



ITF



ENHANCING  
HUMAN  
SECURITY



ANNUAL  
REPORT 2021

We would like to express our deepest gratitude to everyone who has supported us in 2021 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. We firmly believe that with relentless support and joint efforts, we can achieve a world free of threats to peace and security, where safety, well-being, prosperity and dignity of individuals and communities is assured.

**Thank you!**

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# 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 2021–2025 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). It determines the following essential objectives of ITF's endeavor:

1.  
ITF shall work in partnership with donors, international organizations, national authorities, local institutions and others to strengthen human security and help build resilient communities.
2.  
ITF shall reduce risks to peace and security through clearing landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW), assisting mine/ERW victims and responding to humanitarian needs of survivors, family members and communities.
3.  
ITF shall protect civilian populations by disposing of obsolete weapons and ammunition in safe and environmentally sustainable ways, promoting secure ammunition stockpile management and preventing unplanned explosions at storage sites.
4.  
Operating at the nexus of humanitarian, development and peaceful concerns shall remain our principal arena, improving livelihoods, promoting gender equality, protecting the environment, strengthening public health and building resilience.

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. COVID-19 pandemic 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 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.



# MISSION

“Strengthening human security and building resilient communities by reducing risks to peace and security through compassion, innovation, transparency and partnerships.”

The mission of ITF is to strengthen human security and build resilient communities by reducing risks to peace and security through compassion, innovation, transparency and partnerships. Hand in hand with an expanding geographical presence, ITF also recognized the need to address a broader array of challenges that put at risk societies affected by conflict and other crises. ITF’s principal area of action is and will remain humanitarian-development-peace nexus with the aim of achieving a mine-free world, improving livelihoods, promoting gender equality, protecting the environment, strengthening public health, and building resilience. ITF’s vision is a world free of threats to peace and security, where safety, well-being, prosperity and dignity of individuals and communities is assured.

# GUIDING PRINCIPLES

1.  
**Humanitarian principles.** Humanitarian assistance is an expression of ethical responsibility and international solidarity, reflecting fundamental principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.
2.  
**Compassion.** Readiness to act and provide support with warmth and care to alleviate people’s sufferings and restore and protect their human dignity.
3.  
**Innovation.** Improving efficiency and effectiveness through support of innovative tools, creating value added by applying novel solutions.
4.  
**Transparency.** Effective and efficient use of donor funds through adherence to clear and concise organisational policies, results-based procedures and professionalism of our staff.
5.  
**Partnerships.** Global, regional and local partnerships and cooperation to ensure agile implementation and sustainable outcomes.
6.  
**Consistency with Sustainable Development Goals.** ITF joins the pledge to Leave No One Behind, achieving balanced social, economic and environmental sustainability within the framework of UN Sustainable Development Goals.



# 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 2021 14 people were employed at ITF Headquarters, and 15 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Libya, Afghanistan, Iraq and Kyrgyz Republic.



Organization of ITF



# 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:

[Stanislav Raščan](#), 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 2021, the ITF Managing Board conducted three correspondence sessions, where it approved and adopted the ITF Annual Report 2020, the Plan for 2021, the ITF Intermediate Report for 2021, Portfolio of Projects for 2022, ITF Strategy 2021-2025 and updates of ITF internal documents.

# ITF BOARD OF ADVISORS

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

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

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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 2021, BoA conducted two online correspondence sessions and took note of the ITF Annual Report 2020, ITF Intermediate Report for 2021 and Portfolio of ITF Projects for 2022.

# 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

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 2021, ITF supported projects in Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Ethiopia, Gaza Strip, Georgia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Serbia, Syria, Ukraine and West Bank.

## DONOR COMMUNITY

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

Since the inception of the organization, more than 460 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 2021, 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 2021, adapt to the new reality and continued to address dire human security risks.

## PARTNERS AND IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

During 2021, ITF collaborated with partners and implementing agencies – UN bodies, regional organizations, international and local NGOs and other implementing agencies.

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

## HUMAN SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

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

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

ITF continued activities related to the implementation of Ottawa Convention process. As an observer, ITF also assumed an active role at the Intersessional meetings and the virtual 19th Meeting of State Parties in Hague, Netherlands.

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.

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

## ITF EMPLOYEES

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



# 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 2021 ITF Auditors' Report is enclosed to this Annual Report under the "Statutory Annual Statements for the Financial Year 2021" section. The accounts are audited in accordance with the International Auditing Standards. The external auditing is carried out by BDO Revizija d.o.o., a Slovenian audit firm, a member of the BDO international network of public accounting, tax and advisory firms.

In addition to financial accounts, ITF is annually subjected to a comprehensive audit of ITF's internal procedures. The internal audit function of ITF's business system is implemented by an external contractor in accordance with the International Auditing Standards. Based upon that, the external auditor provides an annual report that assesses the internal performance of ITF, over adequacy and effectiveness of the organization, risk management and control, and the possible recommendations for future improvement.






## DONATIONS IN 2021





In 2021, ITF raised a total of \$32,394,673.39 USD of donations, out of which \$14,478,014.95 USD were actually received to ITF account and the amount of \$17,916,658.44 USD is still pending to be received (due to the multiyear projects and changed donor policy on transferring funds).




These funds were contributed by 11 public donors (including governments, organizations, and local authorities), and 7 private donors (including private companies, organizations and individuals).

**32,394,673.39**


# DONATION REPORT 2021


Donor		Amount in USD	Purpose
Anonymous Donor		76.09	Support of ITF Operational Activities
Austrian Development Agency		1,771,500.00	Explosive Hazards Clearance & Explosive Ordnance Risk Education with Agricultural Recovery in North East Syria
		1,891,442.00	Explosive Hazards Clearance & Explosive Ordnance Risk Education with Agricultural Recovery in North East Syria - still pending to be received
Czech Republic		13,216.37	Mine Clearance in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Evanne Shanley		481.15	Support of ITF Operational Activities
ITF Employees		164.09	Demining Activities in Croatia
Japan		462,504.78	Demining Activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Knights of Columbus		335,280.00	Explosive Hazards Clearance & Explosive Ordnance Risk Education with Agricultural Recovery in North East Syria
		100,000.00	Explosive Hazards Clearance & Explosive Ordnance Risk Education with Agricultural Recovery in North East Syria - still pending to be received
Miha Markič		245.42	Support of ITF Operational Activities

Donor		Amount in USD	Purpose
Mine Action Center of the Republic of Serbia		311,824.15	Demining Activities in Serbia
Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Croatia		162,112.15	CWD - Croatia
Paul Wilmot		337.77	NRC Landmine Clearance
Permanent Mission of Austria to the OSCE		20,338.20	Victim Assistance in Azerbaijan and Armenia
		20,386.80	Victim Assistance in Azerbaijan and Armenia - still pending to be received
Rene Schasse		356.52	Projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Korea		207,000.00	Humanitarian Mine Action Activities in BiH, Palestine, Afghanistan, Serbia and Lebanon
Slovenia		23,940.00	Medical Rehabilitation - Belarus
		28,315.00	Medical Rehabilitation - Belarus - still pending to be received
		76,628.60	Psychosocial Support - Ukraine
		90,608.00	Psychosocial Support - Ukraine - still pending to be received
		59,158.00	Mine/ERW Risk Education - Jordan
		56,630.00	Mine/ERW Risk Education - Jordan - still pending to be received
		82,821.20	Capacity Building/Psychosocial Support/Victim Assistance - Palestine
		79,282.00	Capacity Building/Psychosocial Support/Victim Assistance - Palestine - still pending to be received
		29,579.00	Capacity Building - Afghanistan

Donor		Amount in USD	Purpose
Slovenia		28,315.00	Capacity Building - Afghanistan - still pending to be received
		9,427.86	Capacity Building - Ethiopia
		118,316.00	Demining - Syria
		113,260.00	Demining - Syria - still pending to be received
		177,474.00	Mine/ERW Risk Education - Lebanon
		215,194.00	Mine/ERW Risk Education - Lebanon - still pending to be received
		46,671.66	Education - Kyrgyz Republic
		11,326.00	Education - Kyrgyz Republic - still pending to be received
		94,109.60	Capacity Building/Demining/Victim Assistance-Bosnia and Herzegovina
		79,282.00	Capacity Building/Demining/Victim Assistance-Bosnia and Herzegovina - still pending to be received
		323,035.44	Support of ITF Operational Activities
Germany		1,369,182.86	Land Release and Mine Victims/Survivors Rehabilitation - Bosnia and Herzegovina
The Central European Initiative		9,910.25	Capacity Support of Regional Cooperation - SEEMACC - still pending to be received
United States of America		717,801.65	CWD/PSSM in Croatia
		570,478.43	CWD/PSSM in Croatia - still pending to be received
		1,488,812.52	Capacity Building/Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina



Donor		Amount in USD	Purpose
United States of America		2,331,079.12	Capacity Building/Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina - still pending to be received
		1,130,822.19	CWD in Kyrgyz Republic
		1,476,182.77	CWD in Kyrgyz Republic - still pending to be received
		30,823.80	Capacity Building/Hotspots Clearance/Victims Assistance in Albania
		725,017.54	PSSM in Albania - still pending to be received
		2,152,269.57	Humanitarian Mine Action Activities in Serbia
		860,896.98	Humanitarian Mine Action Activities in Serbia - still pending to be received
		77,179.48	ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Directorate Capacity Enhancement
		685,943.46	CWD/PSSM in Montenegro
		735,095.08	CWD/PSSM in Montenegro - still pending to be received
		619,902.47	CWD/PSSM in Georgia
		1,680,097.53	CWD/PSSM in Georgia - still pending to be received
		11,396.94	Capacity Building in Kazakhstan
		2,488,603.06	Capacity Building in Kazakhstan - still pending to be received
		235,382.96	Victim Assistance in Syria
		1,264,617.04	Victim Assistance in Syria - still pending to be received

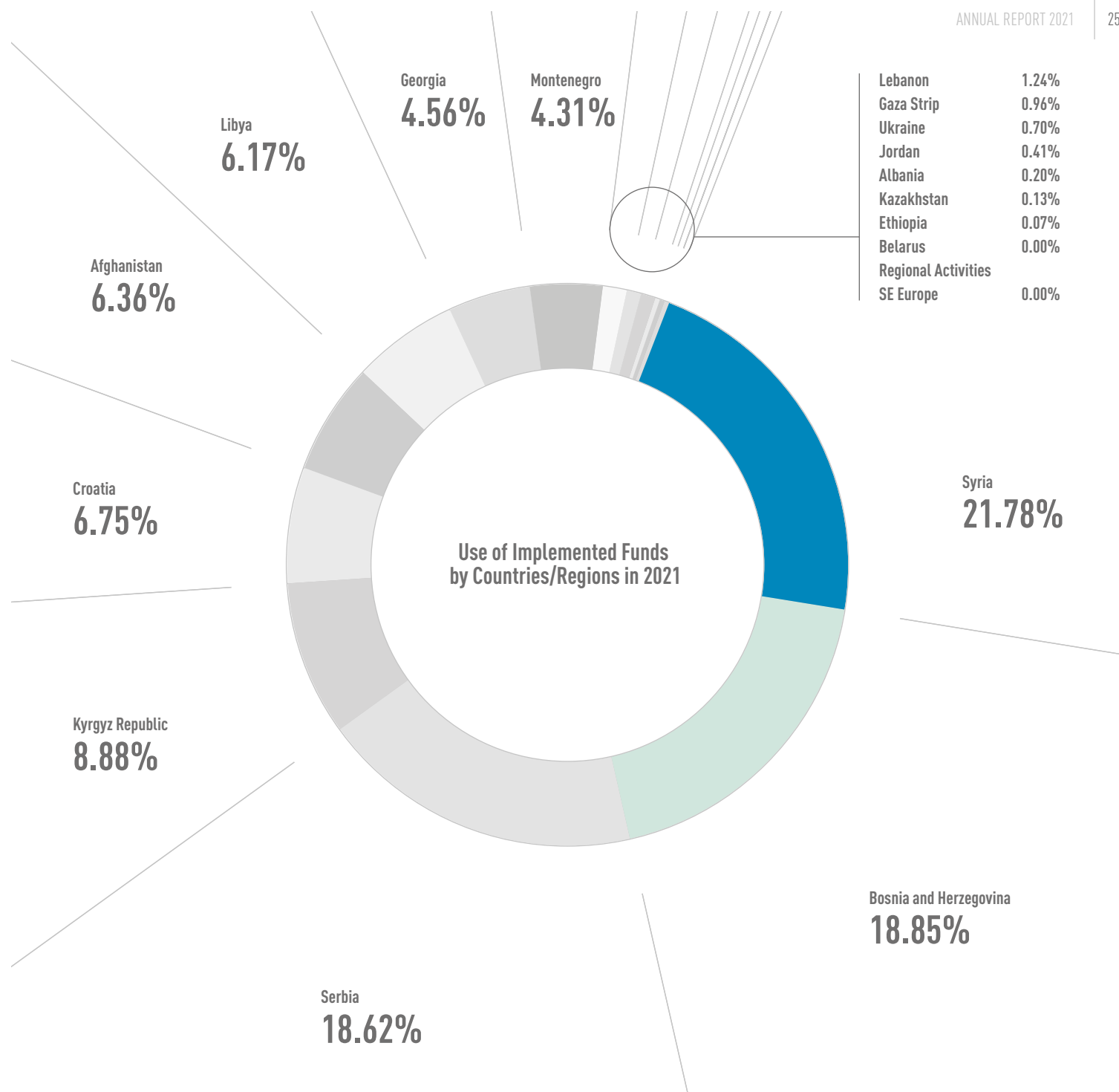
Donor		Amount in USD	Purpose
United States of America		818,873.00	Capacity Support of Libyan MAC
		1,250,441.69	Capacity Support of Libyan MAC - still pending to be received
		393,070.00	Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) of West Bank Demining Program - still pending to be received
		813,026.00	Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and Transition in Afghanistan
		1,417,128.15	Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and Transition in Afghanistan - still pending to be received
<b>TOTAL 2021</b>		<b>32,394,673.39</b>	

## ALLOCATION OF DONATIONS BY COUNTRIES/REGIONS IN 2021

In 2021, ITF implemented activities in the sum of \$12,391,145.87 USD in the following countries/regions:

Syria	\$2,698,759.25	21.78%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$2,335,138.32	18.85%
Serbia	\$2,307,683.21	18.62%
Kyrgyz Republic	\$1,100,851.60	8.88%
Croatia	\$835,823.91	6.75%
Afghanistan	\$787,966.45	6.36%

Libya	\$765,011.14	6.17%
Georgia	\$564,921.23	4.56%
Montenegro	\$534,076.09	4.31%
Lebanon	\$153,996.22	1.24%
Gaza Strip	\$118,701.24	0.96%
Ukraine	\$86,671.10	0.70%
Jordan	\$50,857.55	0.41%
Albania	\$24,912.24	0.20%
Kazakhstan	\$15,992.94	0.13%
Ethiopia	\$9,109.10	0.07%
Belarus	\$449.07	0.00%
Regional Activities in Southeast Europe	\$225.21	0.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$12,391,145.87</b>	

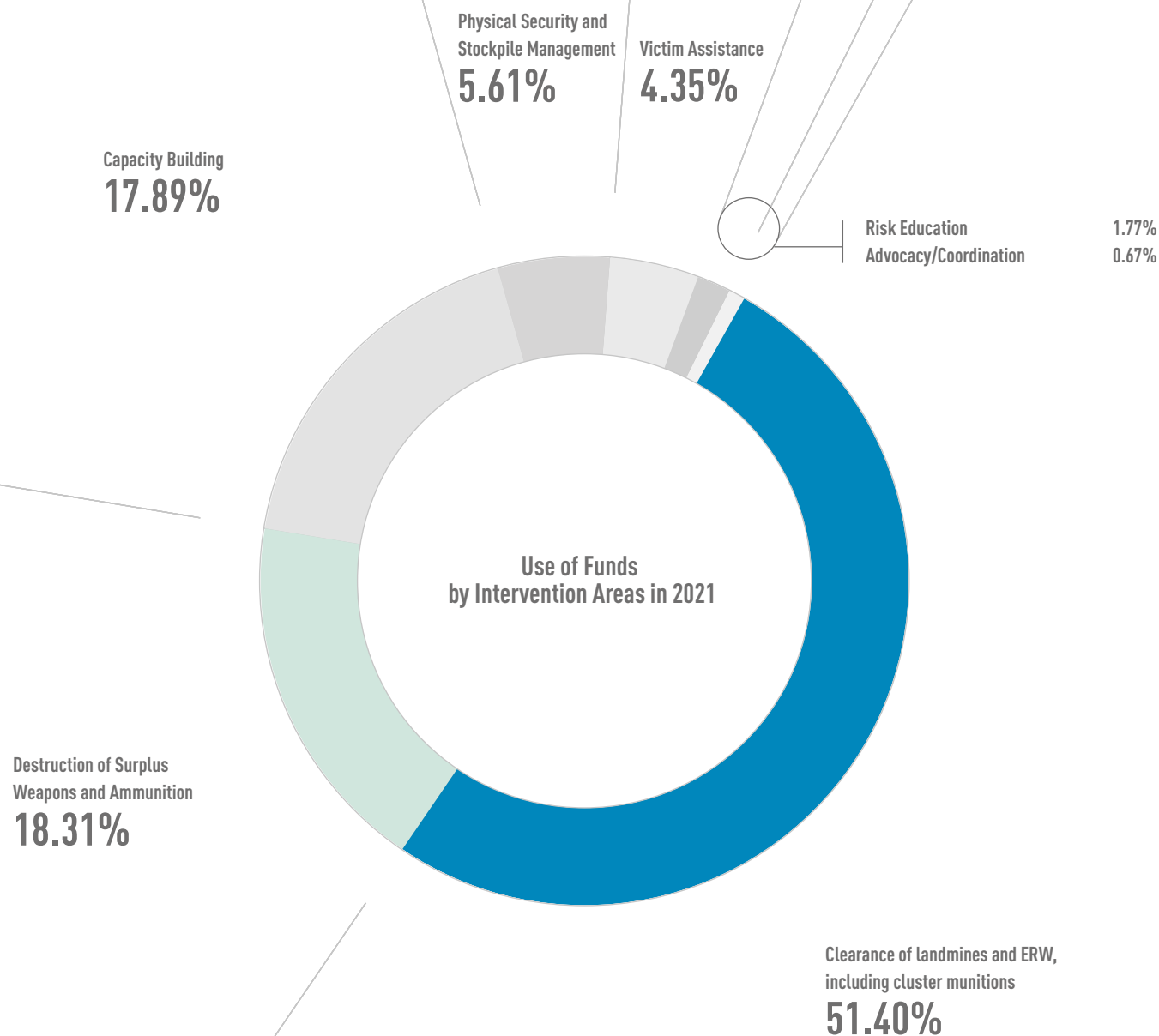


## ALLOCATION OF DONATIONS BY PURPOSE IN 2021

In 2021, ITF activities in the sum of \$12,391,145.87 USD were implemented for the following purpose:

Clearance of Landmines and ERW, including Cluster Munitions	\$6,368,697.62	51.40%
Destruction of Surplus Weapons and Ammunition	\$2,268,750.52	18.31%
Capacity Building	\$2,217,060.34	17.89%
Physical Security and Stockpile Management	\$694,982.46	5.61%
Victim Assistance	\$539,555.92	4.35%
Risk Education	\$219,159.81	1.77%
Advocacy/Coordination	\$82,939.20	0.67%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$12,391,145.87</b>	





# 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 ITF Representative 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 2021, the amount of \$1,330,026 USD was spent for ITF administration and project costs. ITF Temporary Offices in Afghanistan, Libya, Iraq and Kyrgyz Republic were directly supported within the projects.





# ITF OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW BY REGIONS/COUNTRIES



This chapter covers ITF Activities implemented with donor funds listed by regions/countries in accordance with the ITF Strategy 2021–2025 and ITF Portfolio of Projects 2021.

# SOUTH EAST EUROPE



# 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).

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. 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. As a result of national and international efforts in undertaking clearance activities, at the end of December 2021, the current number of

dangerous UXO hotspots is reduced to 1 from initially 19 ones identified in 2011.

During 2009–2019, Albania destroyed 205,220 metric tons of surplus ammunition due to increased processing capacity that resulted from the combining of the UM Gramsh, KM Poliçan, and ULP Mjekës destruction facilities and OB/OD military ranges. During the period of destruction, approximately 300 metric tons of waste (ash) from conventional munitions disposal has been generated and collected from filters.

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

### Hotspots Clearance & Capacity Building

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

The project intended 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 was to contribute to making Albania safe from UXO/ERW and to the fulfilment of the Albanian Government commitment to eliminate the ammunition risk. The project started in January 2018 and was finished in November 2021.

Phase 2 of the UXO clearance operations in Jube-Sutkh started on 17 September 2019 with new two AAF Clearance teams trained by ITF's implementing partner Norwegian People's Aid. From the beginning of clearance operations until the end of December 2021, the AAF teams cleared a total of 52,160 square meters and found 449 items of UXO at Jube-Sukth. AMMCO team was continuously coordinating and conducting Quality Assurance on this UXO hotspot clearance operation.

Due to raining weather conditions (floods) in the area and with COVID-19 restrictions, the Land Force Command suspended the AAF clearance operation on Jube-Sutkh in January 2021. Clearance works by AAF teams at Jube-Sukth restarted on 27 September 2021.

Together with AMMCO team, ITF purchased 20 visors for helmets and 20 paddings for AAF teams. The visors were delivered to AAF in April 2021. Between 22–23 September 2021, Ebinger training on the use of large loop was implemented. The training was conducted by EBINGER Prüf-und Ortungstechnik GmbH in Albania. It was attended by 23 service personnel from the Engineering Company of the Albanian Land Forces. Training consisted of theoretical and practical elements. The objective of the training was to establish new skills and knowledge about metal detection technology and to improve and convey the knowledge on how to handle active and passive Ebinger metal detectors including GIS Data analyses and interpretation. All participants were very committed and motivated.



Training on the use of Ebinger Large Loop for Albanian Armed Forces.



## Physical Security and Stockpile Management

### Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) Support in Albania

The overall goal of the project is disposal of presumably toxic waste generated by conventional weapons and ammunition in Albania. The project aims to prioritize identifying appropriate solutions to minimize the impact on the environment and broader human security, and build sustainable capacity for Albania in order to be able to claim ownership of these issues in the future.

Between 27 and 29 September 2021, representatives of ITF visited Albania to start the preparation of the open call documentation. On 24 December 2021, ITF published the Invitation for Submission of Offers with the deadline for the submission of offers being 25 February 2022. Disposal activities are planned for 2022.



Barrels filled with ash.

### Overview of Donor Assistance

Hotspots Clearance & Capacity Support

United States of America

Physical Security and Stockpile Management

United States of America



# 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 Bosnia and Herzegovina, the current mine suspected area amounts to 922 square kilometers (1996 initial estimation 4,200 square kilometers) where over 175,000 mines and unexploded ordnance expected.

In 2021, unfortunately three mine/UXO/ERW accidents occurred – in which 3 persons suffered fatal injuries/death and 1 person was injured. No mine accidents in 2021 occurred on ITF managed projects.

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 (620 residents were fatally injured). All persons with disabilities, among them mine/UXO survivors, face barriers of social inclusion. To this day, mine/UXO survivors continue to be one of the most severely discriminated and socially excluded groups in BiH with additional gaps between different parts of the country.

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

### Clearance of Landmines and ERW and Land Release

#### Mine Clearance and Technical Survey

ITF support to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2021 (01 January – 31 December) was implemented by release of land through:

- 38,822 square meters mine cleared/demined (4 project location – 19 mines, 24 UXO)<sup>1</sup>,
- 326,490 square meters of technical survey operations (14 project locations - 39 mines, 52 UXO).

ITF Representative Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina issued four Invitations for Submission of Offers for commercial companies and non-governmental organizations - for mine clearance and technical survey projects selected from Bosnia and Herzegovina demining priority list, and based on Donors' priorities - Invitation ITF-01/21-MC/TS-BH-CZ/ROK was published in May 2021 (implemented in 2021), ITF-01/21-MC/TS-BH-USA in July 2021 (implemented in 2021 and 2022), Invitation ITF-01-03/21-MC-BH-JPN/USA was published in August 2021 and annulled, in September 2021 the new modified Invitation was published again as ITF-01-06/21-MC-BH-JPN/USA-NMI (field works will be implemented in 2022).

Total released land through mine clearance and technical survey operations in the period 01 January – 31 December 2021 amounts to 365,312 square meters on 18 project location, with 58 mines, and 76 UXO found and destroyed.

<sup>1</sup>One mine clearance project task from 2020 Invitation ITF-01-06/20-MC/TS-BH-USA was winter paused and completed in first half of 2021 (18,980 sqm mine cleared on 1 project location – 18 mines, 16 UXO).





Clearance operations at Breza location.



Items found at clearance location in Brčko.



Clearance location in Gornji Vakuf.

## Land Release

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

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

The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Gora Kamenica in Vogošća Municipality, project activities started in October 2020 and were completed in March 2021.

In total the area of 2,075,183 square meters was released on 9 project locations (22,462 square meters of mine clearance, 552,868 square meters of technical survey) removing 161 mines and 70 UXO, by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation).

The project field works commenced in October 2020, were completed in 2021 and certified by BHMACH in August 2021.

Overall results on Land Release project Sarajevo Free of Mines are presented in Other Activities – Other.



Deminer removing the mine sign at Trebević.





## **Project: Humanitarian Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2021 - Land release in Municipalities of Sanski Most, Ključ, Gračanica and Hadžići**

Total targeted area of 5,353,986 square meters in municipalities of Ključ, Gračanica, Sanski Most and Hadžići were released by the end of 2021.

### **- Mine Suspected Area Project - Lendići in Gračanica Municipality**

The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Lendići in Gračanica Municipality, project activities started in July 2021 and were completed in October 2021.

In total area of 654,511 square meters was released on 4 project locations (1,704 square meters of mine clearance, 383,943 square meters of technical survey) removing 8 mines, 9 UXO, by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation).

The project field works were completed in October 2021 and certified by BHMACH in December 2021.

### **- Mine Suspected Area Project – Lanište in Ključ Municipality**

The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Lanište in Ključ Municipality, project activities started in July 2021 and were completed in October 2021.

In total area of 481,732 square meters released on 5 project locations (11,927 square meters of mine clearance, 61,072 square meters of technical survey) removing 83 mines, 5 UXO, by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation).

The project field works were completed in October 2021 and certified by BHMACH in February 2022.

### **- Mine Suspected Area Project - Tomina I in Sanski Most Municipality**

The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Tomina I in Sanski Most Municipality, project activities started in August 2021 and were completed in December 2021.

In total area of 1,792,499 square meters released on 17 project locations (8,122 square meters of mine clearance, 233,478 square meters of technical survey) removing 10 mines, 4 UXO, by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation).

The project field works were completed in December 2021 and certified by BHMACH in February 2022.

### **- Mine Suspected Area Project - Kosmač in Hadžići Municipality**

The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Kosmač in Hadžići Municipality, project activities started in August 2021 and were completed in November 2021 – with total area of 2,425,244 square meters released, removing 19 mines, 4 UXO, by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation) on 10 project locations.

Field works completed in November 2021 but not yet certified by BHMACH. Figures under this project will be reported in ITF Intermediate Report 2022.

**Project: Humanitarian Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2021 – Mine suspected area / MSP Fajtovci I - Municipality of Sanski Most performed by MDDC**

**- Mine Suspected Area Project – Fajtovci I in Sanski Most Municipality**

The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Fajtovci I in Sanski Most Municipality, field activities commenced October 2021.

In total the targeted area of 1,920,085 square meters to be released on 11 project locations.

Field works in progress.



Land Release activities in Lendići, Gračanica.

On Land Release projects, in reporting period of 1 January to 31 December 2021 operational year, – 5,003,925 square meters of land was treated through field operations and released, on 35 locations, removing 262 mines and 88 UXO.

Overall, in reporting period of 1 January to 31 December 2021 operational year, on Mine Clearance, Technical Survey and Land Release (certified) projects – 5,369,237 square meters of land was treated through field operations, on 53 locations, removing 320 mines and 164 UXO.

## Victim Assistance

### Victim Rehabilitation Activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Overall objective of the mine/UXO rehabilitation project was to improve quality of life and social status of mine victims and their family members in BiH by delivering high quality and sophisticated prosthetic limbs, psychological and peer support to mine victims, and physical rehabilitation/devices. Mobility and quality of life of each victim is improved with prosthetic limbs that are tailored to fit the needs of each mine victim individually, as this has proven to be the most efficient way to help a victim.

With this project, 55 mine and UXO victims from BiH received 60 high-quality prosthetics, fittings and rehabilitation, and rehabilitation devices. This will help them to become fully active members of their communities, to live a pain free life wearing comfortable and sophisticated prostheses. Three members of the National Sitting Volleyball team were also recipients of the victim assistance project. Their sports achievements are well-known, from bronze medal won at Paralympics in Tokyo to Gold medal won at the European championship, both achieved after they were fitted with advanced and great quality prostheses within the project.



New prostheses for mine victims from BiH.

## Beekeeping as Empowerment Tool for People with Disabilities from Bosnia and Herzegovina

Beekeeping is a valuable way to establish stabile household income and improving quality of life for vulnerable social groups specifically survivors of mines/UXO. Beekeeping requires little start up investment and does not require complex technologies and techniques to start, and can be constructed from local materials, thus low-cost investment enterprise. Overall, beekeeping is eminently suitable for small-scale agricultural activity in localities where capital and technological resources are low. Beekeeping, therefore, offers huge employment opportunities for disabled people and is based on working at home.

Between 2 July and 4 July 2021, three mine/UXO victims who are dedicated beekeepers from BiH attended a beekeeping training course, organized by the Beekeeping Academy of Slovenia. Participants of the training learned more about queen breeding and selection, and visited a case study of good practice in the field with a practical work of the entire process of queen breeding. Lecturers were internationally renowned academic experts in the field of queen breeding and selection.



Training for beekeepers in Banja Luka, BiH.

In addition, a 3-day educational training on beekeeping for mine victims from BiH was held between 26 and 28 October 2021 in Banja Luka. 26 mine victims and their family members from BiH attended the training, carried out by professional team from the Beekeeping Academy of Slovenia. At the end of the 3-day training all mine victims received supplies that they will need for beekeeping. NGO UDAS from BiH was the project coordinator.



Training for beekeepers in Slovenia.

## Organization of the XX. International Sitting Volleyball Tournament "Sarajevo Open 2021"

Between 2 and 3 October 2021, the XX. Sitting Volleyball Tournament – Sarajevo Open 2021, 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.

Eight teams (about 120 disabled persons) have participated at the tournament: Croatian National team, SDI "HRABRI" Zagreb – Croatia, OKI "FENIKS" Kikinda – Serbia, IOK "BORAC" Banja Luka – BiH, OKI "DOBOJ" Doboj – BiH, IOK "JEDINSTVO – BOĆE" Brčko – BiH, KSO "ZENICA '92" Zenica – BiH and OKI "FANTOMI" Sarajevo – BiH as the tournament organizer/host. All planned tournament goals were fully realized. 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.



The XX. International Tournament in Sitting Volleyball "Sarajevo Open 2021".



Group photo with the winning team of "Sarajevo Open 2021".

## Risk Education

### Mitigation of Mine Risk Through Education and Marking Activities

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. 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 risk education on 6 April 2021 and completed all activities on 31 July 2021. During the implementation period NGO "Posavina bez mina" has conducted the following activities:

- Marking of the entire suspect area in the municipality of Ugljevik and seven locations in the municipality of Lopare in total area of 1.85 square kilometers.
- 57 marking signs were placed at locations that have never been marked before. They also revisited and supervised 347 marking signs in 9 communities.
- Educational activities through dissemination of leaflets to local residents and members of Police, Civil protection, Red Cross, Firemen, Hunters – 1,700 leaflets were distributed to the population. Through door-to-door activities 117 men and 88 women were reached, while doing urgent marking implemented door to door presentations in the communities where renewed billboards were placed. 1,200 leaflets were provided to Civil protection of Lopare and Ugljevik, Red Cross, Police in the both municipalities, hunters, Mountain –hikers, firemen.
- 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-App Groups for Primary Schools Students and Support for Mine/UXO Victims

Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the Red Cross Society of BiH was not able to organize mine risk education 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 shared different tasks for students, based upon the cooperation with their teachers. In addition to learning about direct mine risks, peers became aware of the long-term nature of the mine problem in BiH. During the 2020/21 school year, about 25,000 children were included in the MRE. In addition to those who participated as member of Viber groups, many others participated as observers. The project started on 1 November 2020 and was finished on 31 March 2021.

## Capacity Building

### Provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for Bosnia and Herzegovina Armed Forces – Demining Battalion

As a continuation of the support to the Bosnia and Herzegovina national mine action capacities for the purpose of enhanced mine action activities and safer field-work operational activities of Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina Demining Battalion personnel, 200 protective visors and 250 protective vests were procured and delivered in May 2021.



Personal protective equipment for demining battalion.





## Provision of Work-Wear Sets for Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre

For the purpose of enhanced mine action activities and safer field-work operational activities of Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (regional offices and headquarters), 160 field operations work-wear clothing sets (waterproof winter jackets, work pants, spring/fall jacket, polo t-shirts long sleeve, polo t-shirts short sleeve, safety half-boots, safety shoes) were procured and delivered in October 2021.



Complete set of work wardrobe with winter jacket, work pants, shirts, and protective shoes.



Work-wear for BHMACH.



## Provision of Metal Detectors for Civil Protection of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

For the purpose of enhanced mine action activities, more efficient and safer field-work operational activities of Civil Protection of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina demining sector, 20 metal detectors were procured and delivered in September 2021.



Metal detectors.

## Provision of GPS Receivers for High Measurement Accuracy for Civil Protection Administration of Republika Srpska

For the purpose of enhanced mine action activities and field-work operational activities of Civil Protection Administration of Republika Srpska demining sector, 2 sets of GPS devices (first set – base and rover, second set – rover), i.e. GPS receivers for high measurement accuracy were procured. The equipment delivery and training on the use of equipment and software was completed by November 2021



GPS receivers for high measurement accuracy.

## Provision of Mine Detection Dog for Civil Protection Administration of Republika Srpska

For the purpose of enhanced mine action activities, safer and more efficient field-work operational activities of Civil Protection Administration of Republika Srpska, one mine detection dog (trained by Mine Detection Dog Center in Bosnia and Herzegovina) was donated to civil protection demining sector. In addition, one basic mine detection dog set was provided (consisting of long leash, short leash, kong, bowl for food / water, brush and one mine detection dog transport box), with additional two mine detection dog transport boxes. The mine detection dog was integrated with civil protection mine detection dog handler in August 2021 and accredited for field operations in September 2021.

## Other

### 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.



Mine detection dog team.

## OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Clearance of Landmines and ERW and Land Release	Czech Republic, Germany, Korea, René Schasse, United States of America
Victim Assistance	Germany, Korea, Slovenia
Mine Risk Education	Korea
Capacity Building	United States of America
Other	Slovenia

# CROATIA

## PROBLEM

Croatia is well aware of human security threats that obsolete ammunition represents. They have undertaken important steps to improve physical security and ammunition stockpile management in their military warehouses.

Safe dismantling and destruction of obsolete ammunition prevents loss or theft, which may lead to the illicit sale and transfer of arms and munitions. Ordinarily, old and unstable ammunition is given priority during demilitarization process. The goal of the conventional weapons destruction (CWD) program is to reduce dangers that outdated, unserviceable and hazardous surplus stockpiles represent to overall human security.

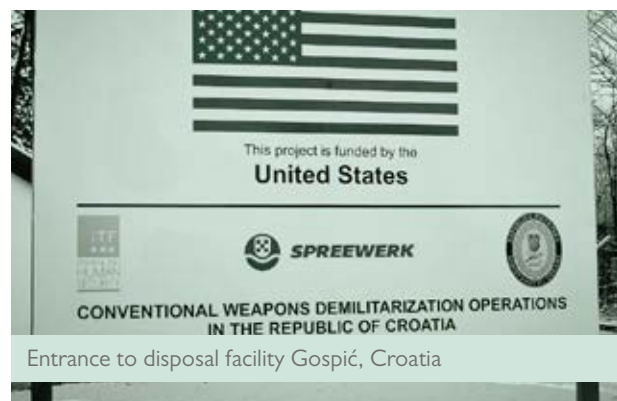
Overall stockpile of obsolete ammunition in Croatia is being constantly reduced through the process of destruction, which consequently lowers the security threats to general population and infrastructure. To implement CWD activities, financial and technical assistance is provided by ITF to the Croatian Ministry of Defense (MoD), resulting in demilitarization of large share of Croatia's out-of-date munitions stockpile.

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

### Destruction of Surplus Weapons and Ammunition

#### Conventional Weapons Destruction for Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Croatia

The objective of the project in Croatia is the reduction of obsolete ammunition stockpiles within Croatian military warehouses. One of the features of this project is the prospect of provision of physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) upgrades should they be identified in the future. During 2021, ITF's implementing partner Demiltech LTD did not report any major work disruptions at its demilitarization facility, other than delays caused by restrictions imposed by COVID-19, which affected anticipated workflow (caused by reduced staff attendance). In addition, due to required regular machine maintenance, overall work progress had to be slowed down. The delivery of necessary machine replacement parts was delayed due to shortage of specific components on the global markets. Nevertheless, these circumstances did not critically slow down Demiltech LTD work process as they managed to demilitarize a total of 529.4 tons of volatile and obsolete ammunition between January and December 2021. Thus far, and since the start of the project a total of 1,462 tons of projectiles/cartridges were destroyed/demilitarized.







Projectile separation process.

## OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Conventional Weapons Destruction

United States of America

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# 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 and facilitated 3 training courses for underwater UXO removal.

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.

From 2018 to 2021, the conventional weapons destruction project was implemented with local partners disposing approximately 220 tons of surplus and unstable munitions from the inventories of Montenegro's Ministry of Defense (MOD) and Ministry of Interior (MOI). One EOD training course for handling and disarming the unstable UXO (on land and under water) was facilitated in 2020 for the experts from the MOI – Department for UXO.

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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

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

The 2021 project<sup>2</sup> of destruction and demilitarization of outdated and hazardous ERW under jurisdiction of MoI of Montenegro commenced in January 2021 and was completed in June 2021 - including the transports of ERW from MoI Rogami storage to the facility in Berane, and regular controls and inspections by Ministry of Interior - while the actual delaboration lasted from February to May 2021. In total 59,626 pieces of ERW were delaborated weighting in 12,004 metric tons.

At the end of 2021, Ministry of Interior delivered a new the list of outdated and hazardous ERW items collected during 2021, which required destruction and/or demilitarization and which are temporarily stored in Ministry of Interior storage Rogami. Invitation for submission of offers ITF-01/21-CWD-MNE/MOI-USA was published in December 2021, the implementation of this contract will be performed and reported on in 2022.



Disposal of 20mm cartridges.



Outdated and hazardous ERW items prepared for destruction.

## Demilitarization of Ammunitions for Ministry of Defense

The 2021 project<sup>3</sup> foresees demilitarization of surplus and/or outdated ammunitions stored by and under jurisdiction of Ministry of Defense (MoD). 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 Ministry of Defense (MoD) - Annex 2 of the Contract ITF-01/18-CWD-MNE/MOD-USA.

The second part of the ammunitions list (subject to Annex 2) included 1,341,050 pieces of land based armed forces ammunitions, air force and naval ammunitions, practice and non-lethal ammunitions items. Overall project timeframe of Annex 2 delaboration activities was October 2020 to May 2021 - including the multiple transports from MoD storages Brezovik, Pristan, Golubovci, Danilovgrad, Pljevlja - with the delaboration activities lasting from November 2020 to April 2021.

In total 1,341,050 pieces/items of various ammunitions were demilitarized under second part of the MoD project ammunitions list, totaling to 46,615 metric tons.



Demilitarization of ammunition.

<sup>2</sup>At the end of 2020 Ministry of Interior delivered the list of outdated and hazardous ERW items collected during 2020, which required destruction and/or demilitarization and which are temporarily stored in Ministry of Interior storage Rogami. Invitation for submission of offers ITF-01/20-CWD-MNE/MOI-USA was published in November 2020, the implementation of this contract was performed and reported on in 2021.

<sup>3</sup>Logistical preparations and start of activities for the second phase of the project, commenced in end-2020, while the majority of demilitarization was performed and is reported on in 2021.

## OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Conventional Weapons Destruction and  
Physical Security and Stockpile Management

United States of America

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# 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 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.

Currently, 997,622 square meters of land is affected by cluster munitions in Užice, Bujanovac and Tutin municipalities.

### 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 at the time. As of January 2022, 561,800 square meters of known areas remain as landmine confirmed hazardous areas or suspected hazardous areas in the municipality of Bujanovac (Đorđevac, Končulj, Dobrosin).

There is also information on new mine suspected hazardous areas in Bujanovac municipality where, according to the local residents, explosions were heard during summer bushfires in 2019 and again in summer 2021, in addition the local residents were also reporting of having knowledge of more mined areas. Survey of these areas by SMAC is required and envisaged.

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

### Clearance of Landmines and ERW

In period from 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Municipalities of Sjenica, Bujanovac and Tutin) a total of total 1,670,489 square meters of land was cleared. On the 8 project locations, 9 mines and 133 UXO and 27 cluster munitions (CM) were removed.

ITF support to Serbia in 2021 (1 January – 31 December) was realized by clearance and release of land through:

## Cluster Munitions Clearance

- Sjenica – Vapa, project task 338,416 square meters - field works commenced in October 2020 and were paused due to winter stand down. Works resumed in 2021 and were completed in June 2021. In total 338,416 square meters cleared, 0 mines, 0 UXO, 26 CM (in 2021: 242,606 square meters cleared, 0 mines, 0 UXO, 14 CM removed).

-Sjenica – Čedovo 1, project task 74,474 square meters - field works commenced in October 2020 and were paused due to winter stand down. Works resumed in 2021 and were completed May 2021. In total 74,474 square meters cleared, 0 mines, 0 UXO, 0 CM (in 2021: 70,274 square meters cleared, 0 mines, 0 UXO, 0 CM).

- Sjenica – Čedovo, project task 89,450 square meters - field works commenced and were completed in June 2021. In total: 89,450 square meters cleared, 0 mines, 0 UXO, 1 CM.

- Bujanovac – Borovac 3, project task 101,968 square meters - field works commenced in June and were completed in July 2021. In total 101,968 square meters cleared, 0 mines, 0 UXO, 1 CM, 21 CM fragments and parts.

- Bujanovac – Borovac 4, project task 108,961 square meters - field works commenced in July 2021 and were completed in August 2021. In total 108,968 square meters cleared, 0 mines, 0 UXO, 2 CM, 5 CM fragments and parts.

## 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. Works resumed in 2021 and were completed in June 2021. In total 515,000 square meters cleared, 0 mines, 0 UXO, 10 CM, 93 CM fragments and parts (in 2021: 464,300 square meters cleared, 0 mines, 0 UXO, 9 CM removed).

## Mine Clearance

- Bujanovac – 10 kV and 110 kV transmission line route in the territory of the Bujanovac Municipality, project task 298,700 square meters – field works commenced in June 2021 and were completed in October 2021. In total 298,700 square meters cleared, 0 mines, 129 UXO, 0 CM.

- Bujanovac – Transmission Line 1 and 2, in the territory of the Bujanovac Municipality, project task 294,230 square meters – field works commenced in August 2021 and were completed in October 2021. In total 294,230 square meters cleared, 9 mines, 4 UXO, 0 CM.



Mine detection dog team at work.



Demining team at Bujanovac.

## Capacity Building

### Provision of Equipment for Republic of Serbia Mine Action Centre (SMAC)

Based on the request of SMAC with expressed needs requirements, ITF implemented the equipment provision process for the terrain vehicles, magnetometer, personal protective equipment and office multifunctional machine:

#### - Provision of Terrain Vehicles

As a continuation of the support to the Republic of Serbia national mine action capacities for the purpose of enhanced field-work operational activities related to mine clearance and cluster munitions clearance project activities, two 4-wheel drive (4X4) vehicles Toyota Land Cruiser RC 2.8 D-4D 5D A/T6 Limited designated for Republic of Serbia Mine Action Centre (Centar za razminiranje Republike Srbije), were procured and delivered in September 2021.

#### - Provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) – Demining Protective Helmets with Visors and Demining Protective Vests

For the purpose of enhanced physical safety of the SMAC staff in their field-work operational activities related to mine clearance and cluster munitions clearance project activities and based on SMAC technical specification requirements regarding the PPE, ITF implemented the procurement process during second half of 2021, for the provision of 20 sets of demining helmets with visors and demining protective vests. Selected personal protective equipment of the company Proizvodnja Mile Dragić / Mile Dragić Production from Zrenjanin, Serbia shall be delivered in early 2022.

#### - Provision of Office Multifunctional Machine

As office work of SMAC employees also presents an important segment with regards to mine clearance or cluster munitions clearance projects' documentation and maps preparation, meetings and presentation documents and further based on SMAC requirements regarding the highly needed office equipment, ITF implemented the procurement process during second half of 2021, for the provision of the office multifunctional device. The selected office equipment shall be delivered to SMAC headquarters in Belgrade in early 2022.

#### - Provision of Magnetometer for Deep Detection

For the purpose of enhanced field assessments and mine and cluster clearance operations control of the SMAC staff in during their field-work operational activities and based on SMAC technical specification and operational requirements regarding the magnetometer, ITF implemented the procurement process during second half of 2021. The selected magnetometer shall be delivered in early 2022.



# OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Clearance of Landmines and ERW	Korea, Serbia, United States of America
Capacity Building	United States of America

# REGIONAL ASPECT OF ITF ACTIVITIES IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE

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

One of the most important aspects of ITF activities is the regional approach. ITF believes that the regional co-operation is of crucial importance as different key issues may be addressed in a more efficient and cost-effective way. By bringing countries together, SEEMACC promotes the efforts to reach a mine-free status in countries well beyond the region of South East Europe. The exchange of experience, information and know-how as well as co-ordination of activities in the field of mine action are fundamental in achieving the goal of mine-free status, not to mention the confidence building process that is generated through the implementation of mine action activities.

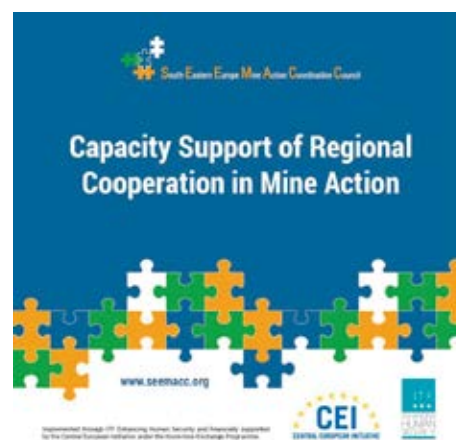
## Capacity Building

### Project “Capacity Support of Regional Cooperation in Mine Action”

The project “Exchange of know-how and experience in implementation of mine action projects in South-Eastern Europe” is funded by Central European Initiative - CEI through Know-how Exchange Program (KEP) in order to enable discussion on mine action activities in humanitarian demining, mine victim assistance and mine risk education in countries of South-Eastern Europe.

The purpose of the project is to facilitate exchange of experience, information and expertise through workshops and seminars organized by SEEMACC council (South-Eastern Europe Mine Action Coordination Council) with the principal goal to assist participating countries of SEE to reach mine-free status as soon as possible. The basis of the project is that each of the workshops / seminars would be organized in different country where specific country problems would be discussed (North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania).

Activities for introductory meeting (planned for 2020 - postponed due to COVID-19 situation) resumed during 2021. CEI and SEEMACC PR logos and leaflets were designed and printed along with a short excerpt describing earlier SEEMACC achievements and issues that have been addressed. The next SEEMACC meeting is scheduled for 2022 i.e. as soon as limitations on travel and get-togethers are eased. During the meeting, participants are expected to present criteria that are to be used as guidelines during the seminars. Correspondingly, discussion on new SEEMACC strategy and details will be discussed during forthcoming meetings. This will set grounds for the adoption of the new SEEMACC strategy in the final project phase.



## OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Capacity Building

Central European Initiative – CEI

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# SOUTH CAUCASUS

# GEORGIA

## PROBLEM

Georgia is affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) because of complex and interlocking past and recent armed conflicts over the breakaway areas of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. More than 2.3 square kilometers of land is still contaminated by mines and ERW (territories controlled by Georgian central government) where over 344,000 people live. Until today, over 1,307 mine and ERW victims have been identified by the nation-wide survey.

In addition, Georgia inherited a notable stockpile of munitions from the Soviet Union due to its strategic geographic location. They range from small arms and light weapons, artillery and mortar projectiles, to aircraft rockets and missiles. Outdated, unserviceable and hazardous for storage ammunition pose a serious threat to human security due to potential inadequate storage conditions and expired shelf life. These factors could result in unplanned explosions at munition sites.

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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

#### Physical Security and Stockpile Management and Conventional Weapons Destruction in Georgia

ITF partnered with Delta, a Georgian state enterprise tasked by the President of Georgia for solving CWD related issues in Georgia, with the aim to establish national capacities, that will in the future allow sustainable and comprehensive disposal of outdated and dangerous for storage weapons and ammunition.

The project envisions disposal of earmarked ammunition at the bases of Ponichala (disposal of aircraft bombs), and Dedoplistskaro (disposal of other earmarked ammunition). The disposal at Dedoplistskaro is dependent on the construction of adequate Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) conditions. For this purpose, the construction and renovation of the base and the perimeter will take place that will allow safe handling of ammunition. Finally, the 272 tons of various types of ammunition will be disposed through industrial demilitarization processes with machines that are currently being developed by Delta. The project is planned to be implemented within 18 months, with the overall goal to reduce the threats to human security posed by weak storage conditions and stockpiles of outdated, unserviceable and hazardous for storage ammunition in Georgia.

In the reporting period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, the following target outputs have been achieved:



## 1. Renovation and construction at Dedoplistskaro Military Base



Locations for the planned buildings for disposal.



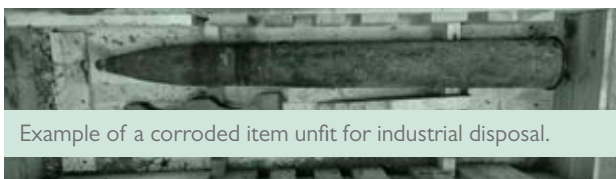
Staff training on handling explosives.



Prototypes of the small caliber bullet incinerator and the shrapnel projectiles opener.

## 2. Disposal of 272 tons of ammunition and testing of disposal equipment

In 2021, altogether over 53.93 tons of ammunitions were disposed. Out of that number, 6,586 pieces, mainly 30mm aircraft ammunition items, were given to the Georgian Ministry of Defence for the disposal by their EOD team. These items were not viable for industrial disposal due to their poor storing conditions and corrosion. External monitoring was completed by ITF in November 2021, where the process of disposal activities was observed.



Example of a corroded item unfit for industrial disposal.



Visual inspection of elements before disposal.

## OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Conventional Weapons Destruction and  
Physical Security and Stockpile Management

United States of America

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# EASTERN EUROPE

# UKRAINE

## PROBLEM

Based upon the last provided data, there were at least 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 in 2014, 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. At least 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 approximately 7,000 square kilometers in Ukraine are contaminated, but the full extent of the contamination is not clear. With the reinstatement of the armed conflict in February 2022, the humanitarian situation in Ukraine is deteriorating very fast, with steep increase in IDPs and civilian casualties. With the ongoing shelling, the extent of the humanitarian needs has greatly expanded, and the scope of contaminated land is even more uncertain than it was before.

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

### Victim Assistance

#### 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. Global Christian Support - Ukraine, an ITF partner in Ukraine, was usually tasked with identifying children for psychosocial rehabilitation projects on Debelirtič, Slovenia. Due to the high health risks, the psychosocial rehabilitation of children on Debelirtič was postponed and in accordance with the donor, the aid was channeled locally into Ukraine. Global Christian Support – Ukraine assisted ITF with the provision of aid for socially/economically weak families in Ukraine, which were greatly impacted by COVID-19.

In the reporting period, 416 families received support in the regions of Sloviansk, Mariupol (Donetsk), Lysychansk (Luhansk), Odessa, Toyany, Vinnytsia, Rivne and Kyiv that were impacted by COVID-19. Families were provided 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. All the packages were delivered in by the end of December 2021.



Aid packages for the affected families in Ukraine.



## OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victims Assistance

Slovenia

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# CENTRAL ASIA

# AFGHANISTAN

## PROBLEM

While 81 % of minefields have been cleared, the 19% that remain define Afghanistan as one of the most affected countries by landmines and explosive remnants of war. The remaining hazard areas include over 4,273 recorded mines/ERW, covering 1,564 square kilometers (DMAC Annual report April 2021). Recently finished conflict 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 127 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.

As of August 2021, the government was taken by the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan. According to donor instructions, ITF suspended all activities with 8 September 2021.

## 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. Project “Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and Transition in Afghanistan” officially started on 1 August 2014. During last 8 years, project expanded and last DMAC Support project was signed for a period July 2021 – June 2022 and as previous ones consists from 2 main outputs:

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

With 8 September 2021, all DMAC activities were suspended in accordance with the donor decision. ITF Implementation Office in Kabul, Afghanistan remained operational until the end of 2021.

## Capacity Building

### Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination in Afghanistan

Reporting period was marked with international forces withdrawal and with rapid military advance of Taliban. Reporting period was additionally marked with COVID-19 outbreak as well, to which Mine Action Program Afghanistan (MAPA) Implementing partners (IPs) and DMAC responded accordingly. 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. During first half of year 2021, Afghan Government Ownership was strengthened through the following activities:

- DMAC civil servant personnel undertook 104 external quality assurance visits. Warring activities and COVID-19 had a significant effect on certain mine action activities in Afghanistan and consequently post demining impact assessment (PDIA) visits and mine action livelihood survey (LLS) have not been conducted. In reporting period were issued PDIA Report and LLS Report for 2020, who were published and released on DMAC web page.
- Due to COVID-19 pandemic, DMAC representatives did not attend any international meetings in person, but they proactively participated online at NDM Meeting at the end of May 2021, where they were chairing two side events.
- DMAC organized celebration dedicated to International Women's Day and International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action.
- DMAC management followed "Intersessional meetings" virtually, where they delivered statements on a number of topics about the progress in the field of Mine Action in Afghanistan.

- There were numerous "Hybrid" Workshops organized in close cooperation with GICHD such as "Liability in Mine Action", "Non-Technical Survey Training Package Development Workshop" and "Validation Workshop" related with the development of National Mine Action Strategic Plan for period 2021 – 2026.

In reporting period from January 2021 – July 2021, 17 DMAC operational personnel inspected management system of 39 mine action projects as well as conducted 883 quality assurance and quality control visits. In reporting period, 145 clearance certificates were issued as result of quality management activities. During August 2021 there were no quality assurance visits and with 8 September 2021, all DMAC activities were suspended.



QA/QC visits to the demining sites.

## Victim Assistance

### Mine Detection Polyclinic Support

ITF was approached by NGO Mine Detection Center (MDC) in Kabul at the end of 2015 with request for possible support of MDC Polyclinic. Main purpose of project is to support MDC Polyclinic personnel with salaries in order to provide medical services to deminers, their family members and other de-privileged Kabul inhabitants. Within the project, salaries for the medical staff and certain number of support personnel were provided in reporting period. More than 16,000 medical services/examines/counselling were delivered in period January 2021 – December 2021.

MDC Polyclinic was prepared to work under the COVID-19 conditions, namely personnel was 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. In MDC Polyclinic, 153 COVID-19 patients were treated and 82 COVID-19 patients were transferred to other Kabul hospitals after initial exams during 2021.

It should be underlined, that actual political situation also reflected in a work of MDC Polyclinic, where actual results during second and third quarter were behind plans. In last quarter, number of patients started to increase, because numerous other hospitals in Kabul were closing down their activities due to lack of funds.



Dental treatment for a patient at MDC Polyclinic.



# OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Capacity Building	United States of America
Victim Assistance	Korea, Slovenia

# KAZAKHSTAN

## PROBLEM

Kazakhstan suffers from a substantial amount of outdated, unserviceable and hazardous for storage ammunition left behind after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. These stockpiles 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). This fact was painfully visible with the latest explosions in Arys and Taraz.

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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

In late September 2021, ITF signed a cooperative agreement tasked with assisting Kazakhstan in their endeavor to reduce the stockpiles of excess, obsolete and unserviceable small arms, light weapons, and large caliber munitions. The project is developing institutional and operational capacities with the aim for Kazakhstan to take full ownership of the issue in the future. In 2021, ITF created the contractual basis for cooperation with Kazakhstan, identified priorities ammunition for disposal, and created a platform for sharing information between all stakeholders in Kazakhstan. Procurement and disposal are planned for 2022.

## OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Conventional Weapons Destruction and  
Physical Security and Stockpile Management

United States of America

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# KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

## PROBLEM

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

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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

#### Conventional Weapons Destruction in Kyrgyz Republic

In 2021, 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 100 mm artillery ammunition continued through the year. In period January – June 2021, altogether 398.61 tons of 100 mm UO-415 were destroyed.



Ammunition warehouse before the disposal in 2021.



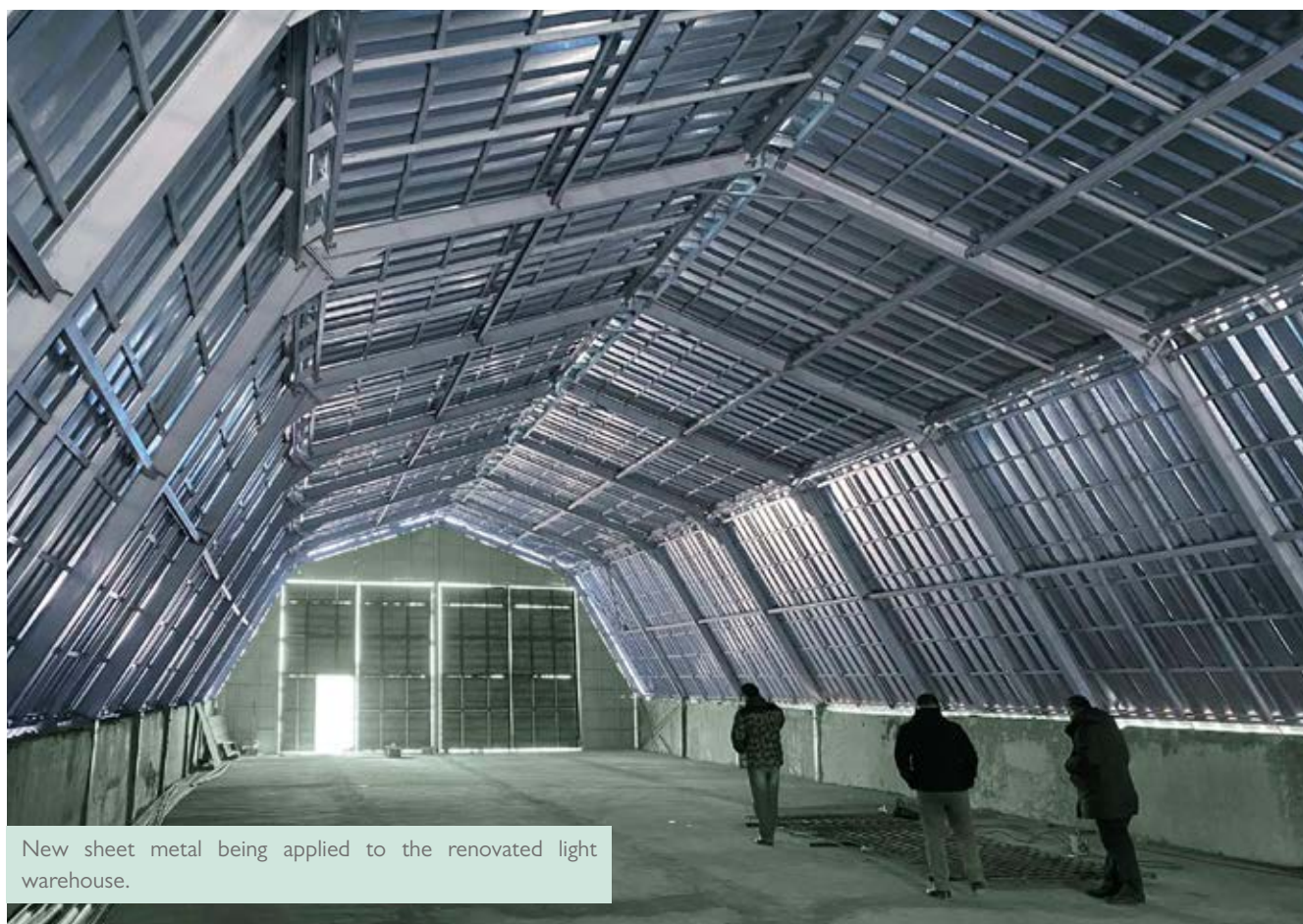
Ammunition warehouse after the disposal in 2021.



## Physical Security and Stockpile Management Improvements in Kyrgyz Republic

With the continuous donor support, the Osh disposal site was fully equipped including the equipment and gear for workers. Furthermore, the melting capacity for TNT was increased while not compromising any of the highly set environmental norms. In May 2021, the construction projects in Osh and Balykchy were determined and started being implemented in December 2021. Once completed, the new improvements will further increase the security and safety of storage capacities in Kyrgyz Republic and minimize the danger and impact on its citizens.

Internal monitoring was conducted by Kyrgyz officers in accordance with their regulations, while external monitoring was implemented by ITF experts. Monitoring confirmed that employees are properly trained and conducting all tasks in line with procedures and safety measures.



New sheet metal being applied to the renovated light warehouse.

## Inventory of Engineering Ammunition / Introduction to International Ammunition Technical Guidelines

In June 2021 the workshop on inventory for ammunition and an introduction to international ammunition technical guidelines took place in Osh, Kyrgyz Republic for the representatives of Ministry of Defense of Kyrgyz Republic, the Engineering Department. ITF cooperated with the Ammunition Management Advisory Team–Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining and implemented a four-day workshop with practical and theoretical insights. Following the training the inventory process began in Balykchy, Kyrgyz Republic. The engineers underwent a full visual inspection of their stockpiles resulting in disposal of 438 anti-tank landmines.



Group photo from the training session.



Minnie making an appearance during the training session.



Visual inspection of the anti-tank landmines before disposal.

## Other

Increasingly faster development of the information and communication technologies brings several benefits, especially for developing countries, with limited existing infrastructure like Kyrgyz Republic. Simultaneously, this development impacts the rise of new and technologically advanced cyber threats. Cyber attacks are one of the most important threats to the modern world, which resulted in cyber security becoming one of the integral parts of national security.

### Enhancing of Cyber Security in Kyrgyz Republic

The cyber security project in Kyrgyz Republic was approved by donors in September 2021. It is a multi-donor initiative to teach cyber security principles, cyber hygiene and writing of safe code to the Kyrgyz youth. In 2021, two separate courses were developed for Kyrgyz specifics that will be implemented in 2022.

# OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Conventional Weapons Destruction and Physical Security and Stockpile Management	Korea, United States of America
Other	Slovenia, United States of America

# MIDDLE EAST

# GAZA STRIP

## PROBLEM

Since 1948, generations of Palestinians in Gaza have been subject to repeated conflict, displacement and occupation. 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.

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

#### Activating Human Resources for Support of People in Gaza Strip and West bank

ITF with its local partner NGO “Mental Health Promotion & Capacity Building Center” and the Slovenian Expert Dr. Anica Mikuš Kos, pediatrician and child psychologist, are implementing the project, that will activate resources for assistance to children and other persons in need by educating and empowering mentors – school teachers and NGO workers for development of voluntary work of youth and implementation of school based and community based voluntary activities of youth. The role of volunteers in the protection of child mental health, improvement of children’s psychological quality of life, psychosocial development and learning achievement is broadly recognized.

During the project a two-day interactive training was successfully conducted, that provided proper knowledge on voluntary work among schoolteachers in Gaza. 57 trainees promptly welcomed the idea of voluntary work and shared their personal experiences.

The following activities were also implemented in 2021:

- local partner implemented 70 workshops for preparing volunteers for their future work in different partner schools in Gaza;
- 120 supervision visits were carried out to support and supervise the work of mentors and students;
- 4 brochures were designed and printed;
- different voluntary activities were implemented inside schools and three voluntary activities were implemented with outsider community.

The project started in January 2021 and will be finished in December 2022.





Training for the school teachers.



Voluntary activities.



## Online Training COVID-19 Management in Rehabilitation Process

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 proper information. 20 Palestinian medical workers joined online training on COVID-19 infection control. The main topics of the training were: nursing in COVID-19 situation, occupational therapy interventions in COVID-19, physiotherapy interventions in COVID-19 and security measures during COVID-19 situation at center for prosthetics and orthotics.

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.



Online training COVID-19 management in rehabilitation process.



## Knowledge Without Borders 3&4

The primary aim of this project is to contribute to professional skills of experts in physical medicine and rehabilitation and educate and empower them for providing psychosocial support to their clients. Project started in April 2020 and will be finished in March 2022.

Two online seminars/trainings and 3 trainings for medical workers were held in Gaza Strip with local experts (all implemented in November 2021).



Online seminar “Psychosocial support in the process of rehabilitation for amputees”.

Trainers who participated at the online training, provide also aid to disabled Palestinian children at their homes. These children do not have suitable health-care facilities near their homes.

In the frame of the project, women's wheelchair basketball team from Gaza was also gifted with the equipment, which included training clothes, balls, bags, shoes and protective masks.



At-home therapy.

## OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance

Korea, Slovenia

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# 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 669,000 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 presence of COVID-19 pandemic since mid-2020 established a new dimension to the ongoing humanitarian crisis, as the conditions for the aid and assistance got more aggravated.

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 and Explosive Remnants of War Risk Education for Syrian Refugees in Jordan

In cooperation with Jordanian implementing partner Arab Mine Action Consultancy Crew – AMACC, ITF started with the mine/ERW risk education program for Syrian refugees in February 2021, addressing two main groups of refugees. The first were the Syrian refugees younger than 18 years and Syrian refugees between 18 and 59 years old. As the conditions for safe face to face implementation were not met due to the widespread of COVID-19, RE workshops were carried out remotely until July 2021, focusing primarily on primary and secondary schools in Irbid Governorate. Next to that, AMACC is also working together with local NGOs and other humanitarian organizations to cover both focus groups. In the reporting period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, the targeted number of RE beneficiaries was 7,600.

The RE program comprises activities, which attempt to reduce the risk of landmine/ERW injuries by raising awareness and promoting behavioural changes, including information sharing, education, training and liaison with the surveillance community. The RE program has three general objectives: to minimize the number of deaths and landmine/ERW injuries, to reduce the social and economic impact of the presence of landmines and ERW and to support the development of affected communities. As such, it addresses five categories of risk-takers: unaware, uninformed, misinformed, reckless, and forced.

In addition to raising awareness about the risks and dangers of mines/ERW and promoting safe behaviour among Syrian refugees in Jordan, health protection is also an integral component of the existing RE workshops, where Syrian refugees in Irbid will receive basic training on how to eliminate the spread of infectious diseases (COVID-19) with emphasis on prevention and appropriate behaviour. With the transfer of knowledge and experience, Syrian refugees are able to protect their health during the epidemic and in general.

In the reporting period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, project activities were carried out remotely until July 2021 and since then in person. Due to the improved epidemiological situation in Jordan and the widespread of vaccination, AMACC was also able to return to face to face education in the July 2021.

The following target outputs have been achieved:

- 266 RE and HE workshops were successfully carried out;
- 12 schools and 14 NGOs/charities were involved at the implementation of health and risk education;
- 4,326 Syrian refugees, children under the age of 18, received essential RE and health education;
- 4,003 Syrian refugees, aged between 18 and 59 years old, attended RE and health education workshops;
- 14,400 RE and HE materials were physically distributed among Syrian refugees;
- 16 units of audio-visual material was distributed among Syrian refugees covering the mine/ERW risk education;
- 16 units of audio-visual material was presented to Syrian refugees regarding health protection and Covid-19 awareness raising;
- 8 health education awareness leaflets were produced and distributed among school and charities in Irbid.

The above-mentioned activities represent the successful start of a project, that will last until July 2022 and is financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia. Despite the challenging circumstances in 2021 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.





RE workshops for adult Syrian refugees in Irbid Governorate.

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



RE workshop for children in primary school, Irbid Governorate.



## OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Risk Education

Slovenia

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# LEBANON

## PROBLEM

The Syrian crisis has increased Lebanon's population by 28% in less than five years, contributing to the already severe socio-economic situation and putting serious pressure on already overburdened public services and host communities, including health and education services and access to employment. Lebanon currently hosts about 1.5 million refugees, mostly from neighboring Syria (UN / Government of Lebanon). This situation was further exacerbated by the explosion in the port of Beirut with devastating health, psychological and material consequences, where 75% of Lebanese needed assistance, 33% lost their jobs and a million people lived below the poverty line even before the devastating event.

In addition, the recent economic crisis, together with extensive mine contamination, has had serious consequences for the health and well-being of the Lebanese population and Syrian refugees. Victims of the conflict in Syria and Lebanon (including mine and UXO victims) urgently need long-term assistance, but funding for medical, psychosocial and socio-economic rehabilitation is scarce and the needs are high (Lebanon Mine Action Centre – LMAC). In addition, the health care system was on the verge of collapse even before the explosion, with the current COVID-19 pandemic heavily overloading health services in the country.

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

### Victim Assistance

#### Addressing the Needs of Vulnerable Groups in Lebanon

The project, implemented throughout 2021 and 2022, addresses the urgent health, psychosocial and economic needs of 185 vulnerable individuals in Lebanon (104 victims of mines and ERW, 53 victims of the explosion in the Port of Beirut, and 28 Syrian refugees, including women and children). By the end of 2021, the needs assessment was completed, where recipients were being selected in cooperation with the local community and a major added value was that it enabled LMAC to update their IMSMA database. The first half of beneficiaries were selected and began with individual assessments and provision of medical, psychosocial and income generation support. The implemented activities will help improve the overall quality of life of individuals involved and facilitate their reintegration into social, political and economic life. Despite immense needs, this was the only mine victim assistance project being implemented in Lebanon in 2021.

## OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Risk Education

Slovenia

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at several thousand, while 14,594 victims were recorded in the Information Management System for Mine Action database as of May 2021.

# SYRIA

## PROBLEM

Over 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 2021, 13.4 million people in Syria are in need of humanitarian assistance. This is a 21% increase compared to 2020 as the needs are exacerbated by economic downturn. In Northeast Syria (NES) alone, nearly 2 million people are estimated to require humanitarian assistance. Conflict and displacement remain the key drivers of humanitarian needs, with economic crisis compounding them; the intricate humanitarian situation has been further complicated with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020, which accelerated the economic decline and continues to put an additional strain on the already stretched capacities of the healthcare 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). Explosive ordnance contamination is estimated to affect one third of populated communities. In 2020, an average of 76 explosive incidents per day were recorded. 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. The total number of mine/ERW casualties and survivors in Syria is unknown. However, estimates place the number of those injured and killed

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

### Explosive Hazards Clearance

#### **Explosive Hazards Clearance and Explosive Ordnance Risk Education with Agricultural Recovery in North East Syria – Phase I and Phase II**

The project's aim is to increase civilian population's security and enable sustainable returns by protecting lives and civilian infrastructure, as well as supporting livelihoods and income-generation. Phase I of the project entailed clearance of explosive hazards and explosive ordnance risk education and was completed on 31 May 2021. The project continued for Phase II which started on 1 June 2021, and also includes an agricultural recovery support program. The project is envisioned to end on 31 May 2022.

## I. Clearance of Explosive Hazards

Building on the initial deployment of ITF-supported clearance teams in 2020, explosive hazards clearance activities continued even though they were occasionally hampered due to the continuing pandemic. This slowed international technical staff's return to NES due to quarantines and other COVID-19 containment measures. Clearance operations during this reporting period continued on three locations in NES, where former agricultural lands were contaminated during recent conflicts and were therefore not being used. During 2021, 4,531,508 square meters of arable land were surveyed, cleared and subsequently handed over to the local community for their safe use. In 2021, a total of almost 200 viable explosive hazards of various types, including IEDs, netting 370 kilograms in explosive quantity were found and safely removed from the task sites.



Mortars and projectiles removed during a spot task.



Operations Manager during the render safe procedure.



Searchers during operations.





EOD Technical Advisor during render safe procedure.



Fragmentation mine and a mortar located and removed during operations.

## Risk Education

### Explosive Ordnance Risk Education

Explosive ordnance risk education activities under Phase I project were completed in September 2020. They re-started with the commencement of Phase II on 1 June 2021. Following the (re)training of two mixed-gender risk education teams and the training course validation session, the teams conducted regular sessions with international subject matter expert's monitoring. The sessions mostly focus on rural communities around Hasakah Governorate that have not yet benefited from EORE in spite of the presence of explosive hazards.

Until the end of 2021, 8,135 boys, girls, men and women were reached through safety messages and sessions. To strengthen the sustainability of the safety messages disseminated through the EORE sessions, 8 Community Focal Points (CFPs), selected through the komin (local authority in the villages), have also been trained in 2021. The CFPs will be able to remind all community members, including children, living in the village about the risk posed by explosive hazards and how to behave if seeing one.



Girl with the coloring book distributed at EORE session.





An EORE session for children.



Interaction with the target group during an EORE session.



An EORE session in a mixed community setting.



An EORE session at a school.



Post-EORE session data collection.

## Other

### Agricultural Recovery Program

The agricultural recovery support program officially commenced with the start of Phase II project on 1 June 2021, although the activities were only beginning at the end of August 2021. The program entails the provision of farming and livestock support through the value chains approach to vegetable and barley farmers, livestock owners and small agribusinesses living off formerly contaminated land. It is estimated that approximately 340 farmers, livestock owners, small (agri)business owners and most vulnerable households, living below poverty line will be reached with these activities.

The project partner initially established official cooperation with the villages that previously benefited from the explosive hazards clearance activities. A number of coordination sessions with the local communities were implemented in order to share all of the relevant information about the planned activities and gain input from the community.

At the start of the project, 50 barley growing farmers (16 female, 34 male) were selected, and commenced with training that covered specific technical topics on barley growing, including regarding climate-resistant agricultural culture, as well as provided with information on the use of environmentally-friendly fertilizers in lieu of the chemicals which may harm agricultural land. Barley seeds and vouchers to be redeemed for fertilizers, simple tools or other agricultural inputs were distributed to the beneficiaries in late fall of 2021.

Until the end of 2021, registration of 75 beneficiaries (31 women, 44 men) in livestock support for sheep herders was also completed. The livestock support activities are expected to continue in early 2022.



Partner's project coordination office.



Training of barley growers.



Monitoring of barley seed distribution.

## Project Monitoring

In October 2021, ITF and the Austrian Development Agency as one of the donors on the project, carried out a monitoring visit in NES, which – among others – included a visit to clearance sites and EORE sessions, handover of cleared land to one of the landowners, and monitoring of the training delivered to barley farmers. Meetings with relevant local authorities were held, as well as meetings with village and community elders.



ITF and ADA representatives during a meeting with the mukhtar of Al Khamayl village.



Photo by Arne Hodalić

Practical demonstration of EOD work in NES.



## OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

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



# WEST BANK

## PROBLEM

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

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

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

### Explosive Hazards Clearance

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

On 30 September 2021, a “Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) of West Bank Demining Program” project was re-started after its termination in 2018. Following the signing of the award, ITF immediately engaged with Israel National Mine Action Agency (INMAA) and launched the preparation of the open call documentation, coordinating with INMAA closely, in order to select the new QA/QC implementing organization in line with local legislation and other requirements.

The open call for the procurement of quality assurance and quality control works was published on 11 November 2021 with the deadline of 29 November 2021. Due to the travel restrictions and continued impact of the pandemic, the evaluation commission was meeting remotely via correspondence and commenced its work on 1 December 2021. The selection process was ongoing at the end of December 2021 and was anticipated to be completed in early 2022.

The program envisions approximately 8 months of QA/QC works to be carried out on the West Bank demining program until 30 July 2022.

## OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Explosive Hazards Clearance

United States of America

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# AFRICA

# ETHIOPIA

## PROBLEM

Ethiopia is one of the most mine-affected countries in Africa. Ethiopia's mine and ERW contamination stems from a series of internal and international armed conflicts dating back to 1935, including the Italian invasion and subsequent East Africa campaigns (1935–41), a border war with Sudan (1980), the Ogaden war with Somalia (1997–98), internal conflict (1974–2000), and the Ethiopian-Eritrean war (1998–2000). Ethiopia has signed the APMBBC in 1997, ratified the Convention on 2004 and began enforcing on 2005, aiming to clear contamination caused by landmines and ERW by the year 2025.

Currently, there are 261 known hazardous areas with a size of 1,056,349,552 square meters of land in Afar, Benishangul, Gambela, Oromia, Tigray and Somali regions that remain affected with landmines and ERWs. This does not include contamination from the current conflict in Tigray and affected areas along with Ethiopia - Eritrea border. The presence of explosive hazards in six states has severely affected people's ability to meet their basic needs. The danger that IDPs and refugees face is imminent as they may walk through the contaminated land without knowing the risks of explosive hazards en route.

By the end of 2018, MAO within the Ministry of Defense took over the responsibility for mine action from the MoDER aiming to provide a direct communication line from the Ministry to the external actors and allow direct control of resources. Despite all these institutional changes, Ethiopia was still unable to make progress on mine action and, as result, in March 2019, Ethiopia requested a second five-year extension of its deadline for completing the destruction of all anti-personnel mines. As a result, a new deadline is set by 31 December 2025 with main aim to achieve the following:

- address the remaining mine contamination;
- complete surveying of the buffer zone between Ethiopia and Eritrea once demarcation is completed;
- obtain the support of donors and international advisors;
- fully equip and train the demining companies, Rapid Response Teams (RRTs), and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams;
- implement risk education in affected communities and mark SHAAs;
- completion of the demining training center.

The collaboration between UNMAS, UNICEF, The Halo Trust, NPA, and ITF has led to the creation of a concept note. This multi-partner concept note is aligned with the country's Growth and Transformation Plan II, global humanitarian, and development strategies. It is also designed in conformity with United Nations and Government of Ethiopia critical priorities structured around the "4Ps" of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: People, Peace, Prosperity and Planet.

# ACCOMPLISHMENTS

## Capacity Building

The project of cross-border clearance of mine/explosive ordnance-contaminated territory and re-establishment of the national humanitarian demining program in Ethiopia is the result of two processes, namely the signing of a partnership agreement between the ITF and NPA (Norwegian People's Aid - INGO and the efforts of the UNMAS and the UN Office in Ethiopia for the clean-up of border and cross-border mine / EO contaminated areas for the delivery of humanitarian aid and the implementation of development programs supported (and also implemented) by the wider international community.

As part of the joint ITF and NPA trip to Ethiopia (April 2021), representatives of both organizations held numerous meetings with representatives of Ethiopian ministries (Foreign Affairs, Defense, Health, Social Affairs), the European Delegation to Ethiopia, the European Delegation to the African Union, and the local office. ECHO, as well as with UN representatives based in Addis Ababa.

During the talks with the UN, the intention was expressed to establish mine action in Ethiopia through a multi-partnership approach, where different mine action actors would implement a joint project and at the same time make joint efforts to provide funding for implementation. Both the ITF and the NPA were invited to participate in the preparation of the project, where the NPA would participate in building national reconnaissance and humanitarian demining capacities within the Ministry of Defense, and the ITF would address capacity building in rehabilitation of mine/EO survivors together with URI Soča experts.



Representatives of the ITF and Norwegian People's Aid after the meeting with the representatives of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in April 2021.



## OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Capacity Building

Slovenia

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majority of Tripoli population. Another consequence of divided Libyan society are roadblocks between different militia controlled areas in Tripoli and wider throughout Libya.

# 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, between May 2020 and December 2021, 152 separate accidents happened with 300 victims recorded (123 people were killed and 177 injured). As consequence of fighting and damaged infrastructure, cash insolvency is present from 2014 and severe difficulties with electricity and water supply, what affected

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

### Capacity Building

ITF officially started with the implementation of the capacity-building project in Libya in January 2014. During 2015 and 2016, the focus was given on training of Lib MAC personnel and to risk education activities. During 2017 and 2018, focus was given on strengthening of Lib MAC Operations Section and through this on non-technical survey activities. Besides ITF office in Jazour, Tripoli, Libya, ITF opened a temporary office in Tunis in April 2016, in order to achieve more efficient and effective implementation of daily obligations toward Lib MAC employees. In reporting period, COVID-19 crisis continues to affect Libya. There were several closures and openings of border between Tunisia and Libya. From that time and on, travelling in and out of Libya was nearly impossible, as GNA imposed very strict COVID-19 lock down rules.

During reporting period (January 2021 – December 2021), Lib MAC personnel opened 87 tasks mostly for EORE, EOD and non – technical survey activities performed by international and local NGOs in south parts of Tripoli after LNA withdrawal, Sirte, Tawargha and Benghazi. In addition, Lib MAC personnel conducted 68 QA/QC missions. Lib MAC also conducted 41 accreditation procedures for local NGOs for NTS, risk education and EOD tasks. Lib MAC recorded 92 finished tasks.

In addition, risk education section was very proactive during reporting period and conducted numerous meetings with implementing partners to coordinate risk education activities all over Libya. Risk education section organized different refreshment trainings for local and international NGOs as well as collecting data on ERW victims.

Risk education section also organized celebration of 4 April 2021 in Radisson Blue Hotel in Tripoli, which was first gathering of mine action community after one year. Celebration was attended by representatives of international and diplomatic community in Tripoli.



Opening statement at the event on 4 April in Libya.

After difficult 2020 year, marked with COVID-19 crisis, during 2021 Lib MAC personnel managed to attend certain international events and trainings. 2 Lib MAC employees attended Mine Action Technology Workshop in Switzerland and 1 Lib MAC employee attended EOD L3 Course in Montenegro. Lib MAC aside of EORE trainings organized numerous smaller NTS trainings for personnel from local NGOs. In October 2021, ITF team organized a program meeting with Lib MAC management in Istanbul, where previous results were evaluated and challenges in future were discussed.



ITF-Lib MAC team meeting.

On behalf of donor, ITF executed salary payments for 21 Lib MAC employees in period January – December 2021. In same period, ITF was covering all costs related with Lib MAC daily functioning



Lib MAC RE Training for TDO personnel in Zintan.



Lib MAC QA Team visit in Misrata.



Clearance activities of the coastal road between Misrata and Sirte overseen by Lib MAC.



## OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Capacity Building

United States of America

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# OTHER ACTIVITIES



# PUBLICATIONS

ITF issues various publications, either in hard copy or in electronic version with the aim of providing information to donor community and general public on ITF activities and on the problem of landmines and ERW in the region of South East Europe and other affected regions.

In the period between 1 January and 31 December 2021, ITF published the following publication:

## **ITF Annual Report 2020, April 2021**

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

## OTHER

### MINE AWARENESS DAY

Address by ITF Director Ambassador Lovrenčić:

“Amidst rising economic and public health as well as other humanitarian and global challenges, mine action continues to save lives in countries, regions, cities and villages affected by explosive hazards contamination. Through mine action, we often ensure the preconditions for the safe and secure conduct of everyday lives. Explosive hazards continue to block access to water, which is making it hard for people to respect public health guidelines during a pandemic. Contamination also prevents access to other economically valuable resources, such as agricultural land or forests. Explosives limit access to residential areas, preventing the safe return of displaced populations to their homes.

These and other negative impacts of landmines and explosive remnants of war can be mitigated by bringing demining together with other aspects of mine action and making sure that all stakeholders act in the spirit of partnership to help build resilient communities. It is important to educate children and adults, local populations, displaced persons and humanitarian workers alike on how to behave and react when they approach explosive hazards. With innovative methods, this is possible even in times of social distancing. Risk education may reduce the number of lives and limbs lost as well as the pressures of already strained medical facilities.

In addition, we should focus our strengths on completely removing the threat of landmines and other explosive remnants of war. Because they will not go away unless we physically remove and destroy them. By failing to do so, or by failing to destroy their surpluses, we risk them being transformed into future weapons.

At ITF, we believe in a compassionate approach to the communities with which we are partnering to make them safer and more resilient. To continue doing so, we encourage governments, organizations and private donors as well as individuals to join us on our mission and extend their support to mine action, which – sadly – continues to be desperately needed. As we keep on building and expanding on ways that will lead to lasting peace and sustainable practices, and in light of ongoing and new armed conflicts, mine action may become even more relevant in the future.”



## AFTER 20 YEARS, THE CITY OF SARAJEVO IS MINE-FREE



Project Partners meeting Benjamina Karić, the Mayor of Sarajevo.

The Sarajevo Free of Mines project was launched in April 2019 and is one of Bosnia and Herzegovina's most important land release projects of the last decade. At the end of May 2021, all land release activities of Mine Free Sarajevo project were completed. The area of Sarajevo and its municipalities Vogošća, East Stari Grad, Stari Grad and Novi Grad have been cleared of all known landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERV) and the Sarajevo region will now finally become mine-free and safe for the local population.

The project, implemented by ITF in partnership with the Mine Detection Dog Center in Bosnia and Herzegovina (MDDC) and the Marshall Legacy Institute (MLI), was a major step towards freeing the country from the deadly legacy of war and allowing citizens to finally live freely. This will also enable social and economic growth and the development of infrastructure projects, many of which have been on-hold for years.

Land release methodology used in this project is a cost-effective and safe way to release large areas by combining technical and non-technical methods. During the project, 841 explosive devices were found and destroyed on seven land release tasks, out of which there were 445 mines and 396 unexploded ordnances (UXO), and more than 6 million square meters of previously inaccessible land is in the process of being returned to local communities.

Final ceremony which formally marked the closure of the project took place at the BiH National Museum Gardens on 1 September 2021. Several honorable guests have shown their support for the project, including former U.S. Secretary of State Madeline Albright, US Ambassador to BiH H. E. Eric Nelson, and U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Mr. Stanley Brown, who has announced that all of the outlined objectives have been achieved.



Closing ceremony in September 2021.



Group photo at the BiH National Museum Gardens.

Through the activities of land release, Mine Detection Dog Center in Bosnia and Herzegovina MDCC released 5,819,173 square meters close to populated areas in Novi Grad, Stari Grad, Vogošća and Istočni Stari Grad municipalities, providing the full mine-free surrounding for capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina and its neighboring municipalities:

- 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 BHMIC Certificate and Declaration were issued on 27 May 2020. Figures under this project were reported on in ITF Annual Report 2019.

- The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Stari Grad in Stari Grad Municipality, project activities started in May 2019 and were completed in June 2019 – with total area of 818,644 square meters released, (1,453 square meters of mine clearance, 125,421 square meters of technical survey) removing 3 mines, 2 UXO, by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation) on 5 project locations. The project field works completed in 2019 and BHMIC Certificate and Declaration were issued on 25 September 2019. Figures under this project were reported on in ITF Annual Report 2019.

- The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Matijaševobrd in Novi Grad Municipality, project activities started in November 2019 and were completed in April 2020 – with total area of 268,101 square meters released, (3,021 square meters of mine clearance, 95,456 square meters of technical survey) removing 12 mines, 2 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 2020 and BHMIC Certificate and Declaration were issued on 15 June 2020. Figures under this project were reported on in ITF Annual Report 2020.

- 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 – with total area of 409,926 square meters released, (1,100 square meters of mine clearance, 126,291 square meters of technical survey) removing 10 mines, 251 UXO, by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation) on 4 project locations. The project field works completed in 2020 and BHMIC Certificate and Declaration were issued on 15 February 2021. Figures under this project were reported on in ITF Annual Report 2020.

- The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Istočni Stari Grad in Istočni Stari Grad Municipality, project activities started in July 2019 and were completed in November 2020. In total the area of 551,180 square meters was released on 9 project locations, (36,501 square meters of mine clearance, 226,518 square meters of technical survey) removing 216 mines and 28 UXO by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation). Figures under this project were reported on in ITF Annual Report 2020.

- The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Nebočaj in Vogošća Municipality, field activities commenced in August 2020, and were completed in December 2020. In total the area of 1,232,365 square meters was released on 6 project locations, (5,970 square meters of mine clearance, 358,694 square meters of technical survey) removing 38 mines and 15 UXO, by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation). Figures under this project were reported on in ITF Annual Report 2020.



- The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Gora Kamenica in Vogošća Municipality, project activities started in October 2020 and were completed in March 2021. In total the area of 2,075,183 square meters was released on 9 project locations (22,462 square meters of mine clearance, 552,868 square meters of technical survey) removing 161 mines and 70 UXO, by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation). Figures under this project are reported on in ITF Annual Report 2021.

Despite attaining this critical milestone to remove explosive remnants of war, the work in the country is far from over. As Tomaž Lovrenčič, ITF Director, explained: “While so much has been achieved, large areas of the country continue to be contaminated and mine fields continue to present a significant danger for the citizens. I would like to issue a call to other donors to join the effort, led by the United States, to clear Bosnia and Herzegovina of mines in its entirety.” He concluded: “Today, in Sarajevo, we have our goal firmly set on a Mine Free Bosnia and Herzegovina”.

Thanks to the participating organizations, as well as assistance and support of local authorities, especially BHMAC, the mayors of individual municipalities, and the mayor of the City of Sarajevo, the area is now completely mine-impact free and therefore significantly safer for locals and tourists. In addition, several crucial economic opportunities, such as further development of important agricultural land and infrastructure projects can resume.

## ASSOCIATION OF THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN)

ITF was invited to participate on the “First Technical Working Group Meeting on Enhancing Regional Cooperation and Resource Mobilization Capacity in Mine/ERW in ASEAN” as a speaker. The ASEAN Regional Mine Action Center (ARMAC) organized the technical working group meeting. ASEAN (Association of the Southeast Asian Nations) is a regional organization comprising of 10 countries, namely Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. In December 2021, ITF took part in online Technical Working Group meeting, and made a presentation “Leveraging Partnerships and Promoting Regional Cooperation” highlighting the experiences and lessons learnt on regional cooperation.

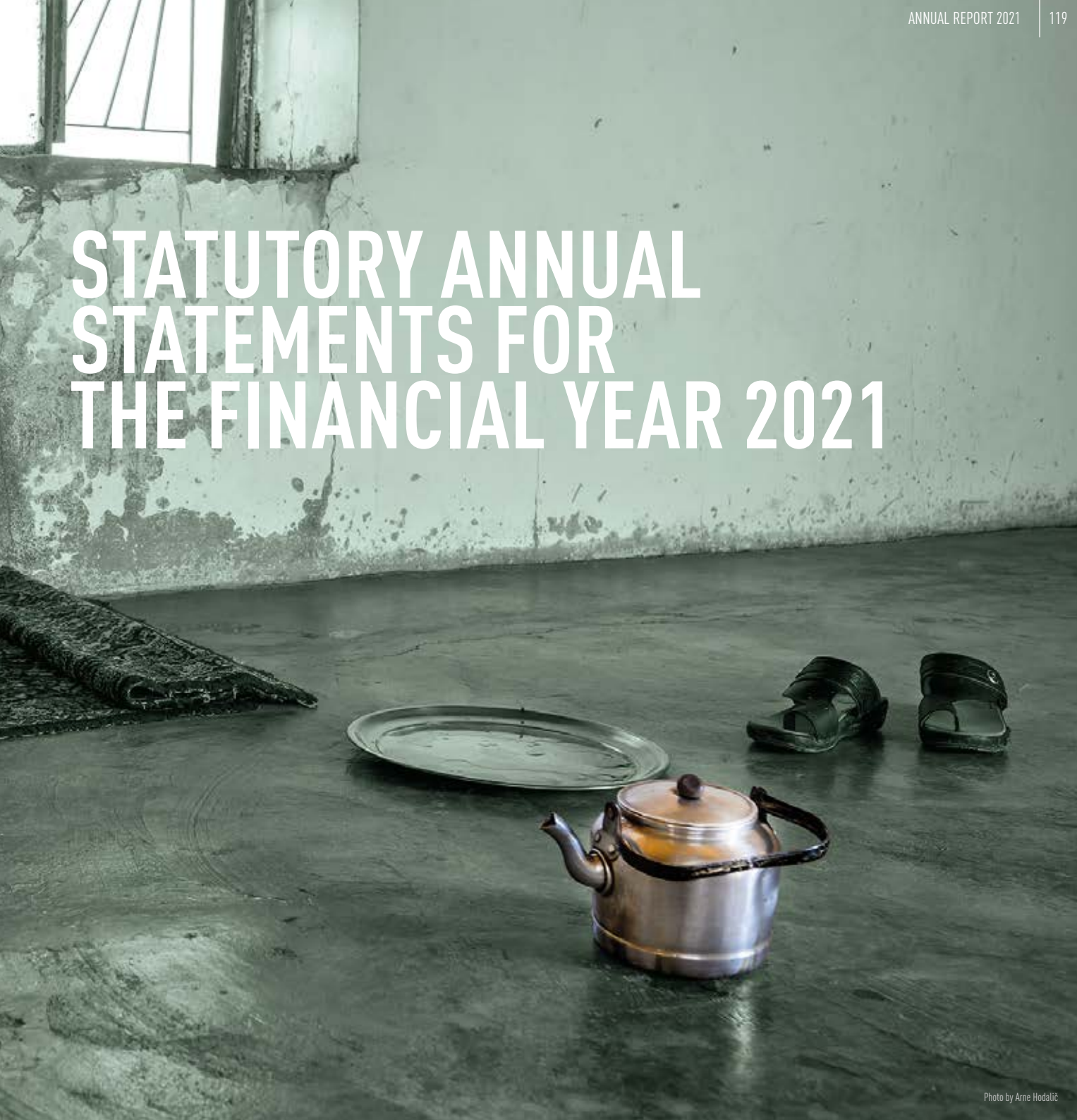
The presentation covered ITF work, which was implemented in the field of regional cooperation in the last 20 years, highlighting ITF participation in three regional initiatives (SEEMACC - South-Eastern Europe Mine Action Coordination Council, RASR-Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction in SE Europe and Technical Co-operation on Explosive Hazards Reductions and Response in Central Asia). The presentation displayed successful regional partnerships that were established in the field of mine action in South East Europe and Central Asia.

ITF also underlined the work being implemented on the project ‘Capacity Support of Regional Cooperation in Mine Action – SEEMACC’, in cooperation with Mine Action Centres from the region of South East Europe and in cooperation with the Central European Initiative (European regional inter-governmental forum working on sustainable development through regional cooperation). The objective is to jointly search for solutions in demining, MRE and MVA activities through exchange of views and transfer of expertise. The ultimate goal is to identify common interest in regional projects as well as funding possibilities for humanitarian mine action projects in the region.

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



# STATUTORY ANNUAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2021



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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, 2021, 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, 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Slovene accounting standards.

**Basis for Opinion**

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

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

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

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

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

Managing board 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 28, 2022

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 2021

	Note	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020
ASSETS		2,916,926	1,427,923
A LONG-TERM ASSETS		164,124	203,409
I. Intangible assets and long-term deferred costs and accrued revenues	I	148	3,380
II. Tangible fixed assets	2	162,092	198,145
4. Other plant and equipment		162,092	198,145
III. Long-term investments		0	1,884
Long-term loans		1,884	1,884
B. CURRENT ASSETS		2,738,891	1,185,417
5 Advance payments for inventory		0	0
III. Short-term operating receivables	3	910,721	625,607
2 Short-term operating trade receivables		0	500
3 Short-term operating receivables due from others		910,721	625,107
IV. Cash	4	1,828,170	559,810
C. SHORT-TERM DEFERRED COSTS AND ACCRUED REVENUES		13,911	39,097
Off-balance sheet assets		15,819,052	8,324,015
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,916,926	1,427,923
A EQUITY		238,121	182,214
A. I Called-up capital	5	4,750	4,173
I Called-up capital		4,173	4,173
2 Revaluation surplus		577	0
3. Retained earnings		178,041	310,521
3. I Revenue surplus	5	178,041	310,521
4. REVENUE AND EXPENSES SURPLUS	5	55,330	-132,480
4. I Revenue surplus		55,330	0
4.2 Expenses surplus net result for the year			132,480
C. PROVISIONS AND LONG-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES		127,286	133,420
I Provisions for pensions and similar obligations		52,909	52,085
2 Long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	6	74,377	81,335
Č. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES	7	1,652,096	869,596
I Short-term financial liabilities		113	0
2 Short-term trade liabilities		1,441,777	689,567
3 Short-term employees liabilities	7.1.	185,211	169,722
4 Other short-term operating liabilities		24,995	9,935
D. SHORT-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES	9	899,424	242,692
Off-balance sheet liabilities		15,819,052	8,324,015

### 3. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2021

	Note	2021	2020
A. REVENUES	10	11,744,636	10,333,079
E. OTHER OPERATING REVENUE	10	70,104	27,213
F. GROSS INCOME FROM OPERATIONS		11,814,740	10,360,292
G. COSTS FROM OPERATIONS		11,718,396	10,581,631
I. Costs of goods, materials and services	12	10,611,826	9,500,000
2. Costs of materials		142,541	167,232
3. Costs of services		10,469,285	9,332,769
II. Labor costs	13	1,022,556	1,020,418
1. Salaries		856,228	823,112
2. Pension insurance costs		19,204	45,858
3. Social security costs		84,660	37,566
4. Other labor costs		62,464	113,882
III. Depreciation, amortization and revaluation expenses		81,690	58,173
1. Depreciation and amortization	12	60,462	58,134
2. Revaluation operating expenses associated with intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		21,229	38
3. Revaluation operating expenses associated with operating current assets		0	0
IV. Other operating costs		2,324	3,040
2. Other costs		2,324	3,040
H. OPERATING SURPLUS (LOSS)		96,344	0
I. OPEARTING SURPLUS (LOSS)		0	221,339
J. INCOME FROM FINANCING		72,655	489,645
I. Financial income from shares		0	0
III. Financial revenues from operating receivables	11	72,655	489,645
K. FINANCIAL EXPENSES		61,044	405,719
II. Financial expenses from financial liabilities			0
III. Financial expenses from operating liabilities	14	61,044	405,719
L. OTHER INCOME		91	4,932
M. OTHER EXPENSES		52,716	0
N. SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION		55,330	
O. NET LOSS BEFORE TAXATION	15	0	132,480
S. NET SURPLUS AFTER TAXATION		55,330	0
Š. NET LOSS AFTER TAXATION	16	0	132,480
* AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		14	14,75
NUMBER OF MONTHS		12	12

## 4. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2021

	2021	2020
A. Cash flow from Operating Activities:		
a) Profit and loss statement items	134,930	-74,307
Revenues, income from financing, and other income	11,885,396	10,854,869
Expenses without depreciation	-11,750,466	-10,929,177
Income tax and other taxes		0
b) Net changes in assets and liabilities	1,174,005	-1,974,345
Opening less final operating receivables	-285,114	-23,363
Opening less final prepaid expenses	25,186	-16,185
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	782,760	232,506
Final less opening expendable restricted funds	651,173	-2,167,303
Final less opening deferred tax liabilities	0	0
c) Net change in cash from operating activities	1,308,935	-2,048,653
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
a) Cash inflow from investing activities	11,743	0
Inflow from disposal of tangible assets	11,743	0
b) Cash outflow from investing activities	-52,318	-51,620
Outflow for purchase of intangible assets	0	13,104
Outflow for purchase of tangible assets	-52,318	-64,724
c) Net change in cash from investing activities	-40,575	-51,620
C. Cash flow from financing		
a) Cash inflow from financing	0	0
Inflow from increase of long term financial liabilities	0	0
b) Cash outflow from financing	0	0
Outflow for interests from financing	0	0
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
c) Net change in cash from financing	0	0
D) Final cash balance for the period	1,828,170	559,810
x) Net change in cash	1,268,360	-2,100,272
+		
y) Opening cash balance	559,810	2,660,082

## 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 2021:

- Stanislav Raščan, representative of Slovenia, Chairman of the Managing Board
- 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 2021 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 2021 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 2021.

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. Exchange rate differences occur in donations and bank accounts and cash registers. In 2021, the same type of positive exchange rate differences were offset by negative 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 2020 and 2021 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.

## 6. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements for the financial year 2021 comply with the Slovene Accounting Standards 34. The notes relate to annual statements for 2021 unless otherwise specified in the text.

### 6.1. Intangible Assets

The intangibles consist of software in the amount EUR 148.

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 2021 amounts to EUR 0, are not pledged as security for liabilities.

Movements of Intangible Assets in 2021:

INTANGIBLE ASSETS	Intangibles owned	Donated intangibles	Total in EUR
<b>1. Purchase value</b>			
Cost at 01 Jan 2021	2,256	6,720	8,976
New additions	0	0	0
New disposals	0	-6,542	-6,542
Cost at 31 Dec 2021	2,256	178	2,434
<b>2. Accumulation depreciation</b>			
Accumulation depreciation at 01 Jan 2021	1,656	3,940	5,596
Depreciation	451	1,308	1,759
Disposals	0	-5,069	-5,069
Adjustment	0	0	0
Accumulation depreciation at 31 Dec 2021	2,107	178	2,285
<b>3. Present value</b>			
Present value at 01 Jan 2021	600	2,780	3,380
Present value at 31 Dec 2021	148	0	148

The depreciation cost in 2021 is EUR 1.759, of which depreciation cost of owned intangible assets is EUR 451 and donated intangible assets is EUR 1.308.

## 6.2. Tangible Fixed Assets

EUR	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020
Merchandise	162,092	198,145
TOTAL	162,092	198,145

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 and 50
Office equipment	12.50 and 20
Vehicles	15.50
Other equipment	10.00 – 50.00

Movements of tangible Assets in 2021:

	Equipment owned	Equipment donated	Leasehold improvement owned	Leasehold improvement donated	Art work owned	Construction in progress	Total in EUR
<b>1. Purchase value</b>							
Cost at 01 Jan 2021	146,914	361,469	66,028	2,271	4,076	5,978	586,736
New additions		58,296				-5,978	52,318
Disposals	-3,712	-235,408		-2,271		0	-241,391
Cost at 31 Dec 2021	143,202	184,357	66,028	0	4,076	0	397,663
<b>2. Accumulation depreciation</b>							
Accumulation depreciation as at 01 Jan 2021	104,821	279,261	3,423	1,088	0	0	388,593
Depreciation	18,004	37,840	2,574	284			58,702
Disposals	-3,559	-206,793		-1,372			-211,724
Accumulation depreciation as at 31 Dec 2021	119,266	110,308	5,997	0	0	0	235,571
<b>3. Present value</b>							
Present value as at 01 Jan 2021	42,093	82,208	62,605	1,183	4,076	5,978	198,143
Present value as at 31 Dec 2021	23,936	74,049	60,031	0	4,076	0	162,092

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 58,702, of which EUR 39,433 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.

All tangible assets in Afganistan were completely written off due to the current political situation in 2021.

### 6.3. Short term receivables

EUR	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020
Short-term operating trade receivables	0	500
Short-term operating receivables due from others	910,721	625,107
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>910,721</b>	<b>625,607</b>

Current Operating Receivables represent VAT receivables for Bosnia and Herzegovina EUR 254,062, receivables from donors for granted, unpaid donations EUR 650,741 and other EUR 5,917.

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



## 6.4. Cash and Bank

EUR	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020
Cash in bank (EUR)	951,637	142,472
Cash in bank (other currencies)	852,219	376,406
Cash on hand (EUR)	438	444
Cash on hand (other currencies)	22,110	38,403
Cash in transit	1,766	2,085
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,828,170</b>	<b>559,810</b>

## 6.5. Unrestricted funds

The International Trust Fund was entered in the Register of Foundations on 22nd 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 2021:

	Founding capital	Revaluation surplus - Adjustment	Retained Earnings (loss)	Net result for the year	Total
Balance at 31 Dec 2020	4,173	0	0	178,041	182,214
Transfer from retained earnings according	0	0	0	0	0
Coverage of the surplus of expenses from previous year	0	577	0	55,330	55,907
Balance at 31 Dec 2021	4,173	577	0	233,371	238,121

In 2020 the expenses surplus was EUR 132,480. In 2021 the net result for the year was EUR 55,330.

## 6.6. Restricted funds

Provisions for severance payments upon retirement and jubilee benefits was calculated for the first time in 2017. Restricted revenues are long-term deferred revenues recognized to cover depreciation of donated intangible assets, tangible fixed assets and office space rental costs. The company does not plan to create or utilise long-term accrued costs and deferred revenue

EUR	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020
Provisions for severance payments upon retirement	42,269	40,786
Provisions for jubilee benefits	10,641	11,299
Long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	74,376	81,355
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>127,286</b>	<b>133,420</b>

Movement in 2021:

	2021	2020
Balance at 01 Jan	133,420	116,393
Donations received	31,539	37,725
Provisions for retirement benefits and jubilee awards	3,094	0
Use of provisions for retirement benefits and jubilee awards	-2,270	0
Other provisions of provisions for retirement benefits and jubilee awards	0	14,170
Depreciation	-39,733	-34,868
Elimination of donated assets	1,236	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>127,286</b>	<b>133,420</b>

## 6.7. Operating liabilities

EUR	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020
Short-term trade liabilities	1,441,777	689,567
Short-term operating liabilities to employees	185,211	134,746
Short-term financial liabilities	113	0
Other short-term operating liabilities	24,995	45,283
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,652,096</b>	<b>869,596</b>

Accounts payable in amount of EUR 1,652,096 are not due on balance date. Current operating liabilities include amount for liabilities to suppliers EUR 1,441,777, liabilities to employees EUR 185,211 and other liabilities EUR 24,995. Liabilities to suppliers in Slovenia amount to EUR 32,864, the rest of the liabilities to suppliers are due to foreign suppliers. Other liabilities include pension insurance, liabilities for social contributions and income tax and other liabilities.

### 6.7.1. Short-term liabilities to employees

EUR	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020
Operating liabilities to employees - Afghanistan office	47,409	39,594
Operating liabilities to employees - Libya office	52,395	50,241
Operating liabilities to employees - Slovenia office	57,213	34,521
Operating liabilities to employees - BiH office	3,408	1,340
Operating liabilities to employees - Kyrgyzstan office	15,448	10,440
Operating liabilities to employees –Iraq office	8,278	0
Operating liabilities to employees - Kazakhstan office	1,059	0
Total	185,211	136,136

Liabilities to employees increased in all offices due to increased workload. In 2021, two more offices were opened in Iraq and Kazakhstan.

## 6.8. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities in 2021 are disclosed in the amount of EUR 113 and represent repayments of installments for the purchase of telephones.

## 6.9. Short term accrued costs and deferred revenues

EUR	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020
Short-term deferred revenue from donations to the Foundation's activities	899,424	242,692
Total	899,424	242,692

Assets (EUR):

Assets (EUR)	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020
Cash	1,828,170	599,810
Off-balance sheet assets	15,819,052	8,324,015
Total	17,647,222	8,923,825

Liabilities (EUR):

Liabilities (EUR)	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020
Short-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	899,424	242,692
Off-balance sheet liabilities	15,819,052	8,324,105
Total	16,718,476	8,566,707

## 6.10. Revenue / Donations and Other Operating revenues

EUR	2021	2020
Utilization of expendable restricted funds-main activities of Fund	10,592,557	9,918,824
Operation revenues, fixed percentage of donated funds	1,149,119	377,249
Depreciation of donated tangible fixed assets	39,433	34,868
Sales of tender documentation	2,961	27,213
State reimbursements due to COVID-19 pandemic	23,168	2,138
Proceeds from the cancellation of provisions, accruals and deferred revenues at the expense of anniversary bonuses	1,004	0
Revenues from sale of fixed assets	2,091	0
Other revenues	4,407	0
Total	11,814,740	10,360,292

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

## 6.11. Finance income

EUR	2021	2020
Financial revenues from revaluation of loans and receivables, exchange rate differences	72,652	487,362
Financial revenues refer to interest on loans	3	27
Financial revenues refer to interest on loans for donations	0	2,257
Total	72,655	489,645

The finance income in 2021 amounted to EUR 72,652, the majority of transactions is carried out in foreign currencies. The same type of positive exchange rate differences were offset by negative ones in 2021.

## 6.12. Operating Expenses

EUR	2021	2020
Costs of the materials used	142,541	167,232
Costs of services	10,469,285	9,332,769
Costs of labour	1,022,556	1,020,418
Depreciation costs, replaced the burden of long-term deferred revenues	60,462	34,868
Depreciation other	0	23,267
Revaluation operating expenses associated with tangible fixed assets	21,229	38
Other operating expenses - construction sites, other	2,324	3,040
Total	11,718,396	10,581,631

Costs of services consist of (in EUR):

EUR	2021	2020
Production services (demining, rehabilitation, CWD, training, telemedicine, other)	9,592,692	8,581,215
Reimbursement of traveling expenses to employees	133,501	79,323
Costs of professional fees	169,987	198,544
Transport and telecommunications costs	1,524	1,127
Insurance costs	92,562	65,127
Costs of marketing, advertising, fairs	12,945	13,183
Maintenance costs	29,867	31,492
Lease rental charges	337,960	155,823
Cost of services by natural persons	4,171	6,730
Other	94,076	200,204
Total	10,469,285	9,332,769

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

Costs of materials consist of (in EUR):

EUR	2021	2020
Donation in kind	0	0
Cost of fuel	33,142	63,825
Cost of material for maintenance	13,360	4,356
Cost of office supply	8,606	16,481
Cost of energy	18,648	33,970
Inventory	3,391	13,090
Other	65,394	35,511
Total	142,541	167,232

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

## 6.13. Labor Expenses

EUR	2021	2020
Salaries	856,228	823,112
Social security costs	103,864	83,424
Other labour costs	62,464	113,882
LABOUR COSTS	1,022,556	1,020,418

Other labor costs consists of employee travel costs EUR 11,910, meal costs reimbursement EUR 18,066, holiday allowance payment EUR 29,225 and provisions for severance payments upon retirement and jubilee benefits which are presented in details under note 6. Pension fund costs amounted EUR 19,402.

EUR	2021	2020
Payroll expenses		
Payroll costs Slovenia office	680,919	705,660
Payroll costs Sarajevo office	30,096	29,357
Payroll costs Libya office	148,348	147,352
Payroll costs Afganistan office	106,023	98,137
Payroll costs Kyrgyzstan office	48,164	39,911
Payroll costs Iraq office	7,946	0
Payroll costs Kazakhstan office	1,060	0
Total	1,022,556	1,020,418



Payroll expenses consists of payments to employees of the Trust Fund's Headquarters (EUR 680,919) and payments to employees of implementation offices in Sarajevo (EUR 30,096), in Libya (EUR 148,348), in Afghanistan (EUR 106,023), in Kyrgyzstan (EUR 48,164) in Iraq (EUR 7,946) and Kazakhstan (EUR 1,060).

Costs of services in 2021 are presented services to support the implementation of activities under donor agreements in a total amount of EUR 225,480, of which cost of services to support Afghanistan in the amount of EUR 96,067, Libya in the amount of EUR 78,431, Kyrgyzstan in the amount of EUR 32,724 and Iraq in amount of EUR 18,258. The cost of supported services in the comparative period of 2020 totals 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 EUR 2,000 and Kryrgyzstan in amount of EUR 98,738. Based on contracts of contractual cooperation, the costs are not presented as labor costs.

## 6.14. Costs of Financing

EUR	2021	2020
Financial expenses from revaluation of loans and receivables, exchange rate differences for donations	60,654	405,719
Financial expenses refer to interest on loans from banks	0	0
Other expenses	390	0
Total	61,044	405,719

Financial expenses from revaluation of loans and receivables, exchange rate differences for donations in amount of EUR 61,044 related to transactions of foreign currencies. The same type of negative exchange rate differences were offset by positive ones in 2021.

## 6.15. Other expenses

EUR	2021	2020
Other expenses such as:		
Given donations	49,621	
Other expenses	3,095	0
Total	52,716	0

There are no other expenses in 2020.

## 6.16. Movements of operating results for the current year

EUR	2021	2020
Retained earnings at 1 January	178,040	310,520
Operating loss	0	-132,480
Operating surplus	55,330	0
Retained earnings at 31 December	233,370	178,040

The net result in 2021 is EUR 55,330.

## 6.17. 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 2021.

## 6.18. 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 2021 have occurred.

## 6.19. 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 2021.

Changes in expendable restricted funds / donations for specific purposes in 2021 (in EUR):

Donor	Opening balance 1.1.2021	Donations received	Revenues	Clearance of landmines and ERW	Capacity building	Victim Assistance/Risk Education	*PSSM	Returned donations	Equipment, telemedical, conference	**CWD	Cyber security	Interests Credited, other movements	Exchange differences	Closing balance 31.12.2021
AUSTRIAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY 2019	12,640	-	-	154,092		17,351								-158,803
AUSTRIAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY 2021	0	1,500,000	130,137	1,585,900		0								-216,037
CZECH REPUBLIC	10,490	11,631	-814	10,490										10,817
JAPAN	0	389,150												389,150
ITF EMPLOYEES	0	135	0		135									0
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS	0	288,189	-25,003	264,196									-1,010	0
KOREA	174,946	183,624	-12,854	65,433	13,004	70,489							5,702	191,088
MINE ACTION CENTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	0	261,883	-13,094	248,789										0
CROATIA - MINISTRY OF DEFENSE	0	137,911		137,911										0
GERMANY	0	1,196,049	-78,246	893,867										223,936
PAUL WILMONT	0	300	-15											285
PAYPAL	51	651										692		10
PERMANENT MISSION OF AUSTRIA TO THE OSCE	0	18,000	-1,260											16,740
RENE SCHASSE	285	300	-15	570										0
SLOVENIA – MINISTRY OF DEFENSE-2021	0	219,000	-219,000											0
SLOVENIA – MINISTRY OF HEALTH-2021	0	29,000	-29,000											0
SLOVENIA-MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS-2021	0	637,011	-80,900	70,000	30,263	260,759	62,835			89,000	36,391			6,863
THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN INITIATIVE-EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT	8,490			184										8,306
USA-2014 - AFGHANISTAN –INTERESTS	109												-9	118
USA-2015–KYRGYZSTAN	-4,881											-4,881		0
USA-2017-AFGHANISTAN	-21,843	678,408	-49,394		620,859								3,140	-16,828
USA-2017–BiH	-185,488		-16,944									-202,432		0
USA-2017–MONTENEGRO	-90,845	568,955	-37,205							444,357			-2,225	-1,227
USA-2018-ECOWAS	-58,779	63,869	-4,181					1,517				-608		0
USA-2018-SERBIA	0	1,251,006	-80,262	1,138,639									-7,217	39,322
USA-2019-BiH (MINE FREE)	31,657	240,489	-18,775	254,605									-1,234	0
USA-2019–CROATIA	0	606,372	-39,673							566,917			1,433	-1,651
USA-2019-ALBANIA	-3,443	22,661	-1,420		15,067				2,731				0	0
USA-2019-LIBYA	-33,650	684,116	-47,740		646,053								3,892	-47,219
USA-2020-BiH	-124,005	815,378	-50,214	491,904					311,733				8,518	-170,996
USA-2021-KYRGYZSTAN	0	949,507	-90,232				8,894			862,020			6,878	-18,517
USA-2021-SERBIA	0	571,368	-51,942	520,674									-1,248	0
USA-2021-GEORGIA	0	532,839	-48,401				492,734						-7,131	-1,165
USA-2021-ALBANIA	0	4,319					4,319						0	0
USA-2021-KYRGYZSTAN 2	0	29,157	-2,541								27,490		-874	0
USA-2021-SYRIA	0	208,721	-18,975			208,536							-5,427	-13,363
USA-2021-KAZAKHSTAN	0	10,059	-882							14,203			-91	-4,935
Closing balance 31.12.2021	-284,266	12,110,058	-1,149,119	5,837,254	1,325,381	557,135	568,782	1,517	314,464	1,976,497	63,881	-207,229	3,097	235,894

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 2021.

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

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 EUR15,819,052.

## 6.20. Financial indicators

		31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020
Equity financing rate	Equity / Liabilities	0.08	0.69
Long-term financing rate	Equity + long-term liabilities (including provisions) + long-term accrued expenses and deferred revenue / Liabilities	0.13	1.02
Share capital rate	Share capital / Equity	0.06	0.14
Operating current assets rate	Operating current assets + short-term deferred costs and accrued revenue / Assets	0.94	0.83
Long-term assets rate	Operating fixed assets and long-term deferred costs and accrued revenue (at carrying amount) + investment property + long-term investments + long-term operating receivables / Assets	0.06	0.58
Equity to fixed assets ratio	Equity / Operating fixed assets (at carrying amount)	1.47	2.22
Acid test ratio	Liquid assets / Short-term liabilities	1.11	0.64
Quick ratio	Liquid assets + short-term receivables / Short-term liabilities	1.66	1.36
Current ratio	Current assets / Short-term liabilities	1.66	1.36
Operating efficiency ratio	Operating revenue / Operating expenses	1.01	0.98

## 6.21. Disclosure of statutory annual statements for the financial year 2021 by operating segments

### 6.21.1. 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 2021. 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). The same type of positive exchange rate differences were offset by negative exchange rate differences in 2021.

## 6.21.2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	ITF assets/ liabilities	Donations assets/ liabilities	Total	Total
	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020
<b>ASSETS</b>	289,569	2,627,357	2,916,926	1,427,923
<b>LONG-TERM ASSETS</b>	90,075	74,049	164,124	203,408
Intangible assets and long-term deferred costs and accrued revenues	148	0	148	3,380
Long-term property rights	148	0	148	3,380
Tangible fixed assets	88,043	74,049	162,092	198,144
Other plant and equipment	88,043	74,049	162,092	198,144
Long-term investments	0	0	0	1,884
Long-term loans	1,884	0	1,884	1,884
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>	198,613	2,540,278	2,738,891	1,185,417
Inventory	0	0	0	0
Advance payments for inventory	0	0	0	0
Short-term operating receivables	706	910,015	910,721	625,607
Short-term operating trade receivables	0	0	0	500
Short-term operating receivables due from others	706	910,015	910,721	625,107
Cash	197,907	1,630,263	1,828,170	559,810
<b>SHORT-TERM DEFERRED COSTS AND ACCRUED REVENUES</b>	881	13,030	13,911	39,098
Off-balance sheet assets	0	15,819,052	15,819,052	8,324,015
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	-720,613	3,637,539	2,916,926	1,427,924
<b>EQUITY</b>	-854,195	1,092,316	238,121	4,173
Called-up capital	4,173	0	4,173	4,173
Revaluation surplus	577	0	577	0
<b>REVENUE SURPLUS</b>	178,041	0	178,041	310,521
Revenue surplus	-1,036,986	1,092,316	55,330	-132,480
<b>PROVISIONS AND LONG-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES</b>	52,909	74,377	127,286	133,420
Provisions for jubilee awards and severance pay	52,909	0	52,909	52,085
Long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	0	74,377	74,377	81,335
<b>OPERATING LIABILITIES</b>	80,673	1,571,423	1,652,096	869,596
Short-term financial liabilities	113	0	113	0
Short-term trade liabilities	23,346	1,418,431	1,441,777	689,567
Short-term employees liabilities	57,214	127,997	185,211	169,722
Other short-term operating liabilities	0	24,995	24,995	9,935
<b>SHORT-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES</b>	0	899,424	899,424	242,692
Off-balance sheet liabilities	0	15,819,052	15,819,052	8,324,015



### 6.21.3. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Own resources	Donations	2021	2020
A. REVENUES	2,961	11,741,675	11,744,636	10,333,079
E. OTHER OPERATING REVENUES	30,670	39,434	70,104	27,213
F. GROSS INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	33,631	11,781,109	11,814,740	10,360,292
G. COSTS FROM OPERATIONS	1,230,346	10,488,050	11,718,396	10,581,631
I. Costs of goods, materials and services	415,164	10,196,662	10,611,826	9,500,000
2. Costs of materials	20,146	122,395	142,541	167,232
3. Costs of services	395,018	10,074,267	10,469,285	9,332,769
II. Labor costs	791,829	230,727	1,022,556	1,020,418
1. Salaries	631,591	224,637	856,228	823,112
2. Pension insurance costs	19,204	0	19,204	74,356
3. Social security costs	84,379	281	84,660	37,596
4. Other labor costs	56,655	5,809	62,464	85,354
III. Depreciation, amortization and revaluation expenses	21,030	60,661	81,690	58,172
1. Depreciation and amortization	21,030	39,432	60,462	58,134
2. Revaluation operating expenses associated with intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	0	21,229	21,229	38
3. Revaluation operating expenses associated with operating current assets	0	0	0	0
IV. Other operating costs	2,324	0	2,324	3,040
2. Other costs	2,324	0	2,324	3,040
H. OPERATING SURPLUS	0	1,293,059	96,344	0
I. OPEARTING LOSS	1,196,715	0	0	221,339
J. INCOME FROM FINANCING	3	72,652	72,655	489,645
K. FINANCIAL EXPENSES	390	60,654	61,044	405,719
L. OTHER INCOME	91	0	91	4,932
M. OTHER EXPENSES	3,168	49,548	52,716	0
N. SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION	0	1,255,509	55,330	0
O. NET LOSS AFTER TAXATION	1,200,179	0	0	132,480
S. NET SURPLUS (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION		1,255,509	55,330	0
S. NET LOSS BEFORE TAXATION	1,200,179		0	132,480

The company's activity is acquisition of donation funds. The company has already concluded the majority of agreements for 2022. Thanks to its reputation and business method, the company expects further growth in the future.

Ljubljana, March 2022



Tomaž Lovrenčič  
Representative

