

The logo consists of the letters 'ITF' in white, bold, sans-serif font, centered within a solid blue square. Below the letters are three small, light blue circles arranged horizontally.

ITF

ENHANCING
HUMAN
SECURITY



ANNUAL REPORT 2022

We would like to express our deepest gratitude to everyone who has supported us in 2022 and has been part of our mission during 25 years 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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A dramatic photograph of a large-scale industrial fire. In the foreground, a bright, intense fire burns within a metal structure, possibly a furnace or a large container. Thick, billowing white and grey smoke rises from the fire, filling the upper half of the frame. The background shows a dark, industrial facility with various structures and pipes. The overall scene is one of a major industrial incident or controlled burn.

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 continued to worsen many of the most pressing humanitarian crises around the world. With the Russian invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022, a humanitarian, social and economic crisis caused not only for the Ukrainian people but leaving serious impact on the global supply of commodities, increasing food and energy prices and threatening the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. 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. In these difficult times, ITF did all in its power to continue with its life-saving work.

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

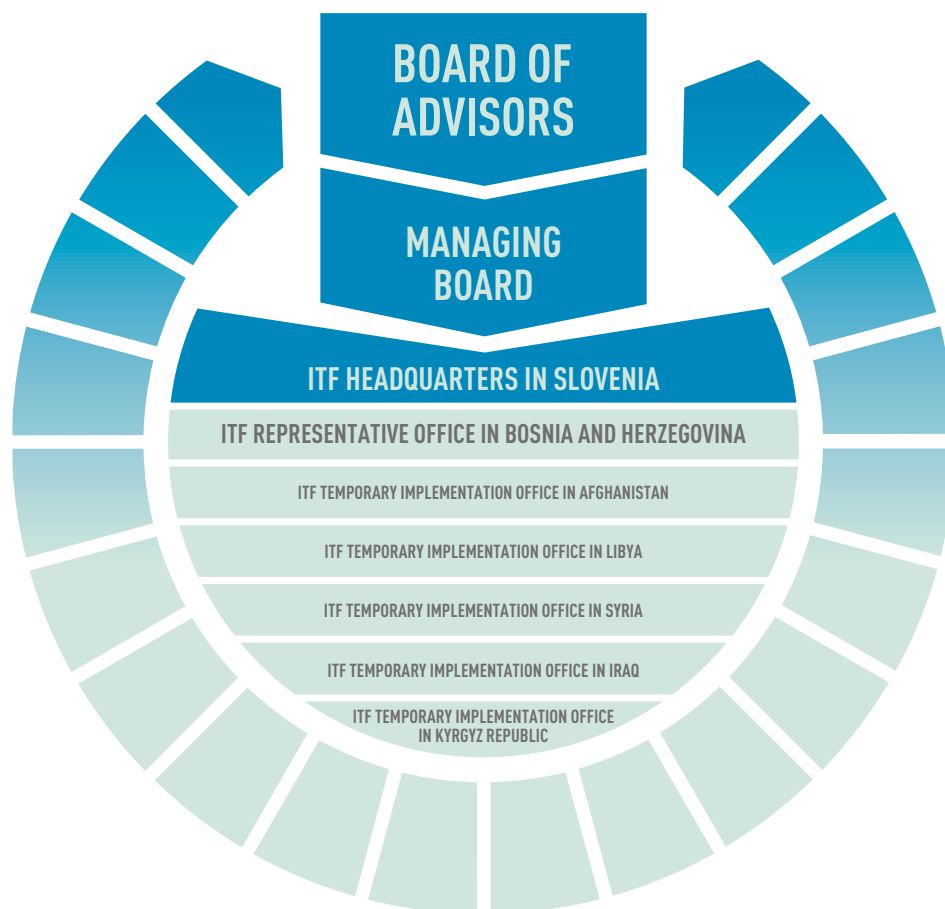
ITF's Headquarters is stationed in Ljubljana, Slovenia. In addition, ITF carries out its operations also from the representative office in Bosnia and Herzegovina and temporary implementation offices in Libya, Afghanistan, Iraq, Kyrgyz Republic and Syria.

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 2022 13 people were employed at ITF Headquarters, and 25 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Libya, Afghanistan, Iraq, Kyrgyz Republic and Syria.



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:

[Samuel Žbogar](#), representative of Slovenia, Chairman of the Managing Board;

[Damir Črnčec](#), representative of Slovenia, Vice Chairman;

[Mateja Norčič Štamcar](#), representative of Slovenia, member;

[Leon Behin](#), 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;

ITF Managing Board conducted one correspondence session and one regular session, where it approved and adopted the ITF Annual Report 2021, the Plan for 2022, the ITF Intermediate Report for 2022 and Portfolio of Projects for 2023.

ITF BOARD OF ADVISORS

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

1.	Austria	17.	Luxembourg
2.	Belgium	18.	Norway
3.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	19.	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.	Türkiye
14.	Japan	30.	UNDP
15.	Korea	31.	United Kingdom
16.	Kuwait	32.	United States of America
		33.	University Rehabilitation Institute, Republic of Slovenia

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

BoA conducted two regular sessions and took note of the ITF Annual Report 2021, ITF Intermediate Report for 2022 and Portfolio of ITF Projects for 2023.

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 2022, ITF supported projects in Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Gaza Strip, Georgia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Moldova, Serbia, NE 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), Central European Initiative (CEI), 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 2022, all project activities were continued to be marked by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, which required adaptation to the new measures and needs on the ground. In addition, Russia's war against Ukraine is causing humanitarian, social and economic crisis that forced realignment of donor assistance and priorities. In cooperation with the donor community and partners, ITF was able to confront the related challenges in 2022, adapt to the new reality and continued to address dire human security risks.

PARTNERS AND IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

During 2022, 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 20th Meeting of State Parties in Geneva, Switzerland.

ITF is also closely involved in the implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions treaty, which banned the use, production, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions, the destruction of stockpiles, the clearance of affected land and the provision of assistance to victims and affected communities. The Convention became a binding international treaty for the States Parties when it entered into force on 1 August 2010. ITF has been granted the status of an observer organization to the Convention. Furthermore, ITF has been working on the integration of mine action into the framework of other international organizations and associations whose work addresses similar challenges to human security (e.g. the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe – OSCE). In addition, ITF is a part of the Franco-German initiative the Roadmap for a sustainable solution to the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition in the Western Balkans by 2024.

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 2022 ITF Auditors' Report is enclosed to this Annual Report under the "Statutory Annual Statements for the Financial Year 2022" 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 2022



In 2022, ITF raised a total of \$34,149,860.55 USD of donations, out of which \$17,916,624.29 USD were received to ITF account and the amount of \$16,233,236.26 USD is still pending to be received (due to the multiyear projects and changed donor policy on transferring funds).



These funds were contributed by 10 public donors (including governments, organizations, and local authorities), and 2 private donors (including private companies, organizations, and individuals).


34,149,860.55

DONATION REPORT 2022

Donor		Amount in USD	Purpose
Austrian Development Agency		\$1,545,740.79	Explosive Hazards Clearance & Explosive Ordnance Risk Education with Agricultural Recovery in North East Syria
		\$319,980.00	Explosive Hazards Clearance & Explosive Ordnance Risk Education with Agricultural Recovery in North East Syria - still pending to be received
Austrian Development Agency		\$1,865,720.79	Total received and still pending to be received
Czech Republic		\$11,941.48	Mine Clearance in Bosnia and Herzegovina
European Commission - European Peace Facility		\$4,462,080.00	Capacity Building for BMTF
		\$1,919,880.00	Capacity Building for BMTF - still pending to be received
European Commission - European Peace Facility		\$6,381,960.00	Total received and still pending to be received
Knights of Columbus, USA		\$100,000.00	Explosive Hazards Clearance & Explosive Ordnance Risk Education with Agricultural Recovery in North East Syria
		\$848,515.00	Mine/ERW Risk Education, Training in Ukraine
Knights of Columbus, USA		\$948,515.00	Total received and still pending to be received
Mine Action Center of The Republic of Serbia		\$288,994.99	Demining activities in Serbia
Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Croatia		\$103,991.52	CWD - Croatia
Ms Nataša Pipan Nahtigal		\$1,588.05	Support of ITF Operational Activities

Donor		Amount in USD	Purpose
Permanent Mission of Austria to the OSCE		\$20,415.60	Victim Assistance in Azerbaijan and Armenia
Republic of Korea		\$390,949.85	Humanitarian Mine Action Activities in BiH, Palestine, Lebanon, Serbia, Ukraine and Azerbaijan
Republic of Slovenia		\$186,714.56	Psychosocial Support - Ukraine
		\$4,266.40	Psychosocial Support - Ukraine - still pending to be received
		\$96,726.00	Mine/ERW Risk Education - Jordan
		\$2,666.50	Mine/ERW Risk Education - Jordan - still pending to be received
		\$72,522.24	Capacity Building/Psychosocial Support/Victim Assistance – Gaza Strip
		\$3,733.10	Capacity Building/Psychosocial Support/Victim Assistance - Palestine - still pending to be received
		\$219,960.50	Capacity Building - Afghanistan
		\$11,999.25	Capacity Building - Afghanistan - still pending to be received
		\$27,197.80	Psychosocial support for Moldova
		\$189,337.60	Demining - Syria
		\$5,333.00	Demining - Syria - still pending to be received
		\$196,846.08	Mine/ERW Risk Education - Lebanon
		\$10,132.70	Mine/ERW Risk Education - Lebanon - still pending to be received
		\$10,360.32	Education - Kyrgyz Republic
		\$533.30	Education - Kyrgyz Republic - still pending to be received

Donor		Amount in USD	Purpose
Republic of Slovenia (continued)		\$102,471.84	Capacity Building/Demining/Victim Assistance-Bosnia and Herzegovina
		\$3,733.10	Capacity Building/Demining/Victim Assistance-Bosnia and Herzegovina - still pending to be received
		\$288,888.78	Support of ITF Operational Activities
		\$10,383.20	Psychosocial Support, Victim Assistance - Armenia
		\$207,436.00	Demining activities - Iraq
		\$213,320.00	Demining activities - Iraq - Still pending to be received
Republic of Slovenia		\$1,864,562.27	Total received and still pending to be received
The Central European Initiative		\$9,332.75	Capacity Support of Regional Cooperation - SEEMACC - still pending to be received
United States of America		\$456,488.91	CWD/PSSM in Croatia
		\$1,313,989.52	CWD/PSSM in Croatia - still pending to be received
		\$1,381,778.11	Capacity Building/Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina
		\$1,449,301.01	Capacity Building/Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina - still pending to be received
		\$1,299,680.33	CWD in Kyrgyz Republic
		\$1,176,502.44	CWD in Kyrgyz Republic - still pending to be received
		\$109,921.13	Capacity Building/PSSM in Albania
		\$615,096.41	Capacity Building/PSSM in Albania - still pending to be received
		\$434,503.16	Humanitarian mine action activities in Serbia
		\$426,393.82	Humanitarian mine action activities in Serbia - still pending to be received

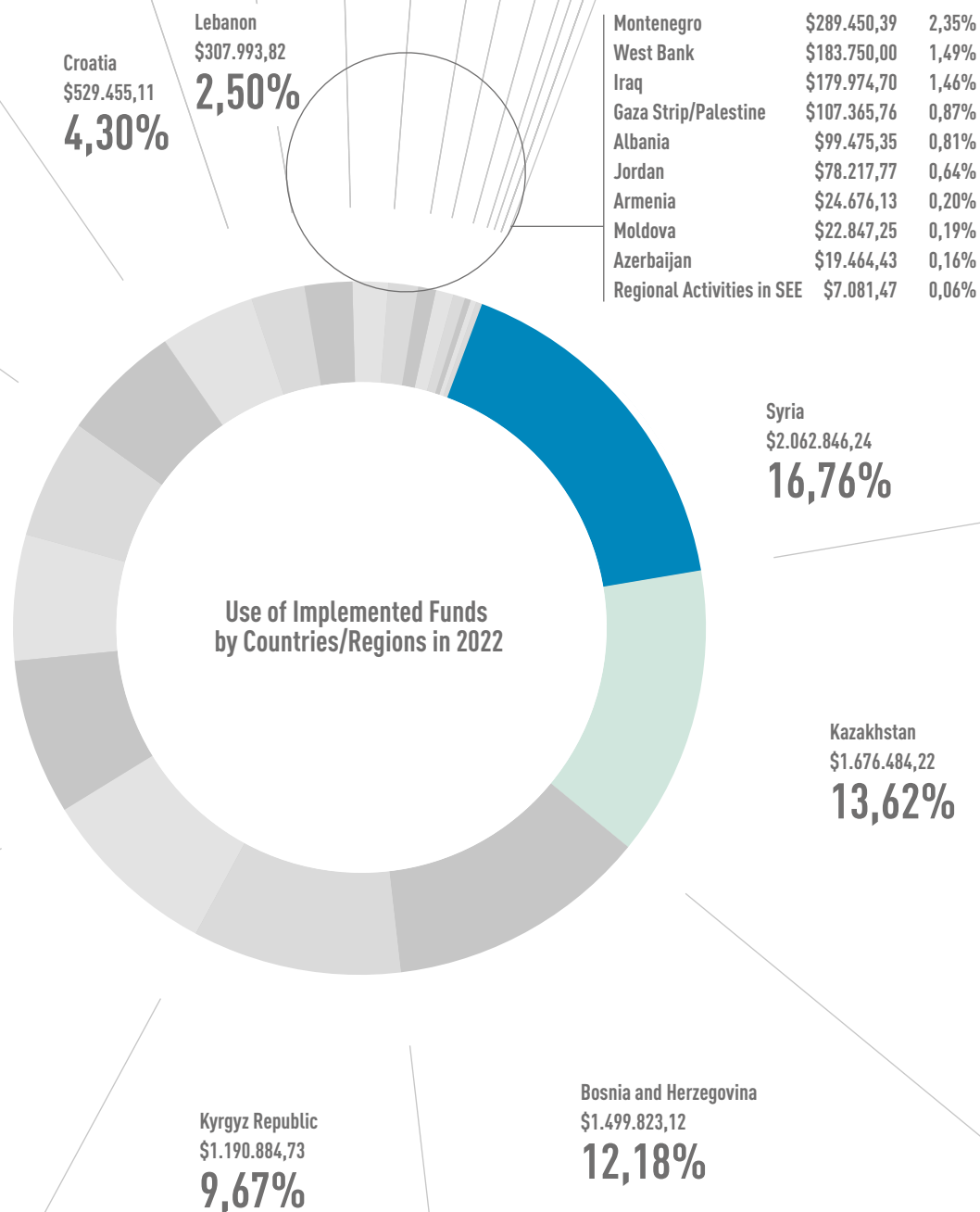
Donor		Amount in USD	Purpose
United States of America (continued)		\$310,900.18	CWD/PSSM in Montenegro
		\$2,124,194.90	CWD/PSSM in Montenegro - still pending to be received
		\$932,178.63	CWD/PSSM in Georgia
		\$1,747,918.79	CWD/PSSM in Georgia - still pending to be received
		\$1,500,116.43	Capacity Building in Kazakhstan
		\$988,486.63	Capacity Building in Kazakhstan - still pending to be received
		\$538,165.64	Victim Assistance in Syria
		\$726,451.40	Victim Assistance in Syria - still pending to be received
		\$970,097.87	Capacity Support of Libyan MAC
		\$280,343.82	Capacity Support of Libyan MAC - still pending to be received
		\$168,437.50	Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) of West Bank Demining Program
		\$304,632.50	Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) of West Bank Demining Program - still pending to be received
		\$374,614.18	Capacity Building/Psychosocial Support/Victim Assistance in Afghanistan
		\$631,694.83	Capacity Building/Psychosocial Support/Victim Assistance in Afghanistan - still pending to be received
		\$56,679.91	Capacity Building - Lebanon
		\$1,943,320.09	Capacity Building - Lebanon - Still pending to be received
United States of America		\$22,261,888.25	Total received and still pending to be received
TOTAL 2022		\$34,149,860.55	

ALLOCATION OF DONATIONS BY COUNTRIES/REGIONS IN 2022

In 2022, ITF implemented activities in the sum of \$12,311,184.41 USD in the following countries/regions:

Syria	\$2,062,846.24	16.76%
Kazakhstan	\$1,676,484.22	13.62%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$1,499,823.12	12.18%
Kyrgyz Republic	\$1,190,884.73	9.67%
Georgia	\$1,044,295.96	8.48%
Libya	\$873,421.17	7.09%
Ukraine	\$716,015.18	5.82%
Serbia	\$704,079.73	5.72%
Afghanistan	\$693,581.88	5.63%
Croatia	\$529,455.11	4.30%
Lebanon	\$307,993.82	2.50%
Montenegro	\$289,450.39	2.35%
West Bank	\$183,750.00	1.49%
Iraq	\$179,974.70	1.46%

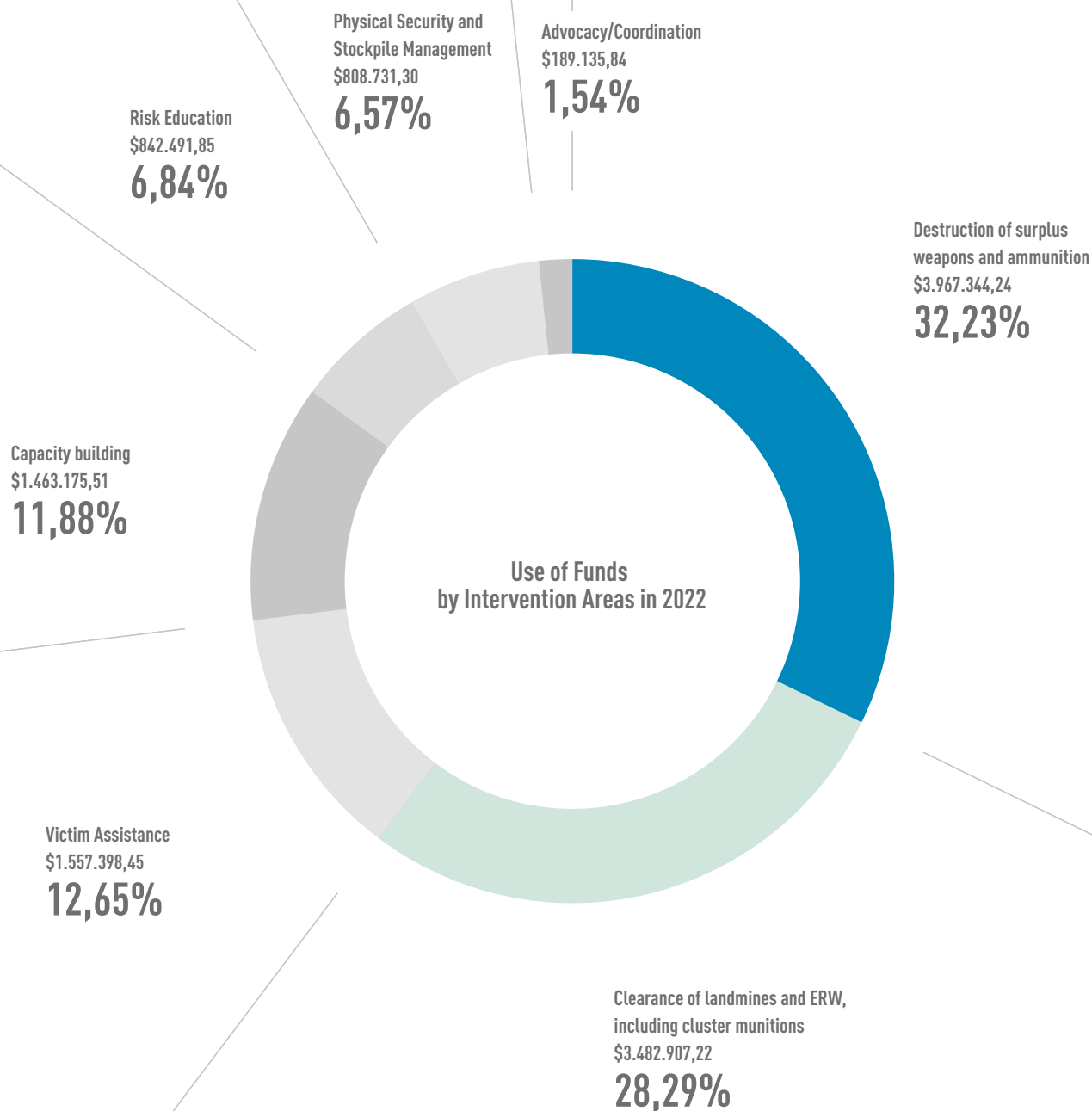
Gaza Strip	\$107,365.76	0.87%
Albania	\$99,475.35	0.81%
Jordan	\$78,217.77	0.64%
Armenia	\$24,676.13	0.20%
Moldova	\$22,847.25	0.19%
Azerbaijan	\$19,464.43	0.16%
Regional Activities in Southeast Europe	\$7,081.47	0.06%
TOTAL	\$12,311,184.41	



ALLOCATION OF DONATIONS BY PURPOSE IN 2022

In 2022, ITF activities in the sum of \$12,311,184.41 USD were implemented for the following purpose:

Destruction of Surplus Weapons and Ammunition	\$3,967,344.24	32.23%
Clearance of landmines and ERW, including cluster munitions	\$3,482,907.22	28.29%
Victim Assistance	\$1,557,398.45	12.65%
Capacity Building	\$1,463,175.51	11.88%
Risk Education	\$842,491.85	6.84%
Physical Security and Stockpile Management	\$808,731.30	6.57%
Advocacy/Coordination	\$189,135.84	1.54%
TOTAL	\$12,311,184.41	



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 2022, the amount of \$1,473,751 USD was spent for ITF administration and project costs. ITF Temporary Offices in Afghanistan, Libya, Iraq, Kyrgyz Republic and NE Syria 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 2022.



SOUTH EAST EUROPE

ALBANIA

PROBLEM

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

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

According to Albanian Mine & Munitions coordination Office (AMMCO) database, there are 1,006 abandoned explosive ordnance casualties (152 killed and 854 injured) recorded all over Albania during the period from 1997 until to date. As a result of national and international efforts in undertaking clearance activities, at the end of July 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 (toxic ash) from conventional munitions disposal has been generated and collected from filters.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Physical Security and Stockpile Management

Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) Support in Albania

The overall goal of the project is to reduce the threats to human security through protecting the environment by finding sustainable solutions for disposal of waste generated by conventional weapons destruction in Albania.

150 metric tons of waste (ash) from incineration of ammunition in the period from 2005 to 2015 packed in bags and plastic cans will be safely transported from ULP Mjekës to the disposal site and permanently disposed.

ITF published the open call for offers for disposal of ash from ULP Mjekes on 24 December 2021.

The ash underwent a detailed chemical analysis from the end of April until 15 June 2022 with the positive results received that the waste material could be permanently stored underground. This report is essential for the permissions for transborder shipment of waste materials. Currently the necessary export license from Albania is being prepared on the basis of EU 1013/2006 and the Basel Convention.

The best offeror selected in March 2022 immediately started with the process of the waste export license from Albania. Despite many years of experience in the entire Western Balkans the process in Albania is still very specific and requires more time than anticipated. The project shall be completed by 30 November 2023.



Visit and inspection of waste

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Physical Security and Stockpile Management

United States of America

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

PROBLEM

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) remain 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 latest official data by Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre, the mine suspected area currently amounts to 892,04 square kilometers (1996 initial estimation 4,200 square kilometers) where over 175,000 mines and unexploded ordnance are expected.

The lives and livelihoods of around 845,000 people are still impacted by mines and UXO, with approximately 132,000 residents directly jeopardized.

Since 1996 mine and UXO accidents severed lives of 1,778 residents, turning them into mine/UXO victims/survivors (624 residents were fatally injured/death) Based to the latest BHMAL data – the number of registered accidents and fatalities increased as in 2022 new additional past accidents (previously not registered) were reported to BHMAL. In 2022 there was one mine/UXO/ERW accident – in which 1 person suffered fatal injuries/death.

No mine accidents occurred in 2022 on ITF managed projects.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Clearance of Landmines/Explosive Remnants of War and Land Release

Mine Clearance/Technical Survey/Land Release

Mine Clearance and Technical Survey

ITF support to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2022 (01 January – 31 December) continued by release of land through:

-319,232 square meters mine cleared/demined (23 project locations – 135 mines, 117 UXO),

-147,931 square meters of technical survey operations (9 project locations - 3 mines, 4 UXO).

Total released land through mine clearance and technical survey operations in the period 01 January – 31 December 2022 amounts to 467,163 square meters on 32 project locations, with 138 mines, and 121 UXO found and destroyed.

Land Release

Total released land on two completed field works and BHMAL certified land release projects Hadžići-Kosmač and Sanski Most-Fajtovci 1 amounts to 4,359,573 square meters of combined land release methods on 21 project locations, removing 25 mines and 6 UXO.

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

- 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.

In total area of 2,425,228 square meters was released on 10 project locations (5,079 square meters of mine clearance, 78,575 square meters of technical survey) removing 19 mines, 4 UXO, by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation).

*Field works commenced in November 2021 and were certified by BHMAC in June 2022.



Deminer working at a Kosmač-Hadžići site and found UXO.

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, project activities started in October 2021 and were completed in May 2022.

In total area of 1,934,345 square meters was released on 11 project locations (1,318 square meters of mine clearance, 257,310 square meters of technical survey) removing 6 mines, 2 UXO, by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation).

Overall, in reporting period of 1 January to 31 December 2022, on Mine Clearance, Technical Survey and Land Release (certified) projects – 4.826.736 square meters of land was released, on 53 locations, removing 163 mines and 127 UXO.



*Field works completed in May 2022 and certified by BHMIC in September 2022.



Fajtovci I demining site and UXO

Victim Assistance

Organization of the XXI International Sitting Volleyball Tournament “Sarajevo Open 2022”

Between 27 and 29 May 2022, the XXI Sitting Volleyball Tournament – Sarajevo Open 2022, 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 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 people with disabilities) from Italy, Slovenia, Germany, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina (three local teams) competed at 2022 tournament.

The participants played excellent matches and showed great sportsmanship and team spirit. Organizer, the OKI Fantomi outplayed their opponents and were crowned champions. Sports present an excellent opportunity for the social inclusion of landmine survivors and people with disabilities and is an important part in their rehabilitation process.



The XXI International Tournament in Sitting Volleyball “Sarajevo Open 2022”.

Beekeeping training for mine survivors in Mostar, BiH

Beekeeping is a great way to establish stable household income and improve quality of life for vulnerable social groups specifically mines/UXO survivors. 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.

On 09 June 2022, NGO UDAS from Banja Luka in partnership with the Association "OSI MEN Hercegovina" organized educational training on beekeeping in Mostar. 20 mines/UXO survivors from Bosnia and Herzegovina (Mostar, Trebinje, Nevesinje, Konjic, Jablanica, Prozor/Rana, Čapljina and Čitluk) attended the training. Topics of the training were:

- Preparing the bee community for the spring harvest
- Preparation of bee colonies for grounding
- Possibilities of collecting bee products (honey, propolis, pollen / perga, wax, air inhalation from hives and other)

The seminar included also practical work on the beehive and gave the participants the opportunity to acquire new knowledge and skills. Participants had the opportunity to exchange experiences with experts and were given new beekeeping supplies. The Lecturers were experts from University of Banja Luka, Faculty of Agriculture and Food Technology Mostar and from Beekeeping association "MATICA" Mostar.



Training for beekeepers in Mostar.

Beekeeping as Empowerment Tool for People with Disabilities from Bosnia and Herzegovina (Phase 2)

A four-day educational training on beekeeping for mine victims from Bosnia and Herzegovina was one of the first activities within the project. Training was held between 10 and 13 October 2022 in Banja Luka. 30 mines/UXO survivors and their family members from all over Bosnia and Herzegovina attended the training, carried out by professional team from the Beekeeping Academy of Slovenia since Slovenia has a long-time tradition of beekeeping.

The aim of the project was to enable mines/UXO survivors gain knowledge in running small businesses in the field of beekeeping and networking for the mines/UXO survivors engaged in beekeeping. As beekeeping requires little initial investments and there is no need for complex technologies to operate, it is a great way to establish a stable household income and improve the quality of life for vulnerable social groups. During the training, mines/UXO survivors - beekeepers, together with their families, also had the opportunity to sell their own honey from the first phase of the project at the two stands that were set up in front of Faculty of Agriculture Banja Luka, where the training took place. At the end of the four-day training all mines/UXO survivors attendants received some supplies needed for beekeeping. NGO UDAS was the project coordinator.



Training for beekeepers in Banja Luka.



In the frame of the project, ITF together with partners, Beekeeping Academy of Slovenia and NGO UDAS, organized a three-day study visit in Murska Sobota, Slovenia between 25 and 27 October 2022. Study visit was attended by 11 representatives from Bosnia and Herzegovina (mines/UXO survivors, representative of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and representative of city of Banja Luka). First day the participants of study visit welcomed the Minister of Agriculture Forestry and Food of Republic of Slovenia, Ms. Irena Šinko at the premisses of Association of Paraplegics of Prekmurje and Prlekija. The study visit was also an opportunity for the mine victim beekeepers to provide their delicious products for honey-tasting.



Study visit in Slovenia (Murska Sobota).

Risk Education

Project ‘Mitigation of Mine Risk Through Education and Marking Activities in 2022’

The overall objective of this project was to contribute to the safety of the population living in targeted areas and to raise awareness of the population about the continuous 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 project on 20 January 2022 and completed all activities on 20 May 2022. During the implementation period NGO “Posavina bez mina” has conducted the following activities:

- Marking of the entire suspect area in the local communities of Boderiste, Omerbegovica, Cadjavac, Dizdarsa, Donji Rahic, Bukovac and Ulice.
- Controlled 620 marking signs, of which 147 marking signs were replaced. Some of the signs (63) that were found in good shape were laying on the ground covered with leaves. They cleaned them and placed them again on their previous spots.
- Educational activities through dissemination of leaflets to local residents and members of Police, Civil protection, Red Cross, Firemen -1800 leaflets were distributed to the population. Through door-to-door activities 128 men and 72 women were reached while doing urgent marking implemented door to door presentations in the communities (450 leaflets disseminated), 1350 leaflets were left to Civil protection, Red Cross, Police and firemen in Brcko District of BiH.
- Media coverage (Radio Brcko, Posavina TV, RTVBN, RTVHit, BDC TV and a freelancer crew from Wien).



Controlled and replaced marking signs in mine suspected areas.

Capacity Building

Provision of Medical Material for demining teams Bosnia and Herzegovina Armed Forces – demining battalion (AFBiH)

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, medical material for demining teams field operations was procured and delivered by July 2022.



Medical material for demining battalion.

Other

Assessment of demining companies/non-governmental organizations and monitoring companies (accredited by Mine Action Center in Bosnia and Herzegovina - BHMIC) by Quality Solutions International

The objective of the 13th annual assessment was to determine if the demining and monitoring organizations and companies, accredited by BHMIC, maintain a solid standard of its management structure, demining personnel, (re)trainings and equipment to perform credibly as prime contractors on large or small scale, for United States of America funded contracts, as well as to check their internal potency and capability to perform and monitor the land release projects. The 2022 assessment was implemented through March and April 2022, during which 10 selected entities (7 demining and 2 monitoring from BiH and additionally 1 demining from Serbia) were checked and assessed accordingly.

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

Support of Republic Slovenia to ITF Representative Office in BiH enables continuous execution of operations and procedures required for work of ITF in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including administrative procedures for invitation of submission of offers, regular supervision 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 South Eastern Europe.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Clearance of Landmines/Explosive Remnants of War and Land Release	Czech Republic, Germany, Japan, United States of America
Victim Assistance	Korea, Slovenia
Mine Risk Education	Korea
Capacity Building	United States of America
Other	Slovenia, United States of America

CROATIA

PROBLEM

Croatia recognizes the human security threats that obsolete ammunition represents as important steps to improve physical security and ammunition stockpile management in their military warehouses were undertaken. The likelihood of spontaneous explosions is greatly influenced by obsolete ammunition that is stocked in army depots. The main source of property damage and bodily injury is unintentional explosions of degraded and surplus munitions. Assuring the safe disposal and destruction of unstable ammunition decreases dangers to public safety dramatically, promotes economic growth, and practically eliminates the potential of transferring weapons and ammunition illegally.

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

Throughout 2022, weapons destruction activities continued in accordance with the schedule of MoD Croatia. From January to December 2022 approximately 950 MT of outdated and obsolete stockpiled items were dismantled and destroyed, with no work-related incidents or accidents reported.



Corroded projectiles.



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Conventional Weapons Destruction

United States of America

MONTENEGRO

PROBLEM

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

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

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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

At the end of 2021, Ministry of Interior delivered the new 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. ITF Invitation for submission of offers ITF-01/21-CWD-MNE/MOI-USA was published in December 2021, while the implementation of this contract was thus performed during 2022.

The 2022 project activities of destruction and demilitarization of outdated and hazardous ERW under jurisdiction of Ministry of Interior of Montenegro commenced in June 2022 and were completed in August 2022, with regular inspections during implementation and subsequent final verifications and inspections by MNE MoI and ITF.

In total 14,017¹ pieces of ERW were elaborated, weighting in 8.473² metric tons (or 9.339 short tons / US).

¹14,017 units (13,864 pcs + 153 various units in bulk).

²This figure / weight of ordnance, does not include the weight of packaging, also does not include parts of UXO that do not contain explosives. An estimated weight of mentioned items is 2.12 tons thus the total gross weight on the project being 10,594 metric tons.

Demilitarization of Ammunitions for Ministry of Defense

The project of demilitarization of surplus and/or outdated ammunitions, stored by and under jurisdiction of Ministry of Defense (MoD), as per the designated list of the MoD, was administratively coordinated in 2022 and is planned to be implemented throughout 2023.

Capacity Development for the Ministry of Interior, Directorate for Emergency Situations, Department for UXO – Equipment Provision

Based on defined needs, technical specifications, and requirements for the Low Order Technique equipment by MoI – Department for UXO, ITF in June 2022 issued an Invitation for Submission of Offers for the purchase of low order equipment designated for the Rescue and Protection Directorate – Department for UXO, Ministry of Interior of Montenegro. The Administrative procedure and offers selection was completed by the end of 2022, while the delivery is planned for first half of 2023.

Capacity Development for the Ministry of Interior, Directorate for Emergency Situations, Department for UXO – Storage Adaptation

Based on the previously prepared architectural Project Design, the Invitation for Submission of Offers for Construction of a Plateau Based on the Project Design for Adaptation and Technical Equipping of ERV Storage Facility in Rogami was published in October 2022. The Administrative procedure and offers selection procedure shall be completed by the end 2022 and early 2023, while the storage adaptation works and equipping is anticipated to be implemented in 2023.



Disposal of collected UXO.



Disposal of collected UXO.



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Conventional Weapons Destruction and
Physical Security and Stockpile Management

United States of America

SERBIA

PROBLEM

Cluster Munitions

During the 1999-armed conflict cluster bombs were dropped on targets in 16 municipalities in the Republic of Serbia. During and immediately following the bombing campaign initial removal of unexploded cluster munitions from the surface was implemented by the members of the armed and police forces in order to provide basic security to local inhabitants from danger of cluster munitions (CM) and unexploded ordnance (UXO), thus, substantially reducing occurrence of injuries and deadly accidents of civilian population. Today, removal of CM and UXO is still being implemented throughout Serbia in order to completely eliminate the residual threat for the local population.

Currently, 742,037 square meters of land (known areas) is affected by cluster munitions in Užice, Bujanovac and Tutin municipalities.

Mines

As of January 2023 – 390,300 square meters³ of known areas remain as landmines Confirmed Hazardous Areas or Suspected Hazardous Areas in the municipality of Bujanovac (Đorđevac). 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.

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 the period from 01 January to 31 December 2022 in Serbia on 3 project locations, in total 452,669 sqm of land were cleared, removing 0 mines and 6 unexploded ordnance (UXO) and 2 cluster munitions (CM), as well as 12 cluster munitions and cluster bomb container parts and fragments.

ITF support to Serbia in 2022 was realized by clearance and release of land through:

³mine and cluster munitions affected areas as listed by SMAC do not include the CHA and SHA areas on the premises or compounds still used or under MoD or MoI authority.

Cluster Munitions Clearance

- Bujanovac – Borovac 5, project task 281,169 square meters - field works commenced in November 2022 and were completed in December 2022. In total: 281,169 square meters cleared, 0 mines, 2 UXO, 2 CM and 12 cluster munitions and cluster bomb container parts and fragments removed

Technical Survey

- Tutin – Istočni Mojstir- Ponor 1, project task 131,900 square meters – field works envisaged to commence in first half of 2023.

Mine Clearance

- Bujanovac – Dobrosin 1, project task 28,000 square meters - field works commenced in August 2022 and were completed in September 2022. In total: 28,000 square meters cleared, 0 mines, 0 UXO, 0 CM removed.

- Bujanovac – Tuštica, project task 143,500 square meters – field works commenced in September 2022 and were completed in October 2022. In total: 143,500 square meters cleared, 0 mines, 4 UXO, 0 CM removed.



Deminer working at Borovac site, protection of area containing UXO.





Mine clearance at Bujanovac – Tuštica work site.



Mine detection dog team at work at Bujanovac – Dobrosin I.

Victim Assistance

Rehabilitation Treatment at University Rehabilitation Institute Republic of Slovenia (URI Soča)

Between October - November 2022, Aleksandar Gagić, a mine survivor from Serbia, following a month-long treatment received a new, modern and better-fitting prosthesis at University Rehabilitation Institute Republic of Slovenia (URI Soča). A new, better prosthesis will enable him easier mobility and a better quality of life.



A mine survivor from Serbia.

Capacity Building

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

Based on the request of SMAC with specified needs requirements, ITF implemented the equipment provision process for magnetometer, personal protective equipment and office multifunctional machine.

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 was delivered in April 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 multifunctional machine was delivered to SMAC headquarters in Belgrade in March 2022.



Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).



Office Multifunctional Machine.

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 with supporting equipment shipping, import procedures and delivery of magnetometer was completed by the end of July 2022.



Magnetometer with supporting equipment.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

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

REGIONAL ASPECT OF ITF ACTIVITIES IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE

SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE MINE ACTION COORDINATION COUNCIL (SEEMACC)

In the framework of the SEEMACC group (South East Mine Action Coordination Council) the project “Exchange of know-how and experience in implementation of mine action projects in South-Eastern Europe” facilitates discussion on mine action activities in humanitarian demining, mine victim assistance and mine risk education in countries of South-Eastern Europe. The Central European Initiative (CEI) has contributed to the project's funding.

- Recognition of common guidelines and standardized approach in implementation of mine action activities;
- Exchange of experience, expertise and knowledge in the field of mine action as well as Conventional Weapons Destruction programs–CWD;
- Promotion of regional approach in the planning of demining programs and fund-raising activities.

In December 2022, Serbian Mine Action Centre (SMAC), in Belgrade, Serbia, hosted the 29th meeting of the SEEMACC group, which was presided over by ITF.

Participants from Mine Action Centers from the region of SEE (Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia) highlighted individual achievements in their respective countries and offered suggestions for further development of existing mine action activities. Financing of humanitarian mine response operations and the presentation of regional human security projects funded by EU mechanisms received special attention.



Strengthening the capacities of Balkan Medical Task Force (BMTF)

The Balkan Medical Task Force (BMTF) was set up as a regional initiative bringing together six Western Balkan (WB) countries, namely Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, and Slovenia, with the aim of providing a quick and effective response to disaster-struck countries or regions by using already existing military medical capacities of Participating Nations (PNs).

On 9 June 2022, the Council of the EU adopted Decision (CFSP) 2022/906 on an Assistance Measure (AM) under the European Peace Facility to strengthen the capacities of the BMTF. This AM would empower the BMTF non-EU PNs to respond autonomously to crises.

The objective of the AM is to support capacity building of the BMTF by procuring the necessary equipment and materiel for the medical units of the Armed Forces of the non-EU PNs, namely Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia, to strengthen the military medical capabilities of the region and ultimately civilian relief efforts. To achieve the above stated objective, the assistance shall finance:

- Mobility assets (medical and terrain vehicles);
- Role 2 hospitals;
- Laboratory equipment and supplies;
- IT and Communication equipment.

The AM will be implemented in indirect management by ITF with the Period of Performance of 36 months until 2026.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Capacity Building

Central European Initiative – CEI

European Commission - European Peace Facility

SOUTH CAUCASUS

AZERBAIJAN

PROBLEM

Azerbaijan is counted among the small group of in the world affected by cluster munitions, still haunted to this day by the legacy of a war. According to the Landmine Monitor Report project by International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC), Azerbaijan is also among the top 10 countries in the world in terms of the level and number of landmines. The estimated total area to be cleared of mines is 11,286 sq.km, 1,479 sq.km of which is confirmed minefields. As a result of landmine accidents, there continues to be monthly reports of new cases of deaths and injuries. the total number of mine victims in the country between 1991- 2020 is estimated to be over 3,445 people, 639 of whom died. This includes both civilians and military. 38 of mine victims are women and 357 are children.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Victim Assistance

“Economic empowerment of landmine victims in Azerbaijan”

The objective of the project was to provide the financial means for the economic integration of landmine victims, who live in the rural regions of Azerbaijan. Through financing small entrepreneurship activities that have been designed and implemented by landmine victims themselves, this project has not only enhanced the economic and social life of these people and their families, but also provided all necessary tools for their empowerment and becoming fully-functioning, self-sufficient members of the community.

NGO “The Azerbaijan Campaign to Ban Landmines (AzCBL)” started with the project on 01 February 2022 and completed all activities on 31 May 2022.

Small business interest-free loans were allotted to each region and distributed among chosen group of beneficiaries – those who exhibited a clear, realistic, and detailed business plan. 4 beneficiaries -landmine victims from Fizuli, Ter-ter and Tovuz region, were chosen to receive interest-free loans. Beneficiaries bought dairy cattle, calves, goats and start with small entrepreneurship activities which will improve their financial situation and quality of life.



Beneficiaries of the project.



Beneficiaries of the project.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance

Permanent Mission of Austria to OSCE

ARMENIA

PROBLEM

In autumn 2020, a six-week war fundamentally reshaped the dynamics of a decades-old conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia over the disputed region of Nagorno-Karabakh (or Mountainous Karabakh, also known in Armenian as Artsakh) and surrounding territories internationally recognized as part of Azerbaijan.

Based on official statements and reports, the 2020 war led to more than 6,000 combat deaths (about 3,360 Armenians and 2,820 Azerbaijanis) and more than 150 civilian deaths. Many civilians including children were wounded during the six-week war.

On 12 September 2022, a series of clashes erupted between Armenian and Azerbaijani troops along the Armenia–Azerbaijan border, marking a major escalation in the current border crisis between Armenia–Azerbaijan and resulting in nearly 300 deaths and dozens of injuries on both sides by 14 September 2022.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Victim Assistance

“Psychosocial rehabilitation of children, victims of armed conflict in Nagorno Karabakh”

The project objective was to enable children an adequate psychosocial rehabilitation program carried out at the Slovenian Red Cross Health and Youth Resort in Debeli Rtič, at the Slovenian seaside.

11 children from Armenia, that were affected by a six-week conflict in autumn 2020 in Nagorno Karabakh, together with 3 companions arrived to Slovenia, on 14 October 2022. Group stayed at The Slovenian Red Cross Health and Youth Resort in Debeli Rtič and participated at 8-day Psychosocial Rehabilitation program to improve their mental and physical wellbeing after being traumatized by the on-going conflict. With the help of Slovenian psychology specialists and other therapists, the children received group and individual therapy which will contribute to their reintegration into the community.



Group of Armenian children at the Slovenian Red Cross Health and Youth Resort in Debeli Rtič.



Group of Armenian children at the Slovenian Red Cross Health and Youth Resort in Debeli Rtič.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance

Permanent Mission of Austria to OSCE, Slovenia

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 kilometres 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 or smuggling and so the willingness of Georgian authorities to solve the issues in a sustainable way is greatly encouraged.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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

“Physical Security and Stockpile Management and Conventional Weapons Destruction in Georgia”

The project envisions disposal of earmarked ammunition at the bases of Phonichala (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.

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.

In the reporting period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022, the following target outputs have been achieved:

Renovation and construction at Dedoplistskaro Military Base

In 2022, Delta continued with work based of confirmed construction plans for the Dedoplistskaro Military Base. The construction plans were also discussed and supervised by ITF team.

Delta concluded the tendering procedure regarding the activities of renovation and construction at Dedoplistskaro base and selected the contractor “LTD Delta Mshenebeli”. Renovation and construction activities started in May 2022, which foresee construction of 6 new buildings and renovation work on 1 existing building.

Until the end of 2022, Delta has successfully fully constructed and finished external works on:

- Temporary ammunition storage building;
- Multipurpose general work area N1;
- Workshop area for removal of RDX (hexogen) projectiles;
- Workshop for disposal of ammunition containing shrapnel;
- Workshop for disposal of artillery ammunition (projectiles);
- Multipurpose general work area N2;
- Workshop for disposal of small calibre ammunitions (renovated and fitted with new roof).

Construction and renovation activities were also conducted across Dedoplistskaro base, with installation of new double fencing, lighting, construction of water network, sewage system, power supply network, and pumping station.

Finished construction and renovation works will enhance the PSSM conditions at Dedoplistskaro base, which will increase the safety of disposal activities and increase the disposal capacity of the base. This will also mark the transition of the project from phase 1 to phase 2, where additional disposal machinery will be produced and installed at Dedoplistskaro in order to continue with disposal of outdated and dangerous ammunition.



ITF monitoring of the construction activities and supervision of construction plan.



Undergoing construction works at Dedoplistskaro base during summer 2022.



Externally completed workshop area for removal of RDX (hexogen) projectiles.



Externally finished multipurpose workshop area NI.



1,000 kilowatts power supply unit that will charge the base with electricity.



Completed double Fencing.

Disposal of 272 tons of ammunition and testing of disposal equipment

The preparation for the disposal of the earmarked 272 tons of ammunition began in November 2021. In the reporting period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022, the Delta has established the following machines for disposal activities:

- Machine for disposal of artillery ammunition (caliber between 37mm – 100mm),
- Incinerator for disposal of small caliber between 5.45 mm – 9mm,
- Machine for disposal of shrapnel ammunition,
- Rotary machine for ammunition disposal (12.7 mm – 30 mm caliber).

Ammunition disposal at Phonichala and Dedoplistskaro base included the following types:

- 23mm – 30mm projectile dismantling
- unguided rockets dismantling (various S-5 rockets, S-8 rockets and C-24 B);
- Disposal of 7,62X54 mm cartridges, 12.7 mm cartridges, 14.7 mm cartridges, 25mm cartridges, 30 mm projectiles, 37mm projectiles, 85 mm projectiles, 100 mm projectiles, 115 mm projectiles and 122 mm projectiles.

During the reporting period, altogether 461.18 metric tons of ammunitions were disposed. Out of that number, 159,657 pieces were handed over 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 jointly completed by ITF and the representatives of U.S. Embassy in Tbilisi in March, May, July, September, and December 2022, where the process of disposal activities was observed.

In November 2022, Delta completed the working visit to Slovenia and Croatia. In Slovenia, ITF organized the visit to the premises the Edvard Peperko Military Base of the Slovenian Armed Forces (SAF), where a visit was organized to Physical-Chemistry Laboratory. Both representatives of the SAF offered their assistance and support in possible training of Delta ecological staff in Slovenia.

In addition, ITF and DELTA also visited the SAF Ammunition Maintenance Workshop in Podstrmec near Borovnica. Visit covered the presentation of the ammunition maintenance workshop, its operations and at the disposal process of ammunition done by SAF representatives.



Visibility board at Phonichala (left).



Disposal activities of unguided rockets (various S-5 and S-8 rockets) – empty shells.



Improved storage with autoloader ready for operations.



Outdated 57 mm artillery ammunition ready for disposal at Dedoplistskaro base.



Presentation of work in SAF laboratory by their technicians.



Presentation of automatic disposal machine, operated by hydraulics.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Conventional Weapons Destruction and
Physical Security and Stockpile Management

United States of America

EASTERN EUROPE

MOLDOVA

PROBLEM

The armed conflict has had a considerable impact on the general population in the conflict zone in Ukraine, especially the most vulnerable - children and the young. Since the invasion, more than 6 million people have been compelled to leave their homes. Moreover, Moldova has taken in over 80,000 refugees, including children, since February 2022.

On the border regions between Moldova and Ukraine, there is an increasing number of refugees, most of whom are mothers with young children. Children and mothers/companions are faced with the psychological trauma and hardships of the refugee situation in addition to health issues, lack of medications, and other hardships. Moldova is economically the weakest of all the nations that take in refugees, with the least capacity to provide the essential medical care and fundamental psychosocial protection for children and their companions.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Victim Assistance

Medical and psychosocial assistance to Ukrainian refugee children in Moldova

Republic of Slovenia made a decision to provide assistance through provision of necessary medications for children and their mothers/elderly companions and by organizing daily activities for the refugees. Daily activities for children are intended towards alleviating psychological consequences of war through entertainment and other social events.

Specific objective of the proposed activities is to offer medical response capacity to Ukrainian children- refugees in Moldova through assistance and workshops by addressing medical necessities and psychosocial help caused by sufferings and losses they have endured.

ITF, in cooperation with the local NGO "Interaction" from Moldova, started with project implementation in April 2022. Since the start of the project implementation several workshops have been organized and implemented and those most vulnerable and in need have already received necessary medicines and urgent medical aid. First aid medicines, antiviral medicines, prescription drugs for cardiovascular diseases, medicines for the treatment of the respiratory system, and medications for the treatment of chronic diseases were distributed during the project implementation phase. Medical help, which was organized at the centers, needed to be offered promptly in order to make medical decisions on proper treatment of existing diseases.

During the implementation of the project activities more than 400 individual consultations and group events were organized for nearly 600 persons (268 children and 331 adults) offering psychosocial assistance while essential medications were distributed to 130 children-refugees and their elderly companions.



Psychosocial workshops for Ukrainian children refugees and their companions.

The main activities during the project were:

- Medical advice and purchase of medicines upon request from refugees;
- Social and psychological support;
- Socio-cultural work and social integration of refugees.

The project implementation ended in October 2022. Following the finalization of the project, ITF continued to closely monitor the refugee situation at the Ukraine - Moldova border. ITF is assessing the need for additional assistance based on developments in the coming months.



Medicine distribution for Ukrainian refugees in Moldova.



Psycho-social support workshop.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance

Slovenia

UKRAINE

PROBLEM

According to current OHCHR data, the recent war in Ukraine has caused at least 18,843 civilian casualties, including at least 7,068 killed – including 438 children – and at least 11,775 injured. More than half of all casualties so far verified have been recorded in GCA and NGCA of Donetsk and Luhansk regions. The actual number of civilian casualties across Ukraine is likely considerably higher, as receipt of information from locations with intense hostilities has been limited or delayed. The ongoing fighting is still taking place, with shelling and bomb attacks on civilian infrastructure, hospitals and homes of Ukrainians. Humanitarian conditions are worsening day by day, as civilians' shelter without basics, including water, food, electricity. UN OCHA is reporting many cases, where civilians cannot be reached with aid and cannot be evacuated safely. The largest needs are in eastern Ukraine, Donetsk and Luhansk oblast, yet UNHCR is marking high civilian casualties also in other regions of Ukraine (the city of Kyiv, and Cherkasy, Chernihiv, Kharkiv, Kherson, Kyiv, Mykolaiv, Odesa, Sumy, Zaporizhzhia, Dnipropetrovsk, Poltava, Rivne, Vinnytsia and Zhytomyr regions).

The aftermath of the ongoing military actions is the widespread deployment of cluster munitions in densely populated areas in Ukraine, unmarked placement of minefields, urban mine contamination, with improvised explosive device, explosive remnants of war and unexploded ordnance across the whole Ukraine. It is estimated that between 10 to 30% of the explosive weapons used or launched do not explode as intended and many other explosive ordnances are abandoned in various locations. Anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines, as well as other unexploded or abandoned ammunition left behind in Ukraine, threaten the lives of millions of people. According to the last information available by National Mine Action Authority, approximately 160,000 square kilometres (7,000 before February 2022) of land in Ukraine is suspected to be contaminated with either cluster munitions, landmines, or other explosive remnants of war. This will take years to remove, hindering reconstruction efforts and making it unsafe for people to return to their previous daily lives.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Victim Assistance

“Further medical rehabilitation of a victim of armed conflict in Ukraine”

In 2015 ITF has, together with University Rehabilitation Institute of the Republic of Slovenia (URI-Soča) in Ljubljana, ensured a physical rehabilitation of a that time 10-year old girl from Mariupol, Donetsk Oblast who suffered severe injuries during an explosion on 16 August 2015, when she lost her right leg. While the first rehabilitation treatment was successful and the girl received a prosthesis, it was clear that long term rehabilitation will be necessary on annual basis, due to the fact that girl will be growing.

Her last successful rehabilitation was in 2019, where she endured a three-week long rehabilitation and was reequipped with a walking prosthesis. In the reporting period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022, ITF in cooperation with URI-Soča successful provided medical rehabilitation for the girl. As per the recurrence of the armed conflict in Ukraine, the girl with her relatives successfully found refuge in Slovenia, which enabled us to start with the rehabilitation procedure. During the reporting period, the girl completed several medical examinations at URI-Soča, which determined the rehabilitation programme to be adjusted to her needs. In November 2022, the girl returned to URI-Soča for her final check-up, where the final measurements were made and the new below-knee prosthesis was finalised. In addition to that, URI-Soča provided an extensive physiotherapy, which enabled her to be readapted to her new prosthesis.



Testing of the new prosthesis at URI-Soča facilities.

“Psychosocial Rehabilitation of Refugees from Ukraine”

The aftermath of war in Ukraine is also the increase of refugees in neighbouring countries, which has successfully escaped the armed conflict. In November 2022, ITF provided psychosocial rehabilitation for 56 Ukrainian refugees (children and their parents) in Slovenia. Rehabilitation was carried out by Slovenian Red Cross Health and Youth Resort Debeli Rtič, who prepared a tailor-made rehabilitation programme for refugees, who endured the atrocities of the ongoing armed conflict in Ukraine.

Children and their parents attended a two-week psychosocial rehabilitation program, which consisted of numerous workshops and therapies, fitted specifically to their needs arising from experiencing traumatic events of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine. Among the program activities, children especially enjoyed swimming lessons and hydrotherapy, circus pedagogy and archery workshop. Their activities also covered a visit to Koper by boat, carefree play by the seashore and workshops for calming and relaxation in the nearest forest. All activities and workshops focused on the improvement of their psychosocial status and general well-being.



Psychosocial therapy with dog for parents.



Ukrainian refugees at Red Cross Slovenia Youth Resort.

“Food Assistance for the Population Affected by the Armed Conflict in Ukraine”

On February 24, 2022, Russian Federation launched a full-scale armed attack on Ukraine. Many civilians were threatened with death and were forced to flee to safer regions of the country in order to save their lives and their children. Many left everything they had, as destruction fell upon their belongings, leaving them with no means to sustain themselves and their families. Over 18 million Ukrainians are currently affected by the conflict, with large portion of them living almost a year without water, food, adequate shelter, electricity, heating, clothing, and medicine.

ITF partnered with Global Christian Support Ukraine (GCS Ukraine) to identify the families in need that have been affected by the conflict activity the most, with special emphasis on most vulnerable groups such as families with children; displaced persons with children; disabled and elderly people, all who have lost their homes due to the conflict.

In the reporting period ITF reached 670 Ukrainian families, altogether more than 3,000 people, with food and sanitary aid packages, consisting of dry pasta, flour, sugar, sausages, cheese, candy, toothpaste, detergent, toilet paper, disinfectants and more. ITF and GCS Ukraine were able to reach people in Slavyansk, Mariupol, Bakhmut (Donetsk region), Lysychansk, Severodonetsk, Mykolaiv, Kherson, Zaporizhia, and Kyiv, which are all regions most affected by the bombings. The project successfully addressed Ukraine's most urgent needs in food security, providing short-term resilience and enabling Ukrainian families to overcome harsh winter conditions in 2022.



Family with young children receiving food and sanitation packages.



Delivery of food aid and sanitation packages to elderly member of Ukrainian families.



Preparation of flour for food aid packages.



Distribution of packages across regions in Ukraine.

Clearance of Landmines and ERW

“Humanitarian Mine Action Program – Non-Technical Survey, Battle Area Clearance and Capacity Building in Ukraine”

Landmine and UXO casualties have been reported in the conflict in Ukraine and the impact of new mine use can be seen in the denial of access to civilian homes, infrastructure, transportation routes, and agricultural lands. Evidence indicates that agricultural production is being greatly affected by the use of landmines in fields and on rural paths and roads. Human Rights Watch has identified at least seven types of antipersonnel mines and six types of anti-vehicle mines used through 2022 in Ukraine.

ITF has partnered with Safe Path Group, NGO in Ukraine to address the area of mine clearance in Ukraine, with the objective to assist the Ukrainian people, by identifying the location of ordnance, mark, and record this for future render safe and disposal or removal (non-technical survey and technical survey activities). Operations will mainly focus in regions between Kharkiv and Poltava.

Project begun in October 2022, with initial activities of working closely with State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU), SESU Interregional Rapid Response Centre and other relevant ministries in order to establish an operational base and employ local personnel, which is greatly impacted by the deterioration of the conflict and the power shortages. In December 2022, an operational base was selected in Kharkiv, and successful screening of personnel was finalised. The selected local personnel (10 persons) was later successfully enrolled into SESU IMAS level 2 course, with the purpose of establishing two NTS/TS teams, who will work closely with SESU on future clearance activities in Kharkiv and Poltava region.



Destruction of civilian infrastructure in Kharkiv.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance	Slovenia
Clearance of Landmines and ERW	Knights of Columbus, USA

CENTRAL ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

PROBLEM

During 2021, all international units withdrew from Afghanistan and consequently Taliban were taking over control. That had a significant effect also on the mine action environment. Many donors withdrew their support to mine action activities in Afghanistan. There was complete shutdown of projects, which supported national mine action authorities.

According to UNMAS data, around 81 % of minefields have been cleared in previous years, the 19 % that remain define Afghanistan as one of the country's most affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war. Remaining 4,109 identified hazard areas are threatening about 1,529 communities, impeding development by delaying the construction of new road networks, transmission lines and returnee settlement. This data might change because of at least two reasons. Namely, conflict finished in 2021 further presents a possibility of an increase in contamination and secondly, a vast territory which was previously inaccessible is now accessible for land release processes to be conducted. Despite significant achievements, conventional landmines, pressure-plate improvised explosive devices and other ERW in average caused 160 recorded victims per month in period before 2021.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Victim Assistance

Mine Detection Polyclinic Support

ITF has been supporting NGO Mine Detection Center (MDC) in Kabul since 2016. Main purpose of the project was to support MDC Polyclinic personnel with salaries in order to provide medical services to deminers, their family members and other deprived Kabul inhabitants. Within the 2022 project, salaries for 27 medical and support personnel were provided. Increased donor funds for MDC support in 2022 enabled more than 51,100 medical services/examines/counselling. 7 women employees conducted more than 16,600 services/examines/counselling, which targeted only women/girls such as gynaecology services, female dentist services and female physiotherapy services. In addition, X-Ray machine, echocardiograph machine, dental, physiotherapy and laboratory equipment were purchased that substantially improve conditions for patients as well as for employed medical personnel.



Renovated men's physiotherapy clinic.



Renovated women's dental clinic.

Provision of emergency mobile physical rehabilitation and psychosocial support to highly vulnerable individuals across the Khak – e – Jabar, Kabul province

The project seeks to address the most urgent needs of the population in Kabul province where needs have escalated since August 2021, and where internal displacement has added pressure to an already strained healthcare system. In order to reach vulnerable communities in areas with limited access to services, as well as women and girls who will continue to face significant barriers, Humanity and Inclusion (HI) as implementing partner deployed an emergency mobile team (EMT) to deliver urgent physical rehabilitation and psychosocial support to individuals with medium to long-term disabilities located in rural areas of Kabul province (Khak-e-Jabar district), that would otherwise be unable to access services. Through a community-based approach, the gender-balanced EMT composed of two physiotherapists (PTs), two psychosocial support (PSS) counsellors and two Social Workers provided the following services:

- Conducted 72 awareness sessions reaching 1600 individuals (797 males and 803 females);
- 202 beneficiaries were reached through 439 individual psychosocial sessions. In addition, 313 individuals participated 30 psychosocial group sessions and 86 individuals participated in 18 family sessions;
- Through awareness sessions, social workers assessed 398 potential participants and identified 214 individuals with various types of impairments with different pathologies (orthopedic deformities, arthritis or arthrosis, stroke cases, cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, paralyses cases, cases with burn, peripheral nerve injuries, upper and low limb fractures, amputation cases, open wound cases, spinal cord injury...). 2 physiotherapists conducted 558 physiotherapy sessions with 214 beneficiaries, where 97 assistive devices were provided such as wheelchairs, elbow crutches, walkers without frames, walking sticks...

- 34 beneficiaries were referred to external actors for advanced services in order to enhance coordination and facilitate a comprehensive response to their needs.

Project implementation took place between 1 May – 15 August 2022. Throughout the implementation of the intervention, HI worked in close collaboration with the Health Cluster to mitigate the negative effect of the suspension of the certain number of health support projects by referring people in need of primary health care to the remaining functioning health centers.

Provision of emergency mobile physical rehabilitation, psychosocial support and EORE sessions to highly vulnerable individuals, with a specific focus on survivors of explosive ordnance, across Kabul Province and Kandahar Province & Enhanced quality and availability of Prosthetics and Orthotics service delivery to strengthen the resilience of underserved and hard-to-reach communities in Nimroz province

Implementing partner, Humanity and Inclusion, formally started with activities on 1 October 2022.

Gender balanced Kabul mobile team consisting of 4 Psychosocial Support Workers, 4 Physiotherapists, 4 Social Workers, 1 Project manager, 1 female Database Officer and 2 EORE Workers in last 3 months of 2022 achieved the following:

- Emergency mobile teams delivered 121 awareness sessions on general awareness on disability as well as on importance of physiotherapy and psychosocial support. 2003 participants were reached, among them 156 girls and 206 boys, 788 women and 853 men. Among them, 672 were participants with disabilities (109F, 563M).
- 126 Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) sessions were successfully conducted at community level, with a total of 2122 participants, 460 girls and 716 boys, 449 women and 497 men.
- The team delivered 408 physical rehabilitation sessions reaching 233 individuals, 30 girls and 29 boys, 88 women and 86 men, among them 140 persons with disabilities (86M, 54F).
- HI conducted 485 psychosocial individual sessions with a total of 203 beneficiaries, 20 girls and 30 boys, 95 women and 58 men – 64 with disabilities – and delivered 12 PSS kits, containing tailored recreational material after the third/fourth session. Simultaneously the team carried out 35 PSS family sessions, 42 girls and 13 boys, 40 women and 18 men, and 26 PSS group sessions 15 girls and 18 boys, 61 women 9 men.

Gender balanced Kandahar mobile team consisting of 4 Psychosocial Support Workers, 4 Physiotherapists, 2 Social Workers and 4 EORE Workers in last 2 months of 2022 achieved the following:

- A total number of 23 awareness sessions, on HI services and sensitization on disabilities were conducted for 336 people, 27 boys and 23 girls, 155 men and 131 women.
- EMTs in the province conducted a total of 88 EORE sessions, for 1319 beneficiaries, 198 girls and 709 boys, 209 women and 203 men. The EORE trainers covered the districts of Zhari and Panjwayi in the Kandahar province.
- HI's team undertook 97 individual physical rehabilitation sessions: 2 girls and 10 boys, 38 women and 47 men; 50 were individuals with disabilities, 23 males and 27 females.
- Finally, 88 individual PSS sessions were conducted, 7 boys and 1 girl, 49 men and 31 women among which 13 participants with disabilities, 9 males and 4 females. Furthermore, HI delivered 7 group sessions, with 39 participants, 6 boys, 15 women and 18 men. One attendee was an individual with a disability.

Implementation process for the P&O workshop establishment in Nimroz province was initiated and procurement process for equipment and raw materials purchases started. However, the procurement is taking longer than initially planned due to lack of materials, therefore, activities in the province will face some delays.

Overall project implementation faced many challenges due to volatile security context, exacerbated by the deteriorating economic crisis and the regime shift in August 2021. With 24 December 2022, the de facto authorities announced the ban on women, not allowing them to work for INGOs and NGOs.



Physiotherapy and psychological session in Khak E Jabar district conducted by HI PST and PSS Worker.



HI sensitiveness session with participants from Khak E Jabar district on 12 December 2022.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance

Korea, Slovenia, United States of America

KAZAKHSTAN

PROBLEM

Kazakhstan suffers from a substantial amount of outdated, unserviceable, and hazardous 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

ITF is assisting Kazakhstan in their endeavour to reduce the stockpiles of excess, obsolete and unserviceable small arms, light weapons, and large calibre munitions. The project is developing institutional and operational capacities with the aim for Kazakhstan to take full ownership of the issue in the future. On 2022 ITF conducted a needs assessment and selected RDX containing landmines and artillery ammunition as the first type to be disposed. The procurement process was completed, and manufacturing is now in process. The machines for disposal of the most critical ammunition to be disposed are currently being produced, with the assessed timeline for beginning of disposal in April 2023.



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Conventional Weapons Destruction and
Physical Security and Stockpile Management

United States of America

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

PROBLEM

In Central Asia the Soviet legacy of substantial amount of outdated, unserviceable, and hazardous for storage ammunition remains. The stockpiles lying in deteriorating warehouses, originally built on city outskirts but moved towards the general population due to urbanization, present considerable threats to safety and security not only in the region, but also internationally. The old explosives and ammunition are a ticking timebomb due to their age and consequential deterioration. Simultaneously, military grade weapons and ammunition present lucrative targets for theft and smuggling. Kyrgyz Republic is aware of these threats and has undertaken important steps in physical security and stockpile management (PSSM). Simultaneously, the disposal of dangerous for storage ammunition, way past its shelf life, is ongoing with methods that lessen the burden on the environment. Still, the number of weapons and ammunition remains substantial, and thus further improvements in conventional weapons disposal (CWD) are required to ensure that Kyrgyz Republic remains free of unplanned explosions at munition sites (UEMS).

The most basic methods of disposal of ammunition are open burning and detonation. Not only are these methods costly, but they also present a big toll on the environment. There is particle contamination with metals or other compounds, gases or other chemicals polluting the air and soil, and more dangerous cases of pollutants like acids of mercury. While environmental standards usually don't apply to military processes, showing the advantages of recycling ammunition for the environment and economies leads to mostly positive outcomes.

ITF aims to build upon previously achieved results and push all countries, not just Kyrgyz Republic, where CWD and PSSM projects are implemented towards implementing greener alternatives.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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

Conventional Weapons Destruction

In 2022, ITF continued with implementation of Protocol on Cooperation, which was signed with Ministry of Defense of the Kyrgyz Republic 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.

With 2022 a new phase of the continuous disposal in Kyrgyz Republic started with the renewal of the U.S. funded initiative for disposal of ammunition disposal. Coincidentally, in 2022 ITF also marked the threshold of 1,300 tons of destroyed ammunition by its team in Osh.

In period January – December 2022, altogether 694,96 tons of 100mm UO-415 were destroyed, marking the disposal of all earmarked ammunition of this caliber in Kyrgyz Republic.

With the new U.S. grant that is financing the bulk of the work in Kyrgyz Republic, the Osh disposal site was fully equipped including the equipment and gear of workers. The team is especially proud that all the ammunition was disposed using reverse engineering methods that ensured only the components too dangerous for disassembly were destroyed in metal furnaces. Other parts of the projectiles were disassembled, and the materials recycled, providing another income stream for Kyrgyz Republic to continue developing.

In 2022, 60 MANPADS (Strela 2M) rockets were destroyed in field conditions including the thermal batteries and grip stocks. Similarly, to the previous mentioned 100mm ammunition, the rockets were reverse engineered, mercury extracted for the prevention of contamination, and all the elements separated for recycling.



Disassembly of a Strela 2M MANPADS.



Disassembly of a Strela 2M MANPADS.





Crushing of launch tubes by an armored personnel carrier.

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 without any limitations. Monitoring confirmed that employees were properly trained and conducting all tasks in line with procedures and safety measures that were revamped in 2022.

With 2022, a fresh initiative for PSSM improvements in Kyrgyz Republic was launched, with the core idea being to provide the Kyrgyz MOD with updated storing facilities that highlight the benefits of following IATGs. This resulted in six warehouses being renovated and a new warehouse constructed in Balykchy. Within the first half of 2022 the procurement processes for the construction partner were concluded, with renovation and construction completed in late fall of 2022.



New storage in Balykchy, Kyrgyz Republic.



Entry gate to the base.



New storages in Osh, Kyrgyz Republic.



Renovated storages in Balykchy, Kyrgyz Republic.

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- Cyberattacks 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. The European Union defines cyber security as a transversal issue and addressing it can incorporate achieving several Sustainable Development Goals.

However, every weakness can become an opportunity. Estimates show that in the EU alone, 350.000 new working places will be required in the field of cyber security until the end of 2022. Education of youth in this field presents an excellent opportunity for addressing the issues of poverty by starting sustainable careers.

The cyber security project in Kyrgyz Republic was ITFs pilot project that is focused on creating capacities for knowledge to be transferred throughout the society. With this project the best cyber security practices and principles implemented in PSSM projects will be transformed into projects for the public.

Enhancing of Cyber Security in Kyrgyz Republic

The cyber security project in Kyrgyz Republic is a multi-donor initiative to teach cyber security principles, cyber hygiene and writing of safe code to the Kyrgyz youth. In 2022 four separate courses were held in Bishkek with altogether 72 participants. Each workshop lasted five days and covered cyber security hygiene, ethical hacking, secure development, with all of them combined through gamified challenges. Four participants were selected based on their results and presentation skills that assisted the presenters in translating the workshops into Russian and assisting participants with their questions. Furthermore, the four volunteers received individual mentoring that can be a steppingstone for their future careers in cyber security.

The workshop presented the first steppingstone in setting up a community interested in cyber security in Kyrgyzstan. Future endeavours are to be focused on building upon the current capacities and spread the gained knowhow between the population.



Cybersecurity workshop in session.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

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

MIDDLE EAST

GAZA STRIP

PROBLEM

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 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

The project implemented with local partner NGO “Mental Health Promotion & Capacity Building Center” (MHPC) and the Slovenian expert Dr. Anica Mikuš Kos, pediatrician, and child psychologist, activated 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 two two-day interactive trainings were successfully conducted, which provided proper knowledge on voluntary work among schoolteachers and NGOs workers in Gaza. First training was implemented in July 2021. Together 57 trainees from schools participated on a training. The second training was conducted in June 2022, with 25 trainees from NGOs and from University from Gaza. Participants promptly welcomed the idea of voluntary work and shared their personal experiences, which made the program even more fulfilling.

The following activities were also implemented during the project:

- Local partner implemented 140 workshops for preparing volunteers for their future work in different partner schools and NGOs in Gaza.
- More than 200 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 outsider community.

The project started in January 2021 and was finished in December 2022.



Online training “Rehabilitation after stroke”

Over 110 Palestinian medical workers from Gaza Strip and the West Bank have joined a four-day training on “Rehabilitation after stroke” between 16 and 19 May 2022. Online training was implemented by medical workers from University Rehabilitation Institute Republic of Slovenia (URI – Soča).

Training was focused on the consequences of a stroke, especially spasticity and pain, occupational therapy, diagnostics and therapy of speech. Medical workers from Gaza Strip and West Bank were very satisfied with the training. Training attendance was at a record high and we believe that this training will help participants in their everyday work life.

Online training “Rehabilitation Robotics in Clinical Practice and Orthotic devices”

Over 150 Palestinian medical workers (physicians, nurses, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, and engineers in prosthetics and orthotics) have joined online training in the field of Rehabilitation Robotics in Clinical Practice and Orthotic devices between 24 and 27 October 2022. Online training was implemented by medical workers from University Rehabilitation Institute Republic of Slovenia (URI – Soča). Training attendance was a record high of more than 150 participants.

Project “Empowering medical workers in the field of rehabilitation”

The primary goal 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 2022 and will be finished in January 2023 as is being implemented by Zavod NUR together with local partner.

The following training for medical workers were conducted in Gaza Strip in the frame of the project:

- “The role of physical therapy in the rehabilitation of upper peripheral nerve injuries”
- “Kinesiological Tape- Tapping technique”

Each course lasted for three days. Altogether more than 50 medical workers from different organizations joined the courses. Trainers who participated at training, helped disabled Palestinian children at their home. These children do not have suitable health-care facilities in their place. Until now, 80 triage sessions were organized for patients and 32 patients received rehabilitation sessions at their home.



Training "Kinesiology Tape - Taping technique".



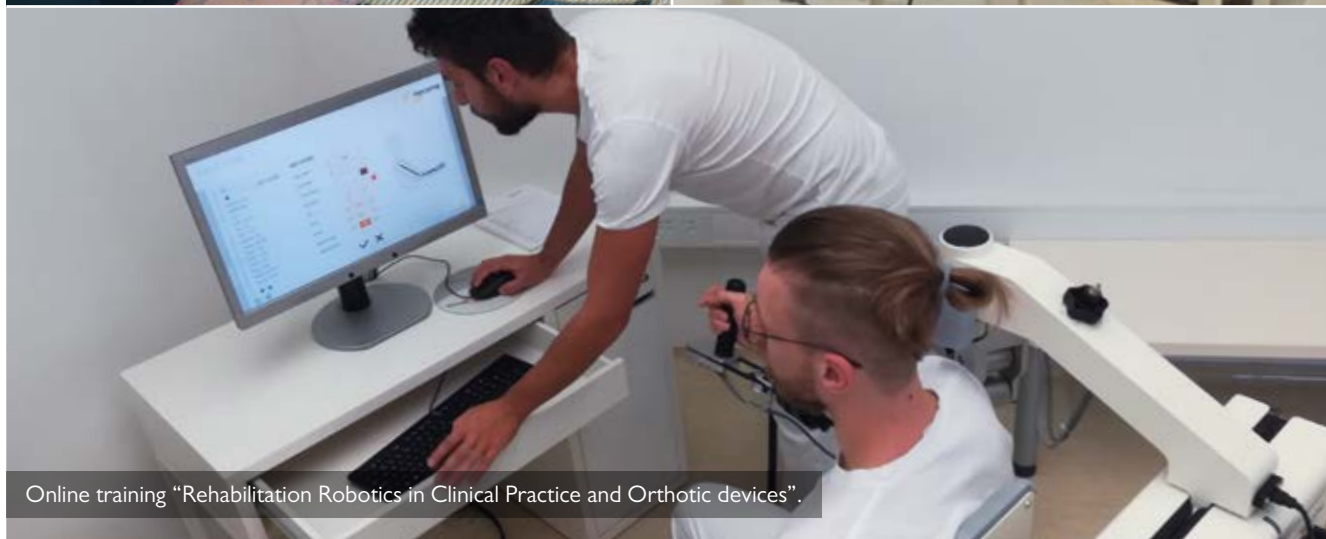
Meeting with mentors.



Home therapy.



Training for the school teachers.



Online training "Rehabilitation Robotics in Clinical Practice and Orthotic devices".

IRAQ

PROBLEM

Following decades of consecutive wars, and the occupation of Islamic State for several years since 2014, Iraq is the country with the largest ERW-contaminated area in the world. In the north of the country, in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region, the most serious concern is so-called legacy contamination, i.e., contamination dating back to before 2014. According to existing estimates, more than 260 sq. kilometers of territory is polluted by ERW, negatively affecting over 600 local communities. Over the past year, the Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency (IKMAA) has reported over 30 ERW casualties in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region, a testament to the great danger that ERW poses to the lives of local people. ERW contamination prevents the use of land for agriculture or socio-economic activities, the delivery of aid to vulnerable people, and hinders the functioning of basic public infrastructure.

The Republic of Iraq is a State Party to the Convention on Anti-Personnel Mines, committing itself to clear all known mined areas in its territory. However, the extent of the contamination and the current capacity prevent the country – including Iraqi Kurdistan – from accomplishing the currently set deadlines and meeting the objectives of the convention. Despite international commitments, the progress of demining work has slowed down considerably in Iraqi Kurdistan during recent years

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Clearance of Landmines and ERW and Land Release

Explosive Remnants of War Clearance in Iraq

Officially commencing on 1 April 2022, ITF began with the implementation of a project in support of ERW clearance efforts in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). The aim of the project is to contribute to a safer environment in which socio-economic development can take place without the threat of ERW, and communities can build their long-term resilience.

Complementing the activities of other NGOs that are active in mine action in KRI, this project promotes local ownership and existing structures in that it directly contributes to the activation of existing demining teams within KRI and existing IKMAA resources.

The contract on the implementation of this project was officially signed by ITF and IKMAA on 6 July 2022, which allowed for the actual activities to begin shortly after. Until the end of 2022, ITF provided logistics and operational support to IKMAA, which allowed for the deployment to the field of over half of IKMAA's own demining teams. IKMAA's demining and QA/QC teams were active in 24 locations in all four provinces of KRI: Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Garmian. During 2022, with the support extended through this project, IKMAA's teams cleared 425,267 sq. meters and destroyed 871 anti-personnel mines and 435 various other types of unexploded ordnance.

This cooperation between ITF and IKMAA is set to continue throughout 2023.



Deminor during operations.



ITF and IKMAA signing ceremony in Erbil, KRI.



Board with site characteristics.



Anti-personnel mine.



Mines found and set to be destroyed.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Explosive Hazards Clearance	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 662,000 registered Syrian refugees and is second to Lebanon the country with the largest number of refugees per 1,000 inhabitants in the world.

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 continued with the mine/ERW risk education program for Syrian refugees. In the reporting period ITF addressed two main groups of refugees. The first were the Syrian refugees younger than 18 years and Syrian refugees between 18 and 59 years old. AMACC was working closely with primary and secondary schools in Irbid Governorate to cover younger refugees.

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. 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.

In the reporting period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022 project activities were carried out remotely only in February 2022, due to the widespread of COVID-19 and closure of public life. With the improved epidemiological situation in Jordan and the widespread of vaccination, AMACC was able to return to face to face education in March 2022. The following target outputs have been achieved

- 375 RE and HE workshops were successfully carried out;
- 13 schools and 17 NGOs/charities were involved at the implementation of health and risk education.
- 5,409 Syrian refugees, children under the age of 18, received essential RE and health education;
- 3,000 Syrian refugees, aged between 18 and 59 years old, attended RE and health education workshops;
- 23,418 RE and HE materials were physically distributed among Syrian refugees;
- 4 units of audio-visual material was distributed among Syrian refugees covering the mine/ERW risk education;
- 4 units of audio-visual material was presented to Syrian refugees regarding health protection and COVID-19 awareness raising;
- 2 health education awareness leaflets were produced and distributed among school and charities in Irbid.

ITF conducted a monitoring visit to Irbid, Jordan in May 2022, where we were joined by the representative of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Republic of Slovenia.

Despite the challenging circumstances in 2022 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 workshop for children in primary school, Irbid Governorate.



Monitoring visit of ITF and MFA Slovenia to Jordan, AMACC HQ in Irbid.



RE workshops for adult Syrian refugees in Irbid Governorate.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Risk education

Slovenia

LEBANON

PROBLEM

The Syrian crisis has substantially increased Lebanon's population, 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, have 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 (LMAC). In addition, the health care system was on the verge of collapse even before the explosion, with the 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, addressed the urgent health, psychosocial and economic needs of vulnerable individuals in Lebanon (victims of mines and ERW, victims of the explosion in the Port of Beirut, and Syrian refugees, including women and children). By the end of 2022, 102 prostheses, 76 orthoses and 77 assistive devices (with additional 400 elderly pads) were delivered to mine victims, victims of the Beirut explosion and Syrian refugees. In addition, 390 men, women and children received psychosocial support and 5 income generation support. The implemented activities helped improve the overall quality of life of individuals involved and facilitate their reintegration into social, political, and economic life.

In addition, in 2022 ITF enabled the distribution of medication to mine victims and other most vulnerable individuals in Lebanon, so far delivering 6-months-worth of life-saving medication, including cancer treatment, to 55 chronically ill patients with more to be included by the end of the project. In addition, a beekeeping training for 16 mine victims was organized, expanding their income generation possibilities, and contributing to their living standard and resilience.



Group of beneficiaries.



Activities for improvement of overall quality of life for children.



102 prostheses, 76 orthoses and 77 assistive devices (with additional 400 elderly pads) were delivered.



A mine victim receiving orthosis.



Distribution of medicines to a woman patient.



Psycho-social support activities for youth.

Capacity Building

Capacity Support to Lebanese Mine Action Center

Working in this severe economic crisis, Lebanese Mine Action Center (LMAC) has been underserved and is in urgent need of capacity support in terms of equipment, supplies and staff training, in order to overcome the present crisis and sustain the national mine action program. The project identifies, evaluates, and provides the required capacity support in close cooperation with LMAC and their prioritization of needs.



Port of Beirut.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance	Korea, Slovenia
Capacity Building	United States of America

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 2022, 14.6 million people in Syria are in need of humanitarian assistance. This is an increase compared to 2021 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 COVID-19 pandemic and climatic shocks affecting natural resources.

The widespread and continuous use of various types of weaponry throughout Syria, including in Northeast Syria, 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 at several thousand, while 14,594 victims were recorded in the Information Management System for Mine Action database as of May 2021.

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 was to increase civilian population's security and enable sustainable returns by protecting lives and civilian infrastructure, as well as supporting livelihoods and income-generation. While Phase I of the project was completed on 31 May 2021, the project continued for Phase II which started on 1 June 2021, and ended on 31 August 2022.

Clearance of Explosive Hazards

During 2022, clearance operations continued on several locations in NES during, where former agricultural lands were contaminated during recent conflicts and were therefore not being used. The works were interrupted several times due to deteriorated security situation or suspensions for other reasons enacted by the local authorities. Altogether, during the project implemented between 1 June 2021 and 31 August 2022, 5,638,418 sq. meters of land was surveyed, cleared of explosive hazards, and subsequently handed back to the local community.



Explosive hazards found and removed during clearance operations.



Clearance operations.

Risk Education

Explosive Ordnance Risk Education

Explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) activities continued during 2022 until 31 August 2022, when the project ended and with exceptions of suspensions during heightened security risks to the teams and local populations. Two mixed-gender risk education teams regularly carried out interactive EORE sessions for children and adult populations and targeted the messaging to the populations' disabilities or other individual conditions. During the project, 11,187 boys, girls, men and women (4,969 men, 6,218 women) were reached through safety messages and sessions, and 32 community focal points (14 women, 18 male) were trained to enhance project sustainability.



EORE sessions in an IDP camp.

Other

Agricultural Recovery Program

The agricultural recovery support program entailed the provision of farming and livestock support through the value chains approach to vegetable and barley farmers, livestock owners and small agribusinesses living off or near formerly contaminated land. 340 farmers, livestock owners, small (agri)business owners and most vulnerable households, living below poverty line were reached with these activities in rural communities.

During the reporting period, 75 livestock beneficiaries (31 women, 44 men) received support in terms of livestock and fodder for the animals. 100 beneficiaries (62 women, 38 men) received support for their home gardens; the support they received was in the form of vouchers as well as tomato, cucumber and other seeds. 15 beneficiaries (6 women, 9 men) were also selected to participate in small business development training to help boost their local shops and other businesses. They were also provided with vouchers to obtain relevant tools and equipment for the running of their business. The most vulnerable families in the community were also provided with vouchers to be redeemed at the local shops, which supported income-generation within the community. Earlier in the project, in the second half of 2021, 50 barley farmers received support for growing barley; however, due to unfavourable weather conditions and the fact that most of their fields are rainfed, the majority of the fields failed. These farmers received additional high-quality seeds that they will be able to plant during the next season. The agricultural support activities were completed in July 2022.



A beneficiary posing in front of her lush home garden.

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

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

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” was project re-started after its termination in 2018. Following launch of the open call in late 2021, in coordination with INMAA and the donor, ITF selected the new QA/QC implementing organization in line with local legislation and other requirements in January 2022.

During 2002, the demining organization on this project, which is supported independently from ITF, experienced protracted administrative delays when deploying their deminers in the West Bank. Following months of engagement at various levels, the issue was resolved, and the deminers – and with them also the QA/QC provider – were able to deploy in late June 2022.

Following initial refresher training and operational preparations, the QA/QC provider was deployed along the demining teams as of 3 July 2022, initially to the Nur-a-Shams minefield, and then also to Ya’abed and Qabatiya mine field. Until the end of 2022, no safety or QA/QC incidents have been noted on the project and all relevant regulations have been respected.

The QA/QC works on the West Bank demining program are anticipated to last until 31 July 2023.



UXO found at site.



Excavation depth checks.



Central Disposal Site marked and set-up according to SOP and INMAA requirements.



Explosive items located at the site.



Mechanical demining works ongoing at Qabatiya work site.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

QA/QC

United States of America

AFRICA

LIBYA

PROBLEM

There is no accurate figure for the extent of mined area in Libya. Mine contamination is a legacy of the Second World War (mainly in the east and mostly anti-vehicle mine contamination), as well as subsequent armed conflict with Egypt in 1977 (pattern minefields mapped, fenced and marked), with Chad in 1978–87, which resulted in mines being laid on Libya's borders with these two neighbours, and the Libya uprising of 2011 and subsequent armed conflicts.

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 counterattack, which ended with LNA withdrawing from Tripoli.

LNA left behind an unknown number of IEDs. Consequently, between May 2020 and December 2022, 182 separate accidents happened with 369 victims recorded (144 people were killed and 225 injured, source Lib MAC database).

Overall security situation in Tripoli and western region remained tense, with several incidents of violence among armed groups, including clashes in August 2022, localized armed confrontations among organized criminal groups over control of illicit activities, and protests over the provision of basic services. The situation in the east was characterized by sporadic incidents, including arrests and kidnappings, while the situation in southern Libya remained challenging, mainly due to organized criminal activity, armed clashes between the criminal groups and LNA and clashes on the southern border.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Capacity Building

ITF officially started with the implementation of the capacity-building project in Libya in January 2014. On behalf of the donor, ITF continue to execute salary payments for 27 Lib MAC employees in the period January – December 2022. In the same period, ITF was covering all costs related with Lib MAC daily functioning.

In 2022, Lib MAC personnel opened 130 tasks mostly for non – technical survey activities performed by international and local NGOs in south parts of Tripoli after LNA withdrawal, Tawargha, Sirte and Benghazi. In addition, Lib MAC personnel conducted 134 QA/QC missions. Lib MAC also conducted 38 accreditation procedures for international and local NGOs for NTS, risk education and EOD tasks. Lib MAC recorded 90 finished tasks during 2022.



Opening statement at the event on 4 April.



QA/QC Mission to Tripoli International Airport in March 2022.



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Capacity Building

United States of America



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 Southeast Europe and other affected regions.

In the period between 1 January and 31 December 2022, ITF published the following publication:

ITF Annual Report 2021, April 2022

Cvikić Balić, Katarina (2022) “CLEAR THEN GROW: Integrating Mine Action with Food Security in Northeast Syria”, The Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction: Fall 2022: Issue 26.1 and 26.2

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

OTHER

MINE AWARENESS DAY

This year's Mine Awareness Day was unfortunately observed during a new war in Ukraine, which ITF strongly condemns. The images seen are a reminder of the important role mine action community plays and will continue to play in the future.

It is important to acknowledge the increasing contamination with landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) in a number of countries around the world. It is estimated that 55 million people still live in fear from the threat of landmines. A number which is alarming, especially since armed conflicts continue and contamination with ERW increases. The need to enhance efforts in ridding the world of landmines and ERW is now more important than ever.

The most vulnerable are those attempting to rebuild their lives or returning home after conflict, where food is in short supply and medical services are often limited. Families trying to meet their basic needs for survival – growing crops, gathering wood, or collecting water – are facing unacceptable risks in their daily lives. To support and uplift those, who have been the most affected by mines, ITF continues with our activities around the world to reach our goal and to rid the world of landmines.

An important milestone has been reached last year by completing the Mine Free Sarajevo project during which the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina was cleared from mines. ITF is proud to announce the work in the country continues as this year the plan is to reach the mine free status in municipality Tešanj.

Clearing the land is essential, but ITF's aim is to support communities and create opportunities for mine victims' lives to return to normality with several mine victim assistance projects. The goal is also to prevent the children, farmers, shepherds, and locals from becoming mine victims by educating them on how to act when they face the danger of landmines and ERW. ITF supports the initiative the NGO Spirit of Soccer started in cooperation with Ukrainian Association of Football (UAF) on this important day in Ukraine. The hybrid training initiative will combine lifesaving Explosive Ordnance Risk Education training (EORE) and football serving both children and adults.

Mine Awareness Day is the day to celebrate the progress, which has already been made, thanks to the difficult and dangerous work of the field teams, the dedication of all those who support them and the tremendous financial support of donors. But it is also the day to remember the tremendous work that yet needs to be done. 2020 was the sixth year in a row to continue the trend of a high number of mine victims – over 7000 people were injured or killed due to mine/ERW. It is crucial to increase assistance in mine action.

VISIT OF MINE SURVIVORS FROM BIH TO SLOVENIA

In May 2022, ITF hosted Paralympic athletes from Bosnia and Hercegovina, the president of the sitting volleyball club from Sarajevo and a mountaineer who climbed Slovenia's highest peak, Triglav, all of them exceptional individuals and mine survivors.

On 16th of May 2022, Ermin Jusufović, Stevan Crnobrnja, Safet Alibašić, Željko Volaš and Mirsad Mirojević attended the opening of an exhibition on mine survivors and sport in Bled, which was set up by ITF on the occasion of the visit of HH the Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani. Supporting mine survivors in their recovery is an important part of ITF's mission and together with the help of generous donors a small contribution is made to improve the quality of their lives.

The next day the visitors were welcomed at the German Embassy in Ljubljana by H.E. Mr Adrian Pollmann, Ambassador. The mine survivors presented their personal stories and Olympic experiences. Their collection includes two golds, two silvers and one bronze from the last Games in Tokyo, which they also presented to the German Ambassador to see and admire.

One of the visiting mine survivors, Željko Volaš, conquered the highest Slovenian mountain, Triglav. Željko is the director of the Organization of Amputees (UDAS) which aids landmine survivors and their families, as well as other persons with disabilities. In 2019, UDAS in association with ITF and Alpine Association of Slovenia organized a climb to Triglav. With the help of their prostheses, the landmine survivors hiked to the top of the mountain, at the elevation of more than 2,860 meters.

Since the extent of their landmine injuries was severe, ITF with the donation of the German Federal Foreign Office, provided them with well-fitted and high-quality prosthetic devices. The prostheses greatly improved the quality of their lives and enabled them to successfully participate in sports activities. Landmines are created to kill or maim people. It is imperative to try and prevent casualties, but also to support survivors actively and continuously after they had been hurt.



INTERVIEW WITH ITF DIRECTOR FOR KOREA JOONGANG DAILY

In December 2022, ITF Director visited Seoul, where he met with government officials of one of ITF's key donors. He attended an interview where he addressed questions regarding ITF's work and its cooperation with the Republic of Korea. Specifically, ITF is working in five countries with Korea's funding: Afghanistan, Lebanon, Palestinian Territories, Serbia and in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the fields of landmine clearance, risk education, victim assistance and capacity building. ITF director urged for more global attention to the issue of demining and assisting land mine victims, especially now, with the continuation of the war in Ukraine.

We invite you to read the full interview by following this [link](#).



All ITF's activities are regularly posted on **www.itf.si** and ITF's social media outlets.





STATUTORY ANNUAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2022

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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, 2022, 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, 2022, 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 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards), issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and other 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 these requirements and 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 16, 2023

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

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Velcl", written over a horizontal line.

Blaž Velcl
Certified auditor

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

2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
ASSETS		6.840.656	2.916.926
A LONG-TERM ASSETS		144.753	164.124
I. Intangible assets and long-term deferred costs and accrued revenues	1	17	148
II. Tangible fixed assets	2	142.851	162.092
4. Other plant and equipment		142.851	162.092
III. Long-term investments		1.884	1.884
Long-term loans		1.884	1.884
B. CURRENT ASSETS		6.695.050	2.738.891
5 Advance payments for inventory		0	0
III. Short-term operating receivables	3	1.107.561	910.721
2 Short-term operating trade receivables		0	0
3 Short-term operating receivables due from others		1.107.561	910.721
IV. Cash	4	5.587.489	1.828.170
C. SHORT-TERM DEFERRED COSTS AND ACCRUED REVENUES		853	13.911
Off-balance sheet assets		15.219.610	15.819.052
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		6.840.656	2.916.926
A EQUITY		646.587	238.121
A.1 Called-up capital	5	4.173	4.750
I Called-up capital		4.173	4.173
2 Revaluation surplus		9.401	577
3. Retained earnings		233.371	178.041
3.1 Revenue surplus	5	233.371	178.041
4. REVENUE AND EXPENSES SURPLUS	5	399.643	55.330
4.1 Revenue surplus		399.643	55.330
4.2 Expenses surplus net result for the year			
C. PROVISIONS AND LONG-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES		96.077	127.286
I Provisions for pensions and similar obligations		44.017	52.909
2 Long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	6	52.061	74.377
Č. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES	7	1.441.374	1.652.096
I Short-term financial liabilities		676	113
2 Short-term trade liabilities		1.332.137	1.441.777
3 Short-term employees liabilities	7.1.	104.389	185.211
4 Other short-term operating liabilities		4.172	24.995
D. SHORT-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES	9	4.656.618	899.424
Off-balance sheet liabilities		15.219.611	15.819.052

3. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2022

	Note	2022	2021
A. REVENUES	10	13.185.450	11.744.636
E. OTHER OPERATING REVENUE	10	36.664	70.104
F. GROSS INCOME FROM OPERATIONS		13.222.113	11.814.740
G. COSTS FROM OPERATIONS		12.711.570	11.718.396
I. Costs of goods, materials and services	12	11.477.480	10.611.826
2. Costs of materials		59.937	142.541
3. Costs of services		11.417.544	10.469.285
II. Labor costs	13	1.186.120	1.022.556
1. Salaries		985.421	856.228
2. Pension insurance costs		46.121	19.204
3. Social security costs		91.982	84.660
4. Other labor costs		62.585	62.464
III. Depreciation, amortization and revaluation expenses		45.563	81.690
1. Depreciation and amortization	12	45.551	60.462
2. Revaluation operating expenses associated with intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		12	21.229
3. Revaluation operating expenses associated with operating current assets		0	0
IV. Other operating costs		2.407	2.324
2. Other costs		2.407	2.324
H. OPERATING SURPLUS (LOSS)		510.543	96.344
I. OPEARTING SURPLUS (LOSS)		0	0
J. INCOME FROM FINANCING	11	449.359	72.655
I. Financial income from shares		0	0
III. Financial revenues from operating receivables		449.359	72.655
K. FINANCIAL EXPENSES	14	470.651	61.044
II. Financial expenses from financial liabilities		6	
III. Financial expenses from operating liabilities		470.645	61.044
L. OTHER INCOME		496	91
M. OTHER EXPENSES	15	90.103	52.716
N. SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION		399.643	55.330
O. NET LOSS BEFORE TAXATION	16	0	0
S. NET SURPLUS AFTER TAXATION		399.643	55.330
Š. NET LOSS AFTER TAXATION		0	0
* AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		13	14
NUMBER OF MONTHS		12	12

4. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2022

	2022	2021
A. Cash flow from Operating Activities:		
a) Profit and loss statement items	451.209	134.930
Revenues, income from financing, and other income	13.671.958	11.885.396
Expenses without depreciation	-13.220.750	-11.750.466
Income tax and other taxes		
b) Net changes in assets and liabilities	3.340.417	1.174.005
Opening less final operating receivables	-196.841	-285.114
Opening less final prepaid expenses	13.058	25.186
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	-210.610	782.760
Final less opening expendable restricted funds	3.734.809	651.173
Final less opening deferred tax liabilities	0	0
c) Net change in cash from operating activities	3.791.625	1.308.935
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
a) Cash inflow from investing activities	10	11.743
Inflow from disposal of tangible assets	10	11.743
b) Cash outflow from investing activities	-32.310	-52.318
Outflow for purchase of intangible assets	0	0
Outflow for purchase of tangible assets	-32.310	-52.318
c) Net change in cash from investing activities	-32.301	-40.575
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	-6	0
Outflow for interests from financing	-6	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	-6	0
Outflow for dividends		
c) Net change in cash from financing	0	0
D) Final cash balance for the period	5.587.489	1.828.170
x) Net change in cash	3.759.319	1.268.360
+		
y) Opening cash balance	1.828.170	559.810

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).

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).

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.

ITF is fulfilling its mission by following 6 main guiding principles: Humanitarian principles, compassion, innovation, transparency, partnerships and consistency with UN Sustainable Development goals.

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

The main activities of the ITF:

- 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 ITF:

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

The members of the Managing Board as at 31 December 2022:

- Mr. Samuel Žbogar, Chairman of Managing board ITF, Ministry of External Affairs, Republic of Slovenia
- dr. Damir Črnčec, Deputy chairman of Managing board ITF, Ministry of Defence, Republic of Slovenia
- Mr. Leon Behin, Member of Managing board, Ministry of Defence, Republic of Slovenia
- Mrs. Ada Čargo, Member of Managing board, Ministry of Health, Republic of Slovenia
- mag. Mateja Norčič Štamcar, Member of Managing board ITF, Ministry of External Affairs, Republic of Slovenia
- dr.sc. Damir Trut, Member of Managing board ITF, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Republic of Croatia

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 2022 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 2022 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 2022.

- 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. 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 2021 and 2022 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 2022 comply with the Slovene Accounting Standards 34. The notes relate to annual statements for 2022 unless otherwise specified in the text.

6.1. Intangible Assets

The intangibles consist of software in the amount EUR 16.

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 2022 amounts to EUR 0, are not pledged as security for liabilities.

Movements of Intangible Assets in 2022:

INTANGIBLE ASSETS	Intangibles owned	Donated intangibles	Total in EUR
1. Purchase value			
Cost at 01 Jan 2022	2.256	178	2.434
New additions	0	0	0
New disposals	0	0	0
Cost at 31 Dec 2022	2.256	178	2.434
2. Accumulation depreciation			
Accumulation depreciation at 01 Jan 2022	2.107	178	2.285
Depreciation	132	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0
Adjustment	0	0	0
Accumulation depreciation at 31 Dec 2022	2.239	178	2.417
3. Present value			
Present value at 01 Jan 2022	148	0	148
Present value at 31 Dec 2022	16	0	16

The depreciation cost in 2022 is EUR 0, of which depreciation cost of owned intangible assets is EUR 16 and donated intangible assets is EUR 0

6.2. Tangible Fixed Assets

EUR	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
Merchandise	142.851	162.092
TOTAL	142.851	162.092

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 2022:

	Equipment owned	Equipment donated	Leasehold improvement owned	Leasehold improvement donated	Artwork owned	Construction in progress	Total in EUR
1. Purchase value							
Cost at 01 Jan 2022	143.202	184.357	60.028	0	4.076	0	397.663
New additions	22.289	3.901	0	0	0	0	26.190
Disposals	0	-2.404			0	0	-2.404
Cost at 31 Dec 2022	165.492	185.854	66.028	0	4.076	0	421.450
2. Accumulation depreciation							
Accumulation depreciation as at 01 Jan 2022	119.266	110.308	5.997	0	0	0	235.571
Depreciation	16.968	25.888	2.574	0			45.551
Disposals	0	-2.404		0			-2.523
Accumulation depreciation as at 31 Dec 2022	136.234	133.793	8.571	0	0	0	278.599
3. Present value							
Present value as at 01 Jan 2022	23.936	74.049	60.031	0	4.076	0	162.092
Present value as at 31 Dec 2022	29.258	52.061	57.457	0	4.076	0	142.851

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 45.551, of which EUR 25.876, 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 and 2022.

6.3. Short term receivables

EUR	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
Short-term operating trade receivables	0	0
Short-term operating receivables due from others	1.107.561	910.721
TOTAL	1.107.561	910.721

Current Operating Receivables represent VAT receivables for Bosnia and Herzegovina EUR (38.880), receivables from donors for granted, unpaid donations EUR (1.061.359) and other EUR (6.208).

The operating receivables are nor 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 2022	31 Dec 2021
Cash in bank (EUR)	4.717.683	951.637
Cash in bank (other currencies)	835.315	852.219
Cash on hand (EUR)	395	438
Cash on hand (other currencies)	34.097	22.110
Cash in transit	0	1.766
TOTAL	5.587.489	1.828.170

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 2022:

	Founding capital	Revaluation surplus - Adjustment	Retained Earnings (loss)	Net result for the year	Total
Balance at 31 Dec 2021	4.173	577	0	233.371	238.121
Transfer from retained earnings according	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in actuarial gains/losses	0	8.824	0	0	8.824
Coverage of the surplus of expenses from previous year	0	0	0	399.643	399.643
Balance at 31 Dec 2022	4.173	9.401	0	633.014	646.588

In 2021 the expenses surplus was EUR 233.371. In 2022 the net result for the year was EUR 399.643.

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	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Provisions for severance payments upon retirement	32.160	42.269
Provisions for jubilee benefits	11.857	10.641
Long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	52.061	74.376
TOTAL	96.077	127.286

Movement in 2022:

	2022	2021
Balance at 01 Jan	127.286	133.420
Donations received	3.901	31.539
Provisions for retirement benefits and jubilee awards	3.068	3.094
Use of provisions for retirement benefits and jubilee awards	-11.962	-2.270
Other provisions of provisions for retirement benefits and jubilee awards	0	0
Depreciation	-25.876	-39.733
Elimination of donated assets	-340	1.236
Total	96.077	127.286

6.7. Operating liabilities

EUR	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Short-term trade liabilities	1.332.137	1.441.777
Short-term operating liabilities to employees	104.389	185.211
Short-term financial liabilities	676	113
Other short-term operating liabilities	4.172	24.995
Total	1.441.374	1.652.096

Accounts payable in amount of EUR 1.332.137 are not due on balance date. Current operating liabilities include amount for liabilities to suppliers EUR 1.441.777, liabilities to employees EUR 104.389. 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 2022	31 Dec 2021
Operating liabilities to employees - Afghanistan office	0	47.409
Operating liabilities to employees - Libya office	12.858	52.395
Operating liabilities to employees - Slovenia office	70.925	57.213
Operating liabilities to employees - BIH office	2.228	3.408
Operating liabilities to employees - Kyrgyzstan office	6.755	15.448
Operating liabilities to employees - Iraq office	0	8.278
Operating liabilities to employees - Lebanon	3.281	0
Operating liabilities to employees - Syria	8.342	0
Operating liabilities to employees - Kazakhstan office	0	1.059
TOTAL	104.389	185.211

Liabilities to employees increased in all offices due to increased workload. In 2022, two more offices were opened in Syria and Lebanon. Offices in Afghanistan was closed in 2022.

6.8. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities in 2022 are disclosed in the amount of EUR 676 and represent repayments of installments for the purchase of telephones.

6.9. Short term accrued costs and deferred revenues

EUR	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Short-term deferred revenue from donations to the Foundation's activities	4.656.617	899.424
Total	4.656.617	899.424

Short-term deferred revenue from donations to the Foundation's activities were 4.656.617 EUR.

6.10. Revenue / Donations and Other Operating revenues

EUR	2022	2021
Utilization of expendable restricted funds-main activities of Fund	11.587.778	10.592.557
Operation revenues, fixed percentage of donated funds	1.595.122	1.149.119
Depreciation of donated tangible fixed assets	25.876	39.433
Sales of tender documentation	2.550	2.961
State reimbursements due to COVID-19 pandemic	0	23.168
Proceeds from the cancellation of provisions, accruals and deferred revenues at the expense of anniversary bonuses	10	2.091
Revenues from sale of fixed assets	4.347	1.004
Other revenues	6.430	4.407
Total	13.222.113	11.814.740

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

6.11. Finance income

EUR	2022	2021
Financial revenues from revaluation of loans and receivables, exchange rate differences	449.359	72.652
Financial revenues refer to interest on loans	0	3
Financial revenues refer to interest on loans for donations	0	0
Total	449.359	72.655

The financial 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 in 2022 were 449.359.

6.12. Operating Expenses

EUR	2022	2021
Costs of the materials used	59.937	142.541
Costs of services	11.417.544	10.469.285
Costs of labour	1.186.120	1.022.556
Depreciation costs	45.563	60.462
Depreciation other	0	0
Revaluation operating expenses associated with tangible fixed assets	12	21.229
Other operating expenses - construction sites, other	2.407	2.324
Total	12.711.571	11.718.396

Costs of services consist of (in EUR):

EUR	2022	2021
Production services (demining, rehabilitation, CWD, training, telemedicine, other)	10.723.378	9.592.692
Reimbursement of traveling expenses to employees	178.704	133.501
Costs of professional fees	8.278	169.987
Transport and telecommunications costs	40.119	1.524
Insurance costs	60.437	92.562
Costs of marketing, advertising, fairs	20.168	12.945
Maintenance costs	14.244	29.867
Lease rental charges	368.121	337.960
Cost of services by natural persons	3.539	4.171
Other	557	94.076
Total	11.417.545	10.469.285

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

Costs of materials consist of (in EUR):

EUR	2022	2021
Donation in kind	0	0
Cost of fuel	14.207	33.142
Cost of material for maintenance	19.331	13.360
Cost of office supply	23.409	8.606
Cost of energy	608	18.648
Inventory	187	3.391
Other	2.194	65.394
Total	59.937	142.541

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

6.13. Labor Expenses

EUR	2022	2021
Salaries	985.422	856.228
Social security costs	138.103	103.864
Other labour costs	62.595	62.464
LABOUR COSTS	1.186.120	1.022.556

EUR	2022	2021
Payroll expenses		
Payroll costs Slovenia office	778.125	680.919
Payroll costs Sarajevo office	36.570	30.096
Payroll costs Libya office	175.733	148.348
Payroll costs Afghanistan office	45.031	106.023
Payroll costs Kyrgyzstan office	57.459	48.164
Payroll costs Iraq office	58.164	7.946
Payroll costs Kazakhstan office	23.175	0
Total	1.186.2	1.060

Payroll expenses consists of payments to employees of the Trust Fund's Headquarters (EUR 778.125) and payments to employees of implementation offices in Sarajevo (EUR 36.570), in Libya (EUR 175.733), in Afghanistan (EUR 45.031), in Kyrgyzstan (EUR 57.459) in Iraq (EUR 58.164) and Kazakhstan (EUR 23.175).

Costs of services in 2022 are presented services to support the implementation of activities under donor agreements.

6.14. Costs of Financing

EUR	2022	2021
Financial expenses from revaluation of loans and receivables, exchange rate differences for donations	470.646	60.654
Financial expenses refer to interest on loans from banks	0	0
Other expenses	6	390
Total	470.652	61.044

Financial expenses from revaluation of loans and receivables, exchange rate differences for donations in amount of EUR 470.652 related to transactions of foreign currencies.

6.15. Other expenses

EUR	2022	2021
Other expenses such as:		
Given donations	89.383	49.621
Other expenses	721	3.095
Total	90.103	52.716

6.16. Movements of operating results for the current year

EUR	2022	2021
Retained earnings at 1 January	233.371	178.040
Operating loss		
Operating surplus		
Retained earnings at 31 December	399.643	55.330

The net result in 2022 is EUR 399.643.

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 2022.

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 2022 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 2022.

Changes in expendable restricted funds / donations for specific purposes in 2022 (in EUR):

Donor	Opening balance 1.1.2022	Donations received	Revenues	Clearance of landmines and ERW	Capacity building	Victim Assistance/Risk Education	Returned donations	Equipment, telemedical, conference	**CWD	Cyber security	Interests Credited, other movements	Exchange differences	Closing balance 31.12.2022
AUSTRIAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY 2019	-158.802	171.919	-13.117										0
AUSTRIAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY 2021	-216.037	1.200.000	-104.110	-1.108.805									-228.952
CZECH REPUBLIC	10.817	12.142	-850	-10.233									11.876
EUROPEAN COMMISSION-EUROPEAN PEACE FACILITY	0	4.200.000	-274.766	-4.181									3.921.053
JAPAN	389.150	0	0	-389.029			-121						0
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBS/ 2022	0	833.921	-54.549	-580.749								-3.890	194.734
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS	0	99.582	-8.640	-85.246								-5.696	0
KOREA	191.089	368.890	-25.822	-13.038		-138.012		-3.969				13.237	392.375
MINE ACTION CENTER REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	0	261.487	-13.074	-248.413									0
MINISTRY OF DEFENSE-CROATIA	0	99.337		-95.208								-4.129	0
NATAŠA PIPAN NAHTIGAL	0	1.500	-75										1.425
GERMANY	223.936			82.420			-145.818				-160.538		0
PAUL WILMONT	285												285
PAYPAL	10												10
PERMANENT MISSION OF AUSTRIA TO OSCE	16.740	18.000	-1.260			-33.480							0
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA-MORS-2022	0	220.000	-220.000										0
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA-MZZ-2022	0	29.999	-29.999										0
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA-MZ-2022	0	29.999	-29.999										0
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA-MZZ-2021	6.863	1.035.695	-96.979	-158.079	-483.787	-302.080	22.390			-9.100			14.923
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA-MZZ-2022-2023	0	200.000	-22.000	-177.804									196
THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN INITIATIVE-EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT	8.306				-2.474								5.832
USA-2014-AFGHANISTAN-INTEREST	118							-119				1	0
USA-2017-AFGHANISTAN	-16.828	90.291	-13.468		-59.676							-319	0
USA-2017-MONTENEGRO	-1.227	303.921	-20.177						-279.651			-3.435	-569
USA-2018-SERBIA	39.322	47.257	-4.748					-82.989				1.158	0
USA-2019-CROATIA	-1.651	419.124	-27.090						-389.915			-820	-353
USA-2019-LIBYA	-47.219	907.542	-53.828		-825.786							6.118	-13.173
USA-2020-BIH	-170.996	1.281.724	-111.005	-894.052								8.221	113.892
USA-2021-ALBANIA	0	107.932	-10.278	-92.446								-5.208	0
USA-2021-KYRGYZSTAN	-18.517	1.186.030	-107.760						-1.080.146			1.384	-19.009
USA-2021-KYRGYZSTAN 2		46.452	-4.047							-41.826		-579	0
USA-2021-SERBIA	0	363.970	-32.980	-334.791								3.801	0
USA-2021-GEORGIA	-1.165	874.438	-79.132						-940.715			-38.942	-185.516
USA-2021-SYRIA	-13.363	521.716	-47.429			-598.207						1.779	-135.504
USA-2021-KAZAKHSTAN	-4.936	1.451.775	-132.079						-1.696.529			83.274	-298.494
USA-2021-WEST BANK	0	166.827	-15.166			-181.737						1.363	-28.713
USA-2022-AFGHANISTAN	0	271.863	-24.458			-387.534						2.888	-137.241
USA-2022-MONENEGRO	0	2.087	-176					-1.888				-7	16
USA-2022-LEBANON	0	55.234	-3.466		-66.125							523	-13.835
Closing balance 31.12.2022	235.895	16.880.654	-1.582.527	-4.109.654	-1.437.848	-1.641.050	-123.549	-88.965	-4.386.956	-50.926	-160.538	60.721	3.595.258

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 2022.

**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 EUR 15.819.052.

6.20. Financial indicators

		31.12.2022	31 Dec 2021
Equity financing rate	Equity / Liabilities	0,09	0,08
Long-term financing rate	Equity + long-term liabilities (including provisions) + long-term accrued expenses and deferred revenue / Liabilities	0,11	0,13
Share capital rate	Share capital / Equity	0,02	0,06
Operating current assets rate	Operating current assets + short-term deferred costs and accrued revenue / Assets	0,98	0,94
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	0,02	0,06
Equity to fixed assets ratio	Equity / Operating fixed assets (at carrying amount)	2,79	1,47
Acid test ratio	Liquid assets / Short-term liabilities	3,88	1,11
Quick ratio	Liquid assets + short-term receivables / Short-term liabilities	4,64	1,66
Current ratio	Current assets / Short-term liabilities	1,10	1,08
Operating efficiency ratio	Operating revenue / Operating expenses	1,04	1,01

6.21. Disclosure of statutory annual statements for the financial year 2022 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 2022. 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 2022.

6.21.2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	ITF assets/ liabilities	Donations assets/ liabilities	Total	Total
	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
ASSETS	889.664	5.950.992	6.840.656	2.916.926
LONG-TERM ASSETS	92.692	52.061	144.753	164.124
Intangible assets and long-term deferred costs and accrued revenues	17	0	17	148
Long-term property rights	17	0	17	148
Tangible fixed assets	90.791	52.061	142.851	162.092
Other plant and equipment	90.791	52.061	142.851	162.092
Long-term investments	0	0	0	0
Long-term loans	1.884	0	1.884	1.884
CURRENT ASSETS	796.119	5.898.931	6.695.050	2.738.891
Inventory	0	0	0	0
Advance payments for inventory	0	0	0	0
Short-term operating receivables	0	1.107.561	1.107.561	910.721
Short-term operating trade receivables	0	0	0	0
Short-term operating receivables due from others	0	1.107.561	1.107.561	910.721
Cash	796.119	4.791.370	5.587.489	1.828.170
SHORT-TERM DEFERRED COSTS AND ACCRUED REVENUES	853	0	853	13.911
Off-balance sheet assets	0	15.219.610	15.219.610	15.819.052
			31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	758.112	6.082.544	6.840.656	2.916.926
EQUITY	646.587	0	646.587	238.121
Called-up capital	4.173	0	4.173	4.173
Revaluation surplus	9.401	0	9.401	577
REVENUE SURPLUS	233.371	0	233.371	178.041
Revenue surplus	399.643	0	399.643	55.330
PROVISIONS AND LONG-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES	44.016	52.061	96.077	127.286
Provisions for jubilee awards and severance pay	44.016	0	44.016	52.909
Long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	0	52.061	52.061	74.377
OPERATING LIABILITIES	67.508	1.373.866	1.441.374	1.652.096
Short-term financial liabilities	0	0	0	113
Short-term trade liabilities	676	1.291.174	1.291.850	1.441.777
Short-term employees liabilities	66.832	78.520	145.352	185.211
Other short-term operating liabilities	0	4.172	4.172	24.995
SHORT-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES	0	4.656.617	4.656.617	899.424
Off-balance sheet liabilities	0	15.219.610	15.219.610	8.324.015

6.21.3. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Own resources	Donations	2022	2021
A. REVENUES	1.597.672	11.587.778	13.185.450	11.744.636
E. OTHER OPERATING REVENUES	10.788	25.876	36.664	70.104
F. GROSS INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	1.608.459	11.613.654	13.222.113	11.814.740
G. COSTS FROM OPERATIONS	1.181.445	11.530.126	12.711.571	11.718.396
I. Costs of goods, materials and services	440.819	11.036.662	11.477.480	10.611.826
2. Costs of materials	0	0	0	0
3. Costs of services	18.875	41.062	59.937	142.541
II. Labor costs	421.944	10.995.600	11.417.544	10.469.285
1. Salaries	718.662	467.458	1.186.120	1.022.556
2. Pension insurance costs	46.121	0	46.121	19.204
3. Social security costs	86.619	5.363	91.928	84.660
4. Other labor costs	57.081	5.514	62.595	62.464
III. Depreciation, amortization and revaluation expenses	19.687	25.876	45.563	81.690
1. Depreciation and amortization	19.687	25.876	45.563	81.690
2. Revaluation operating expenses associated with intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	19.687	25.864	45.551	60.462
3. Revaluation operating expenses associated with operating current assets	0	12	12	21.229
IV. Other operating costs	0	0	0	0
2. Other costs	2.277	130	2.407	2.324
H. OPERATING SURPLUS	2.277	130	2.407	2.324
I. OPEARTING LOSS	427.014	85.529	510.543	96.344
J. INCOME FROM FINANCING	0			
K. FINANCIAL EXPENSES	449.359	0	449.359	72.655
L. OTHER INCOME	470.651	0	470.651	61.044
M. OTHER EXPENSES	496	0	496	91
N. SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION	6.575	83.529	90.103	52.716
O. NET LOSS AFTER TAXATION	399.643	0	399.643	55.330
S. NET SURPLUS (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION	0		0	0
S. NET LOSS BEFORE TAXATION	0		0	0

The company's activity is acquisition of donation funds. The company has already concluded the majority of agreements for 2023. Thanks to its reputation and business method, the company expects further growth in the future.

Ljubljana, 16 March 2023



Tomaž Lovrenčič
Representative

