

// ANNUAL REPORT
2014

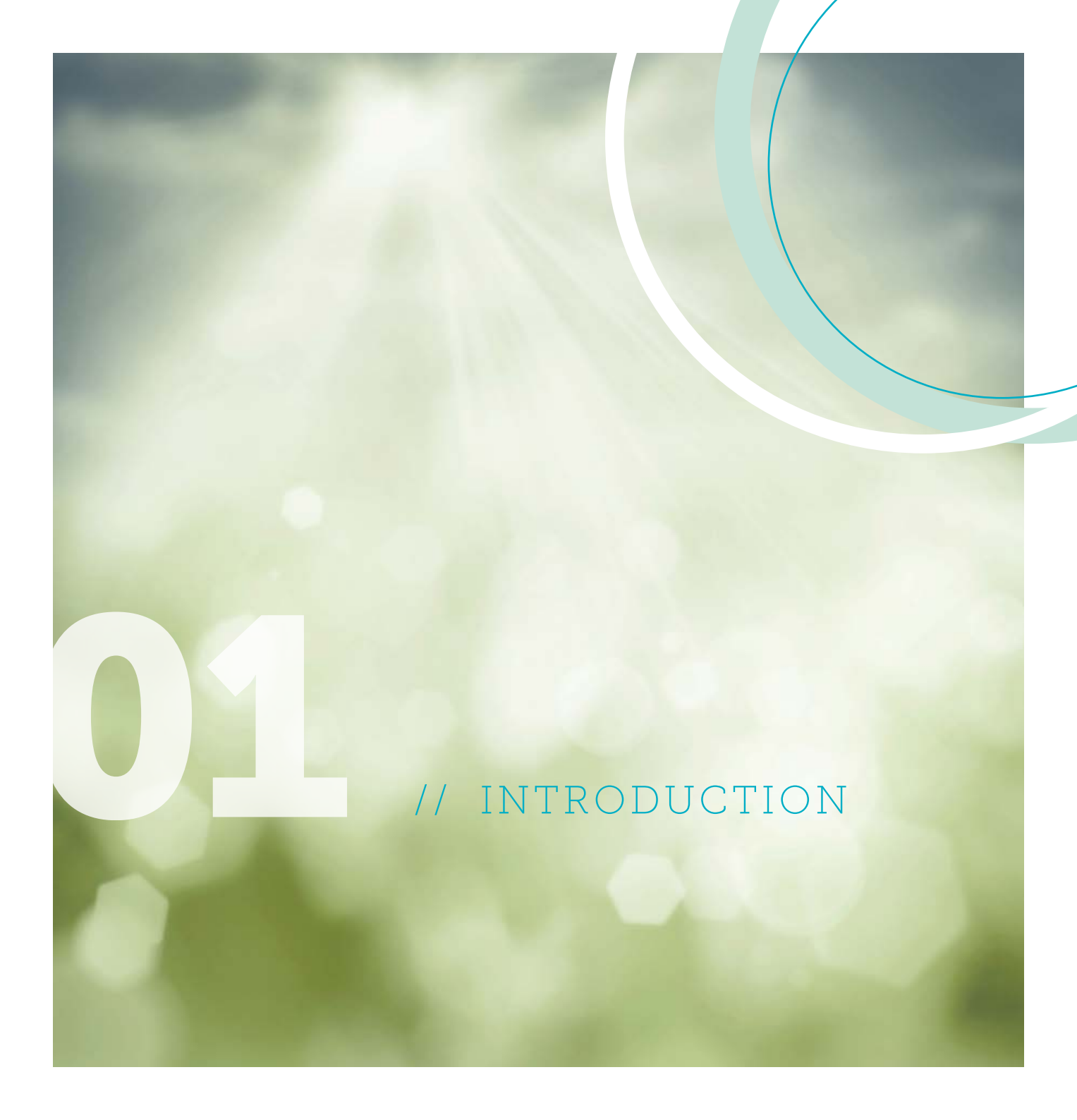


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01

// INTRODUCTION

ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF) is a humanitarian, non-profit organization devoted to the elimination of threats from post-conflict and disruptive challenges, including landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and the illicit ownership and use of small arms and light weapons (SALW), in South East Europe and other 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 of South East Europe. After the European Commission acknowledged ITF as a reference model of a regional organization in mine action, ITF was asked by mine-affected countries and donors to expand its operation to other mine-affected regions and countries as well, e.g. Cyprus, Cabo Verde, the South Caucasus, Central Asia, Latin America, North Africa and Middle East.

As the impact from landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in South East Europe becomes less severe, there is a growing need to address other post-conflict and disruptive challenges, to support Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD), Security Sector Reform (SSR) and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) programs, and to combat violence and terrorism stemming from the illicit ownership and use of SALW. Such challenges pose a potential threat to human security just as serious as the

danger from landmines and UXO. Since the adoption of the broader 2009–2013 Strategy, ITF has increasingly become involved especially in CWD programs and the development of projects under its third strategic goal (i.e. to reduce the threats to human security from disruptive challenges), such as for example Telemedicine.

Since 2012 when ITF officially changed its name into ITF Enhancing Human Security to address a broader range of global post-conflict and disruptive challenges which threaten the security of individuals and communities, ITF also defined a new purpose that is humanitarian and generally useful. The Government of the Republic of Slovenia wishes to contribute through ITF to the programs that address post-conflict threats and aim to ensure the safety of individuals and communities. Therefore, ITF is working to support humanitarian mine clearance and mine victims assistance, to reduce the humanitarian and socio-economic impact of landmines and other explosive remnants of war, to diminish the threats to human security by supporting CWD programs as well as to reduce the risk of other disruptive challenges to human security. Disruptive challenges are both natural as well as other disasters that exceed local capabilities and plans for disaster management.

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

In 2014, ITF started with the revision of existing strategy to better target the focus of ITF in future years, especially the 2015–2020 period.

VISION

ITF's vision is a world free of threats from post-conflict and disruptive challenges, including landmines, ERW (including UXO and abandoned explosive ordnance) and the illicit ownership and use of SALW, and a world in which the security of individuals and communities is assured.

MISSION

The mission of ITF is to enable countries and organizations recover from post-conflict and disruptive challenges, and to assure the security of individuals and communities in countries recovering from conflict. This is being achieved by:

- 1| raising and managing funds from a wide range of donors;
- 2| identifying and managing projects on behalf of national authorities and donors; and
- 3| developing national and regional capacities to manage programs and projects more effectively and efficiently.

PRINCIPLES

ITF's approach is based on the following guiding principles:

- 1| **REGIONAL APPROACH.** A key element of ITF's success in South East Europe has been its facilitation of a regional approach to mine action and its contribution to regional structures and systems. Encouraging regional cooperation is an important confidence-building measure, particularly in countries emerging from conflict.
- 2| **PARTNERSHIPS.** ITF shall conduct its work in close partnership with donors, international organizations, national authorities and implementing organizations. A cornerstone of ITF's strategy is the donor matching mechanism in South East Europe; through this mechanism the US Government provides an additional dollar for each dollar provided by other donors for selected projects.
- 3| **NATIONAL PRIMACY.** ITF recognizes that the primary responsibility for addressing post-conflict and disruptive challenges lies with the national authorities of an affected state. National authorities are responsible for establishing the national and local conditions that enable effective management of programs and projects which aim to tackle post-conflict and disruptive challenges. Ultimately, it is the national authorities that are responsible for all phases and all facets of programs and projects within their national boundaries, including the development of appropriate standards, standard operating procedures (SOPs) and instructions.
- 4| **CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT.** ITF recognizes the

importance of encouraging and enabling national authorities to accept full national ownership of post-conflict and disruptive challenges. ITF shall work to develop national capacities by sharing its successful approach and procedures for fund raising and project management. Capacity development is the process by which individuals, institutions and societies (individually and collectively) perform functions, solve problems, and set and achieve objectives.

- 5| **HUMANITARIAN FOCUS.** ITF recognizes that post-conflict and disruptive challenges are first and foremost a humanitarian concern and should be addressed from a humanitarian perspective. In this regard, the selection of ITF-supported national programs and local projects should reflect the fundamental humanitarian principles of neutrality, impartiality and humanity. ITF's work shall be focused on providing support to the most vulnerable.
- 6| **CONSISTENCY WITH UN'S MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS.*** ITF's work shall, wherever possible, be aimed at supporting the UN's MDGs.
- 7| **TRANSPARENCY.** ITF has earned a reputation for full transparency of its work. Transparency builds confidence that funds are being used effectively and as intended. ITF achieves transparency through its organizational procedures and the professional attitude of its staff.

* The MDGs represent a global partnership that has grown from the commitments and targets established at the world summits of the 1990s. Responding to the world's main development challenges and to the calls of civil society, the MDGs promote poverty reduction, education, maternal health, gender equality, and aim at combating child mortality, AIDS and other diseases. Set for the year 2015, the MDGs are an agreed set of goals that can be achieved if all actors work together and do their part. Poor countries have pledged to govern better, and invest in their people through health care and education. Rich countries have pledged to support them, through aid, debt relief, and fairer trade.

GOALS

ITF shall work with national authorities and in partnership with donors, NGOs, the private sector, international and regional organizations and others:

GOAL 1.

to reduce the humanitarian and socio-economic threats from landmines and ERW.

GOAL 2.

to reduce the threats to human security from post-conflict challenges other than landmines and ERW, and to support CWD, SSR and DDR programs.

GOAL 3.

to reduce the threats to human security from disruptive challenges.

The background features a bokeh effect with out-of-focus light circles in shades of green, yellow, and purple. Overlaid on the top left are three concentric circles: a thin blue one, a medium teal one, and a thick white one.

02

// ITF MANAGEMENT
AND ORGANIZATION

ORGANIZATION OF ITF

ITF's Headquarters is stationed in Ig, just on the outskirts of Slovenia's capital Ljubljana. In addition, ITF is organized also into two Implementation Offices, namely in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in Sisak, Croatia. For the purpose of the implementation of projects in Libya and Afghanistan, temporary implementation offices were established in 2014 in both countries.

ITF Headquarters is responsible for the coordination of all ITF activities as well as for the financial management of donations. In addition, the Headquarters manages contracts and the awarding of contracts, carries out project reporting and evaluation, and organizes workshops, conferences and meetings. The Headquarters staff also performs monitoring and evaluation of operations in the field, on average twice per each project.

ITF (temporary) implementation offices and ITF project managers facilitate ITF operations in the affected countries and enable efficient coordination with the national authorities and other relevant stakeholders to achieve better results, as well as to ensure smooth implementation of ITF activities.

ITF Headquarters and implementation offices evaluate projects before they are put to tender, carry out on-site supervision during the actual implementation and liaise with local donors. They are also involved in the technical evaluation of tenders for the projects executed by ITF.

Altogether, 16 people were employed at ITF in 2014. On 31 December 2014, 15 people were employed as follows: 13 in Slovenia and 2 in Bosnia and Herzegovina. ITF Temporary Offices in Libya and Afghanistan employed 5 people in 2014.

ITF HEADQUARTERS IN SLOVENIA

Zabrv 12
SI-1292 Ig
Slovenia

☎ +386 1 4796 580
☎ +386 1 4796 590
✉ info@itf-fund.si

ITF IMPLEMENTATION OFFICE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Tešanjaska 1/20
71000 Sarajevo
Bosnia and Herzegovina

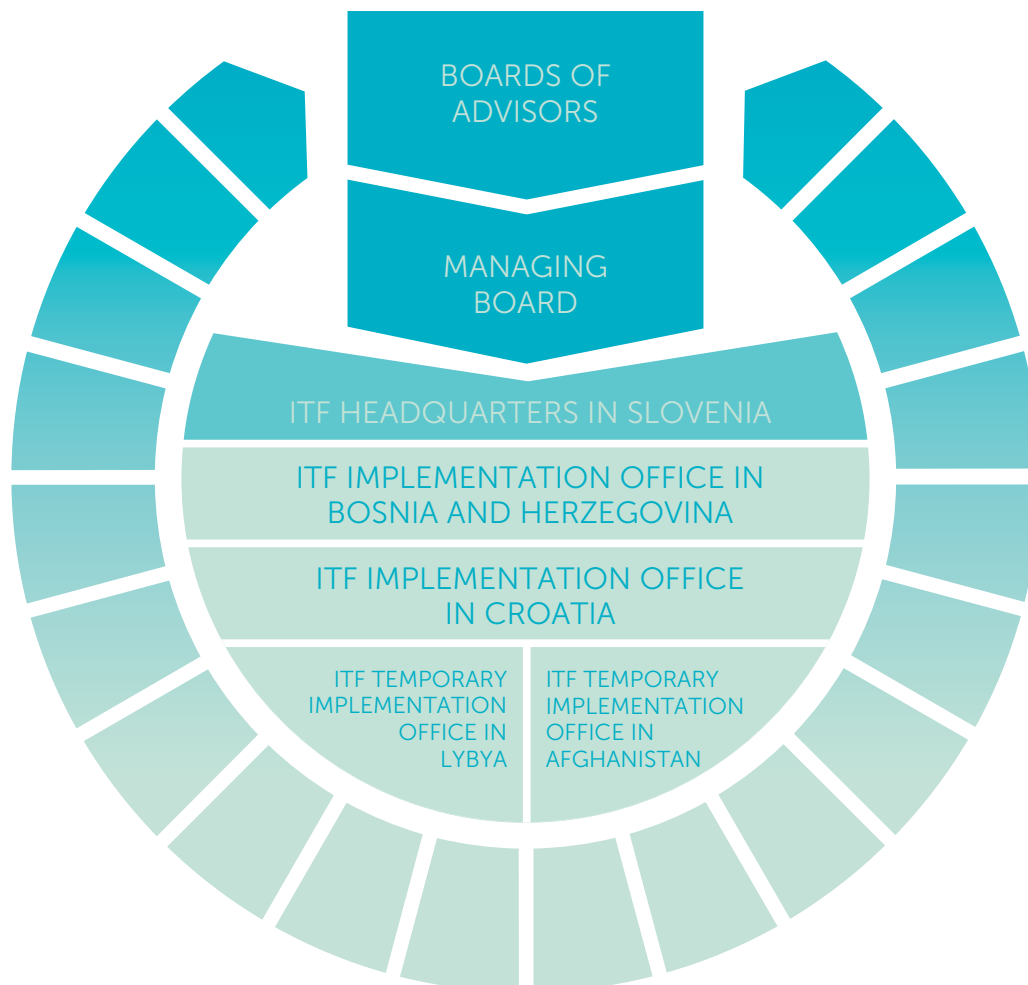
☎ +387 33 261 180
☎ +387 33 261 182
✉ info@itf-fund.si

ITF IMPLEMENTATION OFFICE IN CROATIA

Ante Kovačića 10/PP 8
44000 Sisak
Croatia

☎ +386 1 4796 595
☎ +386 1 4796 590
✉ info@itf-fund.si

ITF MANAGING BOARD



ITF Managing Board consists of 9 members who oversee the work of ITF and ensure that the activities are implemented in a transparent and effective manner:

- Dragoljuba Benčina, representative of Slovenia, Chairman of the Managing Board;
- Boris Balant, representative of Slovenia, Vice Chairman;
- Mustafa Pašalić, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, member;
- Mitar Kujundžić, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, member;
- Franjo Markota, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, member;
- Dražen Jakopec, representative of Croatia, member;
- Darko But, representative of Slovenia, member;
- Ada Čargo, representative of Slovenia, member;
- Andrej Slapničar, representative of Slovenia, member.

ITF Managing Board conducted two regular and one correspondence session and approved and adopted the ITF Annual Report 2013, the Plan for 2014, the ITF Intermediate Report for 2014 and Portfolio of Projects for 2015. ITF Managing Board also adopted its new Rules of Procedures and ITF Articles of Association on 9 April 2014. As of 1 August 2014 ITF Managing Board decided to appoint Ambassador Damjan Bergant as ITF director for the period of the next 4 years.

ITF BOARD OF ADVISORS

ITF's Board of Advisors (BoA) actually represents the ITF's Board of Donors. It has 32 members:

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

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

In 2014 BoA conducted two regular meetings and took note of the ITF Annual Report 2013, ITF Intermediate Report for 2014 and Portfolio of ITF Projects for 2015. At its 33rd Session ITF BoA also discussed ITF's revised Strategy 2015–2020 and ITF's status – international organisation.

RELATIONSHIPS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

The success of ITF's activities depends on ensuring the participation and successful coordination of various stakeholders, whose interests are aligned with the common goal of making the region of South East Europe and other parts of the world free from the post-conflict and disruptive challenges and threats. For this reason, ITF has been working intensively on developing and maintaining close and sound working relationships with beneficiary countries, the donor community, implementing partners and agencies, universities, human security milieu (including Mine Action) and employees.

ITF KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Beneficiary Countries	Donor Community	Partners and Implementing Agencies	Human Security Environment	Employees
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A // BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES

ITF's cooperation and coordination with local authorities in affected areas, national authorities and governments of affected countries ensures that the needs of affected communities are properly addressed. Furthermore, by supporting the South East Europe Mine Action Coordination Council (SEEMACC) and participating in the Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR) initiative, ITF promotes regional cooperation and joint projects in the affected region of South East Europe and the world.

ITF's regional cooperation in Mine Action has also been recognized by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) as a confidence- and

security-building measure. It has also been recognized as a potential solution to mitigate the problems present at a number of mine affected common borders in Central Asia, which adversely affect safety, stability and development of individual countries and the region in general.

In 2014, ITF supported programs in Albania, Armenia, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, Croatia, Gaza Strip, Georgia, Kosovo,* Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Serbia and Ukraine.

B // DONOR COMMUNITY

The donor community, through its solidarity and willingness to help, contributes to the solution of the threat from post-conflict and disruptive challenges in the affected countries of South East Europe and the world. The mandate for fund raising and fund management is being entrusted every year repeatedly to ITF, as ITF is constantly proving to be a reliable and trustworthy partner in fulfilling its obligations to the donors.

Since the inception of ITF, more than 400 donors have made donations to ITF for its activities. More than 95% of the donations originate from public donors – including 30 governments, the European Union (EU) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and many local authorities; the rest of the funds have been contributed by private donors: non-governmental (NGO) and humanitarian organizations, businesses and individuals.

Donors, as members of the BoA, actively participate in ITF's Board of Advisors meetings where they determine guidelines for future humanitarian projects in the region

of South East Europe and beyond. They also voice their proposals for humanitarian/development activities in the countries of their particular interest.

The Government of the United States has instituted the Matching Fund Mechanism for South East Europe through which it matches every dollar raised by ITF with an additional dollar provided by the US Government, thus accomplishing two-fold results in mine action projects.

C // PARTNERS AND IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

During 2014, ITF collaborated with more than 30 partners and implementing agencies – UN bodies, regional organizations, international and local NGOs and other implementing agencies.

ITF pursues the belief of 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 a tendering system, aimed at selecting agencies/organizations based on their competitive advantages.

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

D // HUMAN SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

The concept of “human security” is a relatively new one and in principle fairly broad. Often referred to as ‘people-centered security’, human security places human beings at the center of security considerations. Human security means the security of people – 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 linkages between disarmament, human rights and development.

By definition, mine action, the control of SALW and other post-conflict work 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.

The activities related to the implementation of Ottawa Convention process were also maintained. With the observer status ITF has also assumed an active role at the Intersessional meetings and 13th Meeting of State Parties in Geneva, Switzerland.

ITF is also very much involved in the implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, the convention banning 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 overlaps with the mine problem (e.g. the OSCE).

At the regional level, ITF has been playing an important and leading role in SEEMACC meetings. Likewise, ITF organized and actively participated at the meeting of RASR, a US Department of State initiative. RASR encourages affected governments to develop a pro-active and coordinated regional approach to secure and destroy SALW by building local capacity, sharing best practices and lessons learned, and pooling resources in order to maximize their efficiency. The ultimate aim of the RASR initiative is to prevent disastrous explosions or destabilizing diversions of conventional weapons and munitions.

ITF also follows human security activities of the United States, the EU, the United Nations, the Organization of American States and other entities.

E // ITF EMPLOYEES

ITF has a small and flexible team. ITF is committed to ensuring all-round employee development, ongoing training and education, good working conditions, stimulation of individual capabilities and employee creativity. All of this, in order to promote and facilitate team work and provide a positive environment favorable to the building of sustainable long-term relationships and an adaptive organization.



03

// 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 2014 ITF Auditors' Report is enclosed in this Annual Report under the "Statutory Annual Statements for the Financial Year 2013" section.

The accounts are audited in accordance with the International Auditing Standards. The auditing is carried out by KPMG Slovenija d.o.o., a Slovenian audit firm, which is a member of the KPMG network of independent firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative, a Swiss entity.

DONATIONS IN 2014

In 2014, ITF managed to raise a total of \$19.455.708,19 US of donations, out of which \$9.603.530,97 US were actually received to ITF account and the amount of \$9.852.177,22 US still pending to be received (due to the changed donor policy on transferring funds).

These funds were contributed by 13 public donors – including 8 governments, OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), OSCE, Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB), local authorities and governmental organizations – and 9 private donors – including private companies, foundations, organizations and individuals.

A // DONOR REPORT 2014

Donor	Amount in USD	Purpose
American Chamber of Commerce in Croatia – AMCHAM	\$34.125,67	Demining activities in Croatia
Austria / Austrian Development Agency	\$48.564,00	Socio-Economic Reintegration of Mine Victims in South Caucasus - still pending to be received
Bauchmueller Robert	\$34,10	Assistance after floods in BiH
Canadian Croatian Foundation for Demining	\$6.894,82	Demining activities in Croatia
Canton Sarajevo	\$197.900,63	Demining activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB)	\$106.832,00	Re-mapping mined areas and related activities in BiH
	\$24.282,00	Re-mapping mined areas and related activities in BiH -still pending to be received
Community Ilidža	\$128.487,65	Demining activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina
CROMAC	\$37.030,28	Demining activities in Croatia
Croatia – Ministry of Defence	\$495.869,75	Conventional Weapons Destruction in Croatia
Cro Without Mines	\$38.826,47	Demining activities in Croatia - still pending to be received
Czech Republic	\$17.671,90	Demining/Victim Assistance Activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Germany	\$670.340,00	Demining activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina
GEN-I d.d.	\$1.242,40	Support of ITF Activities
Korea	\$60.000,00	Humanitarian Mine Action Activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Gaza
Mine Aid	\$3.093,07	Support of ITF Activities
Marshall Legacy Institute	\$46.525,50	MDDs Bosnia and Herzegovina
	\$61.887,00	MDDs Lebanon - still pending to be received
Sberbank bank d.d.	\$6.829,00	Support of ITF Activities

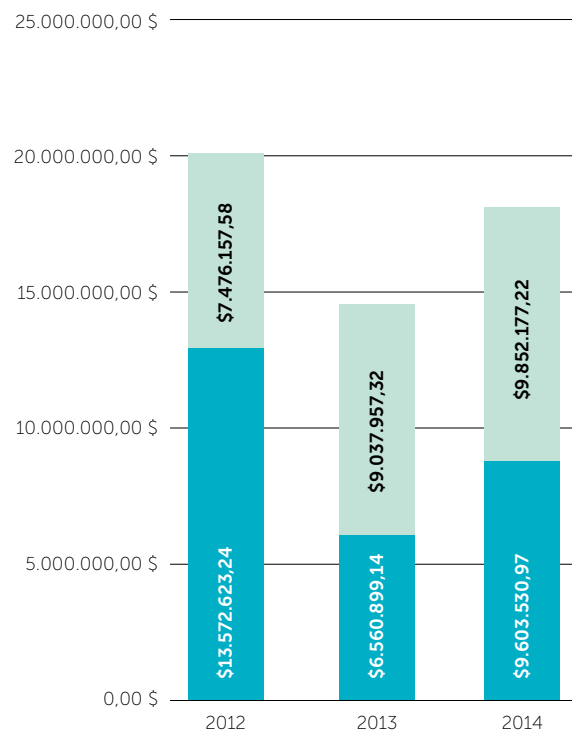
Slovenia	\$500.345,00	Support of ITF activities
		Support of ITF activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina
	\$93.444,26	
	\$42.372,22	Ukraine
	\$83.083,29	Rehabilitation - Gaza Strip
		Rehabilitation - Gaza Strip - still pending to be received
	\$78.916,50	
	\$66.470,37	ERW and Mine Risk education - Syria
		ERW and Mine Risk education - Syria - still pending to be received
	\$60.705,00	
Tina Logar Bauchmueller	\$74.352,00	Support of ITF activities in Albania and Serbia
	in kind (not defined)	Support of ITF activities
OFID - OPEC Fund for International Development	\$27,22	Assistance after floods in BiH
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe - OSCE	\$500.000,00	Mine Action Activities in Lebanon
	\$50.000,00	Rehabilitation in Gaza Strip
	\$19.206,92	Central Asian Regional Co-operation in Mine Action 2013
	\$67.629,60	Central Asian Regional Co-operation in Mine Action 2014
	\$7.284,60	Central Asian Regional Co-operation in Mine Action 2014 - still pending to be received
Turkey	\$49.990,00	Mine Action Activities in Lebanon

United States of America	\$200.887,20	Cluster Munition Clearance in Lebanon
	\$299.112,80	Cluster Munition Clearance in Lebanon - still pending to be received
	\$626.214,18	CWD/Mine Action in Croatia
	\$2.483.006,36	CWD/Mine Action in Croatia - still pending to be received
	\$2.801.040,56	CWD/Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina
	\$2.406.597,96	CWD/Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina - still pending to be received
	\$12.869,30	Humanitarian mine action activities in Kosovo
	\$99.677,80	Humanitarian mine action activities in Kosovo - still pending to be received
	\$22.603,10	RASR workshop
	\$5.218,90	RASR workshop - still pending to be received
	\$397.684,83	Hotspots Clearance and Victims Assistance in Albania
	\$1.933.009,63	Hotspots Clearance and Victims Assistance in Albania - still pending to be received
	\$983.420,76	Humanitarian mine action activities in Serbia
	\$812.812,59	Humanitarian mine action activities in Serbia - still pending to be received
	\$815.063,39	Capacity Support of Libyan MAC
	\$284.936,61	Capacity Support of Libyan MAC - still pending to be received
	\$366.350,00	Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and Transition in Afghanistan
	\$1.207.339,00	Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and Transition in Afghanistan - still pending to be received
	\$17.600,00	CWD capacity building in the Kyrgyz Republic
TOTAL 2014		\$19.455.708,19

Chart:

ITF donations raised between 2012 and 2014 – comparison

The chart presents overall donations to ITF between 2012 and 2014. Each year approximately 10 donor countries donate to ITF. The green column represents the donations still pending to be received within the Memorandum of Understanding/Grant Agreement signed in the 2012–2014 period, while the blue column represents the donations actually received.



ALLOCATION OF DONATIONS IN 2014

In 2014, \$8.964.941,95 US were spent on the following ITF strategic goals activities:

Goal 1	\$6.221.040,48	69,39%
Goal 2	\$2.538.578,84	28,32%
Goal 3	\$205.322,63	2,29%

Chart:

Use of implemented funds
by strategic goals in 2014



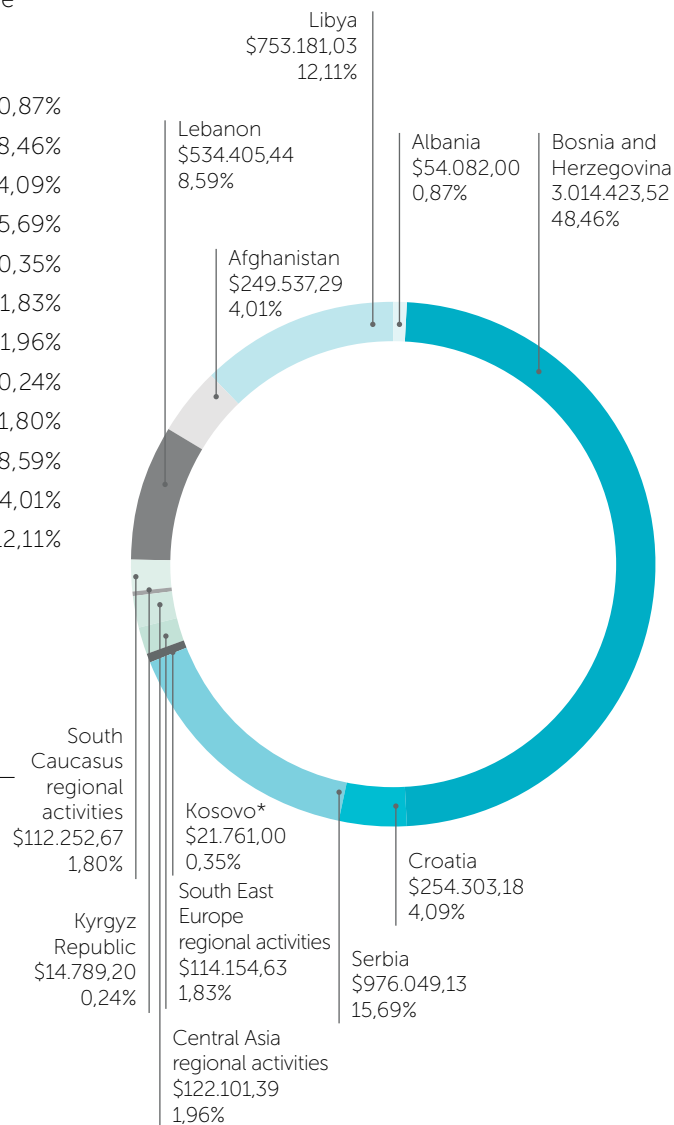
1.A // STRATEGIC GOAL 1 BY COUNTRIES IN 2014

Strategic Goal I activities (\$6.221.040,48 US) in 2014 were implemented in the following countries/regions:

Albania	\$54.082,00	0,87%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$3.014.423,52	48,46%
Croatia	\$254.303,18	4,09%
Serbia	\$976.049,13	15,69%
Kosovo*	\$21.761,00	0,35%
SE Europe regional activities	\$114.154,63	1,83%
Central Asia regional activities	\$122.101,39	1,96%
Kyrgyz Republic	\$14.789,20	0,24%
South Caucasus regional activities	\$112.252,67	1,80%
Lebanon	\$534.405,44	8,59%
Afghanistan	\$249.537,29	4,01%
Libya	\$753.181,03	12,11%
Total	\$6.221.040,48	

Chart:

Use of implemented Strategic Goal 1 funds by countries/regions in 2014



1.B // STRATEGIC GOAL 1 BY PURPOSE IN 2014

Strategic Goal I activities (\$6.221.040,48 US) in 2014 were used for the following purposes:

Victim Assistance	\$192.855,99	3,10%
Mine/UXO Clearance and Technical Survey	\$4.497.381,77	72,29%
Mine Risk Education	\$80.954,78	1,30%
Local Mine Action Structure Support	\$1.166.401,71	18,75%
Regional and other activities	\$283.446,23	4,56%
Total	\$6.221.040,48	

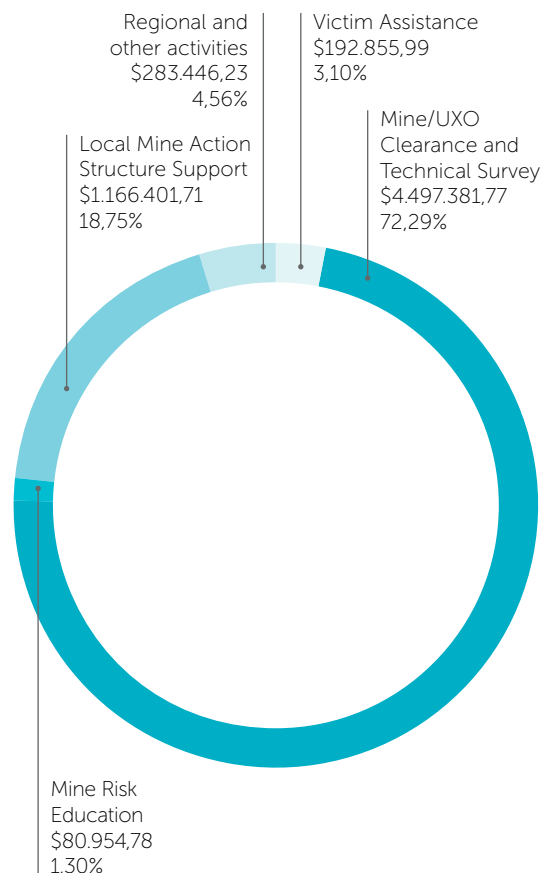


Chart:
Use of implemented Strategic Goal 1
funds by purpose in 2014

2.A // STRATEGIC GOAL 2 BY COUNTRIES IN 2014

Strategic Goal 2 activities (\$2.538.578,84 US) in 2014 were implemented in the following countries/regions:

Albania	\$307.515,47	12,11%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$180.000,00	7,09%
Croatia	\$1.841.844,63	72,55%
Montenegro	\$20.680,00	0,81%
Bulgaria	\$163.376,00	6,44%
SE Europe regional activities	\$25.162,74	0,99%
Total	\$2.538.578,84	

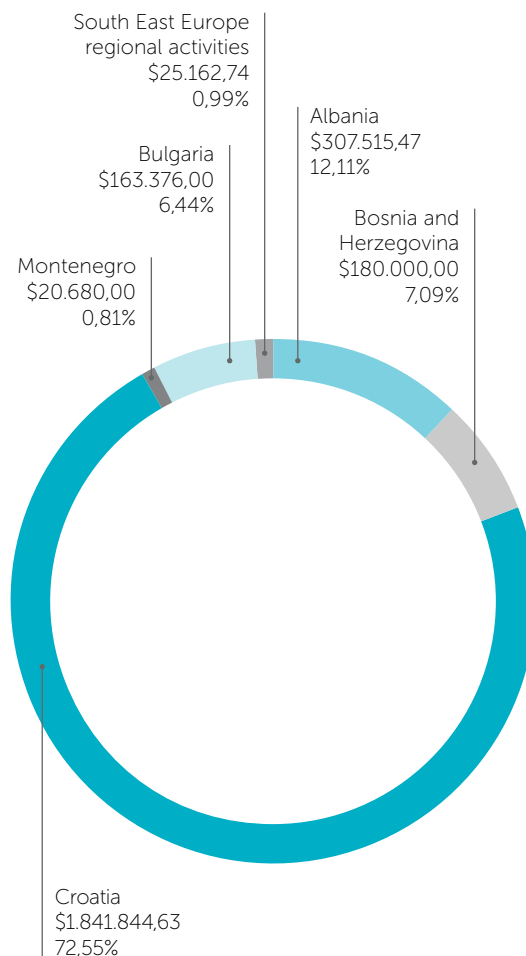


Chart:
Use of implemented Strategic Goal 2
funds by countries/regions in 2014

2.B // STRATEGIC GOAL 2 BY PURPOSE IN 2014

Strategic Goal 2 activities (\$2.538.578,84 US) in 2014 were used for the following purposes:

Workshops and seminars	\$25.162,74	0,99%
Conventional Weapons Destruction	\$2.510.859,10	98,91%
Equipment	\$2.557,00	0,10%
Total	\$2.538.578,84	

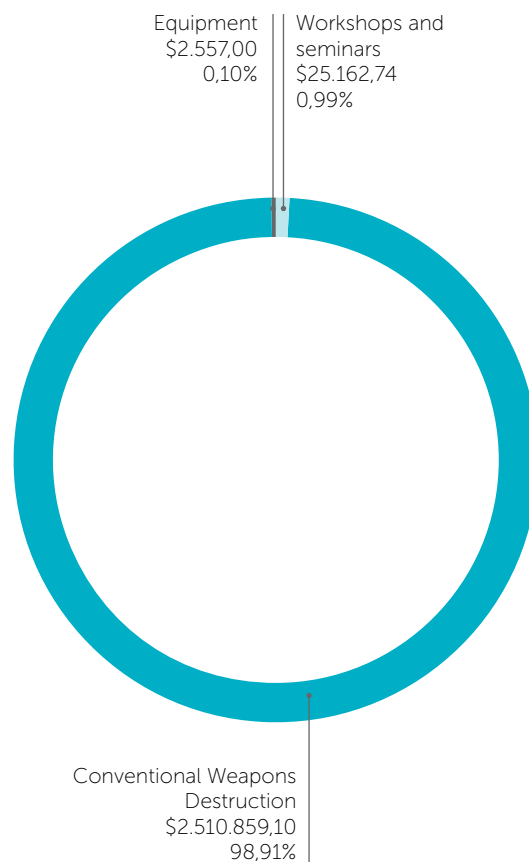


Chart:

Use of implemented Strategic Goal 2 funds by countries/regions in 2014

3.A // STRATEGIC GOAL 3 BY COUNTRIES IN 2014

Strategic Goal 3 activities (\$205.322,63 US) in 2014 were implemented in the following countries/regions:

Ukraine	\$39.689,00	19,33%
Gaza	\$64.694,94	31,51%
Outside SEE	\$49.428,88	24,07%
Cabo Verde	\$51.509,81	25,09%
Total	\$205.322,63	

Chart:

Use of implemented Strategic Goal 3 funds by countries/regions in 2014



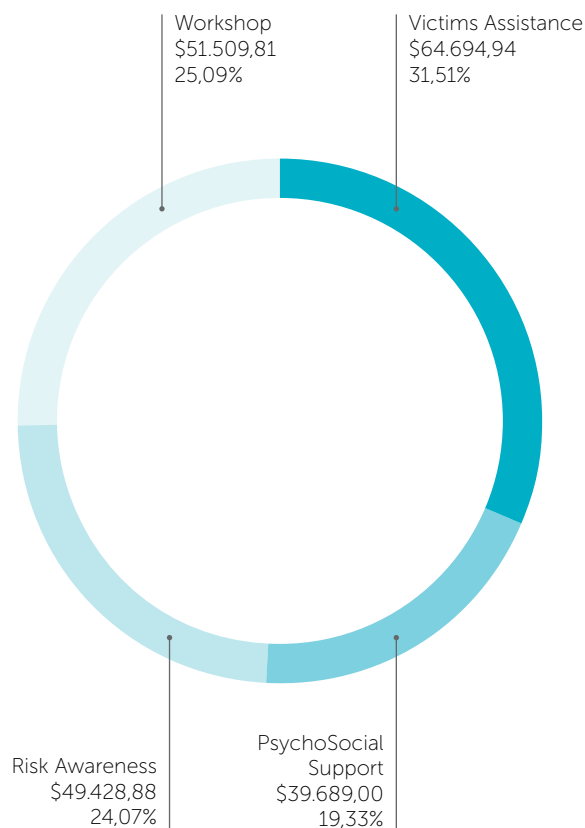
3.B // STRATEGIC GOAL 3 BY PURPOSE IN 2014

Strategic Goal 3 activities (\$205.322,63 US) in 2014 were used for the following purposes:

Victims Assistance	\$64.694,94	31,51%
PsychoSocial Support	\$39.689,00	19,33%
Risk Awareness	\$49.428,88	24,07%
Workshop	\$51.509,81	25,09%
Total	\$205.322,63	

Chart:

Use of implemented Strategic Goal 3 funds by countries/regions in 2014



ITF ADMINISTRATION AND PROJECT COSTS

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

In 2014, the amount of \$883.749,49 US was spent for ITF administration and project costs.

ITF Temporary Offices in Libya and Afghanistan were directly supported within the projects and the amount of \$360.377,07 US was spent for both in 2014.



04

// ITF OPERATIONAL
OVERVIEW

A // STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1

to reduce the humanitarian and socio-economic threats from landmines and ERW.

SOUTH EAST EUROPE

ALBANIA

PROBLEM

After the 1999 conflict, the remains of mines and cluster munitions strikes were left behind in parts of Albanian northeastern territory as a deadly legacy. The contaminated areas covered 120 kilometres along the Albanian border – from Montenegro in the north to Macedonia in the south, starting a few metres inside Albania (minefields) and continuing as deep as 10 kilometres into the Albanian territory (cluster strikes). At the time of the conflict approximately 25.500 people lived in 39 villages of what became contaminated areas of the Kukes, Has and Tropoje regions in northeast Albania. Victim assistance support remains the crucial problem in Albania.

Since 1999, there have been 210 mine/UXO accidents, in which 238 persons were injured and 34 killed. There have been no mine/UXO accident since 2006 due to an extensive mine risk education (MRE) programme. By the end of 2009, all areas in northeastern Albania along the border area were cleared, surveyed or released. On 1 December 2009 at the Cartagena Summit in Columbia Albania officially declared “Mine Free Status” and Successful Completion of Ottawa Convention Article 5 Obligations.

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Project “Assessment of Social-Economic and Medical needs of marginalized UXO/ERW/AXO victims of Lezha and Shkodra, Counties, North Albania” by NGO ALB-AID

The overall goal of the project was to improve access of UXO (unexploded ordnance)/ ERW (explosive remnants of war)/ AXO (abandoned explosive ordnance) survivors to socio-economic and medical services available in the country in order to contribute to their reintegration and rehabilitation into local communities.

The project started on 1 January 2014 and finished on 30 June 2014.

The following objectives were successfully fulfilled:

- 168 victims of munitions (UXO/ERW/AXO) of 2 counties of Albania (Shkoder and Lezhe) visited;
- 126 survivors directly interviewed;
- the actual status and the needs of 126 survivors documented;
- a thorough analysis of data collected and prioritization of the support to be provided to the 126 interviewed UXO/ERW/AXO survivors conducted.

and the following results achieved:

- A socio-economic database of UXO/ERW survivors and their needs for 2 counties of Albania (Shkoder and Lezhe) was produced, merged with the existing database of 6 regions already consolidated, maintained by ALB-AID, and shared with the Albanian Line Ministries and Local Municipal Service providers for Social Support.
- A detailed/thorough study with identified needs, recommendations for 2 counties of Shkoder and Lezhe, and future steps to be taken and support to be provided to UXO/ERW/AXO survivors by the governmental institutions and NGOs was prepared and is in the process of publishing.
- Increased awareness and responsibility of the Local Government Institutions (Social Welfare Departments) about UXO/AXO survivors and their needs for social and economic inclusion.
- Increased commitment of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth to include mine/UXO survivors in the new



1|2 Interview with the people with disabilities

Law for Social Services which will be approved by the new parliament. This ensures the improvement of access to available medical and social services.

- Improved tools for lobbying and advocacy for the Mine UXO survivors (the study).

With the support of the Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs the NGO ALB-AID completed the same survey in the 6 following regions of Albania: Berat, Gjirokaster, Elbasan, Korce, Diber and Durres. This was conducted to identify the depth of the consequences of UXO/ERW in these regions and the socio-economic and medical needs of the UXO/ERW survivors and their reintegration.

The data collected during this project in Lezha and Shkodra Counties will be added to the data collected in the other 6 counties. The findings will be incorporated in a final study. In January 2015, ITF plans to continue with the project where the last three remaining counties of Tirana, Fier and Vlora will be assessed. It is estimated that there are around 350 UXO/AXO survivors in the counties that remain to be assessed.

Overview of Donor Assistance

Victims Assistance

United States of America

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

PROBLEM

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) remains one of the most mine-contaminated countries in the world and the most mine-contaminated country in Europe. The presence of mines and UXO, even though reduced each year, continues to be a major problem in terms of hindering physical security of residents and socio-economic development, and preventing steady and continuous reconstruction.

The steady, but relatively slow progress of demining activities was in 2014 unfortunately additionally (along with the decrease of funding) affected by the devastating floods that occurred in May, and to a smaller extent repeated later in the year. These natural misfortunes brought up the question of unresolved mine and UXO problem in BiH; they also provided an opportunity and good grounds for organizations like ITF to once again make stronger appeals to the donors to recognize the true dimension of this very basic problem in BiH and regain interest in providing the much required support for BiH mine action activities. Fortunately, donors' reactions were and continue to be positive.

By the beginning of 2014 the mine suspected area in BiH encompassed 1.218 square kilometers representing some 2,4% of the country's territory – by the end of 2014 or beginning of 2015 this area was reduced to 1.176 square kilometers or approximately 2,3% of the entire area of BiH. An estimated 100.000 (up to 120.000) mines and UXO are still left in the ground throughout BiH.

According to the latest national data, the lives and livelihoods of around 538.500 people are still impacted by mines and UXO (to a varied extent). Since 1996, mine and UXO accidents severed the lives of 1.732 local residents, turning them into mine/UXO victims/survivors; 603 of these ended in death. In 2014, there were 9 mine/UXO accidents that claimed 16 victims – 10 injured and 6 dead.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Demining/Technical Survey

In 2014, ITF's support to BiH was realized by release of land through:

- 310.171 square meters cleared/demined – on 29 project locations 89 mines and 105 UXO were cleared;
- 1.511.581 square meters of technical survey operations – 35 project locations 132 mines and 72 UXO were found.

The total land released through tendered clearance/demining and technical survey operations in the 1 January–31 December 2014 period amounted to 1.821.752 square meters on 64 project locations with 221 mines, and 177 UXO found and destroyed.

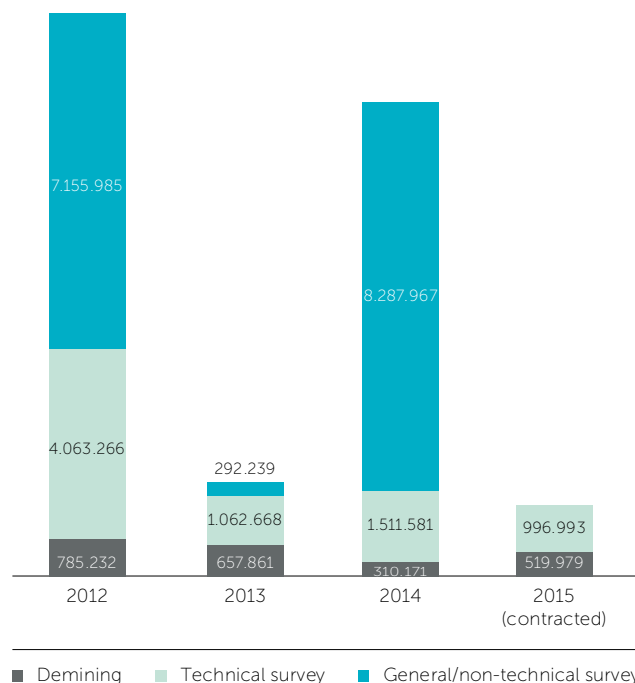
Tender Procedures

For the operational field works in 2014 the ITF Implementation Office in BiH performed 9 tender procedures* for commercial companies and NGOs. Tenders included demining projects selected from BiH demining priority list, and based on donors' priorities.

Through all activities (tendered and directly contracted) by ITF and its partners a total of **10.109.719** square meters (221 mines, 177 UXO removed)** of land was released and returned into safe use by the local residents.

Chart:

Land released in BiH (comparison) between 2012 and 2014 in square meters (mine clearance/demining, technical survey and general/non-technical survey)



- * 1st and 2nd tender procedures were published end of 2013 – ITF-01-15/13-DEM/TS-BH-USA and partly re-tendered as ITF-01-14/13-DEM/TS-BH-USA-R (field operations in 2014);
3rd tender procedure – ITF-01-06/14-DEM/TS-BH-GER – was published early 2014 (field operations in 2014);
4th tender procedure – ITF-01-08/14-DEM-BH-CZ/USA – was published in spring 2014 and was re-tendered – ITF-01/14-DEM-BH-CZ/USA-R – as the 5th tender in early summer 2014 (field operations in 2014);
- * 6th tender – ITF-01-08/14-DEM/TS-BH-USA – was published in summer

2014 and was re-tendered as ITF-01-08/14-DEM/TS-BH-USA-R in autumn 2014 as 8th tender procedure (field operations in 2015).

- * 7th tender – ITF-01-03/14-TS-BH-CASA/USA – was published in autumn 2014 (field operations in 2015).
- * 9th tender – ITF-01-03/14-TS-BH-IL/USA – was published in autumn 2014 (field operations in 2015).
- ** See also page 43, Re-mapping of mined areas and related activities in BiH, Component One: Non-technical survey in mine affected flooded areas in BiH in 2014/2015 (NPA), general/non-technical survey – 8.287.967 square meters.

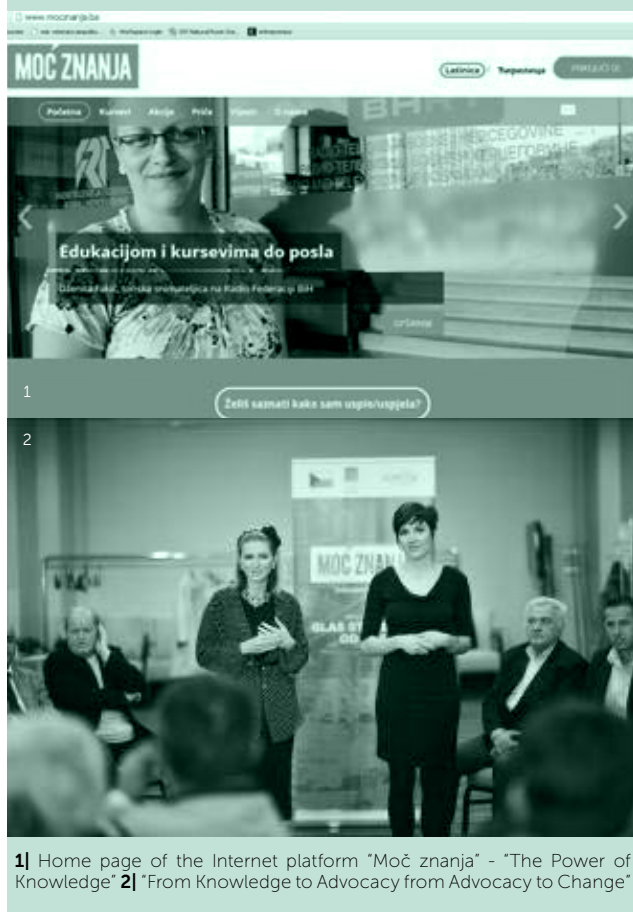
VICTIM ASSISTANCE**Project “The Voice of Mine Victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina”**

The project objective was to strengthen the voice of mine victims in BiH. Approximately 10.000 mine victims and their families on the territory of the entire BiH will benefit from the project: from both entities: the Federation of BiH and Republika Srpska.

An online platform www.mocznanja.ba “The Power of Knowledge” was designed as a hub of relevant information, illustrative life stories, useful educational materials and a courses for mine victims. During the first phase of project implementation, a basic e-learning platform and a web page were developed. The platform is continuously being updated with new content and information. In total, 1.050 mine victims were informed via telephone about the platform during the first phase of the project and throughout project implementation. Facebook campaign was launched to boost wider interest for the platform; the official Facebook page of the project now has more than 6.415 followers who receive topic-related information on a regular basis. Additionally, information about the platform project activities is disseminated via mailing lists, particularly targeting NGOs and associations that provide services to the mine victims. Consequently, the platform was promoted through partnering NGOs dealing with issues faced by mine victims and persons with disabilities. The platform offers a significant body of different on-line courses for mine victims such as: IT training, practical examples of start-ups, training for call center operators and many others.

During the implementation of project activities the HOPE’87 organization prepared two cycles of competition for the best campaign; they provided consultation for the 10 winners of the competitions and assisted in implementation of 5 public advocacy campaigns; they promoted 14 inspirational life stories of mine victims/ persons with disabilities and shared their experience via the platform and Facebook community; they developed a series of educational videos on several topics, including public advocacy; they organized and implemented 5 trainings on the topic: “Self-Advocacy and Public Advocacy” for mine victims; they organized a conference “From Knowledge to Advocacy, from Advocacy to Change” that gathered 40 participants of different profiles in order to promote exchange and improve social inclusion of mine victims in BiH.

The project started on January 2014 and was finished in October 2014.



Project "Landmine/UXO survivors scholarship"

ITF's overall objective within this project is to assist landmine/UXO survivors and their family members in BiH to successfully rehabilitate and fully reintegrate into economic, social, and political life of the country as productive citizens and to focus on capabilities, rather than disabilities of survivors. The Project goal was to increase employment perspectives of landmine survivors and their family members in the BiH workplace environment. On 10 December 2013 ITF issued a second call for landmine/UXO survivors and their family members; in January 2014 ITF selected 20 students who are landmine/UXO survivors or landmine survivor's family members from all over BiH which were given the scholarship for one semester. The scholarships enabled them to finish higher education process and thereby to increase the competitiveness of their employment opportunities. Thus, the economic situation and stability for themselves and for their family improved, and reintegration in different segments of society was possible again.

TRAINING

Project "Training of three mine detection dogs for Federal Administration of Civil Protection" by NGO Mine Detection Dog Center BH

As regulated by the organization of the Federal Administration of Civil Protection (CPFBiH), one of the areas of CPFBiH activities in BiH is also humanitarian demining.

One of the methods used by CPFBiH in mine clearance operations are mine detection dog teams (MDD teams).



1|2 Training of MDDs

Due to the fact that the use of mine detection dogs in demining operations provide very good results in reducing the large suspected areas in technical survey. CPFBiH addressed the Marshall Legacy Institute (MLI) asking for the assistance in finding the potential donors for purchase and training of three young mine detection dogs. The funds for training of new dogs were provided by the MLI through ITF, while three new dogs were trained by the Mine Detection Dog Center in BiH (MDDC).

The training was conducted in accordance with the BiH Mine Action Standards, and MDDC trainers followed the procedures described in Standing Operational Procedure of the MDDC.

The MDDs were handed over to the representatives of CPFBiH after the completion of all training phases.

Since the MDD capacity of the CPFBiH is currently reduced due to the age of the dogs, it is expected that three new MDDs will improve the efficiency of CPFBiH and contribute to the removal of threats from mines in BiH.

The project started in June 2014 and will finish in 2015.

RISK EDUCATION/POST FLOOD RESPONSE

Project "Re-mapping mined areas and related activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina"

In May 2014, BiH, Serbia and to a lesser extent Croatia suffered devastating floods and landslides as a result of unprecedented rainfall. The Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB) with a donation to ITF responded to the urgent need of technical surveys, sign remapping, marking of the areas that present the highest security risk and urgent mine risk awareness for communities affected by floods. The project "Re-mapping mined areas and related activities in BiH" was implemented in two components as follows:

- **Component One:** Non-technical survey in mine affected flooded areas in BiH in 2014/2015, performed by Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), overall project time frame 1 September 2014 - 28 February 2014.

NPA survey team was seconded to BHMACH Regional office of Tuzla – general/non-technical survey was performed in mine affected flooded areas in Municipalities of Tuzla, Kalesija, Kakanj, Zenica, Banovići, Srebrenik, Gračanica, Gradačac, Lukavac and Maglaj on 116 suspected hazardous areas.

A total of 8.287.967 square meters of suspected hazardous areas affected by floods were surveyed/reassessed, during which 829 residents were informed about the risk of mines and 76 mine/ERW marking signs were placed in the Municipalities of Tuzla and Kalesija.

- **Component Two:** Urgent mine risk awareness for communities affected by floods performed by Posavina with no mines (Posavina bez mina – PBM).

PBM organized a summer camp for children from floods affected areas, comprising two component parts. First component were MRE workshops for children in which 175 children participated; the second component of summer camps activities was staging an interactive puppet show performed by the Genesis project NGO and presented in total to 965 children.

Altogether, through this project implementation, 734 marking signs were checked and replaced presenting 24.375 square kilometers of marked suspected hazardous area in the targeted municipalities of Modriča, Odžak, Donji Žabar, Orašje, Tuzla, Kalesija.

OTHER

Support of the Republic of Slovenia to ITF Implementation Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina enables the execution of operations and procedures required for the work of ITF in BiH, the execution of tendering procedures, follow up and monitoring of the projects, liaison with donors, national and international organizations and authorities and crucial presence of ITF as one of the key actors in resolving of mine and UXO problem in BiH as well as in the region of South East Europe.

Overview of Donor Assistance

Demining/Technical Survey / General/non-technical survey	Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB)
	Czech Republic
	Germany
	Hungary
	Konjic Municipality
	Sarajevo Canton
	Switzerland
	United States of America
Victim Assistance	Czech Republic
	MANMADE
Risk Education/Post Flood Response	Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB)
Other	Slovenia



1 | The area near elementary school Vrana, Zadar **2** | The area on Baždarići project site, Zadar

CROATIA

PROBLEM

According to the data provided by the Croatian Mine Action Center (CROMAC) a total area of 530 square kilometers of land, mainly along the former confrontation lines, is considered to be mine suspected contaminated by anti-personnell and anti-tank mines, cluster munition remnants and other ERW. The mine suspected areas cover 10 out of 21 Croatian counties, and are present in 79 cities and 10 municipalities. It is estimated that the mine suspected areas contain a large number of UXO with an estimated 64.400 mines or UXO). In Croatia, the mine suspected areas are marked with approximately 12.071 mine danger signs. Since 1991 there were 1.341 mine related accidents with 1978 recorded casualties and 511 deaths.

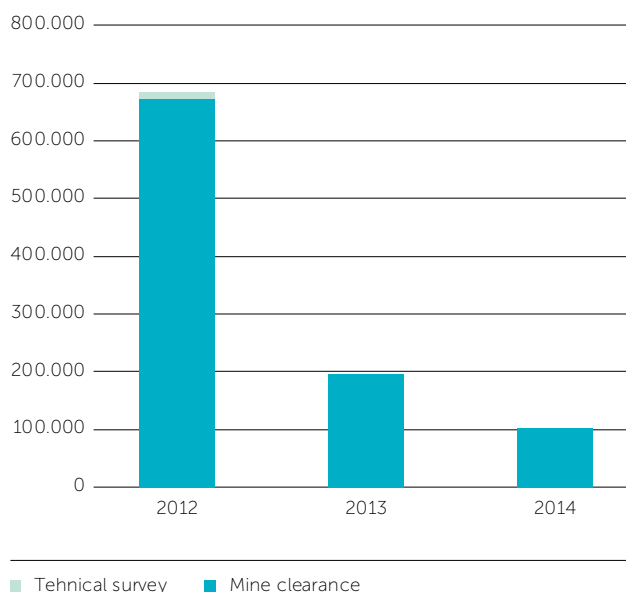


Chart:

Land released in Croatia (comparison) between 2012 and 2014 (mine clearance/technical survey) in square meters

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Between 1 January and 31 December 2014, one tender with five demining projects covering 96.033 square meters of mine suspected area was published in Croatia on an open local tender. In total 5 demining projects were tendered. By 31 December 2014, demining works on all five projects were completed (the area near the elementary school in Vrana, the area of Skutinovci in National Park Velebit, the area along the road and houses in Baždarici hamlet, the area near the Tesla Memorial Center in Smiljan and the area in Ostrovo/Markušica in Vukovar Srijem County) encompassing an area of 96.033 square meters. The demining clearance projects that were published on the ITF-I/14-01-05-CRO tender were as follows:

- 1 project in Lika Senj County (19.378 square meters)
- 1 project in Vukovar County (23.113 square meters)
- 3 projects in Zadar County (60.430 square meters)

All demining activities on demining sites were completed by 31 December 2014. Once a final precise digital measurement was carried out by CROMAC on the tendered area (96.033 square meters) it was established that the actual complete area that has been cleared covered 102.921 square meters (6.888 square meters more than was tendered).

During demining works 7 mines and 2 UXO were found and destroyed on 3 project locations.

Overview of Donor Assistance

Demining/Technical Survey

American Chamber of Commerce
in Croatia – AMCHAM
Canadian Croatian Foundation for
Demining
CROMAC
Peugeot Croatia
KOZMO Croatia
Ericsson Nikola Tesla CRO
United States of America

KOSOVO*

PROBLEM

The mine and cluster problem in Kosovo territory stems from the 1999 conflict and the consequent NATO bombing campaign. An estimated 45 million square meters of land was mine and cluster affected, yet still today new areas are being found as mine and/or cluster suspect.

The current status (end of 2014) in Kosovo after Halo Trust completed non-technical survey is as follows:

- 79 confirmed minefields in total surface of 2,76 square kilometers
- 51 confirmed cluster mines suspected areas in total surface of 7,63 square kilometers.

ITF's main clearance activities in Kosovo were performed throughout 2000 and 2001, but on a smaller scale they still continue. Through ITF's projects over 6 square kilometers of land was cleared on 60 locations with nearly 2.500 mines and 1.600 UXO/cluster found.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Project "Expert Consultancy to Analyze Kosovo's Mine Action and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) National Capacities"

The aim of the project was to conduct an analysis of the management and operational capacities of the Kosovo Mine Action Centre (KMAC) and Kosovo Security Forces (KSF), and an assessment of the enabling environment, in order

to be able to recommend strategic options for the further development of the Kosovo Mine Action program (KMAP).

Based on the findings about actual capacities in Kosovo as well as the actual situation regarding the scope of mine/cluster munitions problem in Kosovo (Halo Trust and Mine Action Center Kosovo non-technical survey findings), a consultant prepared options for further developments of Mine Action Programme in Kosovo (including cost and time estimates) that are needed to achieve "Mine Free Status".

The project started on 16 May 2014 and finished on 1 August 2014.

Based on the consultant's findings and available funding, ITF proposed the following two main activities to be implemented in Kosovo:

- Purchase/Repair of equipment

There is a need to improve the availability and sustainability of the KSF's equipment. The vegetation cutting equipment needed during demining processes is inadequate. It is recommended that these simple and relatively inexpensive tools be replaced. Also, some equipment and locators need to be serviced.

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

"Purchase and Servicing and Calibration of equipment designated for Kosovo Security Force"

ITF published a Request for Proposals on its web page with adequate Terms of Reference for the "Purchase of equipment designated for Kosovo Security Force" in October 2014 and for the "Servicing and Calibration of Equipment Designated for Kosovo Security Force" in November 2014. By the submission deadline for the first request for proposals (purchase of equipment) on 14 November 2014, three offers were received, and by submission deadline for the second request for proposals (servicing and calibration of equipment) on 30 November 2014 only one offer was received. The selection of the best bidders took place in December 2015.

- Technical survey implementation with Mine Detection Dog Centre (MDDC)

The evaluation report states that it will still take many years to clear the remaining mined areas and cluster munition sites using current KSF and Halo demining capabilities. Four enhanced strategic options are proposed which have the potential to clear the remaining areas in nine, seven and four years. A consultant concluded that MDDC is one of the best options to conduct technical survey operation in Kosovo. ITF proposes MDD support to KSF teams in 2015.

Overview of Donor Assistance

Victims Assistance

United States of America

SERBIA

PROBLEM

Serbia was contaminated with mines in the northwestern region (municipality of Šid) in the border area with Croatia (Morović village) and the three-border area of Serbia/Croatia/Bih (Jamena village). The mine problem stemmed from the conflicts in former Yugoslavia, mainly from the beginning of 1990. The minefields were set mostly as protective barriers. A rough estimate shows that an area of approximately 6.5 million square meters was initially considered as mine suspected.

Implementation of demining activities in Serbia started in autumn 2003 and completed in November 2009. In total, 43 projects of mine clearance were executed with the help of ITF (out of 44 overall) where over 5.7 million square meters of mine suspected area was cleared with 4.464 mines and 646 UXO removed and destroyed.

Serbia also had a great cluster munitions problem that goes back to the conflict in 1999 and affects almost the entire territory of central and southern Serbia. Initially, it was estimated that over 28 square kilometers were affected by cluster bombs. The latest results obtained through the general survey (and resurvey) indicate that around 6 square kilometers of land are affected by cluster bombs.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Mine Clearance

From January to December 2014 two demining projects were implemented on the following project locations: Cerevajka I and Cerevajka II (south Serbia). The implementation phase of demining activities on both project locations in total area of 270.616 square meters was carried out from March to August 2014 by Mine Detection Dog Center (MDDC) BiH NGO.

Based on the data collected in the field and the survey results, several groups of mines, including various types of antipersonnel dispersive mines have been placed in the area of Cerevajka School I and II location. There were indications that other types of UXO were placed as well as booby traps, unexploded cumulative mines. In 2011 local inhabitants found several hand grenades and other UXO within the boundaries of the project area. According to statements and reports given by the local population and school teachers from the elementary school, several sporadic detonations occurred in the past. By clearing the project areas safe conditions for elementary school pupils and local inhabitants have been created allowing normal life for all. Three UXO were found and destroyed during clearance works on location of Cerevajka I and Cerevajka II.

Cluster Munition Clearance

ITF commenced cluster clearance activities in Serbia in 2003. General survey and re-survey projects were implemented throughout Serbia (in cooperation with NPA NGO) and started at the end of 2007. By 2014 a total of 10.830.927 square meters of land contaminated with cluster munition have been cleared. New re-survey findings show that the size of cluster-affected area has been downsized to approximately 6 square kilometers.

From January to December 2014 cluster munitions clearance was implemented on the following project locations: Stara Pazova (north Serbia) and Gadžin Han. An open public tender for the mentioned activities was published in December 2013. Cluster munition clearance projects were implemented during March and April 2014 on both tendered locations in total area of 280.592 square meters.

After the clearance of project location "Gare" in Gadžin Han, the danger from cluster munitions that posed a threat to local inhabitants was eliminated, thereby enabling the cultivation of agricultural land, cattle grazing and the exploitation of forest. During cluster munition clearance a total of 34 UXO were found and destroyed on location "Gare" in Gadžin Han.

Through demining and cluster clearance activities a total of 551.208 square meters of mine/cluster mine area was cleared during 2014.

Non-technical survey of Mine and ERW Suspected Areas in the Republic of Serbia

During 2014, Norwegian's People Aid (NPA) NGO continued with its activities on the implementation of the "Non-technical survey of mine and ERW suspected areas in the Republic of Serbia" project. With funding secured by US Department of State through ITF NPA seconded one non-technical survey team to the Serbian Mine Action center (SMAC), thus enabling the implementation of non-technical survey activities with the aim of producing clearance task dossiers, identifying new hazardous areas and releasing land. During the project period, and in accordance with SMAC's annual plans, the NPA team conducted both non-technical survey of mine suspected hazard areas and non-technical survey of areas suspected to be contaminated by unexploded cluster sub-munitions with the purpose of producing clearance task dossiers, identifying new hazardous areas and releasing land and following the priorities and guidelines determined by SMAC.

During the project implementation period a total of 7.796.294 square meters of mine and cluster munition remnant suspected/confirmed hazardous areas were surveyed or re-surveyed by the NPA non-technical survey team in the following municipalities: Bujanovac, Sjenica, Preševo, Crveni Krst, Raška, Tutin, Knić, Užice and Gadžin Han. During the reporting period, the NPA non-technical survey team placed 77 marking signs in the municipalities of Bujanovac, Paraćin, Crveni Krst, Kraljevo, Tutin, Užice and Vranje, as well as 24 marking signs in Šid municipality as a part of the joint activities carried out by the Serbian and Croatian Mine Action Centers with the aim of marking suspected hazardous areas affected by catastrophic floods along the Serbia-Croatia state borders.



1| Vojka 2| Gare 3| Cerevajka project sites



1 NPA's non-technical survey team conducts marking of cluster munitions hazardous areas on Borovac location **2** NPA's non-technical survey team conducts marking of mine hazardous areas on the location in Kolonija – Veliki Trnovac, Bujanovac municipality

Additionally NPA's non-technical survey team participated in the production and updating of two clearance task dossiers covering the total area of 2.296 square meters. In total, 186.066 square meters of confirmed hazardous areas was released and 674.281 square meters of suspected hazardous area was cancelled.

Non-technical survey of cluster, mine and UXO suspected/confirmed hazardous areas in Serbia were conducted by NPA and in accordance with strategy and priority lists prepared by SMAC.

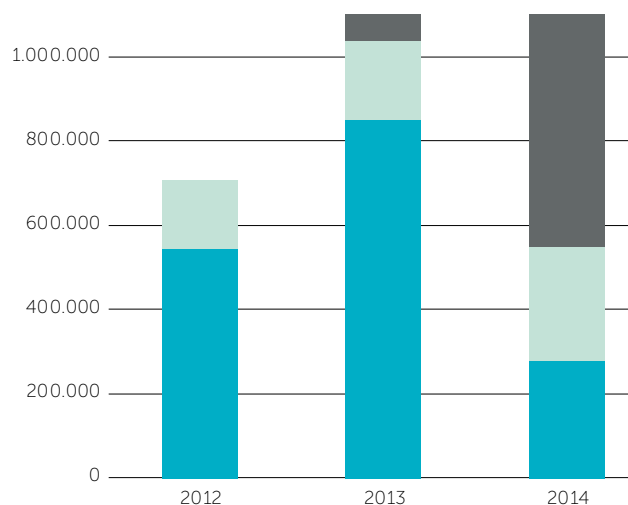
Overview of Donor Assistance

Mine Clearance

Cluster Munition Clearance

United States of America

United States of America



■ Non Technical Survey ■ Mine clearance ■ Cluster Munition Clearance

Chart:

Land released in Serbia (comparison) between 2012 and 2014 in square meters (mine clearance/cluster munition clearance)



1| 24th SEEMACC meeting

REGIONAL ASPECT OF ITF ACTIVITIES (SEE)

SOUTH EAST EUROPE MINE ACTION COORDINATION COUNCIL (SEEMACC)

Regional approach represents a vital dimension of ITF's activities. We believe that regional co-operation is essential, as varied important issues can be addressed more efficiently and more cost-effectively, if the countries in the region are prepared to assist each other in reaching their common goal of mine-free land. The exchange of experience and information, excellence in work and know-how, and co-ordination of activities in the field of mine action are crucial components in achieving their objectives, not to mention the process of confidence-building through mine action activities in the long run.

With the purpose of continuing the co-operation in the area of mine action in the region of South East Europe, the 24th meeting of South East Europe Mine Action Coordination Council (SEEMACC) was held on 23 April 2014 in Zadar, Croatia in the frame of the "11th International Symposium and Equipment Exhibition 'Mine Action 2014'". The meeting was attended by representatives of member/observer organizations: ITF, CROMAC, MDDC, MAC Serbia, Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA), Albanian Mines and Munitions Coordination Office (AMMCO) and CROMAC Center for Testing, Development and Training (CTDT).

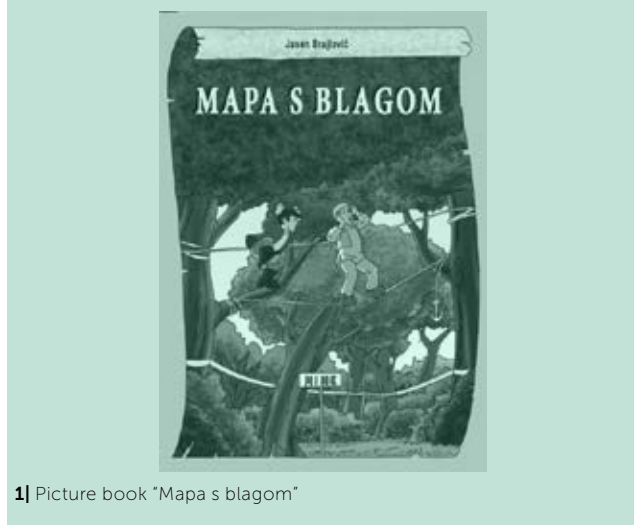
SEEMACC members/observers exchanged experience gained during 2013 and made plans for 2014/2015. Common agreement was reached on further regional cooperation in South East Europe.

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Project "Večerom protiv mina" by Coccoball productions

The basic goal of the project was education of children and their parents about the danger of mines through the printing and presentation of a picture book "Mapa s blagom" that was distributed in schools in BiH. The project aimed at first grade school children living close to the areas contaminated with mines. The story in "Mapa s blagom" is informative and educative and warns children about the possible danger of unexploded mines that they can come across in the areas in which they live.





1| Picture book "Mapa s blagom"

400 picture books for the entity of the Federation of BiH and 400 copies for the Republika Srpska entity were printed. Due to the floods in BiH, many minefields had been activated, so the representatives of Red Cross decided to maintain the projects in the following areas: Gračanica, Lukovica, Ljubinje, Kalinovnik and some smaller schools.

The project started on 1 August 2013 and finished on 1 November 2014

Project "Improving the Quality of Prosthetic and Orthotic Service in South East Europe – Final Phase" by the Human Study NGO

The final phase of the "Improving the Quality of Prosthetic and Orthotic Clinical Patient Care and Services in South East Europe" project started in January 2013 as a complex project including three educational programs delivered via specific Human Study e.V. Blended Distance Learning Methodology:

- Third generation of Category II Education in South East Europe
- Prosthetic/Orthotic Bachelor Program for students from South East Europe (Croatia, Serbia, Macedonia and Slovenia)
- Prosthetic/Orthotic Bachelor Program for students from Afghanistan, in cooperation with International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

As the Phase I and Phase II of the project have already proven to be extremely successful, Human Study aims to raise the education in the Balkans to the highest level with the final phase of the project by introducing the Bachelor Diploma – ISPO Category I Certificate, which will finally provide opportunities to create true clinical instructors in the region of South East Europe leaving it fully sustainable. The official partners in the implementation of the Bachelor Programs are ICRC (International Committee of Red Cross), Mahidol University and ISPO (International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics), advisory body to WHO.



1 | P&O workshop 2 | Kick-off conference

During the implementation of the program, Human Study continually worked with students from the South East Europe Bachelor Program as mentors and trainers for students in the Category II program. Once graduated, the Bachelor Program students will be the first ever Bachelor educated professionals in this field in the entire region of South East Europe and their capacities as trainers will be strengthened through their involvement in the Category II Program. Human Study has already successfully completed two semesters of the program and the third semester will begin on 16 February 2015. Seven students successfully passed all Semester I and II exams.

So far, during the preparation and implementation of all three educational programs, over 80 disabled persons have been treated in a high quality manner directly through the implementation of Phase III of the Category II and Bachelor educational programs. Until the end of all three programs, over 150 persons in total are anticipated to be treated.

ITF supports first and second year of the project which lasted from 1 January 2013 until 31 December 2014. The whole project lasts until 1 June 2016.

Overview of Donor Assistance

Victim Assistance	Sterling International Group, LLC
	Twin Cities Slovenians
	Association of Lions Clubs, District 129, Slovenia
	Ms Maja Ondracka
	United States of America
	Korea

SOUTH CAUCASUS

ARMENIA

PROBLEM

Armenia is affected by landmines and ERW, primarily as a result of the armed conflict with Azerbaijan in the 1988–1994 period. More than 320 square kilometres of land is still estimated to be contaminated by mines and ERW. Over 580 mine and ERW victims have been recorded since 1990.

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Project “Socio-Economic Reintegration Programme for Mine Victims in Armenia”

ITF has been supporting a three year long project “Socio-Economic Reintegration Programme for Mine Victims in Armenia” since November 2012. The project will finish on 31 October 2015.

The programme purpose is to contribute to socio-economic integration and empowerment of people with disabilities (PWDs), specifically mine victims and their families.

The programme aims to support mine victims and their family members, as a part of vulnerable and marginalised groups, to become participatory members of their communities, to earn their livelihoods and improve their standard of living through enhanced employability, greater access to seed funding for starting/expanding their own business and through improved socio-economic support

that takes into consideration the economic empowerment of women. Through capacity building activities and networking governmental and NGO stakeholders in Armenia are supported to better address socio-economic needs of PWDs including mine victims. Attention is paid also to awareness-raising about specific needs and rights of PWDs, especially mine victims.

Out of 381 outreached mine victims in Armenia, 81 beneficiaries were involved in small business training and 6 were referred to State Employment Service Agency for in-depth job counselling. 30 beneficiaries are now self-employed through micro loans and 47 beneficiaries are employed through project services and referrals. In addition, referrals of project beneficiaries to existing services and programmes of governmental institutions and NGOs have been continuously implemented during the project. 30 loans were distributed in Armenia (37% to female and 63% to male members of the community).

A strong cooperation and dialogue has been developed with the national disability NGOs and further strengthening of cooperation with governmental stakeholders has been in place.

A gap analysis of national legislation and local service provision infrastructure for PWDs has been conducted, with the aim of identifying barriers/needs and provide



1 Roundtable with relevant stakeholders in Armenia **2** **3** Monitoring visit and business counseling

GEORGIA

PROBLEM

Georgia is affected by landmines and ERW as a result of complex and interlocking past and recent armed conflicts over the breakaway areas of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. More than 4 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 710 mine and ERW victims have been identified by the nation-wide survey.

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

"Socio-Economic Reintegration Programme for Mine Victims in Georgia" Project

recommendations on improved access to employment for PWDs including mine victims, as well as to elaborate on main gender aspects of employment of PDWs.

The project has been implemented in local partnership with International Organisation for Migration (IOM) in Armenia as the leading local partner.

The project is part of the regional South Caucasus Socio-Economic Reintegration Programme for Mine Victims supported by ADA as a lead donor.

Overview of Donor Assistance

Victim Assistance	Austria (ADC/ADA)
	Korea

ITF has been supporting a three year long project titled "Socio-Economic Reintegration Programme for Mine Victims in Georgia" since November 2012. The project is implemented in partnership with IOM Georgia office. The project will be finished on 31 October 2015.

The programme purpose is to contribute to socio-economic integration and empowerment of people with disabilities PWDs, specifically mine victims and their families.

The programme aims to support mine victims and their family members, as a part of vulnerable and marginalised group, to become participatory members of their communities, to earn their livelihoods and improve their standard of living through enhanced employability, greater access to seed funding for starting/expanding own



1|2 Project beneficiary at a seamstress vocational training/Training in Massem's profession **3|4** Round table with relevant stakeholders in Georgia/Beneficiary at his car repair shop

business and through improved socio-economic support taking into consideration the economic empowerment of women. Through capacity-building activities and networking governmental and NGO stakeholders in Georgia are supported to better address socio-economic needs of PWDs including mine victims. Attention is paid also to awareness-raising about specific needs and rights of PWDs, especially mine victims.

Out of 878 outreached mine victims in Georgia, over 54 beneficiaries were trained in small-business skills, 3 in small business training and 3 in on-the-job training. 475 beneficiaries received detailed job counselling. 9 beneficiaries are now self-employed through micro loans and 1 beneficiary is employed through project services and referrals. In addition, referrals of project beneficiaries to existing services and programmes of governmental institutions and NGOs have been continuously implemented during the project.

A strong cooperation and dialogue has been developed with national disability NGOs and further strengthening of cooperation with governmental stakeholders has been in place. The leading local implementing partner IOM Georgia office has been actively involved in the process of developing the new 2013–2016 Action Plan of the Government of Georgia on Ensuring Equal Possibilities for PWDs, specifically contributing to the work of the Employment and Vocational Education Working groups of the AP.

Overview of Donor Assistance

Victim Assistance

Austria (ADC/ADA)
Korea

The project is part of the regional South Caucasus Socio-Economic Reintegration Programme for Mine Victims supported by ADA as a lead donor.



REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

ITF has been supporting a three year long project "Socio-Economic Reintegration Programme for Mine Victims in Georgia" since November 2012. The programme purpose is to contribute to socio-economic integration and empowerment of people with disabilities (PWDs), specifically mine victims and their families.

Through the scope of its project ITF ensures regional approach to the implementation of activities, networking and exchange of knowledge and best practices. ITF has also developed a regional brochure Rights of the disabled. Know them! Claim them! in order to raise awareness of mine victims on the rights enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities and also about the project services available.

For the purpose of developing a social awareness clip to be broadcasted in Armenia and Georgia, filming of project beneficiaries took place in the spring 2014. The social clip was broadcasted in December 2014/January 2015.

An assessment of micro credit environment in Armenia has been conducted in support of implementing a sustainable exit strategy and handover of the revolving fund. In Georgia, a national partner for loan distribution and potential revolving fund recipient has already been identified and is now integrated in the project providing micro credits to project beneficiaries.

An interim project evaluation has also been conducted in 2014.

Overview of Donor Assistance

Victim Assistance	Austria (ADC/ADA)	
	Korea	An interim project evaluation has also been conducted in 2014.

CENTRAL ASIA

PROBLEM

The Central Asian states, including Afghanistan face serious problems and shared challenges caused by the presence of explosive hazards as the legacy of the past and/or ongoing conflicts, mistreatment, abandonment, neglect as well as criminal and terrorist actions. This continued threat has adverse effect on safety, stability and development of countries and has a significant negative impact for the region in general.

Although the region as a whole may be affected by the common problem of explosive hazards, the extent of these risks and corresponding concerns differ between countries that have different and in some cases limited capacities, experiences as well as resources (financial, physical, material and human) available to address the threats related to landmine affected common borders, contamination with other explosive remnants of war, stockpile management and other explosive hazards issues. However, there is a clear rationale for cooperation and common approach to address concerns and challenges stemming from explosive hazards in Central Asia.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Regional cooperation has been recognized as a confidence- and security-building measure and thus a potential solution to mitigate acknowledged issues related with explosive hazards in Central Asian States, including Afghanistan. In 2014, ITF has in cooperation with OSCE Office in Tajikistan (OiT) continued with the implementation of a regional program "Facilitation of Central Asian Regional Cooperation in Mine Action", an OSCE initiated effort and a system of mechanisms to support the OSCE participating States in Central Asia and Afghanistan in addressing the concerns and challenges stemming from explosive hazards through technical cooperation. The project has been ongoing since 2009.

ITF has in cooperation with OSCE OiT and the Ministry of the Defence of the Republic of Slovenia - Armed Forces organized a regional workshop with an exchange program visit "Explosive Hazards Response and Reduction in Support of Confidence and Security Building Measures" between 1 and 5 December 2014 in Slovenia. The event was organized as a regular annual platform to exchange experience and best practices in domain of Explosive Hazard Reduction and Response among OSCE participating States in Central Asian and Afghanistan.

The participants were addressed by Ambassador Damjan Bergant, ITF Director, Colonel Danilo Jazbec, Deputy Commander of the Logistics Brigade of the Slovenian Armed Forces and Mr Mihail Semionov, OSCE OiT Demining Officer. Altogether over 40 experts from Afghanistan, Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan,



1| Opening speech delivered by Ambassador Damjan Bergant, ITF Director; **2|** Mr Blaž Mihelič, expert from Slovenian Armed Forces raising the importance of proper ammunition stockpile management; **3|** Visit to Training Centre for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief of the Republic of Slovenia; **4|** Visit to Laboratory for propellant stability of Slovenian Armed Forces

Mongolia and Slovenia serving in the military and national humanitarian mine action programs exchanged experiences and know-how related to mine action activities, stockpile management and demilitarization of engineering and other ammunition surpluses.

In addition to theoretical lectures provided by international experts, ITF has in cooperation with Slovenian Armed Forces organized a field visit to the following units/facilities aiming to familiarize participants with the best practices in Slovenia:

- Ammunition storage warehouse
- Ammunition demilitarization and maintenance facility
- Unit for explosive ordnance disposal
- Laboratory for propellant stability
- Cabinet for explosive ordnance disposal within Training Centre for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief of the Republic of Slovenia
- Ballistic laboratory for the testing small arms ammunition owned by AREX d.o.o.

In addition, a regular consultation process with OSCE participating States in Central Asian and Afghanistan was carried out in the period between October and December 2014 by carrying out discussions with the key national stakeholders dealing with explosive hazards in their capitals, diplomatic missions and during implementation of the aforementioned workshop.

At end of 2014, regional technical cooperation on Explosive Hazards Reduction and Response in Central Asia is ongoing among 5 out of 6 targeted countries (Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Afghanistan). Afghanistan, Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan provided their letters of support to the regional initiative already by July 2011, while Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan have been more actively engaged in the process since 2012. As a new OSCE participating state, Mongolia has this year already for the second time in a row participated in our regional initiative. In 2014, all countries reaffirmed their support and willingness to further foster technical cooperation on issues stemming from Explosive Hazards in the region of Central Asia.

Overview of Donor Assistance

Regional activities	OSCE Office in Tajikistan
	Korea
	Slovenia

AFGHANISTAN

PROBLEM

While 81% of the minefields have been cleared, the 19% of the remaining minefields still make Afghanistan one of the most landmine and ERW impacted countries in the world. Despite significant achievements, an average of 39 civilians were injured or killed per month in 2013 as compared to 30 per month in the previous year. Just under a million Afghans (roughly 3% of the total population) still live within 500 meters of landmine contaminated areas while 1,578 communities remain affected in 246 districts across the country. Over 131 square kilometers of minefields have adverse impact on national development infrastructure projects (highway and road networks, airports, mines, transmission lines, new settlements, etc.), delaying their delivery if the minefields are not removed.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ITF was asked to provide coordination activities related to the delivery of quality assurance in the Afghanistan regions through salary payments for 11 Operational Assistants (OPS) as well as support of Department of Mine Clearance (DMC) within Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA).

Two assessment visits were done in the reported period. The first one took place in the first half of March 2014 when discussions about Afghanistan grant implementation were initiated. Before the second visit occurred, a draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between ANDMA and ITF Enhancing Human Security was proposed and a suitable candidate for the ITF Coordinator post in Afghanistan was selected.

The MoU between ANDMA and ITF was officially signed on 7 July 2014 during the second assessment visit. This gave space for all other activities related to ITF Implementation Office in Afghanistan, such as conclusion of employment contracts, opening of a bank account, etc. The official start of the "Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and Transition in Afghanistan" project was on 1 August 2014, when contracts with 11 OPS were signed.

As far as coordination activities are concerned, especially the delivery of quality assurance, the 11 OPS were working under Mine Action Coordination Centre Afghanistan's (MACCA) technical supervision. During 2014 they inspected management systems of 60 demining, victim

assistance and risk education projects. In addition, around 390 monitoring visits have been conducted on mine and battle area clearance projects. The II OPS participated on certain training activities (EOD trainings) in Afghanistan and abroad.

Many activities have been carried out also with the DMC capacity support. With active participation of the DMC Director, a draft regulation of mine action structure with DMC as national mine action authority was proposed and submitted to the Ministry of Justice for further consideration. In order to emphasize the importance of mine action within the governmental institutions, the DMC Director held several meetings with governmental officials. In this regard, the meeting with H. E. Dr Abdullah Abdullah, Chief Executive Officer of the National Unity Government that took place in November 2014, should be especially mentioned. The discussion was focused on mine action funding status and the inclusion of mine action into the National Priority Programmes (NPPs).

The DMC staff executed 75 Post-Demining Impact Assessment visits as well as 10 External Quality Assurance visits throughout Afghanistan, including risk education and victim assistance projects. The DMC personnel, in collaboration with MACCA representatives, visited 3 different locations where accidents occurred recently. Furthermore, joint activities in the field of risk education were also carried out, implementing trainings for more than 120 school teachers in different regions of Afghanistan.

The DMC and ITF started to develop a quality assurance and quality control project for a Firing range clearance project. A number of activities, such as coordination with

UNMAS and MACCA Headquarters, issuance of vacancy announcement for QM Inspectors and their selection, were implemented at the end of 2014 in order to enable further project activities in early 2015.

Overview of Donor Assistance

Coordination and Capacity Building

United States of America

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

PROBLEM

Kyrgyz Republic is contaminated with landmines and other ERW, although the precise locations and extent of the residual threats are not known. According to the Minister of Defence, landmine/ERW contamination exists in the southern Batken province bordering Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, as a result of military use during clashes in 1999 and 2000. No official statistics exist for mine/ERW casualties (Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor).

In October 2011, ITF experts have together with OSCE and Ministry of Defence of the Kyrgyz Republic implemented a Mine Action Assessment Mission, during which the need to support mine action activities in the Kyrgyz Republic was recognized as one of the priority areas for ITF intervention. The assessment confirmed that weak storage conditions as well as obsolete engineering ammunition throughout the Kyrgyz Republic pose a serious threat to human security. A consensus on cooperation was reached on 25 July 2013, when ITF signed a Protocol on Cooperation with the Ministry of Defence of the Kyrgyz Republic.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2014 ITF has continued with the implementation of activities agreed in the Protocol on Cooperation. Until May 2014 a technical check of antipersonnel landmines and other engineering ammunition stored in three storage warehouses (Osh, Koi Tash and Balykchy) was concluded upon which Ministry of Defence of the Kyrgyz Republic prepared a plan for the disposal of those antipersonnel landmines and other engineering ammunition items that are unusable and hazardous for storage.

In June 2014, ITF initiated the procurement of classroom and basic field EOD equipment for Ala Too/Koi Tash military range and supported the construction of a bunker/shelter to enhance national capacities and support implementation of forthcoming second Explosive Hazards Reduction Training. In addition to this, ITF has supported the upgrade of their EOD vehicle to support urgent interventions and installed video surveillance on engineering ammunition storage facility in Koi Tash to improve storage/security conditions and consequently enhance human security for Kyrgyz population.

Between 3 and 10 September 2014, ITF has successfully organized a second Comprehensive Explosive Hazards Reduction Training in Koi Tash/Ala Too. The training was hosted by the Ministry of Defence of the Kyrgyz Republic and implemented by international experts from ITF and Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Slovenia. The topics related to countering improvised explosive devices were covered by an international expert from Estonia.



1] Group photo with training participants; **2]** Participants introduced with a method of recognizing the type of explosives; **3]** Training on search procedures and identification of common improvised explosive devices (IED); **4]** Limited amount of ammunition disposed for training purposes

A week-long comprehensive training consisted of theoretical lectures and practical exercises on the military EOD range. A limited amount of engineering ammunition destroyed for training purposes by reverse engineering (industrial method was applied in the field condition), open detonation and open burning. All in all, the training was attended by 27 experts from the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In the period between 14 and 28 October 2014, ITF has supported the disposal of unusable engineering ammunition surpluses and engineering ammunition surpluses that are hazardous for storage in the Kyrgyz Republic. The disposal was organized in accordance with a disposal plan prepared by the Kyrgyz Armed Forces upon a completed technical check of stocks, supported by ITF. During the first days, a technological line for dismantling



1|2 PMN antipersonnel landmine disposed with reverse engineering method; **3|** Disposal of PMN antipersonnel landmines in Kyrgyz Republic, using reverse engineering method; **4|** Mine parts destroyed with open burning; **5|** Destruction of MON-50 antipersonnel landmines with open detonation

engineering ammunition was developed, together with SOPs and a monitoring system. In addition, all operators were trained in conducting individual disposal tasks – from theoretical lectures to practical work in the field.

On 16 October 2014 disposal activities were initiated on a military range in Osh, where altogether 2.773 antipersonnel landmines were disposed together with 152 other engineering ammunition items/parts, using predominantly reverse engineering (industrial dismantling method was applied to the filed conditions). Complete activities were closely monitored and led by ITF and an international expert from the Ministry of Defence of Slovenia – Armed Forces in close cooperation with senior officers from Kyrgyz Armed Forces.

Overview of Donor Assistance

Mine Action

United States of America
Korea
Slovenia

MIDDLE EAST

LEBANON

PROBLEM

Lebanon has been seriously scarred by decades of armed conflict. The fighting has left behind a legacy of mines, cluster munitions and other ERW scattered in old battlefields throughout the entire country. The official number of mine and UXO-related victims as of December 2013 and dating from the beginning of the Lebanese civil war, is 3.707. The 24 casualties identified by Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC) in 2013 represent a significant increase from 9 casualties in 2012 and 6 casualties in 2011, similar to the 24 casualties reported by LMAC in 2010 (Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor).

In May 2014, LMAC estimated that 62.503.938 square meters of contaminated/suspected land remain to be cleared in Lebanon. Out of these, 30.317.080 square meters are estimated to be contaminated by landmines – 17.111.112 square meters of cluster bomb strike areas and 15.075.746 square meters of dangerous area.

The presence or assumed presence of landmines, cluster munitions and UXO in Lebanon has had a negative socio-economic impact which goes beyond the obvious danger to people's lives and livelihoods. The blocking of resources in suspected hazardous areas prevents the development of the affected communities. Removing the threat landmines/ ERW pose to the population does not only improve the lives of the directly affected beneficiaries, but also aids socio-economic development throughout Lebanon.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

With support from OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) and matching secured by United States of America, ITF has implemented clearance of cluster/UXO contaminated areas in southern Lebanon in partnership with DanChurch Aid (DCA) and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA). The project implementation started in July 2014 and included close collaboration with LMAC.

The OFID funded project will sustain the work of two battle area clearance (BAC) teams for the period between 1 July 2014 and 15 May 2015, one from DCA and one from NPA. Until the end of 2014, two BAC teams cleared 80.873 square meters of contaminated land in total, where 33 cluster munitions and 10 UXO were found and destroyed.



1| OFID funded BAC team **2|** U.S. funded BAC team **3|** ERW clearance near dwelling areas **4|** ERW clearance of land earmarked to be used for agriculture - task CBU 682

The US matched project will support the work of three BAC teams for the period between 1 July 2014 and 31 July 2015, one from DCA and two from NPA. Until the end of 2014, one DCA BAC team cleared 32,835 square meters of contaminated land in total, where 136 cluster munitions and 7 UXO were found and destroyed. The first NPA BAC team will initiate its works in March 2015, while the second will start in May 2015.

In 2014, 113.708 square meters of land were cleared in 4 tasks in the south of Lebanon with 169 cluster munitions and 17 UXOs found and destroyed. High/thick vegetation, slope terrain, high metal contamination of grounds, the interruption of clearance due to winter weather conditions, and in some cases presence of landowner within the safety distance imposed by the SOPs are among the reasons which prevented the teams from reaching the daily targets set. A regular internal and external quality assurance/quality control monitoring was conducted on all tasks. While the Task CBU 1103 was successfully completed, the clearance activities on the other three tasks are ongoing.

A total of 295 persons benefitted directly from the clearance operations, mainly by gaining access to previously blocked resources such as agricultural land. The tasked areas are of huge importance for local population as they help create favourable conditions for socio-economic development once cleared and handed over to final beneficiaries for agricultural use, housing or grazing.



1| ERW clearance of contaminated agricultural land - task CLDA 1107; **2|** Local farmers planting beans and other crops immediately after the task CLDA 1107 was cleared; **3|** ITF monitoring visit to ERW clearance activities in South Lebanon

ITF representatives ambassador Damjan Bergant, ITF director, and Barbara Mali, project manager, conducted a monitoring visit to Lebanon between 29 September and 3 October 2014. A clearance site was visited and ITF representatives also met with LMAC to discuss the new Lebanon Mine Action Strategy, and with partners involved in clearance and victim assistance projects. As ITF is committed to further supporting Lebanon on its path to achieving mine/ERW impact free status, the country's needs were presented to different Embassies in Lebanon as well.

Capacity-building activities are ongoing to ensure that implementing partners' operational staff and selected support staff are capable of solving their tasks in an independent and efficient manner.

Overview of Donor Assistance

UXO Clearance

OPEC Fund for International
Development (OFID)
United States of America

AFRICA

LIBYA

PROBLEM

In the course of the Libyan revolution in 2011 the Gaddafi regime lost control over large parts of its conventional weapons arsenal. As a result, 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 continues to lead to conflicts and affects the security situation not only in Libya but also in neighbouring regions. In addition, conventional weapons found their way into civilian homes, leading to widespread private possession of conventional weapons within the Libyan society. Moreover, ERW contaminate areas around weapons and ammunition storage areas, farmland and public spaces.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The purpose of ITF activities, supported by U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA), is to enhance the Libyan Mine Action Centre's (Lib MAC) capability to be able to stand as an effective agent for conventional weapon destruction (CWD). Furthermore, the Lib MAC should be in a position to expand its capabilities and infrastructure to include national-level coordination and regulation of humanitarian mine and other ERW clearance activities if it is decided so by relevant Libyan authorities. ITF has officially started with the capacity-

building project in Libya in January 2014, although some activities were implemented already in the second half of December 2013.

ITF established a small team of technical and logistics advisors as well as some support staff, for instance administration assistant and security personnel. For project purposes (operative tasks and accommodation) ITF rented a house. In addition, the donor's equipment was stored in the ITF House yard (see picture above).

As far as the capacity support activities are concerned, ITF engaged a technical advisor, who carried out certain training activities with Lib MAC personnel (e.g. training course on weapon identification). Lib.

As far as the Lib MAC logistics support is concerned, the ITF opened a bank account in Libya Foreign Bank and fulfilled all obligations towards Lib MAC personnel related to salary payments as well as the coverage of daily Lib MAC operative expenses for the reported period.

It has to be emphasized that the ITF personnel faced serious security threats that lead to the adoption of certain security precaution measures. In this regard, the ITF logistics technical advisor was forced to leave Libya at the end of July 2014; consequently nearly all logistical activities were conducted from a distance through meetings with



1



2



3



1| ITF Technical advisor, Head of Libya Implementation Office and Logistic Technical advisor in front of a rented house in Janzour, Tripoli
2| Lib MAC Equipment and Vehicles in a rented house yard **3|** Pictures from EOD Level 1 training

ITF Administration assistant in Istanbul and Tunis. Despite various travel problems that have been encountered (flight cancellation, flight delays, roadblocks etc.) ITF managed to fulfill all necessary obligations towards Lib MAC employees for 2014.

Overview of Donor Assistance

Capacity Building

United States of America

B // STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE II

to reduce the threats to human security from post-conflict challenges other than landmines and ERW, and to support conventional weapons destruction programs.

SOUTH EAST EUROPE

ALBANIA

PROBLEM

Surplus ammunition, UXO and ERW contamination is still a nationwide spread problem in Albania. A series of ammunition depot explosions, looting of weapons and ammunition by civilians as well as finding of explosive remnants of the World War II, are among the causes.

In particular, during the civil unrest in Albania in March 1997 and afterwards, there were a number of explosions at ammunition storages in Albania. According to Albanian Armed Forces (AAF) estimates at the time, 38 army depots (storages) were destroyed due to the detonation of about 5.700 tons of ammunition in different locations throughout Albania. Exploded ammunition was partially left in a very dangerous state on the ground, which led to death, injuries and tragedies of innocent civilians in the following months and years. The AAF conducted initial surface clearance operations of these hotspots but these were not conducted based on humanitarian standards, therefore they were not going beyond surface clearance. Recent technical assessments of each of these hotspots by the Albanian Mines and Munitions Coordination Office (AMMCO) showed that most areas contain still live and dangerous ammunition. According to estimates from

the AMMCO, there are at least 979 abandoned explosive ordnance casualties (145 killed and 834 injured) recorded all over Albania.

Ammunition hotspots have been created also in former army ammunition demolition areas, shooting ranges and polygons that the AAF has recently closed down. Most of these zones need to be cleared from any ammunition threat before returning them to the community for civilian use. Lastly, new HotSpots have been discovered as contaminated with a considerable number of artillery shells of different calibres and explosive remnants dating back to the World War II. The Government and the Ministry of Defence have outlined a Plan of Action for Elimination of Excess Ammunition in Albania aiming to dispose of all its surplus stockpiled ammunition by 2013 and clear all the UXO/ERW hotspot areas by 2015.



1 | Gjeroven HotSpot Area **2** | Gjeroven HotSpot Area (de-fused grenade)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

[UXO/ERW/AXO clearance preparations](#)

In March 2014, ITF and NPA representatives went on assessment visit to Gjeroven in municipality Berat with the main mission to define future steps in implementation of HotSpots clearance Gjeroven planned to be implemented by the NPA NGO. On the assessment visit, ITF also checked the status of the equipment on site. US DoS approved that the equipment that remains in Albania for the use of NPA Albania HotSpots Clearance project. ITF prepared an agreement with AMMCO for the equipment transfer.

Due to inoperative AMMCO personnel (due to lack of funding), no additional activities were implemented until June 2014. ITF signed a separate grant with US DoS for AMMCO funding in June 2014 and with 1 July 2014 AMMCO personnel becomes operative again – the activities of NPA HotSpots clearance started in August 2014.

[Project: "UXO Hotspots Clearance and Victim Assistance in Albania" by Norwegian People's Aid \(NPA\)](#)

The project started on 25 August 2014 and finished on 31 December 2014.

During the first month of operations the NPA manager developed Albania-specific EOD clearance SOPs and a training curriculum which serve as the basis for the BAC and EOD training.

On 29 September 2014, NPA started BAC and EOD training. Training was concluded on Friday 17 October 2014. The aim of the course was to refresh candidates in the basic tenets



1



2



3

1| First week of Classroom for NPA EOD Clearance in Berat **2|3** Field visits in Gjeroven

of EOD clearance. More than 130 applications were received from the staff who had previously worked for DCA, FSD, HI, EOD Solutions, or Albanian armed forces. 30 candidates were initially chosen, but one dropped out before the start of the course. After initial diagnostic tests, 4 candidates dropped out on the first day. The rest of the candidates successfully completed the training. The first week was dedicated to classroom training, and mainly to UXO/fuse recognition. The second week of the training was mainly dedicated to operational training on detection equipment and processes and the third week of training was focused on Casevac. All course participants also received a certified First Aid training by Albanian Red Cross in Berat. All staff received NPA EOD Searcher Course completion certificates, as well as Albanian Red Cross First Aid training certificates. All students have passed the course with majority of participants scoring 80 percent or higher.

NPA Albania EOD clearance teams were deployed on site on 10 November 2014 and started site preparation and set-up. This followed the NPA EOD clearance training that was executed in October and the receipt of NPA registration on 5 November 2014. In total, 25 searchers, 2 team leaders and 1 site supervisor were deployed on site.

Between 12 and 14 November 2014, ITF conducted a field visits to the clearance activities in Gjeroven – Berat and Palikesth with PMWRA, NPA and AMMCO representatives.

Results of the project were as follows: a total of 222 UXO and 1134 small arms ammunition were found. 1.551 square meters were cleared in the period to the depth of 50 cm, and 7.729 square meters of land was prepared for clearance activities through vegetation cutting and shallow search (preparation for large loop). In addition, 286,5 kilograms of scrap metal was removed by the searchers. This was handed over to the landowner.

Overview of Donor Assistance

HotSpots Clearance

United States of America



1|2 Projectile dismantling process – lathe cutting process and dismantled projectile (from left to right) – parachute, steel insert, bottom part, illuminating candle, projectile case, ejecting charge case
3|4|5|6 Demilitarization process

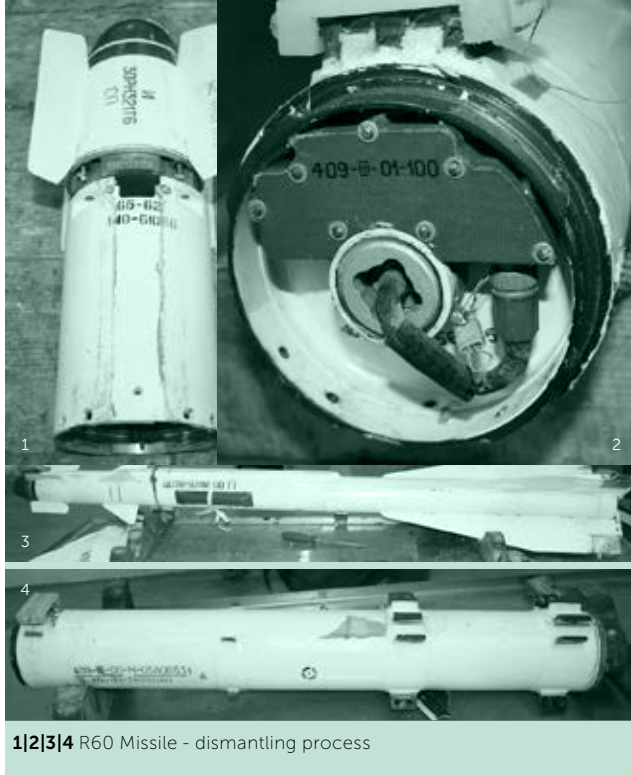
CROATIA

PROBLEM

Ammunition surplus represents physical and environmental hazard once it deteriorates. Ensuring safe storage of ammunition and the destruction of unstable surpluses promises positive effects for general public safety, economic development and reduces the illicit transfer of arms and munitions. The Croatian Ministry of Defence (MOD) has identified approximately 3,700 tons of unstable surplus weapons and munitions that are yet to be destroyed. The Croatian MOD has limited capacities for the implementation of safe disposal of obsolete/unstable munitions in its inventory.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

By 30 June 2014 all items delivered by the MOD of the Republic of Croatia under the contract for the disposal of conventional ammunition in the Republic of Croatia have been successfully demilitarized and destroyed in ISL Spreewerk d.o.o. facility in Gospić, Croatia and ISL Spreewerk facility in Luebben, Germany (large aerial bombs/torpedoes, WP patrons due to large amount of explosive charge in chambers). ISL Spreewerk prepared the final report describing dismantling procedures, stating exact types and quantities of weapons destroyed and the countdown table of destroyed items. End User Certificate (EUC) and Certificate of destruction (CoD) were included in the report.



In total, 889 tons / 85,030 pieces of excess ammunition delivered to ISL Spreewerk from MOD of the Republic of Croatia were successfully demilitarized or destroyed during the contract implementation. This number included among other: (torpedo warheads – 53 pieces; 152 mm Howitzer projectiles – 10.062; aerial bombs ZAB 500 and ZAB 250/200 – 120 pieces; anti-tank mines – 55.014 pieces; rifle grenades – 19.350 pieces). In total, more than 85.000 pieces of ammunition / 888 tons were destroyed during the implementation of the CWD project in demilitarization facilities in Gospić, Croatia and Luebben, Germany)

Overview of Donor Assistance

CW Destruction

Ministry of Defense Croatia
United States of America



1| Group photo of participants at the 7th RASR conference in Sofia

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

REGIONAL APPROACH TO STOCKPILE REDUCTION (RASR)

7th RASR Workshop

The seventh RASR Workshop was held in Bulgaria (Sofia) from 12 to 15 May 2014. The preparatory meeting was held on 22 and 23 January 2014 in Sofia where the venue of workshop was identified and the relevant contact with the Bulgarian MoD was established.

75 representatives and observers from regional MoDs, RASR Steering Committee members and other international organizations were present at the 7th RASR Workshop that was addressed by the Permanent Under Secretary of Defense of the Republic of Bulgaria, Mr. Dobromir Totev, and by U.S. Ambassador Marcie B. Ries. MoDs of Albania, BiH, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Romania, Serbia and Slovenia attended the workshop; MoD of Hungary was the only one that did not send their representatives to the 7th RASR Workshop. Looking at the number of participants, it was so far the largest workshop which can be seen as a clear indication of interest for cooperation in the region. The workshop was coordinated between the current RASR Steering Committee chair – Small Arms Survey, ITF and MoD Bulgaria.

Overview of Donor Assistance

RASR

United States of America

C // STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE III

to reduce the threats to human security from disruptive challenges.

MIDDLE EAST

GAZA STRIP

PROBLEM

Since 1948 several generations of Palestinians in Gaza have been subject to conflict, displacement and occupation. In 1956 this tiny area crowded with refugees was invaded – and again in 1967. 1987 was the starting point of the First Intifada and in 2000 we saw the commencement of the Second Intifada. The withdrawal of settlements in 2005 was replaced by a siege in 2006. There was another invasion in March 2008, and a major one between December 2008 and January 2009. Another invasion followed in November 2012 and the last Israeli-Gaza conflict started in June 2014. All these attacks wrecked civilian infrastructure. Families are constantly under strain in this environment and the repeated bombings and ‘targeted’ killings have left them with repeated traumas without allowing any time for proper recovery process to take hold. Gaza Strip is populated by about 1.5 million people who they live in overcrowded conditions with poor housing and deteriorating infrastructure. Nearly 50 % of the population are children under the age of 14 years (World Health Organization Statistical Yearbook 2009).

Thousands of children/young adults in Gaza Strip were injured during the conflicts. Some of them suffered severe injuries such as limb amputations. Although the physical and medical rehabilitation system is developing throughout the years in Gaza Strip, injured persons, especially children, are still unable to benefit from proper treatment and the use of appropriate medical devices.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Project: “Rehabilitation of Children from Gaza at University Rehabilitation Institute Republic of Slovenia”

Since the start of the project in 2009, over 300 children/young adults were medically triaged in Gaza Strip by a joint ITF/University Rehabilitation Institute Republic of Slovenia (URI Soča) team, 106 children/young adults from the Gaza Strip (ten groups) were rehabilitated and 20 local physiotherapists from Gaza Strip were trained at URI Soča in Slovenia. Additionally, ITF has set up a list of prosthetic and orthotic material which was delivered to Artificial Limb and Polio Center (ALPC), prosthetic/orthotic devices workshop in Gaza.



1|2 Eleventh group of patients and companion from Gaza

Overview of Donor Assistance

Victim Assistance

Korea
Slovenia

The last Israeli-Gaza conflict that commenced in June 2014 is the deadliest military operation to have taken place in Gaza since the Second Intifada, though in both cases the exact number of deaths and the percentage of the dead who were militants as opposed to civilians have been disputed. According to the Gaza Health Ministry, 2.016 Gazans have been killed and 10.196 have been wounded (80% civilians). According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 1.417 (72%) of 1.975 deaths they documented were civilians, of whom 698 (35% of all deaths) were women or children. For that reason ITF decided that the group of patients from Gaza came on rehabilitation to URI Soča also in 2014.

The eleventh group from Gaza (three young adults and one companion) arrived at the rehabilitation center URI Soča on 17 November 2014. All patients received daily medical care from physicians. Patients were fitted with appropriate prosthesis and learned how to use them and received medical devices (crutches).

During the morning session of the program on the working days the young adults were supervised by a physical medicine and rehabilitation specialist (who was overseeing the rehabilitation), a registered nurse and a nurse. After the regular working hours, the medical care and all the required interventions were performed by the physician on duty, the registered nurse on duty and a nurse. The patients were also accompanied by a doctor from Gaza. On 21 December 2014 the eleventh group from Gaza left URI Soča and from Slovenia returned to Gaza through Jordan. The group safely arrived to Gaza on 22 December 2014.

SYRIA (JORDAN/LEBANON)

PROBLEM

The crisis in Syria started in March 2011. To date, the crisis has spread and is affecting every level of the country in significant ways. Due to the intensifying violence and instability, the number of displaced people has reached well over one million people that are fleeing to neighbouring countries at an increasingly rapid rate well beyond initial estimates. The number of Syrian refugees currently in Jordan exceeds 550.000 and still climbing. Out of these, 240.000 are children under the age of 18.

With Syria still absorbed in internal conflict the majority of humanitarian and monitoring groups such as Human Rights Watch and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) now safely assume that this protracted fighting has resulted in a high level of contamination from ERW. Based on the nature of similar conflicts in the past, displaced peoples and refugees returning home are most at risk from ERWs. The physical constraints resulting from the arms (including mines and ERW) contamination or suspected contamination places the Syrian population at risk of death and injury, all while denying individuals and communities the opportunity to rebuild and secure a reasonable quality of life.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Project "Regional Project of Support to Syrian Children and Youth in Jordan and Lebanon 'Tomorrow is ours'"

To address one of the most complex humanitarian crises with over 2 million of Syrian refugees the project "Regional Project of Support to Syrian Children and Youth in Jordan and Lebanon 'Tomorrow is ours'" will provide humanitarian assistance in the area of mine risk education, school education and other relevant life-saving activities.

The project in Jordan "Landmines\ERW Risk Education for Syrian Refugees in Jordan" already finished. The project started in June 2014 and was finished on 31 December 2014. The project goal was to contribute to decreasing the impact of the ERW/mine threats to the Syrian refugees by reducing their vulnerability related to its risks.

The mine risk education campaign in Jordan targeted the Syrian refugees amongst local communities in the northern Jordan, mainly in Mafraq. This project was created as an emergency response, in order to ensure that target groups will be very well informed about the risk of ERWs and to promote behavioral change. It was created so that Syrian refugees will be able to return home safely with comprehensive knowledge on how to recognize risks and practice safe behavior. The risk education aspect of the project was focused on providing clear and practical knowledge each beneficiary can use both at present and in the future to reduce their vulnerability.



1/2 Mine risk education activities at school

From 1 June to 31 December 2014, the mine risk education campaign reached 16.679 Syrian refugee beneficiaries directly within 874 educational sessions (activities). The indirect beneficiaries reached are 15.067 and are calculated as per the total number of educational brochures disseminated. The number of people reached is much higher than expected.

The project will continue in January 2015 in Lebanon.

Overview of Donor Assistance

Risk Education

Slovenia

EAST CENTRAL EUROPE

UKRAINE

PROBLEM

Ukraine is a former Soviet republic, mainly surrounded by EU nations to the west and Russia to the east. With its proclamation of independence on 24 August 1991, and the adoption of a constitution on 28 June 1996, Ukraine became a semi-presidential republic. Ukraine's 'Orange Revolution' in November 2004 promised economic and political change but the government's attempts to align Ukraine with the EU fell short because of a divided public opinion. Between November 2013 and February 2014 mass anti-government protests were taking place in Ukraine and gradually led to a serious escalation of violence. From the beginning of March 2014 and in the aftermath of the 2014 Ukrainian revolution and the Euromaidan movement, demonstrations by pro-Russian and anti-government groups took place in the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts of Ukraine, together commonly referred to as the "Donbass". These demonstrations were followed by referendum and the annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation, and were part of a wider group of concurrent pro-Russian protests across southern and eastern Ukraine. They escalated into an armed conflict between the separatist forces of the self-declared Donetsk and Luhansk People's Republics, and the Ukrainian government.

Ukraine is also affected by mines and other ordnance, mostly as a result of heavy fighting between German and Soviet forces in World War II, but also from World War I. Ministry of Defense engineering forces completed partial clearance

of affected areas in the mid-1970s, but demining operations continue to this day. The precise scope of any residual mine problem is not known. In its Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 reports, Ukraine has declared no known or suspected areas containing antipersonnel mines under its jurisdiction or control (Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor).

The situation in Ukraine is constantly evolving. The long term risk with regards to civilian protection posed by explosive hazards – either ERW resulting from heavy weapons fire or the risks posed by weapons and ammunition that lie abandoned in schools and other civilian centres – is also increasing. The Ukrainian government and pro-Russian rebels have signed a truce deal to end almost five months of fighting on Friday, 5 September 2014. The situation with regards to future political and security situation is still unclear.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In cooperation with Red Cross Slovenia ITF implemented a project for the enhancement of psychosocial wellbeing of Ukrainian children affected by political violence, instability and armed conflict in the country.



1| Visit of H. E. Mykola Kyrychenko, Ambassador of Ukraine to the Republic of Slovenia and state secretary from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia Mr. Bogdan Benko

Between November 2013 and February 2014 Ukraine witnessed violent anti-governmental demonstrations that resulted in a death toll of 100 persons and couple of hundreds wounded, according to available information. Mass demonstrations resulted in a change of the Ukrainian government followed by further escalation and the outbreak of armed conflict in the east of Ukraine. The number of wounded, displaced and otherwise affected victims of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine is growing by the day.

Political violence, instability and armed conflict is gravely affecting the most vulnerable – the children. The collapsing protection mechanisms are negatively impacting children's development especially his mental health and psychosocial well-being. In order to address the needs of the children affected by conflict in Ukraine, in cooperation with the Red Cross ITF implemented a project for the enhancement of their psychosocial well-being. 40 children, aged between 6 and 17 that have been affected by violent events or have tragically lost a close relative, have been involved in a psychosocial rehabilitation programme in the natural healing climate of Debeli rtič on the Slovenian coast. During their stay between 23 July and 3 August 2014 the children were also visited and received presents from the state secretary from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia Mr. Bogdan Benko and the H. E. Mykola Kyrychenko, ambassador of Ukraine to the Republic of Slovenia.

Overview of Donor Assistance

PsychoSocial Support

Slovenia

AFRICA

CABO VERDE

PROBLEM

The Republic of Cabo Verde is an archipelago of 10 islands and 8 islets located in the mid-Atlantic, some 450 kilometers off the coast of Senegal. Cabo Verde has relatively well-developed healthcare capacities; hospitals, health centres and pharmacies are found on all nine inhabited islands, and available when needed. However, the country lacks specialist physicians, proper infrastructure and technical equipment, especially on outlying islands and in rural areas; therefore, patients often need to travel and seek treatment in the main hospitals or even go abroad. On the other hand, Cabo Verde also has a relatively well-developed telecommunications network.

Cabo Verde has no medical faculty, so all doctors are trained abroad. The abovementioned factors and the harsh environment, such as long distances between islands and extreme isolation, significantly impede the provision of high-quality care and make the accessibility of health care services at community level very difficult, if not almost impossible.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

"Integrated Telemedicine and e-Health Program – Republic of Cabo Verde, Phase 2" Project

A combination of the country's specific features and major health care needs make Cabo Verde an ideal place for the implementation of Integrated Telemedicine and e-Health Program that would contribute to the development of health care and improve the quality and access to medical services for the country's 500.000 people. The multiphase Program falls within the Development Cooperation Program agreed between the Republic of Cabo Verde and the Republic of Slovenia that is being implemented since June 2012 through ITF by International Virtual e-Hospital Foundation and in close cooperation with local authorities. With its holistic approach, the multiphase Program focused on establishing a telemedicine network in Cabo Verde by providing necessary equipment to 10 selected hospitals countrywide (thus covering all 9 inhabited islands), training the workforce that will operate and maintain the network and ensuring its integration into country's healthcare system and sustainability.



Implementation of Phase 2 continued in January 2014 and was characterized by a highly dynamic development. The following milestones were accomplished during this year:

- Intensive awareness-raising activities conducted and directed to hospital management, healthcare personnel and individual doctors throughout Cabo Verde. Posters, TV spot and acknowledgment signs were finalized and properly displayed to inform the wider public as well;
- The implementation of virtual and in-country education program continued with international and national experts conducting lectures in the field of theory/practice of telemedicine and e-health, electronic medical library and identified clinical needs;
- 27 international and in-country virtual educational events were delivered in the field of theory/practice of telemedicine and e-health to virtual audience in Cabo Verde;
- 10 and more international and in-country virtual lectures were delivered in the field of identified clinical needs by international and local health experts to virtual audience in Cabo Verde as a form of continuous medical education;
- WHO HINARI (Access to Research in Health Programme) subscription completed with HINARI accessible in electronic medical libraries of all 10 telemedicine centres in Cabo Verde. After all centres completed their registration, altogether 30 international and in-country virtual educational events were delivered in the field of electronic medical library to virtual audience in Cabo Verde;
- Additional in-country trainings were delivered to smaller groups which contributed to wider usage of medical teleconsultations in 20 different clinics;

- 286 medical teleconsultations from 20 different clinical disciplines were successfully organized between receiving and referral telemedicine centres in Cabo Verde;
- The National Telemedicine Program was officially established under the auspices of the Ministry of Health of Cabo Verde, made fully integrated and operational. The administrative structure was finalized by appointing national, local and technical coordinators while SOPs were approved in support of program implementation;
- A high profile public relations and public information campaign was conducted in Cabo Verde and beyond, including internet media, as well as electronic and print media;
- International coalition with Portuguese speaking countries as well as with partners who keep an interest in Cabo Verdean healthcare sector was under further development.
- A solid country workforce was created through the organization of regular virtual and in-country trainings in the area of telemedicine, e-health, electronic medical library and clinical programs. Leadership is formally appointed and clinical/technical personnel are fully capable to run the program.
- A platform for continuous virtual medical education was completed through the establishment of electronic medical library in all 10 centers and series of virtual lectures in the field of identified clinical needs.
- Established platform for medical teleconsultations. With 349 teleconsultations organized over a 15 months period in 20 clinical disciplines, Cabo Verde ranks as one of the countries with the most successful clinical telemedicine programs.
- Cabo Verde health authorities are fully aware that their network is interoperable with many other international networks. They have used it for communicating with healthcare institutions in Albania, Kosovo, Portugal, Italy, Brazil, USA, etc. Therefore, the targeted platform for national and international collaboration is solid and fully operational.

Successful conclusion of the Program Phase 2 was marked by the ceremony held on 28 July, 2014 on Island of Sal in which high level governmental representatives of Cabo Verde and Slovenia participated together with other distinguished guests. The ceremony marked successful inauguration of fully integrated and functional National Telemedicine Program in Cabo Verde. The status of the project at the end of Phase 2 is as follows:

- The National Telemedicine Program is completed with 10 centres established throughout all 9 inhabited islands, fully operational and integrated into the country's healthcare system. The centers received videoconferencing, e-library and clinical telemedicine equipment.

By the end of Phase 2, the telemedicine network is being used for daily medical teleconsultations in over 20 different clinics, continuous virtual medical education, research and international collaboration. Although the network is fully integrated and operational, further international assistance would be much appreciated with the aim of maturing the programme in all its components.

The established National Telemedicine Program has significantly improved the quality, accessibility and efficacy of healthcare services provided in Cabo Verde, both for Cabo Verdean citizens as well as for expatriates and many tourists visiting this multi-island country.

Overview of Donor Assistance

Telemedicine Program

Slovenia



05

// OTHER ITF ACTIVITIES

ITF PUBLIC RELATIONS AND OTHER EVENTS

PUBLICATIONS

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

In the period between 1 January and 31 December 2014 ITF published the following publications:

- ITF Annual Report 2013, April 2014
- ITF Intermediate Report 1 January–31 July 2014, November 2014
- ITF Portfolio of Projects 2015, November 2014

All ITF publications can be obtained on the ITF web site www.itf-fund.si.

WEB PAGE

The purpose of the web page is to provide access to ITF activities and operations for all interested stakeholders and the wider public. The web page is updated on weekly basis so that relevant information is available all the time. On the page one can find a detailed presentation of ITF, description of all past and present ITF activities, up-to-date donations overview, annual reports and other documents, news and information on how to become a donor and thereby contribute to a safer world. ITF is also active in different social media:



FundITF



@ITF_Fund



ITFfund



Maršič, ITF Director, Ms Sabina Beber Boštjančič, Head of ITF International Department and Mr Gregor Sančanin, Head of ITF Implementation Office in BiH gave a detailed presentation on ITF, the achieved results and plans for the future. In continuation a discussion was held regarding possibilities for future cooperation.

As one of major ITF donors, Canada has since 1999 contributed over 10,69 million USD to the ITF for its activities.

PSSM WORKSHOP HELD IN RACVIAC

A Physical Security and Stockpile Management Workshop was held in RACVIAC – Centre for Security Cooperation on 19 and 20 February 2014 in cooperation with the Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports of the Republic of Austria and the Bundeswehr Verification Centre (BwVC) of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Director of RACVIAC, Ambassador Branimir Mandić welcomed the guests, lecturers and participants expressing his appreciation for their interest and participation.

The workshop comprised theoretical lectures/presentations, discussions and parallel syndicate work, the aim of which was to get the participants acquainted with international standards and best practices for the safe storage of Small Arms and Light Weapons/Conventional Ammunition, with an emphasis on physical security. Mr Blaž Mihelič, ITF representative actively participated on a Physical Security and Stockpile Management workshop as a lecturer and moderator.



1| Ambassador of Canada H.E. Ms Lisa Helfand visited ITF 2| PSSM Workshop Held in RACVIAC

OTHER

AMBASSADOR OF CANADA H.E. MS LISA HELFAND VISITED ITF

On January 28, 2014 Ambassador of Canada H.E. Ms Lisa Helfand visited ITF Headquarters in Ig, Slovenia. Mr Dorijan



1| Presentation on demilitarization activities in Croatia 2| Handover Ceremony at the Kukes Hospital, Albania

PRESENTATION ON DEMILITARIZATION ACTIVITIES IN CROATIA

ITF representatives attended an event held in Gospić, Croatia on 10 March 2014 where the demilitarization activities implemented by ISL Spreewerk d.o.o. and funded by US Department of State's Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement through ITF were presented. The event was attended also by representatives of MoD of the Republic of Croatia and covered by the media.

HANDOVER CEREMONY AT THE KUKES HOSPITAL, ALBANIA

On 18 March 2014, a handover ceremony was held at the Kukes Hospital, Prosthesis Workshop in Albania.

Based on the donation earmarked for the implementation of the "Support to Physical Rehabilitation for Mine/UXO survivors and people with disabilities" project provided by Austrian Ministry for European and International Affairs, ITF purchased rehabilitation equipment in April 2013. Purchase procedure for rehabilitation items was finished in June 2013 and at the end of July 2013 the 84 rehabilitation items were shipped to a final destination at the Regional Hospital of Kukes, Albania. Official handover to Regional hospital Kukes was done on 10 September 2013, when official handover report was signed between AMMCO representative and commission, appointed by Kukes regional hospital director and the official handover ceremony was held on 18 March 2014 at the Kukes Hospital, Prosthesis Workshop.

Minister of Health Republic of Albania Mr. Ilir Beqja, National Director of Medicaments for Hospitals, Ambassador of Austria to Albania, Mr. Thomas Schnol, Ambassador of Slovenia to Albania, Mr. Bojan Bertoncej, Deputy Director of Kukes Hospital, Mr. Ismet Nika and other representatives of Kukes Hospitals, director of AMMCO, Mr. Arben Braha, Director of ALB-AID, Mr. Jonuz Kola and representatives of national and local media were present at the handover ceremony.

The Minister of Health Republic of Albania Mr. Ilir Beqja thanked the donors and confirmed the institutional support for the Prosthesis Workshop. He mentioned that the experience created with mine survivors will be applied in other parts of Albania.



1 The 32nd Session of ITF Board of Advisors **2** Completion ceremony of demining project in Novoselije

THE 32nd SESSION OF ITF BOARD OF ADVISORS

The 32nd Session of ITF Board of Advisors was held on 15 April 2014 at the Training Centre for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief of the Republic of Slovenia in Ig, Slovenia. The opening word was delivered by the State Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, Mr. Bogdan Benko, who addressed members of the Board of Advisors and other participants.

State Secretary Benko underlined the important role that ITF plays in the implementation of projects related to mine action, conventional weapons destruction and other humanitarian assignments and ensured further support from the Slovenian government to ITF.

ITF Director Mr. Maršič and ITF staff presented the 2013 ITF Annual Report, briefly outlining the projects under all three ITF strategic goals that were implemented during 2013. As a conclusion, an update of ITF's 2014 Portfolio of projects was presented.

COMPLETION CEREMONY OF DEMINING PROJECT IN NOVOSELIJE

On April 22, 2014 a ceremony marking the completion of demining project in Novoselije was held in the Franjo Tuđman elementary school in Lički Osik, Gospić.

The demining project in Novoselije was implemented based on the initiative from school children from Kastav, Rijeka and with funds raised through a charity project '7 kuna za sigurnu igru!' (7 Kunas for a Safe Play). With funds raised by school children, a mine suspected area in

Support of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Croatia Post Floods Landmines and UXO Recovery

Recent disastrous floods in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Croatia, which affected in total over 1.3 million residents in almost 410.000 households, the sole destruction of living space, food production areas, employment capacities are not the only concerns which citizens of these two countries are facing. Direct threats posed by 120.000 landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) which still today, in spite of almost 20 years of mine action community efforts, remain in the soil throughout the area, obtained a whole new dimension after the recent floods.

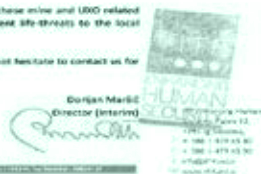
Namely, with approximately 1.218 square kilometers of currently mine affected land, Bosnia and Herzegovina remains one of the most mine affected countries in the world. It is currently estimated that almost 900 square kilometers of the mined lands is directly or indirectly affected by the floods. Great masses of water, mud and landslides caused that many of the mines and UXO in the before-flood period known, mapped and marked areas were now moved and flushed away from the known areas (in worst case also into the already cleared areas).

For this reason all these areas would need to be urgently re-surveyed, re-marked and re-mapped. Many of the already cleared areas would also need re-clearance. Local population in the flooded areas needs to be urgently and constantly informed of the mine and UXO risk.

ITF Integrating Human Security will support all these activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Croatia and is already actively involved in preparation of urgent re-survey and mine risk awareness, after which re-clearance will follow.

We are hereby making an appeal for urgent financial support of these mine and UXO related activities in order to avoid the after-flood mine and UXO accident site-threats to the local residents in the flooded areas.

Please receive the assurance of my highest consideration and do not hesitate to contact us for more information.



Goran Maric
Director (Interim)

Support of BiH, Serbia and Croatia Post-Floods Landmines and UXO Recovery

Novoselje in Lika near Gospić was cleared and a children's playground was built.

The funds raised by Kastav school children were matched by ITF through a fund matching mechanism of the USA – Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the US Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs. The ceremony was attended by US Ambassador to Croatia Mr. Kenneth Merten, representatives of the American Embassy in Croatia, CROMAC, Croatian Red Cross, ITF, Office for Mine Action of the Republic of Croatia, the Lika Senj County and the children from the Franjo Tuđman elementary school from Lički Osik, Gospić and Milan Brozović elementary school from Kastav, Rijeka.

SUPPORT OF BIH, SERBIA AND CROATIA POST-FLOODS LANDMINES AND UXO RECOVERY

Following the recent disastrous floods in BiH, Serbia and Croatia that affected in total over 1.3 million residents in almost 410.000 households, the destruction of living space, food production areas, and employment capacities are not the only concerns that lie ahead of the citizens of these two countries. Direct threats posed by 120.000 landmines and UXO which still today, in spite of almost 20 years of mine action community efforts, remain in the soil throughout the area, obtained a whole new dimension after the recent floods.

Namely, with approximately 1.218 square kilometers of currently mine affected land, BiH remains one of the most mine affected countries in the world, and it is currently estimated that almost 900 square kilometers of the mined lands have been directly or indirectly affected by the floods. Great masses of water, mud and landslides caused the shifting of mines, whereby many



ITF Managing Board appoints new ITF director

mines and UXO that were already known, mapped and marked were moved and flushed away from the known areas (in worst case also into the already cleared areas).

For this reason all these areas need to be urgently re-surveyed, re-marked and re-mapped. Many of the already cleared areas would also need re-clearance. Local population in the flooded areas needs to be urgently and constantly informed of the mine and UXO risk.

ITF Enhancing Human Security immediately issued an appeal to donors to support all these activities in BiH, Serbia and Croatia and was and continues to be actively involved in the preparation of urgent re-survey and mine risk awareness, after which re-clearance will follow.

ITF MANAGING BOARD APPOINTS NEW ITF DIRECTOR

With regards to the published vacancy notice for the post of Director of ITF Enhancing Human Security, the ITF Managing Board on 1 July 2014 decided to appoint Ambassador Damjan Bergant as ITF director for the period of the next four years.

Ambassador Damjan Bergant has taken on new responsibilities as ITF Enhancing Human Security Director on 1 August 2014. Ambassador Bergant is a career diplomat and was just recently ending his tenure as the Ambassador and Head of the Permanent Representation of the Republic of Slovenia to the Council of Europe in Strasbourg.



Visit of representatives of Council of Europe Development Bank



VISIT OF REPRESENTATIVES OF COUNCIL OF EUROPE DEVELOPMENT BANK

ITF is in cooperation with NPA and Posavina with no mines NGOs implementing a project "Re-mapping mined areas and related activities in BiH" supported by the CEB. The initial idea was to help BiH after devastating floods that took place in May 2014 in the Posavina region. The two-stage project combines activities implemented by the NPA in the field of non-technical survey in mine affected flooded areas in BiH, and the delivery of mine risk education and marking of minefields in the flooded areas of Bosanska Posavina, implemented by Posavina with no mines.

On 10 September 2014 Mr. Stephan Sellen, Deputy Director General, Directorate General for Loans and Social Development and Ms. Jasmina Glisovic, Country Manager, Directorate General for Loans and Social Development of CEB together with ITF staff visited the Kovačića village, the Živinice community in the Tuzla Canton where the community area is affected with 12 landslides, out of which 7 are within a mine suspected area. The second location that was visited is the Palanka village in Brčko District where river Sava flooded several mine suspected areas – therefore urgent marking and mine risk awareness is needed. Mine risk awareness puppet show was presented to CEB and ITF representatives who were joined by children from the Palanka village.



CEP hosted leaders of Foundations and International Institutions based in Slovenia

CEP HOSTED LEADERS OF FOUNDATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BASED IN SLOVENIA

Mr. Bergant (ITF), Ms. Dobovišek (CEF), Mr. Podobnik (ICPE), Mr. Jež (CMSR) and Mr. Justinek (CEP) discussed with representatives of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia the ongoing activities at their institutions and potential cooperation in future projects.

The discussants agreed that in the time of fiscal consolidation in many donor countries and consecutively less funds, more needs to be done on attracting and gaining different projects where cooperation and partnership is essential. Likewise, more needs to be done in the field of promoting development cooperation among the general public. Development cooperation has a huge impact on people's lives and it should be presented more in depth. The meeting was assessed as fruitful and much needed, thus a follow-up will be organised in the spring of 2015.



Handover ceremony of German funded demining projects in Konjic

HANDOVER CEREMONY OF GERMAN FUNDED DEMINING PROJECTS IN KONJIC

Representatives of German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO) Mrs. Anke Reiffenstuel and Mrs. Beatrix Ganter visited and inspected German funded projects in BiH in 2014. A part of their visit included also a hand-over ceremony with operational field presentation, on 11 November 2014, at the project location Markovića kosa-Tuleg in the municipality of Konjic.

The ceremony was honoured by the presence of Ambassador of Federal Republic of Germany in BiH, Mr. Christian Hellbach; ITF director, Ambassador Damjan Bergant; members of BiH Demining Commission, Mr. Franjo Markota and Mr. Mustafa Pašalić; Major of the municipality of Konjic, Mr. Emir Bubalo; BHMACH acting director, Mr. Milan Rezo; and other members of Germany Embassy in BiH, ITF, BHMACH and municipality of Konjic, who are involved in mine action programme in BiH.

In 2014 GFFO donated 500.000 Euro for 16 projects through ITF covering the total size of over 510.000 square meters in the municipalities of Han Pijesak, Kalesija, Konjic, Pelagićevo, Petrovo, Rogatica, Teslić, and Zvornik, and solely in the municipality of Konjic 5 project locations, Markovića kosa-Tuleg, Markovića kosa-Tuleg 1, Markovića kosa-Tuleg 2, Babin nos, Radavski potok 8 in total size of 255.406 square meters.



04

// STATUTORY ANNUAL
STATEMENTS FOR THE
FINANCIAL YEAR 2014

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Managing Board of
ITF Enhancing human security,
Ig, Slovenia



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Governing Board of ITF Ustanova za krepitev človekove varnosti

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the foundation ITF Ustanova za krepitev človekove varnosti, Ig, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2014, the income statement, the statement of revenue and expenses, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ITF Ustanova za krepitev človekove varnosti, Ig as at 31 December 2014, and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with Slovene Accounting Standards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Slovenian Companies Act we herewith confirm that the information in the management report is in conformity with the accompanying financial statements

KPMG SLOVENIJA,
podjetje za revidiranje, d.o.o.

Tomaž Mahnič, ACCA
Certified Auditor

Katarina Sitar Šuštar
Partner

KPMG Slovenija, d.o.o.

Ljubljana, 13 March 2015

The Independent Auditor's Report hereof is a translation of the original Independent Auditor's Report in Slovene, issued on the financial statements and the notes thereto in Slovene and is not to be signed. This translation is provided for reference purposes only.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

		31.12.2014	31.12.2013
		1.287.912	2.292.555
ASSETS (A+B+C)	Note		
A. LONG-TERM ASSETS (I+II+III)		58.899	80.434
I. INTANGIBLE ASSETS	1	13.670	14.257
II. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	2	45.229	66.177
III. LONG-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS			0
B. CURRENT ASSETS (I+II+III+IV)		1.194.380	2.209.969
I. INVENTORIES		0	0
II. SHORT TERM RECEIVABLES	3	85.162	595.178
1. Accounts receivable		0	0
2. Sundry debtors		85.162	595.178
III. SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS		0	0
IV. CASH AND BANK	4	1.109.218	1.614.791
C. PREPAID EXPENSES		34.633	2.152
OFFBALANCE SHEET ASSETS	7	8.114.799	5.755.587
TOTAL LIABILITIES (A+B+C+D+E)		1.287.912	2.292.555
A. Unrestricted funds	5	(41.784)	(314.442)
B. Restricted funds	6	45.570	56.994
C. Expendable restricted funds	7	843.811	1.443.615
D. Financial liabilities	8	225.000	300.000
E. Short term liabilities from Operating Activities		215.315	806.388
1. Accounts payable	9	94.762	744.312
2. Accrued salaries		88.006	53.178
3. Sundry creditors		32.547	8.898
OFFBALANCE SHEET LIABILITIES	7	8.114.799	5.755.587

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2014

			in EUR
		2014	2013
	Note		
A. Revenues / Donations	10	7.393.219	7.911.488
B. Income from financing	11	114.579	170.208
C. Other income		14	5.581
D. Total revenues		7.507.812	8.087.277
E. Costs of materials and services	12	6.455.667	7.450.729
F. Labour expenses	13	569.476	683.089
G. Depreciation		29.170	31.737
H. Provisions for current assets		0	0
I. Other business expenses		25.111	12.490
J. Costs of financing	14	152.298	180.244
K. Other expenses	15	17.529	225.038
L. Total expenses		7.249.251	8.583.327
M. Surplus (loss) before taxation		258.561	(496.050)
N. Corporate income tax		0	0
O. Net surplus (loss) after taxation	16	258.561	(496.050)
P. Other comprehensive income		0	0
R. Total comprehensive income		258.561	(496.050)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2014

	2014	In EUR 2013
A. Cash flow from Operating Activities		
a) Profit and loss statement items	296.557	(453.958)
Revenues, income from financing, and other income	7.495.956	8.086.236
Expenses without depreciation	(7.199.399)	(8.540.194)
Income tax and other taxes	0	0
b) Net changes in assets and liabilities	(730.768)	(2.804.065)
Opening less final operating receivables	503.392	66.739
Opening less final prepaid expenses	(32.481)	6.773
Opening less final deferred tax assets	0	0
Opening less final assets held for sale (disposal)	0	0
Opening less final inventories	0	0
Final less opening short term liabilities from operating activities	(590.453)	118.772
Final less opening expendable restricted funds	(611.226)	(2.996.349)
Final less opening deferred tax liabilities	0	0
c) Net change in cash from operating activities	(434.211)	(3.258.023)
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
a) Cash inflow from investing activities	11.906	1.191
Inflow from interests, dividends and other inflow from investing activities	425	986
Inflow from disposal of intangible assets	0	0
Inflow from disposal of tangible assets	11.481	205
Inflow from disposal of investment property	0	0
Inflow from disposal of long term financial investments	0	0
Inflow from disposal of short term financial investments	0	0
b) Cash outflow from investing activities	(9.417)	(194)
Outflow for purchase of intangible assets	0	0
Outflow for purchase of tangible assets	(9.417)	(194)
Outflow for purchase of investment property	0	0
Outflow for purchase of long term financial investments	0	0
Outflow for purchase of short term financial investments	0	0
c) Net change in cash from investing activities	2.489	997

C. Cash flow from financing

a) Cash inflow from financing	14.097	300.000
Inflow from increase of unrestricted and restricted funds	14.097	0
Inflow from increase of long term financial liabilities	0	0
Inflow from increase of short term financial liabilities	0	300.000
b) Cash outflow from financing	(87.948)	(8.023)
Outflow for interests from financing	(12.948)	(8.023)
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	(75.000)	0
Outflow for dividends	0	0
c) Net change in cash from financing	(73.851)	291.977
D) Final cash balance for the period	1.109.218	1.614.791
x) Net change in cash	(505.573)	(2.965.049)
y) Opening cash balance	1.614.791	4.579.840

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

The headquarters of ITF is located at Ig, Slovenia, and its implementation offices in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. The Fund has a staff of 13 at its Ig headquarters and 2 in its office in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The main activities of the International Trust Fund:

- Organizing the removal and disposal of mines and other unexploded ordnance;
- Organizing assistance and rehabilitation of mine victims.

The bodies of the International Trust Fund:

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

The members of the Managing Board as at 31 December 2014:

- Dragoljuba Benčina, representative of Slovenia, Chairman of the Managing Board
- Mustafa Pašalić, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Mitar Kujundžić, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Franjo Markota, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Dražen Jakopec, representative of Croatia
- Boris Balant, representative of Slovenia
- Ada Čargo, representative of Slovenia
- Darko But, representative of Slovenia
- Andrej Slapničar, representative of Slovenia

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

The statutory Annual Statement of the ITF Enhancing Human Security, Ig, for the year 2014 was prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in EU.

The financial year is equal to the calendar year.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

The financial statements for the financial year 2014 are based on Foundations Act and International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in EU and basic accounting conventions i.e. considering the occurrence of business events, ongoing concern and fair and true presentation.

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 International Accounting Standard 20. Received and spent assets from donors are shown under Notes to the Accounts.

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 available variants. The summary of general accounting policies and practices applied by the company in reference to valuing separate items 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 costs needed to put them into use. The tangible fixed assets are individually depreciated pursuant to straight-line method.
- The quantity units of inventories of material and merchandise 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 inventories of materials and merchandise are written down, if the book value exceeds the higher of 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 cash 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 as at the balance date. The exchange rate differences represent regular financial income or regular financial expenses.
- 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 at the balance date. Donations are used for covering the costs of activities, for which they were granted, when those costs occur and being 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 reckoned 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 is fee, based on approved restricted funds (ITF services) in period when those amounts are received; ITF does not have or not have formed any rules for scheduling received amounts in other periods (deferred revenues).

The financial income arises from long and short-term financial investments, receivables and cash. The financial income consists of interest and exchange rate differences. The other revenues consist of irregular items that mark influence on the increase of regular results in the respective business year.

- The expenses are sorted into operating expenses, financial expenses and other expenses. Operating expenses and financial expenses present regular expenses. The operating expenses equal the costs of the period. The revaluating operating expenses (write downs) occur in reference to tangible fixed assets, intangible long-term assets and current assets due to their impairment. Most of ITF operating expenses consist of costs of contractual parties involved in realization of approved project (usage of restricted funds); other expenses are associated with ITF operations (salaries, other expenses, etc.). The financial expenses present the expenses for financing and expenses for investing. The other expenses consist of irregular items that mark influence on the decrease of regular results in the respective financial year.
- Off balance sheet assets and liabilities consist of potential liabilities from guarantees and other liabilities that are not shown as liabilities in balance sheet, issued and received mortgages, warranties and other insurances, landed assets and consignment stocks, etc. In off balance sheet evidence ITF also include contractual amounts of approved donations by donors that are not yet recieved in bank accounts of ITF.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

The financial statements for the financial year 2014 comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in EU and basic accounting conventions i.e. considering the occurrence of business events, ongoing concern and fair and true presentation. The notes relate to annual statements for 2014 unless otherwise specified in the text.

1. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	In EUR
31.12.2014	31.12.2013
13.670	14.257

The intangibles consist of and software (13.670 EUR). Software is amortized on individual basis using the straight-line method. The amortization rate at 20% was applied to amortize other intangibles. Depreciation rates have not

changed in comparison with rates used in the previous year. All recognized intangible asset are assets with finite useful lives. Book value of donated software equals to 13.670 EUR at balance date.

Changes in Intangibles in 2014:

Item	Intangibles owned	Donated intangibles	Total
in EUR			
1. Purchase value			
Balance as at 01.01.2014	2.948	47.770	50.718
Increase – new purchases	0	0	0
Decrease – sales, disposals	0	0	0
Balance as at 31.12.2014	2.948	47.770	50.718
2. Accumulation depreciation			
Balance as at 01.01.2014	2.928	33.533	36.461
Increase – depreciation	20	567	587
Decrease – sales, disposals	0	0	0
Balance as at 31.12.2014	2.948	34.100	37.048
3. Book value			
Balance as at 01.01.2014	20	14.237	14.257
Balance as at 31.12.2014	0	13.670	13.670

The amortization cost of donated intangibles (567 EUR) debit restricted funds (Note 6).

2. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	31.12.2014	In EUR 31.12.2013
	45.229	66.177
		%
Fixed assets are shown with their book value. The base value for depreciation equals to the acquisition cost. The depreciation rates applied for separate types of tangible fixed assets are disclosed below. Depreciation rates have not changed in comparison with rates used in the previous year.	• Computers and computer equipment • Office equipment • Vehicles • Other equipment	33,00 12,50 15,50 10,00 – 50,00

Changes in Fixed Assets in 2014:

	Equipment owned	Equipment donated	Leasehold improvement owned	Leasehold improvement donated	Art work owned	Equipment donated by U.S. Department of State	Total
1. Purchase value							
Balance as at 01.01.2014	193.467	380.248	27.604	155.383	5.435	4.892	767.029
Increase – new purchases	287	9.419	0	0	0	0	9.706
Decrease – sales, disposals	(44.681)	(71.400)	0	0	(1.359)	(4.892)	(122.332)
Balance as at 31.12.2014	149.073	318.267	27.604	155.383	4.076	0	654.403
2. Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at 01.01.2014	176.146	339.240	26.940	155.383	0	3.143	700.852
Increase – depreciation	8.906	18.103	101	0	0	1.473	28.583
Decrease – sales, disposals	(44.669)	(70.976)	0	0	0	(4.616)	(120.261)
Balance as at 31.12.2014	140.383	286.367	27.041	155.383	0	0	609.174
3. Book value							
Balance as at 01.01.2014	17.321	41.008	664	0	5.435	1.749	66.177
Balance as at 31.12.2014	8.690	31.900	563	0	4.076	0	45.229

The depreciation cost of donated tangibles (19.576 EUR) debit restricted funds (Note 6). ITF has no financial liabilities arising from the acquisition of fixed assets. No assets are acquired under terms of finance lease agreements.

3. SHORT TERM RECEIVABLES

	31.12.2014	In EUR 31.12.2013
	85.162	595.178

This item comprises from receivables for VAT in Bosnia and Herzegovina (61.590 EUR), receivables from donors (21.924 EUR) and other (1.648 EUR). Receivables are not secured and not due at 31.12.2014. Receivables are not pledged for liabilities of ITF.

4. CASH AND BANK

	31.12.2014	In EUR 31.12.2013
	1.109.218	1.614.791
Bank accounts in EUR	605.042	224.425
Bank accounts in other currencies	497.420	1.387.647
Petty Cash in EUR	190	1.576
Petty Cash in other currencies	6.566	1.143

5. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

	31.12.2014	In EUR 31.12.2013
	(41.784)	(314.442)
Founding capital	4.173	4.173
Revaluation surplus	18.802	18.803
Retained earnings		0
Net Result for the Year	(64.759)	(337.418)

The founding capital of 1.000 thousand SIT (4.173 EUR) was transferred to ITF Enhancing human security on 22 July 1998, when the Ministry of Foreign Affairs approved the Founding Act.

Summary of Changes in Unrestricted funds in 2014:

in EUR

	Founding capital				
	Founding capital	Revaluation surplus - Adjustment	Retained	Net result	Total
Balance as at 31.12.2013	4.173	18.803	0	(337.418)	(314.442)
Adjustment (see comment below)	0	(1)	14.098	0	14.097
Transfer to retained earnings	0	0	(337.418)	337.418	0
Net surplus for 2014	0	0	0	258.561	258.561
Transfer from retained earnings according to decision of Managing Director (Coverage of the surplus of expenses from previous years)	0	0	258.561	(258.561)	0
Balance as at 31.12.2014	4.173	18.802	(64.759)	0	(41.784)

Retained loss decreased in 2014 by 14.098 EUR due to recalculation of salaries payouts in period from 2010 to 2012.

6. RESTRICTED FUNDS

In EUR

31.12.2014	31.12.2013
45.570	56.994

Restricted revenues are long-term deferred revenues recognized to cover depreciation of donated intangible assets, tangible fixed assets and office space rental costs

Summary of Movements in Restricted funds in 2014:

In EUR

	2014	2013
Balance as at 01. January	56.994	49.076
Donations received	9.419	26.190
Adjustments		1
Disposals	(700)	(205)
Decrease in long term accrued office space rental costs	0	0
Depreciation	(20.143)	(18.068)
Balance as at 31. December	45.570	56.994

7. EXPENDABLE RESTRICTED FUNDS

	31.12.2014	In EUR 31.12.2013
	843.811	1.443.615
Donations for specific purposes	810.543	1.442.327
Operating revenues, fixed percentage of donated funds	33.268	1.288

Summary of changes in expendable restricted funds / donations for specific purposes (in EUR):

	2014	In EUR 2013
Balance as at 01. January	1.442.327	4.415.253
Donations received	7.253.524	4.983.511
Donations returned	(155.365)	(281.552)
Interest credited	40	257
Use of donations		
- Demining	(3.710.681)	(3.919.397)
- CWD	(1.556.647)	(1.771.848)
- Mine victims assistance (Rehabilitation)	(299.676)	(429.048)
- Financing of the Trust Fund	(128.753)	(281.114)
- Training	(203)	(379.576)
- Structure	(779.326)	(109.321)
- Equipment	(1.990)	(259.391)
- Conference	(117.162)	(104.132)
- SALW awareness	0	0
- Telemedicine	(38.475)	(360.727)
- Other	(54.292)	(82.382)
Trust Fund's Revenues	(708.668)	(186.519)
Exchange rate differences	30.138	(76.205)
Changes in balance of donors pledging for activities temporarily financed by the Trust Fund	(364.248)	284.518
Balance as at 31 December	810.543	1.442.327

Changes in expendable restricted funds / donations for specific purposes in 2014 (in EUR):

Donor	Opening balance	Donations received	Revenues	Demining	Structure	Mine victims assistance	Financing of the ITF	Training	Returned donations	Conference	Equipment	Other	CWD	Interests Credited	Telemedicina	Donor pledge/ settlement of donors pledge	Exchange gains/losses	Balance as at 31.12.2014
American Chamber of Commerce in Croatia - AMCHAM	0	25.028	(1.251)	(11.016)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(157)	12.604
ARAB FUND FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT-OPEC	0	36.414	(1.821)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(34.442)	(151)	0
AUSTRIAN MINISTRY FOR EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	1.065	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.065
AUSTRIA - ADA	73.087	0	0	0	0	(73.087)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CANADIAN CROATIAN FOUNDATION FOR DEMINING	0	5.057	(253)	(5.034)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	0
CROATIA WITHOUT MINES	43.337	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(178)	43.159
CZECH REPUBLIC	15.297	14.415	(721)	(5.072)	0	(8.013)	0	0	0	0	0	(809)	0	0	0	0	0	15.097
ENGINEERING TECHNICAL CENTRE FOR SPECIAL WORKS AND EXPERTISE	1.939	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1.939)	0	0	0	0	0	0
GEN-I	0	1.000	(1.000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CROATIAN MINE ACTION CENTRE	71.802	29.739	0	(69.675)	0	0	0	0	(3.743)	0	0	112	0	0	0	0	(753)	27.482
JAPAN	8.246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.246
CANTON SARAJEVO - MINISTRY OF URBAN PLANING AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	0	153.388	(7.669)	(1.723)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143.996
KOREA	116.244	49.342	(2.467)	0	0	(29.318)	0	(203)	0	(33.236)	0	0	(582)	0	0	0	11.054	110.834
LUXEMBURG	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
HUNGARY	458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(499)	0	0	0	0	41	0
MARSHALL LEGACY INSTITUTE	0	37.890	(1.804)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	410	36.496
MINE AID	0	2.297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2.068)	0	0	0	(229)	0	0
MANMADE - Mine Awareness Night to Make a Difference	13.355	0	0	0	0	(13.362)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA	0	396.918	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(392.582)	0	0	0	(4.336)	0
CANTON SARAJEVO - MINISTRY OF URBAN PLANING AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(34)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF LIBYA / MINISTRY FOR WAR WOUNDED, MARTYRS AND MISSING PERSONS	5.645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.645
GERMANY	111.017	500.000	(25.000)	(468.664)	0	0	0	0	(82.997)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34.356
MUNICIPALITY ILIDŽA	0	102.258	(5.113)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97.145
MUNICIPALITY KONJIC	3.488	0	0	(2.076)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1.412)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MUNICIPALITY VOGOŠČA	8.328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(8.328)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE	0	68.200	(2.046)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(56.873)	0	0	0	0	0	(9.281)	0	0
FLOOD AID - BIH	0	45	(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
PROJECT "LEND YOUR LEG"	955	0	0	0	0	(986)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0
THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY	0	36.736	(1.837)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.217	39.116
SAVA RIVER WATERSHED AGENCY	2.851	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1.439)	0	0	(1.412)	0	0	0	0	0	0
SBERBANK BANKA D.D.	0	5.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(5.000)	0	0
SBERBANK BANKA D.D.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(5.000)	0	0	0	5.000	0	0

Donor	Opening balance	Donations received	Revenues	Demining	Structure	Mine victims assistance	Financing of the ITF	Training	Returned donations	Conference	Equipment	Other	CWD	Interests Credited	Telemedicina	Donor pledge/ settlement of donors pledge	Exchange gains/losses	Balance as at 31.12.2014
SLOVENIA - 2007	5.012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(5.012)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SLOVENIA 2013 (The Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	38.475	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(38.475)	0	0	0
SLOVENIA 2014 (The Ministry of Defence)	0	390.000	(390.000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SLOVENIA 2014 (The Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	0	276.534	(15.456)	0	0	(86.243)	(128.753)	0	0	0	0	(29.328)	0	0	0	0	0	16.754
SWITZERLAND	57.651	0	0	(55.311)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	2.393
THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE DEVELOPMENT BANK - CEB	0	80.000	(4.000)	(16.000)	0	(60.000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THE OPEC FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMNET - OFID	0	378.278	(18.914)	(231.567)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.681	138.478
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM - BIH	6.466	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(7.014)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	548	0
EMBASSY OF REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA IN SARAJEVO	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(40)	0	0	0	0	0	0
VUKOVAR SRIJEM COUNTY DEMINING FUND	10.808	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(10.808)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA-2010-BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	26.117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(26.455)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	338	0
USA-2010-CROATIA	8.681	0	0	0	0	(8.681)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA-2010-MACEDONIA	7.753	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(7.853)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
USA-2010-INTERESTS	247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(252)	0	2	0	0	3	0
USA-2010-REGION	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(8)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA-2010-MINE VICTIMS ASSISTANCE	844	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(854)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
USA-2010-SERBIA	911	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(924)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
USA-2010/1-LITHUANIA	3.763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(3.832)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0
USA-2010/1-INTERESTS	854	0	0	(121)	0	0	0	0	(131)	0	0	(615)	0	0	0	0	13	0
USA-2011-INTERESTS	1.010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	140	1.176
USA-2011-CROATIA	617.142	457.171	0	(72.758)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1.004.483)	0	0	0	2.928	0
USA-2011-KOSOVO	6.447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(6.492)	0	0	0	0	45	0
USA-2011-REGION	6.426	4.487	0	0	0	(10.953)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0
USA-2011-SERBIA	703	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(706)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
USA-2011/1-INTERESTS	764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(239)	(550)	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0
USA-2011/1-ALBANIA	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(40)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA-2011/1-BULGARIA	118.755	0	0	(123.976)	0	0	0	0	0	(292)	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.513	0
USA-2011/1-MONTENEGRO	16.315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1.334)	0	0	(15.087)	0	0	0	106	0
USA-2011/2-INTERESTS	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(5)	0	0	0	0	0	11
USA - 2012 - BIH - INTERESTS	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(21)	0	4	0	0	0	0
USA - 2012 - BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	0	1.804.341	0	(1.363.186)	0	0	0	0	0	(2.577)	0	0	(133.175)	0	0	(312.863)	7.460	0
USA - 2012 - KOSOVO	0	9.574	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(9.512)	0	0	0	0	(62)	0
USA - 2012 - KOSOVO - INTERESTS	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
USA - 2012 - LIBANON - INTERESTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA - 2012 - SERBIA	20.186	15.793	0	(35.740)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(239)	0

Donor	Opening balance	Donations received	Revenues	Demining	Structure	Mine victims assistance	Financing of the ITF	Training	Returned donations	Conference	Equipment	Other	CWD	Interests Credited	Telemedicina	Donor pledge/ settlement of donors pledge	Exchange gains/losses	Balance as at 31.12.2014
USA - 2013 - ALBANIJA	0	275.503	(13.408)	(239.690)	0	(9.033)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(9.064)	(4.308)	0
USA - 2013 - ALBANIJA - INTERESTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA - 2013 - BIH	9.623	231.506	(72.036)	(168.541)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	846	(1.398)	0
USA - 2013 - BIH - INTERESTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA - 2013 - LIBIJA	0	614.526	(45.883)	0	(551.878)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(10.539)	137	6.363
USA - 2013 - LIBIJA - INTERESTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
USA - 2013 - RASR	0	16.448	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(16.494)	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0
USA - 2013 - RASR - INTERESTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA - 2013 - SRBIJA	0	710.384	(40.911)	(683.677)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.210	(2.006)	0
USA - 2013 - SRBIJA - INTERESTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA - 2014 - AFGANISTAN	0	287.250	(23.748)	0	(196.846)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.311	69.967
USA - 2014 - AFGANISTAN - INTERESTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
USA - 2014 - ALBANIJA (AMMCO)	0	34.445	(3.879)	0	(30.602)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0
USA - 2014 - HRVAŠKA	0	26.284	(19.667)	(6.614)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	(116)	0
USA - 2014 - KIRGIZIJA	0	13.946	(340)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(754)	(1.990)	0	(10.738)	0	0	0	(124)	0
USA - 2014	0	163.327	(9.442)	(150.240)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(3.645)	0
TOTAL	1.442.327	7.253.524	(708.668)	(3.710.681)	(779.326)	(299.676)	(128.753)	(203)	(155.365)	(117.162)	(1.990)	(54.292)	(1.556.647)	40	(38.475)	(364.248)	30.138	810.543

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 as at December 31st, 2014.

Movement marked as "other" consists of:

Donor	Description	EUR
SLOVENIA 2014 (The Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Strengthening the psychosocial well-being of children in Ukraine	(29.328)
USA – 2011 - KOSOVO	Expert Consultancy to Analyze Kosovo's Mine Action and EOD National Capacities	(8.891)
USA - 2012 - KOSOVO	Expert Consultancy to Analyze Kosovo's Mine Action and EOD National Capacities	(12.869)
Other		(3.204)
Total		(54.292)

Donor agreements signed in 2012 and later 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 offbalance sheet assets / liabilities in the amount of 8.114.779 EUR.

Balances of cash, expendable restricted funds and funds under concluded contracts that are not transferred to the ITF bank account as of 31.12.2014 are specified below.

Assets (EUR):

	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.201	31.12.2011
Cash and bank	906.844	1.614.791	4.579.840	10.580.769
Offbalance sheet assets	8.114.799	5.755.587	5.670.354	1.624.231
Total	9.143.688	7.370.378)	10.250.194	12.205.000

Liabilities (EUR):

	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.201	31.12.2011
Expendable restricted funds	810.543	1.443.615	4.421.688	9.759.244
Offbalance sheet liabilities	8.114.799	5.755.587	5.670.354	1.624.231
Total	9.047.387	7.199.202	10.092.042	11.383.475

8. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	31.12.2014	In EUR 31.12.2013
	225.000	300.000

Financial liabilities include a loan received from domestic bank with maturity in 2015. Liabilities bear interests at the market rate and are secured by bills of exchange.

9. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	31.12.2014	In EUR 31.12.2013
	94.762	744.312
Accounts payable to foreign suppliers	26.427	640.098
Accounts payable to domestic supplier	68.335	104.214

Accounts payable in amount of 87.318 EUR are not due as at balance date.

Liabilities in amount 7.444 EUR at 31.12.2014 are past due because obligations from those liabilities were disputed. Those liabilities were paid in 2015 before issuing this report.

Accounts payable in amount of 79.852 EUR debit expendable restricted funds.

10. REVENUES / DONATIONS

	2014	In EUR 2013
	7.393.219	7.911.488
Utilization of expendable restricted funds – main activities of Fund	6.639.320	7.697.682
Operating revenues, fixed percentage of donated funds	714.675	186.514
Depreciation of donated tangible fixed assets	19.577	16.808
Amortisation of donated intangible assets and long term deferred costs of office rent	566	1.260
Sales of tender documentation	7.651	9.169
Revenues from sale of equipment	11.070	0
Other revenues	360	55

11. INCOME FROM FINANCING

	2014	In EUR 2013
	114.579	170.208
Accounts payable to foreign suppliers	114.154	169.222
Accounts payable to domestic supplier	425	986

12. COSTS OF MATERIALS AND SERVICES

	2014	In EUR 2013
	6.455.667	7.450.729
Materials	26.593	86.547
Services	6.429.074	7.364.182

The total of costs of materials and services debits expendable restricted funds in amount 6.321.496 EUR.

Costs of services consist of (in EUR):

	2014	2013
production services (demining, rehabilitation, CWD, training, telemedicine, other)	6.061.721	6.953.396
reimbursement of travelling expenses to employees	105.951	110.922
costs of professional fees	75.437	104.642
Transport and telecommunications costs	20.975	38.030
insurance costs	30.975	31.291
cost of marketing, advertising, fairs	8.666	24.145
maintenance costs	11.671	20.839
lease rental charges	43.212	12.572
Cost of services by natural persons	21.592	5.508
other	48.874	62.837
Total	6.429.074	7.364.182

Costs of materials consist of (in EUR):

	2014	2013
Donation in kind	0	0
cost of fuel	7267	22.057
cost of material for maintenance	8.704	14.404
cost of office supply	4.190	4.679
cost of energy	1.123	1.774
inventory	1.798	187
other	3.511	43.446
Skupaj	26.593	86.547

13. LABOR EXPENSES

	2014	In EUR 2013
	569.476	683.089
Payroll expenses	453.663	514.077
Social security contributions and benefits	54.592	80.239
Other labor costs	61.221	88.773

Payroll expenses consists of payments to employees of the Trust Fund's Headquarters (322.289 EUR) and payments to employees of implementation offices in Sarajevo (21.550 EUR), in Libia (99.838 EUR) and in Afghanistan (9.986 EUR)

Other labor costs consists of employee travel and meal costs reimbursement (31.341 EUR), extra vacation payment (11.217 EUR), pension fund payments (2.280 EUR), costs of severance pay on termination of employment (14.234 EUR) and other (1.149 EUR).

Labor costs in the amount of 284.606 EUR debit expendable restricted assets.

14. COSTS OF FINANCING

	2014	In EUR 2013
	152.298	180.244

This item consists of exchange rate losses (139.566 EUR) and interest costs (12.732 EUR).

15. OTHER EXPENSES

	2014	In EUR 2013
	17.529	225.038

Other expenses are donations in kind (17.178 EUR) and other (351 EUR). Donations in kind decreased significantly in 2014.

16. ALLOCATION OF OPERATING RESULTS FOR THE YEAR

	2014	In EUR 2013
Retained earnings as at 1 January	(337.418)	158.632
Adjustment due to recalculation of sallarie payouts	14.098	0
Operating surplus (loss)	258.561	(496.050)
Retained earnings as at 31 December	(64.759)	(337.418)

17. POTENTIAL LIABILITIES

There are no potential liabilities that would have impact on financial statements for 2014.

18. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

In the period since the balance sheet date to the date of this report no events that would take effect on the fair view of the financial statements for the year 2014 have occurred.

19. DISCLOSURE OF STATUTORY ANNUAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2014 BY OPERATING SEGMENTS

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

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

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

Disclosed liabilities of ITF own activity are those liabilities that will be settled from ITF assets. Donor assets and liabilities are operating segment that represent activity of managing of funds received from donors. The mismatch between assets and liabilities of each operating center at a balance date is recognized as short term receivables and short term liabilities among operating segments.

Revenues of a segment are revenues that are disclosed in separate statement and can be directly attributed to it or can be reasonably allocated to it. Expenses of a segment are those expenses that are charged to its business and can be directly attributed to it or can be reasonably allocated to it.

Revenues and expenses are recognised by segments according to activity in which they arise. Revenues and expenses between operating segments are not recognised in profit and loss statement for the financial year 2014. 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 recognised as income from financing or costs of financing of donations. Exchange rate gains and losses from assets and liabilities of ITF own activity are recognised as income from financing or costs of financing of ITF. Surplus of exchange rate gains or losses from donations are recognized as income or expenses of ITF own activity (net exchange rate gains or losses are not charged to donated funds).

19.2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Changes in Fixed Assets in 2014:

EUR

		ITF assets / liabilities 31.12.2014	Donations assets / liabilities 31.12.2014	receivables / payables among segments 31.12.2014	Total 31.12.2014	Total 31.12.2013
ASSETS (A+B+C)	Note	220.689	1.067.223	2.120	1.287.912	2.292.555
A. LONG-TERM ASSETS (I+II+III)		13.329	45.570	0	58.899	80.434
I. INTANGIBLE ASSETS	1	0	13.670	0	13.670	14.257
II. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	2	13.329	31.900	0	45.229	66.177
III. LONG-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS		0	0	0	0	0
B. CURRENT ASSETS (I+II+III+IV)		205.995	988.385	2.120	1.194.380	2.209.969
I. INVENTORIES		0	0	0	0	0
II. SHORT TERM RECEIVABLES	3	3.621	81.541	2.120	85.162	595.178
1. Accounts receivable		0	0	0	0	0
2. Sundry debtors		3.621	81.541	2.120	85.162	595.178
III. SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS		0	0	0	0	0
IV. CASH AND BANK	4	202.374	906.844	0	1.109.218	1.614.791
C. PREPAID EXPENSES		1.365	33.268	0	34.633	2.152
OFFBALANCE SHEET ASSETS		0	8.114.799	0	8.114.799	5.755.587
TOTAL LIABILITIES (A+B+C+D+E)		220.689	1.067.223	2.120	1.287.912	2.292.555
A. Unrestricted funds	5	(41.784)	0	0	(41.784)	(314.442)
B. Restricted funds	6	0	45.570	0	45.570	56.994
C. Expendable restricted funds	7	0	843.811	0	843.811	1.443.615
D. Financial liabilities	8	225.000	0	0	225.000	300.000
E. Short term liabilities from Operating Activities		37.473	177.842	2.120	215.315	806.388
1. Accounts payable	9	14.910	79.852	0	94.762	744.312
2. Accrued salaries		20.847	67.159	0	88.006	53.178
3. Sundry creditors		1.716	30.831	2.120	32.547	8.898
OFFBALANCE SHEET LIABILITIES	7	0	8.114.799	0	8.114.799	5.755.587

19.3. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

				EUR	
	Note	ITF revenues / expenses 2014	Donations revenues / expenses 2014	Total 2014	Total 2013
A. Revenues / Donations	10	733.756	6.659.463	7.393.219	7.911.488
B. Income from financing	12	876	113.703	114.579	170.208
C. Other income		14	0	14	5.581
D. Total revenues		734.646	6.773.166	7.507.812	8.087.277
E. Costs of materials and services	12	134.170	6.321.496	6.455.667	7.450.729
F. Labour expenses	13	284.869	284.606	569.476	683.089
G. Depreciation		9.027	20.143	29.170	31.737
H. Provisions for current assets		0	0	0	0
I. Other expenses		9.057	16.055	25.111	12.490
J. Costs of financing	14	38.595	113.704	152.298	180.244
K. Other expenses	15	367	17.162	17.529	225.038
L. Total expenses		476.085	6.773.166	7.249.251	8.583.327
M. Surplus (loss) before taxation		258.561	0	258.561	(496.050)
N. Corporate income tax		0	0	0	0
O. Net surplus (loss) after taxation	16	258.561	0	258.561	(496.050)
P. Other comprehensive income		0	0	0	0
R. Total comprehensive income		258.561	0	258.561	(496.050)

Ambassador Damjan Bergant
Director

Ig, February 2015

ITF Enhancing human security

19.3. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

		ITF revenues / expenses	Donations revenues / expenses	Total 2014	Total 2013
		2014	2014		
A. Revenues / Donations	None 10	733.756	6.659.463	7.393.219	7.911.488
B. Income from financing	12	876	113.703	114.579	170.208
C. Other income		14	0	14	5.581
D. Total revenues		734.646	6.773.166	7.507.812	8.087.277
E. Costs of materials and services	12	134.170	6.321.496	6.455.667	7.450.729
F. Labour expenses	13	284.869	284.606	569.476	683.089
G. Depreciation		9.027	20.143	29.170	31.737
H. Provisions for current assets		0	0	0	0
I. Other expenses		9.057	16.055	25.111	12.490
J. Costs of financing	14	38.595	113.704	152.298	180.244
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II. Total comprehensive income		258.561	0	258.561	(496.050)


Ambassador Damjan Bergant

Director



19. February 2015



Report on Factual Findings to the Director of the ITF Enhancing human security (»the Fund«)

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

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

Our procedures and findings are summarized as follows:

A. Donations received procedures

1. We have inspected a sample of bank receipt acknowledgements signed by the director and tested evidence of validation against donor agreements. We found no exceptions.
2. We have inspected a sample of receipts to check whether they are recorded in general ledger. We have also checked for a sample of disbursements whether they are allocated to operating expenses and recorded in general ledger. We found no exceptions.
3. We have checked on a sample whether balances on the donors' ledger accounts are reconciled monthly to the total of restricted funds. We found no exceptions.
4. We have checked whether separate records of unspent donor funds are maintained. We have also checked on a sample whether they are reconciled periodically to the total of the donors' ledger. We found no exceptions.

B. Matched funding procedures

1. No claims for matched funding were made during 2014.

C. Banking and reconciliation procedures

1. We have checked whether all donor banking arrangements are performed through two selected Slovene banks. We found no exceptions.
2. We have inspected the reconciliation of both bank accounts on 4 selected dates. We found no exceptions.

D. Disbursement procedures

1. We have checked on a sample whether disbursements have proper signatures by authorized personnel in accordance with internal rules for management of funds. We found no exceptions.
2. We have checked on a sample whether donations are properly dispersed according to donor agreements, location of projects and areas of work. We found no exceptions.
3. We have checked a sample of disbursements and documentation of payments to confirm that payments were made according to agreements and that appropriate signatures were on the liquidation sheet. We found no exceptions.
4. We have checked a sample of invoices for payments to victim rehabilitation to confirm that the appropriate signatures are on the liquidation sheet. We found no exceptions.



5. We have checked a sample of invoices for payments for Conventional weapons destruction projects to confirm that the appropriate signatures are on the liquidation sheet. We found no exceptions.
6. We have checked a sample of reports sent to donors and compared it with the records in accounting books. We found no exceptions.

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

We have not performed an assessment of the adequacy or completeness of the control objectives in relation to the risks they are designed to address nor have we assessed whether the control procedures achieve the control objectives, which are set, and consequently express no opinion on the director's assertion on the effectiveness of performance of the procedures and controls used by the Fund in administering the trust funds. Our findings relate solely to the control procedures which we tested and not to any others.

This report is intended solely for the use of the director of the Fund and the Managing Board and Board of Advisors as well as for the information of the Donor.

Tomaž Mahnič, ACCA
Certified auditor

KPMG SLOVENIJA,
podjetje za revidiranje, d.o.o.

Katarina Sitar Šuštar
Partner

Ljubljana, March 13, 2015

KPMG Slovenija, d.o.o.
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// CONCLUSION



We would like to express our gratitude for all the support from our donors, national partners and relevant authorities in the recipient countries as well as implementing agencies that have been working with us for the past 17 years. We are confident that our common efforts will alleviate the threats from post-conflict and disruptive challenges.

Thank you!