WAS REQUIRED. A COUNTRYWIDE SURVEY
COUNTRIES HAVE THEIR OWN INDIGENOUS MINE ACTION ORGANISATION; SUCH AS THE AFGHAN TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS (ATC). AFTER THE WAR IN KOSOVO, A RAPID MINE ACTION RESPONSE
ANOTHER. COUNTRIES SUCH AS AFGHANISTAN OR MOZAMBIQUE HAVE LONG ESTABLISHED PROGRAMMES; MINE ACTION HAS BEEN CONDUCTED THERE FOR MANY YEARS. OFTEN THESE
ALLOW OTHER ORGANISATIONS SAFE PASSAGE INTO THE AREA. IS MINE ACTION THE SAME IN ALL COUNTRIES? NO, IS THE SIMPLE ANSWER. MINE ACTION DIFFERS FROM ONE COUNTRY TO
AND THE SUBSEQUENT CLEARANCE NOW PROVIDES THE LOCAL PEOPLE A SAFE ROUTE TO TRAVEL, THE JMC WITH SAFE PASSAGE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF A ‘HUMANITARIAN HIGHWAY’ TO
THE LOCAL POPULATION HAD TO CONTINUE USING THE ROAD, IT WAS THE ONLY WAY THEY COULD GET TO THE MAIN MARKET IN THE AREA. OTHER HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATIONS WERE
MONITORING THE ‘NUBA CEASEFIRE’ BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF SUDAN AND THE SUDANESE PEOPLES LIBERATION MOVEMENT/ARMY. ALTHOUGH THE ROAD HAD TO REGARDED AS MINED;
HAD BEEN TWO MINE STRIKES ON THIS ROAD, ONE DESTROYED A TRACTOR KILLING A NUMBER OF PEOPLE; THE SECOND VEHICLE TO BE HIT BELONGED TO THE JMC, THE INTERNATIONAL BODY
DANCHURCH AID (DCA) MINE ACTION TEAM, WORKING IN THE NUBA MOUNTAINS, WERE TASKED TO CLEAR THE ROAD FROM THE VILLAGE OF EL HAMRA TO THE VILLAGE OF UMM SERDIBA. THERE
TO REACH COMMUNITIES, AND OFTEN-EXPENSIVE ALTERNATIVES HAVE TO BE SOUGHT SUCH AS AIRDROPS. CASE STUDY: NUBA MOUNTAINS, CENTRAL SUDAN IN JANUARY 2003, THE
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Introduction
The International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF) is a humanitarian, non-profit organization devoted to the eradication of landmines and their impact in South-East Europe and other mine-affected regions in the world.

Established by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in March 1998, the initial purpose of ITF was to help Bosnia and Herzegovina in the implementation of the peace agreement and to provide assistance and support in relation to post-conflict rehabilitation.

Since its inception, ITF has augmented its activities to include the rectification of landmine problems and helping landmine survivors with physical and socio-economic rehabilitation across the region i.e. in Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro and Albania. As the European Commission acknowledged ITF as the reference model of regional organization in mine action, ITF was asked by mine-affected countries and donors to expand operation to other mine-affected regions and countries as well e.g. Cyprus, the South Caucasus and Central Asia.

ITF has spread its activities of solving landmine problems and helping landmine victims with physical and socio-economic rehabilitation

Vision
ITF aims to free the region of South-East Europe from the impact of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), and actively contribute to the eradication of the mine problem in other mine-affected parts of the world.

Mission
The mission of ITF is to raise funds and administer donations made by public and private donors for the implementation of mine action related activities by addressing the needs of mine-affected communities in accordance with donor’s interests, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Goals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mine/UXO clearance (demining, technical survey and battle area clearance)</td>
<td>To eradicate the landmine and UXO problem in the mine-affected regions to facilitate post-conflict rehabilitation so as to enable subsequent reconstruction and development in these regions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine victims assistance</td>
<td>To provide landmine survivors with quality health services and sustainable physical and psycho-social rehabilitation, as well as economic reintegration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine risk education</td>
<td>To prevent further mine casualties by raising mine awareness through Mine Risk Education programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to the national mine action capacities</td>
<td>To strengthen the ability of the national mine action centers to effectively deal with the mine problem on an ongoing basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine action related training</td>
<td>To train the local implementing agencies in all key elements of mine action so as to ensure a high level of expertise and to reduce the long-term dependence on international assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional cooperation in relation to mine action through joint projects and the South-East Europe Mine Action Coordination Council (SEEMACC)</td>
<td>To interlink mine-affected countries in the region in order to enable them to address a number of mine action issues more efficiently and to avoid the duplication of effort. A regional approach builds confidence among the countries and effectively contributes to the stabilization of the region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines</td>
<td>To take part in projects involving the destruction of stockpiled landmines so as to foster trust between the neighboring countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interconnect mine action with development projects</td>
<td>To incorporate mine action into broader development projects in order to enable their widespread sustainability and facilitate the recovery of the affected communities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VEHICLES ARE ABLE TO LAY LANDMINES. BY REMOTE DEPLOYMENT, MANY MODERN LANDMINES CAN BE DEPLOYED BY REMOTE METHODS SUCH AS ... BE SURFACE LAID. SCATTERABLE DEPLOYMENT, THESE MINES ARE DESIGNED TO SPREAD OF AS LARGE AN AREA AS POSSIBLE.  THE SOVIET

APPLIED TO THE TRIPWIRE, A PIN IS NORMALLY PULLED OUT OF THE FUSE INITIATING THE LANDMINE.  SOME LANDMINES MAYBE SET UP ... DIFFERENT WAYS: BY HAND, WHERE A LANDMINE IS USUALLY BURIED IN THE GROUND. BY MECHANICAL DEPLOYMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED

EXPLODES AND SMALL FRAGMENTS OF METAL ARE FORCED .  A TRIPWIRE USUALLY ACTIVATES THESE LANDMINES. WHAT ACTUALLY MAKES THE ... PRESSURE ON THE LANDMINE WILL INITIATE THE LANDMINE. TRIPWIRE: A TRIPWIRE IS ATTACHED TO THE FUSE.  WHEN PRESSURE IS

The donor is assured of the visibility of donations via periodic ITF publications, reports and other media.

Why ITF?
Since its inception in 1998, ITF has gained extensive experience in the field of mine action and played a vital part in the implementation of over 1,700 mine/UXO clearance projects, demining over 79.6 million square meters of land. It has rehabilitated 15 % of mine/UXO survivors in SE Europe, trained more than 700 experts in the fields of mine action management, demining and rehabilitation, and is one of the founding members of the South-East Europe Mine Action Coordination Council (SEEMACC).

a. Tailor-Made Projects
The donor decides which of the mine action activities being implemented in the region they want to support. In line with the donor’s wishes, ITF will then develop and submit a proposal for a project to be funded. Consequently, the project is designed in accordance with the preferences of each individual donor (country, activity etc.) while also taking into account the wishes and needs of the mine-affected country as well as the local community.

b. Coordination with National Authorities
ITF is working closely with the authorities responsible for mine action programs in order to ensure that help and assistance provided are in fact needed and that the programs being implemented are consistent with the national plans.

c. Transparency
ITF’s tight internal financial management control and external audits carried out on an annual basis ensure that the donated funds are properly accounted for. Moreover, the tendering system adopted by ITF in relation to mine action projects, in particular in the field of humanitarian demining, serves to enhance the transparency of decision making while also contributing to a cost-effective use of donor funds.

d. Visibility of Donations
Donors are assured of the visibility of their donations through ITF publications, reports, website, on-site signs, ITF presentations and public media events.

e. Matching Fund Mechanism
The government of the United States has introduced a matching fund mechanism for SE Europe whereby every dollar raised by ITF is matched by an additional dollar provided by the US Government. These US funds can be spent on the same project as the original donation (if the project has been deemed to qualify for the Matching Fund by both ITF and the US) or alternatively, the money in the Matching Fund is used to finance another mine action project in SE Europe.

f. Monitoring and Evaluation
Prior to clearing, demining sites are inspected by ITF staff from the ITF implementation offices to evaluate the demining priority of a given area. Relevant assessments and other reports must be submitted in writing, taking into account various factors. If requested by the donor, ITF also employs a monitoring firm to oversee and monitor the work of the demining company on a daily basis. The purpose is to ensure that the removal of mines is being carried out in accordance with the applicable standards and safety requirements. Monitoring firms are selected by tender for a period of two years. In addition, ITF carries out post-clearance checks in order to determine and assess the results of mine-clearance activities. With minor modifications and tailoring, this model can also be applied to the evaluation and assessment of other mine action projects implemented by ITF.

g. Active Donor Involvement
The donor community provides guidelines and initiates proposals for further activities at the meetings of the ITF Board of Advisors where ITF operation and objectives are discussed.

h. Regional Approach
ITF promotes regional approach to mine action through SEEMACC to facilitate experience-sharing between the mine action communities of the mine-affected countries in the region and to promote cost-effective regional approaches to the planning and execution of clearance programs. Moreover, ITF’s involvement fosters confidence building among the nations.

How Is Your Donation Used?
Donors can make an earmarked or a non-earmarked contribution. An earmarked contribution is a contribution designated for a chosen country, activity, minefield, implementing agency or a combination of the above.

A non-earmarked contribution or a contribution earmarked for general purposes is a contribution where a donation is made to the Fund without specifying a particular project or country. In accordance with the ITF policy, such funds are used to finance the highest-ranked projects on the established priority list.

In both instances the donor receives a final (end of the year) report as well as all periodical and special ITF publications. The donor is also guaranteed visibility through ITF publications, presentations, website and on-site signs.
The Mine Problem
Mines represent a major security-, humanitarian, environmental, economic and development problem for the international community. Mine-contaminated areas have a direct as well as indirect impact on people’s lives: a huge number of civilian casualties and losses of livestock and arable land coupled with the overall detrimental effect on supplies, production and trade, and general poor health of the population as a result of constant fear and threat. All this breeds distrust and intolerance, and leads to the resumption of animosity. ITF’s support for mine action activities addresses the humanitarian and safety concerns as well as the reconstruction and development needs of the affected communities.

Albania
Problem:
• Close to 2 km² of landmine/UXO contaminated areas in North-East Albania in 2007.
• Close to 80,000 people live in mine-affected communities.
• Over 270 mine/UXO victims in North-East Albania since 1999 (death rate almost 13 %)
Current activities supported through ITF:
• Mine/UXO clearance, mine victims assistance, mine risk education, training, structure support.
Vision:
• Mine-free by the end of 2009.

Bosnia and Herzegovina
Problem:
• Over 1,820 km² of landmine/UXO suspected areas in 2007.
• Over 1,375,000 people live in mine-affected communities.
• Close to 3,000 mine/UXO victims since 1992 (death rate almost 20 %)
Current activities supported through ITF:
• Mine/UXO clearance, mine victims assistance, mine risk education, training, structure support, support to Mine Detection Dog Center.
Vision:
• Bosnia and Herzegovina mine-impact free by the end of 2009.

Croatia
Problem:
• 1,044 km² of landmine/UXO suspected areas in 2007.
• Over 1,000,000 people live in mine-affected communities.
• Close to 1,900 mine/UXO victims since 1991 (25 % death rate).
Current activities supported through ITF:
• Mine/UXO clearance, mine victims assistance, mine risk education, training.
Vision:
• Mine-impact free by the end of 2009.

Macedonia
Problem:
• Significant UXO contamination from World Wars I and II in the southern regions along the 250 kilometers long border with Greece.
• The number of people living in the UXO contaminated areas is not known.
• Altogether 223 mine/UXO victims since 1965 (17 % death rate).
Current activities supported through ITF and future orientation:
• Structure support, training and UXO clearance.
Vision:
• Reducing the level of UXO threat.

Serbia (incl. Kosovo)
Problem:
• 3.5 km² of minefields, 23 km² of cluster bomb suspected areas and 43 air-bomb sites according to the Serbia MAC.
• Over 1,000,000 people live in mine/UXO affected communities.
• The number of mine victims among the refugee/IDP population is not known.
Current activities supported through ITF:
• Mine/battle area clearance, structure support, training.
Vision:
• All minefields cleared by 2009.
• Battle area clearance completed by 2014.

Province of Kosovo (Serbia)
Problem:
• According to the Landmine Monitor 2006 (reported by UNMIK), there are 15 dangerous areas requiring either mine clearance or battle area clearance while 53 areas should be resurveyed.
• The number of people living in contaminated areas is not known.
• Over 520 mine/UXO/cluster bomb victims since 1999 (21 % death rate).
Current activities supported through ITF:
• Mine/UXO clearance, structure support, mine risk education, mine victims assistance, training.
Vision:
• UNMIK EOD Management Section objectives:
  1. To clear all the remaining dangerous areas in Kosovo.
  2. To survey the remaining suspect- and dangerous areas.
  3. To create a national mine action authority within a Kosovo government ministry.

Montenegro
Problem:
• 0.2 km² of landmine/UXO contaminated areas.
• Close to 500 people live in mine/UXO affected communities.
• Undetermined number of mine victims.
Current activities supported through ITF:
• Mine/Battle Area Clearance, Technical Survey, Training.
Vision:
• Mine-free by the end of 2007.

South-East Europe

LEGEND
- Landmine/UXO affected communities and dangerous areas
Support to Mine Action activities addresses humanitarian and safety concerns as well as reconstruction and development needs of affected communities.

Armenia
Problem:
- According to the LIS implemented by UNDP, over 321.7 km² of landmine/UXO suspected areas in 2005.
- Over 68,737 people live in mine-affected communities.
- Over 550 mine survivors according to Armenian National Committee of ICBL.
Current activities supported through ITF
- Training, regional conference.
Vision:
- Mine-impact free Armenia.

Azerbaijan
Problem:
- Over 164 km² of landmine/UXO contaminated areas reported in April 2006.
- Over 514,000 people live in mine/UXO affected communities.
- Over 2,300 mine victims recorded by Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action.
Current activities supported through ITF
- Structure support, mine victims assistance, training, regional conference, Mine/UXO clearance.
Vision:

Georgia
Problem:
- The majority of landmines in Georgia are located near the Ingur river, separating Abkhazia from the rest of Georgia. The other major mine threat to civilians comes from mines laid or abandoned around the existing and former Russian military bases.
- The number of people living in contaminated areas is not known.
- There is no official record of the number of people killed or injured by landmines and UXO in Georgia. ICBL-Georgian Committee has recorded over 380 casualties since 2001.
Current activities supported through ITF
- Training, regional conference.
Vision:
- Mine-impact free Georgia.

The South Caucasus

Problem: No, it is not just landmines that are causing these problems – countless pieces of unexploded ordnance (UXO), such as grenades, mortars and cluster bomblets, mortar bombs etc. May not work. How do you locate a minefield? A survey team will start by identifying a landmine-affected community. Once it has been established that a minefield, this will range from minefield records, local knowledge or other sources. Minefield records; if a minefield is laid it should be recorded and marked; in many
STAKEHOLDERS

The success of ITF’s mine action activities depends on ensuring the involvement and successful coordination of various stakeholders sharing the common goal of making SE Europe and other mine affected regions in the world free from the impact of mines. The stakeholders include the donor community, mine/UXO affected countries, partners and implementing agencies/organisations, and the international mine action environment.

ITF donors are included in ITF Board of Advisors.

1. Donor Community

- ITF aims to meet the interests of donors while matching them to the needs of mine-affected countries.
- So far, over 100 donors including 27 countries, a number of international organizations as well as the European Union and UNDP, local authorities in mine-affected countries, private companies, non-government organizations and individuals have made donations to ITF.
- A matching fund mechanism for SE Europe is provided by the government of the United States of America.
- ITF donors have seats on the ITF Board of Advisors.

Public donors:

- Austria; Belgium; Bosansko-Podriński canton Goražde; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Canada; Canton Sarajevo – Ministry of Town Planning and the Environment; Croatia; Denmark; EC Delegation in Croatia; Elektroprivreda HZ HB; Elektroprivreda Mostar; European Agency for Reconstruction; Czech Republic; CROMAC; European Union; Canada; France; Germany; Government of Central Bosnian Canton; Herzegobinske Šume; Hungary; Ireland; The Organization of the Islamic Conference; Japan/UNDP; Karlovac County; Korea; Kuwait; Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Municipality Bihać; Municipality Ilidža; Municipality Sarajevo; Municipality Hadžići; Municipality Iljaš; Municipality Novi grad Sarajevo; Municipality Stari grad; Municipality Vječe Vogošća; Municipality Trnovo; Norway; Qatar; Slovenian Institute for Rehabilitation; S.O.Subotica and MZ Palić; Slovak Republic; Slovenia; Sweden; Switzerland; Serbia; Spain; The Netherlands; United Kingdom; United Nations Development Programme in Albania and in Bosnia and Herzegovina; United States of America.

Private donors:

2. Mine/UXO Affected Countries

- ITF activities in SE Europe have included Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia (incl. the province of Kosovo) and Macedonia.
- ITF has been working in the South Caucasus in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, as well as in Cyprus and Afghanistan.
- Close cooperation with responsible authorities and mine action centers (MAC) and/or government agencies, as follows: Albania Mine Action Center (AMAE), Croatia MAC (CROMAC), Bosnia and Herzegovina MAC (BH MAC), Regional Center for Underwater Demining in Montenegro (RCUD), Serbia MAC, Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA), Protection and Rescue Directorate of the Republic of Macedonia, UNMIK/EOD Management Section in the province of Kosovo (Serbia), Armenian National Center for Humanitarian Demining.
- ITF and other mine action centers and/or government agencies for mine action in SE Europe and Azerbaijan are members of the South-East Europe Mine Action Coordination Council (SEEMACC); UNMIK/EOD Management Section (the province of Kosovo, Serbia), CTRO - Center for Testing, Development and Training (Croatia) and the SE European MDDC – Mine Detection Dog Center (Bosnia) have been granted observer status.

3. Partners and Implementing Agencies/Organizations

- ITF has been developing and maintaining sincere and constructive relationships with all relevant partners and implementing agencies in our geographic area of operation with particular emphasis on SE Europe as well as other mine-affected regions, such as the South Caucasus.
- In the field of mine action, ITF has been working together with various local and international NGOs, health care institutions, academic and research institutes, commercial enterprises as well as international peacekeeping forces (UNMIK, KFOR, EUFOR).
- Whenever possible, a tendering system is used to select non-commercial and commercial agencies/organizations for the implementation of various mine action programs and projects, in particular when it comes to mine/UXO clearance.

Partners and Implementing Agencies/Organizations:

Adopt-A-Minefield, NGO Mine and Weapons Victims Association, NGO BH Demining, Canadian International Demining Corps, Center for Testing, Development and Training (Croatia), CISET, Cranfield University, NGO Croatian Mine Victims Association, Danish Church Aid, Elegant Design and Solutions, NGO ECO Sport Group, European Agency for Reconstruction, Georgian Technical University, GICH, Global Training Academy, HALO Trust, Handicap International, HMD RESPONSE, Humpty Dumpty Institute, ICRC, International Campaign to Ban Landmines, International Children Institute, INTERSOS, James Madison University, Landmine Survivors Network, Marshal Legacy Institute, Mine Detection Dog Center (Bosnia and Herzegovina), NGO Emergency, Slovenian NGO Foundation Together, Norwegian Peoples' Aid, NGO Provita, Slovenian Institute for Rehabilitation, Red Cross of Slovenia, Rehabilitation Center Fojnica (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Saybrook Productions Ltd., SPEM, Spirit of Soccer, Standing Tall Australia – International Rehabilitation & Research Support Services Ltd., NGO STOP MINES, Survey Action Center, Swiss Foundation for Mine Action, UNA Trust, UNICEF, UNDP, UNMAS, UNOPS, Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation and commercial demining companies.

4. International Mine Action Environment

- ITF activities are planned and implemented in cooperation and coordination with the international organizations involved in mine action, conflict rehabilitation and development such as the UN family and OSCE.
- ITF actively and regularly attends various national, regional and international conferences and meetings on mine action activities – such as meetings of States Parties to Ottawa Convention and meetings of the Mine Action Support Group. By participating at these events ITF is ensured insight into the global mine action policies and an overview of the global mine action efforts.
- ITF has signed a partnership agreement with the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS). The latter serves as the UN focal point for mine action.
General Information and ITF Structure

ITF Structure

Address: International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF)
Zabrv 12, 1292 Ig, Slovenia
Tel: +386 1 479 6580
Fax: + 386 1 479 6590
Email: ljubljana@itf-fund.si
Website: http://www.itf-fund.si/

Donate and Help
If you would like to make a contribution, please contact us through our website at www.itf-fund.si or send us your donation by depositing funds into the following bank account:

Nova Ljubljanska Banka
Trg Republike 2, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
Account number: 02922-0051268569
VAT Number: SI43836127
SWIFT: LJBASI2X
IBAN: SI56029220051268569

Reference List of Supported Projects and Programs
Please find the list of ITF references on our website at http://www.itf-fund.si/.

Future Focus
• Fulfilling the commitment to put a stop to the mine problem in the region of SE Europe.
• Geographic expansion of our area of operation to provide assistance to other mine-affected regions.
• Maintaining the level of donations in order to complete the work in line with the time schedules specified in the mine-affected countries’ national mine action plans.
• Providing donors with value added projects and programs, which will enable the rehabilitation and development of mine/UXO affected communities in a cost-effective and sustainable manner.
• Fostering a regional approach in addressing the mine problem in SE Europe, and furthering and promoting the adoption of a regional approach in other mine-affected regions.

THE USE OF THIS LAND TO THE LOCAL INHABITANTS. ONCE THE LAND HAS BEEN CLEARED IT IS THEN FREE TO BE USED. A LARGE PLOT OF LAND MAY BE DENIED TO THE LOCAL INHABITANTS BY ONLY A FEW LANDMINES, THEREFORE THE AREA CLEARED IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE NUMBER OF LANDMINES FOUND.

HOW DO YOU LOCATE A MINE? THE MOST COMMON METHOD WILL BE A DEMINER USING A METAL DETECTOR. A DEMINER WILL USE A METAL DETECTOR AND A VARIETY OF OTHER TOOLS, QUIET OFTEN-SIMPLE GARDENING TOOLS. THE DETECTOR WILL INDICATE THE PRESENCE OF METAL IN THE GROUND. EVERY METAL INDICATION GIVEN BY THE METAL DETECTOR NEEDS TO BE CHECKED IN CASE IT’S A MINE. THE MORE METAL FRAGMENTS THERE ARE, THE MORE TIME IT MIGHT TAKE. THE DEMINER WILL THEN MARK THIS SPOT PRIOR TO EXCAVATING ON THAT LOCATION USING A PROBE AND EXCAVATION TOOLS. IF HE OR SHE FINDS A LANDMINE, A SUPERIOR WILL BE INFORMED. DO ALL MINES CONTAIN METAL? NO, THERE ARE SOME THAT DO NOT CONTAIN ANY METAL AT ALL. HOW DO YOU CLEAR MINES WITHOUT METAL IN THEM? THE DEMINERS WILL HAVE TO CARRY OUT A 100% EXCAVATION OF THE AREA; OR DOGS MAYBE USED IN SUCH AREAS. WHO ACTUALLY CLEARS THE MINES? IN MOST CASES DEMINERS WILL BE VOLUNTEERS FROM THE LOCAL COMMUNITY, HOWEVER SOMETIMES THEY ARE DEMOBILISED SOLDIERS. THESE PEOPLE WILL MAKE UP THE NATIONAL STAFF EMPLOYED BY MINE ACTION ORGANISATIONS. ALL ORGANISATIONS THAT ADOPT-A-MINEFIELD (UK) FUNDS EMPLOY NATIONAL STAFF, BOTH IN OPERATIONAL ROLES AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT. MINE CLEARANCES ORGANISATIONS ARE COMMITTED TO CAPACITY BUILDING OF LOCAL STAFF; PROVIDING MANAGEMENT TRAINING NATIONAL STAFF, SO THAT THEY CAN ONE DAY RUN THE PROGRAMME WITHOUT THE PRESENCES OF INTERNATIONAL STAFF. MINES IN CAMBODIA, ARE A CAMBODIAN PROBLEM; IT IS THE KHMER PEOPLE, FAMILY, FRIENDS WHO ARE AFFECTED BY LANDMINES. WHAT DO THEY DO WHEN THEY FIND A LANDMINE?

ARE YOU WILLING TO HELP?