



ANNUAL REPORT **2024**



THANK YOU!

We would like to express our deepest gratitude to everyone who has supported us in 2024 and has been part of our mission during 27 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.

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INTRODUCTION



ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF) is a humanitarian, non-profit organization specializing in land mine clearance, eradication of explosive remnants of war (ERW) 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 (BiH) 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 (EU) Member States' Specialized Agency (MSSA), which opens up the possibilities to cooperate within humanitarian projects of the 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:

- ITF shall work in partnership with donors, international organizations, national authorities, local institutions, and others to strengthen human security and help build resilient communities.
- ITF shall reduce risks to peace and security through clearing landmines and other ERW, assisting mine/ERW victims and responding to humanitarian needs of survivors, family members and communities.
- 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.
- 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, all project activities remained fraught with numerous humanitarian challenges, exacerbated by ongoing geopolitical conflicts and crises. The Russian invasion of Ukraine continued to fuel humanitarian and economic instability, while the escalation of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict further deepened suffering in the region. In Syria, a major political transition took place in late 2024, with the formation of a transitional government following the overthrow of the previous regime. 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 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 societies affected by conflict and other crises at risk. 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

HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES

Humanitarian assistance is an expression of ethical responsibility and international solidarity, reflecting fundamental principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence.

INNOVATION

Improving efficiency and effectiveness through support of innovative tools, creating value added by applying novel solutions.

PARTNERSHIPS

Global, regional, and local partnerships and cooperation to ensure agile implementation and sustainable outcomes.

COMPASSION

Readiness to act and provide support with warmth and care to alleviate people's sufferings and restore and protect their human dignity.

TRANSPARENCY

Effective and efficient use of donor funds through adherence to clear and concise organisational policies, results-based procedures, and professionalism of our staff.

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 United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals.



2

ITF MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

ORGANIZATION OF ITF

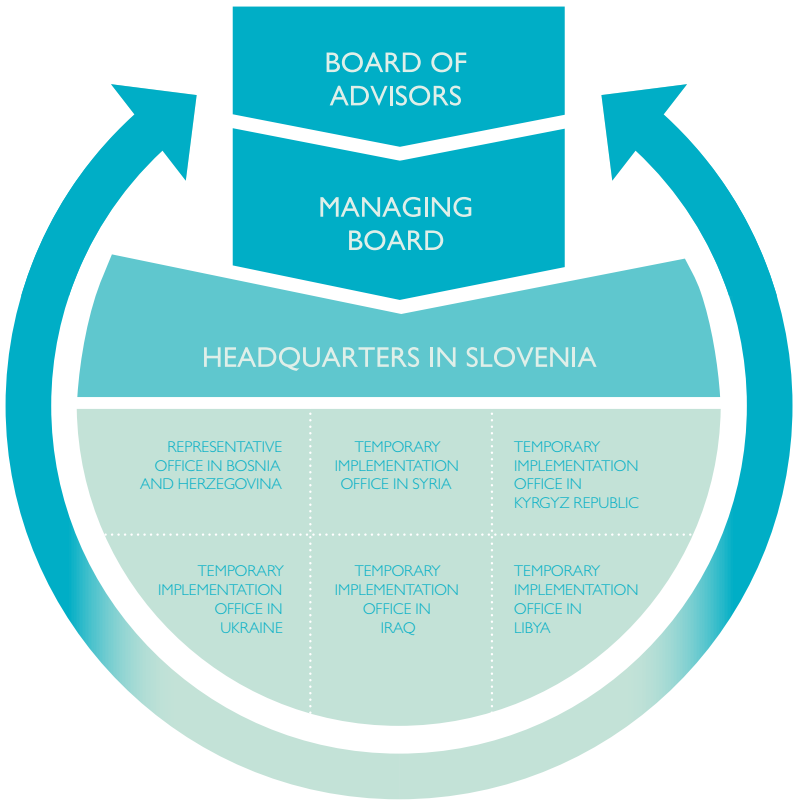
ITF's Headquarters is stationed in Ljubljana, Slovenia. In addition, ITF carries out its operations also from the representative office in BiH and temporary implementation offices in Libya, Tunisia, Iraq, Syria, Ukraine, Lebanon and Kyrgyz Republic

ITF Headquarters coordinates all of ITF's activities as well as the financial management of donations. The Headquarters also awards and manages contracts, carries out project reporting and evaluations, and organizes workshops, conferences, and meetings. Headquarters staff also monitor field operations and evaluate their effectiveness, both during and at the conclusion of each project, on average twice per 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 2024 15 people were employed at ITF Headquarters, and 74 in Afghanistan, BiH, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Libya, Lebanon, Syria and Ukraine.





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:

Dr. Sc. Melita Gabrič,

representative of Slovenia,
Chair of the Managing Board

Andrej Slapničar,

representative of Slovenia,
member

Luka Gorup,

representative of Slovenia,
member

TBD, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
member

TBD, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
member

Dr. Sc. Damir Črnčec,

representative of Slovenia,
Vice Chairman

Leon Behin,

representative of Slovenia,
member

Dr. Sc. Damir Trut,

representative of Croatia,
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 2023, the Plan for 2024, the ITF Intermediate Report for 2024 and Portfolio of Projects for 2025.

ITF BOARD OF ADVISORS

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

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

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 2023, ITF Intermediate Report for 2024 and Portfolio of ITF Projects for 2025.

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 2024, ITF supported projects in Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, BiH, Croatia, Palestine*, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Moldova, Serbia, NE Syria, North Macedonia, Iraq, and Ukraine.

* In accordance with Slovenia's recognition of the State of Palestine on 04 June 2024.



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 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 and humanitarian organizations, businesses, and individuals.

Donors, as members of the BoA, actively participate in the sessions of ITF's BoA 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 2024, all project activities were continued to be marked by global challenges, including geopolitical conflicts such as Russia's war against Ukraine and Israeli – Palestinian conflict, which 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 2024, adapt to the new reality and continued to address dire human security risks.

PARTNERS AND IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

During 2024, 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 offers 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 the Ottawa Convention process. As an observer, ITF also assumed an active role at the 5th Review Conference in Siem Reap, Cambodia.

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 2030.

ITF also follows human security activities of the 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.



3

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 2024 ITF Auditors' Report is enclosed with this Annual Report under the "Statutory Annual Statements for the Financial Year 2024" section. The accounts are audited in accordance with the International Auditing Standards. The external auditing is carried out by BDO Revizija d.o.o., an independent 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 2024

In 2024, ITF raised a total of \$41,243,766.07 USD of donations, out of which \$14,024,938.55 USD were received to ITF account and the amount of \$27,218,827.52 USD is still pending to be received (due to the multiyear projects and changed donor policy on transferring funds).

These funds were contributed by 8 public donors (including governments, organizations, and local authorities), and 2 private donors (including private companies, organizations, and individuals).


DONATION REPORT 2024

Donor	Amount in USD	Purpose
Arne Hodalič	\$521.75	Victim Assistance in Palestine
 Czech Republic	\$12,810.76	Mine Clearance in Bosnia and Herzegovina
DroneDeploy - in-kind donation	\$2,961.00	PSSM in Kyrgyz Republic
 European Commission - European Peace Facility	\$1,259,760.00	Capacity Building for BMTF
	\$623,340.00	Capacity Building for BMTF - still pending to be received
	\$5,718,878.94	Capacity Building - North Macedonia - still pending to be received
 European Commission-IPA III	\$6,306,522.42	Support to Land Release on Targeted Mine Suspected Areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina - still pending to be received
Total European Commission	\$13,908,501.36	Total received and still pending to be received
iMMAP France – 3iSolutions	\$24,933.60	Humanitarian Mine Action response in Northeast Syria - still pending to be received
 Republic of Serbia	\$284,098.49	Clearance of landmines and ERW in Serbia
 Republic of Korea	\$408,138.81	Humanitarian Mine Action Activities in BiH, Palestine, Lebanon, Serbia, Ukraine and Azerbaijan



Donor	Amount in USD	Purpose
 Republic of Slovenia	\$755,003.30	Psychosocial Support/Demining activities - Ukraine
	\$41,296.28	Psychosocial Support/Demining activities - Ukraine - still pending to be received
	\$91,423.18	Capacity Building/Psychosocial Support/Victim Assistance - Palestine
	\$5,194.50	Capacity Building/Psychosocial Support/Victim Assistance - Palestine - still pending to be received
	\$122,406.47	Capacity Building - Afghanistan
	\$6,233.40	Capacity Building - Afghanistan - still pending to be received
	\$15,411.62	Psychosocial support for Moldova
	\$1,298.63	Psychosocial support for Moldova - still pending to be received
	\$266,702.88	Capacity Building/Demining - Syria
	\$7,791.75	Capacity Building/Demining - Syria - still pending to be received
	\$300,710.66	Mine/ERW Risk Education - Lebanon
	\$6,752.85	Mine/ERW Risk Education - Lebanon - still pending to be received
	\$102,181.26	Capacity Building/Demining/Victim Assistance-Bosnia and Herzegovina
	\$5,194.50	Capacity Building/Demining/Victim Assistance-Bosnia and Herzegovina - still pending to be received
	\$35,420.42	Psychosocial Support, Victim Assistance - Armenia
	\$1,558.35	Psychosocial Support, Victim Assistance - Armenia - still pending to be received
	\$223,957.86	Demining activities - Iraq
	\$207,780.00	Demining activities - Iraq - Still pending to be received
	\$325,724.42	Support of ITF Operational Activities
Total Slovenia	\$2,522,042.33	Total received and still pending to be received



Donor	Amount in USD	Purpose
 United States of America	\$127,775.65	CWD/PSSM in Croatia
	\$1,067,825.44	CWD/PSSM in Croatia - still pending to be received
	\$2,293,702.19	Capacity Building/Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina
	\$1,637,941.71	Capacity Building/Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina - still pending to be received
	\$746,499.71	CWD in Kyrgyz Republic
	\$604,112.59	CWD in Kyrgyz Republic - still pending to be received
	\$368,944.91	Capacity Building/PSSM in Albania
	\$496,368.59	Capacity Building/PSSM in Albania - still pending to be received
	\$245,826.27	Humanitarian mine action activities in Serbia
	\$2,064,071.75	Humanitarian mine action activities in Serbia - still pending to be received
	\$1,347,165.22	CWD/PSSM in Montenegro
	\$486,426.21	CWD/PSSM in Montenegro - still pending to be received
	\$34,754.78	CWD/PSSM in Georgia
	\$2,820,171.58	CWD/PSSM in Georgia - still pending to be received
	\$1,841,480.69	Capacity Building in Kazakhstan
	\$3,816,964.02	Capacity Building in Kazakhstan - still pending to be received
	\$558,785.18	Victim Assistance in Syria
	\$868,226.43	Capacity Support of Libyan MAC
	\$409,021.86	Capacity Support of Libyan MAC - still pending to be received
	\$354,726.29	Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) of West Bank Demining Program
	\$174,804.46	Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) of West Bank Demining Program - still pending to be received
	\$387,409.68	Capacity Building/Psychosocial Support/Victim Assistance in Afghanistan
	\$209,506.51	Psychosocial Support/Victim Assistance in Afghanistan - still pending to be received
	\$570,996.92	Capacity Building - Lebanon
	\$443,130.33	Capacity Building - Lebanon - Still pending to be received
	\$71,411.75	Psychosocial Support - Ukraine
	\$31,707.25	Psychosocial Support - Ukraine - still pending to be received
Total United States of America	\$24,079,757.97	Total received and still pending to be received
TOTAL 2024	\$41,243,766.07	

ALLOCATION OF DONATIONS BY COUNTRIES/REGIONS IN 2024

In 2024, ITF implemented activities in the sum of \$13,801,488.55 USD in the following countries/regions		
Albania	\$331,608.24	2.40%
Azerbaijan	\$30,500.00	0.22%
Armenia	\$41,509.92	0.30%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$2,143,867.82	15.53%
Croatia	\$119,666.55	0.87%
Serbia	\$541,299.23	3.92%
Moldova	\$22,590.63	0.16%
West Bank ¹	\$355,363.45	2.57%
Montenegro	\$1,237,165.14	8.96%
North Macedonia	\$771,144.30	5.59%
Kyrgyz Republic	\$589,747.55	4.27%
Georgia	\$30,246.63	0.22%
Kazakhstan	\$1,677,877.00	12.16%
Lebanon	\$1,259,100.99	9.12%
Ukraine	\$965,743.30	7.00%
Afghanistan	\$629,786.50	4.56%
Libya	\$844,705.42	6.12%
Syria	\$1,335,420.23	9.68%
Iraq	\$192,617.99	1.40%
Regional Activities in SE	\$562,261.43	4.07%
Gaza Strip/Palestine	\$119,266.23	0.86%
TOTAL	\$13,801,488.55	

¹ For financial clarity, Palestine is divided into two entities; the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. In all other contexts, ITF refers to them collectively as Palestine in accordance with Slovenia's recognition on 04 June 2024 of State of Palestine.

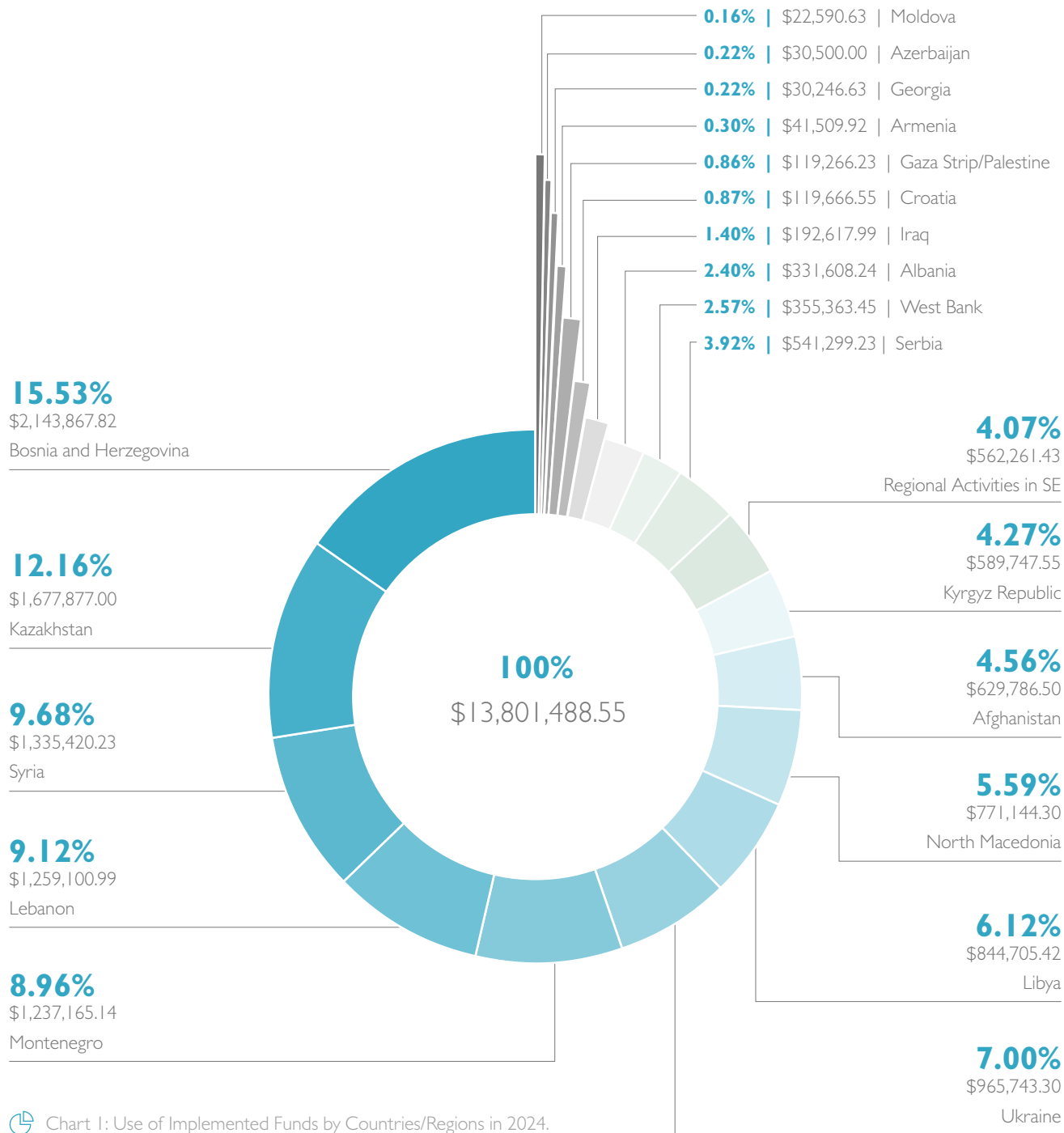


Chart 1: Use of Implemented Funds by Countries/Regions in 2024.

ALLOCATION OF DONATIONS BY PURPOSE IN 2024

In 2024, ITF activities in the sum of \$13,801,488.55 USD were implemented for the following purpose		
Clearance of landmines and ERVV, including cluster munitions	\$3,441,781.12	24.94%
Capacity building	\$3,836,254.59	27.80%
Destruction of Surplus Weapons and Ammunition	\$3,361,365.01	24.36%
Victim Assistance	\$2,317,768.29	16.79%
Advocacy/Coordination	\$469,342.77	3.40%
Physical Security and Stockpile Management	\$353,221.36	2.56%
Risk Education	\$21,755.41	0.16%
TOTAL		\$13,801,488.55

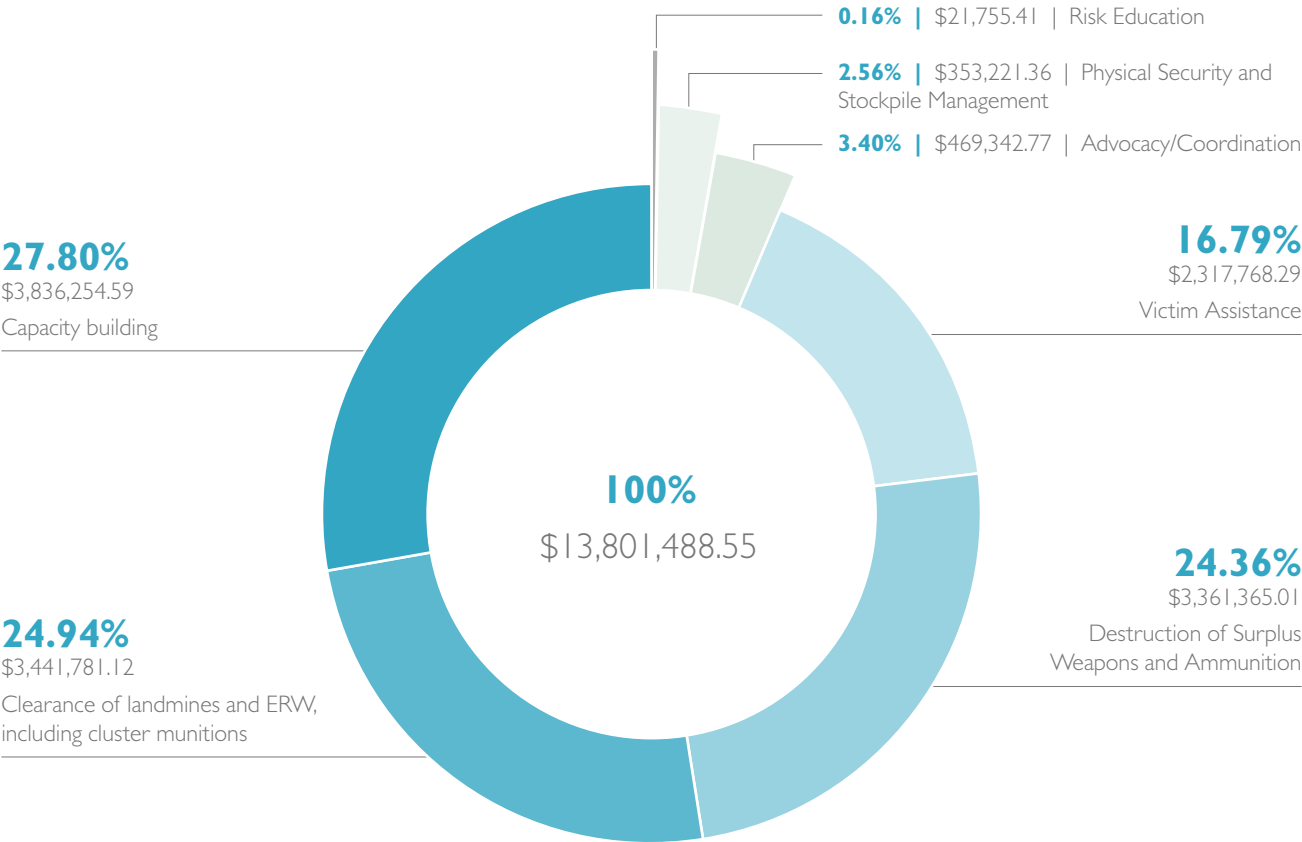


Chart 2: Use of Funds by Intervention Areas in 2024.



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 and financial 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 BiH, 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 BoA and all generated reports and corresponding materials.

In 2024, \$1,716,062.01 USD was spent for ITF administration and project costs. ITF Temporary Implementation Offices in Libya, Tunisia, Iraq, Syria, Ukraine, Lebanon and Kyrgyz Republic were directly supported within the projects.



4

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 2024.

SOUTHEAST EUROPE



ALBANIA

PROBLEM

Since 1999, Albania has recorded 210 mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) accidents, resulting in 238 injuries and 34 fatalities. However, due to extensive mine risk education programs, no such accidents have occurred since 2006. By the end of 2009, all areas in northeastern Albania along the border had been cleared, surveyed, or released. On 1 December 2009, Albania officially declared "Mine Free Status" and announced the successful completion of its Ottawa Convention Article 5 obligations at the Cartagena Summit in Colombia.

Surplus ammunition, UXO, and ERW contamination remain a nationwide problem in Albania. A series of ammunition depot explosions, the looting of weapons and ammunition by civilians, and the discovery of explosive remnants from WWII are among the causes. A crucial issue in Albania also remains the support for victim assistance.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

PHYSICAL SECURITY AND STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) Support in Albania

The overall goal of the project beginning in May 2022 and concluding on 30 June 2024, was to reduce the threats to human security by protecting the environment through finding sustainable solutions for the disposal of waste generated by the destruction of conventional weapons in Albania. Approximately 149,000 kg of waste (ash) from the incineration of ammunition (2005–2015), packed in bags and plastic cans, was safely transported from ULP Mjekës to the disposal site for permanent disposal.

The first transport of three trucks from Mjekës to the disposal site took place on 02 May 2024, arriving on 06–07 May. Final packing began on 13 May, with the last ash pickup on 11 June and all four trucks reaching the destination on 14 June 2024.

In total, 548 pallets containing 2,740 plastic drums (148,970 kg) of ash across seven shipments were transported.



📷 Transport of ash from ULP Mjekës.



📷 Repacked barrels at the final destination.



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Physical Security and Stockpile Management	United States of America
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BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

PROBLEM

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

As of mid-2024, according to available official data by Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMIC), the mine suspected area amounts to 826 square kilometers (1996 initial estimation 4,200 square kilometers) where over 170,000 mines and UXO are still expected.

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 1,781 local residents, turning them into mine/UXO victims/survivors (624 residents were fatally injured/death)².

Respectively, by mid-2024, according to BHMIC data, no persons suffered injuries from mines or UXO.

No mine accidents occurred during entire 2024 on ITF managed projects.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

CLEARANCE OF LANDMINES AND ERW AND LAND RELEASE

Between 01 January and 31 December 2024, a total of 1,623,502 square meters of land was cleared and released across 37 project locations through Mine Clearance, Technical Survey, and Land Release (certified) operations. Specifically, Mine Clearance and Technical Survey efforts released 532,189 square meters across 26 locations, resulting in the detection and destruction of 89 mines and 213 UXO. Additionally, Land Release (certified) projects cleared 1,091,313 square meters at 11 locations, removing 29 mines and 54 UXO. In total, these operations led to the removal of 118 mines and 267 UXO.

Mine Clearance and Technical Survey

ITF support to BiH in 2024 (01 January – 31 December) continued by release of land through:

- 76,959 square meters mine cleared/demined (8 project locations – 6 mines, 13 UXO),
- 455,230 square meters of technical survey operations (18 project locations - 83 mines, 200 UXO).

During the 2024 Annual Report period, ITF issued two additional Invitations for Submission of Offers for Mine Clearance, Technical Survey, and Land Release projects in BiH, funded by the U.S. These were ITF-01-10/24-MC/TS-BH-USA (published in October 2024) and ITF-01-12/24-LR-BH-EU (initially published in August 2024, later amended to ITF-01-11/24-LR-BH-EU in September). Field operations for these projects are planned for 2025.

² According to the latest BHMIC data, the number of registered accidents and fatalities increased in 2023 due to newly reported past incidents.



 Mostar, BiH.

Land Release

Overall, on Land Release (certified) projects – 1,091,313 square meters of land was released, on 11 locations, removing 29 mines and 54 UXO³, as follows:

- **Project: Humanitarian Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2023/24 – Mine suspected area / MSP Čojluk-Ljusina - Municipality of Bosanska Krupa performed by MDDC**

The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Čojluk-Ljusina in Bosanska Krupa Municipality, field activities commenced in November 2023 and completed in February 2024 with a total area of 604,619 square meters released, removing 6 mines and 36 UXO, on 8 project locations by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation)*.

* Field works completed and certified.

³ Completed and Certified - Mine suspected area / MSP Čojluk-Ljusina - Municipality of Bosanska Krupa and MSP Vitez-Municipality of Vitez.

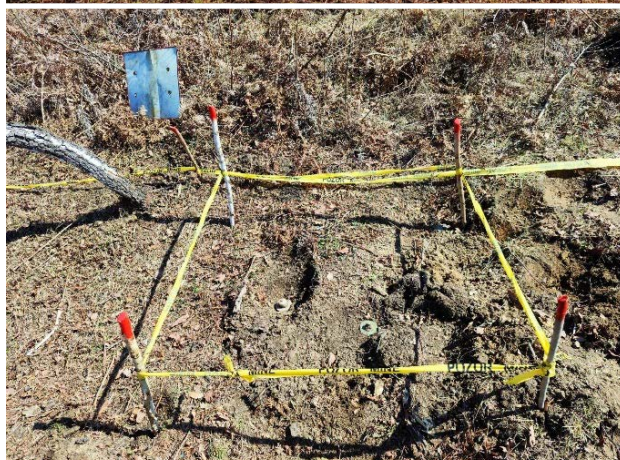


📷 Municipality of Bosanska Krupa, BiH.

- **Project: Humanitarian Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2024 – Mine suspected area / MSP Vitez - Municipality of Vitez performed by MDDC**

The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Vitez in Vitez Municipality, field activities commenced in February 2024 and completed in May 2024 with a total area of 486,694 square meters released, removing 23 mines and 18 UXO, on 3 project locations by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation)*.

* Field works completed and certified.



📷 Vitez, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- **Project: Humanitarian Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2024 – Mine suspected area / MSP Velika Kladuša 2 - Municipality of Velika Kladuša performed by MDDC**

The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Slatina in Jablanica Municipality, field

The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Velika Kladuša 2 in Velika Kladuša Municipality, field activities commenced in June 2024 with a total targeted area of 1,323,744 square meters, on 11 project locations by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation).

- * Field works in progress/not yet completed. Project is in progress and the final certified results will be reported on in ITF 2025 Intermediate Report (upon completion and BHMAC certification). By the end of December 2024, thus far, 14 mines and 18 UXO were found and removed.

- **Project: Humanitarian Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2024 – Mine suspected area / MSP Slatina - Municipality of Jablanica performed by MDDC**

The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Slatina in Jablanica Municipality, field activities commenced in end of October 2024 with a total targeted area of 1,323,744 square meters, on 6 project locations by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation).

- * Field works in progress/not yet completed. Project is in progress and the final certified results will be reported on in ITF 2025 Intermediate Report (upon completion and BHMAC certification). By the end of December 2024, thus far, 8 mines and 8 UXO were found and removed.



📷 Demining at Velika Kladuša, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- **Project: EU Support to Land Release on Targeted Mine Suspected Areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2024/27**

The Land Release on Targeted Mine Suspected Areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina, funded by the European Union, aims at releasing 53.59 square kilometers on 39 Land Release project tasks in various Municipalities throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the period between 2024 and 2027. The project commenced in 2024 and shall, through multiple Invitations for Submission of Offers procedures, target to apply the methods of Land Release on mine affected and mine suspected priority areas. Initial Submission of Offers for Land Release was published at the end of 2024, targeting to release 19.24 square kilometers on 11 projects.


VICTIM ASSISTANCE

- **Organization of the XXIII International Sitting Volleyball Tournament “Sarajevo Open 2024”**

Between 31 May and 02 June 2024, the XXIII Sitting Volleyball Tournament – Sarajevo Open 2024 took place in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, organized by the Sitting Volleyball Club Fantomi from Sarajevo (OKI Fantomi). The tournament aimed to elevate the quality and popularity of sitting volleyball both in Bosnia and Herzegovina and internationally, while also raising awareness about the threats posed by mines and other ERV, as well as the importance of mine action projects.

Eight teams, consisting of around 120 people with disabilities, from Germany, Croatia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, competed in the 2024 tournament. The participants played excellent matches, demonstrating great sportsmanship and team spirit. In the end, OKI Fantomi outplayed their opponents and were crowned champions. Sports provide an excellent opportunity for the social inclusion of landmine survivors and people with disabilities, playing an important role in their rehabilitation process.



 The XXIII International Tournament in Sitting Volleyball “Sarajevo Open 2024”.

- **Beekeeping as Empowerment Tool for People with Disabilities from Bosnia and Herzegovina (Phase 4)**

The aim of the project was to enable mine victims to eventually run small businesses in the field of beekeeping, while also fostering networking opportunities for mine victims engaged in beekeeping. Beekeeping requires minimal initial investment and does not rely on complex technologies, making it an ideal way to establish a stable household income and improve the quality of life for vulnerable social groups. The project, started in January 2024 and concluded in December 2024, was financed by the Republic of Slovenia.

As part of the fourth phase of the project “Beekeeping as an Empowerment Tool for People with Disabilities in BiH,” a three-day training session was held in Banja Luka from 19 to 21 March 2024. The event provided 40 mine victims with essential beekeeping skills and awarded them certificates for successfully completing the program. Ambassador Damian Sedar of the Republic of Slovenia in BiH delivered a speech, emphasizing the importance of international partnerships in creating opportunities for vulnerable communities. The training was implemented by the Beekeeping Academy of Slovenia, in collaboration with the local partner NGO UDAS.

As part of the project, beekeeping equipment was procured for 11 mine victims from BiH and for the association of beekeepers “PČELICA.” The equipment provided included beehives, honey containers, scales, a honey filling machine, a wax sterilizer; and a honey transfer pump.



📷 Training session for mine victims in Banja Luka.

From 07 to 09 November 2024, a workshop for beekeepers who are mine and UXO victims from BiH was held in Mostar. It aimed to raise awareness about the importance of beekeeping for mine victims and the broader community. The goal was to encourage mine victims to engage in beekeeping, which would improve their health, socialization, education, knowledge transfer, and overall quality of life.

A total of 20 beekeepers, mine/UXO victims, participated in the three-day workshop, which was part of the "Beekeeping as Empowerment Tool for People with Disabilities from Bosnia and Herzegovina" project. This initiative helps victims recover and contribute to their communities through sustainable farming.

The training was organized by the local NGO OSI MEN, in collaboration with the Beekeeping Academy of Slovenia, UDAS, and local experts.



Attendees of the workshop in Mostar.

Whitin the project, the exhibition “Beekeeping as a Means of Empowering Mine Victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2021-2024” opened on 07 June 2024, in Ljubljana, highlighting the resilience of mine victims involved in a beekeeping project since 2021, in partnership with the Beekeeping Academy of Slovenia and NGO UDAS. It was on display until 04 July 2024.



Exhibition “Beekeeping as a Means of Empowering Mine Victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2021-2024” in Ljubljana.

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Европейський досвід
БДЖІЛЬНИЦТВО ДЛЯ ІНВАЛІДІВ ТА ЛЮДЕЙ З ОБМЕЖЕНИМИ МОЖЛИВОСТЯМИ

Поточний проект ІТФ «Бджільництво як засіб розширення можливостей людей з обмеженими можливостями в Боснії та Герцеговіні» фінансується Республікою Словенія та Республікою Корея. Він реалізується у співпраці з Академією бджільництва Словенії та UDAS, неурядовою організацією, яка підтримує жертв мін, людей з ампутованими кінцівками та їхні родини в Боснії та Герцеговіні.

Метою проекту є надання можливості постраждалим від мін створити бджільничий бізнес та створити мережу підтримки для тих, хто займається бджільництвом.

Після завершення збройних конфліктів у 1995 році Боснія і Герцеговина залишається сильно забрудненою мінами та боєприпасами, що не розв'язало, що створює постійну загрозу громадській безпеці та перешкоджає соціально-економічному прогресу. На сьогоднішній день ті, хто вижив від нападів мін і нерозірваних боєприпасів, залишаються однією з найбільш дискримінованих і соціально ізольованих груп, які стикаються зі значними перешкодами у працевлаштуванні. Оскільки рівень безробіття серед людей з інвалідністю становить близько 85%, доступ до ринку праці є однією з найбільш серйозних проблем, з якими вони стикаються.

Бджільництво – чудовий спосіб створити стабільний дохід сім'ї та покращити якість життя незайнятих соціальних верств населення та людей з обмеженими можливостями. Він підходить для дрібномасштабної сільськогосподарської діяльності в місцевостях, де капітальні та технологічні ресурси низькі. Це вимагає невеликих початкових інвестицій, і оскільки для роботи немає потреби у складних технологіях, це чудовий спосіб створити стабільний дохід родини та покращити якість життя. Бджільництво базується на роботі вдома та пропонує можливості працевлаштування для людей з обмеженими можливостями.

У 2021 році ІТФ спільно з Академією бджільництва Словенії підготували пропозицію «Бджільництво як інструмент розширення прав і можливостей людей з обмеженими можливостями в Боснії та Герцеговіні» та запросили UDAS, неурядову організацію, яка підтримує жертв мін, людей з ампутованими тілами та їхні сім'ї в Боснії та Герцеговіні, для проектного партнерства. Мета проекту полягала в тому, щоб надати особам, які постраждали від мін/НРБ, знання та навички, необхідні для створення малого бджільничого бізнесу та створення підтримуючої мережі. У рамках проекту постраждали разом із членами їхніх родин взяли участь у комплексному навчанні з бджільництва, організованому Словенською академією бджільництва. Багаті традиції бджільництва

Словенії послужили цінною основою для цієї програми з розбудови потенціалу, яку додатково підтримали донори з Республіки Словенія та Республіки Корея.



Фото: Курси бджільництва в Словенії, 2021 р.
Проект розпочався з цілеспрямованого тренінгу для пасічників, які постраждали від мін. У липні 2021 року троє тих, хто вижив, відвідали триденний курс бджільництва, організований Академією бджільництва Словенії, де вони поглибили свої знання з розведення та відбору маток і отримали практичний досвід роботи з усім процесом бджільництва. У жовтні 2021 року в Бана-Луці відбувся ще один триденний тренінг, у якому взяли участь 26 постраждалих від мін та членів їхніх родин. Тренінг проводили інструктори з Академії бджільництва Словенії. Наприкінці тренінгу учасники отримали необхідний реманент. У 2022 та 2023 роках проект продовжував проводити тренінги для бджоларів, які постраждали від мін. У жовтні 2022 року та березні 2023 року чотириденний та дводенний навчальні тренінги з бджільництва були відповідно проведені в Бана-Луці, у яких щоразу брали участь 30 учасників з усієї Боснії та Герцеговіни. Під керівництвом професійної команди з Академії бджільництва Словенії ці сесії також надали можливість бджоларям, які постраждали від мін, та їхнім сім'ям продавати власний мед. Із минулорічного проекту на спеціальних стендах, встановлених перед факультетом сільського господарства Бана-Луки.

У рамках проекту ІТФ спільно з партнерами, Академією бджільництва Словенії та НУО UDAS, організували триденний навчальний візит до Мурскої Собоїти, Словенія, у жовтні 2022 року. 11 представників Боснії та Герцеговіни (жертви мін, представник Міністерства сільського господарства і лісово господарства Республіки Сербської та представник Міста Бана-Лука) відвідали навчальний візит. У перший день учасники відвідали міністра сільського господарства, лісівництва та продовольства Республіки Словенія, пані Ірену Шино, у приміщенні Асоціації хворих на параліч. Це один навчальний візит до Словенії відбувся в червні 2023 року. Навчальні візити також стали можливістю

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для пасічників, які постраждали від мін, надати свою смачну продукцію для дегустації меду.



безрезні 2023 року було зроблено значний крок у напрямку розширення прав і можливостей постраждалих від мін та нерозірваних боєприпасів, оскільки в приміщенні неурядової організації UDAS у Бана-Луці, Боснія та Герцеговина, було відкрито бджоларський центр для постраждалих від мін та нерозірваних боєприпасів. Центр бджільництва має кілька цілей, зокрема залучення постраждалих від мін та нерозірваних боєприпасів до процесу виробництва продуктів бджільництва, розвиток соціальних навичок, зосередження соціальної активності, сприяння взаємодопомозі та співпраці, а також проведення майстер-класів з виготовлення воскових свічок для жінок. Ці заходи також підвищують обізнаність про життя в гармонії з природою та необхідність захисту навколишнього середовища. Крім того, центр бджільництва пропонує можливості для реінтеграції та підприємництва.

Протягом всього проекту понад 100 учасників навчилися основам бджільництва, включаючи управління вульками, виробництво меду, рекомендації щодо хороших гігієнічних звичок, розбудову бренду та продажі. Створення Центру бджільництва та Асоціації бджоларів з обмеженими можливостями та жінок «PČEŠĆICA» ще більше посилює вплив проекту, забезпечуючи платформу для постійної підтримки. Крім того, надання обладнання для бджільництва понад 50 пасічникам розробка веб-платформи для просування продукту демонструють прагнення проекту до сталого зростання та видимості.

Цей проект помітно змінив життя багатьох жертв мін та нерозірваних боєприпасів. Бджільництво є не тільки джерелом доходу, але й терапевтичною діяльністю, яка допомагає зміцнити впевненість і цілеспрямованість. Це сприяє самодостатності, незалежності та загальному добробуту учасників, відзначаючи відчутну різницю в їхньому житті.

Желько Волаш, президент UDAS, який понад 20 років займається діяльністю, зосередженою на підтримці постраждалих від мін, заявив, що з усіх видів діяльності бджільництво виявилось найбільш корисним для жертв мін. Як сказала одна з учасниць тренінгу «Ovo nije hobi, ovo je ljubav» («Це не хобі, це

кохання»), їхня мета не лише розширити можливості жертв мін, а й дати їм спільне хобі. У якому вони збираються разом, навчають один одного та спілкуються, тоді як найважливішим аспектом проекту залишається психосоціальний.



Фото: Бджоларі-жертви мін.
Про партнерів по проекту:
Наташа Уришич (ІТФ) - ІТФ Посилення безпеки людини

(ІТФ) - це гуманітарна некомерційна організація, заснована урядом Республіки Словенія в березні 1998 року з метою зміцнення безпеки людини та побудови стійких спільнот шляхом зменшення ризиків для миру та безпеки через співчуття, інновації, прозорість та партнерство. З моменту свого заснування ІТФ постійно розвиває та зміцнює свою місію щодо підвищення безпеки, а також сприяє відновленню та розвитку постраждалих від конфлікту країн шляхом усунення негайного та довгострокового впливу мін/НРБ та інших небезпек після збройного насильства. ІТФ Посилення безпеки людини

Академія бджільництва Словенії (SČA) - Валентина Цвіткович

SČA сприяє поширенню обширних, більш ніж двохсотлітніх знань про бджільництво в Словенії у формі неформальних навчальних курсів як у Словенії, так і за кордоном. Він був заснований у 2018 році у відповідь на викликані інтереси багатьох країн у передачі словенських знань, навичок і практик словенської професії бджільництва іншим країнам. SČA прагне ділитися знаннями про бджільництво у формі неформальних навчальних курсів, сприяти словенським освітнім закладам у галузі бджільництва та поширювати нові знання в національному та міжнародному контексті. Slovenska čebelarstva akademija (kis.si)

Організація Ампутантів UDAS Республіки Сербської (UDAS) - Гордана Шенерич

UDAS – це неурядова організація, створена та керує людиною, які пережили ампутації. UDAS допомагає постражданим від мін та іншим інвалідам у відновленні, реінтеграції та віддачі своїм громадам через інтегративну програму, орієнтовану на постраждалих. Він був заснований у 2002 році та діє в БІГ через шість регіональних асоціацій у Бана-Луці, Добой, Бієліні, Східному Сараєво, Градішці та Требіне та через координатора у Федерації БІГ. Бачення UDAS – створити процвітаюче суспільство без бар'єрів і упевненість, де кожен має рівні можливості. www.udas.rs.ba

- **“Empowering Landmine Survivors for Sustainable Future”**

NGO “Posavina bez mina” began implementing the project on 01 March 2024, and completed it on 30 September 2024. The goal of the project was to empower mine victims and their families from BiH (Brčko District) with knowledge and skills related to green jobs and renewable energy, enabling them to contribute to the well-being of their local communities and the preservation of the environment.



The following activities were carried out during the project:

- Landmine survivors living in rural areas were visited through door-to-door presentations, where “Posavina bez mina” explained the purpose and goals of the project.
- A training session was organized for landmine survivors, with 13 survivors participating. The goal was to raise awareness about environmental preservation, renewable energy sources, and their importance.
- 135 leaflets and brochures were printed and distributed at the training and in local communities.
- A total of 27 mine victim families were visited, and 7 families became beneficiaries of the project. Four families received solar fruit and vegetable dryers along with manuals on “Plums Processing Technology and Drying Process.” Three families received solar streetlights for their households.
- “Posavina bez mina” also held one workshop, and three radio stories and three TV stories were broadcasted on RTVHIT, RTRS, Posavina TV, Radio Brčko, and online portals eBrčko, InfoBrčko, and Dnevni Avaz.



📷 Training for Landmine Survivors and beneficiaries of the project.

CAPACITY BUILDING

- **Provision of Personal Protective Equipment for Bosnia and Herzegovina Armed Forces – demining battalion**

As a continuation of the support to the BiH national mine action capacities for the purpose of enhanced mine action activities and safer field-work operational activities of Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina Demining Battalion personnel, 220 protective visors were procured and delivered in April 2024.



 Visors donated to Armed Forces of BiH Demining Battalion.

- **Project: Provision of Terrain Vehicles**

As a continuation of the support to the BiH mine action capacities for the purpose of enhanced field-work operational activities related to mine clearance, technical survey and land release project activities, three (2) 4-wheel drive (4X4) vehicles DACIA DUSTER designated for BHMACH, were procured and delivered in October 2024.



 Vehicles donated to BHMACH.

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

The objective of the 14th annual assessment was to determine if the demining and monitoring organizations and companies, accredited by BHMACH, 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 2024 assessment was implemented through April and May 2024, during which 11 selected entities were checked and assessed.

OTHER

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

Support of Republic Slovenia to ITF Representative Office in BiH enables continuous execution of operations and procedures required for work of ITF in BiH, 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 BiH and the region of Southeastern Europe.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Clearance of Landmines and ERW and Land Release	Czech Republic, European Commission, United States of America
Victim Assistance	Korea, Slovenia
Capacity Building	United States of America
Other	Slovenia

CROATIA

PROBLEM

Obsolete ammunition stored in army depots poses a continuous risk of accidental explosions. The unintended explosion of deteriorated and obsolete surplus ammunition is the primary cause of physical harm and environmental damage. Ensuring the safe disposal and dismantling of unstable ammunition helps reduce the ever-present threats to public safety and significantly eliminates possibility of illegal transfers of weapons and ammunition.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION

- **Conventional Weapons Destruction**

Since 2019, ITF has been implementing projects for the destruction of outdated stockpiles of conventional ammunition in cooperation with the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Croatia.

The overall goal of the project is to reduce the risk of proliferation by enhancing weapons and ammunition stockpile security and reducing surplus stocks of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and their ammunition.

By the end of 2024, a total of 94.13 MT of unstable ammunition was dismantled and demilitarized.



 Visitors Process of demilitarization.



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Conventional Weapons Destruction	United States of America
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MONTENEGRO

PROBLEM

The presence of aged, unstable, and deteriorated ERW in Montenegro remains a significant threat to the local population, requiring ongoing efforts for demilitarization and destruction. A major concern is the large quantity of these dangerous remnants, which pose a serious risk to safety and demand immediate action for their demilitarization or destruction.

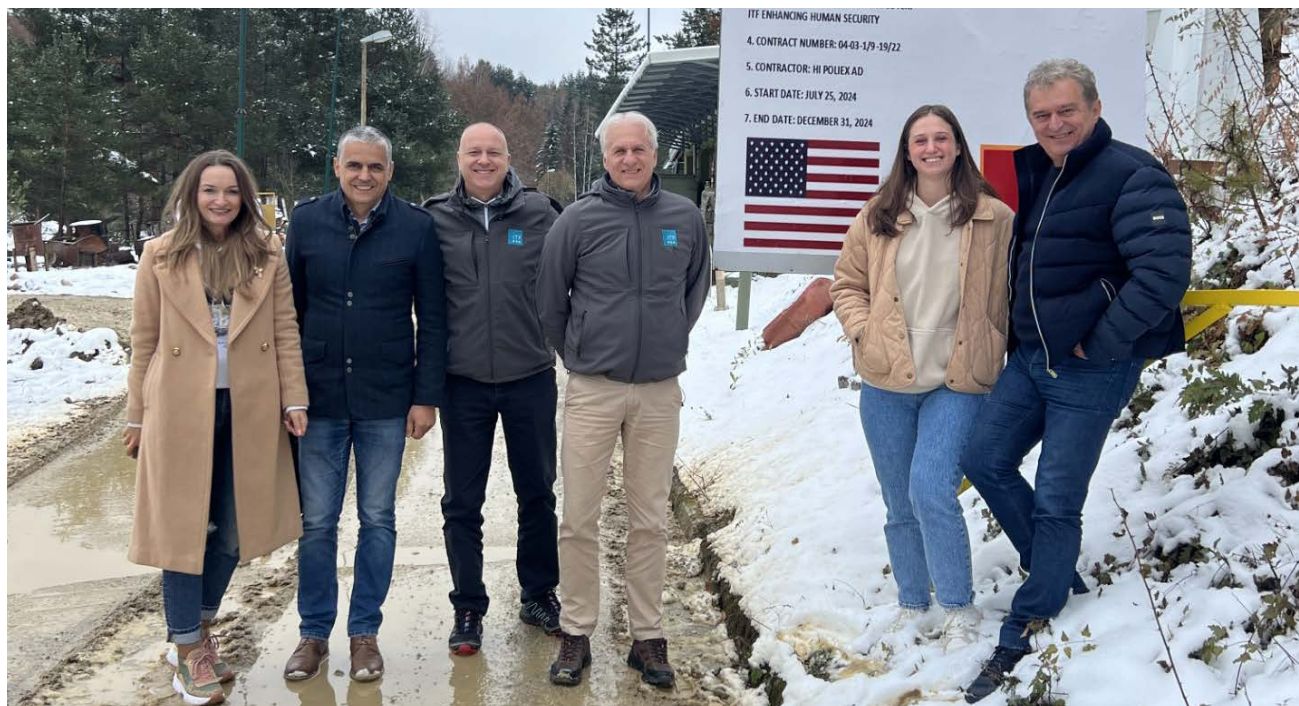
Improving the physical security and stockpile management of aging weapons and explosive ordnance is therefore essential to ensure safety for local population. Additionally, reducing the direct threat posed by improperly stored ERW is crucial, which can be achieved through support for ERW destruction, training programs, and the provision of technical equipment.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

PHYSICAL SECURITY AND STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT AND DESTRUCTION OF SURPLUS WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION

- **Disposal and/or Demilitarization of Explosive Remnants of War for Ministry of Interior**

Upon the completion of the project in December 2024, a total of 17,061 tons of unstable, outdated ammunition were successfully destroyed/demilitarized. The demilitarization process was executed in line with compulsory technical and safety methods.



 Donor monitoring visit in November 2024.



 Demilitarization of obsolete ammunition.

- **Provision of equipment for disarming the UXO in low order technique Montenegro Ministry of Interior – Directorate for Emergency Management – Department for UXO**

ITF purchased low order equipment for the Rescue and Protection Directorate – Department for UXO at the Ministry of Interior of Montenegro based on the specific needs, technical specifications, and requirements identified by the Department.

By completing the technical hand-over of necessary low order equipment, the process of equipment provision was successfully finalized in 2024.

- **Montenegro Ministry of Interior – Directorate for Emergency Management – Department for UXO - Physical security and stockpile management upgrades at the Rogami storage facility**

The activities aimed at improving conventional weapons and munitions stockpile security management in Montenegro commenced on 01 October 2024 at the project site Rogami.

The activities to be completed in 2025 include the adaptation and technical upgrading of the insufficient and outdated ERW storage facilities in Podgorica/Rogami. This will involve construction work on the storage facility and the implementation of safety upgrades to prevent the illicit diversion of weapons and munitions, as well as to mitigate the risk of accidental explosions of obsolete/unstable munitions and ammunition.



 Donor monitoring in November 2024 at the Rogami storage project site, Montenegro.



 Works at the Rogami storage construction site.



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Conventional Weapons Destruction and Physical Security and Stockpile Management	United States of America
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NORTH MACEDONIA

PROBLEM

The Army of the Republic of North Macedonia (ARMK) is undergoing restructuring to reduce the number of active troops while equipping them to enhance its capacity to maintain and improve operating standards for participation in EU military Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP) missions. The European Peace Facility (EPF) Assistance Measure will support this effort by upgrading and enhancing ARMK's equipment, particularly for the Light Infantry Battalion Group. This will enable North Macedonia to better protect its citizens and strengthen its potential contribution to military CSDP operations and missions.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

CAPACITY BUILDING

- **Capacity Building**

16 March 2023, the Council of the EU adopted the Decision (CFSP) 2023/599 on an assistance measure under the European Peace Facility to strengthen the capacities of the Army of the Republic of North Macedonia in compliance with relevant international law, in particular international human rights and international humanitarian law.

The objective of the assistance measure is to strengthen the capacities of the Armed Forces of North Macedonia by enhancing and upgrading its technical non-lethal equipment. Through the provision of adequate equipment, the assistance measure will contribute to increasing the capacities of the Armed Forces of North Macedonia to contribute to CSDP missions and operations, complementary to support provided by other international partners bilaterally.

The assistance measure is being implemented in indirect management by ITF, within the project implementation period of 30 months.

By the end of 2024, ITF managed to conclude 7 out of 15 supply contracts (46%) and deliver the first 5 equipment items to the End user. ITF anticipates delivering most of the planned equipment items by the end of 2025.



📷 Memorandum of understanding signature on 10 January 2024.



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Capacity Building	European Commission - European Peace Facility
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SERBIA

PROBLEM

CLUSTER MUNITIONS

During the armed conflict in 1999, cluster bombs were dropped on targets in 16 municipalities across the Republic of Serbia. During and immediately after the bombing campaign, members of the armed and police forces carried out the initial removal of unexploded cluster munitions from the surface to ensure basic security for local inhabitants from the dangers of cluster munitions and UXOs. This effort significantly reduced the occurrence of injuries and fatal accidents among the civilian population.

Today, the removal of cluster munitions and UXO is still being implemented throughout Serbia in order to completely eliminate the residual threat to the local population.

Currently, 457,537 square meters of land (known areas) is affected by cluster munitions in Užice and Bujanovac municipalities⁴.

MINES

The demining of minefields in the Municipality of Šid (including the villages of Jamena, Morović, and Batrovci, near the border with Croatia) covered an area of over 5.9 million square meters and was completed between 2003 and 2009. Across 44 project locations, a total of 5,139 items of various types of mines and UXO were removed.

In 2009, the Mine Action Centre of Serbia (SMAC) received information indicating the presence of remaining mine-suspected areas in the municipalities of Bujanovac and Preševo, containing various types of mines (groups of mines). Following a survey of these areas, 10 locations were confirmed as mine-hazardous, covering a total area of 3.5 million square meters at that time.

As of mid-2024, the area of 268,100 square meters⁵ remain classified as a Confirmed Hazardous Area or Suspected Hazardous Area in the municipality of Bujanovac (Đorđevac area).

There is also information on new mine Suspected Hazardous Areas in Bujanovac municipality where, according to the local residents and also reported to the official institutions, explosions were heard during summer grass and bushfires in 2019 and again in summer 2021, in addition the local residents were also reporting of having knowledge of more mined areas. Non-technical survey of these areas is envisaged to be performed during 2025.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

CLEARANCE OF LANDMINES AND ERW

In total, in the period from 01 January to 31 December 2024, a total of 458,000 sqm of land was cleared across three (3) project locations in Serbia (Municipality of Bujanovac and Municipality of Užice), resulting in the removal of 0 mines, 54 UXO, 11 cluster munitions.

ITF support to Serbia in 2024 (01 January – 31 December) was realized by clearance and release of land through:

- **Technical Survey (mines)**

Bujanovac – Bujanovac North / Đorđevac – I, project task area of 122,200 square meters - field works commenced in December 2023. The work was paused due to winter weather conditions and were resumed and later completed at the end of February 2024.

December 2023: 3,000 square meters cleared, no mines, UXO nor cluster munitions were found – the field operations were winter-paused.

In total: 122,200 square meters cleared - 0 mines, 1 UXO, 0 CM, found and removed.

⁴ Currently known confirmed or suspected areas in Užice (431,967) and Bujanovac (25,570 sqm).

⁵ Mine 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 Mol authority.



📷 Field operations at Bujanovac – Bujanovac North / Đorđevac I project task location.

- **Cluster Munitions Clearance (cluster munitions)**

Užice – Ponikve Airport-6. Užice, project task area of 152,600 square meters - field works were implemented during April 2024.

In total: 152,600 square meters were cleared - 0 mines, 24 UXO, 11 CM, found and removed.



📷 Field operations at Užice – Ponikve Airport-6. Užice project task location.

Užice – Ponikve Airport-7. Užice, project task area of 183,200 square meters - field works commenced in mid-October 2024 and were completed in early November 2024.

In total: 183,200 square meters were cleared - 0 mines, 29 UXO, 0 CM, found and removed.



📷 Field operations at Užice – Ponikve Airport-7. Užice project task location.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

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

REGIONAL ASPECT OF ITF ACTIVITIES IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE

BALKAN MEDICAL TASK FORCE (BMTF)

The Balkan Medical Task Force (BMTF) was set up as a regional initiative bringing together six countries, namely Albania, BiH, 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). North Macedonia, Serbia and Slovenia, each with a field hospital capacity, took over the role of 'Framework Nation' on a two-year rotating basis. Slovenia held that role for the period from 01 July 2022 until 30 June 2024. Serbia assumed the 'Framework Nation' position on 19 June 2024.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

CAPACITY BUILDING

- **“Strengthening the Capacities of the Balkan Medical Task Force (BMTF)”**

On 09 June 2022, the Council of the EU adopted the Decision (CFSP) 2022/906 on an Assistance Measure (AM) under the European Peace Facility (EPF) to strengthen the capacities of the BMTF. This AM would empower BMTF non-EU PNs to respond autonomously to crises. By bringing together five WB countries, this AM would also feed into the broader goals of CFSP/CSDP in the region, such as promoting regional cooperation and dialogue and compliance with provisions of international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

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-EU2 PNs, namely Albania, BiH, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia, to strengthen the military medical capabilities of the region and civilian relief efforts.

To achieve the above-mentioned objective, the assistance measure is financing:

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

The AM is being implemented in indirect management by ITF, within the project implementation period of 36 months.

With the final deliveries of equipment expected in December 2025, this assistance measure aims to strengthen the Western Balkans' ability to respond to crises and enhance the region's resilience. Ultimately, it will contribute to regional stability and enable the countries in the region to better protect their populations. Additionally, it will foster regional cooperation and cohesion, promoting good relations within the Western Balkans.



📷 Group photo – BMTF 3rd Steering Committee Meeting – 12 December 2024, Skopje, North Macedonia.



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Capacity Building	European Commission - European Peace Facility
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SOUTH CAUCASUS



AZERBAIJAN

PROBLEM

Azerbaijan is counted among a small group of countries in the world still affected by cluster munitions, haunted to this day by the legacy of war. According to the Landmine Monitor Report by the International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC), Azerbaijan is also among the top 10 countries in terms of the level and number of landmines. The estimated total area to be cleared of mines is 11,286 square kilometers, of which 1,479 square kilometers are confirmed minefields.

Landmine accidents continue to be reported monthly, resulting in new casualties. Between 2020 and 2024, an estimated 369 people, including women and children, fell victim to landmines. Over the past 30 years, Azerbaijani national authorities have recorded more than 3,400 landmine victims, highlighting the ongoing humanitarian impact of contamination.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

- **“Creating Economic Opportunities for Landmine Victims – Phase 3”**

The objective of the project is to provide the financial means for the economic integration of landmine victims, who live in the rural regions of Azerbaijan. Through financing small entrepreneurial activities designed and implemented by landmine victims themselves, this project has not only improved the economic and social well-being of these individuals and their families but also provided the necessary tools for their empowerment, enabling them to become fully functioning, self-sufficient members of the community. The project started on 01 June 2024 and will be completed by 30 September 2025.

In the reporting period, the local NGO travelled to the regions of Fizuli, Terter, Aghdam, Aghjabedi, and Tovuz in rural Azerbaijan to conduct a preliminary assessment and gather information from local coordinators and partner organizations in those areas.

They have met with over 30 survivors and identified the beneficiaries for the project. Interest-free small business loans will be allocated to each region and distributed among a selected group of beneficiaries—those who present a clear, realistic, and detailed business plan, demonstrating strong determination to succeed in their work. Beneficiaries will specify the materials, equipment, and other assets required to start their business, which will be purchased locally under the direct supervision of the project coordinator.



📷 Field visit of landmine survivor from rural region of Azerbaijan.



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance	Korea
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ARMENIA

PROBLEM

Based on official statements and reports, the 2020 war led to more than 6,000 combat deaths 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 Armenian children, victims of armed conflict”**

The objective of the project, financed by the Republic of Slovenia, was to provide children with a medical rehabilitation program at the Slovenian Red Cross Health and Youth Resort in Debeli Rtič, located on the Slovenian seaside.

On 28 September 2024, 16 children from Armenia, who had been affected by the conflict, arrived in Slovenia along with 3 companions. The group stayed at the Slovenian Red Cross Health and Youth Resort in Debeli Rtič and participated in a 9-day psychosocial rehabilitation program aimed at improving their mental and physical well-being after being traumatized by the ongoing conflict.

With the support of Slovenian psychology specialists and other therapists, the children participated in group and individual therapy sessions aimed at supporting their reintegration into the community. To further enhance their rehabilitation, various activities were organized, including swimming lessons and hydrotherapy, psychology workshops, sports activities, and competitions (such as kayaking, archery, volleyball, and basketball). Additionally, there were workshops about the Slovenian coast and its fauna, a nature workshop in the “Magical Grove,” and a trip to Lipica, among other activities.

In Lipica, the children were welcomed by Dr. Aleš Musar, spouse of the President of Slovenia, H.E. Ashot Hovakimian, the Armenian Ambassador to Slovenia, and ITF’s Director, who accompanied them on the field trip.



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



 Visit of Armenian children in Lipica.



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance	Austrian Permanent Mission to the OSCE, Slovenia
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GEORGIA

PROBLEM

Georgia is affected by landmines and 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”**

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

The project envisions disposal of earmarked ammunition at Dedoplistskaro military base, which received adequate Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) upgrades in 2023.

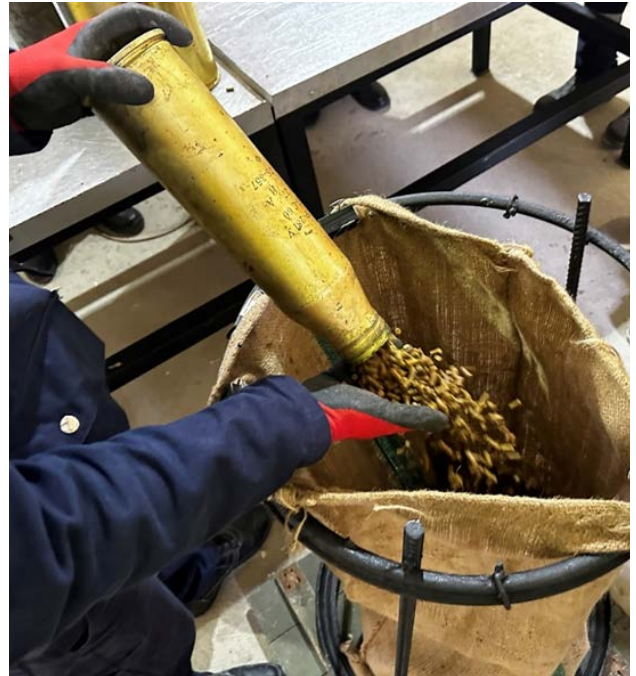
Altogether, 153.98 tons of ammunitions were disposed of in 2024. External monitoring was jointly completed by ITF and the representatives of U.S. Embassy in Tbilisi in March and May 2024, where the process of disposal activities was observed.



📷 Internal remote control and supervision in inactive zone, with new artillery devices at Dedoplistskaro base.



 Donor monitoring in March 2024 at Dedoplistskaro base.



 Removal of projectile propellant at multipurpose building.

Since August 2024 all project activities are on hold in accordance with U.S. Secretary of State's announcement of a comprehensive review of bilateral relations between U.S. and Georgia.



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Conventional Weapons Destruction and Physical Security and Stockpile Management	United States of America
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EASTERN EUROPE



MOLDOVA

PROBLEM

Since Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022, Moldova has experienced a significant influx of Ukrainian refugees. As one of Europe's poorest countries, Moldova has faced considerable challenges in providing adequate resources and infrastructure to support them. Despite these difficulties, the country has demonstrated solidarity by offering shelter, humanitarian assistance, and legal support.

A large number of refugees – primarily children, mothers, and elderly companions – remain in border areas between Moldova and Ukraine. Moldova continues to struggle with providing basic assistance, including much-needed medical and psychosocial support to help refugees cope with emotional distress and health conditions. Many refugees are severely traumatized and urgently require prescription medications and medical care.

The refugee situation in Moldova remains complex, with international concerns about emerging threats further complicating the crisis.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

- **Medical and psychosocial assistance to Ukrainian refugee children in Moldova**

In 2024, ITF continued to provide medical support to children and their mothers/caretakers, along with various psychosocial workshops and the implementation of daily activities for children, financed by the Republic of Slovenia.

More than 800 refugees were eligible to receive either medical assistance and medications or to receive psychosocial support and counseling. 80 elderly people and 26 children and adolescents received essential medical support and were provided with critical medicines. First aid medicines, antiviral drugs, cardiovascular drugs, drugs for the treatment of the respiratory system, drugs for the treatment of the infections of gastrointestinal tract as well as drugs

for the treatment of chronic diseases were distributed among the beneficiaries. To ensure the quality of services, a team of consultants – including social workers, medical professionals, and pharmacists – contributed to the effort.

Additionally, numerous workshops for psychosocial assistance for adults and children were implemented during the second half of 2024. These workshops included socio-cultural adaptation and integration programs which helped refugees to overcome stress and personal fears caused by the war crisis and refugee status.



📷 Psychosocial workshops and counselling organized for children-refugees and their companions from Ukraine



📷 Psychosocial workshops and counselling organized for children-refugees and their companions from Ukraine



📷 Ambassador Lovrenčič addressing participants at the 3rd International Conference in Tiraspol, Moldova.

In December 2024 ITF participated at the 3rd International Conference “New horizons of integration: socio-economic adaptation and self-realization of refugees” in Tiraspol, Moldova. ITF Director, Ambassador Tomaž Lovrenčič addressed the participants and presented the ITF projects aimed at assisting vulnerable groups of refugees from Ukraine in Moldova through medical, social and psychological support.



📷 Ambassador Lovrenčič addressing participants at the 3rd International Conference in Tiraspol, Moldova.



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victims Assistance	Slovenia
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UKRAINE

PROBLEM

Russia's military aggression against Ukraine in February 2022 has plunged the country into great uncertainty. According to current OHCHR figures, the Russian military aggression against Ukraine has caused at least 40,838 civilian casualties, among which at least 12,450 civilians have been killed, including more than 669 children. More than half of all casualties confirmed so far have been recorded in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions. The actual number of civilian casualties across Ukraine is likely to be much higher, as information from locations with active fighting is limited.

According to the latest available information, at least 135,000 square kilometers (7,000 before February 2022) of land in Ukraine is believed to be contaminated by either cluster munitions, mines or other ERW. Cleaning up the territory will take several years, hampering reconstruction efforts and preventing people from returning to their daily lives. The spread of mine contamination, the intensification of the constant shelling with heavy artillery, air strikes and fighting will only increase the number of civilian casualties in the future. The attacks and the duration of the Russian military aggression against Ukraine are increasing the needs of the civilian population, where direct humanitarian assistance is most urgent.

The victims of the Russian military aggression against Ukraine are thus currently facing shortages and injuries which require adequate medical rehabilitation care. In addition to the direct physical consequences, it is necessary to highlight the severe traumatic experiences faced by individuals, such as the loss of loved ones and homes/property, the constant threat to security and the uncertain future.). Approximately 30,000 people in Ukraine require prosthetics due to combat and landmines.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

VICTIM ASSISTANCE / OTHER

- **“Conducting a training session for the Ukrainian women’s national team for sitting volleyball in Slovenia”**

The war's toll extends beyond immediate survival needs, affecting all facets of life, including sports. In response, a joined effort has emerged to support Ukrainian athletes, helping them sustain their training and mental well-being during these challenging times.

A project in partnership with the Paralympic Committee of the Republic of Slovenia and the Volleyball Federation of Slovenia, financed by Republic of Slovenia, enabled the Ukrainian women's sitting volleyball team to train and prepare in Braslovče, Slovenia. The team, consisting of 8 competitors and 2 coaches/assistants, participated at 10-day camp/training session in Braslovče between 08 and 18 August 2024 for further competitions. Planned activities included intensive training and professional support. The Ukrainian team had also the opportunity to train with the Slovenian women's sitting volleyball team. In addition to sports activities, the project also provided psychological support and social activities to help athletes overcome war-related traumas.

The camp concluded with a friendly match between the Ukrainian and Slovenian teams, held in Braslovče. The match was attended by Dr. Aleš Musar, spouse of the President of the Republic of Slovenia, as well as representatives from Embassy of Ukraine in the Republic of Slovenia, ITF and the Slovenian Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. This event highlighted the unifying power sport holds, offering a valuable sense of normalcy and solidarity amidst the ongoing crisis.



Visit of the match between the Ukrainian and Slovenian teams in Braslovče, Slovenia.

- Beekeeping as empowerment tool for people with disabilities from Ukraine**

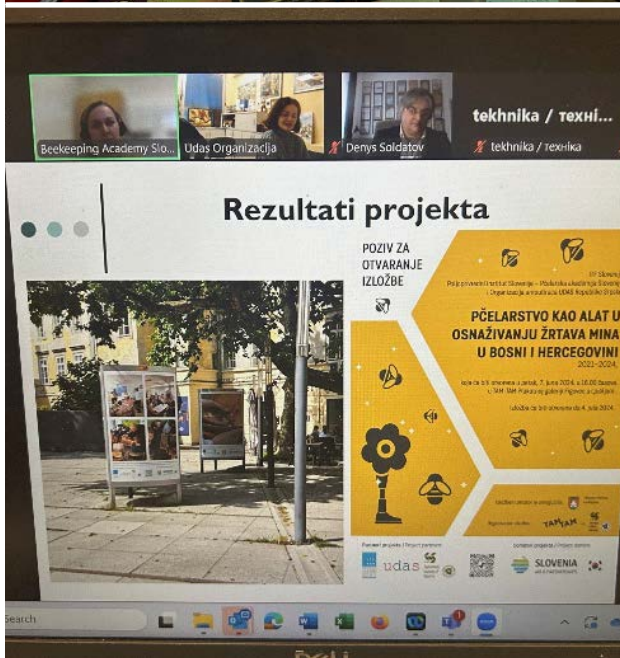
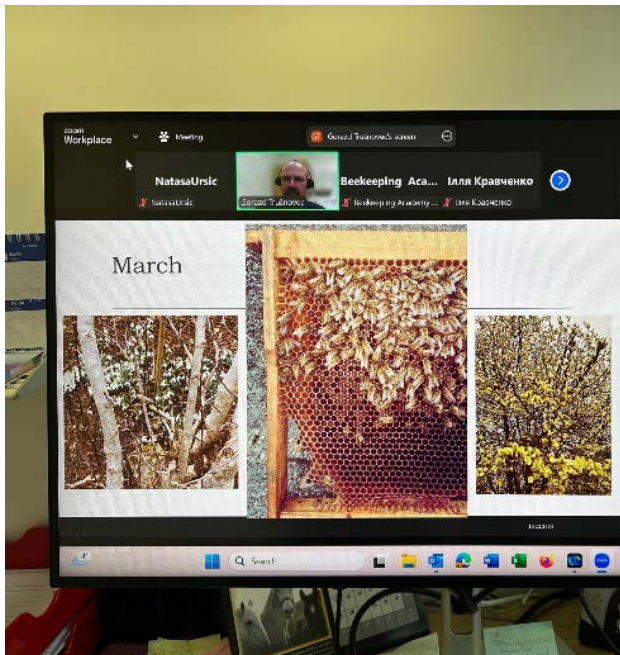
The aim of the project, financed by Republic of Slovenia, was to empower beekeepers and people with disabilities (victims of armed conflicts in Ukraine) with knowledge that will help improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and profitability of beekeeping practices in the future. The proposed project is based on the model of a successfully implemented project from 2021, when beekeeping instructors from the Slovenian Beekeeping Association already conducted training for beekeepers who are victims of landmines from BiH.

The online training, which took place between 09 and 11 December 2024, was attended with a total of 54 participants. The online beekeeping education was primarily intended for beekeepers, victims of war from the Kharkiv region as well as

their family members. The training topics covered content suitable for beginners as well as for established beekeepers and included an aspect of ecological awareness in the beekeeping process. The training was conducted by beekeeping instructors from the Slovenian Beekeeping Academy.

In the frame of the project a basic equipment was purchased for beekeepers – victims of armed conflict, who participated at online training, and for the Beekeepers' Association of the Kharkiv region, such as scales, honey containers, honey extractors, etc. The project also placed greater emphasis on promoting beekeeping among conflict victims as a potential source of income. Additionally, the training raised awareness about living with nature and environmental protection.

During the project, Slovenian Beekeeping Academy created a brochure with all the key information about the project and beekeeping in Ukraine and the beekeepers.



📷 Online training for beekeepers, victims of war from the Kharkiv region.



📷 Basic equipment for beekeepers – victims of armed conflict from Ukraine.

- **“Mental Health and Psychosocial Assistance to Children and Their Families”**

The project aimed to provide psychosocial support to all children, including refugees and those affected by the conflict in the Izmail region. Local mental health professionals were trained to empower school workers, who then assisted children either in classrooms, through the partner organizations Slovene Philanthropy and Ukrainian NGO Zhiva-Ya. The project, in collaboration with the local NGO Zhiva-Ya, focused on capacity building, connecting schools with NGOs, and encouraging volunteering in psychosocial assistance.

In 2024, Slovene Philanthropy experts completed 2 training visits to Izmail, Ukraine. The first visit was implemented during 23-27 January 2024 which was attended by 16 local mental health and psychosocial support experts (MHPS). MHPS experts expressed that the main difficulties were planning of events in schools due to constant shelling alarms, fear of being forced to talk about the war and high workload for teachers.

After the training of the local MHPS experts, a training of trainers – ToT (teachers) from participating schools was implemented in the Izmail State Humanitarian University. Second visit of the Slovene experts was implemented during 07-12 May 2024 for local MHPS experts and ToT teachers.

In 2024, local MHPS experts and ToT teachers implemented the training of local volunteers (teachers and high school children), who worked with children and their families, providing community based psychosocial activities and establish a local network of volunteers training on MHPSS.



📷 Training of local MHPS experts in January 2024 and May 2024.



📷 MHPSS workshops in Komyshanska school for children.

In September 2024, the city of Izmail hosted a festival of the children's volunteer movement, "Zhyvchyky". 9 educational institutions attended the festival with guests attending from Slovenia as well, including the First Gentleman of the Republic of Slovenia, Dr. Aleš Musar, attended the event, the Ambassador of the Republic of Slovenia to Ukraine, Mateja Prevotšek and Director of ITF, Tomaž Lovrenčič.



 Visit of the delegation during the festival "Kindness is my superpower" organized by volunteer movement Zhyvchiki.

In October 2024, 15 trainers (local MHPS) from the Ukrainian NGO Zhiva-Ya visited Slovenia as part of their study visit. The visit was an important opportunity to exchange the knowledge between humanitarian practitioners. Zhiva-Ya met with Slovene Philanthropy, visited Faculty of Education at the University of Ljubljana and the Primary School. An honorable highlight of the visit was the delegation's reception at the Office of the President of Slovenia.

Through psychosocial and mental health support, three MHPS and ToT training events were completed, involving 24 schools in Izmail and Kherson. Sixteen local experts were trained to provide psychosocial support in schools, while 80 ToT teachers were equipped to assist children. Basic training on addressing children's psychosocial needs was provided to 730 school workers. A total of 2,407 children received direct support, 161 volunteers were trained, and 610 parents received information on psychosocial assistance and counseling.



 Visit of Primary School Livada and Reception at the Office the President of Slovenia.



 Psychosocial workshops for parents.

The project is implemented with financial support from the U.S. Department of State Office of the Assistance Coordinator for Europe and Eurasia and the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of Republic of Slovenia under the 10th Round of the Development Cooperation Partnership (DCP) Program.

- **“Mine Action in Ukraine in 2023 and 2024”**

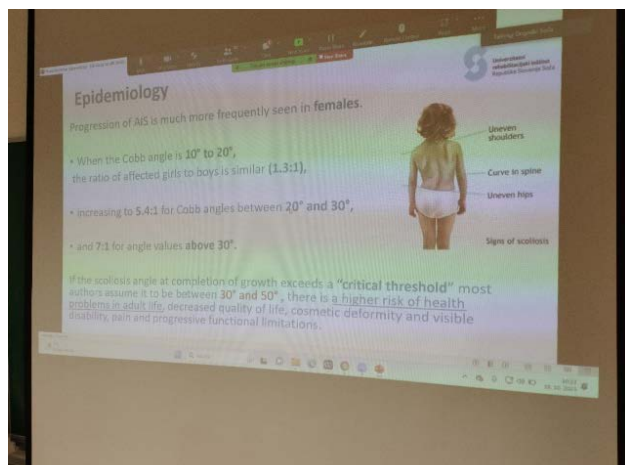
Since 2023, ITF Kyiv office, supported by MFEA Slovenia, provides logistical and administrative support to all ITF projects in Ukraine, increases the visibility of ITF as a relevant action in mine action, and facilitates cooperation and coordination with national authorities and relevant stakeholders within humanitarian mine action (SESU, SSTs, NMAA, NMAC, UNDP, etc.).

In 2024, ITF Kyiv office upheld the presence of ITF in mine action and held coordination meetings, where relevant stakeholders were briefed on ITF project and future endeavors in the country. In July 2024, ITF office in Kyiv completed the registration of ITF as a legal entity in Ukraine. Furthermore, in August 2024, a memorandum of understanding was signed with State Transport Special Service in areas of humanitarian mine action and capacity building of Ukrainian national authorities.



📷 Visit to Superhumans Centre in April 2024 and to Zhiva-ya in Izmail September 2024.

Medical rehabilitation for up to 12 victims of the armed conflict in Ukraine was also provided as part of that initiative. This was provided in cooperation with University Rehabilitation Institute of the Republic of Slovenia (URI) Soča and Superhumans Centre in Lviv. The general purpose was to enhance the wellbeing of victims with prosthesis and medical treatment, all aiming at their successful reintegration into the society. In 2024, URI-Soča rehabilitated 1 patient by March 2024 and implemented on-line physiotherapy training for 92 medical personnel from Ukraine. In July 2024, 10 patients were selected and reinstated at the Superhumans Center for medical rehabilitation. All 10 patients successfully completed the rehabilitation in duration of 8-weeks.



Online training for medical personnel in March 2024 & Successful rehabilitation of mine victims.

On 29 June 2024, the ITF Kyiv office attended the official opening of the Superhumans Center, which allowed monitoring project implementation while the Superhumans representatives presented the center's capabilities. The event featured a speech by the Slovenian President, Dr Nataša Pirc Musar.



Opening of the Superhumans Center together with President of Republic of Slovenia, Dr Nataša Pirc Musar.

- **Medical Rehabilitation of mines/ERWs victims in Ukraine**

ITF partnered up with Superhumans Center from Lviv, Ukraine to assist the Ukrainian population with provision of medical rehabilitation together with treatment and prosthetics/orthotics, with the goal to aid 5 affected civilians in Ukraine regain their independence through comprehensive prosthetic and rehabilitation services. In April 2024, 5 patients were selected to receive prosthetics and rehabilitation.

To ensure holistic care, patients also received psychological support and counseling to help them cope with the emotional aspects of their injuries and rehabilitation. All 5 patients were successfully discharged by June 2024.

In July 2024, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of Republic of Slovenia provided additional funds to provide rehabilitation for additional 15 victims. All 15 patients received complex rehabilitation, depending on their specific needs and prosthetic devices. The rehabilitation program included therapy, occupational therapy and hydrotherapy. The project activities started in July 2024 and were successfully completed by December 2024.



📷 Successful rehabilitation of victims of Russian aggression on Ukraine at the Superhumans Center, Lviv.



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victims Assistance	Korea, Slovenia, United States of America
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CENTRAL ASIA



AFGHANISTAN

PROBLEM

From May to July 2021, all international forces withdrew from Afghanistan, and the Taliban took control of major cities. On 15 August 2021, the Taliban entered Kabul, overthrew the government of President Ghani, and his administration fell.

This had a significant impact on the mine action environment. Many donors withdrew their support for mine action activities in Afghanistan, leading to a complete shutdown of projects supporting national mine action authorities. On the other hand, clearance activities continued on a smaller scale through the support of national and a few international NGOs.

According to data from the UN Mine Action Technical Cell (UN MATC), approximately 81 % of minefields have been cleared in recent years. However, the remaining 19 % still classify Afghanistan as one of the most heavily affected countries by landmines and ERW. The 5,144 identified hazardous areas continue to threaten about 1,713 communities, hindering development by delaying the construction of new road networks, transmission lines, and returnee settlements.

According to latest UN MATC report, despite an overall and significant reduction in armed violence, UN MATC recorded 539 explosive ordnance (EO) civilian casualties (147 killed and 392 wounded) in 272 EO incidents. It must be underlined that majority of casualties were caused by UXO and improvised explosive devices. It is alarming that out of 539 casualties, 427 victims were children (362 boys and 65 girls) which represents 79 % of all EO casualties.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

• Mine Detection Polyclinic Support

ITF continued its support to the MDC Polyclinic in Kabul, which began in 2015, by funding the salaries of 23 medical and support staff to ensure uninterrupted healthcare services for deminers, their families, and other vulnerable residents, financed by Republic of Slovenia. From January to December 2024, the clinic provided over 52,900 medical services, examinations, and consultations. Despite the ongoing political crisis, MDC's prior investment in replacing outdated medical equipment allowed the clinic to remain operational and meet the growing demand for healthcare, while many similar facilities were forced to close due to lack of funding.



📷 Physiotherapy in MDC Polyclinic, Afghanistan.



📷 Women's Physiotherapy in MDC Polyclinic, Afghanistan.



📷 Laboratory and X Ray machine.



- **Victim Assistance in Afghanistan - Provision of emergency mobile physical rehabilitation and psychosocial support and EORE to highly vulnerable individuals**

The project aims to address the urgent healthcare and rehabilitation needs in Kabul, Kandahar, Kunduz, and Nimroz provinces, where humanitarian needs have escalated since August 2021. Internal displacement has placed additional strain on an already overwhelmed healthcare system, particularly affecting vulnerable populations, including women and girls who face significant barriers to accessing services.

To bridge this gap, we deployed Emergency Mobile Teams (EMTs) to deliver critical physical rehabilitation and psychosocial support to individuals with medium- to long-term disabilities in remote areas. These mobile teams, using a community-based approach, ensured that those unable to reach healthcare facilities received necessary assistance.

The project provided extensive support, including 1,083 explosive ordnance risk awareness sessions for 17,274 individuals, physiotherapy for 2,778 patients, and 1,047 assistive devices. Social workers conducted 770 PSS awareness sessions, leading to 1,375 individual, 129 family, and 146 group psychosocial sessions. A Prosthetic and Orthotics (P&O) Workshop was established in Nimroz, serving 1,789 individuals. Additionally, 269 beneficiaries were referred for advanced care, 79 Community Health Workers were trained, and 306 individuals in Kunduz received livelihood toolkits to support their economic independence.



📷 A man, 42 years, from Khord Village, Khak E Jabar District, Kabul Province on PSS session. He lost his leg in a mine accident a decade ago and over the years developed certain mental problems.



📷 68-year-old man from Bar Malang village, Khak E Jabar District, Kabul Province, has leg deformities. During PT sessions, he also received assistive devices (as shown in the picture).



📷 A 5-year-old girl from Chakri village, suffers from a congenital deformity, a below-knee amputation of her left leg, and muscle weakness, particularly in her upper limb. The PT technician (pictured) is conducting stretching and muscle-strengthening exercises, as well as providing caregiver education and training on manual therapy and rehabilitation exercises to improve her care. The patient has already been referred to the ICRC in Kabul for a prosthesis.





OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance	Slovenia, United States of America
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KAZAKHSTAN

PROBLEM

Throughout 2024, Kazakhstan grappled with a significant challenge: a vast stockpile of obsolete, non-operational, and poorly stored ammunition left over from the Soviet era. These munitions, often located near residential areas, posed serious public safety risks. Inadequate storage conditions increased the vulnerability to theft, smuggling, and infrastructure degradation, issues that are central to effective Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM). These risks were starkly illustrated by incidents reported in Arys and Taraz earlier in the year.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

PHYSICAL SECURITY AND STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT AND DESTRUCTION OF SURPLUS WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION

In 2024, ITF intensified its collaborative efforts with Kazakhstan to address the challenges of managing large-caliber munitions stockpiles. The project aimed to strengthen both institutional and operational capacities, paving the way for Kazakhstan to eventually assume full responsibility for its ammunition management challenges.

During the first and second quarters of 2024, equipment for the disposal of anti-tank mines containing RDX was shipped to and installed at the Arys ammunition disposal facility. This installation included all necessary equipment modules along with comprehensive safety barriers.



Installed modular containers with equipment for disposal of anti-tank landmines in Arys.

As the year progressed, ITF broadened its focus to encompass a wider range of ammunition types. Active planning efforts were launched to develop Kazakhstan's capability in conducting stability tests—an essential step in identifying munitions requiring disposal.



Machine for shooting capsule sleeves with aspiration system for disposal of 23-30 mm ammunition.



Machine for unscrewing fuses, unloading and removing gunpowder for disposal of 23-30 mm ammunition



Armored furnace with a cylindrical steel armor 20 mm, to protect against fragments, installed in Arys.



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Conventional Weapons Destruction and Physical Security and Stockpile Management	United States of America
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KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

PROBLEM

In Central Asia, a significant Soviet legacy persists in the form of outdated, unserviceable, and hazardous ammunition. These stockpiles, originally stored in deteriorating warehouses on the outskirts of cities, have remained in the same locations. However, due to urbanization, these areas are now closer to densely populated urban centers, posing substantial safety and security threats both regionally and globally. Over time, these aging explosives and munitions have effectively become ticking time bombs as their structural integrity deteriorates. Moreover, military-grade weapons and ammunition continue to attract theft and smuggling.

The Kyrgyz Republic recognizes these risks and has, throughout 2024, made significant strides in Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM). At the same time, concerted efforts have been underway all year to dispose of aging and unsafe ammunition in an environmentally responsible manner, considering its expired shelf life. Despite these measures, the sheer volume of weapons and ammunition remains substantial, underscoring the need for further improvements in Conventional Weapons Disposal (CWD) to prevent unplanned explosions at munition sites (UEMS).

Traditional methods of ammunition disposal, such as open burning and detonation, are not only costly but also environmentally damaging. These methods can cause particle contamination, and the release of harmful gases and chemicals into the air and soil, and in some cases, introduce pollutants like mercury and acids. Although military processes are often exempt from standard environmental regulations, promoting recycling and reprocessing of ammunition offers significant environmental and economic benefits.

ITF's objective is to build on previous achievements and to encourage all countries engaged in CWD and PSSM projects, not only in the Kyrgyz Republic, to adopt greener and more sustainable alternatives.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

PHYSICAL SECURITY AND STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT AND DESTRUCTION OF SURPLUS WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION

- **Conventional Weapons Destruction in Kyrgyz Republic**

Throughout 2024, ITF continued implementing the Protocol on Cooperation signed with the Ministry of Defense of the Kyrgyz Republic on 23 June 2015. The overarching goal has been to mitigate the risks associated with weak storage conditions and vast stockpiles of surplus ammunition. Over the course of the year, disposal operations were conducted in multiple phases. In the early months of 2024, Demiltech technicians, supported by ITF CWD experts and the Kyrgyz MoD, initiated controlled disposal operations. By mid-2024, key operations, such as the disposal of 21 Strela 2M MANPADS rockets and 42 thermal batteries, were successfully completed using environmentally responsible techniques, including open burning and detonation at the Balykchy firing range. Subsequent follow-up activities in the latter half of the year ensured continuous progress and enhanced operational safety.



📷 Open burning and detonation activities, MANPADS disposal at the military range in Balykchy




 Thermal batteries of MANPADS Strela 2M, disposal process in Balykchy.

- **Physical Security and Stockpile Management Improvements in Kyrgyz Republic**

In early 2024, several key improvements in Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) were transferred to the Kyrgyz MoD. Focusing on the disposal base near Osh, these upgrades included the installation of a new double perimeter fence with integrated CCTV, full perimeter lighting, renovation of the ammunition storage facility, and an upgraded base checkpoint. Additional maintenance and security enhancements were implemented throughout the year to ensure that the facility remained robust against emerging threats.



 New electrical infrastructure of a high voltage with emergency power supply generator in Osh.

A new initiative started in 2024 to install lightning catchers at the Balykchy base. The procurement of the installation was completed in September 2024, with the service planned for implementation in early 2025.



 Renovated main ammunition storage in Osh.

- **Inventory processes and accountability improvements in Kyrgyz Republic**

Lessons learned from previous discrepancies in ammunition records prompted a comprehensive inventory review that spanned the entire 2024 calendar year. Starting in early 2024 in Osh and extending to several other strategic locations, the engineering department, in collaboration with local experts, conducted a thorough inventory of the ammunition stockpiles. This sustained process provided an accurate count of the munitions and detailed assessments of their condition. Moreover, refurbishing storage cases added an extra layer of protection against environmental degradation, significantly enhancing the safety and accountability of ammunition storage.



 Engineering stockpiles inventory process in Osh.



📷 Completed process of engineering stockpiles inventory.

Throughout 2024, the inventory of artillery ammunition was a continuous effort, beginning in April and extending through the year. MoD technical staff, led by an ITF CWD expert, conducted a comprehensive inventory in multiple ammunition warehouses. This working group not only tallied stockpiles but also introduced new bookkeeping methodologies aligned with the best national and international practices. During detailed technical assessments, each batch of ammunition was inspected for explosive type, component integrity, and overall condition after prolonged storage. The munitions were then systematically cleaned, repacked, and marked for disposal, ensuring that they were safely prepared for subsequent transportation to Osh for further processing.



📷 Artillery ammunition prepared to inventory process.



📷 Artillery ammunition after the inventory process.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Conventional Weapons Destruction and Physical Security and Stockpile Management	United States of America
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MIDDLE EAST



IRAQ

PROBLEM

Following decades of consecutive wars and the occupation of the Islamic State between 2014 and 2017, Iraq remains the country with the largest ERW-contaminated area in the world. In the north, within the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), the primary concern is legacy contamination, i.e. contamination predating 2014. Estimates indicate that over 260 square kilometers of land in KRI remain polluted by ERW, impacting more than 600 local communities. This contamination continues to endanger lives, restrict agricultural and economic activities, and disrupt essential public infrastructure.

The Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency (IKMAA) has reported dozens of ERW-related casualties in recent years, underscoring the ongoing threat to civilians. Additionally, the rugged mountainous terrain of KRI further complicates clearance efforts, making large-scale demining operations both costly and logistically challenging.

Iraq, as a State Party to the Convention on Anti-Personnel Mines, has committed to clearing all known mined areas. However, the vast scale of contamination and limited operational capacity prevent both Iraq and KRI from meeting current clearance deadlines under the convention. Despite international commitments, demining progress in KRI has significantly slowed in recent years, leaving many communities at continued risk.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

CLEARANCE OF LANDMINES AND ERW AND LAND RELEASE

- **Explosive Remnants of War Clearance in Iraq 2024-2025**

Building on the successful completion of a similar project in 2023, ITF has continued its support for ERW clearance efforts in the KRI. With funding from the Slovenian Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, the project resumed on 01 April 2024. Its primary goal is to foster a safer environment where socio-economic development

can proceed without the threat of ERW, enabling communities to strengthen their long-term resilience.

Aligned with the efforts of other NGOs engaged in mine action in KRI, this project emphasizes local ownership and existing structures. By leveraging the capacities and resources within KRI, particularly those of the IKMAA, it directly accelerates demining progress in northern Iraq.

A formal agreement to renew the project was signed between ITF and IKMAA, represented by Mr. Jabbar Mustafa Rasool, Head of IKMAA, on 27 June 2024 in Ljubljana, Slovenia. Following preparatory activities, ITF and IKMAA contracted 21 logistics providers from 01 May onwards; they provided logistics and operational support to IKMAA that was able to deploy to the field over half of its own demining and QA/QC teams. Between May and end of July 2024, IKMAA's demining and QA/QC teams were active in over 15 locations in all four provinces of KRI: Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Garmian. During the reporting period, and with the support extended through this project, IKMAA's teams cleared 226,226 sq. meters of anti-personnel mines and various types of UXO. The project will continue until 31 December 2025.

On 27 June 2024, a formal agreement to renew the project was signed in Ljubljana, Slovenia, between ITF and IKMAA, represented by Mr. Jabbar Mustafa Rasool, Head of IKMAA. Following preparatory activities, ITF and IKMAA contracted 26 logistics providers from 1 May 2024 onwards to support logistics and operations. This enabled IKMAA to deploy more than half of its demining and QA/QC teams to the field. Between May and until the end of 2024, these teams operated in over 30 locations across all four provinces of KRI: Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, and Garmian.

During this period, with support from the project, IKMAA teams successfully cleared 642,303 square meters of land contaminated with anti-personnel mines and various types of UXO. The clearance operations resulted in the removal and destruction of 2,361 anti-personnel mines, 465 UXO and one anti-tank mine. The high number of items removed highlights the severe density of contamination in the area.

The project is set to continue until 31 December 2025.



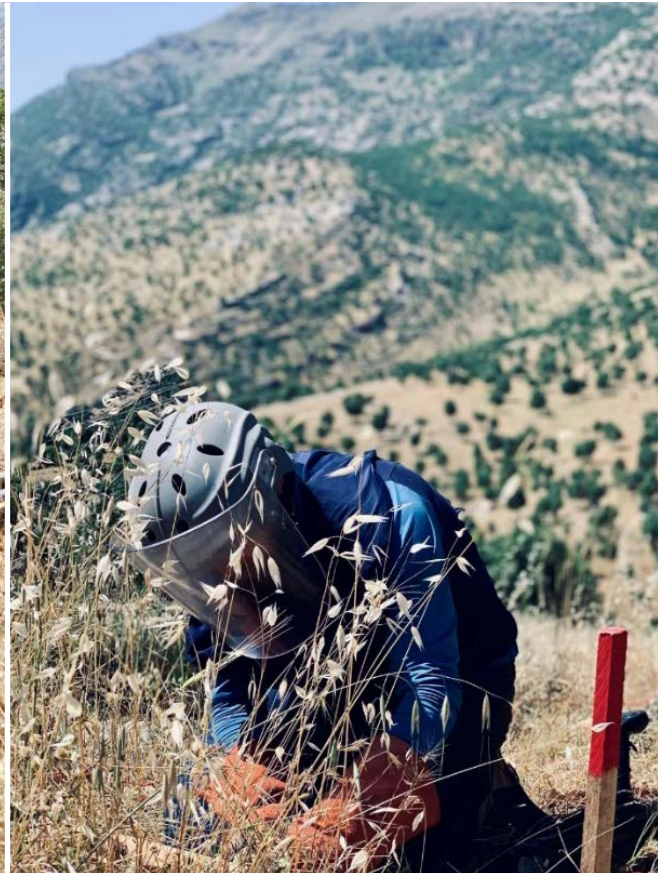
📷 ITF Director, Amb. Tomaž Lovrenčič, and Head of IKMAA, Mr. Jabbar Mustafa Rasool, during the signing of the Agreement at ITF HQ, Slovenia.



📷 Deminers with their personal demining equipment bags.



📷 Valmara 69 is one of the most common types of mines removed and destroyed in KRI.



 Deminers during operations.



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Explosive Hazards Clearance and Capacity Support	Slovenia
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LEBANON

PROBLEM

Lebanon has been grappling with a severe economic and financial crisis, leading to a sharp rise in poverty rates. Coupled with the escalating cost of living, access to essential services like healthcare and education has become nearly impossible, resulting in an overwhelming need for support for vulnerable groups. In addition, legacy mine and cluster munition contamination in the country has had serious consequences for the health and well-being of the population. The situation has been further exacerbated by the growing security tensions in the region and at the end of September 2024, the security situation in the country dramatically worsened. The escalating hostilities led to the massive displacement of people, initially from the South. However, as the conflict progressed, it spread across the entire country, causing widespread contamination with cluster munitions and other UXO. This not only presents a direct danger to the civilian population but hinders agriculture efforts, development and food security.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

- **Addressing the Needs of Vulnerable Groups in Lebanon**

The project funded by the Republic of Slovenia is a continuation of previous activities and addresses the urgent health, psychosocial and economic needs of mine victims in Lebanon with the goal of improving the overall quality of their lives and facilitate their reintegration into social, political, and economic life. During 2024, beneficiaries received medical support through the provision of prosthetics, orthotics and assistive devices as well as medication for chronic illnesses. Additionally, Slovenia addressed the growing humanitarian needs by providing emergency funding for essential goods for vulnerable families affected by the conflict.



Blankets provided as part of the humanitarian response.



A mine victim receiving prostheses.

CAPACITY BUILDING

- Capacity Support to Lebanese Mine Action Center**

Amidst the ongoing economic crisis, the Lebanese Mine Action Center (LMAC) has been severely underserved and urgently requires capacity support in terms of equipment, supplies, and staff training to navigate the current challenges and sustain the national mine action program. Supported by the United States of America, the project is designed to identify, evaluate, and provide the necessary capacity support in close cooperation with LMAC, based on their needs.



Delivered IT items at LMAC.



Vaccines and pills delivered for MDDs.



The handover of 9 new vehicles to LMAC.



The newly installed solar system at the Regional School for Humanitarian Demining.



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance	Slovenia
Capacity Building	United States of America

PALESTINE*

PROBLEM

Generations of Palestinians have endured repeated conflicts, displacement, and occupation. Thousands of civilians have been injured during these conflicts, with the majority being children and young adults. Some sustained severe injuries, leading to limb amputations. Furthermore, in both the West Bank and Gaza, explosive contamination from landmines and UXO continues to endanger civilians, particularly farmers and children, restricting access to land and livelihoods.

Although the physical and medical rehabilitation system has developed over the years, many injured individuals, particularly children, still lack access to proper treatment and essential medical devices. The high number of civilian casualties, including a significant percentage wounded by live ammunition, has raised serious concerns about the excessive use of force by Israeli troops.

On 7 October 2023, a war broke out in Gaza. According to the Ministry of Health in Gaza, as of 01 July 2024, at least 37,900 Palestinians have been reported killed, with another 87,060 injured. Up to 1.9 million people in Gaza are internally displaced, with some forced to relocate multiple times - nine, ten, or even twenty times. More than 70,000 housing units have been destroyed.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

- **Project “Knowledge without borders – smarter approach in community-based rehabilitation”**

The primary goal of this project, financed by Republic of Slovenia and Korea, was to enhance the professional skills of Palestinian medical workers, educating and empowering them to provide better support to their clients. Trainers who participated in the program are now assisting disabled Palestinian children at home. The project was completed in May 2024.

As part of the project, 13 physiotherapy professionals from the Gaza Strip successfully completed the online training program “Spiral Stabilization of the Spine.” The training was organized by Zavod NUR in partnership with the local partner, Al-Azhar University-Gaza, with the practical component led by Slovenian physiotherapy expert Ms. Barbka Zrnec.

The trainers who participated in the program now provide home-based care for disabled Palestinian children, who lack access to suitable healthcare facilities. A total of 90 triage sessions were conducted, and 75 children received rehabilitation treatment at home. However, in October 2023, all activities were halted due to the Israeli-Palestinian war, and they remained suspended until March 2024.

Tragically, after the war erupted, some workers from our partner organization were killed, and the Palteam partner organization's base in Beit Hanoun was completely destroyed.

In March 2024, Zavod NUR replaced the online course “Kinesio Taping” with “Awareness Sessions on Confronting Starvation,” which was attended by 20 trainees from different backgrounds, primarily female patients and their companions. The training sessions took place on 01 March, 06 March, and 09 March 2024.



📷 Online training for participants of the workshop.



 Online training for participants of the workshop.

- **Project “Empowering Palestinian Children victims of war in Gaza”**

The project's goal is to implement online training for 100 Palestinian trainees in the field of smart homes and smart appliances, highlighting their role in facilitating daily tasks for people with disabilities. The training is intended for Palestinian therapists from the West Bank, Gaza, and Egypt. Additionally, the project includes home visits to Palestinian victims residing in closed hospitals in Egypt, providing rehabilitation and evaluation sessions for 200 patients, as well as psychosocial rehabilitation for the same group.

Another key objective is the delivery of medicine for patients in Gaza and Egypt in cases where hospitals are unable to cover the costs. The project also aims to provide food assistance to people in Gaza, with a particular focus on children.

The project, financed by Republic of Slovenia and Korea, began in June 2024 and is scheduled to be completed by May 2025. The local partner organization has already cooked and delivered some food to Palestinian people in Gaza.



 Delivery of food for Palestinian people in Gaza.

- **Project “Psychosocial First Aid for women and children from Palestine”**

Due to the success of previous efforts, ITF, in partnership with local expert Dr. Thawra Ahmad Enjass and the Slovenian Representative Office in Palestine, conducted a second workshop in July 2024 for Palestinian women, including psychologists, social workers, and teachers from the West Bank.

The objective of the project, financed by Republic of Slovenia and Korea, was to equip trainees with knowledge and skills in psychological first aid while introducing them to key concepts such as the principles of psychological first aid, who can provide assistance, how it is delivered, and the necessary skills required. The 10-day workshop on Psychosocial First Aid for women and children in Palestine was successfully completed in July 2024.

The workshop covered essential topics, including how crises and traumatic events impact an individual's life, psychological first aid skills, the purpose of psychological first aid, different psychological first aid models, children's different developmental stages and their varied responses and reactions, and the distinction between psychological support and psychological first aid.

The workshop brought together 10 women, including psychologists, social workers, and teachers, from various governorates of the West Bank, such as Ramallah, Nablus, Jenin, Jerusalem, and Tulkarm.



📷 Psychosocial First Aid workshop for women and children from Palestine.

• Project “How to be creative teacher in crisis”

The local expert, Dr. Thawra Ahmad Enjass, conducted an additional workshop between 22 November and 21 December 2024. Fourteen teachers from various governorates of the West Bank and Jerusalem participated in the 10-day workshop, held on Fridays and Saturdays, titled “How to Be a Creative Teacher in Crisis.”

The workshop, financed by Republic of Slovenia and Korea, aimed to prepare teachers to support both their students and themselves during crises. It emphasized the importance of:

- Recognizing the Impact: Understanding that crises affect individuals differently and acknowledging their impact on students and teachers.
- Navigating Crises: Equipping teachers with strategies to help students and themselves navigate through crises.
- Maintaining Engagement: Finding ways to keep the educational process effective despite the challenges.
- Fostering Creativity: Encouraging teachers to be creative and develop high-level skills to manage and teach during crises.

At the closing ceremony in Ramallah, the workshop participants welcomed Dr. Aleš Musar, spouse of the President of Slovenia, along with the head of the Slovenian Representative Office in Palestine and ITF's Director. Dr. Musar also delivered a letter from Nataša Pirc Musar, President of the Republic of Slovenia, acknowledging their vital work.



📷 Workshop “How to be creative teacher in crisis” and final ceremony.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS CLEARANCE

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

The main aim of the project is to ensure Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) for demining activities in the West Bank implemented by the HALO Trust. The QA/QC project validates that the implemented demining activities meet both international and national mine action standards, confirming areas suspected of mines are safe for use by local communities in the West Bank.

Daily inspections were conducted on project sites to ensure the clearance plan follows the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). The perimeter markings and signs were checked daily by a QA officer.

Between January and December 2024, a total of 14,589 sq. meters were cleared and checked with QA/QC activities.



 Demining and QA/QC activities in the West Bank.

CAPACITY BUILDING

• Purchase of Equipment for Bethlehem Hospital

Based on the donation from the Republic of Slovenia and Korea, earmarked for the project “Support of Palestine in Capacity Building in the Field of Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Mental Health of Victims of Conflict,” ITF published an invitation notice for the submission of offers for the purchase of equipment and materials for the rehabilitation unit at Harmalah Hospital in Bethlehem.

By July 2024, all rehabilitation equipment and materials were successfully delivered to the hospital. The purchased equipment and materials were used for the rehabilitation of conflict victims from the West Bank.

The handover of medical equipment took place in December 2024 in Bethlehem. Dr. Aleš Musar, spouse of the President of Slovenia, and Ambassador Tomaž Lovrenčič, ITF Director, joined donor representatives from the Republic of Korea and Slovenia at the handover of vital medical equipment to Harmalah Hospital. This hospital is the only public facility in Palestine providing prosthetic services to victims of explosive devices.



📷 Handover of medical equipment.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

QA/QC	United States of America
Victim Assistance	Korea, Slovenia
Capacity Building	Korea, Slovenia

SYRIA

PROBLEM

After 13 years of conflict, Syria remains one of the world's most complex and severe humanitarian crises, with needs continuing to rise across all sectors. According to the UN's 2024 Humanitarian Needs Overview, 16.7 million people in Syria require humanitarian assistance—the highest figure ever recorded. Nearly 50% of the population faces food insecurity, while in Northeast Syria (NES) alone, over 2.5 million people are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance. Conflict, displacement, and economic collapse remain the primary drivers of humanitarian suffering, further exacerbated by climatic shocks that deplete natural resources. The 6 February 2023 earthquake, which struck Syria and Türkiye, added another layer of devastation, particularly in northwestern Syria, while smaller tremors also affected NES. These seismic events led to widespread destruction, mass displacement, and critical damage to infrastructure.

Years of armed conflict have resulted in the widespread and indiscriminate use of various weaponry, leaving Syria—including NES—contaminated with explosive ordnance, including improvised explosive devices (IEDs), landmines, and ERV. It is estimated that one-third of populated communities are affected by explosive hazards, and over 50% of all sub-districts face restricted humanitarian access due to landmines and UXO. Children are especially vulnerable to these dangers. The destruction or contamination of key infrastructure, including hospitals, has left civilians without basic services, while explosive hazards continue to obstruct humanitarian aid, restrict movement, and endanger those seeking safety or trying to cultivate their land. The total number of explosive ordnance casualties remains unknown, though estimates suggest thousands of victims, with 14,594 recorded in the Information Management System for Mine Action database as of May 2021.

Late in 2024, Syria experienced a major shift with the collapse of the Syrian regime. This has led to a fragmented political and security landscape, complicating humanitarian efforts. As Syria moves forward on its path of transition, sustained support for life-saving activities, including mine action, remains critical to ensuring that broader recovery efforts can progress safely and effectively.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS CLEARANCE

- **Humanitarian Mine Action Response in Northeast Syria**

Between 01 January 2023 and 31 January 2024, ITF has been participating in a consortium project focusing on improving the prioritization of humanitarian mine action response, especially clearance efforts, in NES, and building them on evidence-based information. The consortium was led by 3iSolution (former iMAP France) as the project coordinator and included DanChurchAid and Humanity & Inclusion as partners.


Assuming its role in the project, ITF has recruited, trained and deployed ten gender-balanced non-technical survey teams (two members each) to visit communities in the target area, interview community members and gather other information on possible explosive ordnance contamination.

The information collected by ITF NTS teams feeds into the broader NTS report, analyzing systematically gathered data from all accessible areas in NES. The report was published in May 2024 and is available [here](#). They will aid and inform decision-makers on how to better address those most in need of HMA assistance and interventions. The project concluded on 31 January 2024.



📷 NTS team during a meeting with community members.



 All accessible areas of NES are included in this systematic NTS project.

- **Localization of Humanitarian Mine Action Response in Northeast Syria (Clear then Grow Phase III)**

The project, which ran from 15 August 2023 to 31 October 2024 with support from the French and Slovenian Ministries of Foreign and European Affairs, aimed to conduct humanitarian mine action operations on former agricultural land and infrastructure suspected or confirmed to be contaminated with explosive hazards in ISIS-liberated areas. The goal was to clear and return this land to local populations for safe and productive use. To achieve this, the project delivered Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE), Non-Technical Survey (NTS), Technical Survey (TS), and clearance operations in priority communities, as coordinated with local authorities and through participatory community liaison processes. Additionally, the project aimed to provide space for potential follow-on agricultural initiatives, further strengthening livelihoods and food security.

Alongside clearance efforts, the project also sought to enhance the capacity of the local humanitarian mine action NGO, Reachout, by improving its ability to implement operations and manage projects effectively. This involved strengthening the organizational and institutional capacity of the NGO through improved internal structures, policies, procedures, and technical expertise. The objective was to ensure efficient, sustainable, and safety-focused HMA operations in NES.


The project activities continued until 31 December 2024 at a reduced capacity (one demining team) with support from the Slovenian MFEA only.

Following initial recruitment and training processes, completed in 2023, the achievements during the reporting period include:

Non-Technical Survey

Within the project, the mixed-gender NTS team completed 62 NTS reports. Whilst conducting the NTS, they have identified 10 Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHAs), totalling 2,027,756 sq. meters of suspected contaminated land, which were raised for future clearance. 32 of the NTS reports resulted in EOD spot tasks that were raised for immediate clearance of UXOs.



 NTS team member marking a hazardous area by painting rocks in red as a warning sign.

Technical Survey, Clearance Operations and Land Release

During the project, mixed-gender mine action teams conducted technical survey over 302,377 square meters of land, ultimately releasing a total of 1,652,083 square meters of mainly agricultural land suspected to be contaminated with explosive ordnance. Of this, 101,697 square meters had already been released in 2023, bringing the total land cleared and returned to the local community for safe use during the reporting period to 1,550,386 square meters.

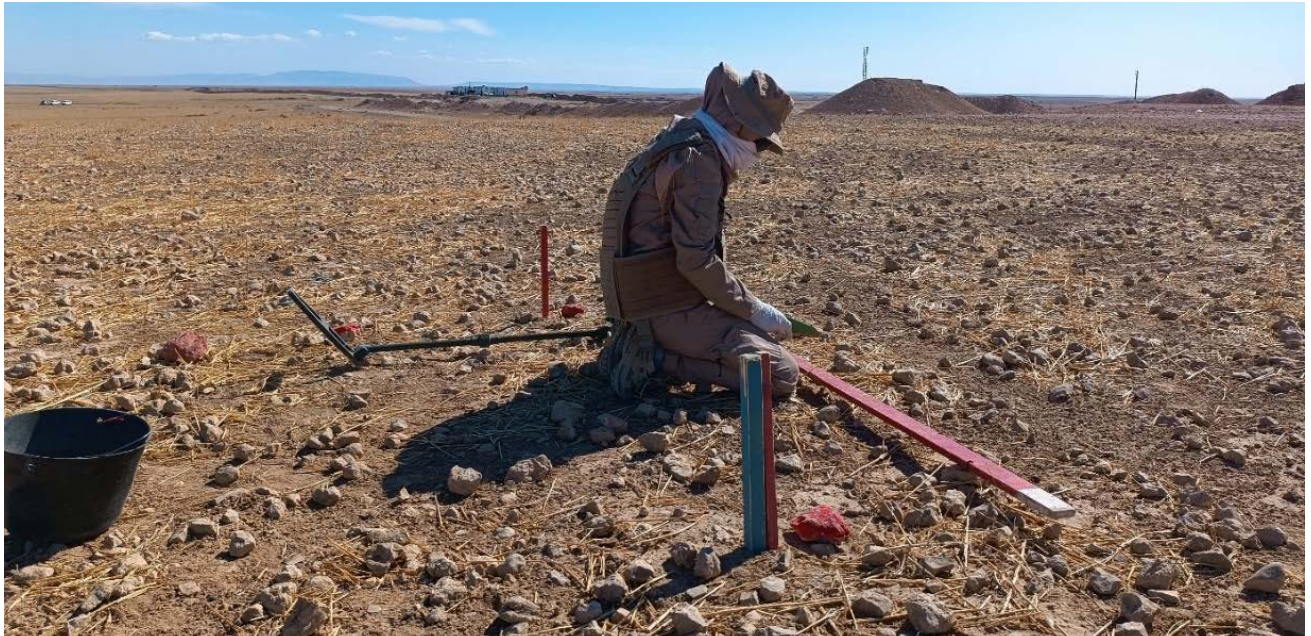
Operations progressed smoothly overall, though occasional disruptions occurred due to delays in recruitment, access permissions, security conditions, and adverse weather.

As part of the land release efforts, teams successfully identified and removed 3 improvised explosive devices (IEDs), 4 anti-tank mines, 7 electric detonators, 4 items of UXO, including improvised mortars.

These efforts directly contributed to the safe use of critical agricultural areas in Al Hasakeh Governorate, NES.



📷 Improvised Explosive Device with Radio Control switch found and removed during clearance operations.



📷 Female deminer during clearance operations.



 Deminer during clearance operations in NES.



 Explosive items found and removed in NES.

EXPLOSIVE RISK EDUCATION

• Explosive Ordnance Risk Education in NES

A EORE activities were implemented throughout 2024, with exceptions of suspensions during heightened security risks to the team and local populations. Mixed-gender risk education teams regularly carried out interactive EORE sessions for children and adult populations and targeted the messaging to the populations' individual conditions. During the project, financed by Republic of Slovenia and France, 13,483 people were reached through EORE sessions, among them 4,472 boys, 4,623 girls, 1,437 men, 2,951 women. Our of these, 1,187 people were already reported in 2023, which brings the total achievement in 2024 to 12,296 EORE beneficiaries.

The EORE teams delivered 407 sessions and 6,544 leaflets. Using these and other didactic methods, the team presented various types of explosive hazards, their associated risks, and the principles of safe behaviour and response. Additionally, the teams trained 49 community focal points—trusted individuals from local communities, such as teachers, highly educated or respected individuals, and mayors. These focal points play a crucial role in connecting their communities with organizations like ITF, which conduct risk education and demining activities.



📷 EORE workshops are tailored to the needs of each individual.

Most of the EORE activities were conducted in underserved rural communities. At the request of the local authorities, one team was also deployed to Newroz IDP camp, where people had fled due to armed conflict in Lebanon, and had been displaced at least twice. The EORE workshops in this context focused on delivering key messages related to potential relocation to areas in Syria contaminated with explosive hazards or the possibility of returning to Lebanon.



📷 EORE session at an IDP camp.



📷 An EORE team member speaking to a family with a UXO item right next to their home.



 EORE session in a rural community.



 EORE beneficiaries with leaflets that have been handed out.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Capacity building was a core component of the project, aimed at empowering Reachout, the local partner, to independently manage and sustain HMA activities. ITF conducted a comprehensive needs assessment to identify technical skill gaps and organizational inefficiencies within Reachout. Tailored training programs, workshops, and on-the-job training (OJT) sessions were implemented to address these gaps, with a focus on IMAS, international donor expectations, international project management practices, and enhancing Reachout's independence.

Reachout representatives played an active role throughout the project, ensuring hands-on experience and fostering ownership of the process. ITF HQ along with ITF staff in NES facilitated knowledge transfer through mentorship, the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), organizational policies, and guidance on best practices, including financial management. The phased approach to capacity building laid a solid foundation for the sustainable transition of responsibilities, strengthening Reachout's future role as an independent operator in the NES demining sector. This strategic emphasis on capacity building not only improved operational efficiency but also supported the long-term sustainability of mine action efforts in NES by establishing a competent, locally-led framework for future activities. A total of 40 national staff (operations and support) benefited from these capacity-building efforts.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Explosive Hazards Clearance	France, iMMAP France / 3iSolutions, Slovenia
EO Risk Education	France, Slovenia
Capacity Building	France, Slovenia
Victim Assistance	USA



LIBYA

PROBLEM

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

Following the failure of political processes, Libya's situation became increasingly anarchic, culminating in the collapse of a fragile central authority and the emergence of two rival centers of power in mid-2014. After a long negotiation process and under the UN supervision and guidance, Libyan political agreement was signed on 17 December 2015. 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, the Government of National Accord forces started with counterattack, which ended with LNA withdrawal from Tripoli.

LNA left behind unknown number of IEDs. Consequently, between May 2020 and December 2024, 216 separate accidents happened with 435 victims recorded (165 people were killed and 270 injured). As a consequence of fighting and damaged infrastructure, cash insolvency has been present since 2014, along with severe difficulties in electricity, gasoline, and water supply, which have affected the majority of Tripoli's population. Another consequence of Libya's divided society is the presence of roadblocks between different militia-controlled areas in Tripoli and across the country, with occasional clashes between them.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

CAPACITY BUILDING

ITF officially started with the implementation of the capacity-building project in Libya in January 2014. The project is still active today.

On behalf of the donor, ITF regularly processed salary payments for 27 Lib MAC employees from January to July 2024. During the same period, ITF covered all costs related to Lib MAC's daily operations, including travel expenses, per diems, rent, and vehicle maintenance.

In 2024, Libya Mine Action Centre (Lib MAC) personnel opened 117 tasks mostly for quick response and 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 226 QA/QC missions. Lib MAC also conducted 23 accreditation procedures for international and local NGOs for NTS, risk education and EOD tasks. During 2024, Lib MAC recorded 112 finished tasks.



📷 Lib MAC QA/QC Team conducted QA/QC mission at the Tripoli International Airport in March 2024.



📷 3F demolition site Misrata, Lib MAC QA visit on 15 and 16 October 2024.

Risk education section was very proactive during the reporting period, conducting numerous meetings with implementing partners to coordinate risk education activities across Libya. The section organized various refreshment trainings, carried out risk education accreditations for local and international NGOs, and collected data on ERW victims.



📷 Lib MAC RE Department conducted QA/QC mission on EORE activities in Benghazi implemented by LRC.

Risk education section also organized celebration of 04 April 2024 in Tripoli under the theme “Protecting lives and building peace”. Event was attended by 300 highly profiled guests from various Libyan Ministries, Embassies, MA stakeholders, representatives of local communities, and international organizations.

Lib MAC and UNMAS held monthly online meetings with implementing partners to review achievements. In-person, quarterly meetings resumed in early 2024 in Tunis, each focused on specific themes. ITF logistically supported the meetings mentioned in close cooperation with Lib MAC and UNMAS.



 Dialogue Celebrating 4 April in Tripoli, Libya.



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Capacity Building	United States of America
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5

OTHER ACTIVITES

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 ERVW in the region of Southeast Europe and other affected regions.

In the period between 1 January and 31 December 2024, ITF published the following publication:

- ITF Annual Report 2023, April 2024

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



ITF Annual Report 2023

OTHER

FAO Director-General's visit to ITF HQ

On 17 February 2024, ITF, alongside the Agricultural Institute of Slovenia and the Beekeeping Academy of Slovenia, had the privilege of introducing its beekeeping initiative to representatives from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), including FAO's Director-General, Mr. Qu Dongyu. The project, named "Beekeeping as empowerment tool for people with disabilities from Bosnia and Herzegovina", was the focal point of discussion, resonating with FAO's dedication to sustainable agriculture.



Representatives from FAO at ITF HQ.

ITF at the International Symposium Mine Action 2024

In the beginning of April 2024, ITF attended the 20th International Symposium Mine Action 2024, in Cavtat, Croatia which was hosted by the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia and the Croatian Mine Action Centre – CTRO. Participants shared insights into the latest achievements in mine action, the important role of women in mine action, the environmental impact of work, and contribution of mine detection dogs to humanitarian mine action.



📷 International Symposium Mine Action 2024, in Croatia.



📷 52nd Session of the BoA of ITF, chaired by Ambassador H.E. Ms. Florence Levy of the French Republic.

The 52nd Session of the Board of Advisors of ITF

On 15 April 2024, the 52nd Session of the BoA of ITF took place. Session was chaired by Ambassador H.E. Ms. Florence Levy of the French Republic. The Director of ITF presented the comprehensive Annual Report for 2023, emphasizing the pivotal role of donors in funding activities spanning numerous countries. Furthermore, the Head of the Implementation Office for Syria and Iraq elaborated on ITF's detailed plans for Syria, encompassing past achievements, ongoing efforts, and future endeavors.

ITF at NDM-UN27 in Geneva

ITF participated in the annual International Meeting of Mine Action National Directors and UN Advisers (NDM-UN27) in Geneva, Switzerland, that was held in April 2024. The Meeting, which was co-hosted by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) was an opportunity for leaders and experts to meet and exchange views on pressing issues faced by the mine action sector; this year under the theme: "Protecting Lives. Building Peace."



📷 ITF at the annual International Meeting of Mine Action National Directors and UN Advisers.



📷 Golden Bee Award ceremony in Mengeš attended by the President of the Republic of Slovenia, Dr Nataša Pirc Musar.

ITF wins second place at Golden Bee Award ceremony 2024

On 20 May 2024, ITF participated in the World Bee Day celebration and the Golden Bee Award ceremony in Mengeš, Slovenia, alongside partners Beekeeping Academy of Slovenia and NGO UDAS. Slovenian President, Dr Nataša Pirc Musar awarded the top honor to the Australian Wheen Bee Foundation. ITF and its partners secured second place for their project in BiH, which empowers landmine victims through beekeeping.

12th Slovenian Development Days: For a World Without Hunger

At the 12th Slovenian Development Days, ITF highlighted the connection between mine action and sustainable development, particularly in food security. As part of the event, ITF hosted a roundtable discussion, “Assistance to Mine Victims and Beekeeping: Sweet Results of a Successful Partnership,” showcasing how beekeeping empowers mine victims by providing income, social inclusion, and personal empowerment.

The roundtable brought together experts from the Agricultural Institute of Slovenia and program beneficiaries – former mine victims who are now skilled beekeepers. Discussions emphasized the economic and social benefits of such programs, which enable survivors to regain independence and contribute to their communities.

Additionally, ITF’s “Clear then Grow” initiative in Syria was presented as a model of integrating demining with agricultural development. Supported by the Austrian Development Agency, Slovenia, and the Knights of Columbus, this project has cleared mine-contaminated farmland, allowing safe cultivation and economic stability for local families.



 Roundtable discussion.

Ukraine's First Lady Joins the 53rd ITF Board of Advisors Session

The 53rd ITF BoA session was held on 19 November 2024, at the Presidential Palace in Ljubljana, bringing together key stakeholders and donors to discuss shared priorities, with a strong focus on victim assistance and mine action in Ukraine. Hosted by Slovenian President Dr. Nataša Pirc Musar and chaired by the French Ambassador to Slovenia, Ms. Florence Levy, the session underscored Slovenia's commitment to global humanitarian efforts.

A special guest, Ukraine's First Lady Olena Zelenska, accompanied by First Deputy Prime Minister Ms. Yulia Svrydenko, emphasized the urgent need for victim assistance and mine action in Ukraine. Madam Zelenska highlighted the work of her foundation, which focuses on psychosocial support and mental health initiatives for those affected by the war.

The ITF Director presented the Intermediate 2024 Report, reviewing key achievements and outlining goals for the 2025 Portfolio of Projects. Representatives from donor countries, including Germany, Kuwait, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom, and the United States, reaffirmed their commitment to ITF's mission, recognizing the critical role of global solidarity in addressing humanitarian challenges.



 53rd ITF BoA joined by First Lady of Ukraine, Olena Zelenska.

ITF at the 5th Review Conference of the Mine Ban Treaty

From 25 to 2 November 2024, ITF participated in the 5th Review Conference of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) in Siem Reap, Cambodia. Hosted by the Cambodian Presidency, the conference brought together state parties, observers, and mine action partners to assess progress and outline the next steps in the fight against anti-personnel mines.

A key outcome of the conference was the adoption of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan (2025–2029), prioritizing gender equality, environmental sustainability, and the growing threat of improvised anti-personnel mines. This action plan reaffirms a global commitment to advancing mine clearance, victim assistance, and international cooperation to address emerging challenges.



📷 ITF at the 5th Review Conference of the Mine Ban Treaty in Siem Reap, Cambodia.

SOCIAL MEDIA

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



ITFsi



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ITF Enhancing Human Security



6

STATUTORY ANNUAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2024

I. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



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Cesta v Mestni log 1
SI-1000 Ljubljana
Slovenija

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, 2024, the statement of comprehensive income and the 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, 2024, 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 either 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

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Okrožno sodišče v Ljubljani, vl št. 1/26892/00, osnovni kapital: 9.736,66 EUR, matična št.: 5913691, ID št. za DDV: SI94637920.



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 of financial statements 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.

We 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 18, 2025

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



Blaž Velcl
Certified auditor

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

2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
ASSETS		13.206.229	14.289.824
A LONG-TERM ASSETS		239.174	246.663
I. Intangible assets and long-term deferred costs and accrued revenues	1	0	0
II. Tangible fixed assets	2	237.290	244.779
4. Other plant and equipment		237.290	244.779
III. Long-term investments		1.884	1.884
Long-term loans		1.884	1.884
B. CURRENT ASSETS		12.778.171	14.043.161
III. Short-term operating receivables	3	3.655.821	1.151.058
2 Short-term operating trade receivables		0	0
3 Short-term operating receivables due from others		3.655.821	1.151.058
IV. Cash	4	9.122.350	12.892.103
C. SHORT-TERM DEFERRED COSTS AND ACCRUED REVENUES		188.883	0
Off-balance sheet assets		26.199.661	30.797.020

	Note	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		13.206.228	14.289.824
A EQUITY		314.334	277.651
A. I Called-up capital	5	4.173	4.173
I Called-up capital		4.173	4.173
2 Revaluation surplus		990	2.314
3. Retained earnings		271.164	1.884
3.1 Revenue surplus	5	271.164	633.014
4. REVENUE AND EXPENSES SURPLUS	5	38.007	-361.849
4.1 Revenue surplus		38.007	0
4.2 Expenses surplus net result for the year		0	-361.849
C. PROVISIONS AND LONG-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES		213.836	126.637
I Provisions for pensions and similar obligations		65.555	56.880
2 Other provisions		50.000	0
3 Long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	6	98.281	19.757
Č. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES	7	1.271.987	1.043.885
I Short-term financial liabilities		0	0
2 Short-term trade liabilities		1.066.274	957.400
3 Short-term employees' liabilities	7.1.	84.448	81.506
4 Other short-term operating liabilities		121.265	4.979
D. SHORT-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES	9	11.406.071	12.841.651
Off-balance sheet assets		26.199.661	30.797.020

3. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2024

	Note	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
A. REVENUES	10	14.398.589	10.836.436
E. OTHER OPERATING REVENUE	10	65.963	35.297
F. GROSS INCOME FROM OPERATIONS		14.464.551	10.871.733
G. COSTS FROM OPERATIONS		14.395.117	10.948.364
I. Costs of goods, materials and services	12	13.343.791	9.918.813
2. Costs of materials		121.466	240.686
3. Costs of services		13.222.325	9.678.127
II. Labor costs	13	959.336	897.139
1. Salaries		734.152	681.812
2. Pension insurance costs		101.621	110.328
3. Social security costs		53.652	38.498
4. Other labor costs		69.911	66.501
III. Depreciation, amortization, and revaluation expenses		89.296	60.596
1. Depreciation and amortization	12	89.186	60.596
2. Revaluation operating expenses associated with intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment		110	0
3. Revaluation operating expenses associated with operating current assets		0	0
IV. Other operating costs		2.694	71.816
H. OPERATING SURPLUS (PROFIT)		69.434	0
I. OPEARTING SURPLUS (LOSS)		0	76.631
J. INCOME FROM FINANCING	11	0	663.345
III. Financial revenues from operating receivables		0	663.348
K. FINANCIAL EXPENSES	14	30.441	681.021
II. Financial expenses from financial liabilities		0	0
III. Financial expenses from operating liabilities		30.441	681.021
L. OTHER INCOME		2.248	4.584
M. OTHER EXPENSES	15	3.234	272.125
N. SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION	16	38.007	0
O. NET LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		0	361.849
S. NET SURPLUS AFTER TAXATION		38.007	0
Š. NET LOSS AFTER TAXATION		0	361.849
* AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		14	14
NUMBER OF MONTHS		12	12

4. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2024

	2024	2023
A. Cash flow from Operating Activities		
a) Profit and loss statement items	124.403	-301.334
Revenues, income from financing, and other income	15.993.531	11.539.661
Expenses without depreciation	-15.869.128	-11.840.995
Income tax and other taxes		
b) Net changes in assets and liabilities	-3.811.309	7.768.374
Opening less final operating receivables	-2.504.698	-43.497
Opening less final prepaid expenses	-188.883	853
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	228.102	-397.489
Final less opening expendable restricted funds	-1.345.830	8.208.507
Final less opening deferred tax liabilities	0	0
c) Net change in cash from operating activities	-3.686.906	7.467.040
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
a) Cash inflow from investing activities	0	0
Inflow from disposal of tangible assets	0	0
b) Cash outflow from investing activities	-82.847	-162.426
Outflow for purchase of intangible assets	0	0
Outflow for purchase of tangible assets	-82.847	-162.426
c) Net change in cash from investing activities	-82.847	-162.426
C. Cash flow from financing		
a) Cash inflow from financing	0	0
Inflow from increase of long-term financial liabilities	0	0
b) Cash outflow from financing	0	0
Outflow for interests from financing	0	0
Outflow for decrease in unrestricted and restricted funds	0	0
Outflow for repayment of long-term financial liabilities	0	0
Outflow for repayment of short-term financial liabilities	0	0
Outflow for dividends	0	0
c) Net change in cash from financing	0	0
D) Final cash balance for the period	9.122.350	12.892.103
x) Net change in cash	-3.769.753	7.304.614
+		
y) Opening cash balance	12.892.103	5.587.489

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 2024:

- Dr. Melita Gabrič, Chairwoman of Managing board ITF, Ministry of External Affairs, Republic of Slovenia
- Mr. 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
- Mr. Luka Gorup, Member of Managing board, Ministry of Health, Republic of Slovenia
- Mr. Andrej Slapničar, 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 2024 was prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in EU.



The financial year is equal to the calendar year.

The Director of the ITF confirms that the accounting policies of the ITF have been consistently applied in the preparation of the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 and that the financial statements comply with the Foundations Act and the Slovenian Accounting Standards.

The Director states that he fully approves the 2024 financial statements.

5.2 Summary of accounting policies and practices

The financial statements for the financial year 2024 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. Based on the analysis of the disclosed receivables as of 31 December 2024, it was not necessary to make adjustments to the value of the institution's receivables.
- 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. Financial income from exchange rate differences is netted against financial expenses from exchange rate differences. The other revenues consist of irregular items that mark influence on the increase of regular results in the respective business year.
- The expenses are sorted into operating expenses, financial expenses and other expenses. Operating expenses and financial expenses present regular expenses. The operating expenses equal the costs of the period. The revaluating operating expenses (write downs) occur in reference to tangible fixed assets, intangible long-term assets and current assets due to their impairment. Most of ITF operating expenses consist of costs of contractual parties involved in realization of approved project (usage of restricted funds); other expenses are associated with ITF operations (salaries, other expenses, etc.). The financial expenses present the expenses for financing and expenses for investing. Financial expenses from exchange rate differences are netted against financial income from exchange rate differences. 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. We assess

currency risk as medium risk, as currency exchange rate fluctuations can affect operations, but these impacts are partially limited by existing risk management mechanisms.

Interest Rate Risk

In 2024 and 2025 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 2024 comply with the Slovene Accounting Standards 34. The notes relate to annual statements for 2024 unless otherwise specified in the text.

I. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The intangibles consist of software in the amount EUR 0.

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 2024 amounts to EUR 0, are not pledged as security for liabilities.

Movements of Intangible Assets in 2024:

INTANGIBLE ASSETS	Intangibles owned	Donated intangibles	Total in EUR
1. Purchase value			
Cost at 01 Jan 2024	2.256	178	2.434
New additions	0	0	0
New disposals	0	0	0
Cost at 31 Dec 2024	2.256	178	2.434
2. Accumulation depreciation			
Accumulation depreciation at 01 Jan 2024	2.256	178	2.438
Depreciation	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0
Adjustment	0	0	0
Accumulation depreciation at 31 Dec 2024	2.256	178	2.434
3. Present value			
Present value at 01 Jan 2024	0	0	0
Present value at 31 Dec 2024	0	0	0

The depreciation cost in 2024 is EUR 0, of which depreciation cost of owned intangible assets is EUR 0 and donated intangible assets is EUR 0.

2. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

EUR	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Merchandise	237.290	244.779
TOTAL	237.290	244.779

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 2024							
1. Purchase value							
Cost at 01 Jan 2024	172.398	315.978	66.028	0	4.076	0	558.480
New additions	75.330	7.517	0	0	0	0	82.847
Correction	-1.904	-7.943	-	-	-	-	-9.847
Disposals	0	-1.663	0	0	0	0	-1.663
Cost at 31 Dec 2024	245.824	313.889	66.028	0	4.076	0	629.817
2. Accumulation depreciation							
Cost at 01 Jan 2024	137.685	164.870	11.145	0	0	0	313.700
Depreciation	27.326	59.287	2.574	0	0	0	89.187
Correction	-1.811	-7.926	1	-	-	-	-9.736
Disposals	0	-624	0	0	0	0	-624
Accumulation depreciation at 31 Dec 2024	163.200	215.607	13.719	0	0	0	392.527
3. Present value							
Present value at 01 Jan 2024	34.713	151.108	54.883	0	4.076	0	244.780
Present value at 31 Dec 2024	82.624	98.282	52.309	0	4.076	0	237.290

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 89.187, of which EUR 59.287, are covered from the provisions for donated assets. The Company does not have financial obligations for equipment purchase. No Company assets are financially leased and there are no debt guarantees on Company assets.

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

3. SHORT TERM RECEIVABLES

EUR	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Short-term operating trade receivables	0	0
Short-term operating receivables due from others	3.655.821	1.151.058
TOTAL	3.655.821	1.151.058

Current Operating Receivables represent VAT receivables for Bosnia and Herzegovina EUR (157.243), receivables from donors for granted, unpaid donations EUR (307.522), refunds EUR (1.249), short term advances - bail EUR (1.825), short term advances EUR (3.154.472) and other EUR (33.270).

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

4. CASH AND BANK

EUR	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Cash in bank (EUR)	7.858.212	12.117.537
Cash in bank (other currencies)	1.217.064	726.509
Cash on hand (EUR)	703	307
Cash on hand (other currencies)	46.372	47.750
Cash in transit	0	0
TOTAL	9.122.350	12.892.103

5. THE INITIAL INVESTMENT AND THE SURPLUS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES

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 2024:

	Founding capital	Revaluation surplus - Adjustment	Retained Earnings (loss)	Net result for the year	Total
Balance at 1 Jan 2024	4.173	2.314	633.014	-361.849	277.651
Transfer from retained earnings according	0	0	-361.849	361.849	0
Changes in actuarial gains/losses	0	-1.324	0	0	-1.324
Coverage of the surplus in the year 2024	0	0	0	38.007	38.007
Balance at 31 Dec 2024	4.173	990	271.164	38.007	314.334

2024 the revenue surplus is EUR 38.007.

The method of management of ITF's own funds/revenues has changed since 2023, i.e. ITF's own funds/revenues for projects that have not yet been realized, but we have already received the donation to the account, are managed separately from other revenues under the category short-term deferred revenues from donations. The balance of unused ITF own funds/revenues on 31 December 2024 amounts to EUR 515.045.

In the past, donations came evenly during the duration of the activities according to the donor agreements, but in 2023, the method of inflows according to the donor agreements will change and the inflows will be uneven, so the ITF allocates its own income accordingly according to the planned activities in accordance with the donor agreement.

6. PROVISIONS AND LONG-TERM PASSIVE ACCRUALS

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

EUR	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Provisions for severance payments upon retirement	46.817	42.210
Provisions for jubilee benefits	18.738	14.670
Long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	98.281	19.757
Provisions for doubtful contracts	50.000	50.000
TOTAL	213.836	126.637

Movement in 2024:

EUR	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Balance at 01 Jan	126.637	96.077
Reconciliation of accrued expenses and deferred income for donated long-term assets	138.850	0
Provisions for retirement benefits and jubilee awards	10.674	13.774
Use of provisions for retirement benefits and jubilee awards	-1.999	-911
Provisions for doubtful contracts	0	50.000
Covering of depreciation expenses	-59.287	-32.304
Elimination of donated assets	-1.039	-
TOTAL	213.836	126.637

7. OPERATING LIABILITIES

EUR	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Short-term trade liabilities	1.066.274	957.400
Short-term operating liabilities to employees	84.448	81.506
Short-term financial liabilities	0	0
Other short-term operating liabilities	121.265	4.979
TOTAL	1.271.987	1.043.885

Accounts payable in amount of EUR 1.066.274 are not due on balance date. Current operating liabilities include amount for liabilities to suppliers EUR 1.066.274, liabilities to employees EUR 84.448. Other liabilities include pension insurance, liabilities for social contributions and income tax and other liabilities EUR 121.265.

7.1 Short-term liabilities to employees

EUR	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Operating liabilities to employees - Slovenia office	84.448	81.506
TOTAL	84.448	81.506

7.2 Short-term liabilities to project in offices

EUR	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Operating liabilities to Libya office	71.576	14.108
Operating liabilities to employees - BIH office	2.804	2.065
Operating liabilities to employees - Ukraine office	10.909	0
Operating liabilities to employees - Kazakhstan office	2.163	0
Operating liabilities to employees - Kyrgyzstan office	7.264	11.703
Operating liabilities to employees – Iraq office	1.258	5.430
Operating liabilities to employees - Lebanon	4.265	3.396
Operating liabilities to employees Syria	40.431	77.230
TOTAL	140.669	113.932

In 2023, one more office was opened in Ukraine.

8. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

There are no financial liabilities in 2024.

9. SHORT TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES

EUR	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Short-term deferred revenue from donations to the Foundation's activities	10.891.025	12.021.828
Short-term deferred income from the donation for the operation of the ITF institution	515.046	819.823
TOTAL	11.406.071	12.841.651

Short-term deferred revenue from donations to the Foundation's activities were 11.406.071 EUR. They refer to short-term deferred revenues in the amount of EUR 10.891.025, which refer to dedicated donations that are used to cover costs or expenses for which the funds were obtained when they are incurred or are approved by the Institution. The second part of deferred accruals refers to short-term deferred income in the amount of EUR 515.046, from donations received, which the donor recognizes to cover the costs of the institution's operation. These are delimited according to the planned activities in accordance with the donor agreement.

Donations in foreign currency are shown at the exchange rate of the balance sheet date.

10. REVENUE / DONATIONS AND OTHER OPERATING REVENUES

EUR	2024	2023
Utilization of expendable restricted funds-main activities of Fund	1.649.959	1.001.335
Operation revenues, fixed percentage of donated funds	12.744.524	9.832.360
Depreciation of donated tangible fixed assets	59.287	32.304
Sales of tender documentation	4.106	2.741
Proceeds from the cancellation of provisions, accruals and deferred revenues at the expense of anniversary bonuses	0	0
Revenues from sale of fixed assets	0	0
Other revenues	6.676	2.993
TOTAL	14.464.552	10.871.733

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

11. FINANCIAL INCOME

EUR	2024	2023
Financial revenues from revaluation of loans and receivables, exchange rate differences	0	663.345
Financial revenues refer to interest on loans	0	0
Financial revenues refer to interest on loans for donations	0	0
TOTAL	0	663.345

Financial revenues from the revaluation of debts and receivables in 2024 amount to EUR 0, financial revenues from exchange rate differences are netted against financial expenses from exchange rate differences.

12. OPERATING EXPENSES

EUR	2024	2023
Costs of the materials used	121.466	240.686
Costs of services	13.222.325	9.678.127
Costs of labor	959.336	897.139
Depreciation costs	89.189	60.596
Depreciation other	0	0
Revaluation operating expenses associated with tangible fixed assets	110	0
Other operating expenses - construction sites, other	2.694	71.816
TOTAL	14.461.716	10.948.364

Costs of services consist of (in EUR):

EUR	2024	2023
Costs of project implementation	12.079.114	8.039.549
Reimbursement of traveling expenses to employees	140.446	486.933
Costs of professional fees	241.045	295.265
Transport and telecommunications costs	28.632	56.988
Insurance costs	118.851	148.759
Costs of marketing, advertising, fairs	30.302	27.472
Maintenance costs	91.766	66.976
Lease rental charges	393.071	465.554
Cost of services by natural persons	39.403	28.343
Other	59.695	62.288
TOTAL	13.222.325	9.678.127

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

Among the costs of project implementation are Victim Assistance, Clearance of landmines and ERW, Destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition, Physical Security and Stockpile Management, Risk Education, Capacity building and Advocacy/Coordination.

Costs of materials consist of (in EUR):

EUR	2024	2023
Donation in kind	0	0
Cost of fuel	32.907	22.289
Cost of material for maintenance	45.741	111.741
Cost of office supply	11.772	32.552
Cost of energy	4.085	3.862
Inventory	1.383	7.390
Other	25.578	62.852
TOTAL	121.466	240.686

13. LABOR EXPENSES

EUR	2024	2023
Salaries	734.152	681.812
Social security costs	155.273	148.826
Other labor costs	69.911	66.501
LABOUR COSTS TOTAL	959.336	897.139

Payroll expenses consists of payments to employees of the Trust Fund's Headquarters (EUR 959.336).

14. COSTS OF FINANCING

EUR	2024	2023
Financial expenses from revaluation of loans and receivables, exchange rate differences for donations	30.441	678.996
Other expenses	2.119	2.026
TOTAL	32.560	681.021

Financial expenses from exchange rate differences are offset against financial income from exchange rate differences. Other financial expenses in the amount of EUR (EUR 2.119) relate to severance pay upon retirement.

15. OTHER EXPENSES

EUR	2024	2023
Other expenses such as:		
Given donations	0	267.929
Other expenses	3.234	4.196
TOTAL	3.234	272.125

16. MOVEMENTS OF OPERATING RESULTS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR

EUR	2024	2023
Retained earnings at 1 January	271.165	633.014
Operating loss	0	361.849
Operating surplus	38.007	0
Retained earnings at 31 December	309.172	271.165

In 2024, an excess of revenues over expenses over was shown in the amount of EUR 38.007.

The way ITF's own funds/revenues are managed has changed since 2023, ITF's own revenues for projects that have not yet been realized, but we have already received donations to the account, are managed separately from other revenues under the category of short-term deferred donation revenues. As of 31 December 2024, ITF's unused own funds/revenues amount to EUR 515.046.

In the past, donations came evenly during the duration of the activities according to the donor agreements, but in 2023 the method of inflows according to the donor agreements has changed and the inflows are uneven, therefore the ITF allocates its own income accordingly according to the planned activities in accordance with the donor agreement.

17. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND POTENTIAL LIABILITIES

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

Off-balance sheet funds in 2024 refer to the state of open donor contracts in the amount of EUR 26.199.661 and in 2023 was off-balance sheet funds in the amount of EUR 30.797.020.

18. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS AND ASSUMPTION OF THE INSTITUTION'S GOING CONCERN STATUS

The stop work order on projects funded by the U.S. in accordance with the notice dated January 24, 2025 (U.S. President's Executive Order 14169) does not affect the financial statements for 2024 and does not pose a risk to operations. ITF receives funding from the U.S. Department of State – Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (and not USAID) and implements security-related projects.

The projects (13 in total) are under a 90-day review until April 20, 2025. However, we have already received approval to continue 8 projects, while only one has been terminated, and four projects were completed as per contract. Additionally, ITF is arranging the settlement of obligations incurred on U.S.-funded projects up to January 24, 2025, as well as costs incurred within the 30-day period following the notice due to the stop work order, which have already been approved.

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 2024.

Changes in expendable restricted funds / donations for specific purposes in 2024 (in EUR):

Donor	Opening balance 1.1.2024	Donation received	Revenues	Victim Assistance	Clearance of landmines and ERW	Destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition	Physical Security and Stockpile Management	Risk Education	Capacity building	Advocacy/ Coordination	Returned donations	Exchange differences	Closing balance 31.12.2024
ARNE HODALIC	0	500	-35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	465
CZECH REPUBLIC	23.602	11.764	-823	0	-33.256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.287
DRONE DEPLOY	0	2.835	0	0	0	-2.853	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EC-EUROPEAN PEACE FACILITY-BMTF	3.800.977	1.200.000	-78.505	0	0	0	0	0	-518.436	0	0	0	4.404.036
EC-EUROPEAN COMMISSION-IMMAP	43.294	0	0	0	-36.480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.814
EC-EUROPEAN PEACE FACILITY-NORTH MACEDONIA	3.373.329	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-729.030	0	0	0	2.644.299
EU-EUROPEAN UNION-BIH IPA III	2.878.146	0	0	0	-7.417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.870.729
FRANCE	677.279	0	0	0	-353.067	0	0	0	-324.212	0	0	0	0
KOREA	476.377	390.788	-27.355	-206.245	-116.798	0	0	0	0	0	0	27.641	544.408
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	248.626	262.738	-13.137	0	-257.803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240.424
NATASA PIPAN NAHTIGAL	817	0	0	-810	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
PAYPAL	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA-MINISTRY OF DEFENCE-2024	0	237.311	-237.311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RS / MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AND EUROPEAN AFFAIRS 2024-BEEKEEPING	0	35.000	-4.200	0	0	-30.735	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
RS / MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AND EUROPEAN AFFAIRS 2023-2025	139.111	1.418.765	-163.715	0	-1.274.904	0	0	0	0	0	-139.111	0	-19.854
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA-MZEZ-2024	0	33.821	-33.821	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RS/ MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AND EUROPEAN AFFAIRS -2024 UKRAINE	0	228.000	-27.360	-211.200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10.560
RS-MINISTRY OF HEALTH-2024	0	33.821	-33.821	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RS/MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AND EUROPEAN AFFAIRS /2022-2023	-8.704	0	0	0	8.704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RS/MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AND EUROPEAN AFFAIRS/2023-UKRAINE	0	32.890	-4.200	-28.690	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0

Donor	Opening balance 1.1.2024	Donation received	Revenues	Victim Assistance	Clearance of landmines and ERW	Destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition	Physical Security and Stockpile Management	Risk Education	Capacity building	Advocacy/ Coordination	Returned donations	Exchange differences	Closing balance 31.12.2024
RENE SCHASSE	285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	285
PERMANENT MISSION OF AUSTRIA TO THE OSCE	6.508	0	0	-6.508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN INITIATIVE- EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT	415	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	415
USA-2017-MONTENEGRO	1.269	275.323	-18.012	0	0	-241.969	0	0	-16.685	0	0	74	0
USA-2021-SERBIA	0	235.376	-21.278	0	-215.548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1.450
USA-2019-LIBYA	-34.254	885.919	-66.910	0	0	0	0	0	-808.795	0	0	-2.078	-26.118
USA-2020-BIH	-4.486	5.079	-332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-261	0
USA- 2021-ALBANIA	-3.515	349.783	-31.798	0	0	0	-314.265	0	0	0	0	-205	0
USA-2021-KYRGYZSTAN	-62.563	665.607	-63.072	0	0	-548.952	0	0	-1.758	0	0	-3.630	-14.368
USA-2021-GEORGIA	-164.078	33.277	-3.025	0	0	-28.961	0	0	0	0	0	-9.561	-172.348
USA-2021-SYRIA	-137.417	535.030	-48.639	-341.000	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-7.974	0
USA-2021-KAZAKHSTAN	-15.468	1.763.195	-160.290	0	0	-1.378.782	0	0	-227.764	0	0	-899	-20.008
USA-2021-WEST BANK	-29.508	373.988	-33.999	0	-340.256	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1.712	-31.487
USA-2022-AFGHANISTAN	-3.832	552.118	-50.058	-498.006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-222	0
USA-2022-MONTENEGRO	0	1.014.571	-92.234	0	0	-905.222	0	0	-20.694	0	0	-135	-3.714
USA-2022-LEBANON	344.199	574.640	-36.466	0	0	0	0	0	-909.688	0	0	19.972	-7.343
USA-2022-CROATIA	0	122.344	-8.006	0	0	-114.578	0	0	0	0	0	-31	-271
USA-2023-BIH	7.421	2.191.112	-187.168	0	-1.609.842	0	0	0	-200.168	-55.750	0	431	146.036
USA-2023-UKRAINE	-58.751	68.376	-6.216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3.409	0
USA-2024-ALBANIA	0	3.477	-231	0	0	0	-3.246	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA-2024-KYRGYZSTAN	0	50.268	-4.570	0	0	0	0	0	-13.966	0	0	0	31.732
Balance of donations 31.12.2024	11.499.167	13.587.216	-1.456.552	-1.298.165	-4.236.667	-3.252.052	-317.511	0	-3.777.688	-55.750	-139.111	18.001	10.583.569

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 2024.

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 26.199.661.

20. FINANCIAL INDICATORS

EUR		31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Equity financing rate	Equity / Liabilities	0,02	0,02
Long-term financing rate	Equity + long-term liabilities (including provisions) + long-term accrued expenses and deferred revenue / Liabilities	0,04	0,03
Share capital rate	Share capital / Equity	0,02	0,02
Operating current assets rate	Operating current assets + short-term deferred costs and accrued revenue / Assets	0,97	0,98
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	0,02
Equity to fixed assets ratio	Equity / Operating fixed assets (at carrying amount)	1,31	1,13
Acid test ratio	Liquid assets / Short-term liabilities	7,17	12,35
Quick ratio	Liquid assets + short-term receivables / Short-term liabilities	10,05	13,45
Current ratio	Current assets / Short-term liabilities	1,02	1,01
Operating efficiency ratio	Operating revenue / Operating expenses	1,20	1,00

21. DISCLOSURE OF STATUTORY ANNUAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2024 BY OPERATING SEGMENTS

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

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

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

Disclosed liabilities of ITF own activity are those liabilities that will be settled from ITF assets. Donor assets and liabilities are operating segment that represent activity of managing of funds received from donors.

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.. 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. Financial expenses and financial income from exchange rate differences are offset so that only the net effect is shown in the income statement.

21.2 Statement of financial position

	ITF assets / liabilities 31 Dec 2024	Donations assets / liabilities 31 Dec 2024	Total 31 Dec 2024	Total 31 Dec 2023
ASSETS	996.273	12.209.956	13.206.229	14.289.824
LONG-TERM ASSETS	140.893	98.281	239.174	246.663
Intangible assets and long-term deferred costs and accrued revenues	0	0	0	0
Long-term property rights	0	0	0	0
Tangible fixed assets	139.009	98.281	237.290	244.779
Other plant and equipment	139.009	98.281	237.290	244.779
Long-term investments	0	0	0	0
Long-term loans	1.884	0	1.884	1.884
CURRENT ASSETS	839.632	11.938.539	12.778.171	14.043.161
Inventory	0	0	0	0
Advance payments for inventory	0	0	0	0
Short-term operating receivables	64.971	3.590.850	3.655.756	1.151.058
Short-term operating trade receivables	0	0	0	0
Short-term operating receivables due from others	64.971	3.590.850	3.655.756	1.151.058
Cash	774.661	8.347.689	9.122.350	12.892.103
SHORT-TERM DEFERRED COSTS AND ACCRUED REVENUES	15.748	173.135	188.883	0
Off-balance sheet assets	0	26.199.661	26.199.661	30.797.020

	ITF assets / liabilities 31 Dec 2024	Donations assets / liabilities 31 Dec 2024	Total 31 Dec 2024	Total 31 Dec 2023
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	996.273	12.209.956	13.206.229	14.289.824
EQUITY	314.334	0	314.334	277.651
Called-up capital	4.173	0	4.173	4.173
Revaluation surplus	990	0	990	2.313
Retained earnings	271.164	0	271.164	633.014
Surplus net result for the year	38.007	0	38.007	-361.849
PROVISIONS AND LONG-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES	65.555	148.281	213.836	126.637
Provisions for jubilee awards and severance pay	65.555	0	65.555	56.880
Other provisions	0	50.000	50.000	50.000
Long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	0	98.281	98.281	19757
OPERATING LIABILITIES	101.338	1.170.649	1.271.987	1.043.885
Short-term financial liabilities	0	0	0	0
Short-term trade liabilities	7.568	1.058.706	1.066.274	957.400
Short-term employee liabilities	84.448	0	84.448	81.506
Other short-term operating liabilities	9.322	111.943	121.265	4.979
SHORT-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES	515.046	10.891.025	11.406.071	12.841.651
Off-balance sheet assets	-	26.199.661	26.199.661	30.797.020

21.3 Statement of comprehensive income

		Own resources	Donations	2024	2023
A.	REVENUES	1.649.959	12.748.629	14.398.588	10.836.436
E.	OTHER OPERATING REVENUES	6.676	59.287	65.963	35.297
F.	GROSS INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	1.656.635	12.807.916	14.464.551	10.871.733
G.	COSTS FROM OPERATIONS	1.587.201	12.807.916	14.395.117	10.948.364
I.	Costs of goods, materials and services	657.892	12.685.899	13.343.791	9.918.813
I.	Cost of goods consumed	0	0	0	0
2.	Costs of materials	50.924	70.542	121.466	240.686
3.	Costs of services	606.968	12.615.357	13.222.325	9.678.127
II.	Labor costs	896.619	62.717	959.336	897.139
I.	Salaries	671.435	62.717	734.152	681.812
2.	Pension insurance costs	101.621	0	101.621	110.328
3.	Social security costs	53.652	0	53.652	38.498
4.	Other labor costs	69.911	0	69.911	66.501
III.	Depreciation, amortization and revaluation expenses	30.009	59.287	89.296	60.596
1.	Depreciation and amortization	29.899	59.287	89.186	60.596
2.	Revaluation operating expenses associated with intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	110	0	110	0
3.	Revaluation operating expenses associated with operating current assets	0	0	0	0
IV.	Other operating costs	2.681	13	2.694	71.816
2.	Other costs	2.681	13	2.694	71.816
H.	OPERATING SURPLUS	69.434	0	69.434	
I.	OPEARTING LOSS		0	0	-76.631
J.	INCOME FROM FINANCING	0	0	0	663.344
K.	FINANCIAL EXPENSES	30.440	0	30.440	681.021
L.	OTHER INCOME	2.247	0	2.247	4584
M.	OTHER EXPENSES	3.234	0	3.234	272.125
N.	SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION	38.007	0	38.007	0
O.	NET LOSS AFTER TAXATION	0	0	0	-361.849
S.	NET SURPLUS (PROFIT) BEFORE TAXATION	38.007	0	38.007	-
T.	NET SURPLUS (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION	0	0	0	-361.849

The company's activity is acquisition of donation funds. The company has already concluded the majority of agreements for 2025. Thanks to its reputation and business method, the company expects further growth in the future.

Ljubljana, 14.03.2025

Tomaž Lovrenčič
Representative




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