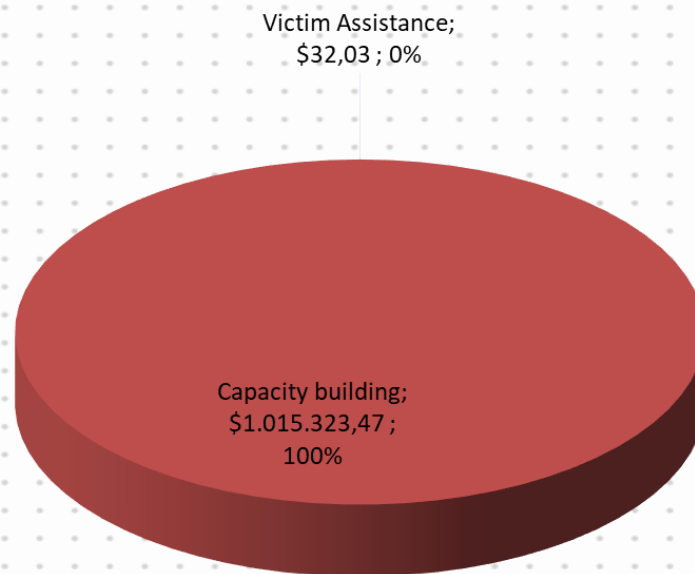
Chart 4: Use of Implemented Strategic Pillar I Funds by Intervention Areas in 2020.

#### B.4 Allocation of Donations by Intervention Areas in 2020 – Strategic Pillar II:

Strategic Pillar II activities (\$ 1,015,355.50 USD) in 2020 were implemented in the following intervention areas:

|                   |           |                     |         |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------|
| Victim Assistance | \$        | 32.03               | 0.003%  |
| Capacity building | \$        | 1,015,323.47        | 99.997% |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>\$</b> | <b>1,015,355.50</b> |         |





*Chart 5: Use of Implemented Strategic Pillar II Funds by Intervention Areas in 2020.*

### **ITF Administration and Project Costs**

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

In 2020, the amount of \$1,405,683.23 USD 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 \$501,746.94 USD was spent for both in 2020.



## IV. 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 2020.

### SOUTH EAST EUROPE

#### IV.1 Albania

##### Problem

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

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

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

According to Albanian Mine & Munitions coordination Office (AMMCO) database, there are 1,006 abandoned explosive ordnance casualties (152 killed and 854 injured) recorded all over Albania during the period from 1997 until to date. The last accident registered is on 05 April 2019 in the village of Fushe Bulqize, Diber region. As a result of national and international efforts in undertaking clearance activities, at the end of December 2019, the current number of dangerous UXO hotspots is reduced to 1 from initially 19 ones identified in 2011.

##### Accomplishments



##### Hotspots Clearance

##### ■ NPA Hotspot Clearance in Albania – Towards completion

The primary objective of the project was to reduce the threats to civilians of explosive remnants following the unplanned explosions in munition storages - called Hotspot areas – specifically, through clearance of these areas and improved security and safety.

NPA started with the project on 1 March 2017 and successfully completed its activities on 30 June 2020. NPA has completed the following hotspots in this period: Kordhoc, Picar, Sinanaj, and Phase I of task on Jube Sukth. The remaining Phase 2 in Jube Sukth (of the total size of 403,211 square meters) is to be cleared by the Albanian Armed Forces (AAF) Engineering Company of Land Force Command teams that NPA trained and mentored.

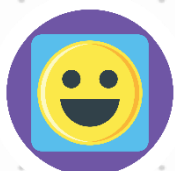
In total, 590,455 square meters were cleared in the reporting period from 1 March 2017 to 31 December 2019 on 4 different hotspots. Altogether, 1 antipersonnel mine, 5 anti-tank mines, 23,443 items of UXO, 9 pieces of small arms and light weapons and 20,888 pieces of small arms ammunition were cleared. In total 52 tons of scrap metal were removed in this period, which signals about heavy metal contamination on these sites. As per NPA impact assessment conducted before and after clearance activities, 1,455 people are expected to directly benefit from clearance of the handed-over tasks in Gjirokaster and Tepelene, while additional 4,376 will indirectly benefit from these activities.

In the period from January to March 2020 preparation and execution of the second training for AAF in Systematic EOD clearance took place, followed by demobilisation activities. Training for additional members of Engineering company of the support brigade of AAF Land forces was executed by NPA in the period from 3 February to 28 February 2020. Out of 20 persons that were submitted for Leahy vetting, in the end 13 attended the training. Clearance plan was prepared for AAF deployment to Jube Sukth.



*Concluded hotspots clearance programme.*

Due to COVID-19 pandemic, the closing ceremony of the NPA project activities was cancelled. The completed project was marked only through social media. Despite that, the project was successfully completed, with all the hotspots cleared, with the remaining Jube Sukth task for clearance by trained and equipped AAF teams. NPA was working in close coordination with AMMCO which was supervising and executing QA/QC of NPA activities and AAF EOD teams, to which NPA was handing over found items for demolition.



## Capacity Building

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

The project intends to support the activities of UXO hotspots clearance in the country's territory and ammunition disposal, through provision of coordination, monitoring and quality management of

clearance activities conducted by the EOD Albanian Armed Forces (AAF). The main goal of the project is to contribute to making Albania safe from UXO/ERW and to the fulfilment of the Albanian Government commitment to eliminate the ammunition risk by 2020. The project started in January 2018 and will be finished in March 2021.

During the reporting period, AMMCO team was coordinating and monitoring the NPA training for two new teams of Albanian Armed Forces (AAF) Engineering Company of Land Force Command. The training was executed from 3 to 28 February 2020 and the handover certification for 13 searchers was done on 28 February 2020. The aim of the training was to build sustainable Albanian capacity, to deal with the remaining clearance on Jube Sukth task, as well as any other areas that will require systematic EOD clearance in Albania.

Phase 2 of the UXO clearance operations in Jube Sukth started on 17 September 2019 with new two AAF Clearance teams trained by NPA. In November 2019, the activities on Jube Sukth were suspended due to bad weather conditions and were restarted in March 2020. The clearance operation in Jube Sukth was suspended again on 10 March 2020 due to newly COVID-19 pandemic and were restarted in July 2020. During the month of April 2020, two physical handovers of the equipment were conducted:

- from NPA and AMMCO to Engineering Company of Land Force Command;
- from AMMCO to the Engineering Battalion of Support Command.

In the first week of July 2020, the AAF team's started with one-week refresh training supported by AMMCO QM Team. After the refresh training course, teams were deployed to clearance operation activities, based on an approved clearance plan. During the month of July, two teams maintained a slow progress due to high temperatures and COVID-19 prevention rules.

From the beginning of Phase 2 until December 2020, a total of 45,589 square meters (10,85 %) were cleared and 575 items of UXO were found and destroyed on-site or transported to approved demolition ranges designated by Albanian Ministry of Defence for this purpose. AMMCO team was continuously coordinating and conducting quality assurance on this clearance operation activity.



*Training of Albanian Armed Forces at Jube Sukth.*



## Overview of Donor Assistance

|                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Hotspots Clearance | United States of America |
| Capacity Support   | United States of America |

## IV.2 Bosnia and Herzegovina

### Problem

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

According to current data and latest country assessment performed in BIH, the mine suspected area today amounts to 957 square kilometers (1996 initial estimation was 4,200 square kilometers), where over 180,000 mines and UXOs are expected to be found.

Lives and livelihoods of around 845,000 people are still impacted by mines and UXO, with 132,000 residents directly jeopardized. Since 1996 mine and UXO accidents severed lives of 1,766 local residents, turning them into mine/UXO victims/survivors (617 residents were fatally injured).

In 2020, no mine accidents nor incidents were registered in BIH. In addition, no mine accidents occurred in 2020 on ITF managed projects.

### Accomplishments



#### Clearance of Landmines and ERW and Land Release

All activities and procedures in 2020 were obstructed and delayed due to BIH demining accreditation process delay and SARS CoV2 (COVID-19) restrictions.

### I. Mine Clearance and Technical Survey

#### Invitation for submission of offers procedures

In 2020 ITF Representative Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina issued one (1) Invitation for Submission of Offers for commercial companies and non-governmental organizations for mine clearance and technical survey projects selected from Bosnia and Herzegovina demining priority list, and based on Donors' priorities. Invitation was published in June 2020: ITF-01-06/20-MC/TS-BH-USA (field operations in second half of 2020). Two (2) Invitations for submission of offers were published in 2019:

first in June 2019 - ITF-01-04/19-TS-BH-JPN/USA – with 1 project task completed in 2020; and in September 2019 - ITF-01/19-TS-BH-BUS/USA with project task field operations in 2020. One mine clearance project task from Invitation ITF-01-06/20-MC/TS-BH-USA was winter paused and remains to be resumed and completed in 2021.

ITF support to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2020 (01 January – 31 December) continued by release of land through:

- 34,531 square meters mine cleared/demined (4 project locations – 8 mines, 4 UXO),
- 438,469 square meters of technical survey operations (12 project locations - 16 mines, 15 UXO).

***Total released land through mine clearance and technical survey operations in the period 01 January – 31 December 2020 amounts to 473,000 square meters on 16 project locations, with 24 mines, and 19 UXO found and destroyed.***



*Technical survey operations in Municipality of Busovača.*

## **2. Land Release**

Total released land on two completed and BHMACE certified land release projects (Novi Grad-Matijaševo Brdo, Novi Grad-Žuč) in the period of 01 January – 31 December 2020 amounts to 678,027 square meters of combined land release methods on 7 project locations, removing 20 mines and 264 UXO.



Total released land on (field works) completed but not yet BHMAC certified land release projects (Istočni Stari Grad-Istočni Stari Grad, Vogošća-Nebočaj) in the period of 01 January – 31 December 2020 amounts to approximately 1,780,000 square meters of combined land release methods on 15 project locations, removing 252 mines and 32 UXO.

*One land release project commenced in late 2020, is in progress (Vogošća-Gora Kamenica, approximately 2,100,000 square meters) and will be reported on in ITF 2021 Intermediate and Annual Report respectively upon filed operations completion and BHMAC certification.*

## ■ **Mine Detection Dog Center in Bosnia and Herzegovina (MDDC)<sup>1</sup>**

### **Project: Land Release in Bosnia and Herzegovina “Sarajevo Free of Mines” 2019-2021**

Through the activities of land release, Mine Detection Dog Center in Bosnia and Herzegovina MDDC plans to release more than 6,200,000 square meters close to populated areas in Novi Grad, Stari Grad, Vogošća and East Stari Grad municipalities, providing the full mine-free surrounding for capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina and its neighboring municipalities.

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

The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Istočni Stari Grad in Istočni Stari Grad Municipality, project activities started in July 2019 – with initial planned total targeted area of 550,000 square meters to be released on 9 project locations. In total, during the project performance period, 216 mines and 28 UXO on 9 project locations were removed by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation). The field works were completed in November 2020\*.

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

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<sup>1</sup> Project: Land Release Project Mine Suspected Area Project – Kremeš in Vogošća Municipality: The field activities started in December 2018 and were shortly paused for the winter stand down period. The project resumed in 2019 and the field works were completed in end of May 2019. BHMAC issued the Certificate and Declaration on 12 May 2020 (Declaration on the returned land – 1,943,911.95 square meters. BHMAC Certificate on mine cleared and technically surveyed land – 20,853.22 square meters for clearance and 337,470.54 square meters for technical survey activities. On six project locations/systematic investigations areas 134 landmines and 22 UXO were found and removed in total, with additional 26 mine indications (tripwires). Figures under this project were reported on in ITF Annual Report 2019.

Project: The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Ugorsko in Vogošća Municipality, project activities started in October 2019 and were completed in December 2019 – with total area of 463,774 square meters released, (924 square meters of mine clearance, 61,357 square meters of technical survey) removing 5 mines, 28 UXO, by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation) on 3 project locations. The project field works completed in 2019 and BHMAC Certificate and Declaration were issued on 27 May 2020. Figures under this project were reported on in ITF Annual Report 2019.

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

The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Matijaševo Brdo in Novi Grad Municipality, project activities started in November 2019 and were completed in April 2020. In total the area of 268,101 square meters was released on 3 project locations (3,021 square meters of mine clearance, 95,457 square meters of technical survey) removing 12 mines, 2 UXO, by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation).

*The project field works were certified by BHMAG in June 2020.*

### **Mine Suspected Area Project – Žuč in Novi Grad Municipality**

The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Žuč in Novi Grad Municipality, project activities started in May 2020 and were completed in November 2020. In total the area of 409,926 square meters was released on 4 project locations (1,100 square meters of mine clearance, 126,291 square meters of technical survey) removing 8 mines and 262 UXO, by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation).

*The project field works were certified by BHMAG - in February 2021.*

### **Mine Suspected Area Project – Nebočaj in Vogošća Municipality**

The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Nebočaj in Vogošća Municipality, field activities commenced in August 2020, with a total area of 1,230,000 square meters to be released on 6 project locations. In total, during the current project performance period, 36 mines and 14 UXO were removed by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation). The field works were completed in December 2020.

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

### **Mine Suspected Area Project – Gora Kamenica in Vogošća Municipality**

The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Gora Kamenica in Vogošća Municipality, field activities commenced in October 2020, with a total area of 2,100,000 square meters, on 9 project locations by



*Deminer at Gora Kamenica.*

applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation).

*\*Field works in progress/not yet completed. Project is in progress and the final certified results will be reported in ITF 2021 Intermediate and Annual Report (upon completion and BHMACH certification).*

**Overall, in 2020 operational year, on Mine Clearance/Technical Survey/Land Release projects 2,931,027 square meters of land was treated through field operations<sup>2</sup>, on 38 locations, removing 296 mines and 315 UXO.**



## Victim Assistance

### ■ Organization of the XIX International Sitting Volleyball Tournament “Sarajevo Open 2020”

Between 9 and 11 October 2020, the XIX Sitting Volleyball Tournament – Sarajevo Open 2020, has taken place in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, organized by Sitting Volleyball Club Fantomi from Sarajevo (OKI Fantomi). The aim of the tournament was to raise the level of quality and popularization of sitting volleyball both in Bosnia and Herzegovina and abroad, and to raise awareness on the threats of mines and other explosive remnants of war and the importance of mine action projects. In addition, the tournament is a great opportunity to exchange knowledge and experience between the sitting volleyball teams.

Six teams competed at this year’s event, with five local teams – including the guests of honor, the Bosnia and Herzegovina women’s national team in sitting volleyball – and one team visiting from Serbia. All participants followed COVID-19 safety measures meant to protect the health of those in attendance. Even though due to the public health situation this year’s event was attended by a smaller number of teams with only one international guest from Serbia and no audience members, the participants played excellent matches and showed great sportsmanship and team spirit. In the end, the OKI Fantomi outplayed their opponents and were crowned champions. Sports present an excellent opportunity for the social inclusion of landmine survivors and people with disabilities as well as an important part in their rehabilitation process.

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<sup>2</sup> The certified Mine Clearance/Technical Survey/Land Release projects’ area in 2020 amounts to 1,151,027 square meters on 23 locations, removing 44 mines and 283 UXO. Other projects are in the administrative process of BHMACH certification and others remain to be continued and completed in 2021.





*The XIX International Tournament in Sitting Volleyball "Sarajevo Open 2020".*

### ■ Empowerment of Mine Victims During the COVID-19 Pandemic'

The main goal of the project was support of mine victims and other persons with disabilities during COVID-19 crisis, through establishment of peer support groups and emergency support interventions in communities, where mine victims and other persons with disabilities live. The project implemented by "Organizacija amputiranca UDAS" started on 10 May 2020 and was finished on 31 July 2020. Coronavirus pandemic has caused major problems and difficulties for mine victims and other persons with disabilities. The majority of local communities, during the coronavirus pandemic in BiH, were not sufficiently prepared to provide an adequate response for persons with disabilities.

During the project, 20 support groups were established with 145 members in 14 municipalities of BiH: Banja Luka, Gradiška, Prijedor, Doboj, Sarajevo, Donji Vakuf, Travnik, Zavidovići, Bijeljina, Brčko, Mostar, Bihać, Trebinje and Derventa. Due to the epidemiological situation, the work of groups was realized through the Viber and Skype online platforms. Support groups emphasized the necessity for exchange of necessary information with beneficiaries during the pandemic, and the importance of adhering to all epidemiological measures. In addition, 72 food packages and 50-hygiene package were distributed to families of mine victims. Distribution of hygiene and food packages enables normal daily functioning of persons with disabilities in a safer manner.



*Distribution of food and hygiene packages.*



## **Risk Education**

### **■ Project ‘Mine Risk Management During COVID-19 Outbreak’**

The overall objective of this project was to contribute to the safety of the population living in targeting areas and to raise awareness of the population about the mine dangers. This was achieved by placing new marking signs in mine suspected areas, handing out leaflets with the latest information and updating existing billboard maps. Mine risk education (MRE) in COVID-19 pandemic is essential for maximizing protection and prevention of possible mine victims, which would put even more pressure of the already stressed national health capacities. Additionally, the aim of the project was to raise knowledge and awareness of the residual mine risk in BIH more broadly among the population as well as the relevant authorities.

NGO “Posavina bez mina” started with the implementation of the MRE during the COVID-19 outbreak on 28 April 2020 and completed all activities on 10 June 2020. During the implementation period NGO “Posavina bez mina” has conducted the following activities:

- Marking of eight locations in three local Communities; Brcko District BIH (two locations), Municipality of Orasje (five locations) and Municipality of Odzak (one location) in total area of 2.73 square kilometers.
- Supervision of 495 signs locations (422 are new marking signs). These signs were put up several years ago and most of them were missing.
- Educational activities through dissemination of leaflets specially designed for the period of corona virus outbreak. During the implementation of the project, 2,500 leaflets with updated information were distributed to the population and 10 updated billboard maps placed on existing billboards.
- Meetings with decision makers in order to emphasize the importance of financial support to mine action.
- Media coverage (Radio Brcko, Posavina TV, RTVBN, RTVHit, BDC TV).





*Placing new marking signs in mine suspected areas and updating existing billboard maps*

### ■ **Mine Risk Education through Viber Groups for Primary Schools Students and Support for Mine Victims**

Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the Red Cross Society of BiH was not able to organize MRE competitions as in the previous years. At the beginning of the pandemic, schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina immediately closed. Online classes were organized for students.

The main goal of “MRE through Viber groups” was education of primary school children on how to protect themselves from mine risks. Through Viber groups and by using questions/answers and MRE task, students/children acquired knowledge, exchanged experiences and accepted practices of safe behavior in mine contaminated areas.

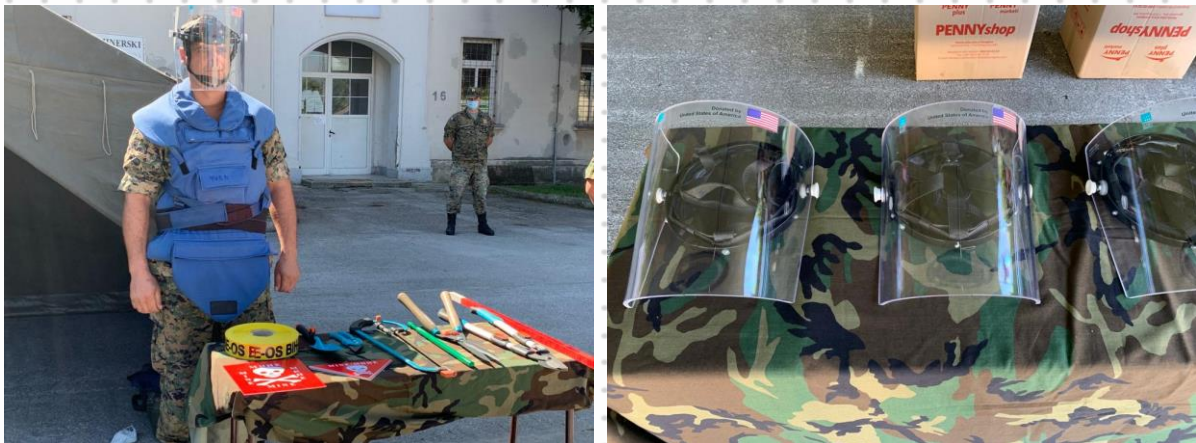
MRE instructors share different tasks for students, based upon the cooperation with their teachers. In addition to learning about direct mine risks, peers will become aware of the long-term nature of the mine problem in BiH. During the 2020/21 school year, about 25,000 children will be included in the MRE. In addition to those who will participate as member of Viber groups, many others participate as observers and thus acquire knowledge of a mine risk. Parents, brothers and sisters and peers are indirectly involved. The project started on 1 November 2020 and will finish on 31 March 2021.



## Capacity Building

### ■ Provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for Bosnia and Herzegovina Armed Forces – demining battalion (AFBiH)

As a continuation of the support to the BiH national mine action capacities for the purpose of enhanced mine action activities and safer field-work operational activities of Armed Forces of Bosnia-Herzegovina Demining Battalion personnel, 180 protective visors were procured and delivered in August 2020, with contribution of United States of America.



*Personal protective Equipment for demining battalion.*

## Other

### ■ School and Peer Mediation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

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

The project "School and peer mediation in BiH" has been carried out in cooperation with 24 public primary schools from Brčko, Gračanica, Tuzla, Doboј, Derventa, Brod and Mostar. The project is being implemented in its 3rd phase and is financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia (MFA) through the programme Slovenia's Development Cooperation. ITF with its

implementing partners Inštitut za mediacijo Concordia and the European Centre for Dispute Resolution (ECDR) has been implementing the project since 2017.

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

In the period from 1 June 2019 until 31 December 2020, the following outputs have been achieved:

- 24 target schools introduced mediation workshops as part of the extracurricular activities.
- 86 participating teachers (46 school mediators, 16 coach mediators and 6 co-trainers) carried out mediation workshops on their respective school with at least 12 pupils, one hour a week.
- Across 24 participating schools 300 pupils were trained as peer mediators.
- Concordia's high expert for mediation in cooperation with participating school and teachers carried out the supervision. This served as an assessment method where teacher mediators were able to present their results, issues and questions regarding the mediation workshops they were implementing on their schools.
- 24 computers were provided for all participating primary schools (1 computer per school) for the uninterrupted implementation of school and peer mediation activities.
- Successful implementation of the virtual ending ceremony over MS Teams for primary schools in December 2020.

Due to the COVID-19 epidemic in 2020 and the imposed travel restrictions, both in Slovenia and BIH, several activities (field trip to Slovenia and on the ground-ending ceremony) were cancelled, as the safety of all participants remained our highest priority. Nevertheless, a virtual ending ceremony was successfully implemented in December of 2020, as 56 participants joined the virtual call. Teachers and peers from 23 schools participated in the ending ceremony, as they all prepared a short video about their experience with the implementation and results of school and peer mediation. ITF opened the ending ceremony and invited the representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Mr. Aljaž Arih, Deputy Director-General) and the Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia in BIH (H.E. Ambassador Zorica Bukinac) to greet the participating teachers and peers.



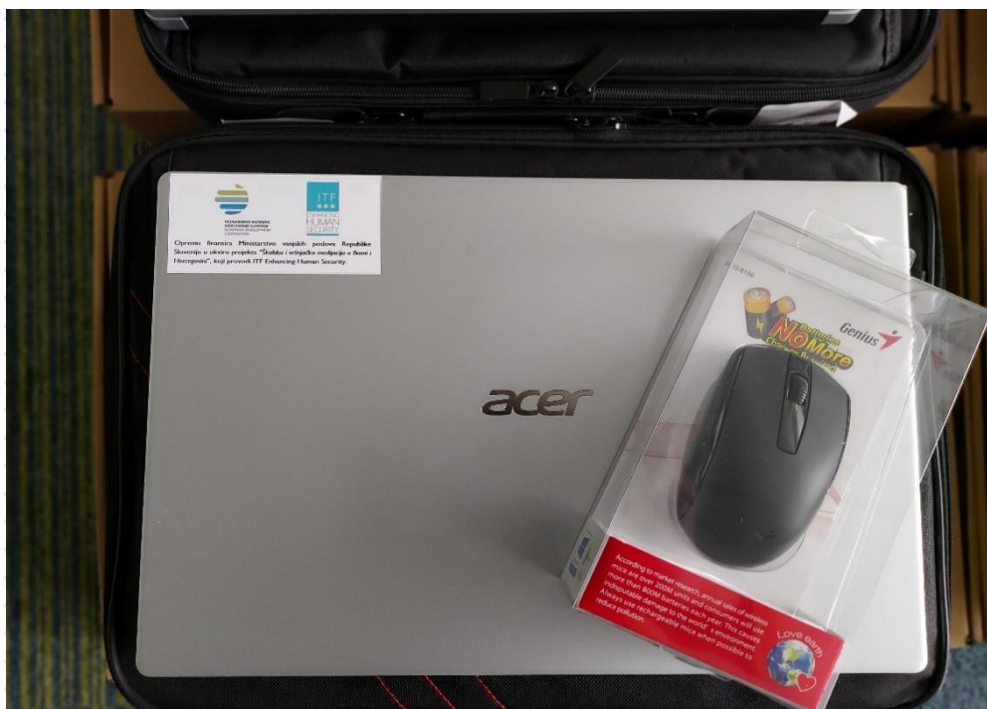


*Virtual ending ceremony over MS Teams in December 2020.*

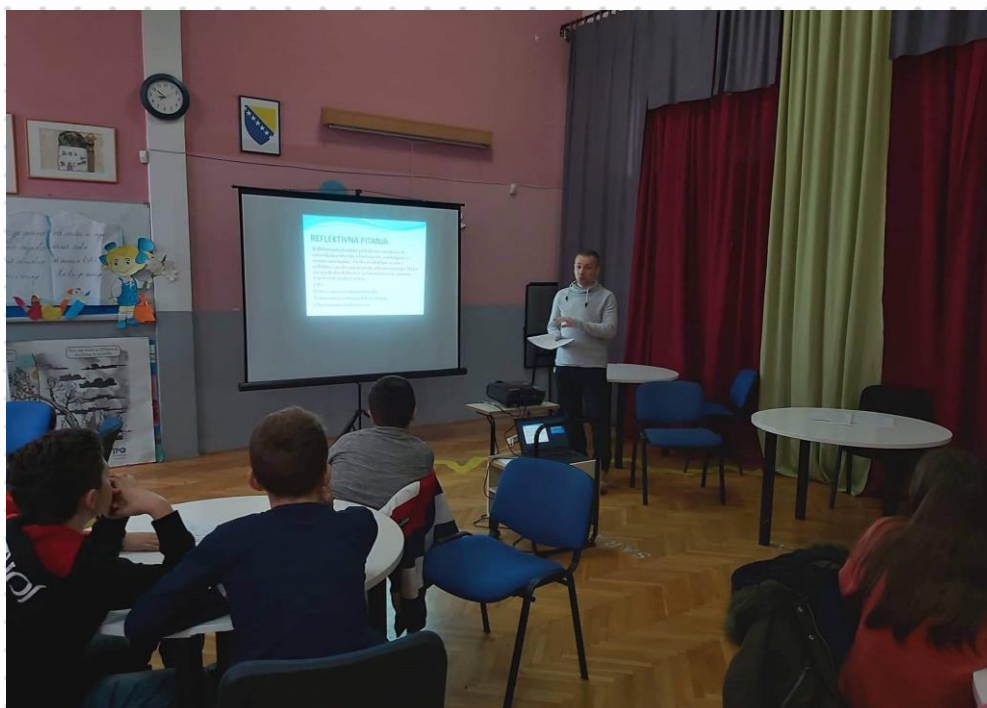
Due to the ongoing COVID-19 epidemic, the project was extended until 15 March 2021 in order to complete the recommendations for the inclusion of the school and peer mediation into the school curriculum. ECDR has been closely working with the schools and local authorities in Brčko, Doboj and Gračanica, regarding the provisions and regulations in education covering sanctions due to delinquent behaviour. Based on their analysis ECDR will prepare amendments to improve the educational regulations and present recommendations for the inclusion of school and peer mediation within the school curriculum.



*School mediation workshops for teachers in Mostar in 2019.*



*Provision of laptops for primary schools in BiH.*



*Peer mediation workshop in Mostar in 2020.*





*Train the Trainer course in Derventa in 2019.*

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

The objective of the 12th annual assessment was to determine if the demining and monitoring organizations and companies, accredited by BHMAC, maintain a solid standard of its management structure, demining personnel, (re)trainings and equipment to perform credibly as prime contractors on large or small scale, for United States of America funded contracts, as well as to check their internal potency and capability to perform and monitor the land release projects. The 2020 assessment was implemented in November, during which 10 selected entities (7 demining and 3 monitoring) were checked and assessed accordingly.

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

Support of Republic Slovenia to ITF Representative Office in BIH enables continuous execution of operations and procedures required for work of ITF in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including administrative procedures for invitation of submission of offers, follow up and monitoring of the projects, liaison with donors, national and international organizations and authorities, as well as presence of ITF as one of the key factors in resolving of mine and UXO problem in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the region of Southeastern Europe.



## Overview of Donor Assistance

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Clearance of Landmines and ERW and Land Release | Municipality of Busovača, Czech Republic, Japan, Mr. René Schasse, United States of America |
| Victim Assistance                               | Korea   |
| Mine Risk Education                             | Korea   |
| Capacity Building                               | United States of America  |
| Other   | Slovenia, United States of America  |

## IV.3 Croatia

### Problem

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

In terms of national stockpiles, the risk is primarily dependent on the physical and chemical condition of ammunition. In order to contribute to the obsolete ammunition disposal process in Croatia in accordance with national plans the donor support is of crucial importance. By implementing the conventional weapons disposal activities, overall stockpile is significantly reduced, consequently lowering the security threat that volatile and otherwise insecure ammunition has on general population and infrastructure.

Munition designated for destruction include:

- Artillery ammunition,
- Naval ammunition,
- Missiles,
- Fuses.

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



### Conventional Weapons Destruction CWD – Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Croatia

The objectives of CWD project in Croatia are:

- reduction of stockpiles of excess or otherwise at-risk weapons and munitions;
- improvement of conventional weapons destruction process in the Republic of Croatia;
- safe destruction of stockpiles of surplus, obsolete, or otherwise at-risk conventional weapons

Demilitarization works continued in 2020 and approximately 889 metric tons of outdated ammunition was destroyed at the Spreewerk facility in Gospić, Croatia.<sup>3</sup>



*Projectile separation process.*



*Destruction of cartridges.*

<sup>3</sup> During 2020 project partner ISL Spreewerk was renamed to DEMIL TECH d.o.o.

During 2020, ITF started working on the continuation of CWD demilitarization project. In close cooperation with the MoD Croatia a new list of obsolete ammunition from the available military stockpile inventory was reviewed and selected. By the end of 2020, a new list of unstable, old, volatile/dangerous ammunition for demilitarization provided by the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Croatia (MoD) was defined and approved which allowed CWD project to continue in 2021.



Entrance to ISL Sprewerk facility Gospić, Croatia

## Overview of Donor Assistance

|                                  |                          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | United States of America |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|

## IV.4 Kosovo\*

### Problem

The mine and cluster problem on Kosovo<sup>4</sup> territory stems from the 1999 conflict and consequent NATO bombing campaign. An estimated 45 million square meters were mine/cluster affected, yet still today new areas are being mine and/or cluster suspected.

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

### Accomplishments



#### Victim Assistance

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

The project started on 1 December 2019 and was finished on 31 December 2020. The project assisted mine/UXO civilian survivors, who live in extremely poor economic situations and without much

<sup>4</sup> This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSC 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.



needed support. It aimed to improve the social, economic, health and mental health situation of mine/UXO civilian survivors in Kosovo\*, through mobilization of institutional and civil society resources for helping people in distress and their families. Project activities empowered survivors by promoting pro-active behavior through becoming active members of their communities. The proposed program is conceived on the basis of a holistic approach including information, education, support, awareness raising, empowerment, and activation of resources in the immediate environment of survivors and at state level.

The project was extended due to COVID-19 pandemic, since all mine victims assistance activities in the entire country were suspended for long time. In the period from 18 to 20 October 2020, a three-day workshop was organized for mine/UXO survivors in Durrës, where 28 mine/UXO survivors and their family members actively participated and were very engaged. All subjects of this workshop were lectured from professionals of their specific fields, accompanied with comments and discussion together with all participants. Participants were split into three working groups and in the end their results were presented in a plenary discussion. The project started on 1 December 2019 and was completed on 31 May 2020.



*Workshops for mine/UXO survivors in Durrës.*

(\*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”).

## Overview of Donor Assistance

|                   |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| Victim Assistance | Turkey |
|-------------------|--------|

## IV.5 Montenegro

### Problem

Montenegro was affected by mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) problem in border areas with Croatia (Debeli Brijeg and Ravni Brijeg) and Albania (Plav and Rožaje). ITF was active in Montenegro, supporting its Mine Action and Conventional Weapons Destruction programs, in the period 2002–2013. From 2002 to 2008, ITF implemented demining, technical survey and cluster clearance projects

in border areas with Albania and Croatia, where 718,625 square meters of land were cleared, 95 mines and 34 UXO removed on 5 project locations.

During the implementation of underwater UXO clearance in Verige – Bay of Kotor, a project area of 2,500 square meters was surveyed, where 1,423 pieces of UXO were removed from the sea bottom.

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

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

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

A particular problem presents a significant amount of aged, unstable, deteriorated and unserviceable explosive remnants of war (ERW), which pose a hazard to the local population and require demilitarization or destruction. Therefore, it was determined that is of great importance to address and improve physical security and stockpile management of aging weapons and found/seized explosive ordnances and, thus, reduce the direct threat posed by inappropriately stored ERW..

## Accomplishments

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

#### **I. Disposal and/or Demilitarization of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) for Ministry of Interior**

The 2020 project activities of destruction and demilitarization of outdated and hazardous ERW under jurisdiction of Ministry of Interior (MoI) of Montenegro commenced in end March 2020 with several transports of ERW from MoI Rogami storage to facility in Berane. The contracted activities were completed in 9 June 2020 with completion control by MoI.

In total 847,889 pieces of ERW were delaborated weighting in to total 48.6 metric tons (or 53 US tons).





*Delaminated pieces of ERW.*



*Outdated and hazardous ERW items prepared for destruction.*

At the end of 2020 Mol delivered the list of outdated and hazardous ERW items collected during 2020 (approximately 15 tons), which require destruction and/or demilitarization and which are temporarily



stored in Mol storage. Invitation for submission of offers ITF-01/20-CWD-MNE/MOI-USA was published in November 2020. Implementation of this contract shall be performed and reported on in 2021.

## **2. Demilitarization of ammunitions for Ministry of Defense**

Demilitarization of surplus and/or outdated ammunitions stored by and under jurisdiction of Ministry of Defense (MoD) commenced in July 2019. According to the funds available, the initial full ammunitions list was downsized and prioritized to 87.64 metric tons (96.61 short tons / U.S.) – of white phosphorous munitions, land-based forces, air force, naval, practice and non-lethal ammunition. During 2019, 23.54 metric tons (25.95 short tons / U.S.) of ammunitions were demilitarized from this prioritized list, while the remaining 64.10 metric tons (70.66 short tons / U.S.) of white phosphorous ammunitions were demilitarized in March 2020.

In total 24,701 pieces/items of various ammunitions were demilitarized under first part of the project ammunitions list, totaling to 87.64 metric tons (96.61 short tons / US).



*Extraction of white phosphorous.*



*Empty shells.*



In October 2020, the administrative preparations commenced for demilitarization of the updated second part of the initial full list for demilitarization of surplus and/or outdated ammunitions under jurisdiction and stored by MoD. The second part of the ammunitions list includes 1,341,050 pieces of land based armed forces ammunitions, air force and naval ammunitions, practice and non-lethal ammunitions items. Logistical preparations and activities for the second phase of the project, thus commenced in end-2020, while the demilitarization itself would be performed and reported in 2021.

### **3. Adaptation and Technical Equipping of Inappropriate and Outdated ERW Storage Facilities in Podgorica/Rogami for Ministry of Interior**

Phase one of the project - with the goal of producing the detailed technical project documentation / project design for the outdated Rogami ERW storage, for the upgrade of its pyrotechnical safety, physical security and access control for objects for temporary ERW storage by the Ministry of Interior - Emergency Management Directorate - started with the administrative preparations procedure in April 2019.

The implementation of project documentation / project design preparation started in November 2019 and was completed in end April 2020 (upon Ministry of Interior official approval and acceptance of the final project design documentation). Entire process was very complex and required detailed coordination by the stakeholders.

Phase one of the project and the prepared project documentation / project design, represents the basis for the second phase, i.e. actual technical equipping and adaptation of the Rogami storage, which is planned for implementation in 2021.

### **4. Capacity Development for the Ministry of Interior, Directorate for Emergency Situations, Department for UXO – Explosive Remnants of War Risk Management and Explosive Ordnance Disposal Training**

Montenegro Ministry of Interior (Mol) – Directorate for Emergency Management – Department for UXO is authorized for the collection and temporary storing of various types of outdated and hazardous ERW in the Mol storage Rogami, nearby Podgorica, before being destroyed. Each year on the territory of Montenegro approximately 10-15 or more metric tons of various ERW is reported on, handed in, found or confiscated by the Department for UXO personnel. Such ERW, highly unstable and mostly badly deteriorated is destroyed once or twice per year (funding dependent).

Up to standard and quality management of the personnel and experts responsible for and authorized by the government is highly important for appropriate and safe management of the ERW stored. Regular trainings and obtaining new knowledge and expertise of the relevant institutions and its personnel is of crucial importance for addressing the protection of individuals from accidental explosions in the process of ERW management through obtaining the relevant skills and trainings, enhance the regional security by preventing at-risk weapons and munitions, with appropriate ERW management.

The training project (consisting of IMAS EOD L2, L3 and L3 Maritime) for four employees of Mol Department of UXO commenced in end June and in levels' segments lasted until mid September 2020.



*ERW management and EOD disposal training.*

## Overview of Donor Assistance

|   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| Conventional Weapons Destruction and Physical Security and Stockpile Management | United States of America |
|---|--------------------------|

## IV.6 Serbia

### Problem

#### Cluster Munitions

During the 1999 armed conflict 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 armed and police forces in order to provide basic security to local inhabitants from danger of cluster munitions (CM) and unexploded ordnance (UXO), thus, substantially reducing occurrence of injuries and deadly accidents of civilian population. Today, removal of CM and UXO is still being implemented throughout Serbia in order to completely eliminate the residual threat for the local population.

Cluster munitions can currently still be found in the vicinity of the target areas on approximately 2.09 million square meters.

#### Mines

Demining of minefields in the Municipality of Šid (villages of Jamena, Morović and Batrovci - border area with Croatia), in the area of over 5.9 million square meters, was completed in the period 2003 - 2009, on 44 project locations, removing 5,139 items of various types of mines and unexploded ordnance. In 2009, the Mine Action Centre of Serbia (MACS) obtained information that there are mine suspected areas remaining also in Municipalities of Bujanovac and Preševo, containing various types of mines (groups of mines). After survey of these areas, 10 locations were confirmed as mine hazardous areas in extent of 3.5 million square meters.

As of end 2020 – 856,030 square meters of previously known mine suspected/contaminated areas remain to be demined (in settlements of Dobrosin, Ravno Bučje, Končulj). There is also information on new mine suspected areas in Bujanovac municipality (settlements of Veliki Trnovac, Končulj, Lučane, Ravno Bučje, Đorđevac – where, according to the local residents, explosions were heard in these areas during summer bushfires; local residents were also reporting of having knowledge of more mined areas). Survey of these areas is envisaged.

## Accomplishments



### Clearance of Landmines and ERW

In 2020, operational year in Serbia (Municipalities of Raška, Sjenica, Bujanovac and Tutin) on 6 project locations in total of 704,845 square meters of land was cleared, removing 5 mines and 1,649 unexploded ordnance (UXO) and 20 cluster munitions (CM).

ITF support to Serbia in 2020 (01 January – 31 December) was realized by clearance and release of land through:

#### ■ Cluster Munitions Clearance

- Raška - Pančičev Vrh 2 / Kopaonik, project task 190,359 square meters - 4 mines, 63 UXO, 7 CM removed - field works June – July 2020 (completed).
- Sjenica – Vapa I, project task 94,496 square meters - 0 mines, 0 UXO, 0 CM - field works June – July 2020 (completed).
- Sjenica – Vapa, project task 338,416 square meters - field works commenced in October 2020 and were paused due to winter stand down – to resume in 2021.  
Interim results: 95,810 square meters cleared, 0 mines, 0 UXO, 12 CM removed.
- Sjenica – Čedovo I, project task 74,474 square meters - field works commenced in October 2020 and were paused due to winter stand down – to resume in 2021.  
Interim results: 4,200 square meters cleared, 0 mines, 0 UXO, 0 CM.
- Sjenica – Čedovo, project task 89,450 square meters - field works not yet started.

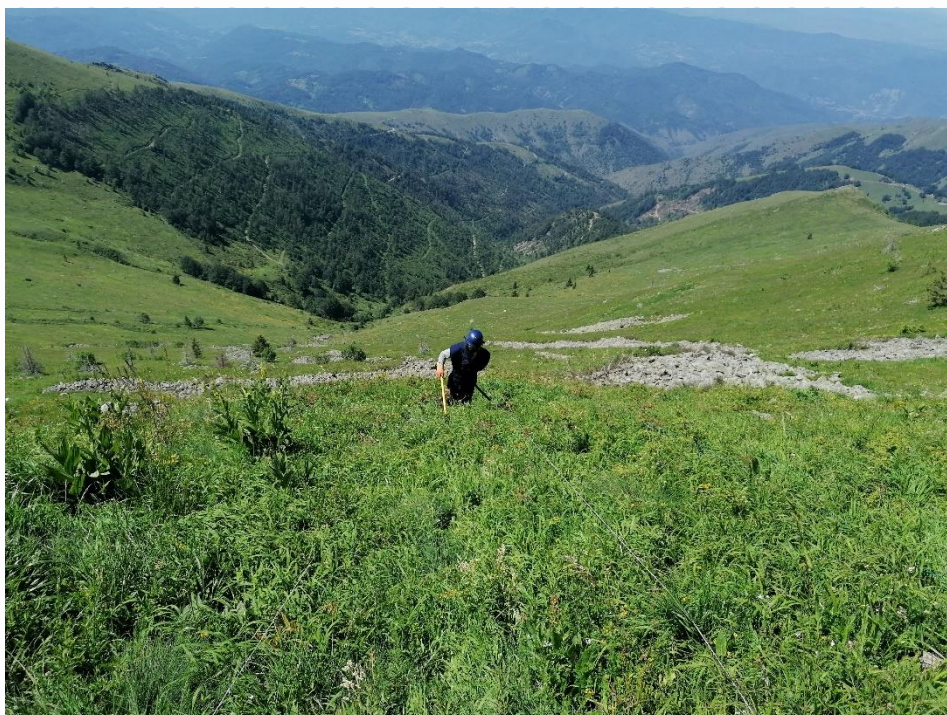
#### ■ Technical Survey

- Tutin – Istočni Mojstir- Ponor, project task 515,000 square meters – field works commenced in October 2020 and were paused due to winter stand down – to resume in 2021.  
Interim results: 50,700 square meters cleared, 0 mines, 0 UXO, 1 CM removed.

#### ■ Mine Clearance

- Bujanovac – Turijska Brda I, project task 269,280 square meters – 1 mine, 1,586 UXO removed - field works October – December 2020 (completed).





*Clearance activities at Kopaonik*



*Cluster munition cleared and removed.*

## Overview of Donor Assistance

Clearance of landmines and ERW

Serbia, United States of America



## IV.7 REGIONAL ASPECT OF ITF ACTIVITIES (SEE)

### ■ SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE MINE ACTION COORDINATION COUNCIL (SEEMACC)

## South-Eastern Europe Mine Action Coordination Council

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

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

Due to the ongoing COVID-19 measures and travel restrictions in 2020, the planned SEEMACC meeting was firstly postponed and later cancelled, as the circumstances did not allowed safe participation of all SEEMACC members.

During the period 2021-2022, the Central European Initiative will support the implementation of SEEMACC meetings through their Know-how Exchange Programme (KEP). The aim is to support the gathering and implementation of SEEMACC meetings (two per year), where national stakeholders and members of SEEMACC will exchange experience, information and know-how on how to achieve a shared overall objective of mine-free land in South East Europe. More specifically, it aims to define guidelines and provide standardized content for implementation of mine action associated activities.



*Gathering of SEEMACC members.*

## EASTERN EUROPE

### IV.8 UKRAINE

#### Problem

With the conflict in Ukraine being officially considered a forgotten conflict by the European Union, the humanitarian situation remains serious. There are still 1.5 million people registered as internally displaced persons (IDPs), around 200,000 of them are children, of which more than three quarters are considered to have psychological scarring. Since the beginning of the conflict, at least 13,000 people have been killed and over 25,000 injured according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. Specifically since 2014, over 128 children have been injured by landmines, unexploded ordnance and other deadly explosive remnants of war, 38 children have been killed.

The Ukrainian national authorities estimate that about 7,000 square kilometers in government-controlled areas of Donetsk and Luhansk are contaminated but the full extent of the contamination is not clear. The situation in non-government controlled areas is understood to be acute. Huge number of people in need and the fact that national mine action authority has not been established yet, there is an urgent need for a holistic and coordinated approach of international community to support clearance operations, risk education as well as victim assistance programs.

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

#### Accomplishments



#### Victim Assistance

##### ■ Psychosocial Rehabilitation of Children, Victims of Armed Conflict in Ukraine

The project was initially planned to be implemented at the “Debeli rtič” resort, run by the Slovenian Red Cross, but was postponed several times due to COVID-19 related travel restrictions and finally cancelled. This is only a temporary delay in the tradition of implementing the summer psychosocial rehabilitation camps, considering the amount of children still suffering distress. The funding was returned to the donor, Slovenia, and ITF was asked to prepare an alternative project that would assist the families of planned beneficiaries, dealing with the new harsh reality of a global pandemic.

##### ■ Aid for Socially/Economically Weak Families in Ukraine Impacted by COVID-19

The project was created with the wish to assist families in Ukraine that were impacted by COVID-19. Using the volunteers of GCS, an ITF partner in Ukraine usually tasked with identifying children for psychosocial rehabilitation projects, 288 families were selected in the regions of Kromatorsk, Sloviansk, Muripol, Kyschansk, Sievierdonetsk, Kherson, Izmail, Troyany, Kharkiv, Lubny, Smila and Kiev that were impacted by COVID-19. The aim of the project was to provide the families with packages with food,

hygienic materials (masks, disinfectants, hand sanitizers etc.) and school supplies thus helping the most vulnerable communities that were additionally hit by COVID-19. The packages were delivered in January 2021.

### **Overview of Donor Assistance**

|                    |          |
|--------------------|----------|
| Victims Assistance | Slovenia |
|--------------------|----------|



## CENTRAL ASIA

### IV.9 AFGHANISTAN

#### Problem

While 79,8 % of minefields have been cleared, the 20,2 % that remain Afghanistan as one of the countries most affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war. The remaining Hazard area includes 4,295 recorded mine/explosive remnants of war (ERW) hazardous areas covering 1,598 square kilometers and have direct impact on 1,533 communities in 265 districts within 34 provinces. The on-going conflict across the country further presents a possibility of an increase in contamination.

Despite significant achievements, conventional landmines, pressure-plate improvised explosive devices (PPIED) and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) kill or injure around 122 victims monthly. Although several firing ranges were cleared in recent years, there is still a challenge of unexploded ordnance contamination on certain number of former international military facilities and firing ranges, coming from the withdrawal of international military forces and which were not cleared yet.

#### Accomplishments

ITF formally started to work in Afghanistan in July 2014, when the memorandum of understanding between Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) and ITF was signed on 7 July 2014. Project »Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and Transition in Afghanistan« officially started on 1 August 2014, when first contracts were signed. During last 6 years, project expanded and last DMAC Support project was signed for a period March 2020 – February 2021, which consists two main outputs:

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

During last three years of project implementation, DMAC already took over all UNMAS tasks and responsibilities, including:

- quality management of mine action projects including certification and accreditation processes;
- program and planning activities;
- communication and advocacy;
- information management;
- risk education and victims assistance;
- management of all 7 regional offices.

This transition process of national ownership was successfully completed. DMAC also lead the process of new Afghanistan Mine Action Strategy 2016 – 2020 adoption and started activities for the adoption of next National Mine Action Strategy Plan with all interested stakeholders involved in process. Upon DMAC initiative, Government of Afghanistan acceded to Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons in May 2016.



## Capacity Building

Reporting period was marked with COVID-19 outbreak, to which Mine Action Program Afghanistan (MAPA) Implementing partners (IPs) and DMAC responded in timely manner. IPs continued with clearance operations, but on smaller scale and they applied strict health security measures. DMAC adopted business continuity plan, which enabled DMAC to continue with its main responsibilities as mine action authority in Afghanistan. Despite the latter, 41 DMAC employees (out of 130 personnel) successfully got over the infection, but for two DMAC colleagues the illness was fatal.

In the reporting period, DMAC Civil servant personnel undertook 142 external quality assurance visits. During September and October 2020, post demining impact assessment visits (PDIA) were carried out on 58 former minefields what represents 9% of cleared tasks in previous year. PDIA was conducted in 13 out of 34 provinces in Afghanistan. Mine Action Livelihood Survey was conducted during October 2020 in 12 communities in Parwan province. Participation and inclusion of the women surveyors in both activities considerably enhanced the breadth of information obtained.

The only international event, which was attended by DMAC Director during 2020, was »23 National Directors and UN Advisors Annual Meeting« in Geneva in February 2020. Aside of presentation of Afghanistan results during the plenary session, DMAC also organized side event “Survey, clearance and RE of improvised mines”.

DMAC management followed “Intersessional meetings” in June 2020 virtually, where they gave two presentations – “Capacity development initiative – Oslo Action Plan” and “Addressing anti – personnel mines of an improvised nature under the Convention framework”. In addition, DMAC management followed the “Meeting of the State Parties” in November 2020 virtually, where they gave statement on progress made so far.

Aside of above mentioned, DMAC representatives coorganized one highly profiled national event related with fundraising for MA in Afghanistan, several national workshops, 3 national celebrations and attended several international trainings, which were mostly organized virtually. Together with GICHD, DMAC also started with the activities for the adoption of new National Mine Action Strategic Plan for next 5-year period.

In reporting period from January 2020 – December 2020, 17 DMAC Operational personnel inspected management system of 111 mine action projects as well as conducted 2,015 quality assurance and quality control visits. In mentioned period, 494 clearance certificates were issued as result of quality management activities.



*ITF-DMAC OPS field visits.*



*ITF-DMAC OPS visits to Pakyia province.*

Between 19 January and 22 January 2020, ITF Director Ambassador Tomaž Lovrenčič visited Kabul, Afghanistan, where ITF has been implementing the U.S. funded project »Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination in Afghanistan« since 2014.





*Minister Najib Aqa Fehim welcomed Ambassador Lovrenčič in Kabul.*

Ambassador Lovrenčič met with H.E. Minister Najib Aqa Fehim, who is responsible for the field of Disaster Management in Afghanistan and consequently also for DMAC. Ambassador Lovrenčič presented ITF's overall achievements and its specific achievements in Afghanistan. He also visited ITF's main partner in project implementation – DMAC. DMAC Director Shafiq Yosufi and the entire DMAC Management Team presented MAPA's historical achievements to Ambassador Lovrenčič as well as recent challenges MAPA and DMAC are facing at the moment.

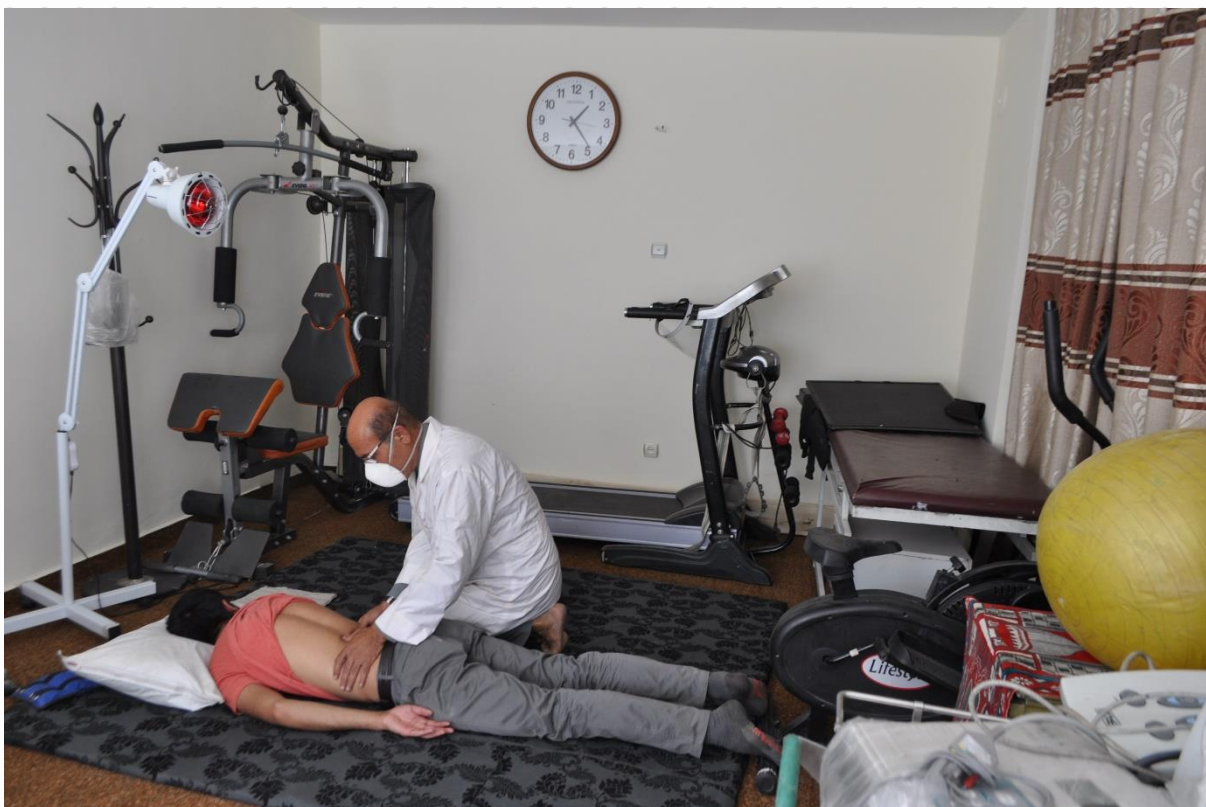


## **Victim Assistance**

### **■ Mine Detection Polyclinic Support**

Main purpose of project was to support MDC Polyclinic personnel with salaries in order to provide medical services to deminers, their family members and other deprived Kabul inhabitants. Within the project, salaries for the medical staff and certain number of support personnel were provided in reporting period. More than 9,530 medical services/examines/counselling were delivered in period January 2020 – December 2020. It should be specially underlined, that MDC Polyclinic was prepared to work under the COVID-19 conditions, namely personnel were additionally educated and equipped with personnel protective equipment. In addition, MDC Polyclinic prepared and made available 16 beds with certain essential medical equipment for COVID-19 patients.





*Rehabilitation activities for patients at MDC Polyclinic.*



*Adaptation of MDC Polyclinic personnel to the COVID-19 measures.*



*Photo: Essential medical equipment for COVID-19 patients.*

#### ■ **Prosthetics and Orthotics (P&O) workshop in Kunduz regional hospital**

ITF supported project “Prosthetics and Orthotics (P&O) workshop in Kunduz regional hospital”, implemented by NGO “Humanity and Inclusion”. Through support of two P&O technicians and one support staff, needs of most vulnerable Kunduz citizens with disabilities were met. Establishment of P&O workshop in Kunduz hospital improved their functional capacities and thus their independence. Project was conducted in Kunduz region and it started on 1 July 2019. Selection of candidates through interviews, signing of contracts and trainings was done in second half of 2019. In addition, certain basic equipment was purchased in order to equip the workshop in Kunduz hospital. Actual work of P&O started on 1 October 2020.

In reporting period (January 2020 - December 2020), Kunduz regional hospital provided prosthetics and orthotics services to 546 patients (267 male and 279 female), where 58 of them were referred for further rehabilitation services. Due to the new COVID-19 circumstances, all P&O technicians were using personal protective equipment kits, including gloves, masks and sanitizers. Additional precautionary measures were applied also to the beneficiaries, as social distancing was applied together with hand-washing and the obligatory use of masks and hand sanitizers. P&O technicians also took care of disinfection of all workshops premises, including all the tools and newly repaired prosthetics.





*P&O technician providing assistance to mine victims in Kunduz.*

## Overview of Donor Assistance

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

## IV. 10 KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

### Problem

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

Unplanned explosions at munitions sites (UEMS) are a significant safety concern for governments and a major security challenge for the international community. The Small Arms Survey has documented more than 543 such incidents in 103 countries and territories in period 1979 - 2016. Although, official

statistics does not show any UEMS in Kyrgyz Republic, the treat seriously hampers human security and shall be urgently solved as recognized also by the country itself. This can be confirmed through 8 UEMS which occurred in last 38 years in former Soviet Union States in Central Asia (Kazakhstan – 5, Tajikistan - 1, Turkmenistan – 1 and Uzbekistan – 1). Added to this, there were several UEMS in the region just this last year including in Russia. Kazakhstan and Turkey, which further highlights the importance of CWD and PSSM. Lastly, the potential destructive effect was clearly demonstrated in Beirut, becoming the clear example of consequences if this field is ignored.

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

### Accomplishments

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

In 2020, ITF continued with implementation of Protocol on Cooperation, which was signed with Ministry of Defence of the Kyrgyz Republic (later reorganized into State Defence Committee - SDC KR) on 23 June 2015, with an overall goal to reduce the threats posed by weak storage conditions and huge stockpiles of surplus ammunition in Kyrgyz Republic.

Disposal of artillery ammunition surpluses continued throughout the year, with constant monitoring of the activities. In 2017 the disposal of 57 mm artillery ammunition was concluded, and in 2020 the disposal of 100mm artillery ammunition continued through the year.



*Ammunition being loaded into the first module for processing in Osh, Kyrgyz Republic.*





*Ammunition being transported for processing.*



*Open burning of leftover black gunpowder.*

In 2020, altogether 4,720 artillery ammunition, 100mm UO-415 were destroyed, totaling the amount of almost 140 tons. While the amount of ammunition disposed was initially lower in the period of March – June due to COVID-19 measures forcing us to halt production, the disposal picked up due to the procurement of a new explosive melting device, resulting in record numbers in the last quarter of 2020.

Disposal facility was regularly maintained and no major technical issues occurred. The disposal facility in Osh is fully functional and operational. Following the disposal of priority items (MANPADS and ATGMs in 2019), the renovation works in Balykchy began in May 2020, with renovation works concluded in Koy Tash in May 2020. The renovation of seven warehouses, construction of a new warehouse, construction of double fencing, lighting, video control system and alarms was fully finished in December 2020.



*New external and internal fence with lighting.*



*New guard tower.*



*Photo: New video surveillance system.*

The initial project expired on 31 December 2020, but continued funding was already secured for 2021 – 2022 for CWD and PSSM activities, with several potential projects still requiring funding in Kyrgyz Republic. Internal monitoring was conducted by Kyrgyz officers in accordance with their regulations, while external monitoring was implemented by ITF experts in January, February, September and October with travel being restricted with COVID-19 measures. Monitoring confirmed that employees are properly trained and conducting all tasks in line with procedures and safety measures.

## Overview of Donor Assistance

|   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Conventional Weapons Destruction and Physical Security and Stockpile Management | Korea, United States of America |
|---|---------------------------------|



## MIDDLE EAST

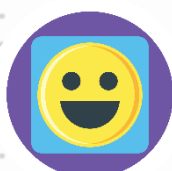
### IV.11 GAZA STRIP

#### Problem

Since 1948, generations of Palestinians in Gaza have been subject to repeated conflict, displacement and occupation. The conflict that started in June 2014 was among the deadliest military operations to have taken place in Gaza, though both the exact number of deaths and the percentage of the dead who were militants as opposed to civilians have been disputed. Thousands of civilians were injured during the conflicts, with the large majority of children/young adults in Gaza Strip. Some of them had severe injuries, leading to amputations of limbs. Although the physical and medical rehabilitation system has been developing through the years in Gaza Strip, injured persons, especially children, were still unable to benefit from proper treatment and the use of medical devices. The large number of casualties among civilians, including a high percentage of them hit by live ammunition, has raised serious concerns about excessive use of force by Israeli troops.

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

#### Accomplishments



#### Victim Assistance and Capacity Building

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

ITF with its local partner NGO “Mental Health Promotion & Capacity Building Center” (MHPC) and the Slovenian expert Dr. Anica Mikuš Kos, pediatrician and child psychologist, implemented the project “Mental Health Program for pre-school & school children in Gaza Strip”.

The objective was to improve the psychological well-being and resiliency of Palestinian pre-school and school age children, affected by conflict at their early childhood (kindergartens and schools located in the affected areas in the Gaza Strip). In addition, project stems to build the capacities of teachers and parents in dealing with pre-school and schoolchildren, especially children with psychological and behavioral problems.

Majority of Palestinian school students are in need for mental health services because of their dramatic living conditions, but due to stigma attached to mental illness, many of those in need for such services became reluctant to visit psychiatric hospitals, and other mental health centers. The school-counselling units as a source for community mental health gets its importance as it is more accessible and responsive to needs of those suffering from emotional and behavioral problems.



During the project, local partner MHPC implemented several coordination visits to various kindergardens to discuss the project's activities. The training for teachers, school counsellors and pre-school teachers was supposed to be held in April 2020 and later in the beginning of September 2020, but due to COVID-19 pandemic, the training was postponed and held between 24-28 October 2020. 25 teachers, school counsellors and pre-school teachers participated at the five-day training. The training courses included a set of topics, which were identified through the coordination meetings with schools. All topics were focused on children behavioral and emotional problems, and on how teachers could provide support directly through intervening with the children and indirectly through cooperation with parents. NGO MHPC implemented also 80 supervision visits, and 2 joint workshops, where more than 800 parents and teachers participated and created three counselling units at school.

The project started in February 2020 and was finished in December 2020.



*Monitoring visit at the kindergarden.*

### ■ **Online Advanced Training in the Field of Spiral Stabilization of the Spine and Continuation of Home Visits – Knowledge Without Borders 3**

In the frame of the project »Knowledge without borders» the on-line advance training was conducted. The main objective of the on-line training for rehabilitation specialists from Gaza is promoting Community-Based Rehabilitation among Gaza therapist.

The online advance training “Spiral Stabilization of the Spine” for therapists from Gaza started in July 2020 and was finished in the beginning of September 2020. Slovenian trainer Ms. Barbka Zrnec, physiotherapist, and the non-profit organization Zavod NUR implemented 5 online courses. 10 therapists, who are working for different organizations in the Gaza Strip, attended the videoconferences as they received additional education in the field of spiral stabilization of the spine.

Trainers who participate at the online training will be able to help the disabled Palestinian children at their homes, as there is no suitable health-care facilities in their vicinity. Project started in April 2020 and will be finished in March 2021.



*Online advance training for Gaza therapist.*

### ■ Support in Gaza Strip During COVID-19 Pandemic

Gaza Strip is one of the most crowded places on the earth, as there is a high risk that COVID-19 would have devastating impact, if the numbers of infected people will rise due of the lack of medical and protective equipment.

The goal of the project was to aid Gaza Strip in time COVID-19 pandemic with providing protective equipment (gloves, mask, costumes, disinfectant) to medical workers, NGOs and other people who do not have possibility to buy protective equipment. Additional 15 medical workers from Gaza Strip joined online training course (disinfection and its rule in preventing of corona virus). Online training was implemented by medical workers from University Rehabilitation Institute Republic of Slovenia (URI – Soča) together with Zavod NUR and local organization Palestinian Fund for Employment and General Union of Palestinian Women. Project started in May 2020 and was finished in December 2020.



*Delivery of protective equipment.*



## Overview of Donor Assistance

Victim Assistance

Korea, Slovenia

### IV.12 JORDAN

#### Problem

Consequences of the armed conflict in Syria since 2011 led to almost 11.5 million Syrians being forced to leave their homes. The immediate effect of the armed conflict is the extensive contamination of areas with landmines, ERW (explosive remnants of war) and other unexploded ordnance that prevent and hinder the return of refugees to their home environment. Based on the data provided by UNHCR, Jordan is currently hosting approximately 659,000 registered Syrian refugees and is second to Lebanon the country with the largest number of refugees per 1,000 inhabitants in the world. The refugees are having a difficult time facing the situation in Jordan, considering the fact that the state does not have sufficient capacities to meet the needs of these vulnerable groups. Given the implications of the refugee crisis on the political, economic and social conditions in the host countries in the region, including Jordan, it is supposed that repatriation of refugees is in the interest of the national authorities as well.

The ongoing civil war in Syria has entered into its tenth year. Each additional year of armed conflict leaves behind extensive contamination with conventional weapons and ERW, including improvised explosive devices (IED). In the eventual return of refugees to their homeland, they will be forced to live in high-risk situations and threats to individual security. This is resulting from the assumption that the target population is not accustomed to safe behaviour in an environment contaminated with landmines/ERW, and as such represents a particularly vulnerable group.

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

#### Accomplishments



#### Risk Education

##### ■ Mine/ERW Risk Education for Syrian Refugees in Jordan

In 2020, ITF and its implementing partner Arab Mine Action Consultancy Crew (AMACC) have successfully concluded the mine risk education programme for Syrian refugees in Jordan. Risk education has been provided to Syrian refugees in Irbid governorate, focusing both on adults between 18–59 years old and youth under 18 years. RE workshops were carried out in primary and secondary schools



in Irbid Governorate. Next to that, AMACC also implemented RE session in cooperation with local NGOs, humanitarian organizations and the UNHCR Field Office in Irbid.

The RE program comprises activities, which attempt to reduce the risk of landmine/ERW injuries by raising awareness and promoting behavioral changes, including information sharing, education, training and liaison with the surveillance community. The RE program has three general objectives: to minimize the number of deaths and landmine/ERW injuries, to reduce the social and economic impact of the presence of landmines and ERW and to support the development of affected communities. As such, it addresses five categories of risk-takers: unaware, uninformed, misinformed, reckless, and forced. Due to the presence of the COVID-19 epidemic in Jordan, the RE program was adapted to new posing changeless and in the end it was consisted of two primary components:

- provide risk education for approximately 13,000 Syrian refugees, children under the age of 18;
- implement risk education workshops for approximately 4,000 Syrian refugees that are aged between 18 and 59.

In the first quarter of 2020, Jordan was affected by the devastating epidemic of COVID-19, which halted all public and private life. In March 2020, Jordanian authorities imposed strict measures in order to control the spread of COVID-19 virus. With the established curfew, public and private sector came to a stop on 14 March 2020, which unfortunately meant also the closure of all educational institutions and charities.

As of 15 March 2020, AMACC made all appropriate preparations, which ensured that mine/ERW risk education for Syrian refugees was meaningfully complemented with health protection. In addition to raising awareness about the risks and dangers of mines/ERW and promoting safe behavior among Syrian refugees in Jordan, ITF and AMACC decided to focus on the fight against COVID-19. In accordance with the donor, health protection component was added to the existing RE workshops, where Syrian refugees in Irbid received basic training on how to eliminate the spread of infectious diseases (COVID-19) with emphasis on prevention and appropriate behavior. With the transfer of knowledge and experience, Syrian refugees were able to protect their health during the epidemic and in general. All workshops were implemented remotely in cooperation with teachers and directors of primary and secondary schools in Irbid.



COVID-19 drawing made by one of the Syrian refugees.

Despite the challenging circumstances in 2020 due to the ongoing epidemic of COVID-19, ITF and AMACC were able to adapt to the new environment and continue with the life-saving mine risk

education, while adding health protection element to the RE workshops. Between the period of January 2019 – July 2020, AMACC experts successfully carried out mine risk education and health education in primary and secondary schools for children, while providing life-saving information to adults in cooperation with different NGOs and local charities. With that, Syrian refugees were able to improve their knowledge about the dangers posed by mine/ERW, while simultaneously receiving education about the prevention of infectious diseases – COVID-19. In 19 months, the following outputs have been achieved:

| Target group       | No. of sessions | No. of beneficiaries |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Schools in Irbid   | 351             | 17,114               |
| Charities in Irbid | 115             | 4000                 |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>466</b>      | <b>21,114</b>        |

In the project period, risk education and health education was implemented in 105 primary and secondary schools in Irbid and in close cooperation with 22 NGOs and charities. Additionally, 28,802 pieces of RE leaflets and other materials were distributed in order to raise awareness about the dangers of landmines/ERW and the COVID-19. In total, 21,114 Syrian refugees in Jordan received RE and health education (out of which 6,713 Syrian refugees participated remotely) and 35 units of audio-visual material was distributed/presented to Syrian refugees regarding mine/ERW risk education and health protection/COVID-19 awareness.



RE workshop for children in primary school, Irbid Governorate.





RE workshops in UNHCR Field Office in Irbid.



RE workshop for children in primary school.

## Overview of Donor Assistance

|                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| Risk Education | Slovenia |
|----------------|----------|



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## IV.13 SYRIA

### Problem

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Nearly ten years into the civil war, Syria remains the largest humanitarian crisis of our time, with a staggering severity and complexity of needs across the country. As of 2020, 11.1 million people (55% of the population) throughout Syria are in need of humanitarian assistance. In Northeast Syria (NES) alone, 1.4 million people are estimated to require humanitarian assistance, 45% of which are children. Conflict and displacement are the main drivers of humanitarian needs, with an approximate 1 million people displaced only between October 2019 and February 2020 from Northwest and NES. The intricate humanitarian situation has been further complicated with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020, which exacerbated the economic downturn and put a further strain on the already stretched capacities of the health system.

The widespread and continuous use of various types of weaponry throughout Syria, including in NES, has left behind a range of explosive hazards including improvised explosive devices (IEDs), landmines, and explosive remnants of war (ERW). An estimated 11.5 million civilians live in 2,562 communities reporting explosive hazards throughout Syria. Destruction or contamination of key infrastructure, such as hospitals, has deprived civilians of basic services, and the presence of explosive hazards is a lethal barrier to movement, the delivery of humanitarian aid, and to those seeking refuge from violence, as well as to those wishing to cultivate their land. In 2018 1,465 mine/explosive remnants of war victims were recorded in Syria by the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor from landmines and ERW, though due to underreporting the true figure is thought to be significantly higher. The majority were caused by improvised victim-activated devices or IEDs.

### Accomplishments

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#### Risk Education

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

With this project ITF aimed to support IDP families in Northeast Syria (NES) to cope with the harsh winter in a safe and dignified manner. At the same time, ITF's goal was to gain information on the needs in communities affected by explosive hazards and the threats posed, as well as to lay the groundwork for activities assisting in eliminating these hazards in endangered communities.

The project started officially in September 2019 and ended in January 2020. The activities were impacted by the deteriorating security situation in NES in fall 2019, but have been completed safely, securely and for the benefit of the local population.

The first component of the project, aimed at supporting households in sub-standard shelter (e.g. living in tents and/or damaged/unfinished buildings) to be able to protect themselves from harsh winter conditions through the receipt of appropriate non-food items (NFI) kits, was completed until end of 2019. A total of 5,142 people living in 900 households in the area of Kobane were reached. Each of the

households received an NFI kit that consisted of two foam mattresses, three large fleece blankets, one plastic sheet, two jerry cans, one floor mat and 10m of rope as well as some cash top-up to be able to purchase other winter-related items not covered in the kit, for example heaters, fuel, winter clothing for children and winter shoes.

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



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



*NFI kits distribution coupled with risk education and safety messages delivery.*

The second component of the project aimed to assess the situation in NES in depth and to serve as the basis for the subsequent support of explosive hazards clearance in accordance with the principle of do no harm. Due to security considerations, two initial assessments were carried out in Kurdistan Region – Iraq in November and December 2019. They were based on a number of meetings and interviews with mine action actors and other stakeholders with knowledge of the situation in NES or previous operational presence there. This provided a wealth of information in relation to operational challenges, the current security situation, legal and logistical requirements, and access procedures.

The initial assessments were then followed-on by an in-depth assessment mission in NES end of January 2020. During the mission in NES, the assessment team was able to meet with the key local representatives in the area, where future projects are to take place, and establish key contacts. Preliminary information on the planned activities was also shared with the local communities in order to ensure their future informed participation. Among the interlocutors was the Civil Council that is representing the various social groups of the population in the area of planned operations, and the Humanitarian Affairs Office, which was consulted in relation to questions of registration and administrative requirements in NES. The findings of the assessment mission were utilized to feed into the preparation of safe explosive hazards clearance operations in full respect of the humanitarian principles, conflict context, and local social dynamics. Within this project, a food security and livelihoods baseline study was also completed to inform the agricultural recovery project that is set to complement the clearance of explosive hazards.

### ■ Mine Risk Education

In January 2020, a mixed-gender mine risk education (MRE) team, comprising a Team Leader and two team members, was deployed within this project in Raqqa Governorate. The team provided life-saving MRE to at-risk IDPs and host communities in urban and rural settings; in Raqqa city, villages, informal settlements and the newly opened Tel Abyad official camp.

The targeted at-risk communities in Raqqa Governorate were selected based on their humanitarian needs related to the risk of exposure to explosive hazards, regardless of their social status or personal circumstances. Several factors were taken into consideration, including whether they lived in or close to contaminated areas; occurrence/frequency of explosive accidents; influx of IDPs; expected population movements (specially planned returns) to contaminated areas; and developments in context and security.

Initially, the MRE team focused primarily on targeting IDPs recently displaced from the conflict zones in Tal Abyad, Ras Al Ain and Ein Issa, as a result of the military action along the northern Syrian border. The aim was to enable IDPs to move more safely within the heavily contaminated regions of Raqqa or to their next destination. Subsequently, RE activities targeted in parallel host communities and previously settled IDPs in Raqqa city and rural areas (predominantly originating from Hama, Homs, Idlib and Deir Ez Zour).

Specifically, the MRE team delivered:

- **direct MRE sessions to 6,871 beneficiaries** living in areas contaminated with explosive ordnance or contemplating movements across hazardous areas, of which 1,714 were boys, 1,770 girls, 1,680 men and 1,707 women. The beneficiaries consisted of 3,833 IDPs and 3,038 host community members, who were reached in their homes, markets and places of work (59%), in formal and informal camps (31%), in NFI distribution sites (9%) and in child-friendly space (CFS) in Raqqa (1%).



- **30 humanitarian staff and cash-for-work workers** (13 men, 17 women), from an international NGO, **received MRE Security Briefings**, to help reduce their risk of injury from explosive hazards in the areas they work in across Raqqa. The NGO staff were selected as they are active in Raqqa and Hasakah, providing early recovery, food security and camp management services.
- **10 humanitarian staff (4 men and 6 women) received MRE Training-of-Trainers (renamed to Training Humanitarian Staff on EORE Safe Behaviour Messaging)** from a local NGO, to enable them to share basic MRE safety messages and leaflets to the beneficiaries they reach through education and protection programs, targeting mainly women and children, in Raqqa and Deiz Ez Zour.
- **23 community members and authority figures (12 men, 11 women) benefited from MRE Community Focal Points training** in Al Nahda neighbourhood of Raqqa City and Tel Abyad Camp; they consisted mostly of local leaders (such as council members and tribal leaders) and public sector employees (in different roles in local municipalities), who have the communication skills, influence and interest necessary in propagating safety messages within their communities and in reporting explosive ordnance items or accidents on behalf of their communities. They also consisted of teachers in the Tal Abyad Camp who worked in schools run by the camp's education committee.

For a short period of time, the MRE team had to halt its work due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures introduced to contain the spread of the virus. This time has been used to train the MRE staff on COVID-19, including prevention, treatment and myth busting, as well as for the procurement of protective equipment items. The content and method of safety messaging was also adapted to the new circumstances. Overall, 4,562 of the MRE beneficiaries also benefitted from COVID-19 basic hygiene and prevention awareness messages; these were integrated into RE sessions to assist in raising awareness and curbing the spread of the pandemic. These sessions included the distribution of COVID-19 awareness leaflets developed by the World Health Organization, and public health posters placed in and around health facilities and public gathering points.

The MRE activities of the project fully achieved the targets and were completed on 30 September 2020.



*Risk education session RE session delivered to a family exhibiting COVID-19 precautionary measures.*





*MRE/COVID-19 session delivered to a family in their home.*



*Risk education session delivered to a group of children outside to ensure social distancing.*



*Emergency MRE provided to IDPs at a distribution site in Raqqa city.*





## Explosive Hazards Clearance

### ■ Explosive Hazards Clearance and Mine Risk Education in North East Syria

The project aims to increase civilian population's security and enable sustainable returns by protecting lives and civilian infrastructure, and is composed of two dimensions: clearance of explosive hazards and mine risk education. The project officially began on 1 October 2019, but the start has been delayed due to the grave deterioration of security situation in NES as well as the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The project is envisioned to end in March 2021.

### ■ Clearance of Explosive Hazards

In January 2020, activities leading to the deployment of clearance teams supported by ITF, began. This included a field mission to NES financially supported by Slovenia. Following the mission, several administrative steps were undertaken due to the requirements of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) as Erbil is used as a hub for work supported in NES. The progress has been hampered due to the pandemic, and the subsequent lockdown introduced in KRG and NES, including the closure of official institutions, land borders and flight restrictions. On 6 September 2020, ITF was officially registered as a non-profit organization with the KRG, which allowed ITF supported teams to deploy to NES and begin operating.

Due to great efforts invested in laying the groundworks in NES in spite of the pandemic, including equipment procurement, staff vetting, gender and environment policy re-development, ITF-supported clearance partner and their staff have been able to begin clearance operations within a few weeks from the completion of required administrative processes. Operations, specifically scoping non-technical surveys, commenced on 6 October 2020, on locations determined in a consultative process with the local Civil Council. On 21 October 2020, ITF-supported teams began clearance operations on former agricultural land in Al Hasakah Governorate.

The initial clearance site was former agricultural land south of Hasakah City that was affected by ISIS occupation and subsequent military activity; due to confirmed explosive hazards contamination, the land has not been used by farmers for several years. What is more, most of the trees in the area have been cut down, mostly by ISIS, leading to further land deterioration. Over a course of several weeks, explosive hazards management teams searched and cleared 1,123,470 sq. meters of agricultural land of explosive hazards. A total of 7 explosive hazards, such as rockets and IEDs, and 24 SAAs have been removed from the site. On 19 November 2020, in an official



*107mm rocket, hidden in shrubs and located/rendered safe during operations.*



land release ceremony, the land was handed back to the safe and productive use to the village *mukhtar* (mayor) and the farming cooperative.



*Clearance team during battle area clearance (BAC) low threat visual area search.*



*Project staff and members of the local community during the shura at the start of operations.*



*Project staff and the village mukhtar discussing the physical limitations of the released area during handover ceremony.*



*Project staff with the landowner during the handover ceremony, elaborating on the physical boundaries of the cleared area.*

The subsequent clearance site was located in the vicinity of the Al Hole refugee and IDP camp, on agricultural land that has been owned by the local village residents for decades. The land was a known 'IED belt' area, where there is a dense presence of IEDs, indicative of ISIS's defense tactics. It is also an area where explosive incidents have already taken place in the past with debilitating consequences for the population. Within a month, the teams have covered an area of 1,502,894 sq. meters, where 13 IEDs and 33 pieces of other explosive hazards have been located and rendered safe. On 6 December 2020, the agricultural land was handed back to the landowner in an official ceremony, during which the physical boundaries of cleared area were introduced to the local community. The ceremony was also attended by a local shepherd, who lost both his legs to an IED in the area of clearance operations, and was particularly grateful for the explosive threats to have been removed. The landowner announced during the event that he would immediately plant the seeds on the newly cleared land, and begin productively using the now-safe area.





*Vista over the clearance of agricultural land near Al Hole village.*



*Since the start of the conflict, arable land has been left to despair and most of the trees in the area have been cut down.*



*High-risk searcher during regular BAC operations.*



*Landowner departing on a motorbike after one of his visits to the clearance site.*





*IEDs that have been located and rendered safe on the clearance site.*

Following the release of land on the second site, the clearance teams dispersed for the regular winter stand-down. Battle area clearance operations are to be continued upon the teams' return in January 2021 until March 2021.

### Overview of Donor Assistance

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

## AFRICA

### IV.14 LIBYA

#### Problem

In the course of the Libyan revolution in 2011, Gaddafi regime lost control over large parts of its conventional weapons arsenal. Weapons storage sites were accessible to opposition fighters, civilians and soldiers alike. Since the end of the fighting, central control over the weapons arsenal has not been re-established and the spread and trafficking of arms is affecting conflicts and security not only in Libya, but also in wider region.

Following the failure of political processes, Libya's situation became increasingly anarchic, culminating in the collapse of a fragile central authority and the emergence of two rival centers of power in mid-2014. After a long negotiation process during 2015, Libyan political agreement was signed on 17 December 2015 under the UN supervision and guidance. Unfortunately, this did not halt heavy fighting in Benghazi and operations against ISIL forces in Sirt during summer and autumn of 2016. Clashes in Tripoli between rival militias deteriorated strongly in 2019, as heavy armed conflict started with Libyan National Army (LNA) at the forefront. LNA surrounded Tripoli in January 2020 with the constant artillery and rocket attacks. In May 2020, Government of National Accord (GNA) forces started with counter attack, which ended with LNA withdrew from Tripoli.

LNA left behind unknown number of IEDs. Consequently, during May and December 2020, 109 separate accidents happened with 207 victims recorded (73 people were killed and 134 injured). It is estimated that number of IDPs in Tripoli is about 70,000. Due to fighting, there were severe difficulties with electricity supply as well as with water supply, what affected majority of Tripoli population.

#### Accomplishments



#### Capacity Building

Aside of COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the mayor event, which affected life of most Libyans in general and Lib MAC personnel activities in particular, was advancing of LNA troops towards Tripoli in first half of 2020. LNA troops attempted to enter to town, but in the end they withdraw 600 kilometers south of Tripoli in the beginning of June 2020.

Consequently, Lib MAC activities were minimized in first half of year and different mine action activities started to arise due to growing number of accidents and casualties in south parts of Tripoli. In addition, activities in Sirte were downsized and consequently the focused shifted East to Benghazi and Derna.

During reporting period (January 2020 – December 2020), Lib MAC personnel opened 81 tasks mostly for non – technical survey activities performed by international and local NGOs in south parts of Tripoli after LNA withdrawal, in Tawargha and in Benghazi. Lib MAC personnel conducted 69 QA/QC missions. Lib MAC also conducted 33 accreditation procedures for local NGOs for NTS, risk education and EOD teams. Lib MAC recordered 52 finished tasks. Lib MAC was also engaged in activities related

with unintended explosion, which happened on 6 May 2020 on former Military Academy in Misrata, where they performed certain survey missions and certain risk education tasks. In addition to risk education activities in Misrata, Lib MAC was active on organizing a risk education campaign on south outskirts of Tripoli immediately after LNA troops withdrawal.

In February 2020, a regular program meeting was held in Geneva, Switzerland, where representatives of the Donor, Lib MAC and ITF were present. Director of Libyan MAC presented a report for 2019 and plan of activities for 2020 in changed security environment and outlined proposals for future cooperation with Donor. On 30 November 2020 and in cooperation with the Libyan Ministry for Immigration Affairs and Displaced People and Libyan MoD, Lib MAC organized a workshop titled: “To reduce the dangers of mines and war remnants for the two groups of Immigration and displaced persons.” The aim of the workshop was to discuss activities in providing help for affected groups in southern Tripoli and to create a partnership between the Lib MAC and the Ministry for Immigration Affairs and Displaced People by signing a joint cooperation protocol between Lib MAC and the Ministry.

On behalf of donor, ITF regularly executed salary payments for 22 Lib MAC employees in period January – December 2020 despite cash insolvency in Libya. In same period, ITF was covering all costs related with Lib MAC daily functioning. ITF representatives were present at most of the Libya related events in Tunis such as monthly Lib MAC, UNMAS and Implementing partner’s meetings and different related workshops.



*Lib MAC QA team visited the BAC site in order to supervise the implemented activities.*





*Risk education training for 63 medical personnel from field hospitals in central region was conducted at Lib MAC office in Misrata at the end of August 2020.*



*Lib MAC team supervising the NTS activities in Tripoli.*



*Workshop “To reduce the dangers of mines and war remnants for the two groups of Immigration and displaced persons”.*

## Overview of Donor Assistance

Capacity Building

United States of America

### IV.15 ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS)

#### Problem

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

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

It was in order to realize this vision, deepen the cohesion and progressively eliminate barriers to full integration that the ECOWAS administrative machinery based in Abuja, Nigeria, transformed its Secretariat into a Commission in 2007. Instead of an Executive Secretary, there is now an empowered President of the Commission with a Vice President and Fifteen Commissioners.

As ECOWAS is occupied with the implementation of strategic programs that would move them from an organization of states to an ECOWAS of people by 2020, however, the sub-region is lately also facing a myriad of security, social and economic issues that threaten to shake the region's relative stability and economic progress. Over the past five years, large parts of Mali that was once deemed "one of the most enlightened democracies in all of Africa" fell into the hands of separatist and jihadist forces and instability is spilling over to Burkina Faso and Niger. In addition, Nigeria continues to struggle with deadly attacks by Boko Haram and other terrorist groups as well as with banditry resulting in kidnappings, extortions and robbery. Both indicate the rise in violent extremism across the ECOWAS region. The 2014 and later outbreaks of the Ebola virus and in 2020 COVID-19 pandemic are threatening to erode the fragile infrastructure, including health systems, food security and economy, affecting most of the ECOWAS member states. 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. Countries of the Gulf of Guinea at the same time aimed to counter piracy and armed robberies that are negatively affecting international maritime trade routes.

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

fully functioning (conflict prevention) early warning and response system would additionally help prevent the recurrence and relapse into conflict.

## Accomplishments

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### Capacity Building

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

In West Africa ITF has been supporting the Early Warning and Response Partnership - EWARP. Through EWARP, the United States 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 states levels. This includes the support of establishment and staffing of National Centers for Coordination of Response Mechanism (NCCRM) in ECOWAS Member states; and the provision of key (GIS and IT among other) equipment and trainings for EWD and NCCMRs staff.

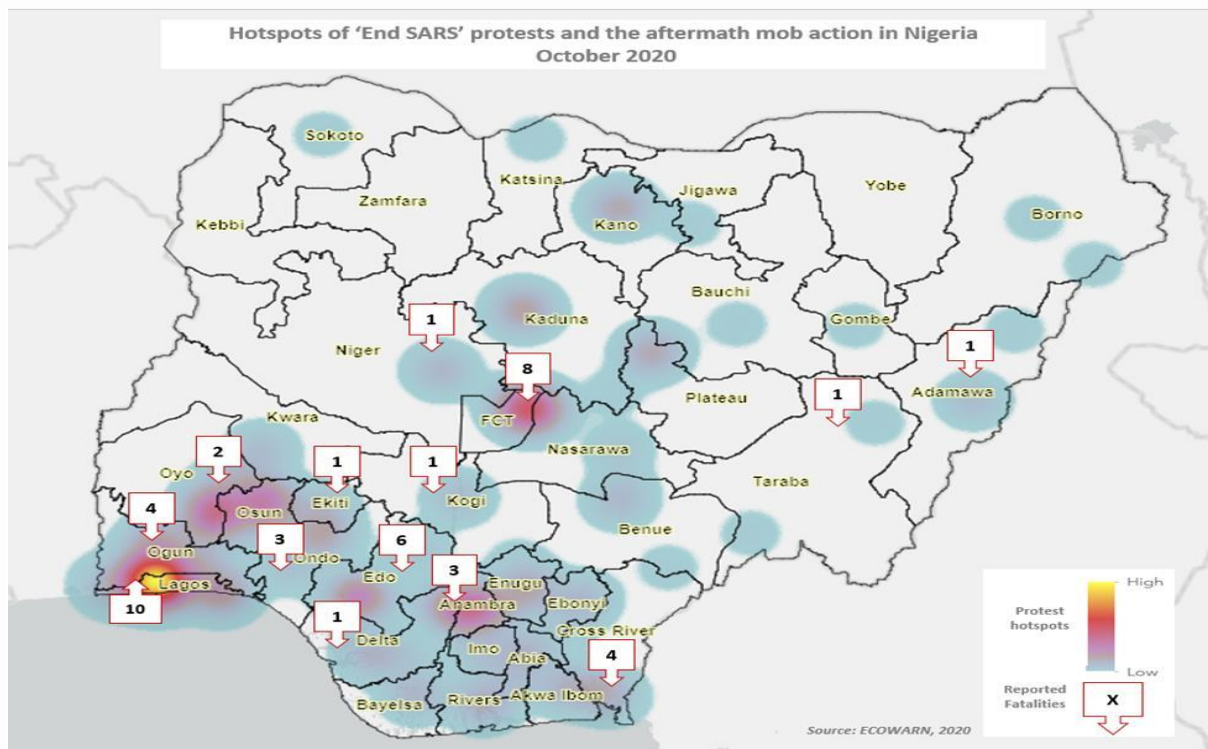
As part of its activity's ITF is also engaged in process improvement and consolidation of M&E framework of EWD and process design in 15 ECOWAS NCCMRs aiming at increasing effectiveness and cost efficiency of ECOWAS. ITF successfully implemented the first phase of the project developing the capacity of the ECOWAS EWD and setting up NCCRM in first five ECOWAS member states, namely Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Liberia and Mali, thus strengthening conflict prevention and response architecture in West Africa.

In the second phase of the project between 2018 and 2020, ITF supported the process of developing ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Network (ECOWARN) into a result based sustainable tool capable of detecting and monitoring early signs of emerging crises. Due to COVID-19 outbreak in early 2020 the remaining 10 centers planned to be established in 2020, but will most likely be established during 2021 thus completing the region of West Africa. These processes and procedures have to be fully integrated into the NCCMRs to create a seamless flow of information between ECOWAS' ECOWARN and the established NCCMRs.

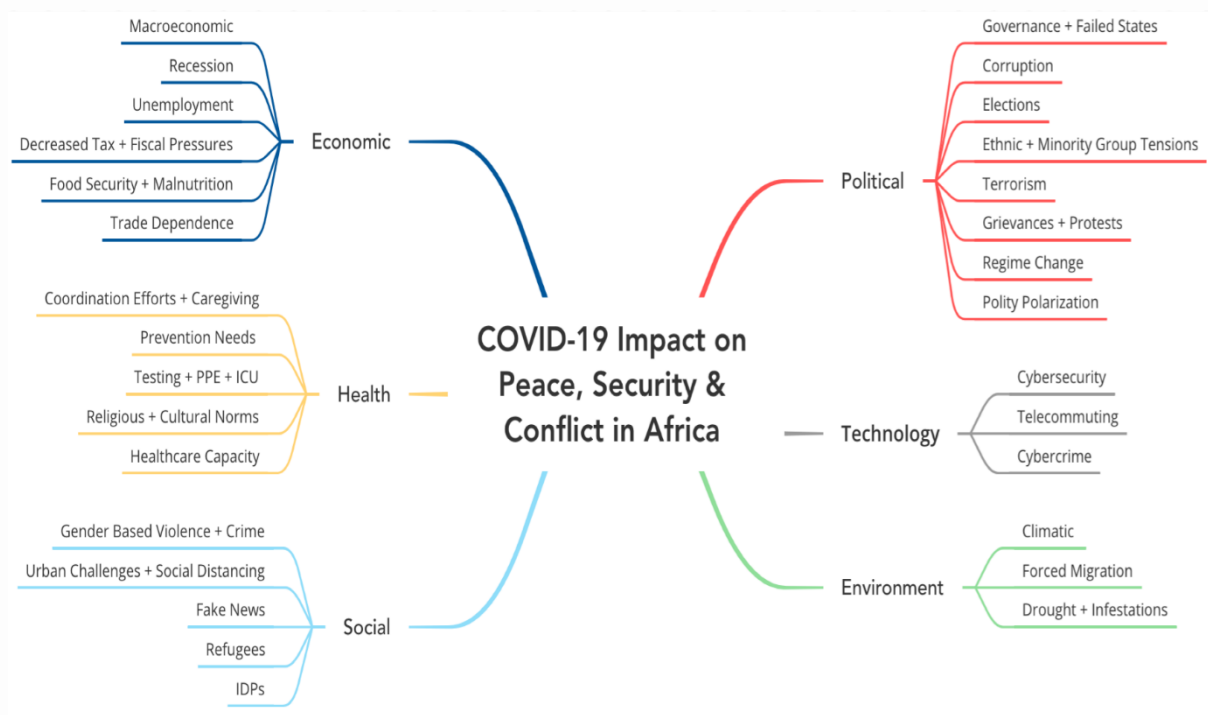
In addition, the strengthening of the African Union's Conflict Prevention and Early Warning Division (CPEWD) and its Continental Early Warning System (CEWS) also vis-à-vis Regional Economic Communities (REC's) and Member States has been addressed within the project activities and outputs. ITF in partnership with ACERTAS supported capacity development of CPEWD in order to leverage expertise and influence across the Commission, Member States, REC's and with partners to prevent conflicts on the Continent. CPEWD capacities were strengthened through trainings on data collection, analytics and dissemination of information, experience sharing, provision of software licenses and technical support. Together, the human resources and technical support provided through embedded technical advisors, as well as through modelling and scenario-building capacities has greatly benefitted the early warning function of the Division. Furthermore, the advisory relationship has also supported



technical efforts made to enhance the tools and reporting mechanisms utilized by CEWS to ensure timely analysis and increased usage of early response products by decision makers.



A Heat map produced by ECOWAS EWD, Abuja to visualize areas where protests related to #EndSARS movement were most intense in Nigeria – October 2020.



Domain Factors and Associated Risks From COVID-19 Impact on African Peace, Security & Conflict – CPEWD Horizon scan (AUG 2020).

## ■ Macroeconomic Fiscal Modelling – ECOWAS

Slovenian Development Cooperation and ECOWAS Macroeconomic Policy Department has in 2019/2020 supported the project implementation, which goals are to strengthen the capacity of the Macroeconomic Policy Department – Research and Statistics Unit (RSU). The goal of the project was to assist ECOWAS member states in having a better control of mobilization of their domestic resources and mitigate macroeconomic fiscal imbalances due to unplanned events (i. e. COVID-19 pandemic). Project was implemented in the period between 1 March 2019 and 30 November 2020.

Programmatic efforts of the project consisted of four modules addressing the following topics:

- Module A: Fiscal Sustainability (executed: September 2019)

Objective of the module A was to produce a Medium-Term Budgetary framework including implementation of expenditure fiscal rule. The purpose of building Medium-Term Budgetary framework is to define expenditure ceiling for next three years and to see if there is a need to cut expenditure and/or to increase taxes.

- Module B: Tax Revenue Modelling (executed: September 2019)

Participant's task during module B was econometrically forecast VAT/Sales tax and to design a sustainable PIT and SSC reform using microsimulation approach. The purpose is to contribute defining mid and long-term sustainable fiscal policy.

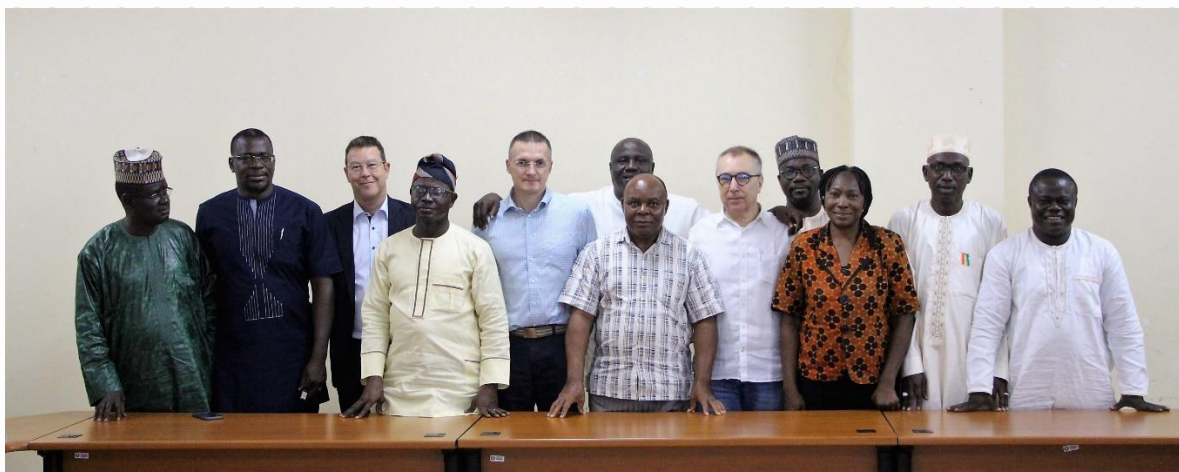
- Module C: Evaluating Public Sector Projects (executed: November 2020)

Government must often decide which projects should be supported with the limited funds available in spite of multiple objectives and benefits that are difficult to quantify. Objective of Module C was that participants should be able to define benefits, disadvantages and costs, applying cost-benefit methodology and select “optimal” project but not necessarily in terms of money. Module was adjusted to include the impact and consequences of current COVID-19 pandemic.

- Module D: Case Study of a Selected Country (executed: November 2020)

The objective of Module D was to apply the knowledge obtained in previous modules and apply it to fiscal position of a selected ECOWAS member state. Module was adjusted to take into consideration the impact and shifting government priorities due to COVID-19 pandemics.

These efforts are necessary to strengthen ECOWAS Macroeconomic Policy Department - RSU capacity to transfer gained knowledge, methodologies and tools and support the Member States in development and managing comprehensive and sustainable fiscal framework models.



*ECOWAS Macroeconomic Department – EPAU team during the implementation of Modules A & B, Abuja, September 2019 (Modules C and D were implemented remotely).*

## Overview of Donor Assistance

|                   |                                    |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| Capacity Building | Slovenia, United States of America |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|



## LATIN AMERICA

### IV.16 COLOMBIA

#### Problem

Colombia has one of the largest number of landmine victims in the world. More than fifty years of civil war between the Colombian government and the FARC have left a landscape littered with deadly devices, particularly in mountainous regions. According to Landmine Monitor 2020, there were 11,386 mine/ERW casualties known between 1982 and 2015. Those mine victims that have been disabled by explosive ordnances face unemployment, discrimination, and lack of economic opportunity.

#### Accomplishments



#### Victim assistance

##### ■ Improving Livelihoods for Landmine Survivors in Colombia

ITF teamed up with the “Polus Center for Social & Economic Development Inc.” in order to improve livelihoods of mine victims through a project which is dedicated to vocational training and small business development. The project was financed through donation provided by the Republic of Ireland.

The project based on vocational victim assistance rehabilitation included a program which:

1. Offered professional training in several technical careers;
2. Provided opportunities for apprenticeships and;
3. Assisted in the development of small businesses for selected beneficiaries.

As landmine survivors in Cauca predominantly reside in remote areas, training was offered in locations closer to where people live or have reasonable access by affordable transportation. In order to help victims, 18 landmine survivors were identified based on their interests as well as skill levels and were enrolled in vocational training course. The implementation started in January and lasted until December 2020. Landmine survivors attended courses in food processing vocational training at SENA (*National Training Service/Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje*).

Once the first project stage was completed it was followed by professional training and small business development classes (which comprised workplace training offered by SENA staff in their local community). Despite many challenges throughout the project period, including heightened activity among criminal groups in the Cauca region and the COVID-19 pandemic, the main project objectives were fulfilled.

Participants (7 men, 11 women) received three separate 8-week trainings. Trainings were offered in food processing, small business development as well as management and bookkeeping. The project

provided mine victims that shared interest in culinary arts and business development with classes, training and apprenticeships, enabling them to turn their interest into career opportunities.



*Vocational training for mine victims.*



*Trainees attending virtual classes.*

Upon the completion of the project, all participants received certification of training attendance which was issued by the National Training Service - SENA.

## Overview of Donor Assistance

|                   |         |
|-------------------|---------|
| Victim Assistance | Ireland |
|-------------------|---------|

## V. 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 affected regions.

In the period between 1 January and 31 December 2020, ITF published the following publication:

- ITF Annual Report 2019, April 2020
- Trlin, Marija; Becker, Elise; and Uršič, Nataša (2020) "The Mine Free Sarajevo Project" Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction: Vol. 24 : Iss. 2 , Article 8.

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

### V.2 OTHER

#### V.2.1 ITF and COVID-19 Pandemic

As the COVID-19 pandemic deepens, the world faces many challenges. They are even more difficult for the most vulnerable in the society. ITF will continue to support them while prioritizing the health and safety of everyone involved.

Unfortunately, the COVID-19 pandemic has only worsened many of the most pressing humanitarian crises the world is facing. One of them is undoubtedly landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination. These are challenging times for all of us, but they are especially challenging for people facing the threat of landmines and ERW, and numerous survivors of landmine explosions. The needs of people living in countries and regions affected by landmines and ERW are already complex; explosive hazards limit their mobility, the delivery of humanitarian aid, access to services or to safe land. Many survivors among them did not receive the proper physical and psychosocial care they needed even before the new health risks. Today, when they have to be isolated or disconnected from their friends and family, they are faced with an even greater hardship.

The lockdown caused unprecedented changes and restrictions all around the world, with many services having to reduce or completely stop their operations. In these difficult times, ITF did all in its power to continue with its life-saving work. To do this, it closed down its offices and switched to remote work to, first and foremost, protect the health and safety of the staff while at the same time allowing for the continuation of activities to the greatest extent possible. This situation brought with it many challenges, but also valuable lessons.





Although measures taken to limit the spread of the pandemic have not been experienced by anyone on the team before, ITF was able to adjust and keep its operational capacity and field presence at almost 100 % at all times. This was largely due to the timely investments in digital infrastructure, as well as established internal processes and procedures within the team that is normally scattered around the world.

Nevertheless, the lockdown, working from home, travel restrictions or simply a change in routine and work schedule meant that each individual had to go through an adjustment period. At first, there was a lull regarding cooperation with donors and other partner organizations as uncertainty was present everywhere. Switching to working from home offices required a lot of resourcefulness as staff struggled to balance the work and personal life, childcare and chores. One of the biggest challenges in terms of teamwork was the lack of direct contact, since many of the new ideas and work plans are formulated during the informal time, when team members have the opportunity to discuss their work in the office.



*Working process during COVID-19 lockdown.*

During the lockdown, ITF's work became even more prominent as the entire organization focused on those with the greatest preexisting needs as well as new challenges posed by COVID-19. It helped adapt Early Warning and Response Centers in West Africa, equip health institutions in Afghanistan, implement Risk Awareness programs for children in Jordan as well as support mine victims and warn of the dangers posed by mines in Bosnia and Herzegovina, all while respecting COVID-19 measures and offering specific response to the public health crisis.

As an organisation with a mission to enhance human security, ITF shall continue to do all that is reasonably possible to support the most vulnerable in the society, whose needs were greatest even before the pandemic. Therefore, ITF HQ in Slovenia and its implementation offices around the globe adjusted their work processes to be in line with the necessary health and safety regulations and

country-specific requirements. Nonetheless, the team continues to support and carry out life-saving activities wherever that is possible. While doing so, the health and safety of ITF staff, partners and local communities is a top priority and the team is taking all measures to ensure their wellbeing.

ITF is sincerely thankful to all partners and donors for their continued support in these unprecedented and uncertain times. ITF would also like to take this opportunity to encourage everyone to continue to assist those who are in any way affected by armed conflict, especially landmines and ERW. Through joint efforts, their lives can be changed for the better.

#### V.2.2 Mine Awareness Day 2020

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On Mine Awareness Day, ITF would like to share a story of five survivors of landmine explosions from Bosnia and Herzegovina that can serve as an inspiration in these challenging times.



*Conquering the summit of Mt. Triglav.*

The world marks this year's International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action on April 4th during challenging times. For this reason, it is more important than ever to highlight the need for continued support of those who are faced with the threat of landmines and other explosive remnants of war as well as the empowerment of mine victims.

To do that, ITF would like to share a story that can serve as an inspiration to each and every one of us. It is a story of five survivors of landmine explosions from Bosnia and Herzegovina, who conquered Mt. Triglav, the highest mountain in Slovenia, despite their injuries and all the difficulties they were faced with. Their effort was meant to highlight the ongoing problems faced by many mine victims around the world in their everyday life and to show them that if you are dedicated to achieving something, there is nothing that can hold you back.



The success of this project was the result of individuals and organisations working together with one goal – to empower mine victims and allow them to live their life to the fullest. The ascent was accomplished with the support of ITF in partnership with Alpine Association of Slovenia and financed by the Republic of Korea. The climb also shows the impact appropriate and quality prostheses can have on the lives of mine victims. With the help of ITF and a generous donation by Germany, several climbers received their prostheses at the University Rehabilitation Institute of the Republic of Slovenia (URI – Soča) or The Miracles Center for Prosthesis and Care in Mostar.

This international collaboration highlights the amazing results that can be achieved by working together to empower mine victims and strive towards a mine free world.

### V.2.3 ITF Addresses the State Parties to the Ottawa Convention

ITF was honored to address the 18th Meeting of the State Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, where the Mine Action community was able to virtually come together despite the physical absence from the conference hall.



Available languages: English ▾

18th Meeting to State Parties to Mine Ban convention



*Virtual address from ITF Director Amb. Lovrenčić.*

The following was the speech by ITF Director:

“Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honor and immense privilege for me to address you at this 18th Meeting of States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention on behalf of ITF Enhancing Human Security.

ITF greatly appreciates the tremendous humanitarian work and efforts of everyone involved in Mine Action during this unprecedented year of COVID-19 pandemic. 2020 has been especially demanding



for countries and communities living in mine affected countries. It has also illustrated the everyday struggles of mine victims – limited access to appropriate healthcare, restricted mobility, psychological distress, and economic hardship to name just a few.

Once again the significance and power of risk education have been displayed. People have sought to spend much more time outside in nature, revealing the crucial importance of knowledge on the presence of explosive ordnance and clearly marked contaminated land. In addition, risk education was capable of incorporating COVID-19 safety messages, multiplying the effect of awareness raising among vulnerable communities.

ITF is very proud to be among the organizations that were able to continue their operational presence on the ground despite this new reality. We are also extremely glad to see that most of the Mine Action community was able to do the same. Landmines and other explosive ordnance remain a significant threat and we must not lose the momentum of achieving our goals despite numerous challenges.

I am honored to announce that in September of this year, the City of Sarajevo was finally declared mine-impact free. This was achieved through great cooperation between ITF and its partners Mine Detection Dog Center in BIH and Marshall Legacy Institute, the local authorities, and generous contribution by the United States of America. Bosnia and Herzegovina is now one step closer to reaching a mine-free status.

ITF is immensely grateful to all of its donors and partners, who make our work possible. They have worked with us throughout this year with patience and understanding, and a common wish for a better future and a mine free world. With new challenges arising, there is much work still to be done. But with strong partnership and shared goals, we are confident that our vision can be achieved.

Thank you.”

**All ITF’s activities are regularly posted on [www.itf.si](http://www.itf.si) and ITF’s social media outlets.**



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



[itf\\_si](https://www.instagram.com/itf_si)



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



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



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

## VI. STATUTORY ANNUAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020



**ITF Enhancing human security**

**STATUTORY ANNUAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020**

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

To the founder of  
**ITF Enhancing human security**  
Trg republike 3  
1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Fund ITF Enhancing human security (the Fund), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, and the statement of comprehensive income and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at December 31, 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Slovene accounting standards.

**Basis for Opinion**

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

**Other information**

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

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

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

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

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the

going concern basis of accounting unless management wither intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Managing board accepts financial statements/ annual financial report.

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

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

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

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

Ljubljana, March 29, 2021

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



Maruša Hauptman,  
Certified auditor, procurator

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

**2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020**

|  | Note     | 31 Dec 2020      | 31 Dec 2019      |
|--|----------|------------------|------------------|
| <b>ASSETS</b>  |          | <b>1.427.923</b> | <b>3.495.201</b> |
| <b>A LONG-TERM ASSETS</b>  |          | <b>203.409</b>   | <b>209.962</b>   |
| I. Intangible assets and long-term deferred costs and accrued revenues | 1        | 3.380            | 18.244           |
| II. Tangible fixed assets  | 2        | 198.145          | 189.834          |
| 4. Other plant and equipment   |          | 198.145          | 189.834          |
| III. Long-term investments   |          | 1.884            | 1.884            |
| Long-term loans  |          | 1.884            | 1.884            |
| <b>B. CURRENT ASSETS</b>   |          | <b>1.185.417</b> | <b>3.262.325</b> |
| 5 Advance payments for inventory                                       |          | 0                | 0                |
| III. Short-term operating receivables                                  | 3        | 625.607          | 602.244          |
| 2 Short-term operating trade receivables                               |          | 500              | 410              |
| 3 Short-term operating receivables due from others                     |          | 625.107          | 602.244          |
| IV. Cash   | 4        | 559.810          | 2.660.082        |
| <b>C. SHORT-TERM DEFERRED COSTS AND ACCRUED REVENUES</b>               |          | <b>39.097</b>    | <b>22.913</b>    |
| Off-balance sheet assets   |          | 8.324.015        | 7.596.030        |
|  |          |                  |                  |
|  | Note     | 31 Dec 2020      | 31 Dec 2020      |
| <b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>  |          | <b>1.427.923</b> | <b>3.495.201</b> |
| <b>A</b>   |          | <b>182.214</b>   | <b>314.694</b>   |
| <b>A.1 EQUITY</b>  | <b>5</b> | <b>4.173</b>     | <b>4.173</b>     |
| 1 Called-up capital  |          | 4.173            | 4.173            |
| 2 Revaluation surplus  |          | 0                | 0                |
| 3. Retained earnings   |          | 310.521          | 477.594          |
| 3.1 Revenue surplus  | 5        | 310.521          | 477.594          |
| 4. REVENUE AND EXPENSES SURPLUS  | <b>5</b> | <b>-132.480</b>  | <b>-167.073</b>  |
| 4.1 Revenue surplus  |          | 0                | 0                |
| 4.2 Expenses surplus net result for the year                           |          | 132.480          | 167.073          |
| <b>C. PROVISIONS AND LONG-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES</b> |          | <b>133.420</b>   | <b>116.393</b>   |
| 1 Provisions for pensions and similar obligations                      |          | 52.085           | 0                |
| 2 Long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues                        | 6        | 81.335           | 116.393          |
| <b>Č. OPERATING LIABILITIES</b>  | <b>7</b> | <b>869.596</b>   | <b>637.091</b>   |
| 1 Long-term operating liabilities                                      |          | 0                | 0                |
| 2 Short-term trade liabilities   |          | 689.567          | 444.633          |
| 3 Short-term employees liabilities                                     | 7.1.     | 169.722          | 146.429          |
| 4 Other short-term operating liabilities                               |          | 9.935            | 46.028           |
| <b>D. SHORT-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES</b>               | <b>9</b> | <b>242.692</b>   | <b>2.427.023</b> |
| Off-balance sheet liabilities  |          | 8.324.015        | 7.596.030        |



**3. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020**

|   | Note | 2020       | 2019       |
|---|------|------------|------------|
| A. REVENUES   | 10   | 10.333.079 | 11.028.134 |
| E. OTHER OPERATING REVENUE  | 10   | 27.213     | 1.010      |
| F. GROSS INCOME FROM OPERATIONS   |      | 10.360.292 | 11.029.145 |
| G. COSTS FROM OPERATIONS  |      | 10.581.631 | 11.034.826 |
| I. Costs of goods, materials and services   | 12   | 9.500.000  | 9.922.916  |
| 2. Costs of materials   |      | 167.232    | 140.333    |
| 3. Costs of services  |      | 9.332.769  | 9.782.584  |
| II. Labor costs   | 13   | 1.020.418  | 1.025.029  |
| 1. Salaries   |      | 823.112    | 829.097    |
| 2. Pension insurance costs  |      | 45.858     | 79.766     |
| 3. Social security costs  |      | 37.566     | 41.805     |
| 4. Other labor costs  |      | 113.882    | 74.361     |
| III. Depreciation, amortization and revaluation expenses  |      | 58.173     | 75.756     |
| 1. Depreciation and amortization  | 12   | 58.134     | 71.638     |
| 2. Revaluation operating expenses associated with intangible assets and property, plant and equipment |      | 38         | 4.118      |
| 3. Revaluation operating expenses associated with operating current assets                            |      | 0          | 0          |
| IV. Other operating costs   |      | 3.040      | 11.125     |
| 2. Other costs  |      | 3.040      | 11.125     |
| H. OPERATING SURPLUS (LOSS)   |      | 0          | 0          |
| I. OPEARTING SURPLUS (LOSS)   |      | 221.339    | 5.681      |
| J. INCOME FROM FINANCING  | 11   | 489.645    | 164.294    |
| I. Financial income from shares   |      | 0          | 0          |
| III. Financial revenues from operating receivables  |      | 489.645    | 164.294    |
| K. FINANCIAL EXPENSES   | 14   | 405.719    | 174.361    |
| II. Financial expenses from financial liabilities   |      | 0          | 14         |
| III. Financial expenses from operating liabilities  |      | 405.719    | 174.347    |
| L. OTHER INCOME   |      | 4.932      | 826        |
| M. OTHER EXPENSES   | 15   | 0          | 152.151    |
| N. LOSS BEFORE TAXATION   | 16   | 0          | 0          |
| O. NET LOSS AFTER TAXATION  | 16   | 132.480    | 167.073    |
| S. NET SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION  |      | 0          | 0          |
| Š. NET LOSS BEFORE TAXATION   |      | 132.480    | 167.073    |
| *AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES  |      | 14.75      | 16         |
| NUMBER OF MONTHS  |      | 12         | 12         |

**4. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020**

|   | <b>2020</b>       | <b>2019</b>      |
|---|-------------------|------------------|
| <b>A. Cash flow from Operating Activities:</b>                      |                   |                  |
| <b>a) Profit and loss statement items</b>                           | <b>-74.307</b>    | <b>-23.904</b>   |
| Revenues, income from financing, and other income                   | 10.854.869        | 11.194.265       |
| Expenses without depreciation                                       | -10.929.177       | -11.218.169      |
| Income tax and other taxes  | 0                 | 0                |
| <b>b) Net changes in assets and liabilities</b>                     | <b>-1.974.345</b> | <b>1.406.075</b> |
| Opening less final operating receivables                            | -23.363           | 653.037          |
| Opening less final prepaid expenses                                 | -16.185           | -10.013          |
| Opening less final receivables for corporate tax                    | 0                 | 0                |
| Opening less final assets for sale                                  | 0                 | 0                |
| Opening less final inventories                                      | 0                 | 0                |
| Final less opening short term liabilities from operating activities | 232.506           | -956.414         |
| Final less opening expendable restricted funds                      | -2.167.303        | 1.719.465        |
| Final less opening deferred tax liabilities                         |                   |                  |
| <b>c) Net change in cash from operating activities</b>              | <b>-2.048.653</b> | <b>1.382.171</b> |
| <b>B. Cash flow from investing activities</b>                       |                   |                  |
| <b>a) Cash inflow from investing activities</b>                     | <b>0</b>          | <b>0</b>         |
| Inflow from disposal of tangible assets                             | 0                 | 0                |
| <b>b) Cash outflow from investing activities</b>                    | <b>-51.620</b>    | <b>-162.246</b>  |
| Outflow for purchase of intangible assets                           | 13.104            | -261             |
| Outflow for purchase of tangible assets                             | -64.724           | -161.985         |
| <b>c) Net change in cash from investing activities</b>              | <b>-51.620</b>    | <b>-162.246</b>  |
| <b>C. Cash flow from financing</b>                                  |                   |                  |
| <b>a) Cash inflow from financing</b>                                | <b>0</b>          | <b>0</b>         |
| Inflow from increase of long term financial liabilities             | 0                 | 0                |
| <b>b) Cash outflow from financing</b>                               | <b>0</b>          | <b>-14</b>       |
| Outflow for interests from financing                                | 0                 | -14              |
| Outflow for decrease in unrestricted and restricted funds           | 0                 | 0                |
| Outflow for repayment of long term financial liabilities            | 0                 | 0                |
| Outflow for repayment of short term financial liabilities           | 0                 | 0                |
| Outflow for dividends   | 0                 | 0                |
| <b>c) Net change in cash from financing</b>                         | <b>0</b>          | <b>-14</b>       |
| <b>D) Final cash balance for the period</b>                         | <b>559.810</b>    | <b>2.660.082</b> |
| <b>x) Net change in cash</b>  | <b>-2.100.272</b> | <b>1.219.911</b> |
| +   |                   |                  |
| <b>y) Opening cash balance</b>                                      | <b>2.660.082</b>  | <b>1.440.171</b> |

## 5. GENERAL INFORMATION

### 5.1. GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

The headquarters of ITF is located at Trg republike 3, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia.

The main activities of the International Trust Fund:

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

The bodies of the International Trust Fund:

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

The members of the Managing Board as at 31 December 2020:

- Tone Kajzer, representative of Slovenia, Chairman of the Managing Board
- Suvad Džafić, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Blažen Kovač, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Mladen Mrkaja, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Damir Trut, representative of Croatia
- Marko Doblekar, representative of Slovenia
- Ada Čargo, representative of Slovenia
- Darko But, representative of Slovenia
- Jernej Müller, representative of Slovenia

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

The statutory Annual Statement of the ITF Enhancing Human Security, Ljubljana, for the year 2020 was prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in EU.

The financial year is equal to the calendar year.



## 5.2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

The financial statements for the financial year 2020 are based on Foundations Act and Slovene Accounting Standards, especially Slovene Accounting standard 34.

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

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

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

Allowances for receivables are created according to the experience from previous periods, based on individual assessment. The company did not create allowances for receivables in 2019.

- The short-term investments in equity and debt securities of other companies or state are initially valued at their purchase value whereas the short-term loans are valued at paid amounts. The revaluation of short-term financial investments presents the change of their book value and occurs as a revaluation due to improvement of assets, impairment of assets or reversal of impairment. The information on fair value and main characteristics of individual short-term financial investment shall be disclosed.
- The short-term deferrals include debtors and other assets and liabilities presumed to occur within one year and the occurrence of which is possible and the size reliably estimated. The deferred charges include current deferred costs or current deferred expenses and current uncharged revenues, which are shown separately and broken down into more significant ones. The short-term accruals and deferred income include short-term accrued costs and deferred income shown separately and broken down into more significant ones.
- The unrestricted funds consist of the founding capital, retained earnings, revaluation of the capital and net surplus/loss of the year.
- Restricted funds present the value of donated intangibles and fixed assets and are used for covering the depreciation cost of donated intangible and tangible fixed assets.

- Donations for specific purposes are presented as the expendable restricted funds. Foreign donations are translated at the exchange rate of the Bank of Slovenia referential exchange rate of the European central bank in effect on the balance date. Donations are used for covering the costs of activities, for which they were granted, when those costs occur and are approved by ITF.
- The long and short-term debts are shown liabilities with reference to financing of the Trust Fund's assets. The debts are financial liabilities, if lenders are lending the company money, or operating, if suppliers are sending to the Trust Fund inputs for performing its services. The financial debts present granted credits based on loan agreement, investment agreement or issued securities. The operating debts are supplier borrowings for purchased goods or services, debts for financial leases, short-term liabilities owed to staff, financiers and to the state. The long-term debts have to be paid back or settled within the term of over one year and the short-term debts within one year. The revaluation of the long and short-term financial investments presents the change of their book value and occurs as impairment of assets or improvement of debts. The information on fair value or main characteristics of individual debt shall be disclosed.
- The revenues are broken down into operating revenues, financial income and other income. Operating revenues and financial income are considered as regular revenues. The operating revenues present the utilization of expendable restricted funds, fixed percentage of donated funds, granted for covering the Trusts Fund's administrative and operating costs, revenues from utilization of expendable restricted funds for covering the amortization and depreciation of fixed assets and other revenues. Most of the ITF operating revenues consist of revenues from usage of restricted funds for approved projects. Operating revenues of ITF are fees, based on approved restricted funds (ITF services) in period when those amounts are received; ITF does not have or has not formed any rules for scheduling received amounts in other periods (deferred revenues). The financial income arises from long and short-term financial investments, receivables and cash. The financial income consists of interest and exchange rate differences. The other revenues consist of irregular items that mark influence on the increase of regular results in the respective business year.
- The expenses are sorted into operating expenses, financial expenses and other expenses. Operating expenses and financial expenses present regular expenses. The operating expenses equal the costs of the period. The revaluating operating expenses (write downs) occur in reference to tangible fixed assets, intangible long-term assets and current assets due to their impairment. Most of ITF operating expenses consist of costs of contractual parties involved in realization of approved project (usage of restricted funds); other expenses are associated with ITF operations (salaries, other expenses, etc.). The financial expenses present the expenses for financing and expenses for investing. The other expenses consist of irregular items that mark influence on the decrease of regular results in the respective financial year.
- Off balance sheet assets and liabilities consist of potential liabilities from guarantees and other liabilities that are not shown as liabilities in balance sheet, issued and received mortgages, warranties and other insurances, landed assets and consignment stocks, etc. In off balance sheet evidence ITF also include contractual amounts of approved donations by donors that are not yet 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 2019 and 2020 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 2019 and 2020**

Movements from accrued revenue performed to other operating liabilities in YE 2020 in the amount of EUR 21.793, the comparison year 2019 the amount was EUR 4.933. The amount will be returned to the donor.

In accordance with the revised SAS 2016 Foundation adjust the balance of the scheme and accordingly adjusted the comparative figures for the year 2020.

**6. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The financial statements for the financial year 2020 comply with the Slovene Accounting Standards 34. The notes relate to annual statements for 2020 unless otherwise specified in the text.

**1. Intangible Assets**

The intangibles consist of software in the amount EUR 3.380.

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

Intangible assets comprise donated software, whose present value at 31 December 2020 amounts to EUR 2.780, are not pledged as security for liabilities.

Movements of Intangible Assets in 2020:

| <b>INTANGIBLE ASSETS</b>                        | <b>Intangibles<br/>owned</b> | <b>Donated<br/>intangibles</b> | <b>Total<br/>in EUR</b> |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>1. Purchase value</b>                        |                              |                                |                         |
| <b>Cost at 01 Jan 2020</b>                      | <b>2.256</b>                 | <b>19.824</b>                  | <b>22.080</b>           |
| New additions                                   | 0                            | 0                              | 0                       |
| New disposals                                   | 0                            | -13.104                        | -13.104                 |
| <b>Cost at 31 Dec 2020</b>                      | <b>2.256</b>                 | <b>6.720</b>                   | <b>8.976</b>            |
| <b>2. Accumulation depreciation</b>             |                              |                                |                         |
| <b>Accumulation depreciation at 01 Jan 2020</b> | <b>1.205</b>                 | <b>2.631</b>                   | <b>3.836</b>            |
| Depreciation                                    | 451                          | 1.308                          | 1.760                   |
| Disposals                                       | 0                            | 0                              | 0                       |
| <b>Accumulation depreciation at 31 Dec 2020</b> | <b>1.656</b>                 | <b>3.940</b>                   | <b>5.596</b>            |
| <b>3. Present value</b>                         |                              |                                |                         |
| <b>Present value at 01 Jan 2020</b>             | <b>1.051</b>                 | <b>17.193</b>                  | <b>18.244</b>           |
| <b>Present value at 31 Dec 2020</b>             | <b>600</b>                   | <b>2.780</b>                   | <b>3.380</b>            |

The depreciation cost in 2020 is EUR 1.760, of which depreciation cost of owned intangible assets is EUR 451 and donated intangible assets is EUR 1.308.



## 2. Tangible Fixed Assets

| EUR          | 31 Dec 2020    | 31 Dec 2019    |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Merchandise  | 198.499        | 189.834        |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>198.499</b> | <b>189.834</b> |

Depreciation is calculated on a linear method basis over the estimated lifespan of each individual part of the tangible asset. The company uses depreciation rates as follows:

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

Movements of Intangible Assets in 2020:

|  | Equipment owned | Equipment donated | Leasehold improvement owned | Leasehold improvement donated | Art work owned | Construction in progress | Total in EUR   |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| <b>1. Purchase value</b>                           |                 |                   |                             |                               |                |                          |                |
| <b>Cost at 01 Jan 2020</b>                         | <b>143.178</b>  | <b>325.274</b>    | <b>66.028</b>               | <b>2.271</b>                  | <b>0</b>       | <b>0</b>                 | <b>536.751</b> |
| New additions                                      | 3.856           | 50.813            | 0                           | 0                             | 4.076          | 5.978                    | 64.723         |
| Disposals  | -120            | -14.617           | 0                           | 0                             | 0              | 0                        | -14.737        |
| <b>Cost at 31 Dec 2020</b>                         | <b>146.914</b>  | <b>361.470</b>    | <b>66.028</b>               | <b>2.271</b>                  | <b>4.076</b>   | <b>5.978</b>             | <b>586.737</b> |
| <b>2. Accumulation depreciation</b>                |                 |                   |                             |                               |                |                          |                |
| <b>Accumulation depreciation as at 01 Jan 2020</b> | <b>84.700</b>   | <b>260.564</b>    | <b>849</b>                  | <b>803</b>                    | <b>0</b>       | <b>0</b>                 | <b>346.916</b> |
| Depreciation                                       | 20.241          | 32.924            | 2.574                       | 285                           | 0              | 0                        | 56.024         |
| Disposals  | -120            | -14.227           | 0                           | 0                             | 0              | 0                        | -14.347        |
| <b>Accumulation depreciation as at 31 Dec 2020</b> | <b>104.821</b>  | <b>279.261</b>    | <b>3.423</b>                | <b>1.088</b>                  | <b>0</b>       | <b>0</b>                 | <b>388.593</b> |
| <b>3. Present value</b>                            |                 |                   |                             |                               |                |                          |                |
| <b>Present value as at 01 Jan 2020</b>             | <b>58.478</b>   | <b>64.710</b>     | <b>65.179</b>               | <b>1.467</b>                  | <b>0</b>       | <b>0</b>                 | <b>189.834</b> |
| <b>Present value as at 31 Dec 2020</b>             | <b>42.093</b>   | <b>82.209</b>     | <b>62.605</b>               | <b>1.183</b>                  | <b>4.076</b>   | <b>5.978</b>             | <b>198.144</b> |

Major new additions and finished investments in property, plant and equipment include office equipment, computer equipment and other equipment. Depreciation for all assets is EUR 53.517, of which EUR 37.726 are covered from the provisions for donated assets. The Company does not have financial obligations for equipment purchase. No Company assets are financially leased and there are no debt guarantees on Company assets.

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 Dec 2020    | 31 Dec 2019    |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Short-term operating trade receivables           | 500            | 410            |
| Short-term operating receivables due from others | 625.107        | 601.834        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                     | <b>625.607</b> | <b>602.244</b> |

Current Operating Receivables represent VAT receivables for Bosnia and Herzegovina EUR 94.030, receivables from donors for granted, unpaid donations EUR 522.934 and other EUR 8.613.

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 Dec 2020    | 31 Dec 2019      |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Cash in bank (EUR)              | 142.472        | 2.010.516        |
| Cash in bank (other currencies) | 376.406        | 620.142          |
| Cash on hand (EUR)              | 444            | 753              |
| Cash on hand (other currencies) | 38.403         | 28.671           |
| Cash in transit                 | 2.085          | 0                |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                    | <b>559.810</b> | <b>2.660.082</b> |

### 5. Unrestricted funds

The International Trust Fund was entered in the Register of Foundations on 22<sup>nd</sup> July 1998 with the Minister of Foreign Affairs' consent to the Establishing Act. The called-up capital is recognized in the amount of EUR 4.173 (SIT 1.000.000).

Equity attributed to the owners of the parent company in 2020:

|  | <b>Founding capital</b> | <b>Revaluation surplus - Adjustment</b> | <b>Retained Earnings (loss)</b> | <b>Net result for the year</b> | <b>Total</b>   |
|--|-------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Balance at 31 Dec 2019</b>                          | <b>4.173</b>            | <b>0</b>                                | <b>0</b>                        | <b>310.521</b>                 | <b>314.694</b> |
| Transfer from retained earnings according              | 0                       | 0                                       | 0                               | 0                              | 0              |
| Coverage of the surplus of expenses from previous year | 0                       | 0                                       | 0                               | -132.480                       | -132.480       |
| <b>Balance at 31 Dec 2020</b>                          | <b>4.173</b>            | <b>0</b>                                | <b>0</b>                        | <b>178.041</b>                 | <b>182.214</b> |

In 2019 the expenses surplus was EUR 167.073. In 2020 the net result for the year was EUR -132.480.

### 6. Restricted funds

Provisions for severance payments upon retirement and jubilee benefits was calculated in 2020. 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 Dec 2020    | 31 Dec 2019    |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Provisions for severance payments upon retirement | 40.786         | 28.494         |
| Provisions for jubilee benefits                   | 11.299         | 9.422          |
| Long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues     | 81.355         | 78.477         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                      | <b>133.420</b> | <b>116.393</b> |

Movement in 2020:

|                    | <b>2020</b>    | <b>2019</b>    |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Balance at 01 Jan  | 116.393        | 132.915        |
| Donations received | 37.725         | 20.148         |
| Adjustments        | 14.170         | 9.210          |
| Depreciation       | -34.868        | -45.880        |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>133.420</b> | <b>116.393</b> |

## 7. Operating liabilities

| EUR   | 31 Dec 2020    | 31 Dec 2019    |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Short-term trade liabilities                  | 689.567        | 444.633        |
| Short-term operating liabilities to employees | 134.746        | 146.429        |
| Other short-term operating liabilities        | 45.283         | 46.028         |
| <b>Total</b>                                  | <b>869.596</b> | <b>637.091</b> |

Accounts payable in amount of EUR 689.597 are not due on balance date. Current operating liabilities include amount for liabilities to suppliers EUR 689.567, liabilities to employees EUR 134.746 and other liabilities EUR 43.893. Liabilities to suppliers in Slovenia amount to EUR 65.488, the rest of the liabilities to suppliers are due to foreign suppliers. Other liabilities include EUR 1.140 for pension insurance, liabilities for social contributions and income tax for december 2020 in the amount EUR 30.222 and other liabilities. In 2019 EUR 4.933 was returned to donor and the amount for 2020 is EUR 21.793.

### 7.1. Short-term liabilities to employees

| EUR   | 31 Dec 2020    | 31 Dec 2019    |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Operating liabilities to employees - Afghanistan office | 39.594         | 45.636         |
| Operating liabilities to employees - Libya office       | 50.241         | 36.297         |
| Operating liabilities to employees - Slovenia office    | 34.521         | 53.757         |
| Operating liabilities to employees - BIH office         | 1.340          | 2.263          |
| Operating liabilities to employees - Kyrgyzstan office  | 10.440         | 8.475          |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>136.136</b> | <b>146.429</b> |

The operating liabilities to Afghanistan's office decreased based on working activities. In 2020 new office in Kyrgyzstan was opened.

## 8. Financial liabilities

In 2019 and 2020 there were no financial liabilities.



**9. Short term accrued costs and deferred revenues**

| EUR   | 31 Dec 2020    | 31 Dec 2019      |
|---|----------------|------------------|
| Short-term deferred revenue from donations to the Foundation's activities | 242.692        | 2.427.023        |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>242.692</b> | <b>2.427.023</b> |

Movements from accrued revenue performed to other operating liabilities in YE 2020 in the amount of EUR 21.793, the comparison year 2019 the amount was EUR 4.933. The amount will be returned to donor.

**Assets (EUR):**

| Assets (EUR)             | <b>31 Dec 2020</b> | <b>31 Dec 2019</b> |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Cash                     | 599.810            | 2.660.082          |
| Off-balance sheet assets | 8.324.015          | 7.596.030          |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>8.923.825</b>   | <b>10.256.112</b>  |

**Liabilities (EUR):**

| Liabilities (EUR)                              | <b>31 Dec 2020</b> | <b>31 Dec 2019</b> |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Short-term accrued costs and deferred revenues | 242.692            | 2.427.023          |
| Off-balance sheet liabilities                  | 8.324.105          | 7.596.030          |
| <b>Total</b>                                   | <b>8.566.707</b>   | <b>10.023.054</b>  |

**10. Revenue / Donations and Other Operating revenues**

| EUR  | 2020              | 2019              |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Utilization of expendable restricted funds-main activities of Fund   | 9.918.824         | 9.936.354         |
| Operation revenues, fixed percentage of donated funds  | 377.249           | 1.040.710         |
| Depreciation of donated tangible fixed assets  | 34.868            | 45.881            |
| Sales of tender documentation  | 27.213            | 5.190             |
| State reimbursements due to Covid-19 pandemic  | 2.138             |                   |
| Proceeds from the cancellation of provisions, accruals and deferred revenues at the expense of anniversary bonuses | 0                 | 1.010             |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>10.360.292</b> | <b>11.029.145</b> |

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

## 11. Finance income

| EUR   | 2020    | 2019    |
|---|---------|---------|
| Financial revenues from revaluation of loans and receivables, exchange rate differences | 487.362 | 164.220 |
| Financial revenues refer to interest on loans   | 27      | 30      |
| Financial revenues refer to interest on loans for donations                             | 2.257   | 45      |
| Total   | 489.645 | 164.294 |

The finance income in 2020 amounted to EUR 487.362, the majority of transactions is carried out in foreign currencies.

## 12. Operating Expenses

| EUR  | 2020       | 2019       |
|--|------------|------------|
| Costs of the materials used  | 167.232    | 140.333    |
| Costs of services  | 9.332.769  | 9.782.584  |
| Costs of labour  | 1.020.418  | 1.025.029  |
| Depreciation costs, replaced the burden of long-term deferred revenues | 34.868     | 45.880     |
| Depreciation other   | 23.267     | 25.758     |
| Revaluation operating expenses associated with tangible fixed assets   | 38         | 4.118      |
| Other operating expenses - construction sites, other                   | 3.040      | 11.125     |
| Total  | 10.581.631 | 11.034.826 |

The total of costs of materials and services debits expendable restricted funds in amount EUR 9.490.001.

Costs of services consist of (in EUR):

| EUR  | 2020      | 2019      |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Production services (demining, rehabilitation, CWD, training, telemedicine, other) | 8.581.215 | 8.964.871 |
| Reimbursement of traveling expenses to employees                                   | 79.323    | 206.782   |
| Costs of professional fees   | 198.544   | 167.130   |
| Transport and telecommunications costs   | 1.127     | 67.531    |
| Insurance costs  | 65.127    | 36.297    |
| Costs of marketing, advertising, fairs   | 13.183    | 23.136    |
| Maintenance costs  | 31.492    | 30.877    |
| Lease rental charges   | 155.823   | 97.225    |
| Cost of services by natural persons  | 6.730     | 73.445    |
| Other  | 200.204   | 115.291   |
| Total  | 9.332.769 | 9.782.584 |

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

Costs of materials consist of (in EUR):

| EUR                              | 2020    | 2019    |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Donation in kind                 | 0       |         |
| Cost of fuel                     | 63.825  | 72.033  |
| Cost of material for maintenance | 4.356   | 0       |
| Cost of office supply            | 16.481  | 14.594  |
| Cost of energy                   | 33.970  | 33.980  |
| Inventory                        | 13.090  | 5.513   |
| Other                            | 35.511  | 14.212  |
| Total                            | 167.232 | 140.333 |

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

### 13. Labor Expenses

| EUR                   | 2020      | 2019      |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Salaries              | 823.112   | 829.097   |
| Social security costs | 83.424    | 121.571   |
| Other labour costs    | 113.882   | 74.361    |
| LABOUR COSTS          | 1.020.418 | 1.025.029 |

Other labor costs consists of employee travel costs EUR 11.793, meal costs reimbursement EUR 18.935, holiday allowance payment EUR 25.788 and provisions for severance payments upon retirement and jubilee benefits which are presented in details under note 6. Pension fund costs amounted EUR 28.528.

| EUR                             | 2020      | 2019      |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Payroll expenses                |           |           |
| Payroll costs Slovenia office   | 705.660   | 753.265   |
| Payroll costs Sarajevo office   | 29.357    | 33.247    |
| Payroll costs Libya office      | 147.352   | 147.837   |
| Payroll costs Afganistan office | 98.137    | 79.423    |
| Payroll costs Kyrgyzstan office | 39.911    | 11.257    |
| Total                           | 1.020.418 | 1.025.029 |

Payroll expenses consists of payments to employees of the Trust Fund's Headquarters (EUR 705.660) and payments to employees of implementation offices in Sarajevo (EUR 29.357), in Libya (EUR 147.352), in Afghanistan (EUR 98.137) and in Kyrgyzstan (EUR 39.911).

Costs of services in 2020 are presented services to support the implementation of activities under donor agreements in a total amount of EUR 1.215.236, of which cost of services to support Afghanistan in the amount of EUR 742.700, Libya in the amount of EUR 371.797, Colombia in the amount of EUR 2.000 and Kyrgyzstan in amount of EUR 98.738. The cost of supported services in the comparative period of 2019 totals EUR 1.317.151, of which cost of services to support Afghanistan in the amount of EUR 944.825, Libya in the amount of EUR 366.521 and Kyrgyzstan in amount of EUR 5.805. Based on contracts of contractual cooperation, the costs are not presented as labor costs.



**14. Costs of Financing**

| EUR   | 2020    | 2019    |
|---|---------|---------|
| Financial expenses from revaluation of loans and receivables, exchange rate differences for donations | 405.719 | 174.347 |
| Financial expenses refer to interest on loans from banks  | 0       | 0       |
| Other expenses  | 0       | 14      |
| Total   | 405.719 | 174.361 |

Financial expenses from revaluation of loans and receivables, exchange rate differences for donations in amount of EUR 405.719 related to transactions of foreign currencies.

**15. Other expenses**

| EUR                     | 2020 | 2019    |
|-------------------------|------|---------|
| Other expenses such as: |      |         |
| Given donations         | 0    | 152.151 |
| Total                   | 0    | 152.151 |

There are no other expenses in 2020.

**16. Movements of operating results for the current year**

| EUR                              | 2020     | 2019     |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Retained earnings at 1 January   | 310.520  | 477.594  |
| Operating loss                   | -132.480 | -167.073 |
| Operating surplus                | 0        | 0        |
| Retained earnings at 31 December | 178.040  | 310.520  |

The net result in 2020 is EUR 132.480.

**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 2020.

**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 2020 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 Dec 2020.

Changes in expendable restricted funds / donations for specific purposes in 2020 (in EUR):

| Donor   | Opening balance<br>1.1.2020 | Donations received | Revenues | Clearance of<br>landmines<br>and ERW | Capacity<br>building | Victim<br>Assistance/<br>Risk<br>Education | *PSSM | Returned<br>donations | Equipment,<br>telemedical,<br>conference | **CWD | Interests<br>Credited,<br>other<br>movements | Exchange<br>differences | Closing<br>balance<br>31.12.2020 |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|-------|-----------------------|--|-------|--|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| AUSTRIAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY                                 | 1.431.575                   | 0                  | 0        | -78.080                              | -3.227               | -1.322.935                                 | 0     | 0                     | -2.393                                   | 0     | -12.299                                      | 0                       | 12.640                           |
| CZECH REPUBLIC  | 10.973                      | 11.279             | -790     | -10.973                              | 0                    | 0  | 0     | 0                     | 0  | 0     | 0  | 0                       | 10.490                           |
| GENEVA (GICHD)  | 286                         | 0                  | 0        | 0                                    | 0                    | 0  | 0     | -286                  | 0  | 0     | 0  | 0                       | 0                                |
| IRELAND   | 19.000                      | 0                  | 0        | 0                                    | -2.000               | -17.000                                    | 0     | 0                     | 0  | 0     | 0  | 0                       | 0                                |
| JAPAN   | 219.563                     | 0                  | 0        | -171.894                             | 0                    | 0  | 0     | 0                     | 0  | 0     | -47.669                                      | 0                       | 0                                |
| JAPAN - 2019 - SERBIA                                       | 6.147                       | 0                  | 0        | 0                                    | 0                    | 0  | 0     | 0                     | 0  | 0     | -6.147                                       | 0                       | 0                                |
| KANADA  | -1                          | 0                  | 0        | 0                                    | 0                    | 0  | 0     | 0                     | 0  | 0     | 0  | 1                       | 0                                |
| KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS   | 161.317                     | 21.160             | 1.481    | -8.676                               | 0                    | -168.014                                   | 0     | 0                     | 0  | 0     | 0  | -7.269                  | 0                                |
| KOREA   | 135.559                     | 149.018            | 10.431   | 0                                    | -60.640              | -30.333                                    | 0     | 0                     | -881                                     | 0     | -15.424                                      | -12.785                 | 174.946                          |
| Maavarim Group  | 7.866                       | 0                  | 0        | 0                                    | 0                    | -3.042                                     | 0     | 0                     | -3.442                                   | 0     | -1.382                                       | 0                       | 0                                |
| MINE ACTION CENTER OF THE<br>REPUBLIC OF SERBIA             | 0                           | 261.887            | -13.094  | -248.793                             | 0                    | 0  | 0     | 0                     | 0  | 0     | 0  | 0                       | 0                                |
| MINISTRY OF DEFENCE - CROATIA                               | 0                           | 78.762             | 0        | -80.359                              | 0                    | 0  | 0     | 0                     | 0  | 0     | 0  | 1.597                   | 0                                |
| MUNICIPALITY OF BUSOVAČA                                    | 14.265                      | 0                  | 0        | -14.265                              | 0                    | 0  | 0     | 0                     | 0  | 0     | 0  | 0                       | 0                                |
| PAYPAL  | 31                          | 19                 | 0        | 0                                    | 0                    | 0  | 0     | 0                     | 0  | 0     | 0  | 0                       | 51                               |
| RENE SCHASSE  | 238                         | 300                | -15      | -238                                 | 0                    | 0  | 0     | 0                     | 0  | 0     | 0  | 0                       | 285                              |
| REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA /MINISTRY<br>OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS-2019   | 30.427                      | 449.321            | -29.338  | 0                                    | -79.020              | -144.804                                   | 0     | 0                     | 0  | 0     | -222.456                                     | 0                       | 4.130                            |
| REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA / MINISTRY<br>OF DEFENSE-2020          | 0                           | 239.000            | -239.000 | 0                                    | 0                    | 0  | 0     | 0                     | 0  | 0     | 0  | 0                       | 0                                |
| REPUBLIC OF TURKEY  | 3.311                       | 0                  | 0        | 0                                    | 0                    | -3.372                                     | 0     | 0                     | 0  | 0     | 0  | 61                      | 0                                |
| REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA / MINISTRY<br>OF HEALTH                | 0                           | 49.000             | -49.000  | 0                                    | 0                    | 0  | 0     | 0                     | 0  | 0     | 0  | 0                       | 0                                |
| REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA /MINISTRY<br>OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS-2019   | 0                           | 49.000             | -49.000  | 0                                    | 0                    | 0  | 0     | 0                     | 0  | 0     | 0  | 0                       | 0                                |
| THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN<br>INITIATIVE-EXECUTIVE<br>SECRETARIAT | 0                           | 8.750              | 0        | 0                                    | 0                    | 0  | 0     | 0                     | -260                                     | 0     | 0  | 0                       | 8.490                            |

|                                     |           |           |          |            |            |            |         |         |         |            |          |         |          |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|----------|---------|----------|
| USA - 2014 - AFGHANISTAN            | 178       | 0         | 0        | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0       | 0       | -341    | 0          | -81      | -15     | 81       |
| USA - 2014 - AFGHANISTAN - INTEREST | 104       | 0         | 0        | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0          | 5        | 0       | 109      |
| USA - 2015 - KYRGYZSTAN             | -23.404   | 860.872   | -54.860  | 0          | -818.734   | 0          | -6.971  | 121.266 | -9.478  | -8.254     | -60.748  | -4.569  | -4.881   |
| USA - 2017 - AFGHANISTAN            | -47.554   | 1.273.556 | -78.699  | -4.619     | -755.202   | 0          | 0       | 0       | -65.018 | 0          | -331.991 | -12.317 | -21.843  |
| USA - 2017 - BIH                    | 350.598   | 7.902     | -7.902   | -540.468   | -6.034     | 0          | 0       | 0       | -194    | 0          | -96      | 10.708  | -185.488 |
| USA - 2017 - MONTENEGRO             | -4.899    | 1.018.435 | -67.377  | -32.883    | -56.402    | 0          | -17.177 | 0       | 0       | -949.168   | -87      | 18.713  | -90.845  |
| USA - 2017 - LIBYA                  | -27.553   | 166.200   | -10.218  | 0          | -74.681    | 0          | 0       | 0       | -4.251  | 0          | -48.682  | -815    | 0        |
| USA - 2018 - ECOWAS                 | -113.340  | 946.793   | -61.885  | 0          | -829.727   | 0          | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0          | 0        | -620    | -58.779  |
| USA - 2018 - SERBIA                 | -12.748   | 505.707   | -36.475  | -457.710   | -1.224     | 0          | 0       | 0       | 21      | 0          | -287     | 2.757   | 0        |
| USA - 2019 - BIH (FEE JAPAN)        | 0         | 19.423    | -19.423  | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0          | 0        | 0       | 0        |
| USA - 2019 – BIH (MINE FREE)        | 40.518    | 596.050   | -40.611  | -287.422   | -271.854   | 0          | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0          | 0        | -5.024  | 31.657   |
| USA -2019 - CROATIA                 | 0         | 343.772   | -22.490  | 0          | -601       | 0          | 0       | 0       | 0       | -320.605   | -64      | -12     | 0        |
| USA - 2019 - SERBIA                 | 0         | 0         | 0        | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0          | 0        | 0       | 0        |
| USA - 2019 - ALBANIA                | -11.371   | 280.498   | -22.992  | -205.192   | -1.384     | -45.256    | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0          | 0        | 2.255   | -3.443   |
| USA - 2019 - LIBYA                  | 0         | 536.920   | -30.850  | 0          | -332.064   | 0          | 0       | 0       | -11.470 | 0          | -191.682 | -4.504  | -33.650  |
| USA - 2020 - BIH                    | 0         | 118.081   | -7.725   | -218.896   | 0          | 0          | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0          | -13.683  | -1.782  | -124.005 |
|                                     | 2.191.085 | 7.991.705 | -829.831 | -2.360.465 | -3.292.795 | -1.734.757 | -24.148 | 120.980 | -97.410 | -1.278.027 | -952.773 | -13.619 | -280.055 |

\*PSSM (Physical security and stockpile management)

\*\*CWD (Destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition)

The donation balances are presented according to the exchange rate of the Bank of Slovenia referential exchange rate of the European central bank in effect on 31 December 2020.



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

Donor agreements signed provide transfer of funds to the ITF bank account based on progress of implementation of individual projects for which the donation was intended. Balances of funds under contracts that are not transferred to the ITF bank account until balance date are recognized as off-balance sheet assets / liabilities in the amount of EUR 8.324.015.

Balances of cash, expendable restricted funds and funds under concluded contracts that are not transferred to the ITF bank account as of 31 Dec 2020 are specified below.

## 20. Financial indicators

|                               |   | 31 Dec 2020 | 31 Dec 2019 |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| Equity financing rate         | Equity / Liabilities  | 0,69        | 0,81        |
| Long-term financing rate      | Equity + long-term liabilities (including provisions) + long-term accrued expenses and deferred revenue / Liabilities   | 1,02        | 0.40        |
| Share capital rate            | Share capital / Equity  | 0,14        | 0,06        |
| Operating current assets rate | Operating current assets + short-term deferred costs and accrued revenue / Assets   | 0,83        | 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 | 0,58        | 0,23        |
| Equity to fixed assets ratio  | Equity / Operating fixed assets (at carrying amount)  | 2,22        | 3,12        |
| Acid test ratio               | Liquid assets / Short-term liabilities  | 0,64        | 4,18        |
| Quick ratio                   | Liquid assets + short-term receivables / Short-term liabilities   | 1,36        | 5,12        |
| Current ratio                 | Current assets / Short-term liabilities   | 1,36        | 5,12        |
| Operating efficiency ratio    | Operating revenue / Operating expenses  | 0,98        | 1,00        |

**21. Disclosure of statutory annual statements for the financial year 2020 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 2020. 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 /<br>liabilities<br>31 Dec 2020 | Donations<br>assets /<br>liabilities<br>31 Dec 2020 | Total<br>31 Dec 2020 | Total<br>31 Dec 2019 |
|---|--|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>ASSETS</b>   | 241.564                                    | 1.186.359   | 1.427.923            | 3.495.201            |
| <b>LONG-TERM ASSETS</b>   | 111.258                                    | 92.150  | 203.408              | 209.962              |
| Intangible assets and long-term deferred costs and accrued revenues | 600  | 2.780   | 3.380                | 18.244               |
| Long-term property rights   | 600  | 2.780   | 3.380                | 18.244               |
| Tangible fixed assets   | 108.774                                    | 89.370  | 198.144              | 189.834              |
| Other plant and equipment   | 108.774                                    | 89.370  | 198.144              | 189.834              |
| Long-term investments   | 1.884                                      | 0   | 1.884                | 1.884                |
| Long-term loans   | 1.884                                      | 0   | 1.884                | 1.884                |
| <b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>   | 129.570                                    | 1.055.846   | 1.185.417            | 3.262.325            |
| Inventory   | 0  | 0   | 0                    | 0                    |
| Advance payments for inventory                                      | 0  | 0   | 0                    | 0                    |
| Short-term operating receivables                                    | 3.252                                      | 622.355   | 625.607              | 602.244              |
| Short-term operating trade receivables                              | 500  | 0   | 500                  | 410                  |
| Short-term operating receivables due from others                    | 2.752                                      | 622.355   | 625.107              | 601.834              |
| Cash  | 126.381                                    | 433.492   | 559.810              | 2.660.082            |
| <b>SHORT-TERM DEFERRED COSTS AND ACCRUED REVENUES</b>               | 736  | 38.362  | 39.098               | 22.913               |
| Off-balance sheet assets  | 8.324.015                                  | 0   | 8.324.015            | 7.596.030            |
|   |  |   |                      |                      |
|   |  |   | 31 Dec 2020          | 31 Dec 2019          |
| <b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>                                       | 288.448                                    | 1.139.475   | 1.427.924            | 3.495.201            |
| <b>EQUITY</b>   | 4.173                                      | 0   | 4.173                | 4.173                |
| Called-up capital   | 4.173                                      | 0   | 4.173                | 4.173                |
| Revaluation surplus   | 0  | 0   | 0                    | 0                    |
| <b>REVENUE SURPLUS</b>  | 0  | 0   | 0                    | 0                    |
| <b>EXPENSES SURPLUS</b>   | 132.480                                    | 0   | 132.480              | 167.073              |
| Revenue surplus   | 310.521                                    | 0   | 310.521              | 477.594              |
| Expenses surplus  | 0  | 0   | 0                    | 0                    |
| <b>PROVISIONS AND LONG-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES</b> | 0  | 133.420   | 133.420              | 116.393              |
| Long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues                       | 0  | 133.420   | 133.420              | 116.393              |
| <b>OPERATING LIABILITIES</b>  | 106.233                                    | 763.363   | 869.596              | 637.091              |
| Short-term trade liabilities  | 65.488                                     | 624.079   | 689.567              | 444.633              |
| Short-term employees liabilities                                    | 40.745                                     | 95.391  | 136.136              | 146.429              |
| Other short-term operating liabilities                              | 0  | 43.893  | 43.893               | 46.028               |
| <b>SHORT-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES</b>               | 0  | 242.692   | 242.692              | 2.427.023            |
| Off-balance sheet liabilities                                       | 8.324.015                                  | 0   | 8.324.015            | 7.596.030            |

**21.3. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

|   | Own<br>resources | Donations  | 2020       | 2019       |
|---|------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| A. REVENUES   | 2.138            | 10.330.941 | 10.333.079 | 11.028.134 |
| E. OTHER OPERATING REVENUES   | 27.213           | 0          | 27.213     | 1.010      |
| F. GROSS INCOME FROM OPERATIONS   | 2.138            | 10.358.153 | 10.360.292 | 11.029.145 |
| G. COSTS FROM OPERATIONS  | 1.091.513        | 9.490.118  | 10.581.631 | 11.034.826 |
| I. Costs of goods, materials and services   | 415.261          | 9.084.739  | 9.500.000  | 9.922.916  |
| 2. Costs of materials   | 4.842            | 162.390    | 167.232    | 140.333    |
| 3. Costs of services  | 410.419          | 8.922.349  | 9.332.769  | 9.782.584  |
| II. Labor costs   | 652.505          | 367.913    | 1.020.418  | 1.025.029  |
| 1. Salaries   | 463.980          | 359.132    | 823.112    | 829.097    |
| 2. Pension insurance costs  | 67.414           | 6.942      | 74.356     | 79.766     |
| 3. Social security costs  | 37.447           | 149        | 37.596     | 41.805     |
| 4. Other labor costs  | 79.863           | 5.491      | 85.354     | 74.361     |
| III. Depreciation, amortization and revaluation expenses  | 23.267           | 34.906     | 58.172     | 75.756     |
| 1. Depreciation and amortization  | 23.267           | 34.868     | 58.134     | 71.638     |
| 2. Revaluation operating expenses associated with intangible assets and property, plant and equipment | 0                | 38         | 38         | 4.118      |
| 3. Revaluation operating expenses associated with operating current assets                            | 0                | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| IV. Other operating costs   | 481              | 2.559      | 3.040      | 11.125     |
| 2. Other costs  | 481              | 2.559      | 3.040      | 11.125     |
| H. OPERATING SURPLUS  | 0                | 868.036    | 0          | 0          |
| I. OPEARTING LOSS   | 1.089.375        | 0          | 221.339    | 5.681      |
| J. INCOME FROM FINANCING  | 27               | 489.618    | 489.645    | 164.294    |
| K. FINANCIAL EXPENSES   | 42.463           | 363.256    | 405.719    | 174.361    |
| L. OTHER INCOME   | 4.932            | 0          | 4.932      | 826        |
| M. OTHER EXPENSES   | 0                | 0          | 0          | 152.151    |
| N. SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION  | 0                | 994.399    | 0          | 0          |
| O. NET LOSS AFTER TAXATION  | 1.126.879        | 0          | 132.480    | 167.073    |
| S. NET SURPLUS (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION   | 0                | 994.399    | 0          | 0          |
| S. NET LOSS BEFORE TAXATION   | 1.126.879        | 0          | 132.480    | 167.073    |

The company's activity is acquisition of donation funds. The company has already concluded the majority of agreements for 2020. Thanks to its reputation and business method, the company expects further growth in the future.

Ljubljana, February 2021


  
 Tomaž Lovrenčič  
 Representative



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

To the  
**ITF Enhancing human security**  
Trg republike 3  
1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

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

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

Our procedures are summarized as follows:

1. Donations received procedures
  - a) We have inspected a sample of bank receipt acknowledgements, signed by the director and tested evidence of validation against donor agreements.
  - b) We have inspected a sample of receipts to check whether they are recorded in general ledger. We have also checked for a sample of disbursements whether they are allocated to operating expenses and recorded to general ledger.
  - c) We have checked on a sample basis if balances on the donors' ledger accounts are reconciled monthly to the total of restricted funds.
  - d) We have checked if separate records of unspent donor funds are maintained. On a sample basis we have checked if they are reconciled periodically to the total of the donors' ledger.
2. Matched funding procedures
  - a) No claims for matched funding were made during 2020 on a sample, checked by us.
3. Banking and reconciliation procedures
  - a) We have checked if all donor banking arrangements are performed through selected Slovene banks.
  - b) We have inspected the reconciliation of bank accounts on 4 selected dates.
4. Disbursement procedures
  - a) We have checked on a sample if disbursements have been properly signed by authorized personnel in accordance with the internal rules of the Fund.
  - b) We have checked on a sample if donations are properly dispersed according to donor agreements, location of projects and areas of work.
  - c) We have checked a sample of disbursements and documentation of payments to confirm that the payments were made in accordance to agreements and that appropriate signatures were on the liquidation sheets.
  - d) We have checked a sample of reports send to donors and compared them with the records in accounting books.

We report our findings below:

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

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

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

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

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

Ljubljana, March 29, 2021



Maruša Hauptman,  
Certified auditor, procurator