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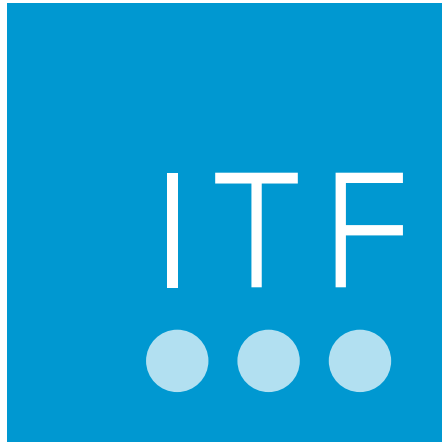
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ENHANCING
HUMAN
SECURITY

ANNUAL REPORT 2011

[CONTENTS >](#)

FOREWORD.....	5
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	7
INTRODUCTION.....	9
ITF MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION.....	15
MANAGEMENT OF ITF FUNDS.....	25
ITF OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW.....	37
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.....	37
SOUTH EAST EUROPE.....	39
ALBANIA.....	39
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.....	42
CROATIA.....	48
MACEDONIA.....	52
SERBIA.....	55
UNMIK/KOSOVO.....	59
REGIONAL ASPECT OF ITF ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH EAST EUROPE.....	61
SOUTH CAUCASUS.....	68
ARMENIA.....	68
AZERBAIJAN.....	71
GEORGIA.....	74
REGIONAL ACTIVITIES.....	76
CENTRAL ASIA.....	78
REGIONAL ACTIVITIES.....	78
LATIN AMERICA.....	81
COLOMBIA.....	81
MIDDLE EAST.....	85
LEBANON.....	85
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.....	87
SOUTH EAST EUROPE.....	89
ALBANIA.....	89
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.....	93
MONTENEGRO.....	94
SERBIA.....	95
REGIONAL ACTIVITIES.....	96
BULGARIA.....	98
BALTIC STATES.....	101
LITHUANIA.....	101
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3.....	103
MIDDLE EAST.....	105
EGYPT.....	105
GAZA STRIP.....	107
LIBYA.....	110
AFRICA.....	112
CAPE VERDE.....	112
OTHER ITF ACTIVITIES.....	115
ITF PUBLIC RELATIONS AND OTHER EVENTS.....	117
CONCLUSION.....	127
REPORT ON PROCEDURES AND CONTROLS.....	131
STATUTORY ANNUAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2011.....	147

FOREWORD

Since 1998, the ITF has been successfully engaged in the international campaign against landmines in South East Europe and globally. Its efforts have always been based on the vision of a world of security for individuals and communities and a world free of the threat posed by post-conflict and disruptive challenges, including landmines, other explosive remnants of war, and the illicit ownership and use of small arms and light weapons.

Over the past 14 years, the ITF has grown into a renowned organisation, raising over USD 350 million for mine-action activities. These funds have enabled the implementation of some 2.800 projects, the clearance of more than 116 million square metres of mine-infested areas, medical treatment for more than 1.000 victims and the participation of 80.000 people in ITF-led mine-awareness programmes.

Commendable cooperation between state and non-state players in mine-action and the ITF has been developed throughout South East Europe and beyond. The ITF strives to ensure the security of individuals and communities by participating in programmes aimed at eliminating threats posed by post-conflict and disruptive challenges.

The ITF will continue to work towards enhanced human security in South East Europe and beyond, in close cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and donor countries. The Fund will thus contribute to stability, sustainable development and long-term peace in the affected regions, countries and communities.

By changing its name to the ITF Enhancing Human Security, the Fund expanded its purpose and scope of work, placing a greater emphasis on humanitarian and other activities addressing a wider array of global post-conflict and disruptive challenges. The efforts aimed at removing mines in South East Europe will nevertheless remain high on the ITF agenda.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the donor community, which has once again confirmed its commitment and belief that the ITF and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia are on the right path.

Karl Erjavec
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Republic of Slovenia

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Year 2011 was yet another successful year for ITF in which \$24.949.124,03 US from 24 public and 11 private donors were raised for different ITF activities. ITF allocated \$24.057.385,53 US for the implementation of programs within the framework of Strategic goals defined in ITF 2009–2013 strategy. Mine Action programs have been implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia, UNMIK/Kosovo with programs aimed at providing structure support implemented in the region of South-East Europe and Central Asia.

ITF ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH-EAST EUROPE

In the region of South East Europe more than 5.942.458 square meters of land have been searched and cleared of mines in 2011. Another 661.377 square meters of land has been cleared through BAC operations. Demining and technical survey projects and cluster munitions clearance projects were carried out in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and UNMIK/Kosovo. The Regional Centre for Underwater Demining (RCUD) in Montenegro provided Underwater UXO Clearance at Chelopechene location in Bulgaria.

During 2011 the new SEEMACC strategy has been discussed on various meetings within the SEEMACC working group in 2011 in order to define new priorities and challenges that lay ahead of the Coordination Council.

A long-term, coordinated regional approach in addressing the threats posed by excess, unstable, loosely secured conventional weapons and munitions program (RASR) workshop was successfully organized and implemented in Slovenia.

Different projects involving mine victims assistance and stockpile reduction as well as trainings for Unexploded Ordnances (UXO) Detection and Removal were just a few of the trainings that ITF carried out during 2011.

OTHER REGIONS OF ITF ACTIVITIES

During 2011 ITF supported the rehabilitation of children from Gaza – victims of conflict and national capacity building activities in the field of rehabilitation activities. Triage of paralyzed patients, rehabilitation of Libyan amputees and rapid needs assessment of rehabilitation capacities was also carried out in Libya.

ITF PUBLIC RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

Workshop “Progress on Mine Action” of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the European Parliament, ITF exhibition on mine action at the UN headquarters in New York, the certificate handover ceremony of the second phase of Underwater UXO Clearance of Lake Ohrid, Macedonia ITF Board of Advisors Field Visit to Croatia and 2nd ITF Coordination Meeting in Bosnia and Herzegovina were only a few of the public events that ITF actively participated on in 2011.

The 2009–2013 ITF strategy called for a new approach to perils and hazards that the world is facing in this day and age. This is reason behind the change of name so it concurs with the ITF Strategy. Hence, the new name is **ITF Enhancing Human Security**. The ITF will still be active in the field of humanitarian demining, mine victims assistance and reduction of humanitarian and socio-economic impact caused by landmines and other explosive remnants of war while being active in the field of reduction of threats to human security by supporting Security Sector Reform (SSR) and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) programs, as well as in the reduction of human security threats caused by disruptive events. As the end result, the ITF will contribute to the stability, sustainable development and long term peace in target regions, countries and communities.

INTRODUCTION

ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF) is a humanitarian, non-profit organization devoted to the elimination of threat 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. As the European Commission acknowledged ITF as the reference model of regional organization in mine action, ITF was asked by mine-affected countries and donors to expand operation to other mine-affected regions and countries as well, e.g. Cyprus, Cape Verde, the South Caucasus, Central Asia, Latin America and Middle East.

As the impact from landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in SE 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 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 new Strategy for period 2009–2013, ITF has become more and more involved especially in CWD programs and development of projects under its third strategic goal, such as for example Telemedicine.

In 2011, ITF has started the procedure to become an international organization and to change its name into – ITF Enhancing Human Security, being forecasted in ITF Strategy 2009–2013 and in line with it, to address a broader range of global post-conflict and disruptive challenges which threaten the security of individuals and communities. Beside the name, ITF revised whole graphic design together with logo that has square shape and contains remained abbreviation ITF together with three dots below. The square represents the territory or substance being part of creative world and ideas and symbolizes security, strength, reliability, power and stability. On the other hand, the three dots represent the expansion of ITF activities that are divided into three strategic goals, the continuation of the story, growth, progress, hope, future and long-term development.

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.

VISION

ITF's vision is a world free of the threat from post-conflict and disruptive challenges, including landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and the illicit ownership and use of SALW, and where the security of individuals and communities is assured.

ERW include UXO and abandoned explosive ordnance.

MISSION

The mission of the 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 will be 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 the ITF's success in SE Europe has been its facilitation of a regional approach to mine action and by contributing to regional structures and systems. Encouraging regional cooperation is an important confidence-building measure, particularly in countries emerging from conflict.

- 2 **Partnerships.** The ITF shall conduct its work in close partnership with donors, international organizations, national authorities and implementing organizations. A cornerstone of the ITF's strategy is the donor matching mechanism in SE Europe in which the US Government provides, for selected projects, an additional dollar for each dollar provided by other donors.
- 3 **National primacy.** The 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 which enable the effective management of programs and projects which aim to address post-conflict and disruptive challenges. National authorities are ultimately responsible for all phases and all facets of programs and projects within their national boundaries, including the development of appropriate standards, SOPs and instructions.
- 4 **Capacity development.** The ITF recognizes the importance of encouraging and enabling national authorities to accept full national ownership of post-conflict and disruptive challenges. The ITF shall work to develop national capacities by sharing its successful approach and procedures for raising funds and managing projects. 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.** The ITF recognizes that post-conflict and disruptive challenges are first and foremost a humanitarian concern and should be addressed from the 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. The ITF's work shall be focused on giving support to those who are most vulnerable.
- 6 **Consistency with UN's Millennium Development Goals¹.** The ITF's work shall, wherever possible, be aimed at supporting the UN's MDGs.
- 7 **Transparency.** The ITF has earned a reputation for full transparency of its work. Transparency builds confidence that funds are being used effectively and as intended. The ITF achieves transparency through its organizational procedures and the attitude of its staff.

¹ 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

The 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.

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 there are also two Implementation Offices, namely in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in Sisak, Croatia.

The ITF Headquarters is responsible for the coordination of all ITF activities as well as for the financial management of donations. In addition, 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.

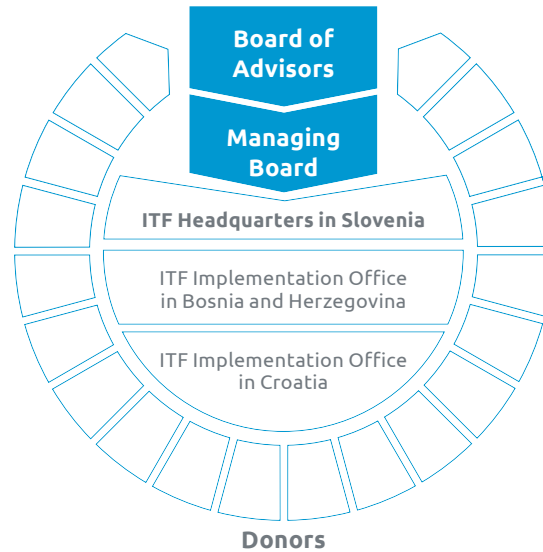
The two ITF implementation offices and ITF project managers facilitate ITF operations in the affected countries and enable efficient coordination with the national authorities and other relevant stakeholders to achieve better results as well as ensure smooth implementation of ITF activities.

The 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, 22 people were employed at ITF on 31 December 2011: 18 in Slovenia, 3 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and 1 in Croatia.

ITF Headquarters in Slovenia	ITF Implementation Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina	ITF Implementation Office in Croatia
Zabrv 12 SI-1292 Ig Slovenia	Tešanjaska 1/19 71000 Sarajevo Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ante Kovačića 10/PP 8 44000 Sisak Croatia
 +386 1 4796 580	 +387 33 261 180	 +385 44 534 606
 +386 1 4796 590	 +387 33 261 182	 +385 44 534 608
 info@itf-fund.si	 info@itf-fund.si	 info@itf-fund.si

ITF STRUCTURE



ITF MANAGING BOARD

The ITF Managing Board consists of 9 members, as follows:

- **Andrej Benedejčič**, representative of Slovenia, Chairman of the Managing Board;
- **Boris Balant**, representative of Slovenia, member;
- **Mustafa Pašalić**, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, member;
- **Aleksandar Damjanac**, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, member;
- **Zlatko Horvat**, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, member;
- **Đurđa Adlešič**, representative of Croatia, member;
- **Darko Lubi**, representative of Slovenia, member;
- **Zvezdana Veber - Hartman**, representative of Slovenia, member;
- **Igor Kotnik**, representative of Slovenia, member.

The managing board oversees the work of the ITF and ensures that the activities are implemented in a transparent and effective manner.

In 2011, the Managing Board conducted two regular sessions. The Managing Board approved and adopted the ITF Annual Report 2010, Plan for 2011 and the ITF Intermediate Report for 2011 and Portfolio of Projects for 2012.



"I would like to point out that regional cooperation in the Western Balkans, as promoted and facilitated by the ITF, has proved to be an important confidence-building measure between the countries. ITF has become a centre of excellence for regional cooperation in mine action. Good results in the countries of the region provided encouragement for further engagement in other parts of the world. While the neighborhood remains the focus of its work, the Fund is also carrying out its mine action projects in other regions, including the South Caucasus, Central Asia, Latin America and the Middle East."

H.E. Mr Andrej Benedejčič, Chairman of ITF Managing Board at the opening of an Exhibition "DeterMined" on the occasion of International Day for Mine Awareness (4 April 2011) UN New York

ITF BOARD OF ADVISORS

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

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

BoA represents 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, which are important to the donors, and to their desire and willingness to provide further assistance in relation to future ITF projects.

In 2011 the BoA conducted two regular meetings and took note of the ITF Annual Report 2010, ITF Intermediate Report for 2011 and Portfolio of ITF Projects for 2012.



»The ITF's vision of a world free of threat from post-conflict challenges can be better achieved and supported also by widening of its scope of operations which is under way and well reflected in the new name recently introduced. The donor coordination and guidance within ITF Board of Advisors is of crucial importance to eliminate duplication of efforts and rationalize donor activities to make them as cost-effective as possible and closer to the achievement of ITF's vision.»

H.E. Mr Robert Reich, Ambassador of Switzerland to Slovenia, Chairman of ITF Board of Advisors

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 SEE and other parts of the world free of the threat from post-conflict and disruptive challenges. For this reason, ITF has been working intensively on developing and maintaining close as well as 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

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-Eastern Europe Mine Action Coordination Council (SEEMACC) and participating in regional initiative Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR), ITF promotes regional cooperation and joint projects in the affected region of SEE and the world.

ITF regional cooperation in Mine Action has been also recognized by OSCE as a confidence and security building measure and as a potential solution to mitigate the problem a number of mine affected common borders in Central Asia, which adversely affect on safety, stability and development of countries and the region in general.

In 2011, ITF supported programs in Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cape Verde, Colombia, Croatia, Egypt, Gaza Strip, Georgia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and UNMIK/Kosovo.

b. DONOR COMMUNITY

The donor community, through their solidarity and willingness to help, contributes to the solution of the threat from post-conflict and disruptive challenges in the affected countries of SEE and the world. The mandate for fund raising and fund management is year by year again entrusted 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, over 100 donors have made donations to ITF for its activities. More than 95 % of the donations originate from public donors – including 28 governments, the EU and UNDP, and many local authorities; the rest of the funds have been contributed by private donors: non-government 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 SEE and the world. 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 SEE by matching every dollar raised by ITF with additional dollar provided by the US Government, thus accomplishing two-fold results in mine action projects.

c. PARTNERS AND IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

During 2011, ITF collaborated with more than 50 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 uses a tendering system, which is aimed at selection of agencies/organizations based on their competitive advantages.

d. HUMAN SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

The concept of “human security” is a relatively new one and in principle quite broad. Often referred to as ‘people-centered security,’ human security places human beings at the focal point of security considerations. Human security means the security of people – their physical safety, their economic and psychosocial well-being, and the protection of their 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 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 continued. ITF has also been taking an active role at the Intersessional meetings and 11th Meeting of State Parties in Phnom Pehn, Cambodia.

ITF was also present at the 2nd Meeting of States Parties to 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 in Beirut, Lebanon (12–16 September 2011). The Convention became binding international law for the States Parties when it entered into force on 1 August 2010. ITF has been granted 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 Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)).

At the regional level, ITF has been playing an active and leading role in South-Eastern Europe Mine Action Coordination Council (SEEMACC) meetings. In addition, ITF participated at the meetings of US Department of State initiative “Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction” (RASR). RASR encourages affected governments to develop a pro-active, coordinated, regional approach to secure and destroy SA/LW, 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 European Union, the United Nations, the Organization of American States and other entities.

In 2011, ITF started to strengthen the cooperation with Slovenian and foreign universities.

e. ITF EMPLOYEES

ITF has a small and flexible team consisting of 22 employees. ITF is committed to ensuring all-round employee development, ongoing training and education, good working conditions, stimulation of individual capabilities and employee creativity in order to promote and facilitate team work and provide a positive environment favorable to sustainable long-term relationships and an adaptive organization.

MANAGEMENT OF **ITF** FUNDS

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

ITF has established efficient internal controls regarding financial management and administration of donations by applying the following procedures:

- **Donations Receiving procedures** ensuring that all acquired donations are in fact received and accurately recorded;
- **Matching Fund procedures** to ensure that all valid claims for matched funds are made and that no ineligible claims are submitted;
- **Banking and Reconciliation procedures** to ensure safe custody of received donors' funds, by means of banking and reconciliation controls to prevent loss occasioned by error or fraud;
- **Disbursement procedures** to ensure that all disbursements of donors' funds are actually made, that they are made only for such purposes as stipulated by the donors, and that the disbursements are accurately recorded.

The mentioned procedures are subject to regular external control.

EXTERNAL AUDIT

ITF's financial accounts are subject to annual external audits. The 2011 ITF Auditors' Report is enclosed in this Annual Report under the "Statutory Annual Statements for the Financial Year 2011" section.

The accounts are audited in accordance with the International Auditing Standards. The auditing is carried out by UHY Revizija in svetovanje d.o.o., a Slovenian audit firm, which is a member of the UHY international association of independent accounting and consultancy firms, established and coordinated by Urbach Hacker Young International Limited from UK.

DONATIONS IN 2011

In 2011, ITF managed to raise a total of \$24.949.124,03 US of donations.

These funds were contributed by 24 public donors (including 12 governments, the OSCE, and many local authorities and governmental organizations) and 11 private donors (private companies, foundations and organizations).

Private donations accounted for 2,21 % of the total donations. Raising private donations remains to be a challenge for ITF in the future. The essential aim will continue to be to increase the interest of the private sector in supporting ITF activities in the affected countries of SE Europe and wider.

In 2011, ITF secured \$5.756.848,39 US through the matching funds mechanism instituted by the Government of the United States of America. In addition, United States also contributed to the Conventional Weapons Destruction efforts in the SEE region with the donation in amount of \$9.717.151,61 US and \$300.000,00 US activities in Gaza and Lebanon. Donations by other donors amounted to \$9.175.124,03 US.

DONOR REPORT 2011

Donor	Amount in USD	Purpose
Aerodrom Ljubljana	In kind donation 16.532,08	<i>Humanitarian Support in the field of Rehabilitation – Gaza Strip</i>
American Chamber of Commerce in Croatia – AMCHAM	107.262,59	<i>Demining activities in Croatia</i>
Arab Fund for Economic and Social development – OPEC	32.970,00	<i>Rehabilitation in Gaza</i>
Belgium	9.721,16	<i>Demining activities in BiH</i>
Bosnalijek d.d.	7.221,84	<i>Mine Risk Education in BiH</i>
Canton Sarajevo – Ministry of Urban Planning and Environmental Protection	54.471,76	<i>Demining activities in BiH</i>
	54.337,54	<i>Demining activities in BiH</i>
Canton Sarajevo Ministry of Economy	413.655,59	<i>Demining activities in BiH</i>
Community Ilidža	87.584,29	<i>Demining activities in BiH</i>
Croatia without mines	138.091,55	<i>Demining activities in Croatia</i>
	47.525,23	<i>Demining activities in Croatia</i>
	91.813,64	<i>Demining activities in Croatia</i>
Czech Republic	23.570,59	<i>Demining activities in BiH and rehabilitation in Gaza</i>
Fundacion REI	In kind donation 3.400,00	<i>Victim Assistance Training Colombia</i>
Germany	119.061,00	<i>Demining activities in Serbia</i>
	698.789,00	<i>Demining activities in BiH</i>

Donor	Amount in USD	Purpose
Government of federation of BiH	20.627,56	<i>Mine Risk Education in BiH</i>
Handicap International	38.503,00	<i>Access to Physical and Medical Rehabilitation in Albania</i>
Human Study	1.875,00	<i>Mine Victims Assistance in SEE Region</i>
	60.625,00	<i>Mine Victims Assistance in SEE Region</i>
International Relief and Development Global Institute	13.909,67	<i>Multidisciplinary Team Approach to Rehabilitation of Mine Victims for Colombian Health Care Professionals project</i>
Japan	490.140,00	<i>Demining activities in BiH</i>
Jordan Aviation Group – Al Khashman	In kind donation 314.608,19	<i>Humanitarian Support in the field of Rehabilitation – Gaza Strip</i>
Korea	20.000,00	<i>Rehabilitation in Gaza</i>
	20.000,00	<i>Regional Cooperation projects in Central Asia</i>
	30.000,00	<i>Mine Action Projects in BiH</i>
	30.000,00	<i>Mine Action Projects in Azerbaijan</i>
Lantern Projects USA	1.967,00	<i>Rehabilitation in Gaza</i>
Luxembourg	71.907,00	<i>Demining activities in Croatia</i>
Ministry of Health of Libya	153.888,22	<i>Rehabilitation to the people of Libya</i>
	154.834,45	<i>Rehabilitation to the people of Libya</i>
	150.461,05	<i>Rehabilitation to the people of Libya</i>
Miro Senica in odvetniki	8.335,25	<i>Support of ITF activities</i>
Municipality Banovići	5.568,98	<i>Demining activities in BiH</i>
Municipality Gračanica	10.283,04	<i>Demining activities in BiH</i>
Municipality Kalesija	16.800,08	<i>Demining activities in BiH</i>
Municipality Lukavac	17.683,33	<i>Demining activities in BiH</i>
Municipality Sapna	8.233,78	<i>Demining activities in BiH</i>
Municipality Tuzla	23.304,26	<i>Demining activities in BiH</i>
Norway	1.690.740,80	<i>Demining activities in Serbia</i>
	1.469.030,37	<i>Demining activities in BiH</i>
	1.435.722,15	<i>Demining activities in BiH</i>

Donor	Amount in USD	Purpose
Org. For Security and Co-operation in Europe OSCE	21.466,53	<i>Co-operation in Mine Action</i>
	50.814,00	<i>Co-operation in Mine Action</i>
	16.951,20	<i>Co-operation in Mine Action</i>
	15.668,40	<i>Co-operation in Mine Action</i>
Petrič Darjan	142,65	<i>Mine Victims Assistance in BiH</i>
Petrol d.d.	In kind donation 19.226,85	<i>Humanitarian Support in the field of Rehabilitation –Gaza Strip</i>
Presidential Program for Integrated Mine Action in Colombia	In kind donation 8.100,00	<i>Victim Assistance Training Colombia</i>
Rotary Club of Burlington North	1.015,43	<i>Demining activities in BiH and Croatia</i>
Slovenia	99.616,16	<i>Support of ITF activities in BiH</i>
	168.386,50	<i>Rehabilitation in Gaza</i>
	451.332,31	<i>Support of ITF activities in BiH and Croatia</i>
	34.782,42	<i>Training Egypt</i>
	21.209,53	<i>Telemedicine program in Republic of Cape Verde</i>
	In kind donation 119.558,50	<i>Support of ITF activities</i>
Switzerland	73.013,94	<i>Demining activities in BiH</i>
	284.449,58	<i>Demining activities in BiH</i>
The Government of the Principality of Monaco	71.425,00	<i>Rehabilitation in Gaza</i>
United States of America	5.756.848,39	<i>Mine Action activities in SEE</i>
	9.717.151,61	<i>Conventional Weapons Destruction in SEE</i>
	200.000,00	<i>Cluster Munitions Clearance in Lebanon</i>
	100.000,00	<i>Humanitarian Support in field of Rehabilitation of Gaza</i>
University Rehabilitation Institute	In kind donation 20.445,05	<i>Victims Assistance Program</i>
Zadar County	34.334,61	<i>Demining activities in Croatia</i>
TOTAL 2011	24.949.124,03	
In kind 2011	501.870,67	

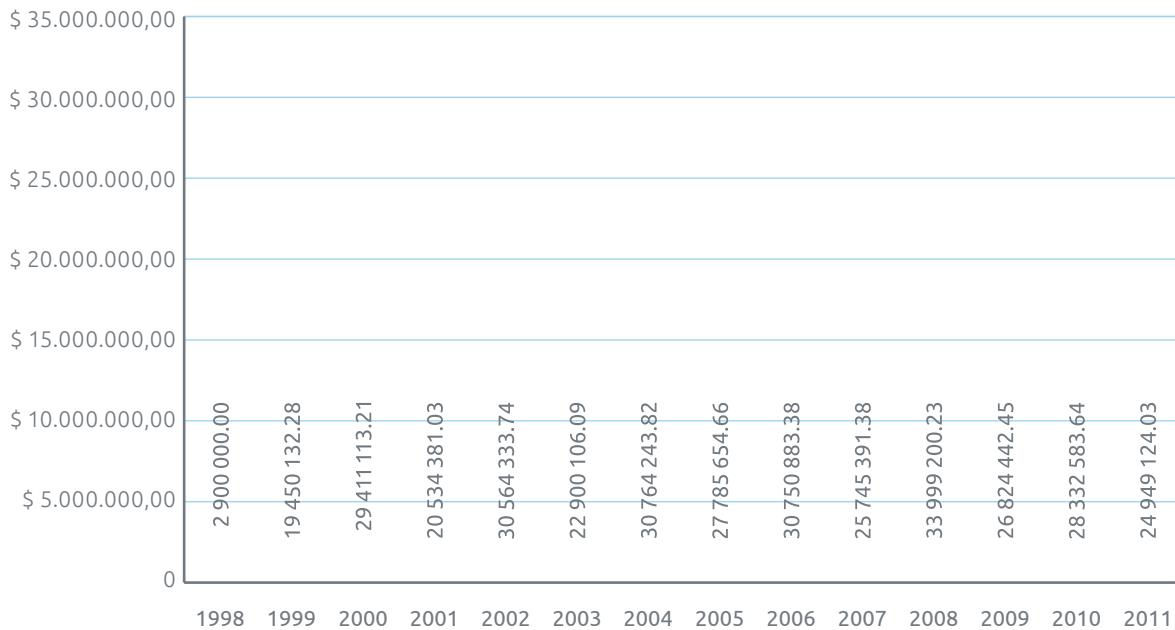


Chart: ITF donations raised since 1998 (in USD)

Chart presents overall donations to the ITF on annual basis since its inception. Each year approximately 10 donor countries donate to the ITF and in 2011 also 12 private donors financially supported programs of ITF.

ALLOCATION OF DONATIONS IN 2011

In 2011, \$24,057,385,53 US were spent on the following ITF strategic goals activities:

- \$16,723,098,89 US Strategic Goal 1 (70%),
- \$6,565,774,68 US Strategic Goal 2 (27%),
- \$768,511,96 US Strategic Goal 3 (3%).

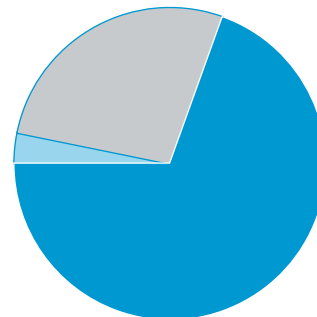


Chart: Use of implemented funds by strategic goals in 2011

1.a STRATEGIC GOAL 1 BY COUNTRIES IN 2011

Strategic Goal I activities (\$16.723.098,89 US) in 2011 were implemented in the following countries/regions:

Albania	\$ 171.577,69	1,03%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$ 9.994.558,32	59,76%
Croatia	\$ 2.177.933,88	13,02%
Serbia	\$ 2.272.909,92	13,59%
UNMIK/Kosovo	\$ 496.716,97	2,97%
Macedonia	\$ 106.954,08	0,64%
SE Europe regional activities	\$ 778.250,52	4,65%
Central Asia regional activities	\$ 93.964,44	0,56%
South Caucasus regional activities	\$ 233.380,01	1,40%
Colombia	\$ 111.512,19	0,67%
Lebanon	\$ 285.340,87	1,71%

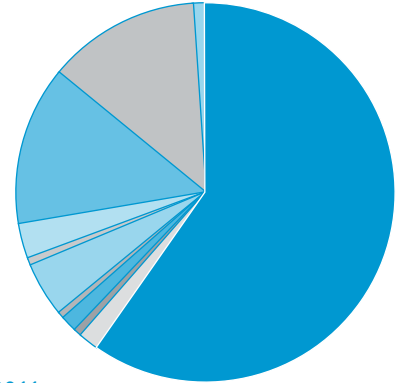


Chart: Use of implemented Strategic Goal 1 funds by country/region in 2011

1.b STRATEGIC GOAL 1 BY PURPOSE IN 2011

Strategic Goal I activities (\$16.723.098,89 US) in 2011 were used for the following purposes:

Victim Assistance	\$ 1.205.051,62	7,00%
Risk Education/Awareness	\$ 220.623,31	1,00%
Mine/UXO Clearance and Technical Survey	\$ 13.811.876,73	83,00%
Local Mine Action Structure Support	\$ 429.464,44	3,00%
Training	\$ 302.034,50	2,00%
Regional and other activities	\$ 754.048,29	4,00%

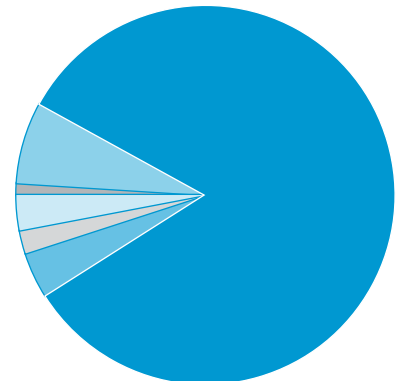


Chart: Use of implemented Strategic Goal 1 Funds by purpose in 2011

2.a STRATEGIC GOAL 2 BY COUNTRIES IN 2011

Strategic Goal 2 activities (\$6.565.774,68 US) in 2011 were implemented in the following countries/regions:

Albania	\$ 3.638.612,83	55,42%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$ 500.012,00	7,62%
Montenegro	\$ 485.000,00	7,39%
Bulgaria	\$ 1.913.420,25	29,14%
SE Europe regional activities	\$ 28.729,60	0,44%

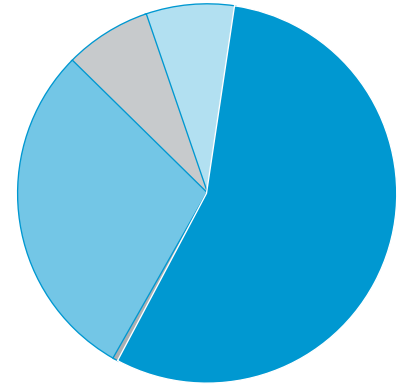


Chart: Use of implemented Strategic Goal 2 funds by countries/region in 2011

2.b STRATEGIC GOAL 2 BY PURPOSE IN 2011

Strategic Goal 2 activities (\$ 6.565.774,68 US) in 2011 were used for the following purposes:

Gerdec UXO Clearance	\$ 2.824.911,80	43,02%
Risk Education/ Awareness (Gerdec)	\$ 51.700,00	0,79%
Training	\$ 46.461,85	0,71%
Workshops and seminars	\$ 28.729,60	0,44%
Chelophechene UXO Clearance	\$ 1.913.420,25	29,14%
Conventional Weapons Destruction (BiH, Albania, Montenegro)	\$ 1.700.551,18	25,90%

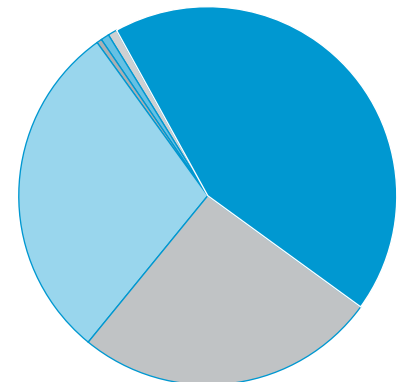


Chart: Use of implemented Strategic Goal 2 funds by country/region in 2011

3.a STRATEGIC GOAL 3 BY COUNTRIES IN 2011

Strategic Goal 3 activities (\$ 768.511,96 US) in 2011 were implemented in the following countries/regions:

Gaza Strip	\$ 587.766,91	76%
Egypt	\$ 33.479,31	4%
Lybia	\$ 125.836,41	16%
Cape Verde	\$ 21.429,33	3%

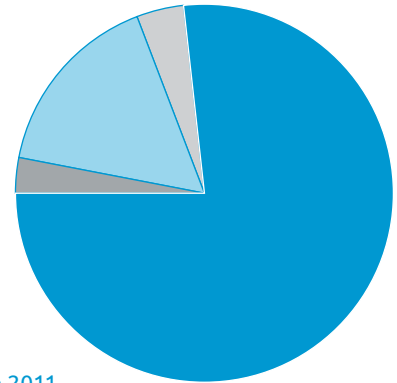


Chart: Use of implemented Strategic Goal 3 funds by countries/region in 2011

3.b STRATEGIC GOAL 3 BY PURPOSE IN 2011

Strategic Goal 3 activities (\$ 768.511,96 US) in 2011 were used for the following purposes:

Victims Assistance (Gaza Strip, Lybia)	\$ 539.718,73	70,00%
Training (Gaza Strip, Egypt)	\$ 53.200,61	7,00%
Equipment (Gaza Strip)	\$ 63.261,94	8,00%
Other activities (Lybia, Cape Verde)	\$ 112.330,68	15,00%

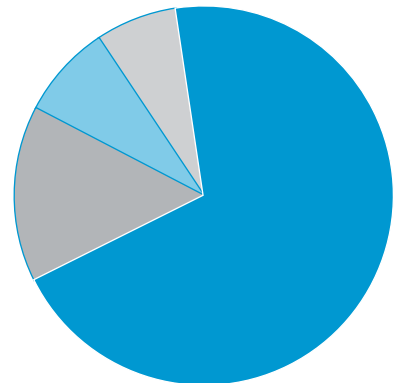


Chart: Use of implemented Strategic Goal 3 funds by country/region in 2011

4. COMPARISON OF IMPLEMENTED FUNDS ALLOCATION BY STRATEGIC GOALS (IN USD) IN PERIOD 2009–2011

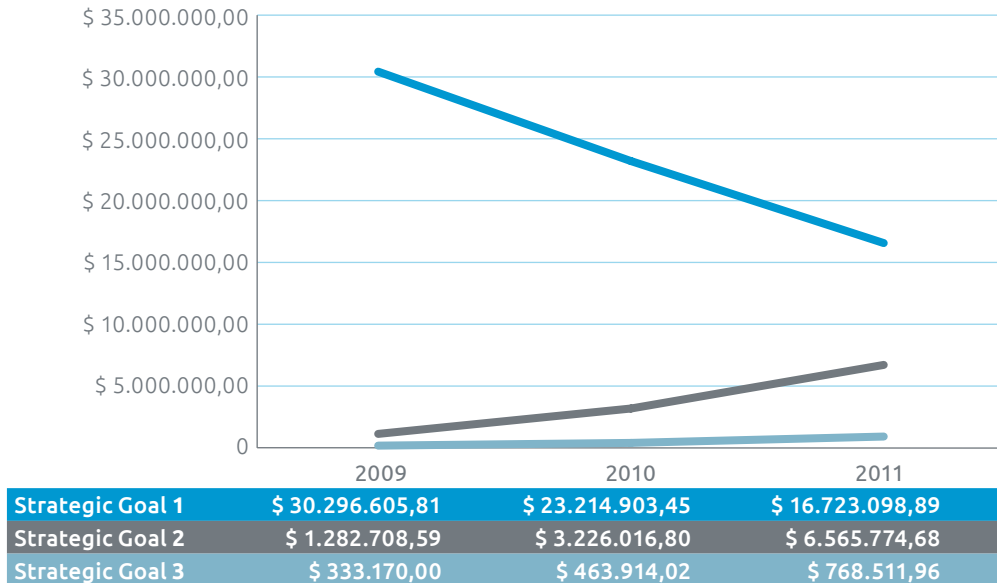


Chart: Comparison of implemented funds allocation by Strategic Goals (in USD) in period 2009–2011

The comparison of implemented funds allocation by ITF Strategic Goals shows the trend already indicated in ITF Strategy 2009–2013 - decline in Strategic Goal 1 and slight rise of activities funded within Strategic Goal 2 and 3.

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 managing, 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 and 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 generated reports and corresponding materials.

In 2011, slightly higher amount was spent for administration and project costs in comparison with 2010 due to wider scope of ITF activities in line with ITF Strategy 2009–2013. The amount of \$1.060.718,77 US was spent for ITF administration and project costs in 2011.

Salaries	62%
Other Costs	1%
Assets	1%
Fund Raising Expenses	7%
External Services	12%
Seminars and Training	1%
Insurance	3%
Printed Materials	1%
Supplies	12%

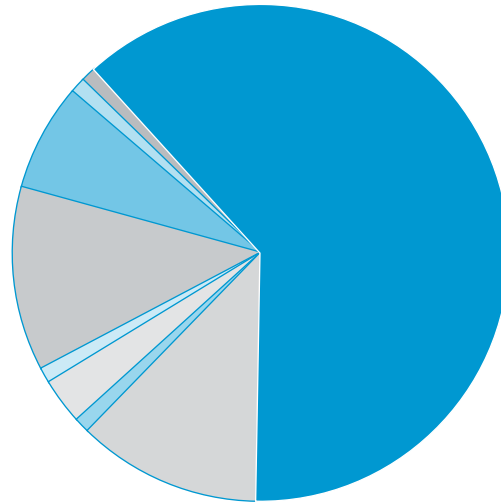


Chart: Distribution of shares of administration and project costs in 2011

ITF OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1

*TO REDUCE THE HUMANITARIAN AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC
THREATS FROM LANDMINES AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR.*

SOUTH EAST EUROPE

ALBANIA

PROBLEM

After 1999 conflict, mines and cluster munitions strikes remains were left behind in parts of Albanian north-eastern territory as the 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 as deep as 10 kilometres into Albanian territory (cluster strikes). At that time approximately 25.500 people lived in 39 villages of what would become the contaminated areas of the regions of Kukes, Has and Tropoje in northeast Albania. The crucial problem in Albania remains victims assistance support.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Victims assistance activities supported by the donations through ITF are in accordance with priorities and directions set by Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE) in cooperation with Albanian Government. In the field of Victims Assistance the needs of Albanian landmine/UXO survivors were addressed with the projects listed below:

- Project "Training of Specialist from Albania", by University Rehabilitation Institute of the Republic of Slovenia (URI Soca)
- Project "Access to Physical and Medical Rehabilitation in Albania – Final Phase", by Handicap International
- Project "Vocational Training & Local Enterprise Initiative for mine victims of Kukes (VTLEP) 2009–2011", by NGO ALB-AID
- Project "Vocational Training & Local Enterprise Initiative for mine victims of Kukes (VTLEP) 2011–2012", by NGO ALB-AID
- Project "Night of a Thousand Dinners 2009– Support for Socio-Educational Reintegration of child of mine/UXO Survivors", by NGO »ALB-AID



- Project “Social-Educational Re-integration Initiative for Survivors of Gerdec Explosion” by NGO »ALB-AID
- Project “Rehabilitation of Mine Survivors from Albania”, by University Rehabilitation Institute of the Republic of Slovenia (URI Soca)

The projects provided access to educational and social services for more than 270 children mine/ERW survivors or/and their family members that contributed to improvement of their employment skills for their integration into the local labour market.

In 2006, ITF launched a five-year project that aimed at supporting Albanian authorities to develop a proper Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (PMR) system on the national level in a mid-term perspective while developing a sustainable response to the PMR needs of landmine victims in the mine-affected region of Kukes. The project “Access to Physical and Medical Rehabilitation in Albania – Final Phase” in Albania implemented by Handicap International (HI) has been carried out under the responsibility and in close cooperation with the Ministry of Health, the Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE) and the Nursery Faculty of Tirana University. The project that was



completed in 2011 was the last phase of a 5 year program that aimed to support Albanian authorities to develop proper Physical medicine and rehabilitation system on the national level in a mid-term perspective while developing a sustainable response to the PMR needs of landmine victims in the mine affected region of Kukes.

From 11 April to 22 April 2011, group of two experts from regional hospital Kukes, Albania attended study visits to University Rehabilitation Institute, Republic of Slovenia in order to upgrade the skills in the field of Prosthesis & Orthotics (P&O).

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance	United States of America Handicap International
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BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

PROBLEM

Bosnia and Herzegovina is one of the most mine-contaminated countries in the world. The presence of mines and unexploded ordnances is still a major problem not only for reconstruction but also for the economic development and overall security environment. The mine suspected area in BIH amounts to 1.367 square kilometers representing some 2,67% of the country's territory. Lives and livelihoods of around 900.000 people and impacted by mines and ERW since 1996, there were 1.674 injuries and deaths victims posed by mines. (Source: BH MAC)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

DEMINING AND TECHNICAL SURVEY

ITF support to Bosnia and Herzegovina's demining efforts was continued in 2011 with clearance of 1.761.629 square meters and release of 3.058.964 square meters of land through technical survey operations. Consequently, the total figure amounts to 4.820.593 square meters of cleared land with 939 mines and 332 UXO found and destroyed.



ITF Implementation Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2011 implemented 2 tender procedures for commercial companies and NGOs (1 open and 1 restricted tendering procedure). Tenders included demining projects that have been selected from BH demining priority list. Project priorities were verified by ITF coordinators (in terms of post-clearance visibility) prior to their publication.

The activities of NGO Norwegian People's Aid in 2011 managed by ITF were supported with donations of Norway, Germany and Switzerland and were carried out in Brčko District, Municipality Šamac and Canton Sarajevo.

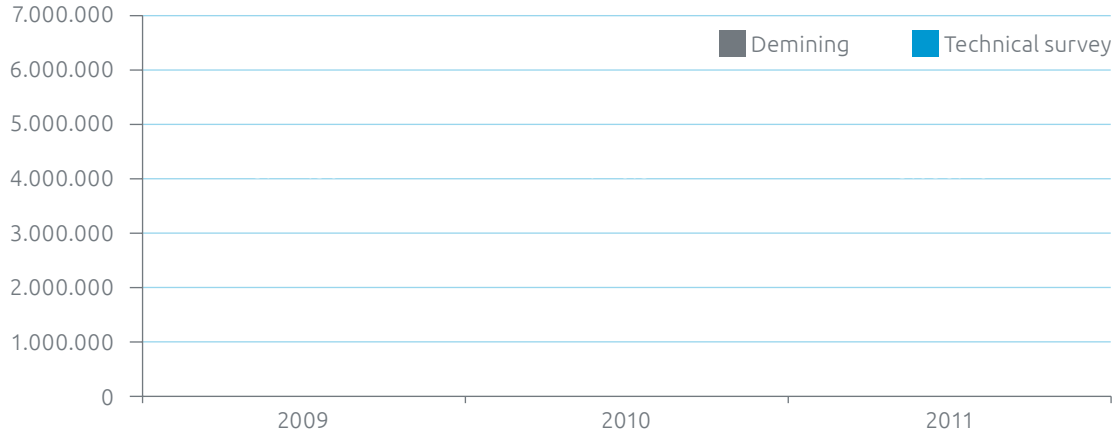


Chart: Clearance results in Bosnia and Herzegovina (comparison) 2009–2011 in square meters



VICTIM ASSISTANCE

In the field of Victim Assistance the needs of landmine/UXO survivors from Bosnia and Herzegovina were addressed through the following projects:

- Project “Providing Integrated Support to Landmine/UXO Survivors and assist them to achieve socio-economic reintegration”, by NGO Landmine Survivors Initiatives (LSI)
- Project “Building capacity of survivors’ associations to provide rights-based integrated support to landmine/UXO survivors in Bosnia and Herzegovina”, by NGO Landmine Survive Initiative (LSI)



- Project “Sustainable Professional Rehabilitation for Landmine Victims in Republic of Srpska”, by NGO Stop Mines
- Project “Extension of Psycho–Physical Rehabilitation and Social Integration of Mine Victims and Families of Mine Victims through Water Sports”, by NGO ECO Sport Group
- Project “Bridge Keepers”, by Miracles Centre
- Project “Orthotic Education BH”, by Center for International Rehabilitation (CIR)
- Project “Continuous Education of Medical Professionals of CBR for Mine Victims Rehabilitation in BH – Continuation Phase II”, by NGO HOPE 87’
- Project “Sarajevo Open 2011”, by OKI FANTOMI
- Project “Rehabilitation of Mine Survivors from South East Europe– Eye patients”, by University Rehabilitation Institute Republic of Slovenia – URI Soca
- Project “Economic and Social Reintegration of Landmine /UXO Survivors in BH” by Association Center for Development and Support – CRP

Physical Rehabilitation projects provided prosthetic care for 35 landmine victims throughout the entire region of Bosnia and Herzegovina at Miracle Centre– Mostar and at University Rehabilitation Institute, Republic of Slovenia–URI Soča.

The goal of empowerment of individuals, families and communities affected by landmines to recover from trauma, reclaim their lives and fulfill their rights was achieved by more than 1.000 landmine/UXO survivors from 40 municipalities in BiH receiving such support through socio-economic and psycho-social reintegration projects. In order to improve services for people with disabilities in need of rehabilitation services, the high-quality education for rehabilitation professionals was provided by Center for International Rehabilitation and Hope ’87. Subsequently, the quality of medical rehabilitation at the level of primary, secondary and tertiary health care in Bosnia and Herzegovina for landmine survivors will be raised.

In addition, the Sarajevo International Sitting Volleyball tournament was sponsored. Eight teams with approximately 120 disabled persons from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, Croatia, Russia, Poland, USA, Brazil and Netherlands, took part in tournament. More than 50 mine survivors/their family members participated in physical and psychological rehabilitation through diving training. The project had also an economic factor. The knowledge, skills and certificates which were gained through this project can open new job opportunities for them in fields such as tourism, water preservation, water reconnaissance and other fields.

Through the projects “Sustainable Professional Rehabilitation for Landmine Victims in Republic of Srpska” implemented by NGO Stop Mines and “Economic and Social Reintegration of Landmine /UXO Survivors in BH, Association Center for Development and Support” implemented by CRP, 65 were ensured for small loans for mine survivors who have decided to again participate as full members of society.

RISK EDUCATION

The most important prevention component of ITF Mine Action activities – Risk Education/Awareness was in 2011 in BH supported through following projects:

- Project: “Mine Risk Education in Affected Municipalities”, NGO Posavina without mines
- Project “Mine Risk Education and Fantomi Sitting Volleyball Project in Bosnia–Herzegovina” by Marshall Legacy Institute–MLI, Mine Detection Dog Centre–MDDC, OKI Fantomi

The common goal of both projects stated above is to educate the children and community about the dangers of mines/UXO through direct and indirect approach (sport activities, urgent marking and control of marked areas, community RE presentations, door to door MRE and media coverage). App. 1.000 people were reached through above presented MRE activities.



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

<p>Demining/Technical Survey</p>	<p>Adopt-a-minefield® AMCHAM in Bosnia and Herzegovina Austria Brcko District Canton Sarajevo Germany Japan Czech Republic Municipality Banovici Municipality Bihać Municipality Goražde Municipality Gračanica Municipality Ilidža Municipality Kalesija Municipality Lukavac Municipality Sapna Municipality Stari Grad Sarajevo Municipality Tesanj Municipality Tuzla Norway Slovenia Switzerland United States of America</p>
<p>Victim Assistance</p>	<p>Corey Lindner Darijan Petrič Germany Lions Club, District 129, Slovenia United States of America</p>
<p>Risk Education</p>	<p>Bosnia and Herzegovina Bosnalijek Marshall Legacy Institute Korea United States of America</p>

CROATIA

PROBLEM

The Croatian Mine Action Center (CROMAC) reported that on 1 January 2012 an area of 766 square kilometers of land in Croatia, mainly along the former confrontation lines is still contaminated by landmines, cluster munitions remnants and other ERW classified and is classified as mine suspected area (MSA) representing 1,6% of total Croatian territory. The mine suspected areas cover 12 out of 21 counties in Croatia (100 cities and municipalities). Mine suspected areas are also contaminated with large number of UXO (estimated 90.000 mines and UXO). The complete mine suspected area is marked with approximately 16.000 mine danger signs.

The counties with largest mine suspected areas according to the size of their mine contamination in Croatia are Lika-Senj, Osijek-Baranja, Sisak-Moslava, Karlovac, Vukovar-Srijem and Zadar county. The largest mine suspected areas are by far forest areas (representing 58,4% of the total MSA) and arable land (28,2%). According to data from Croatian Mine Action Center (CROMAC) there are still some 90.000 anti-personnel and anti-tank mines still planted in mine suspected areas in Croatia. Demining operations in Croatia are carried out by 30 demining companies with 625 deminers, 55 demining machines and 20 mine detection dogs.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

DEMINING AND TECHNICAL SURVEY

During the 2011 demining season, a total of 994.093 square meters of mine contaminated land were tendered in Croatia on 4 restricted and one open tender procedures published by the ITF Implementation Office in Croatia. Following the exact ortho-digital measurement of the cleared areas a total of 1.050.865 square meters of mine contaminated area was declared mine free.

During 2011 demining season 11 projects (7 demining / 4 mine search projects) in total area of 1.050.865 square meters were finished with 720.102 square meters cleared on demining and 330.763 square meters cleared on mine search projects).

The following distribution of projects was achieved on tenders published in Croatia in 2011:

- 6 projects in Vukovar Srijem County (in total 519.384 square meters)
- 4 projects in Šibenik Knin County (in total 422.199 square meters)
- 1 project in Karlovac County (109.282 square meters)

During 2011 demining/technical survey works resulted in discovery and destruction of 133 mines and 88 UXO.

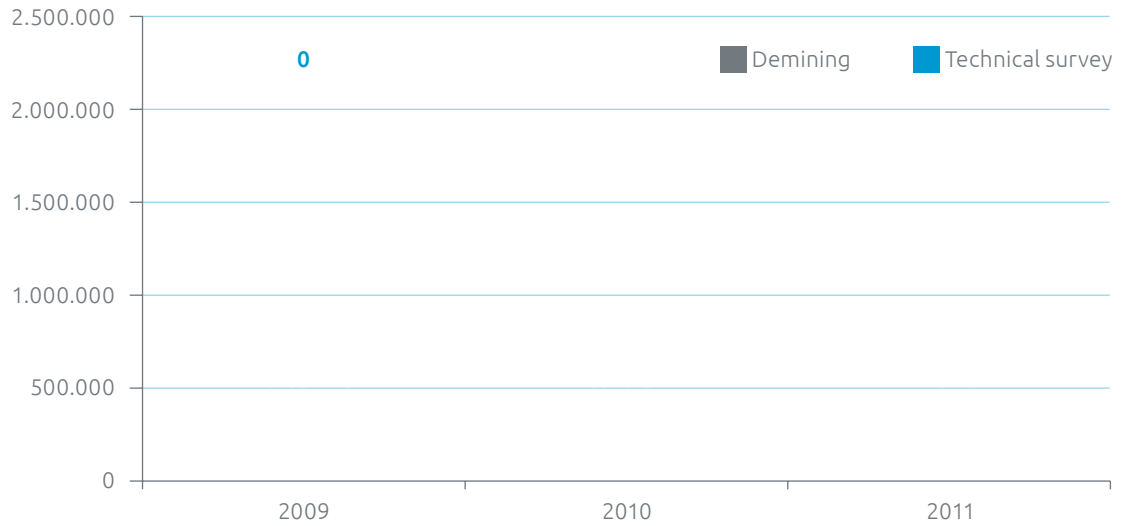


Chart: Clearance results in Croatia (comparison) 2009–2011 in square meters



In 2011, a total area of 648.699 square meters of arable land and pastures were cleared allowing settlers to return to their everyday activities. Another 402.166 square meters were cleared through projects aimed at clearance of infrastructure objects and areas in the vicinity of populated areas.

The most evident result of demining and mine search activities in Croatia during 2011 is the clearance of mines and UXO which has enables safe use of agricultural lands, areas that border with forests and which are frequently used by local population for cutting firewood and cattle grazing. Clearance of mine suspected and demined areas is necessary for rehabilitation, reconstruction and safe use of all public areas and accompanying facilities, access roads and surrounding land which facilitates the use of natural resources of this particular area to local population. Mine clearance has increased the overall safety of local residents in counties of Vukovar–Srijem, Šibenik–Knin and Karlovac enabling them secure living conditions in affected areas. The clearance has allowed numerous inhabitants to continue with their lives in order to bring prosperity and economic recovery to once mine infested land.



VICTIM ASSISTANCE

More than 1.000 landmine/UXO survivors from Croatia were addressed through the following projects:

- Project “Socio-economic Reintegration of the Landmine Victims into the Society” by SINTAGMA
- Project “Croatia twenty years after – mine victims: Where are they, what do they do, what do they need” by Association for promotion of equal opportunities – APEO
- Project “Building and Strengthening the Support Network for Landmine Survivors and their Families” by NGO Mine Aid

The needs of landmine survivors from Croatia were addressed through various seminars, workshops, field visits, financial aid and publications. All these activities helped to increase employment among mine victims, improve their economic status, enforced mine victims rights and enabled them to become full members of society.

RISK EDUCATION

- Project: Mine awareness theatre play: “NE, NE... MI –NE” by NGO Theatre Daska

A goal to include as many children of lower primary school grades as possible into the project and to educate them about the dangers of the mines and UXO the Mine Awareness Theatre Play: “NE, NE... MI –NE”, implemented by NGO Theatre Daska, was well achieved. The play features two characters; a Scarecrow, a slightly absent-minded and reckless character, and a De-miner. In the period of one and a half year, 61 performances were staged for more than 7.800 children and teachers.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Demining/Technical Survey	American Chamber of Commerce (AMCHAM)–Croatia Foundation Croatia without Mines Germany Slovenia United States of America
Victim Assistance	United States of America
Risk Education	United States of America

MACEDONIA

PROBLEM

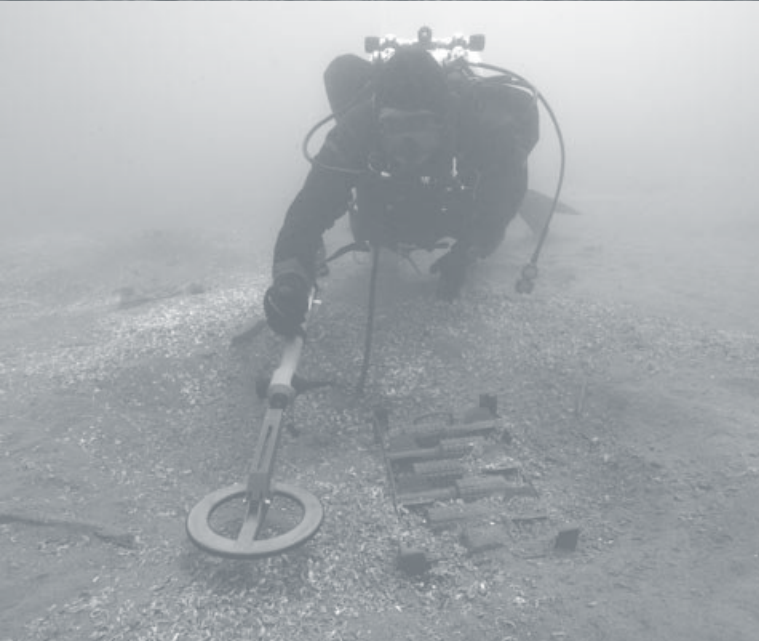
The 2001 conflict in FYR Macedonia affected north-western areas bordering UNMIK/Kosovo and Albania, while areas in the south and east of the country are contaminated by UXO as a remnant of past conflicts, namely Balkan wars and World Wars I and II. The UXO contamination does represent an extensive problem, especially when coinciding with natural disasters such as extensive fires, and requires a permanent national capacity. It is estimated that 5–10% of explosive devices used during above mentioned wars did not activate due to different reasons.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

UNDERWATER UXO CLEARANCE

During the implementation of the first phase of underwater UXO clearance activities in 2010, Republic of Macedonia Protection and Rescue Directorate (RMPRD) and supervisors of the project recognized that it will not be possible to completely clear all the underwater UXO by using





only visual method of detection. ITF announced tender procedure and procured two underwater metal detectors and water dredge for RMPRD in March 2011, to contribute to efficiency of further clearance phases and establishment of national underwater UXO clearance capacity of Republic of Macedonia.

The continuation of Underwater UXO Clearance of Lake Ohrid began in spring 2011. The second clearance phase which started on 17 March 2011 and lasted for 35 operational days, was implemented by specialized diving teams for underwater demining and EOD specialists from RMPRD and supervised by P.E.D. Sava. Two underwater detectors and water dredge were used for detection and removal of UXO from bottom of the lake. Altogether 17.670 square meters of lake's bottom on locations Ohrid Harbour (13.750 square meters), Peshtani (3.600 square meters) and Lake Police (320 square meters) were successfully cleared, by safely removing 871 UXO weighing more than 8.6 tons which were destroyed on location Stari Bunker in Kichevo, Macedonia. The continuation of the project draws to a large extent from experience gained during the first UXO clearance phase.

Based on the successful completion of first two phases of underwater UXO clearance of Lake Ohrid in 2010 and 2011, where more than 15 tons of UXO were removed and destroyed and also approximately 3.400kg of other metal pieces (garbage) thrown into the lake, what is also very important from ecological perspective, ITF will continue with 3rd phase of underwater UXO clearance of Lake Ohrid in winter 2012 on wider Ohrid Port and Peshtani area.

Not only that the project implementation enables establishment of the Macedonian underwater UXO clearance capacity which can be deployed by the RMPRD when and where needed, it is also worth noting that the absence of fear of UXO at the shores of Lake Ohrid will significantly contribute to the development of tourist potential of the local community at Lake Ohrid as well as of the Republic of Macedonia.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Underwater UXO Clearance	United States of America
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SERBIA

PROBLEM

Serbia was contaminated with mines/minefields in the north-western region (Šid Municipality) in the border area with Croatia (Morović village) and the three-border area of Serbia/Croatia/Bosnia and Herzegovina (Jamena village). Mine problem stemmed from the conflicts in former Yugoslavia, mostly from the early 90's period. The minefields were set mostly for prevention reasons. It was estimated that some 6,5 million square meters was initially contaminated with mines. The mine affected Šid municipality consists of 18 villages/towns with approximately 40.000 residents, including Morović village (2.300 residents) and Jamena village (1.300 residents).

First demining activities in Serbia commenced in autumn 2003 and the clearance of this area was completed in November 2009. In total 43 projects of mine clearance were executed through ITF (out of 44 overall) where over 5,7 million square meters of land was cleared with 4.464 mines and 646 UXO removed.

Serbia also has great cluster munitions problem throughout almost entire territory of central and southern Serbia, which stems from 1999 NATO bombing campaign. Initially, it was estimated that over 28 square kilometers was cluster-bomb-affected. Latest results of general survey (and resurvey) show that at the end of 2011 less than 15 square kilometers of land remains cluster bomb affected today.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

MINE CLEARANCE

ITF started its demining activities in Serbia in 2003 and has successfully completed the demining programme in northwest border region of Serbia in 2009, by clearing 5,7 million square meters of land.

However, newly discovered 'groups of mines' based on NGO Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) general assessment of the mine contamination in southern Serbia (municipalities of Preševo and Bujanovac) show that suspected areas cover approximately 3.67 square kilometers. This mine problem needs yet to be funded and solved.



CLUSTER MUNITION CLEARANCE

ITF commenced the cluster clearance activities in 2003 and to end 2011 cleared over 4,32 square kilometers of land on 22 project locations, removing 298 cluster bombs (pieces/parts).

Simultaneously, the general survey and re-survey was being executed throughout Serbia (together with NPA) starting in end 2007. New re-survey findings show that the size of cluster affected land is downsized to approximately 15 square kilometers.

In 2011, ITF issued two tenders, first one in April 2011 where 4 projects were selected for implementation, namely project Bresnica 1 (funded by Ireland), Bresnica 2, Guncati 1 and Guncati 2 (funded by United States of America). Second tender was issued in November 2011 for the project Jalovik 2 (funded by Germany). All five projects in central Serbia were successfully completed by the end of 2011.



Through these activities in total 537.712 square meters of land was cleared and 29 cluster bombs (parts/pieces) cleared. This activity again enabled the safe use of the highly fertile agricultural land forests.

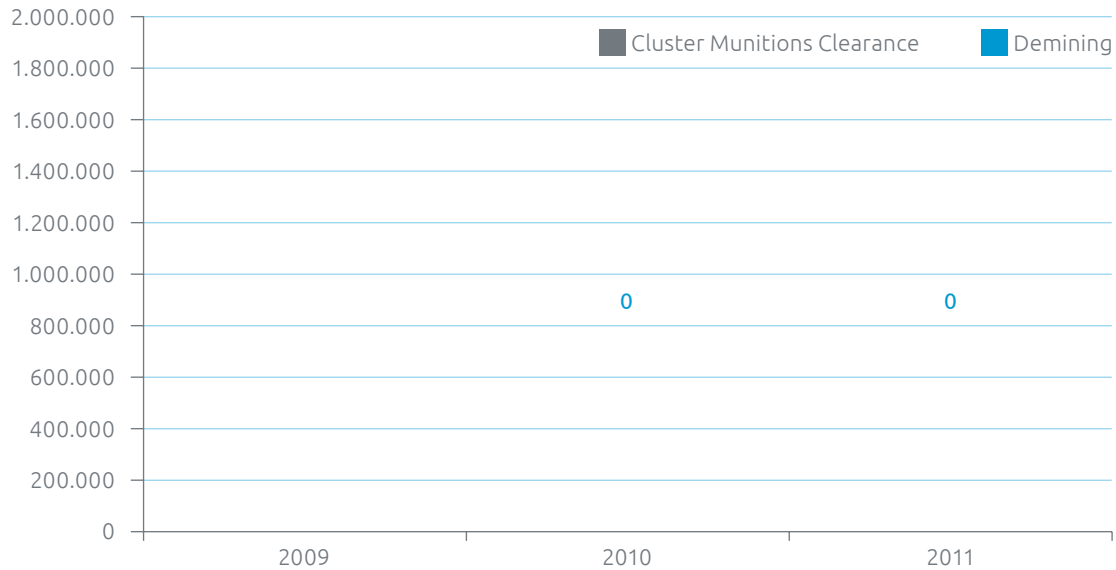


Chart: Clearance results in Serbia (comparison) 2009–2011 in square meters

CLUSTER MUNITION RISK AWARENESS

The latest surveys identified suspected hazard areas (with unexploded cluster submunitions) within 28 local communities in 16 municipalities in Serbia. Approximately 162.000 people live in these communities (88.000 live in immediate vicinity of the suspected or contaminated areas) and are exposed to a constant risk. In consultations with responsible local and national authorities, three municipalities (Preševo, Bujanovac and Kuršumljija) have been identified as priority for establishing a combined cluster munition, mine and ERW risk education program. The main objective is to reduce risk by providing information to affected communities and educating population living in the immediate vicinity of suspected/contaminated areas, exchanging information through program community liaison with affected communities, local administration, mine action authority, clearance organizations.

Based on tendering procedure (March 2011) the project **Cluster Munition Risk Awareness Project in Serbia–CARAS by organization Assistance Advocacy Access – Serbia (AAA – Serbia)** was selected for implementation (project duration – 12 months).

Project was initiated in municipality of Preševo. Informative and educational materials have been developed in the period July–September in cooperation with expert staff. The materials include a general Risk Education Manual, sets of presentation materials (on mines and explosive remnants of war–ERW, and mine and cluster munitions risk awareness education) problem in Serbia, flyer and picture book for children of pre-school and elementary school age (all materials in Serbian and Albanian languages). The general information from the Risk Education Manual has been adjusted to the local needs and presented to the municipal officials, civil servants and local community leaders in the first educational project phase. In addition to presentations, workshops and meetings with municipal officials, civil servants and local community leaders, another round of needs assessment has been conducted with local community leaders in order to record and establish the extent of the problem in each of the local communities. The second project cycle has begun in December 2011, with emphasis on educational staff (pre-school, primary, secondary), training teachers in basic principles of risk education. Workshops with teachers/school staff are aimed at developing awareness and capacity within educational sector on the local level (regarding ERW/mines), as well as finding methods to incorporate risk awareness education into school curriculum. The first workshop was held with school principals of all schools in the Preševo municipality where materials to be used in presentations/lectures with school children were presented. A number of reports have already been collected through the community liaison staff on incidents, victims and locations suspected of contamination. Two local TV stations are supporting the CARAS project by making regular reports and updates on the project activities. Level of cooperation and support in all segments (municipal authorities, police department, local communities and educational institutions, media) is good, confirming openness and positive attitude to share information and discuss problems among the population.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Cluster Munition Clearance	Germany Ireland Norway United States of America
Cluster Munition Risk Awareness	United States of America

UNMIK/KOSOVO

PROBLEM

The mine and cluster problem on UNMIK/Kosovo territory stems from 1999 conflict and consequent NATO bombing campaign. An estimated 45 million square meters was mine and cluster affected, yet still today new areas are being mine and /or cluster munition suspected.

Current Status in UNMIK/Kosovo (end 2011):

- 57 confirmed Dangerous Areas (13 mined areas and 44 cluster affected areas)
- 44 Suspected Areas (39 mine suspected and 5 cluster munition suspected areas).

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ITF's main clearance activities in UNMIK/Kosovo were performed throughout 2000–2001, yet on a smaller scale they still continue. By the end of 2011 through ITF projects over 6 square kilometers of land was cleared on 60 locations with nearly 2.500 mines and 1.600 UXO/cluster munition found on ITF projects.



MINE/UXO CLEARANCE

In 2011, support to demining/cluster munitions (battle area) clearance activities in UNMIK/Kosovo was implemented through tendering process for the first time. Based on priority project tasks prepared by mine action authority for UNMIK/Kosovo, ITF executed standard tendering process for mine and UXO clearance projects (for organizations accredited in UNMIK/Kosovo).

Two mine/UXO clearance entities were selected on two project tasks, namely Mine Detection Dog Center for Southeast Europe (MDDC) on location in Vushtrri/Vučitrn (Dubovac, Bečić, Galica – 71.000 square meters, completed in August, 1 mine found) and MAT Mondial in Peja/Peć (Zatra/Gubavac – 242.000 square meters – still ongoing, in 2011, 123.665 square meters cleared and certified, 42 UXO/cluster bombs found).

In 2011 thus a total of 194.665 square meters were cleared and certified.

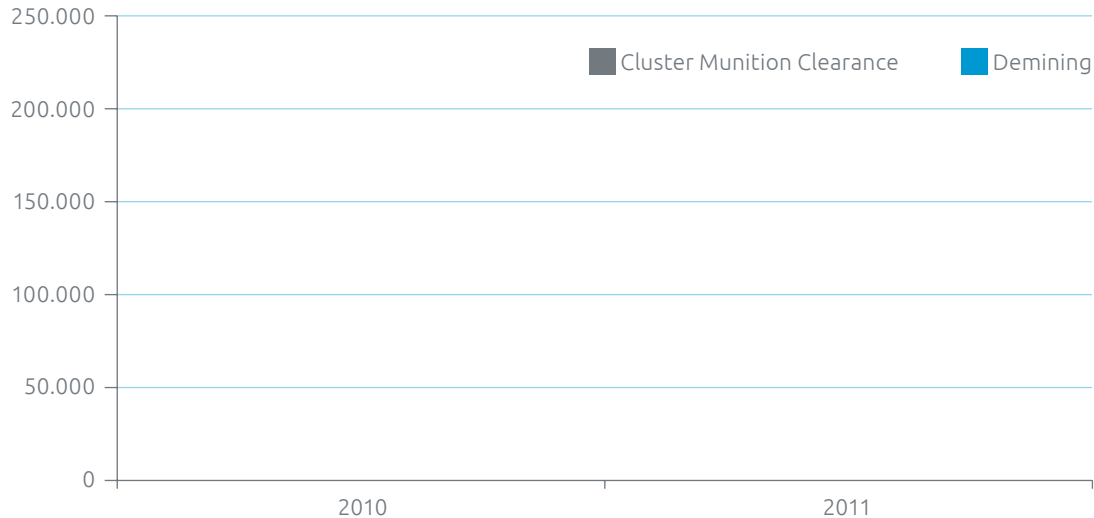


Chart: Clearance results in UNMIK/Kosovo (comparison) 2010–2011 in square meters (no clearance activities took place in 2009)

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Mine/UXO Clearance	Oakland Rotary Endowment United States of America
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REGIONAL ASPECT OF ITF ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH EAST EUROPE

SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE MINE ACTION COORDINATION COUNCIL (SEEMACC)



Regional approach represents a vital dimension of ITF activities. The regional co-operation is essential, as different important issues can be addressed more efficiently and more cost-effectively, if the countries in the region are prepared to help 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 to explore the options and to develop new SEEMACC strategy 2011–2015, the **1st meeting of SEEMACC Working Group** on Strategy was held in Ljubljana, Slovenia, on 02 February 2011. The aim of the proceedings of the SEEMACC Working Group on Strategy was twofold:

- to provide SEEMACC strategic review and generate strategic options for further development of SEEMACC to its members/observers, and
- to develop new SEEMACC strategy (2011–2015) for the adoption by members/observers of SEEMACC.

Underlying the revisited SEEMACC strategy is the notion of supporting its members/observers in achieving their national Mine Action and/or organizational strategic goals as well as other disarmament undertakings.

On 28 April 2011 the **2nd meeting of SEEMACC Working Group** on Strategy was held in Šibenik, Croatia.

The meeting of the working group was held with the purpose of revisiting two documents prepared through the proceedings of the SEEMACC working group, namely Review of SEEMACC Strategy (2003–2010) and Outline of SEEMACC Strategic Options (2011–2015).



The overall goal of the working group proceedings is to facilitate and develop the draft of new SEEMACC strategy.

Based on both meetings of SEEMACC working group the draft of new SEEMACC strategy “The SEEMACC strategy 2012–2015” was prepared.

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Call for Proposals ITF-VA-USA-02/10 and ITF-RAE-USA-02/10

Through the Call for Proposals ITF-VA-USA-02/10 and Call for Proposals ITF-RAE-USA-02/10 concluded in May 2011, following projects, from the field of Socio-Economic Rehabilitation and Reintegration and Risk Awareness and Education were selected:

Albania

- Vocational Training & Local Enterprise Initiative for Mine Victims of Kukes (VTLEPIK) – ALB-AID

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Sustainable Professional Rehabilitation for Landmine Victims in Republic of Srpska – STOP MINES
- Building capacity of survivors associations to provide rights-based integrated support to landmine/UXO survivors in BH – LSI

Serbia

- Cluster Munition Risk Awareness Project in Serbia (CARAS) – Assistance Advocacy Access – Serbia (AAA – Serbia)
- Clinical Rehabilitation of mine victims – Region of SE Europe

In 2011, twelve patients from region of SE Europe were hospitalized and treated at URI – Soča (10 from UNMIK/Kosovo, 1 from BH and 1 from Albania). Project is sustainable response to the PMR needs of landmine/UXO victims in the mine affected region of SE Europe.

TRAINING/CAPACITY BUILDING

- Project “Improving the quality of prosthetic and orthotic service in South East Europe – Phase II» by NGO Human Study

The project objective is to improve the quality of PMR (Physical & Medical Rehabilitation) and orthotics and prosthetics services in South East Europe through:

- a comprehensive and internationally recognized professional training program for medical health professionals and technicians in the region, including a Training of Trainers component ensuring the sustainability of the educational program and
- public authorities, service providers and representatives of service users develop jointly a set of minimal quality standards in the field of P&O services.

The project includes a total number of 12 students of the first generation and 20 students (from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia) of the second generation from 18 different orthotic-prosthetic workshop facilities in 6 different countries from SEE. The project is being implemented from July 2010 until December 2012 and co-funded by Human Study.

- Project “Training of Specialists Personnel – Region of SE Europe” by URI Soča

Within the project the following training were implemented:

- **25–26 March 2011– seven specialists from University Hospital Tuzla and Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Dr. Miroslav Zotovic, Bosnia and Herzegovina participated at »22nd Rehabilitation Medicine Days – Reha dnevi«;**

- 9–10 April 2011 – fourteen specialists from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and UNMIK – Kosovo attended the training Kinesio Taping level III.
- 11–13 May 2011 – four specialists from URI–Soča performed consulting and training on the job for medical doctors, physiotherapists and other specialists in Center for Rehabilitation Miroslav Zotovic in Banja Luka, BIH.
- Training for Unexploded Ordnances (UXO) Detection and Removal– Level 1 and 2 by CROMAC Center for Testing, Development and Training Ltd.
 - The Level 1 training focused on detection, identification, neutralization, removal and deactivation of unexploded ordnances (UXO), within or without mine suspected areas and/or buildings. Acquired knowledge from the field of UXO raised theoretical and practical qualification level of the participants and will assist them in finding the best solution when dealing with mine action. The training course Level 1 was conducted from 09 May 2011 to 27 May 2011 in Topusko, Croatia and attended by 18 candidates from Montenegro, Croatia, Macedonia and Serbia (16 candidates successfully passed the exam).
 - The aim of Level 2 training was to educate candidates to quickly and correctly recognize circumstances (UXO, space – work-site, weather and other conditions as prerequisites for efficient and safe work) that dictate specific approach, planning, organization and methods and resources selection in order to carry out activities of UXO removal and deactivation. The 9 candidates from Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro and Macedonia that succesfully passed the Level 2 exam are trained to independently locate, identify, remove, transport and neutralize unexploded ordnances that are used in the army. The training was held in Topusko, Croatia between 07 November and 18 November 2011.



OTHER REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

● **Project “General Survey of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) Suspected Hazard Areas in South East Europe” by NGO Norwegian People’s Aid.**

General Survey Project as a regional support to Mine Action Centres in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republic of Serbia (BHMIC and MACS) was continued also in 2011, with aim to re-survey and re-define the past estimations and determine the current status of Mine and ERW threat and suspected areas. NPA support to BHMIC (3 general survey teams) and MACS (2 general survey teams) provides positive improvement of efficient solution of mine and ERW problem. The 2011 results achieved in each country are following:

● **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

The armed conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina has left behind a grim legacy of mines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) throughout the country. In total 1.631 communities have been identified and defined as impacted by mines and/or ERW (28% of the communities). Estimates indicate that locations contaminated with mines and ERW directly impact the safety of 921.513 persons as well as that the size of suspected areas contaminated by mines and ERW – 1.365 square kilometers (2.67 % of the total land surface area).

Through general survey of mine suspected hazardous areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina three NPA general survey teams (two in Travnik regional office, one in Mostar regional office) prepared 83 clearance and technical survey projects for 5.995.192 square meters identified risk areas. For a total of 2.540.000 square meters of mine suspected areas general survey teams produced 5 permanent marking projects, while 700.257 square meters were confirmed as risk areas through re-survey activities on 20 previously completed projects. General survey teams marked identified risk areas with 1.093 urgent marking signs and informed 940 local people about mine and ERW hazard in surveyed communities.

The first phase of the general survey of cluster munition contaminated areas (identification of suspected areas) was conducted in the period January–June 2011. Three surveyors inspected all locations reported as cluster contaminated areas through questionnaires sent by relevant municipalities. General survey teams reconstructed 123 cluster munition deployment zones (cluster munition type: CBU BL 755 and R-262 M87 Orkan rocket) and additional 17 locations contaminated by sub-munitions fired from small arms. In total survey teams identified cluster munition contaminated areas in 79 local communities located in 39 municipalities – 12.179.000 square meters of cluster munitions suspected areas. General survey teams produced 9 clearance projects for 307.220 square meters identified risk areas, placed 37 urgent marking signs and informed 180 local people about unexploded sub-munitions hazard.

In August 2011, NPA published the report “Cluster munitions remnants in Bosnia and Herzegovina; A general survey of contamination and impact”.

● Serbia

The last known minefields in the municipality of Šid on the border between Serbia and Croatia were cleared by end 2009, nonetheless, Serbia is still facing a later discovered mine problem concentrated in the region of southern Serbia (legacy of the conflicts in 2000/2001). According to the NPA general assessment of the mine contamination in southern Serbia (municipalities of Presevo and Bujanovac), from December 2011, mine suspected areas cover approximately 3,67 square kilometers, of which 0,65 square kilometers is confirmed risk area and 3,02 square kilometers is suspected hazard area (still to be subject to further general survey activities).

ERW from NATO air strikes (1999), remain a truly significant problem. According to the results of the general survey of areas affected by unexploded sub-munitions in Serbia conducted by NPA (from December 2011), the suspected areas contaminated by cluster munitions cover 14,71 square kilometers (11,46 square kilometers *confirmed risk areas*, 3,25 square kilometers *suspected hazardous areas* to be subject of further general survey activities).

General survey of **mine** suspected hazard areas – in municipalities of Bujanovac and Preševo NPA general survey teams produced 9 clearance projects for 201.049 square meters identified risk areas in the reporting period. General survey teams placed 20 urgent marking signs and informed 136 local people about mine hazard in surveyed communities.

General survey of **cluster** munitions suspected hazard areas – in Serbia NPA general survey teams produced 11 clearance projects for 450.212 square meters identified risk areas. A total of 3.679.359 square meters were confirmed as risk areas through re-survey activities, on 54 previously completed clearance projects. General survey teams placed 23 urgent marking signs and informed 48 local people about unexploded cluster submunitions hazard in surveyed communities.

● Project “Deployment of the Decision Support System for Mine Suspected Area Reduction in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BH)”

The project partners – CROMAC/CTDT, University of Zagreb Expert Teams (Faculty of Geodesy and Faculty of transport and traffic sciences), BHMAC and ITF continued with the project started on 29 April 2009. The project enabled the set up and operational deployment of a decision making support system for Mine Suspected Area (MSA) Reduction for in BH mine action centre (MAC) through very advanced data fusion methodology. This would enhance the level of land release and enable the efficient allocation of resources.

On 4 November 2010, one of the most important phases of project implementation started in Bosnia and Herzegovina. With financial support of US Department of State and close cooperation with BH MAC, photo imaging was performed by expert team from CROMAC–CTDT and support of BH Armed Forces, whose helicopter was provided for the project purposes by the Ministry of Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Advanced Intelligence Decision Support System technology was applied from July 2009 – to 31 July 2011 on the mine suspected areas (MSA) in the regions near Bihac, Mostar and Trebinje in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The aimed 40,2 square kilometers of the mine suspected area which were treated through project, 18,9 square kilometers are proposed to BH MAC and the Regional offices for initial exclusion (reduction of the MSA).

3,85 square kilometers are identified and proposed to BH MAC and the Regional offices for inclusion into mine suspected area. This is important contribution to inhabitants' security and was not considered in cost – benefit analysis.

All data, information derived by AI DSS technology application are delivered to BH MAC and the Regional office for direct application. The surveyers and advisers from the Regional offices participated in several main activities of the AI DSS technology and their contribution was significant. They are key persons for application of AI DSS results in the Regional offices.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance	Human Study United States of America University Rehabilitation Institute (URI Soča)
Training/Capacity Building	United States of America
Other Regional Activities	United States of America

SOUTH CAUCASUS

ARMENIA

PROBLEM

Armenia is affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), primarily as a result of the armed conflict with Azerbaijan in 1988–1994. 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.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

ITF has been supporting a two-and-half year long project “Socio-Economic Reintegration Programme for Mine Victims in Armenia” since December 2009.

The programme strives to enable mine victims and their families, as a vulnerable and marginalised group, to earn their livelihoods, to improve their standard of living and become participatory members of their communities.

So far, 45 mine victims and their family members coming from Yerevan, Gegharkunik, Sisian, Ararat, Armavir, Martuni, and Tavush were provided with small business skills development trainings. Altogether, 21 micro-credits were distributed to the beneficiaries who developed a variety of micro-businesses to include husbandry, honey production, video services, grocery shop, meat and fish trade. Additionally, a local partner NGO carried out an analysis of the needs of mine victims and the possibilities for their socio-economic reintegration.

As part of the awareness raising activities in Armenia, the news conference with broadcasting of the project’s documentary film was carried out in the beginning of December 2011. The aim of the news conference was to raise the awareness of the disability issues in Armenia, among the target groups, in particular socio-economic reintegration of mine victims into their communities.

The project has been implemented by International Organisation for Migrations (IOM) Armenia as the leading local partner.



CAPACITY BUILDING

ITF has been engaged in a joint-effort with the Ministry of Defence of Armenia to assist in development of the Armenian Humanitarian Demining and Expertise Centre (AHDEC) – a civilian, non-commercial state organization.

In order to harmonize and reinforce the efforts of national and international stakeholders in Armenia the Ministry of Defence hosted a joint meeting “Setting up the civilian, national Mine Action programme in Armenia” on 02 June 2011. A number of in-line ministries from Armenia (Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Interior, and Ministry of Territorial Administration) as well as other stakeholders such as ITF, IOM, FSD, the US Embassy participated at the meeting. The organizers of the meeting were the ITF and IOM Armenia.

In close cooperation with Armenian authorities, ITF developed a comprehensive, multi-phase project proposal “Support to Civilian Mine Action Programme in Armenia”, which aim to:

- 1 Develop the capacities of the AHDEC,
- 2 Update and verify the scope of the mine/ERW problem in Armenia and release up to 50 square kilometres of mine suspected areas,
- 3 Develop the national Mine Action standards and operating procedures,
- 4 Develop the national Mine Action strategy.

The proposal was provided to donor community for their consideration.

In an effort to facilitate development of the humanitarian Mine Action programme in Armenia, the ITF provided technical assistance in particular to quality management system; the ITF developed a draft version of the national Mine Action standards for Armenia and proposed them for consideration to the AHDEC and the relevant authorities in Armenia.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance	Austria (ADC/ADA)
Capacity Building	ITF

AZERBAIJAN

PROBLEM

Azerbaijan is affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), primarily as a result of the armed conflict with Armenia in 1988–1994. More than 124 square kilometres of land is still estimated to be contaminated by mines and ERW, where over half million people live. Until today, over 2.360 mine and ERW victims have been recorded by the government authority (Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action).

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

ITF has been supporting a two-and-half year long project “Socio-Economic Reintegration Programme for Mine Victims in Azerbaijan” since December 2009. The project successfully builds upon the experience gained in the pilot project executed in period 2007–2009.



The programme strives to enable mine victims and their families, as a vulnerable and marginalised group, to earn their livelihoods, to improve their standard of living and become participatory members of their communities.

So far, 105 mine victims improved their small business skills by 40 per cent through undergoing training programme and receiving counsel. Altogether, 88 micro-credits were distributed to the beneficiaries.

It should be noted that the project is currently being implemented in 8 districts with mine victim population, namely Agjabedi, Barda, Bilasuvar, Beylagan, Goranboy, Imishli, Saatli and Sabirabad.

As part of the awareness raising activities in Azerbaijan, the news conference with broadcasting of the project's documentary film was carried out in the end of November 2011. The aim of the news conference was to raise the awareness of the disability issues in Azerbaijan, among the target groups, in particular socio-economic reintegration of mine victims into their communities.

The project has been implemented by International Organisation for Migration (IOM) Azerbaijan (the leading local partner) and local NGO Chiraq with active support of the Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA).



CAPACITY BUILDING

The project “Training of three Mine Detection Dog Teams for ANAMA” was initiated in upon the request of the Azerbaijan National Mine Action Agency to maintain its Mine Detection Dog (MDD) capacity. MDD assets proved to be a useful and reliable tool in humanitarian demining operations in Azerbaijan. Altogether, three (3) dogs were procured and provided with the basic and advanced trainings. The specialization training for two (2) dog handlers from ANAMA as well as the integration training was carried out in August 2011. The implementing partner for the project is the MDDC South East Europe.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance	Austria (ADC/ADA) Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA) Baku International Rotary Club Glickenhau Foundation (through MLI) Korea
Capacity Building	Korea



GEORGIA

PROBLEM

Georgia is affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war 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.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

As part of the initiative to build a comprehensive Mine Victim Assistance programme, ITF started with two-and-half year long project "Socio-Economic Reintegration Programme for Mine Victims in Georgia" in December 2009.

The programme strives to enable mine victims and their families, as a vulnerable and marginalised group, to earn their livelihoods, to improve their standard of living and become participatory members of their communities.

So far, 21 mine victims and their family members were provided with small business skills development trainings. Altogether, 14 micro-credits were distributed to the beneficiaries. Additionally, 18 beneficiaries were registered in the IOM's Job Counselling and Placement Centres, with 2 of them trained in job search techniques and 1 provided with the vocational training.

It should be noted that the project is currently being implemented in Kakheti, Kvemo Kartli, Shida Kartli, Imereti and Samegrelo regions and in Tbilisi.

The project has been implemented by International Organisation for Migrations (IOM) Georgia.

As part of the awareness raising activities in Georgia, the news conference with broadcasting of the project's documentary film was carried out in the beginning of December 2011. The aim of the news conference was to raise the awareness of the disability issues in Georgia, among the target groups, in particular socio-economic reintegration of mine victims into their communities.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance

Austria (ADC/ADA)



REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

ITF has been effectively implementing on behalf of ADC/ADA a regional project “South Caucasus Socio-Economic Reintegration Programme for Mine Victims” since December 2009. The project has been implemented in all three countries in South Caucasus.

The regional component of the project aims to:

- Facilitate the exchange of experience, networking and confidence building through implementation of a regional workshop in the field of assistance to landmine victims (and disability issues in general).
- Raise awareness about mine victim needs and assistance provided through implemented victim assistance awareness campaign on local and regional levels.
- Evaluate the project to ensure the accountability and information dissemination as well as to monitor and improve implementation of development assistance.

In 2011, ITF produced a 35-minute long documentary film titled “A Way to (Re)Integration” to be broadcasted in all three South Caucasus countries as well as in Slovenia. The documentary film presents “success stories” of mine victims partaking in the regional project. The film has been synchronized in Armenian, Azerbaijani and Georgian language. The documentary film has been broadcasted on the local and the national televisions in the South Caucasus since December 2011. The documentary film has been posted on the ITF YouTube channel.



In 2001, ITF also produced a regional brochure “A Way to (Re)Integration”, which is printed concurrently in four languages: Armenian, Azerbaijani, Georgian and English. Like the documentary film it presents “success stories” of mine victims partaking in the regional project. The brochure is available for distribution to all project stakeholders, while electronic copy is available on the ITF web page.

On 05–06 December 2011, the regional conference “**Towards a Socio-Economic Reintegration of Persons with Disabilities in South Caucasus – A Case of Landmine Victims**” was organized in Tbilisi, Georgia. The conference was co-organized by the ITF and the IOM mission in Georgia. The conference was attended by 43 participants from the national authorities and civil society organizations in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. The conference contributed to the understanding and facilitation of the socio-economic reintegration of persons with disabilities, including mine victims, into societies on policy, coordination and service provision levels as well as to exchange of experience, networking and confidence building in the region.

In November 2011, ITF contracted UK based the IDL Group Ltd. to carry out the review of the regional project. The review will examine the intervention logic, ascertain and interpret already existing results, work out lessons learnt and develop recommendations and future strategies in domain of mine victim assistance in South Caucasus.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Regional activities

Austria (ADC/ADA)



CENTRAL ASIA

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

States in wider Central Asia (including Afghanistan) have been affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) to various extent, e.g. in Tajikistan about 9 square kilometres of lands remain contaminated with number of mine victims amounting to 828, while in Afghanistan 593 square kilometres of lands remain contaminated with number of mine victims totalling 21.015.

The issue of mine/ERW affected common borders in Central Asia remains to be tackled due to the significant negative impact for the region in general; adverse impacts can be seen for example in areas such as development, commerce, border delineation, border security, Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBM) between States or within the region as well as impacts on the fulfilment of international treaty obligations made by States in the region.



ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The exposure within the Central Asian region, including Afghanistan, to explosive hazards is acknowledged. This continued threat fosters various negative implications, from safety, security, humanitarian development and impacts on confidence and security building processes.

The OSCE Office in Tajikistan initiated the multi-phase project “Facilitation of Central Asia Regional Cooperation in Mine Action in order to foster dialogue and strengthen cooperation among the Central Asian countries and Afghanistan in addressing the problems and concerns related to the explosive hazards. The ITF has been selected as implementing partner of the Office based on the successful practice and experience in developing and applying regional cooperation measures.

The project aims to establish a formal regional cooperation and coordination mechanism. The preparedness to work towards the establishment of such cooperation mechanism was expressed by the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Tajikistan on the regional conference in Dushanbe (16–18 November 2009). By June 2011, the Republic of Tajikistan, Kyrgyz Republic and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan have provided the written support to the initiative.

The project already established a regular cooperation measure for exchange of experiences and best practices among the OSCE Central Asia participating States and Afghanistan through annual technical workshops. The third in a row workshop titled “Explosive Hazards Reduction and Response in Central Asia” was organized in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic, on 22 and 23 November 2011. The workshop was hosted by the Ministry of Defence of the Kyrgyz Republic and co-organized by the OSCE Centre in Bishkek, the OSCE Office in Tajikistan and the ITF. The focus of



the workshop was given to: a.) the prevention and response in the event of an ammunition depot explosion or similar such incident and b.) capacity building of the relevant national authorities responsible for explosive hazards reduction and response. The workshop was attended by 51 participants from the relevant authorities in Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan; participants representing France, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Slovenia and the United States; and participants from international and foreign organizations such as ANAMA (Azerbaijan), Cranfield University (UK), the Defence Threat Reduction Agency (US), the International Committee of the Red Cross, the ITF, NATO NAMSA, MACCA (Afghanistan) and the OSCE. The latter was represented by missions in Kyrgyzstan and in Tajikistan, the OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation (FSC) (incl. Support Unit) and the OSCE Action against Terrorism Unit (ATU).

Based on the request of the Kyrgyz Republic for assistance on Mine Action programme, the project carried out a concrete field assessment activity. The assessment was carried out in period 04 – 14 October 2011 in order to produce a comprehensive baseline document describing the overall mine action threat, existing capacities and needs requirements within the Kyrgyz Republic. The assessment was executed by the joint team consisted of members from the OSCE Office in Tajikistan, OSCE Centre in Bishkek, the International Trust Fund and the national counterparts, namely the Ministry of Defence and State Border Service of the Kyrgyz Republic. As a result, the recommendations for technical assistance were determined in the fields of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (including countering Improvised Explosive Devices), Engineering Ammunition Stockpiles and Storages, Humanitarian Demining, Mine Victim Assistance as well as Legislation and Standards. Furthermore, the assessment outlined the foreseen proposals for further activities, e.g. the pilot train-and-equip programme in the EOD with the surplus AP mines destruction. The assessment report will be distributed by the OSCE Office in Tajikistan in the beginning of 2012.

ITF seconded the project officer to the OSCE Office in Tajikistan in period May – October 2011 in order to facilitate the consultation process with the Central Asian countries and Afghanistan and to develop the project framework for the cooperation mechanism.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Regional activities	OSCE Office in Tajikistan Korea
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LATIN AMERICA

COLOMBIA

PROBLEM

The longstanding armed conflict in Colombia of over 45 years continues to be the cause of a protracted humanitarian crisis leaving hundreds and thousands of people displaced, as well as causing social and political polarisation with the marginalisation and targeting of specific groups and uneven economic growth.

The casualty rate from landmines, UXO and IEDs in Colombia is one of the highest in the world. The extent of the problem is unknown, and there is a lack of clearance activities, risk education, specialized medical and rehabilitation knowledge and equipment. The most affected department is Antioquia and secondly Nariño. Of Colombia's 32 departments, 31 have a problem with landmines.

In 2009, the Government accepted that Colombia is the country most affected by landmine and UXOs in the world and has paid increased attention to the prevention of accidents, assistance to victims and demining efforts since then. Official government statistics show a cumulative total of 9,555 victims between 1990 and October 2011, including 901 children.

In Colombia live more than 4 million victims of conflict that need constant and sufficient rehabilitation treatment. Colombian rehabilitation service suffers from the lack of specialized knowledge, sufficient capacities and equipment, while the biggest problem presents very centralised knowledge within the country and therefore lack of it in more remote areas.

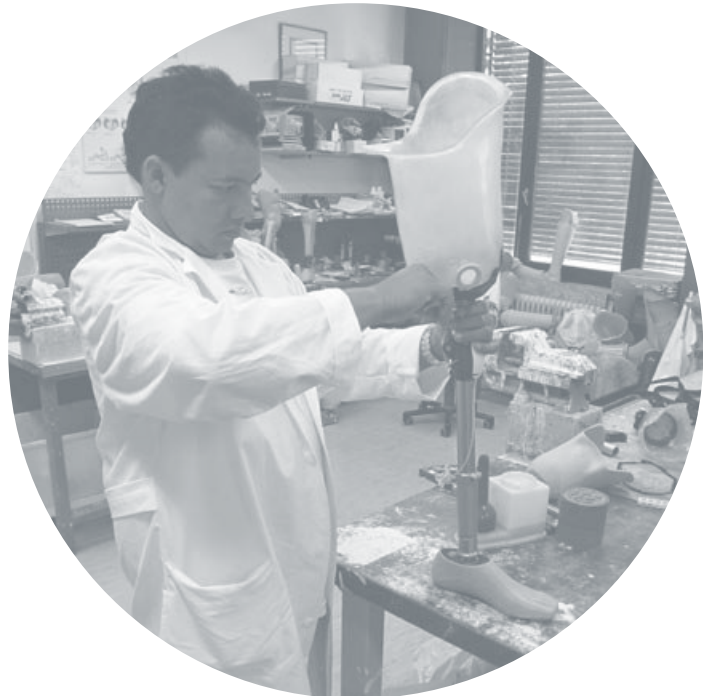
ACCOMPLISHMENTS

TRAINING/CAPACITY BUILDING

In 2011, ITF continued with the implementation of program in Colombia. The aim of the project entitled "Multidisciplinary Team Approach to Rehabilitation Treatment for Healthcare Professionals and Improvement of Provision of Rehabilitation Services in Colombia is to provide effective rehabilitation treatment of mine survivors, victims of armed conflict and disabled persons and enhance the long-term capacity of Colombian rehabilitation institutions.

Three Colombian healthcare professionals, i.e. physician, therapist and prosthetic/orthotic technician from the REI Foundation located in the Bolivar Department, where the enhancement of local rehabilitation capacities is of paramount importance, primarily due to inadequacy of services that are currently being provided there, received 10–days long invaluable training which will enhance their day-to-day professional practice and contribute to the improvement of the rehabilitation services in Colombia. Training was implemented at the University Rehabilitation Institute Republic of Slovenia (URI-Soča) in the period from 23 May to 03 June 2011. That is already the second training provided for Colombian healthcare professionals through the ITF in Slovenia. The trainees were, besides receiving lectures, included in the hands-on individual training program.

After the completion of training in Slovenia, ITF has in period from 5 to 12 December 2011, in cooperation with International Relief and Development Global Institute (IRD), URI Soca, Presidential Program for Integrated Mine Action in Colombia (PAICMA) and Foundation REI successfully implemented 4–days long specialized workshop “Improvement of Rehabilitation Services for People following Amputations” in Cartagena for selected rehabilitation specialists from most mine contaminated departments in Colombia and 1–day long conference on strategic level in Bogota. On 02 December 2011 ITF signed Memorandum of Understanding with Fundacion REI, being co-signed by PAICMA as observer aimed at providing full support to the organization of the workshop.



Specialized workshop was divided into theoretical lecturers in the morning and practical workshops in the afternoon where participants practiced learned skills on 16 amputated patients. Altogether 36 rehabilitation experts from 13 most mine contaminated departments in Colombia successfully finished the workshop that was implemented as planned and without complications in multidisciplinary approach “train the trainers” so that participants could easily share gained knowledge further to their colleagues in their institution, department or even wider.

After successfully implemented workshop in Cartagena, ITF/URI Soca in cooperation with IRD and PAICMA organized one day long conference in Bogota for relevant governmental representatives and potential donors where the results from implemented workshop in Cartagena were presented together with recommendations on how to improve rehabilitation services in Colombia by organizing smaller specialized workshop on departmental level where participants will be learned on how to over deal their specific problems on the field. After many talks with donors, especially Germany, Japan, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), European Union and United States of America showed great interest to support further ITF/IRD activities in Colombia.

During the conference, ITF officially signed letter of intent with PAICMA from 02 December 2011, authorized by the Government of Colombia to conduct overall management, planning,



coordination, resource mobilization and quality control of Mine Action in the territory of Colombia, with the purpose to facilitate cooperation in the field of national capacity building and other mutually agreed activities in mine action.

The project will have long-term effect on improving effective rehabilitation treatment of victims of armed conflict and other disabled persons and enhance the capacity of Colombian rehabilitation institutions.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Training/Capacity Building	Slovenia International Relief and Development Global Institute University Rehabilitation Institut of the Republic of Slovenia (in-kind) Presidential Program for Integrated Mine Action in Colombia (in-kind) Fundacion REI (in-kind)
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MIDDLE EAST

LEBANON

PROBLEM

Lebanon has been seriously scarred by decades of armed conflict. Most of the fighting has left behind a legacy of mines, cluster munitions and unexploded ordnance (UXO) scattered in old battlefields throughout the entire country. South Lebanon has been the locus of the majority of the recent major fighting. The presence or assumed presence of landmines and unexploded munitions in Lebanon has had a socio-economic impact which goes beyond the obvious danger to people's lives and livelihoods. The blocking of resources in suspected hazardous areas prevents development of the affected communities.



The official number of mine and UXO related victims, dating from the beginning of the Lebanese civil war until July 2011, is 3.876, of which 401 victims occurred during the latest hostilities against Lebanon in 2006.

In July 2011, LMAC estimated that a total of 133 million square meters of contaminated/suspected land remains to be cleared in Lebanon. Out of this, mine contaminated/suspected land is estimated at 114,8 million square meters (of which 77 million square meters are expected to be cancelled through resurvey), within a total of 1.590 areas which contain approximately 425.000 mines. The remaining 18,2 million square meters are cluster bomb contaminated land within 463 strike areas.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2011, based on excellent performance since 2007, DCA operated with 2 mine clearance teams and 4 Battle Area Clearance (BAC) teams supported by multiple donors. Through ITF, CyprusAid supported one BAC team for the period of ten months (01 November 2010 through 31 August 2011) clearing 105.550 square meters of land and destroying 330 sub munitions and 1 UXO in South Lebanon.

DCA team continued to work with the support of US Department of State's Office for Weapons Removal and Abatement, which covered operational period from 01 September 2011 through 31 January 2012. In this period DCA BAC team released a total of 69.150 square meters of suspected dangerous area recovering 197 sub munitions and two (2) UXO within one tasks.

ITF is liaising with other interested donors to extend support to mine and cluster munitions clearance activities thus enabling safe return of refugees and development of Lebanon. Germany, Spain and United States pledged funding through ITF for mine action activities in Lebanon.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

UXO Clearance	CyprusAid United States of America
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ITF OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

TO REDUCE THE THREATS TO HUMAN SECURITY FROM POST-CONFLICT CHALLENGES OTHER THAN LANDMINES AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR, AND TO SUPPORT CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAMS.

SOUTH EAST EUROPE

ALBANIA

PROBLEM

On 15 March 2008, an explosion occurred at an ammunition process facility in Gerdec close to Tirana, Albania. As a result of an explosion, up to 9.000 tons of UXO littered the village and hundreds of locals were injured and 26 confirmed dead. Roughly 200 houses were completely destroyed and approximately 1.500 damaged to some degree. Originally informed by the Albanian Ministry of Defense (MoD) as Gerdec possessing only 100.000 projectiles/pieces (fuzes, other explosive item) of 3.000 tons of munitions, it was later acknowledged by the MoD that the Gerdec site received shipment of as many as 600.000 projectiles/pieces of 9.000 tons of munitions. This more accurate information greatly expanded the amount of resources and effort needed to do this project, making it nearly 6 times larger than originally planned. For the safety of the villagers, continued assistance is required to help the Albanian MoD with the site remediation and dispose of the dangerous items.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Project “Social-Educational Re-integration Initiative for Survivors of Gerdec Explosion» by NGO ALB-AID, Albania

The goal of the project is to improve access of UXO/ERW child survivors of Gerdec explosion to qualitative vocational courses (education, learning outcomes,) and recreation activities, thus contributing to their social-economic re-integration and rehabilitation into their communities.

Project Objective is to increase computer and English skills of 124 children survivors/family members of survivors of Gerdec tragedy within project period and to improve social integration of 110 children UXO/ERW survivors within project period, by supporting them to participate in social-cultural and sports activities.

The project is being supported from 01 December 2010 to 28 February 2012.

Project “Gerdec UXO clearance and site remediation” by Sterling International

Since the beginning of the project, Sterling International has collected and removed both above surface and extracted from subsurface, over 107.000 projectiles/shells for removal from Gerdec (the projectiles weigh a total of approximately 2.354 tons with net explosive quantity of approximately 284 tons of high explosive). Furthermore, 273.760 square meters were deep searched to depths of 2 meters on flat areas and 1,5 meters on the hills; with 21.709 munitions found by these deep search teams.

The aim of the project in Albania is to continue safe remediation and destruction of unexploded ordnance at the Gerdec munitions depot and affected environs, stemming from series of explosions during demilitarization work at Gerdec depot.

In 2011, the following results were achieved:

- Deep search/route clear, 111.329 square meters,
- Vegetation cutting and removal, 55.112 square meters,
- Earth moved from all areas, 22.112,5 ton,
- Concrete moved to craters, 285 ton,
- Clean earth trammed, 26.636 ton,
- Munitions found deep searching, 2.747 pcs,
- Items Palletised (pallets/pieces), 198/2.356
- Munitions moved to storage (pallets/pieces), 44/2.856
- Scrap munition metal moved to storage (pallets/tons), 366/366
- Dangerous munitions demolition/destroyed, 1.474.

Project “Gerdec – Brass Cartridge Case Demilitarization and Recycling” by Sterling International

The aim of this project is to aid and assist the MoD Albania in the Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) efforts to demilitarize some 70.000 brass cartridge cases and enable Albania to potentially self-fund CWD operations. The aim is therefore to safely decompose the brass casings primers in a controlled environment and shred the brass into containers to that it is ready to transport safely from the site for sale, to assist the Albanian Armed Forces (AAF) and MoD in the demilitarization and recycling of the brass casings currently piling up at Gerdec.

The project started in August 2011 and shall last until February 2012.

The Cartridge Case Demilitarization Process is up and running with all equipments in use – cartridge case primer disposal teams are utilizing plasma arc burning, chop saw and holmatro cutting equipments to access and function all primers. Palletization teams are utilizing a shredder and a baler to prepare the brass for transport by the Albanian Armed Forces. Movement of the

brass from the Gerdec site is the responsibility of the Albanian Armed Forces, which is yet to be conducted.

In 2011, the task has produced the following results:

- Primers burnt / functioned out of bases 19.908
- Bags of Bases /weight in Kg 1092 / 32.226 Kg
- Pallets of Shredded-Baled Cartridges / weight in Kg..... 61 / 37.111 Kg
- Total weight in Kg of Brass ready for removal by AAF **69.337 Kg**

Project “Gerdec – Fuze Area” by Sterling International

The aim of this project is to aid and assist the MoD in the CWD efforts to search, remove and demilitarize estimated over 300.000 dangerous fuzes (within the Security Exclusion Zone – SEZ).

Originally designated as an Area of Operations (AO) from the Albanian Armed Forces (AAF), the MOD has requested ITF and Sterling’s assistance within this AO, as the AAF has determined it does not possess sufficient experience nor technical skills and equipment to handle this extremely dangerous area. The AAF attempted to search and clear this area at one period, however, was unable to for the aforementioned reasons to thoroughly tackle this problem.

The goal and purpose of this project is to safely destroy the massive number of dangerous fuzes still remaining on Gerdec site. Project commenced its initial phase in September 2011 and the starting phase shall be ongoing for an estimated period of 4 months.

The Fuze Area clearance task is still in its beginning stages. Vegetation clearance teams have begun to clear the substantial overgrowth that had taken over the area, as the AAF stopped activities in the area over two years ago. Surface clearance teams started clearance following



the vegetation cutting crews. Progress is slow but productive as the area is saturated with not fuzes alone but other UXO and vast amounts of scrap materials as well. By the end of 2011, the following items were removed from the 'fuze area':

- live fuzes (intact burster) – 723
- part fuzes (without intact burster) – 6.793
- filled shell high explosive – 18
- low surface search – 3.645 square meters
- depth search – 360 square meters,
- building rubble and concrete removed – 49 tons
- scrap metal removed – 7.152 kg
- vegetation removed – 8.472 square meters.

Project “UXO “Hot Spots Clearance” by Sterling International

An estimated 100.000 tonnes stockpile of obsolete ammunition and munitions still left over from the days of the communist regime remaining a silent and largely unrecognized threat to the safety of the citizens of Albania.

These stockpiles of obsolete ammunition and munitions are located in a variety of military depots and magazines throughout Albania. Storage conditions vary from safe to very dangerous, consequently posing a substantial risk to the citizens of Albania and demanding quick and efficient removal. Adding to the threat to the population living in the vicinity, the depots and magazines are not always properly secured or guarded, presenting a threat for proliferation of illegal activities within Albania and across borders.

The objective of the project that started in August 2011 is to provide the professional capacity to safely clear the abandoned ammunition left in “hotspots” throughout Albania, thus, increasing the safety and security of the population.

In 2011, the surface area searched is 13.712 square meters, and the sub-surface area cleared is 23.605 square meters. In total 9.272 pieces of UXO was located and destroyed (point detonating (PD) fuzes – 292, grenades – 45, small arms ammunition (SAA) – 8.723, mortars – 20, artillery shells – 181, aircraft bombs – 11).

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

UXO and CW Destruction	United States of America
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BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

PROBLEM

Bosnia and Herzegovina has significant amount of aged, unstable and various type of ammunition stored in non appropriate conditions. Ammunition surplus poses hazard for civilians and nearby infrastructure. Political situation in BH is very complex and has negative impact on demilitarization activities. Despite on huge formal and current ammunition production capabilities, because of political reasons production facilities cannot be simple converted and used as demilitarization facilities. National law does not allow selling metal scrap and fund recovered from secondary materials like: brass, steel, energetic materials etc. to be used as financial support for further demilitarization activities.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The main aim of the project in Bosnia and Herzegovina is to ensure operations and develop national capabilities and infrastructure that facilitate indigenous demilitarization processes, utilizing both government and private industrial facilities as necessary, in support of long-term life cycle stockpile management and to contribute to a long-term CWD plan of defense modernization in BiH.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

CW Destruction	United States of America
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MONTENEGRO

PROBLEM

In possession of MoD of Montenegro is significant amount of various type of aged, unstable and not properly maintained ammunition. Ammunition surplus poses potential hazard for civilians living nearby ammunition depots and infrastructure located in the vicinity. Ammunition depots are not designed according to the NATO standards, buildings are looking for maintenance and renovation. For these reasons it is important first step to reduce hazards by reduction of ammunition surplus.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The aim of the latest phase of the project in Montenegro, which is to last 10 months, and which will be executed by Sterling International under a contract to the ITF, is to assist in the disposal of unstable weapons and munitions that remain in the inventories of Montenegro's Ministry of Defence (MOD).

Priority will be given to clearing those munitions that are stored at an MOD depot at the international airport adjacent to the passenger terminal near the capital of Podgorica.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

CW Destruction	United States of America
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SERBIA

PROBLEM

Republic of Serbia has significant amount of aged, unstable and various type of ammunition stored in non appropriate conditions. Ammunition surplus poses hazard for civilians and nearby infrastructure. Current demilitarization capabilities are not sufficient or are looking for modernization to improve safety, to be remote controlled and operated and to reach capacity needed. MoD of Republic of Serbia asked for assistance in Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) training for Ammunition Technical Officers according to the international standards.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The aim of this project is to improve physical security and safety of ammunition stockpile in the Serbian MoD.

In 2011, ITF implemented a needs assessment visit to the Serbian MoD to discuss in order to receive the relevant information of the current situation. Based on factual findings of assessment, detailed proposal to improve safety and security for explosives and ammunition storage was prepared.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

PSSM Training	United States of America
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REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR)

RASR is upon the initiative of US Department of State planned to be a long-term, coordinated, regional approach to address the threats posed by excess, unstable, loosely secured or other at-risk stockpiles of conventional weapons and munitions.

Five main organizations (ITF, SEESAC, NAMSA, Small Arms Survey–SAS, RACVIAC) were identified to create a steering committee of RASR initiative.

Fourth RASR Workshop held place from 23 to 25 May 2011 in Ljubljana, Slovenia. The purpose of the workshop was to facilitate a regional approach to the reduction of excess, unstable, and loosely secured conventional weapons and munitions, which pose significant security and humanitarian threats to the countries of South East Europe.

ITF shall continue to strengthen the RASR initiative-enhancing cooperation of the Steering Committee Members– and facilitate it, as well as focus on regional strengthening of governmental representatives cooperation and other relevant organizations/institutions in the region of southeastern Europe. Next RASR Steering Committee is planned for January 2012 to discuss current relevant problems/issues and coordinate RASR 5th Workshop in April 2012.



Regional Conference “Towards a Sustainable Solution for Excess Weapons and Ammunition: Policy, Logistical and Financial Aspects of Excess Weapons and Ammunition Disposal” by MoD Croatia

A three-day Conference was hosted by the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Croatia in period 30 May – 01 June 2011 in the Croatian Armed Forces Hall in Pula. The purpose of the Conference was to bring together representatives of logistics, policy/planning and finance departments in the MoDs of the South East European countries and to provide them with an opportunity to exchange relevant information and experience regarding disposal of excess weapons and ammunition with a view to developing a shared vision of a future solution to this problem. In this light, regional approach to excess weapons and ammunitions disposal is seen as the key to finding a lasting solution to the problem. The main objective of the Conference was to prepare a paper highlighting issues of regional importance in the field of excess weapons and ammunition disposal for the upcoming Defence Ministerial Meeting in Slovenia. The Conference has gathered 26 participants, civilian and military representatives from respective regional Ministries of Defence, NATO, ITF and Small Arms Survey.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Regional activities	United States of America
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BULGARIA

PROBLEM

The aim of the project in Bulgaria is to recover and safely remove all identifiable UXO, from the 03 July, 2008 non intention blast affected area covering over 33.000 square meters and environs at the Bulgarian military's Chelopechene munitions depot. It is estimated at approximately 1.500 tons of various type of ammunition including White Phosphorus, HE projectiles, small arms ammunition, RPGs and hand grenades are dispersed around the area.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Project »Chelopechene: UXO Removal« by Sterling International

The 18 months project in Bulgaria aims to safely recover and safely remove all identifiable UXO, estimated at approximately 1.500 tons, and including White Phosphorus and hand grenades, covering over 33.000 square meters and environs at the Bulgarian military's Chelopechene munitions depot, and close to the facility. This project will increase the safety of the people living in the area and also safeguard the main highway, which is less than 500 meters from the site and which serves Sofia, the capital. Additionally, this project will reduce the surplus stockpile of munitions in Bulgaria.

In 2011, Sterling International was working on the detailed site specific SOP's, sourcing equipment and securing local laborers. The Chelopechene UXO removal team completed the clearance of 4 grids (out of 47) and has cleared an estimated 50% and 85% of 2 additional grids. The brush crew has completed all brush clearance operations and is currently conducting the aggressive surface clearance of the top of the level at the request of the Bulgarian Army to aid in the enhancement of security measures. The brush crew has also completed the aggressive surface clearance of the area located between the fences running adjacent to grids 1 through 47. Grids 8, 17, 18, and 27 have been completed bringing the current completion rate at an estimated 28% to 30% complete. The addition of a fourth Intrusive team has significantly increased the production rate of the operation.

On 18 August 2011, a media event was held at the Chelopechene UXO removal site. Personnel in attendance included, Deputy Defense Minister Dr. Valentin Radev, Joint Forces Commander LG Atanas Samandov, ITF Director Dorijan Maršič, U.S. Embassy Ambassador James Warlick, and Sterling International President William Wade.



Project »Chelopenchene: Underwater UXO Clearance« by Regional Center for Underwater Demining Montenegro

In addition to surface and deep sub-surface clearance in that blast area, 220.000 square meters of nearby river channels and small lakes were also cleared of UXO that kicked out during the explosions at the depot. The underwater UXO clearance portion of this project was implemented by Regional Center for Underwater Demining (RCUD). In the period from 26 September to 26 October 2011, RCUD surveyed and cleared water area of 226.431 square meters and removed 2.623 kilograms of UXO.

The supervision works of underwater UXO clearance was implemented by P.E.D. SAVA d.o.o. As per the supervision reports, the RCUD working methodology was in compliant with safety measures and Standard Operational Procedures – SOP; 9.275 square meters of underwater areas and riverbeds have been verified by random probing and found free from UXO; no incident or accident happened during the water cleaning activities.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

UXO Removal and Clearance	United States of America
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BALTIC STATES

LITHUANIA

PROBLEM

Lithuanian Ministry of National Defense (MoND) identified 71.863 pcs of ammunition or 360.140 tonnes for immediate demilitarization. Reasons for disposal range from obsolete weapon system to potentially unstable propellants and therefore unsafe ammunition for storage. MoND intention is to destroy most of ammunition surplus out of the country and to start building own demilitarization capabilities by repairing shed at Linkaiciai ammunition depot.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The main aim of project in Lithuania is to assist the Lithuanian MoND with their destruction of excess conventional weapons and munitions held in the stockpile of the Lithuanian Armed Forces (LAF) by developing national capabilities and infrastructure that facilitate indigenous demilitarization processes, utilizing both government and private industrial facilities as necessary, in support of MoND long-term life cycle stockpile management.

ITF team visited Lithuanian MoND and discussed activities related to the demilitarization activities in Lithuania in the period from 11 to 14 April 2011. Lithuanian MoND provided to the ITF comprehensive briefing about possesses munitions inherited, gifted and bought that are now in need of disposal. Reasons for disposal range from obsolete weapon system to potentially unsafe for storage. Lithuania identified 71.863 pcs of ammunition or 360.140 ton for immediate demilitarization. The company STV Group from Czech Republic was contracted for demilitarization activities. The project also envisage the reconstruction works of demil facility in Linkaiciai and procurement of EOD equipment.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

CW Destruction	United States of America
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ITF OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3

*TO REDUCE THE THREATS TO HUMAN SECURITY
FROM DISRUPTIVE CHALLENGES.*

MIDDLE EAST

EGYPT

PROBLEM

Egypt is contaminated with mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), especially UXO from World War II. Most of the battles took place in the area between the Quattara depression and Alamein at the Mediterranean coast. Other affected areas lie around the city of Marsa Matrouh and at Sallum near the Libyan border.

The Executive Secretariat for the Demining and Development of the North West Coast (Executive Secretariat) claimed in May 2010 that more than 16 million landmines cover an estimated area of 248 square kilometers. A government statement reported the existence of a further 5.5 million landmines in the Sinai and the Eastern Desert.



The developmental impact of contamination is also said to be significant. Irrigation projects, an essential facet of national development projects in desert areas, have experienced delays because of the need to clear mines and UXO. It has been claimed that mines and UXO in the Western Desert may impede access to an estimated 4,8 billion barrels of oil reserves, as well as 13,4 trillion cubic feet (379 billion m³) of natural gas. New kinds of tourism, such as safari and eco-tourism, can encroach on affected areas, increasing the risk of incidents. It is necessary to warn people of potential hazards, but there is a fear of discouraging travel to the country.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Training of Specialists Personnel from Egypt by University Rehabilitation Institute – URI-Soča

The physical and medical rehabilitation (PMR) system in Egypt is poorly developed. Especially in out of Cairo, the country does not have many training facility for PMR professionals, and has only a small number of rehabilitation institutions with very limited geographical coverage. Various initiatives have tried to tackle this problem over the past years with some encouraging sign of success. The living conditions of most persons with disabilities are recovering, mostly in public health sector for secondary prevention of impairments. To this end five specialists from Egypt attended training at URI-Soča in the period from 06 June to 24 June 2011.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Training	Slovenia
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GAZA STRIP

PROBLEM

The 23-day military Operation: Cast Lead over sea, land and air in the Gaza Strip caused severe damage to infrastructure, including roads, government offices, NGO and UN facilities, schools, hospitals and agricultural land. The injured Palestinians as a result of the conflict during January 2009 counted more than 5.000 injured persons about 50% of them being children and women. It is estimated that about 15% have disability as a consequence of injury. The need are quite high since Gaza has only one rehabilitation hospital, which was also bombed during the conflict. (MoH Reports).

Many families are homeless: preliminary estimates by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics indicate the complete destruction of over 4.000 residences and partial destruction to 17.000 others. Thus thousands of Gazans still remain homeless, although the exact number of people displaced is still unknown.

Gaza Strip population is about 1,5 million people and they live in overcrowded conditions, with a poor housing and deteriorating infrastructure. Nearly 50 % of population presents children under the age of 14 years (Statistical Yearbook 2009).

Prior to the conflict, the humanitarian situation was already serious following an 18-month blockade of the Gaza Strip, where 80 percent of the population was already dependent on aid from the United Nations.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

President of the Republic of Slovenia Dr. Danilo Türk visited Ramallah on 30 January 2009 and met with President Mahmud Abbas, Prime Minister Salam Fayyad and other Palestinian leaders. Particular attention was paid to the humanitarian needs in Gaza and the possibilities of Republic of Slovenia to provide meaningful and focused humanitarian assistance.

ITF in cooperation with the University Rehabilitation Institute of the Republic of Slovenia (URI Soča) started with the implementation of physical and mental rehabilitation and local/national capacity building in the field of rehabilitation.

In 2011, ITF supported rehabilitation of sixth, seventh and eighth group of children – victims of conflict and national capacity building activities in the field of rehabilitation activities:

- Integral rehabilitation treatment in URI Soča for 29 children (aged between 7 months and 22 years old)



- Training for 5 local physiotherapists was provided during the rehabilitation treatment of children, by the rehabilitation specialists.
- June 2011 triage in Gaza. More than 100 children from Gaza were examined.
- The eighth group of children from Gaza arrived to URI Soča on rehabilitation on 28 September 2011. With group an on-the-job training came also two physiotherapists from Gaza.
- ITF has set up a list of prosthetic and orthotic material (donation of SIDA) which was delivered to Artificial Limb and Polio Center on February 2011.

Since the start of the project in 2009, ITF has supported rehabilitation of children – victims of conflict and national capacity building activities in the field of rehabilitation, carrying out following activities:

- Over 300 children were medically triaged in Gaza by joint URI / ITF team.
- Rehabilitation of 90 children from Gaza (eight groups) at URI Soča. Post-rehabilitation evaluation and check-up was implemented on the ground in Gaza Strip.
- 15 local physiotherapists from Gaza received training at URI Soča.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance	Aerodrom Ljubljana (in-kind) Amr Moussa Czech Republic Jordan Aviation Group (in-kind) Korea Lantern Projects USA Monaco OPEC Fund for International Development Petrol d.d. (in-kind) Qatar Slovenia Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) United States of America University Rehabilitation Institute Ustanova Pustimo jim sanje – Fundacija Danila Turka
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LIBYA

PROBLEM

The Libyan uprising against the 42 year rule of Colonel Muammar Qaddafi began in March 2011, following in the wake of revolutions, insurrections and mass protests throughout the Arab world. The civil war ended in October 2011 and left tens of thousands war wounded in need of assistance and medical treatment. Libya also faces a significant Mine and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) threat. There are serious humanitarian challenges due to Unexploded and Abandoned Ordnance (UXO), newly plotted landmines, Ammunitions Management concerns, use of cluster munitions and the high number of small arms and light weapons amongst the civilian population due to looting of Ammunition Storage Areas and free access of weapons and ammunition throughout Libya. These issues have global implications and are causing an ongoing threat to the Libyan population.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Project “Psychosocial rehabilitation of Libyan children in Rogla”

On the initiative of Slovenian Embassy in Egypt and Slovenian President Dr Danilo Türk, a group of seven children from Libya came to Slovenia on 03 of July 2011 for 2-week relief and psychosocial rehabilitation program from difficult wartime situation in Libya. Libyan teenagers were involved in different sports activities, sightseeing and interactive workshops with the aim to provide some psychosocial assistance with the main purpose to help them in coping with experienced trauma. The children enjoyed their stay very much and although they were concerned about the situation in their home county, they were much more joyful, positive and outspoken upon return.

The project was successfully implemented with the following partners: Unior d.d., Unior d.d. Program Turizem, Adria Airways, Mercator d.d., Ljubljanske mlekarne d.d., Celjske mesnine d.d., Kraft & Werk d.o.o., Univerzal Commerce d.o.o. and Holding Slovenske elektrarne d.o.o.

Project “Provision of rehabilitation services to the people of Libya”

● Triage of paralysed patients:

Due to the fact that Libyan paralyzed patients have been largely untreated because of complexity of their health condition and were in need of rehabilitation options a team of experts from URI Soča and ITF conducted a triage of Libyan patients in Tunis and Sfax from 20 to 25 November 2011 in order to identify potential treatment options for them. 48 paralyzed patients

were triaged and a detailed medical report with rehabilitation recommendations was prepared and submitted to Libyan Ministry of Health and Libyan Ministry for War Wounded, Martyrs And Missing Persons which will be the basic for further rehabilitation arrangements.

- Rehabilitation of Libyan amputees:

On 1 December 2011 Libyan war wounded were evacuated from Tunis to Slovenia. 25 Libyan amputees are currently being rehabilitated at URI Soča. The main objective of the project is to provide them with high quality prosthesis treatment and comprehensive rehabilitation including psychosocial support.

- Rapid needs assessment of rehabilitation capacities:

Team of ITF and URI Soča experts conducted a rapid needs assessment of rehabilitation capacities in Benghazi and Tripoli which provided basic recommendations for further capacity building of rehabilitation capacities in Libya.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance	Libya
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AFRICA

CAPE VERDE

PROBLEM

Republic of Cape Verde is an archipelago of 10 islands and 8 islets located in the central Atlantic Ocean, 450 kilometers off the coast of Senegal, West Africa. With a total land area of 4.033 kilometers Cape Verde is one of the five Atlantic Archipelagos of the Macaronésia. The hospitals, health centres and pharmacies are to be found on all 9 inhabited islands and available in case of necessity, the health sector is relatively well developed but is lacking of proper infrastructure, equipment, specialized medical knowledge and there is no existing medical faculty within the country. Cape Verde has very good telecommunication network and all facts describe above make it ideal for the implementation of Telemedicine and e-Health program that will enable better access to medical services as well as the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of patients with trauma injuries in Cape Verde and better chronic diseases management.



ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Needs Assessment and Fact-Finding Mission for the Implementation of Telemedicine Program in Cape Verde

Prior to the Implementation of 3-year Telemedicine and e-Health program in Cape Verde, ITF has in cooperation with International Virtual e-Hospital Foundation (IVeH) in period 12–24 November 2011 successfully implemented needs assessment and fact finding mission and recognized exact situation of medical/health sector in the whole country, telecommunications and internet/intranet services and accessibility, identified existing development of telemedicine in Cape Verde and recognized possible obstacles in project implementation.

During the implementation of assessment mission, ITF/IVeH delegation organized many meetings with relevant national, regional and local stakeholders and field visits to both main hospitals as well as regional hospital and many local health centers on three islands: Santiago, Sao Vicente and Sal, to get information from the first hand, see conditions at the field and establish necessary contacts.

In accordance with implemented mission, ITF has in cooperation with IVeH prepared full project proposal for the implementation of 3-year Integrated Telemedicine and e-Health Program – Republic of Cape Verde.

Program focuses on creating an infrastructure for integrated telemedicine and e-health on all 9 inhabited islands as well as creating a new cadre of physicians, nurses and other professionals in telemedicine, e-health and electronic medical library that will implement a comprehensive educational program, run the program and continue training newer generations of health care professionals in the prevention, modern treatment and rehabilitation of patients with trauma injuries, severe chronic diseases and other emergencies in Cape Verde. Once established, this network can be used for every possible clinical problem in Cape Verde and enables continuous medical education for experts. The program shall ultimately improve treatment outcomes, increase patient satisfaction, provide physicians' continuous education, reduce health care costs, and induce revolutionary transformation of the healthcare system in Cape Verde.

Program falls under priorities of bilateral cooperation between Republic of Cape Verde and Republic of Slovenia.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Telemedicine Program	Slovenia
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OTHER ITF ACTIVITIES

ITF PUBLIC RELATIONS AND OTHER EVENTS

MEDIA APPEARANCES

Humanitarian efforts of ITF activities are often accompanied by public and media attention. There were more than 265 appearances of ITF in Slovenian media (Press clipping d.o.o.), 742 appearances of ITF in Croatian media (Press clipping d.o.o.) and 567 appearances in BH media in 2011. In 2011, ITF also started to use the social media (Facebook, Twitter and YouTube).

Workshop “Progress on Mine Action” of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the European Parliament

ITF actively participated at the Foreign Affairs Committee of the European Parliament workshop entitled “Progress on Mine Action” on 31 January 2011. The presentation “Where is the real need today in Mine Action and how limited resources can be better used.” was given by ITF Director, Mr Dorijan Maršič.

The main aim of the workshop was to maximise the impact of EU and other international Mine Action on the remaining challenges in prevention, mine clearance and assistance to mine victims and prepare a new Report to European Parliament on this topic under the stewardship of Rapporteur Mr Geoffrey Van Orden MEP. The workshop was convened to bring together high level experts to feed ideas into the drafting of this report.

Zlatko for Gaza project

On 20 March 2011, famous Slovenian musician Zlatko was guest on Sunday TV Slovenia show known as »NLP«. Zlatko also invited ITF representative, Mr Iztok Hocevar to present the efforts in project led by initiative of President of the Republic of Slovenia Dr. Danilo Türk “Rehabilitation of Children from Gaza”. The project implemented by ITF in cooperation with URI Soča and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, led Zlatko to compose a song “Ne pozabit Gaze” published in the last album “Zlato ti daje sijaj, ne pa sreče”.

ITF Exhibition on Mine Action in New York

On 04 April 2011 the United Nations Mine Action (UNMAS) launched the exhibition »A Mine Action Photography Exhibit – DeterMined« which was organized in observance of the International Day

for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action. Within this frame H.E. Mr Andrej Benedejčič, Chairman of the ITF Managing Board, opened the ITF exhibition on Mine Action which has been seen throughout the month of April 2011 in the premises of UN, New York.

“Regional Weapon Contamination Workshop” with main focus on Risk Education–Mine Action Programme Durres Albania 13–14 April 2011

The Albanian Red Cross in collaboration with Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE) organized a “Regional Weapon Contamination Workshop” with main focus on Mine Action for SE Europe Mine Action National Authorities and implementing organisations. ITF representative gave a presentation regarding the future donor perspective in Mine Action at the Workshop.

Completion ceremony of the second phase of Underwater UXO Clearance of Lake Ohrid, Macedonia

On 20 April 2011, ITF has, in cooperation with RM PRD, organized closing ceremony for the successful completion of the second phase of the underwater UXO clearance of Lake Ohrid, at Hotel Diplomat in Ohrid. Slovenian Ambassador in Macedonia and representatives of Macedonian government, RM PRD, ITF, P.E.D. Sava d.o.o., UNDP, press and others participated at closing ceremony. All speakers expressed their sincere gratitude to the constant US support to Macedonian UXO Clearance Program, through the ITF, and exposed the importance of underwater UXO Clearance for Lake Ohrid which contributes to the development of tourist potential of the local community at Lake Ohrid as well as of the Republic of Macedonia.



The 8th International Symposium „Humanitarian Demining 2011“

ITF representatives actively participated at the Symposium that gathered 165 participants from 33 countries. This symposium was held under the patronage of the Croatian President Prof. Dr.Sc. Ivo Josipović.

As part of the Symposium, a field demonstration was held on Wednesday, 27 April at Gaj field near Skradin. Four workshops were held with the following topics: education, safety, differences in clearing mines and ERW; and new methods and technologies.

RACVIAC Oslo Convention – Workshop on Cluster Munitions

Pursuant to RACVIAC Programme for 2011, the Cooperative Security Environment Pillar organized and executed the “Oslo Convention – Workshop on Cluster Munitions” in the period of 23–26 May 2011, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration of the Republic of Croatia. ITF actively participated with the presentation at the Workshop. The Workshop proved to have excellent timing, being held between the 1st and 2nd Meetings of the States Parties to the Convention, in a period when the implementation of the Convention is in the most intensive phase.

The purpose of this Workshop was to share the latest developments related to the implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM).



ITF Board of Advisors Field Visit

On 17 May 2011, ITF organized a field visit to Croatia for the members of the ITF Board of Advisors (BoA). To that end, they visited Croatia which is one of the most mine contaminated countries in the region of South East Europe and for which donors have devoted substantial resources for demining ever since ITF started implementing demining activities in Croatia. More than 67 million USD have been allocated for mine action projects in Croatia since 1999 with close to 30 million square meters of mine contaminated area cleared through demining projects. The United States of America remains the biggest donor of funds for mine action related activities in Croatia.

2nd ITF Coordination Meeting in Bosnia and Herzegovina

In cooperation with the Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia in Bosnia and Herzegovina, ITF organized a Second Coordination Meeting for all the donors and stakeholders of Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina on 19 May 2011. The meeting was held in Hotel Europe in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, where ITF representatives presented ITF achievements in Bosnia and Herzegovina and wider in 2010 and perspectives according to ITF strategy for 2009–2013.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the EU Delegation in BH, EUFOR, the Embassy of the United States of America, Embassy of Austria, Embassy of Norway, Embassy of Japan, Embassy of the Czech Republic, Embassy of Switzerland, Embassy of the Slovak Republic, Embassy of Belgium, Embassy of the Republic of Serbia, Embassy of the Republic of Hungary, Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina Demining Commission and Director of BH MAC.



SEEGROUP Meeting

ITF presentation “Regional cooperation in HMA and CWD in Western Balkans – ITF case study” was given by ITF Director, Mr Dorijan Maršič at the meeting of SEEGROUP on 27 May 2011 at NATO Headquarters. SEEGROUP is being chaired by Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2011.

A documentary “MOJ PRIJATELJ MUJO”

ITF actively participated in organization of logistical support for one of the shooting sessions in making the documentary of “Moj prijatelj Mujo” in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 15 to 19 July 2011. Through local partners ITF helped Mr. Zupanič, the director of the movie to find desirable story and at the end the story was told by Mr. Mujo Turajlić, two time hand amputee and blind on one eye. Mr. Zupanič’s wish was to present Mr. Turajlić and his family as full members of community, even if he was injured by UXO. The premiere of the documentary is planned for Sarajevo Film Festival in summer 2012.

Meeting with the President of the Republic of Croatia Prof. Dr. Ivo Josipović

On 11 August 2011, President of the Republic of Croatia prof. Dr. Ivo Josipović received Mr Dorijan Maršič, ITF Director, Ms Đurđa Adlešič, Director of Croatia without Mines and Mr Zdravko Modrušan, Director of the Croatian Mine Action Centre in Brioni, Croatia.

During the meeting Mr Maršič presented ITF activities and excellent results achieved in Croatia during 12 years long works with special focus on humanitarian demining and mine risk education programs in this country that is severely contaminated with mines and unexploded ordnance.

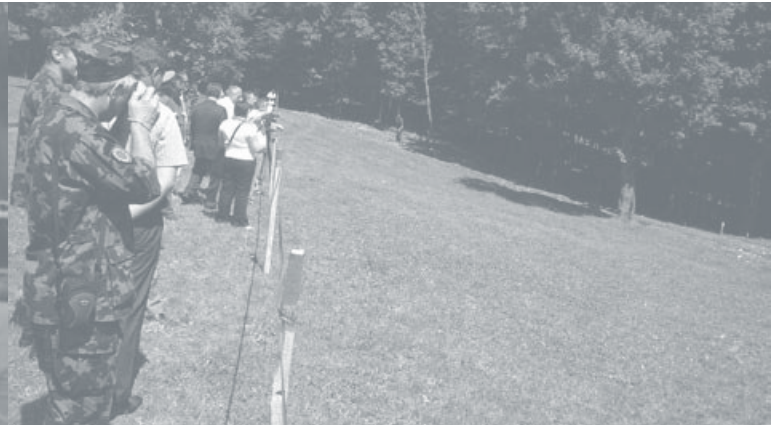
At the end of the meeting guests expressed sincere gratitude to the President Josipović for all the struggle and efforts made to contribute to mine action activities in Croatia.

Closing ceremony of the demining and technical survey activities at the location Vlasinje in Municipality Jajce, Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 25 August 2011, H.E. Mr Patrick S. Moon, U.S. Ambassador to Bosnia and Herzegovina, attended the ITF closing ceremony of demining and technical survey activities at the locations Vlasinje in Municipality Jajce, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Government of the United States of America – Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Political–Military Affairs, financed performance of demining and technical survey activities on 373.881 square meters at the 11 locations in Vlasinje, Municipality Jajce. Demining and technical survey works were performed by non-governmental organization Stop Mines.

Closing ceremony was also attended by representatives of EUFOR, Demining Commission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, BH MAC, Jajce Municipality, and representatives of local community, media stations and ITF.



Representatives of BH MAC and Company Stop Mines presented methods of demining activities at the locations to participants.

ITF Presentation to the Slovenian Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Policy

On 12 October 2011, Mr. Dorijan Maršič, ITF Director gave regular annual presentation to the Slovenian Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Policy during their regular 67th session. Mr. Maršič presented in details the historic background of ITF with its purpose; funding process focused especially on Slovenian donations; activities classified in three strategic goals (in accordance with ITF Strategy 2009–2013) together with regional cooperation; and stressed the short record of ITF achievements since its establishment in 1998.

Dr Ken Rutherford, special guest speaker for the 27th ITF Board of Advisors Meeting

As a special guest speaker, Dr Ken Rutherford, Director of the Center for International Stabilization and Recovery, James Madison University gave a presentation at the 27th Session of ITF Board of Advisors on 08 November 2011. Since he is also a victim of a mine explosion, the main focus of the presentation was the importance of victim assistance support. ITF also organized Dr Ken Rutherford's lecture at Faculty of Humanities at University of Primorska in Koper and at Association of Slovenian Diplomats in Ljubljana.

Ken Rutherford is Professor of Political Science and the Director of the Center for International Stabilization and Recovery (CISR) since February 2010. In his capacity as CISR Director he is conducting or participating in post-conflict missions and projects in Burundi, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Palestine, Rwanda, Switzerland, Uganda, Vietnam and Yemen. He is co-founder of the Landmine Survivors Network, and is a renowned leader in the Nobel Peace Prize-winning coalition that spearheaded the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty and the global movement that led to the 2008 Cluster Munitions Ban Treaty. He has worked for the Peace Corps (Mauritania), UN High Commissioner for Refugees (Senegal), International Rescue Committee (Kenya and Somalia) and as a Fulbright Professor (Jordan). Rutherford is the author of *Disarming States: The International Movement to Ban Landmines* (Praeger, 2011) and *Humanitarianism Under Fire: The US and UN Intervention in Somalia* (Kumarian Press, 2008), and co-editor of *Reframing the Agenda: The Impact of NGO and Middle Power Cooperation in International Security Policy* (Greenwood Press, 2003) and *Landmines and Human Security: The International Movement to Ban Landmines* (State University of New York Press, 2004, paperback 2006). He has testified before Congress and published articles in numerous academic and policy journals, including *World Politics*, *Journal of International Politics*, *Journal of International Law and Policy* and *The Review of Disability Studies*. He was a Professor of Public Affairs and an Associate Professor in Political Science at Missouri State University prior to joining the JMU faculty in February 2010. Rutherford holds a B.A. and M.B.A. from the University of Colorado (1985, 1992 respectively), and Ph.D. from Georgetown University (2000).



Handover Ceremony in Municipality Gračanica, Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 15 November 2011, H.E. Mr Hideo Yamazaki, Ambassador of the Japan in BiH, Mr Dorijan Maršič, ITF Director, representatives of BH MAC, Municipality Gračanica, Municipality Petrovo, Canton Tuzla as well as local media representatives attended the official handover ceremony of demining activities funded by Japan's donation and United States of America matching funds at the locations in Municipality Gračanica.

Mine clearance activities in Municipality Gračanica created basic conditions for construction of a dyke that would prevent flooding of River Spreča that is the aim of mutual project 'Clearance and regulation of riverbanks and riverbed' initiated by municipalities' authorities of Lukavac, Gračanica, Doboj, Petrovo and Doboj East. It would also improve safety for local population, working and living in vicinity.

ITF/CTDT Side Event at 11th Meeting of State Parties of Mine Ban Treaty in Cambodia

Representatives of the ITF attended the 11th Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, also known as the Ottawa Treaty, in the capital of Cambodia from 28 November to 02 December 2011.

ITF presented in the framework of the accompanying conference program a newly developed airborne reconnaissance system for mine suspected areas (MSA) named "Intelligence Decision Support System–AIDSS", which was developed in cooperation with experts from Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina with the financial support provided by the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political–Military Affairs.

The new system provides an analytical overview of mine suspected area reconnaissance, resulting in the exclusion of suspicious areas and reintegration of newly defined mine suspected areas. The system has already been verified in practice and has proved to be very successful. Based on results achieved with multisensor reconnaissance in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina which was implemented by a helicopter, the area of 43,5 square kilometers was excluded from previously defined mine suspicious area and additional 6 square kilometers of new land was included in the already defined mine suspected areas.

Following the same procedure in Bosnia and Herzegovina, an area of 48,9 square kilometers was exclude from previously defined mine suspicious area and an additional 3,8 square kilometers of land was included in the already defined mine suspected area in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The project "Intelligence Decision Support System–AIDSS" which has already attracted interest of the international community represents a new analytical screening system for mine suspected areas which has proved to be very effective achieving commendable results in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

10th Edition of To Walk the Earth in Safety

On 19 December 2011, Hillary Rodham Clinton, U.S. Secretary of State, presented the 10th edition of »To Walk The Earth In Safety«. The annual report details the United States' Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program, a collaborative effort by the Department of State, Department of Defense, United States Agency for International Development, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the Department of Health and Human Services.

During its presentation Secretary Clinton mentioned also ITF with its work in Bosnia and Herzegovina where ITF among other activities helps survivors regain their mobility and dignity while helping restore confidence among the region's ethnic groups.

Mr Marsic, ITF Director, participated on TV show Globus

On 20 December 2011 in the evening on Slovenian TV show »Globus«, which is a show on foreign affairs, the work of ITF was presented. Mr Dorijan Maršič, ITF Director, who participated in this show presented in details ITF history, working procedures and wide scope of activities implemented world wide in accordance with new ITF Strategy 2009–2013 and its 3 goals, everything from demining to conventional weapons destruction, rehabilitation of victims, telemedicine and other projects aiming to reduce the threats to human security from disruptive challenges.



PUBLICATIONS

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

In the period 01 January – 31 December 2011 ITF published the following publications:

- ITF Annual Report 2010, April 2011
- ITF Intermediate Report 01 January – 31 July 2010, November 2011
- ITF Portfolio of Projects 2012, November 2011
- ADA/ITF brochure »A way to (re)integration«, November 2011

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

WEB PAGE

Web page is updated on weekly basis so that available information is relevant all the time. On the page you can find 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 so consequently contribute to safer world. Web page is available on: www.itf-fund.si.

SOCIAL MEDIA



FundITF



@DorijanMarsic



ITFfund

CONCLUSION

In 2011, ITF has started with the turning point in organisation's history – the procedure to become an international organization and to change its name into – ITF Enhancing Human Security. Both forecasted already in ITF Strategy 2009–2013 will address a broader range of global post-conflict and disruptive challenges which threaten the security of individuals and communities. Beside the name, ITF revised whole graphic design together with logo that has square shape and contains remained abbreviation ITF together with three dots below. The square represents the territory or substance being part of creative world and ideas and symbolizes security, strength, reliability, power and stability. On the other hand, the three dots represent the expansion of ITF activities that are divided into three strategic goals, the continuation of the story, growth, progress, hope, future and long-term development. Together with new name and growing need to address other post-conflict and disruptive challenges, ITF also defined new purpose that is humanitarian and generally useful.

Although with the new purpose, name, graphic design and logo, ITF will continue to provide a cost-effective and value added approach for its stakeholders as a flexible, result oriented, professional and dedicated organization.

ITF still remains humanitarian organization primarily and strongly devoted to enhance human security and long lasting peace worldwide where the most pressing needs are. Our aim remains: to empower the individuals, local communities and national governments in addressing the existing and imminent challenges.

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

THANK YOU!

REPORT ON PROCEDURES AND CONTROLS

International Trust Fund
for Demining and Mine Victim Assistance

Report on procedures and controls
From January 1st 2011 to December 31st 2011

Contents

Report dated January 10th 2012 by the director of the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance on procedures and controls

Report dated March 19th 2012 by the reporting accountants to the director of the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims

Attachments

Attachment 1 – Tests performed by the reporting accountants

Attachment 2 – Reporting accountant's engagement letter dated November 11th 2011



INTERNATIONAL TRUST FUND
for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance

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Date: January 10, 2012
Our file number: 03-3-1/3-23/11

REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR ON PROCEDURES AND CONTROLS

As the director of International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance ("the Fund") I am responsible for:

- (a) the identification of control objectives relating to the protection of funds received from donors and of the use of those funds in accordance with donors' requirements, and for ensuring that all transactions are properly recorded;
- (b) the design, implementation and maintenance of control procedures to ensure with reasonable assurance on an ongoing basis that the control objectives are achieved.

In particular I am responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal controls ensuring that administration of trust funds is performed in accordance with criteria in the Federal assistance award agreement (the "Agreement") concluded between the Fund and the United States Government, Department of State, Office of Logistics Management, International Programs. In accordance with Article 16.9. of PM/WRA Specific Requirements of the Agreement, I am required to confirm the satisfactory performance of the procedures and controls used by the Fund in administering trust funds.

In carrying out these responsibilities I have regard not only to the interest of donors but also to those of the Managing Board and Board of Advisors of the trust and the general effectiveness and efficiency of the relevant operations.

I have reviewed the control objectives and procedures in operation.

I set out in this report the relevant control objectives together with the specific control procedures which were operating as described during the period January 1st 2011 to December 31st 2011 to meet each of these objectives.

Based upon my review, it is my assertion that the performance of the procedures and controls used by the Fund for administering trust funds during the period January 1st 2011 to December 31st 2011 was satisfactory.

References in brackets are to procedures tested by the reporting accountants as set out in the attachment to their report.

A. Donations received procedures

We seek to ensure all donations negotiated are received and accurately recorded.

All receipts by the Fund's banks require formal acknowledgement to the bank of the correct receipt by the Fund. (A1)

The receipt is agreed to the agreement with the donor. (A1)

All receipts are recorded in a ledger account specific to the donor. (A2)

All disbursements for the Fund's activities and allocation to operating expenses are recorded in the donors' ledger account. (A2)

The balances on the donors' ledger accounts are reconciled monthly to the total of restricted funds by currency by the appointed bookkeepers. (A3)

Separate records of unspent donor funds are maintained by ITF staff and reconciled monthly to the total of the donors ledger maintained by the bookkeepers (A4).

B. Matched funding procedures

We seek to ensure all valid claims for matched funds, and only those, are made

Upon receipt of funds from donors a claim for matched funding is made to the US Government specifying the donor, date and amount of receipt and substantiated by copies of bank receipt advices sent to ITF. (B1)

Receipts from the US Government are agreed to the matched donor receipts and acknowledged to the bank as correct. (as A1)

C. Banking and reconciliation procedures

We seek to ensure safe custody of donors' funds received through banking and reconciliation controls to prevent loss from error or fraud

One recognised bank is used for all donor banking arrangements in Ljubljana – NLB d.d. (C1)

All bank payment transactions over US \$ 50,000 require two signatures and transactions over US \$ 100,000 require the signature of the director. (C1)

Donors' funds are held in currency of donation until disbursed or transferred to short term deposits.

The maintenance of the accounting records of the fund is outsourced to JERUHA d.o.o..

All donor funds are recorded as Restricted Funds. Individual donor subledger accounts are maintained. The balances on the subledger are agreed each month to the total restricted funds in different currencies by the bookkeepers (see A3. A4)

Bank reconciliations of bank balances in the accounting records are performed as transaction occur by the bookkeepers. (C2)

D. Disbursement procedures

We seek to ensure that all disbursements for donors' funds are made for, and only for, the purposes required by the donors and are accurately recorded.

The Managing Board approves the overall business plan for each year. Members of the Managing Board are not involved in the awarding of demining or related monitoring contracts or the authorisation of disbursements. (D1)

Awarding Contracts / Project Approval

Demining and monitoring contracts are awarded by open bid by evaluation committees for the various demining areas. (D2)

Mine Victims Assistance contracts are awarded by open bid by evaluation committees for the various countries/areas. (D2)

Conventional Weapons Destruction projects are approved by the Donor on the basis of submitted project proposal from ITF that includes the implementing partner. (D3)

Payments for demining projects

Interim/Progress payments are made on invoices from the demining company, supported by quality control confirmation by the monitoring company. (D4)

Final payments are made on invoices from the demining company supported by quality control confirmation by the monitoring company and certification by the local mine action centre. (D4)

All claims for payment are checked either by the Head of the Implementation office in Bosnia and Herzegovina or the Head of the Implementation office in Croatia, or by the ITF Program Manager for a respective country, by agreeing the invoice and the quality control confirmation and certificate and the demining contract and the attached liquidation sheet for disbursement is signed by him. (D4)

The liquidation sheet and supporting documentation is submitted to the head of department for international relations and deputy director for checking and signature. (D4)

The liquidation sheet is finally approved for payment and signed by the director. (D4)

Payments for mine victims assistance projects

Payments for mine victims assistance projects are supported by invoices and reports received from implementing partners showing details of the project implemented. (D5)

All claims for payment are checked by the ITF Program Manager for a respective country/area, by agreeing the invoice and the report and the attached liquidation sheet for disbursement is signed by him. (D5)

The liquidation sheet and supporting documentation is submitted to the head of department for international relations and deputy director for checking and signature. (D5)

The liquidation sheet is finally approved for payment and signed by the director. (D5)

Payments for Conventional Weapons Destruction projects

Payments for Conventional Weapons Destruction projects are supported by invoices and reports received from implementing partners showing details of the project implemented. (D2)

All claims for payment are checked by the ITF Program Manager for a respective country/area, by agreeing the invoice and the report and the attached liquidation sheet for disbursement is signed by him. (D2)

The liquidation sheet and supporting documentation is submitted to the head of department for international relations and deputy director for checking and signature. (D2)

The liquidation sheet is finally approved for payment and signed by the director. (D2)

Reporting

A report is sent to each donor by the director at the end of the calendar year and when the related funded activities have been completed, accounting for donations received and the details of disbursements made. (D7)

Dorijan Maršič
Director
Interpersonal Trust Fund



**International Trust Fund
for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance**

Zabrv 12
1292 lg
Slovenia

Mr. Dorijan Maršič

Report by the Reporting Accountants to the Director of the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victim Assistance ("the Fund")

In order that you may comply with article 16.9. of PMAWRA Specific Requirements of the Federal assistance award agreement concluded between the Fund and the United States Government, Department of State, Office of Logistics Management, International Programs (the "Donor") you have asked us to report on the report you have prepared on the performance of the procedures and controls used by the Fund in administering trust funds.

Your report dated January 11th 2012, which covers the period from January 1st 2011 to December 31st 2011 is referred to as "the Report by the director".

We have performed the procedures described below solely to prepare this report to assist your donors in evaluating your assertions regarding the performance of procedures and controls used by Fund in administering trust funds.

Use of this report

This report is intended solely for the use of the director of the Fund and the Managing Board and Board of Advisors. Without giving rise to any liability or duty to them on our part, it is also for the information of the Donor and its auditors and other donors. The attention of the Donor and other donors to the Fund and their auditors is drawn to the engagement letter dated January 10th 2011 which includes the limitations of liability, a copy of which is appended at attachment 2.

Scope

This report covers solely the trust fund administration operations of the Fund carried out in its offices located at lg and its implementation offices as described in the Report by the director and does not extend to any other operations of the Fund.

Respective responsibilities of the director and reporting accountants

Your responsibilities as director are set out in the attached engagement letter and on page 1 of the Report by the director. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on the work we have carried out, and to report our opinion to you as director of the Fund.

Basis of opinion

Our review was conducted in accordance with the International Standard on Auditing 800 and other International Standards on Auditing. Our work was based upon obtaining an understanding of the control procedures in operation by enquiry of management and review of documents supplied to us. Our work included tests of certain specific control procedures, as set out in attachment 1 to our report, to determine whether they operated as described.

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 were 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 opinion relates solely to the control procedures, which we tested, and not to any others.

Our tests did not include tests of transactions in respect of any particular donor. They were restricted to the procedures of the Fund's trust fund administration carried out at the specified offices and their relevance to any individual donor is dependent on their interaction with the particular procedures and other circumstances of that donor.

Control procedures designed to address specified control objectives are subject to inherent limitations and, accordingly, errors or irregularities may occur and not be detected. Such procedures cannot guarantee protection against fraudulent collusion especially on the part of those holding positions of authority or trust. Furthermore, this opinion is based on historical information and the projection of any information or conclusions in the Report by the director to any future periods would be inappropriate because of the risk that systems and control procedures may become inadequate as a result of changes in conditions or because the degree of compliance with the procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

Based on our review:

1. the Report by the director, except for the assertion regarding the performance of the procedures and controls, on which we express no opinion, describe fairly the control procedures in place as at December 31st 2011; and
2. the specific control procedures that we tested as set out in attachment 1 to this report operated as described in the period from January 1st 2011 to December 31st 2011.

Yours faithfully,

UHY Revizija in svetovanje d.o.o.

Franci Žgajnar
Certified auditor



Ljubljana, March 19th 2012

Attachments:

1. Tests performed by the reporting accountants.
2. Reporting accountants' engagement letter dated November 11th 2011.

Tests performed by the reporting accountants

Attachment 1

Section A - Donations received procedures

A1 Inspected a sample of bank receipt acknowledgements signed by the director and tested evidence of validation against donor agreements:

No exceptions

A2 Checked sample of receipts to entry in individual donor accounts and checked sample of disbursements from individual donor accounts to supporting documentation:

No exceptions

A3 Checked two of the monthly reconciliations between the donors' subledger and the general ledger restricted funds accounts:

No exceptions

A4 Checked two reconciliations of the donor funds balances maintained by ITF staff with the records maintained by the bookkeepers and agreed a sample of transactions recorded in both records:

No exceptions

Section B - Matched funding procedures

B1 Inspected a claim made to with supporting evidence: US Government and agreed details of related donor receipts

No exceptions

Section C - Banking and reconciliation procedures

C1 By inspection checked use of NLB and other banks used by ITF during the period in accordance with the bank mandates:

No exceptions

C2 Inspected the reconciliation of all bank accounts on two dates:

No exceptions

Section D - Disbursement procedures

D1 Inspected a sample of evaluation committee reports awarding contracts to confirm individuals involved:

No exceptions

D2 Inspected a sample of evaluation committee reports awarding contracts to confirm implementation of procedures:

No exceptions

D3 Inspected a sample of Conventional Weapons Destruction projects approvals by Donor on the basis of submitted project proposal from ITF that includes the implementing partners:

No exceptions

D4 Inspected a sample of disbursements and checked documentation to support payments invoices, quality control confirmations and mine action centre certificates and evidence of and approval procedures recorded by appropriate signature on the liquidation sheet:

No exceptions

- D5 Inspected a sample of invoices and approval signatures for payments for victim rehabilitation:
No exceptions
- D6 Inspected a sample of invoices and approval signatures for payments for Conventional Weapons Destruction Projects:
No exceptions
- D7 Inspected a sample of reports to donors and checked details of donations and disbursements reported to the accounting records:
No exceptions

REPORTING ACCOUNTANTS ENGAGEMENT LETTER TO THE INTERNATIONAL TRUST FUND FOR DEMINING AND MINE VICTIMS ASSISTANCE ("THE FUND")

The purpose of this letter is to set out the basis on which we are to act as reporting accountants in order to report on the director's report on the performance of the procedures and controls during the year ended December 31st 2011 used by the Fund in administering trust funds. We are writing to set out the respective areas of responsibility of management and of ourselves, our understanding of the work to be performed and the terms and conditions under which we will perform such work.

Engagement summary

Under the terms of this engagement letter UHY Revizija in svetovanje d.o.o., Vurnikova ulica 2, 1000 Ljubljana (UHY d.o.o.), is appointed to report on director's report on the performance of the procedures and controls used by the Fund in administering trust funds, as required under article 16.9. of PM/WRA Specific Requirements of the Federal assistance award agreement concluded between the Fund and United States Department of State.

Our report will be issued in English language.

Respective responsibilities of the director and reporting accountants

The responsibility for safeguarding the assets of the Fund, the maintenance of adequate internal controls and the prevention of fraud, error and non-compliance with law or regulations rests with you.

As director of the above Fund, you are responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal controls ensuring that administration of trust funds is performed in accordance with criteria defined in the Trust Fund Administrative Agreement concluded between the Fund and US Government. In particular you are responsible for:

- (a) the design, implementation and maintenance of control procedures that provide adequate levels of protection of funds received from donors, of the use of those funds in accordance with donors' requirements and of records to ensure that all transactions are properly recorded;
- (b) the definition of adequate levels of protection in terms of control objectives and for ensuring that these objectives are achieved by the control procedures in place.
- (c) the preparation of a report where you will describe the control objectives and the related control procedures and you will present your assertion regarding the performance of the procedures and controls used by the Fund in administering trust funds, and you will retain sole responsibility for your report.

It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion on whether you have fairly described the control procedures and whether the specific control procedures which we tested operated as described, and to report to you. We shall not report on any opinions or assertions by you on the effectiveness of your control objectives and procedures.

You agree to give us access, as and when required, to such information and explanations which we consider necessary to complete our report and that such information and explanations will not be misleading and that we can rely on them.

Scope of the work

The work we shall perform will be conducted in accordance with the International Standard on Auditing 800 and other International Standards on Auditing. Our work will include enquiries of appropriate

management and personnel, together with tests of certain specific control procedures, which will be set out in the attachment to our report.

We shall not be responsible for a review of changes to control procedures beyond the period reported upon or for the identification of changes that have not been disclosed by management to us.

Use of report

Our report will be addressed to you as director of the Fund and will be available to the Managing Board and Board of Advisors. We understand that you wish to make the report available to United States Government, Department of State, Bureau of Political Military Affairs Office of Humanitarian Demining Programs and its auditors, and we consent to the report being provided to them but on the basis the full report is issued and it is without liability to them on our part. Our report will be for the purpose of reporting to you on the tests we have carried out in specific control procedures and may not be relied upon for any other purpose. You agree not to use our report, or references to it, in material disseminated to the general public without our express written permission. In any case where marketing literature is prepared which will refer either to us or our report, you will seek our consent to those references in advance and we reserve the right to refuse.

Limitations of work

Control procedures designed to address specified control objectives are subject to inherent limitations and, accordingly, errors or irregularities may occur and not be detected. Such procedures cannot guarantee protection against fraudulent collusion especially on the part of those holding positions of authority or trust. Our work is not designed to, and therefore can not be relied upon to disclose any such irregularities or fraud which may exist. Furthermore, our opinion will be based on historical information and the projection of any information or conclusions, contained in our opinion or the attached report, to any future periods is subject to the risk that changes in procedures or circumstances may alter their validity. We shall not assess whether the control procedures achieve the control objectives, which were set.

Additional reports to management

In addition to our report, described above, we shall report to the Managing Board in writing following the completion of our work on any weaknesses in the Fund's systems or other business matters which come to our notice during the course of our work and which, in our view, require management's attention.

No such report may be provided to a third party without our prior written consent. Such consent will be granted only on the basis that such reports are not prepared with the interests of anyone other than the Managing Board of the Fund in mind and that we accept no duty or responsibility to any other party.

Our review of internal financial control systems is only performed to the extent required to express an opinion on the directors' report on the performance of the procedures and controls used by the Fund in administering trust funds and therefore our comments on these systems will not necessarily address all possible improvements which might be suggested as a result of a more extensive special examination.

Fees

Our fees are computed on the basis of the time spent on your affairs by our partners and staff and on the levels of skill and responsibility involved. Our fees amounts to 4,000 EUR increased by VAT.

The contractual parties shall agree on the payment dynamics as follows:

- 100% of contract value in 8 days upon commencement of the audit, but no later than within the contract time limit to perform the audit,

The contracting entity shall settle the invoices for services on the contractor's bank account.

The audit team members shall be involved in the audit process for the anticipated time span:

Professional skills	Hours	% of time	Hourly rate in EUR	Total fee in EUR
Certified auditor, the signatory of the auditing report	9	15%	125	1.181
Assistants to the certified auditor with over two years of audit work experience	38	60%	60	2.268
Other personnel	16	25%	35	551
Total	63	100%		4.000

Timing

We expect that our final report will be issued in January-February 2012.

The exact timing of our work will be mutually agreed upon.

Applicable law and liability limitation

In no event shall UHY Revizija in svetovanje d.o.o., its partners, or employees be liable for any loss damage, cost or expense arising in any way from (or in connection with) fraudulent acts or omissions, misrepresentation or wilful default on the part of International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance, its directors, employees or agents.

Any liability of UHY Revizija in svetovanje d.o.o., its Partners and staff from actions found against us to pay damages for losses arising as a direct result of breach of contract or negligence on our part in respect of services provided in connection with or arising out of the engagement set out in this letter (or any variation of addition thereto), whether in contract, negligence or otherwise shall in no circumstances exceed two (2) times the amount paid in respect of fees charged for this engagement: such amount including all legal and other costs which we may incur in defending any actions against us.

Any oral opinions (unless confirmed by a partner of the firm in writing), reports and any draft reports which may be given in the course of our work will not constitute definitive opinions and conclusions. Unless otherwise indicated, these will be contained solely in our final written product. This agreement may only be amended in writing under sanction of nullity.

Matters not covered in this agreement are governed by Slovene Civil Law. All disputes and controversies arising out of, or in connection with, this agreement, which we fail to settle amicably shall be submitted by either party to the Arbitration Court at the Slovene Chamber of Commerce and Industry for final settlement. The Arbitration Court shall proceed in accordance with its rules. The decision and award of the arbitrators shall be final and binding and non-appealable, and shall be enforceable in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Confidentiality and Independence

We require strict adherence by the members of our staff to the ethical rules of our firm. As such, in all aspects of our practice, the firm and its employees maintain a strict standard of confidentiality as regards information obtained during the conduct of professional assignments. Furthermore the firm and its

employees maintain independence of interest and mental attitude in their relationships with client personnel.

Disclaimers

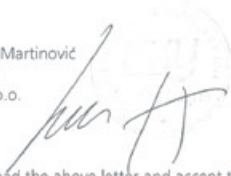
UHY d.o.o. is a member of UHY, an international association of independent accounting and consultancy firms, whose organising body is Urbach Hacker Young International Limited, a UK company. Each member of UHY is a separate and independent firm. The services described herein are provided by UHY d.o.o. and not by Urbach Hacker Young International Limited or any other member of UHY. Neither Urbach Hacker Young International Limited nor any member of UHY has any liability for services provided by other members.

Acknowledgement and acceptance

We shall be obliged if you will confirm in writing your agreement to the terms of this letter by signing one copy in the space provided and returning it to us.

Yours faithfully,

Dragan Martinović
Partner
UHY d.o.o.



I have read the above letter and accept the terms and conditions set out therein.

Signed:

Dorijan Maršič

for and on behalf of:
International Trust Fund for Demining and
Mine Victims Assistance

DATE : 22 11 2011

ITF NUMBER: 03-3-1/3-5/11



STATUTORY
ANNUAL
STATEMENTS FOR
THE FINANCIAL
YEAR 2011

CONTENTS

1. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	149
2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011	151
3. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2011	152
4. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2011	153
5. GENERAL INFORMATION	155
6. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PRACTICES.....	157
7. NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS.....	159

*To the Managing Board of
the International Trust Fund for Demining and
Mine Victims Assistance
Ig
Slovenia*

1. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of The International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance, Ig, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2011, and the statement of comprehensive income and 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 International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted in the EU, 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 presentation⁴ 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 The International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance, Ig as at December 31, 2011, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted in EU.

Ljubljana, February 28th 2012

UHY Revizija in svetovanje d.o.o.

Dragan Martinović
Certified Auditor



matična številka: 2060167, ID za DDV: SI62702670, št. transakcijskega računa: DBS d.d., 1910 0001 0161 677, št. registrskega vložka: 1/41215/00 pr. Okrožno sodišču v Ljubljani, št. vpisa v register revizijskih družb: RD-A-073/05

UHY Revizija in svetovanje d.o.o. je član UHY, mednarodnega združenja neodvisnih računovodskih in svetovalnih podjetij, pod vodstvom Urbach Hacker Young International Limited, Velika Britanija. Vsak član UHY je samostojno in neodvisno podjetje. Storitve, ki jih nudi UHY Revizija in svetovanje d.o.o. niso storitve Urbach Hacker Young International Limited ali kateregakoli drugega člana UHY. Urbach Hacker Young International Limited ali katerikoli drug član UHY ne odgovarja za storitve drugih članov.

2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011

		<i>in EUR</i>	
		31.12.2011	31.12.2010
ASSETS (A+B+C)	Note	11.583.130	12.916.464
A. LONG-TERM ASSETS (I+II+III)			
I. INTANGIBLE ASSETS	1	87.270	168.309
II. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	2	382.362	86.691
III. LONG-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS		0	0
B. CURRENT ASSETS (I+II+III+IV)			
I. INVENTORIES		0	0
II. SHORT TERM RECEIVABLES	3	522.410	165.482
1. Accounts receivable		1.000	0
2. Sundry debtors		521.410	165.482
III. SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS		0	0
IV. CASH AND BANK	4	10.580.769	12.485.669
C. PREPAID EXPENSES			
		10.319	10.313
TOTAL LIABILITIES (A+B+C+D+E)		11.583.130	12.916.464
A. Unrestricted funds			
	5	294.070	447.282
B. Restricted funds			
	6	431.475	216.995
C. Expendable restricted funds			
	7	9.759,244	9.765.916
D. Financial liabilities			
1. Long-term financial liabilities		0	0
2. Short-term financial liabilities		0	0
E. Short term liabilities from Operating Activities			
1. Accounts payable	8	982.704	2.417.993
2. Accrued salaries		57.391	55.203
3. Sundry creditors		58.246	13.075

3. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2011

		<i>in EUR</i>	
		2011	2010
	Note		
A. Revenues / Donations	9	18.127.961	21.464.817
B. Income from financing	10	692.435	2.016.174
C. Other income		9.775	1.110
D. Total revenues		18.830.171	23.482.101
E. Costs of materials and services	11	17.227.534	20.574.173
F. Labour expenses	12	912.959	839.877
G. Depreciation		33.905	40.416
H. Provisions for current assets		0	0
I. Other expenses	13	88.938	46.533
J. Costs of financing	14	717.477	1.931.453
K. Other expenses		2.570	5
L. Total expenses		18.983.383	23.432.457
M. Surplus (loss) before taxation		(153.212)	49.644
N. Corporate income tax		0	0
O. Net surplus (loss) after taxation	15	(153.212)	49.644
P. Other comprehensive income		0	0
R. Total comprehensive income		(153.212)	49.644

4. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2011

in EUR

	2011	2010
A. Cash flow from Operating Activities:		
a) Profit and loss statement items	(123.784)	16.405
Revenues, income from financing, and other income	18.824.860	23.404.608
Expenses without depreciation	(18.948.644)	(23.388.203)
Income tax and other taxes	0	0
b) Net changes in assets and liabilities	(1.752.096)	2.253.686
Opening less final operating receivables	(356.946)	66.728
Opening less final prepaid expenses	89.470	(133.747)
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	(1.387.930)	1.435.420
Final less opening expendable restricted funds	(96.690)	885.285
Final less opening deferred tax liabilities	0	0
c) Net change in cash from operating activities	(1.875.880)	2.270.091
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
a) Cash inflow from investing activities	5.638	507.014
Inflow from interests, dividends and other inflow from investing activities	5.311	7.255
Inflow from disposal of intangible assets	0	0
Inflow from disposal of tangible assets	327	0
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	499.759
b) Cash outflow from investing activities	(34.573)	(260.941)
Outflow for purchase of intangible assets	(13.104)	(2.832)
Outflow for purchase of tangible assets	(21.469)	(36.013)
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	(222.096)
c) Net change in cash from investing activities	(28.935)	246.073

	2011	2010
C. Cash flow from financing		
a) Cash inflow from financing	0	0
Inflow from increase of unrestricted and restricted funds	0	0
Inflow from increase of long term financial liabilities	0	0
Inflow from increase of short term financial liabilities	0	0
b) Cash outflow from financing	(85)	(5.728)
Outflow for interests from financing	(85)	(260)
Outflow for decrease in unrestricted and restricted funds	0	0
Outflow for repayment of long term financial liabilities	0	0
Outflow for repayment of short term financial liabilities	0	(5.468)
Outflow for dividends	0	0
c) Net change in cash from financing	(85)	(5.728)
D) Final cash balance for the period	10.580.769	12.485.669
x) Net change in cash	(1.904.900)	2.510.436
y) Opening cash balance	12.485.669	9.975.233

5. 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.

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 the International Trust Fund is located at Ig, Slovenia, and its implementation offices in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. The Fund has a staff of 18 at its Ig headquarters, 3 in its office in Bosnia and Herzegovina and 1 in its office in Croatia.

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 2011:

- Andrej Benedejčič, representative of Slovenia, Chairman of the Managing Board
- Mustafa Pašalić, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Aleksandar Damjanac, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Zlatko Horvat, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Đurđa Adlešić, representative of Croatia
- Darko Lubi, representative of Slovenia
- Zvezdana Veber Hartman, representative of Slovenia
- Igor Kotnik, representative of Slovenia
- Boris Balant, representative of Slovenia, deputy chairman of the Managing Board

The Advisory Board includes representatives of donors and founders of the International Trust Fund.

The statutory Annual Statement of the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance, Ig, for the year 2011 was prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in EU.

The financial year is equal to the calendar year.

6. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

The financial statements for the financial year 2011 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.

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
- 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.
- 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. The financial income arises from long and short-term financial investments and receivables. 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. 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.

7. NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

The financial statements for the financial year 2011 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 2011 unless otherwise specified in the text.

		31.12.2011	31.12.2010
1. Intangible Assets	<i>in EUR</i>	87.270	168.309

The intangibles consist of long term accrued office space rental costs (67.107 EUR) and software (20.163 EUR).

Software is amortized on individual basis using the straight-line method. The amortization rate at 20% was applied to amortize other intangibles.

Book value of donated software equals to 19.953 EUR at balance date.

Long term accruals (67.107 EUR) are accrued long term costs of office space located in Ig. Property is owned by Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Slovenia. Rental costs are a donation in form of free use of property.

Changes in Intangibles in 2011:

Item	Intangibles owned	Donated intangibles	Long term accruals	<i>in EUR</i> Total
1. Purchase value				
Balance as at 01.01.2011	2.948	34.666	156.584	194.198
Increase – new purchases	0	13.104	0	13.104
Decrease – sales, disposals	0	0	(89.477)	(89.477)
Balance as at 31.12.2011	2.948	47.770	67.107	117.825
2. Accumulation depreciation				
Balance as at 01.01.2011	2.530	23.359	0	25.889
Increase – depreciation	208	4.458	0	4.666
Decrease – sales, disposals	0	0	0	0
Balance as at 31.12.2011	2.738	27.817	0	30.555
3. Book value				
Balance as at 01.01.2011	418	11.307	156.584	168.309
Balance as at 31.12.2011	210	19.953	67.107	87.270

The amortization cost of donated intangibles (4.458 EUR) and decrease in long term accrued office space rental costs (89.477 EUR) debit restricted funds (Note 7).

		31.12.2011	31.12.2010
2. Tangible Fixed Assets	<i>in EUR</i>	382.362	86.691

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:

	%
● Computers and computer equipment	33,00
● Office equipment	12,50
● Vehicles	15,50
● Other equipment	10,00 – 50,00

Changes in Fixed Assets in 2011:

	Equipment owned	Equipment donated	Leasehold improvement owned	Leasehold improvement donated	Art work owned	Equipment donated by U:S Department of State	<i>in EUR</i> Total
1. Purchase value							
Balance as at 01.01.2011	174.659	391.832	27.604	156.048	5.435	0	755.578
Increase – new purchases	15.380	6.090	0	0	0	304.498	325.968
Decrease – sales, disposals	-1.686	-1.675	0	0	0	0	-3.361
Balance as at 31.12.2011	188.353	396.247	27.604	156.048	5.435	304.498	1.078.185
2. Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at 01.01.2011	143.476	343.346	26.638	155.427	0	0	668.887
Increase – depreciation	14.189	14.883	101	67	0	0	29.240
Decrease – sales, disposals	-956	-1.348	0	0	0	0	-2.304
Balance as at 31.12.2011	156.709	356.881	26.739	155.494	0	0	695.823
3. Book value							
Balance as at 01.01.2011	31.183	48.486	966	621	5.435	0	86.691
Balance as at 31.12.2011	31.644	39.366	865	554	5.435	304.498	382.362

ITF accepted a donation in form of second hand demining equipment on basis of Federal assistance award from U.S Department of State In 2011. Donated equipment worth 304.498 EUR is used by a contractor for demining projects in Albania and Montenegro (in accordance with the the provisions of the Federal assistance award). Acquisition of equipment was recognized in financial statements as an increase restricted funds (Note 7).

The depreciation cost of donated tangibles (14.950 EUR) debit restricted funds (Note 7).

		31.12.2011	31.12.2010
3. Short term receivables	<i>in EUR</i>	522.410	165.482

This item comprises from advance payment (237.817 EUR), receivables for VAT in Bosnia and Herzegovina (211.238 EUR), receivables from donors (49.214 EUR), claims to state institutions (20.647 EUR) and other (3.494 EUR).

		31.12.2011	31.12.2010
4. Cash and Bank	<i>in EUR</i>	10.580.769	12.485.669
Bank accounts in EUR		867.145	1.777.374
Bank accounts in other currencies		9.706.097	10.701.632
Petty Cash in EUR		2.963	1.477
Petty Cash in other currencies		4.564	5.186

		31.12.2011	31.12.2010
5. Unrestricted funds	<i>in EUR</i>	294.070	447.282
Founding capital		4.173	4.173
Revaluation surplus		18.803	18.803
Retained earnings		424.306	374.662
Net Result for the Year		(153.212)	49.644

The founding capital of 1.000 thousand SIT (4.173 EUR) was transferred to the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance on 22 July 1998, when the Ministry of Foreign Affairs approved the Founding Act.

Summary of Changes in Unrestricted funds in 2011:

in EUR

	Founding capital		Retained earnings	Net result for the year	Total
	Founding capital	Revaluation surplus - Adjustment			
Balance as at 31.12.2010	4.173	18.803	374.662	49.644	447.282
Transfer to retained earnings	0	0	49.644	(49.644)	0
Net surplus for 2011	0	0	0	(153.212)	(153.212)
Transfer from retained earnings according to decision of Managing Director (Coverage of the surplus of expenses in 2011)	0	0	(153.212)	153.212	0
Balance as at 31.12.2011	4.173	18.803	271.094	0	294.070

6. Restricted funds	<i>in EUR</i>	31.12.2011 431.475	31.12.2010 216.995
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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 2011:

	2011	2010
Balance as at 01 January	216.995	100.161
Donations received	323.692	211.198
Adjustments	0	(3)
Disposals	(327)	(24.047)
Decrease in long term accrued office space rental costs	(89.477)	(42.902)
Depreciation	(19.408)	(27.412)
Balance as at 31. December	431.475	216.995

7. Expendable restricted funds	<i>in EUR</i>	31.12.2011 9.759.244	31.12.2010 9.765.916
Donations for specific purposes		9.751.918	9.758.280
Other		7.326	7.636

Summary of changes in expendable restricted funds:

	<i>in EUR</i>	
	2011	2010
Balance as at 01. January	9.758.280	9.081.444
Donations received	18.066.796	21.604.641
Donations returned	(162.531)	(12.024)
Interest credited	3.156	3.263
Use of donations		
- Demining	(11.829.054)	(14.805.210)
- CWD	(2.651.567)	(7.802)
- Mine victims assistance (Rehabilitation)	(1.416.288)	(2.118.280)
- Financing of the Trust Fund	(420.711)	(432.685)
- Training	(229.280)	(386.340)
- Structure	(208.187)	(2.124.350)
- Equipment	(88.580)	(61.709)
- Conference	(75.933)	(71.307)
- SALW awareness	(39.194)	(186.824)
- Other	(156.696)	(235.922)
Trust Fund's Revenues	(922.038)	(1.002.980)
Exchange rate differences	97.099	502.403
Changes in balance of donors pledging for activities temporarily financed by the Trust Fund	26.646	11.962
Balance as at 31 December	9.751.918	9.758.280

Changes in expendable restricted funds in 2011 (in EUR):

DONOR	Opening balance	Donations received	Revenues	Demining	Structure	Mine victims assistance	Financing of the Trust Fund
ADOPT-A-MINEFIELD	82.513	0	0	(76.689)	0	(3.657)	0
AMBASSADOR OF SLOVENIA RUNS FOR LANDMINE SURVIVORS	1.452	0	0	0	0	(1.423)	0
AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BIH	5.005	0	0	(5.005)	0	0	0
AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN CROATIA	41.225	74.230	(2.227)	(99.331)	0	0	0
ARAB FUND FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT-OPEC	0	24.384	(1.219)	0	0	(65.738)	0
AUSTRIA	411.038	0	0	(373.157)	0	0	0
AUSTRIA - ADA	183.778	0	0	0	0	(125.730)	0
AZERBAIJAN NATIONAL AGENCY FOR MINE ACTION	5.820	0	0	0	0	(3.395)	0
BELGIUM	0	6.877	(206)	0	0	0	0
BOSNALIJEK D.D.	0	5.022	(151)	0	0	(5.211)	0
BRČKO DISTRICT GOVERNMENT	16.382	0	0	(16.382)	0	0	0
REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS	104.000	0	0	(104.000)	0	0	0
COREY RINDNER	65	0	0	0	0	(60)	0
CROATIA WITHOUT MINES	0	195.427	(5.863)	(140.753)	0	0	0
CZECH REPUBLIC	806	17.286	(519)	0	0	(4.196)	0
GOVERNMENT OF FEDERATION OF BIH	0	15.339	(460)	0	0	0	0
HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL	0	27.866	(836)	0	0	(27.277)	0
HERCEGBOSANSKE ŠUME D.O.O.	29.177	0	0	0	0	0	0
HUMAN STUDY	0	43.924	(1.318)	0	0	(42.368)	0
INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT GLOBAL INSTITUTE (IRD)	0	10.385	(310)	0	0	0	0
IRELAND	59.368	0	0	(59.368)	0	0	0
JAPAN	23.271	350.000	(10.500)	(357.895)	0	0	0
KOREA	94.622	76.652	(2.300)	(11.831)	0	(37.381)	0
LANTERN PROJECTS	0	1.409	(42)	0	0	(1.320)	0
LIONS CLUBS, DISTRICT 129	2.910	0	0	0	0	(2.910)	0
LUXEMBURG	0	55.000	(1.650)	0	0	0	0
HUNGARY	473	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARSHALL LEGACY INSTITUTE	13.793	0	0	0	0	0	0
CANTON SARAJEVO - MINISTRY OF URBAN PLANING AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	34.328	383.469	(11.504)	(71.340)	0	0	0
MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF LIBYA	0	346.179	(16.485)	0	0	(77.457)	0
MONACO	0	50.000	(1.500)	0	0	(47.593)	0
MR. AMRE MOUSSA	10.612	0	0	(740)	0	(7.916)	0
GERMANY	451.137	580.000	(17.400)	(881.652)	0	(8.765)	0
NORWAY	0	3.317.372	(32.970)	(3.284.402)	0	0	0
OAKLAND ROTARY ENDOWMENT	725	0	0	(688)	0	0	0
MUNICIPALITY BANOVICI	0	4.119	(124)	(3.995)	0	0	0
MUNICIPALITY BIHAČ	8.224	0	0	(8.224)	0	0	0
MUNICIPALITY GORAŽDE	9.919	0	0	(9.919)	0	0	0
MUNICIPALITY GRAČANICA	4.653	7.662	(230)	(12.085)	0	0	0

Training	Returned donations	Conference	Equipment	Other	CWD	Interests Credited	SALW Awareness	Donor pledge/settlement of donors pledge	Exchange gains/losses	Balance as at 31.12.2011
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2.167)	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(29)	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1.246)	12.651
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49.215	(6.642)	0
0	(36.391)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.490
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58.048
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.425
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(6.671)	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	340	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(5)	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2.271)	46.540
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.377
0	0	0	(14.879)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	247	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29.177
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(238)	0
0	0	(10.075)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.876
(34.620)	0	0	(3.902)	0	0	0	0	0	(3.951)	77.289
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(47)	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53.350
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	488
0	0	0	(13.694)	0	0	0	0	0	(99)	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	334.953
0	0	0	0	(18.093)	0	0	0	0	0	234.144
(774)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(512)	1.444
0	(75.790)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47.530
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(37)	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DONOR	Opening balance	Donations received	Revenues	Demining	Structure	Mine victims assistance	Financing of the Trust Fund
MUNICIPALITY ILIDŽA	59.964	61.355	(1.841)	(119.478)	0	0	0
MUNICIPALITY KALESIJA	0	12.728	(382)	(12.346)	0	0	0
MUNICIPALITY LUKAVAC	0	13.089	(393)	(12.696)	0	0	0
MUNICIPALITY SAPNA	0	6.135	(184)	(5.951)	0	0	0
MUNICIPALITY STARI GRAD	1.024	0	0	(1.024)	0	0	0
MUNICIPALITY TEŠANJ	13.444	0	0	(13.444)	0	0	0
MUNICIPALITY TRNOVO	4.874	0	0	0	0	0	0
MUNICIPALITY TUZLA	0	16.998	(510)	(16.488)	0	0	0
MUNICIPALITY VOGOŠČA	8.328	0	0	0	0	0	0
INTERESTS	2.419	0	0	1	0	(2.294)	0
MIRO SENICA	0	6.000	0	0	0	0	0
ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE	0	76.247	(2.438)	(58.050)	0	0	0
PETRIČ DARJAN	0	100	(3)	0	0	(58)	0
SLOVENIA - MINISTRY OF HEALTH	1.042	0	0	0	0	(1.042)	0
SLOVENIA - MINISTRY OF DEFENSE 2006	603	0	0	(603)	0	0	0
ROTARY CLUB OF BURLINGTON	0	705	(21)	0	0	0	0
SAVA RIVER WATERSHED AGENCY	16.442	0	0	0	0	0	0
SLOVENIA - 2005	14.605	0	0	0	0	0	0
SLOVENIA - 2007	7.761	0	0	0	0	0	0
SLOVENIA 2009	53.649	0	0	0	0	0	(53.649)
SLOVENIA 2010	15.889	0	0	0	0	0	0
SLOVENIA 2010/1	77.600	0	0	0	0	0	0
SLOVENIA 2011	0	310.942	0	0	0	0	(298.004)
SLOVENIA 2011/1	0	229.583	(4.350)	0	0	(103.556)	(69.058)
THE SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY	87.566	0	0	0	0	0	0
SWITZERLAND	48.842	248.603	(7.458)	(237.095)	0	0	0
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM - BIH	6.674	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNIVERSITY REHABILITATION INSTITUTE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA	0	14.543	0	0	0	(5.828)	0
USTANOVA PUSTIMO JIM SANJE FUNDACIJA DANILA TURKA	15.169	0	0	0	0	(15.169)	0
EMBASSY OF REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA IN SARAJEVO	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
CANTON CENTRAL BOSNIAN	11.357	0	0	0	0	0	0
VUKOVAR SRIJEM COUNTY DEMINING FUND	10.808	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZADAR COUNTY	0	26.536	(796)	0	0	0	0
USA-10-SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO	223.061	0	0	(132.809)	0	0	0
USA-2006-MINE VICTIMS ASSISTANCE	393	0	0	(364)	0	0	0
USA-2007-BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	73	0	0	(68)	0	0	0
USA-2008-ALBANIA	60.106	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA-2008-BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	9.831	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA-2008-INTERESTS	409	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA-2008-REGION	34.262	0	0	0	0	(34.262)	0

Training	Returned donations	Conference	Equipment	Other	CWD	Interests Credited	SALW Awareness	Donor pledge/settlement of donors pledge	Exchange gains/losses	Balance as at 31.12.2011
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.874
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.328
0	0	0	0	(126)	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	(4.927)	0	0	0	0	0	1.073
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(15.759)	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	735
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.442
0	0	0	0	(14.605)	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	(580)	0	0	0	0	0	7.181
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	(13.104)	0	0	0	0	0	2.785
(22.972)	(8.851)	(45.777)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.938
(36.227)	0	0	0	(16.392)	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	(41.499)	0	(46.067)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2.651)	50.241
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	6.892
(7.376)	0	0	0	(1.200)	0	0	0	(139)	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.357
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.808
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.740
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(8.188)	82.064
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(29)	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(5)	0
(45.463)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(3.729)	10.914
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	321	10.152
0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	16	457
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DONOR	Opening balance	Donations received	Revenues	Demining	Structure	Mine victims assistance	Financing of the Trust Fund
USA-2008-MINE VICTIMS ASSISTANCE	65.258	0	0	0	0	(62.844)	0
USA-2009-ALBANIA	8.030	0	0	0	0	(7.553)	0
USA-2009-INTERESTS	115	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA-2009-BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	7.922	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA-2009-REGION	31.506	0	0	0	0	(1.884)	0
USA-2009-MINE VICTIMS ASSISTANCE	53.757	0	0	0	0	(42.445)	0
USA-2010-ALBANIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA-2010-BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	2.773.680	0	0	(2.278.015)	(72.542)	(22.072)	0
USA-2010-CROATIA	1.019.553	0	0	(870.152)	0	0	0
USA-2010-KOSOVO	337.998	0	0	(273.212)	0	0	0
USA-2010-MACEDONIA	112.259	0	0	(66.493)	0	0	0
USA-2010-INTERESTS	1.334	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA-2010-REGION	397.372	0	0	0	0	(181.451)	0
USA-2010-MINE VICTIMS ASSISTANCE	674.379	0	0	0	0	(405.894)	0
USA-2010-SERBIA	367.951	0	0	(180.040)	(135.645)	0	0
USA-2010/1-ALBANIA	284.389	0	0	(274.138)	0	0	0
USA-2010/1-BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	853.605	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA-2010/1-LITHUANIA	374.195	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA-2010/1-INTERESTS	320	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA-2011-INTERESTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA-2011-BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	0	2.310.611	(161.743)	0	0	0	0
USA-2011-CROATIA	0	1.631.195	(114.184)	(58.098)	0	0	0
USA-2011-KOSOVO	0	331.394	(23.198)	0	0	0	0
USA-2011-REGION	0	73.643	(5.155)	0	0	0	0
USA-2011-SERBIA	0	938.950	(65.726)	0	0	0	0
USA-2011/1-INTERESTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA-2011/1-ALBANIA	0	2.606.956	(182.487)	(1.419.240)	0	0	0
USA-2011/1-BULGARIA	0	1.793.111	(125.518)	(174.465)	0	0	0
USA-2011/1-MONTENEGRO	0	1.302.665	(91.187)	0	0	0	0
USA-2011/1-CROATIA	0	247.021	(17.291)	0	0	0	0
USA-2011/2-LEBANON	0	142.410	(4.272)	(96.135)	0	0	0
USA-2011/2-INTERESTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA-2011/3-GAZA	0	72.674	(5.087)	0	0	(67.539)	0
USA-2011/3-INTERESTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA - INTERESTS	12.127	0	0	(11.195)	0	0	0
ZDRUŽENJE TEHNIKOV ZA NEEKSPLODIRANA SREDSTVA	999	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	9.758.280	18.066.796	(922.038)	(11.829.054)	(208.187)	(1.416.288)	(420.711)

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 31 December 2011.

Training	Returned donations	Conference	Equipment	Other	CWD	Interests Credited	SALW Awareness	Donor pledge/settlement of donors pledge	Exchange gains/losses	Balance as at 31.12.2011
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(262)	2.152
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(441)	36
0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	6	140
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	259	8.181
(23.128)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1.528)	4.966
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(7.349)	0	(2.591)	1.372
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	(132.794)	0	0	0	0	(141.339)	126.918
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(56.853)	92.548
0	0	0	0	65.675	0	0	0	0	(10.883)	119.578
0	0	0	(10.038)	35.240	0	0	0	0	1.139	72.107
0	0	0	0	(2.595)	0	1.543	0	0	(65)	217
(42.290)	0	(20.081)	0	47.562	0	0	0	0	(3.039)	198.073
0	0	0	0	(100.757)	0	0	(31.845)	0	(26.173)	109.710
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(12.652)	39.614
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(10.251)	0
0	0	0	0	0	(252.247)	0	0	0	9.647	611.005
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.233	386.428
0	0	0	0	0	0	490	0	0	55	865
0	0	0	0	0	0	430	0	0	24	454
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140.374	2.289.242
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74.364	1.533.277
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.244	323.440
(16.430)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.639	54.697
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43.192	916.416
0	0	0	0	0	0	634	0	0	61	695
0	0	0	0	0	(841.864)	0	0	0	29.849	193.214
0	0	0	0	0	(1.197.267)	0	0	0	22.231	318.092
0	0	0	0	0	(360.189)	0	0	0	31.700	882.989
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.789	238.519
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.978	44.981
0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(48)	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(922)	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	999
(229.280)	(162.531)	(75.933)	(88.580)	(156.696)	(2.651.567)	3.156	(39.194)	26.646	97.099	9.751.918

Movement marked as "other" consists of:

Donor	Description	Other 2011
MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF LIBYA	Assesment	(18.093)
INTERESTS	Translation	(126)
MIRO SENICA	Other	(2.607)
MIRO SENICA	Region	(2.320)
SLOVENIA - 2005	Region	(14.605)
SLOVENIA - 2007	RECSA	(580)
SLOVENIA 2010	Region	(13.104)
SLOVENIA 2011/1	Assesment	(54)
SLOVENIA 2011/1	Assesment	(16.338)
UNIVERSITY REHABILITATION INSTITUTE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA	Other	(1.200)
USA-2010-BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	Assesment of demining companies	(64.808)
USA-2010-BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	XML	(13.723)
USA-2010-REGION	SEEMAAC	(9.138)
	Total	(156.696)

Transfers of funds between donations in 2011 are also marked as "other"

Donor	Other 2011
USA-2010-BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	142
USA-2010-BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	(54.404)
USA-2010-KOSOVO	65.675
USA-2010-MACEDONIA	35.240
USA-2010-INTERESTS	(2.595)
USA-2010-REGION	56.699
USA-2010-MINE VICTIMS ASSISTANCE	(100.757)
Total	0

	31.12.2011	31.12.2010
8. Accounts payable	982.704	2.417.993
Accounts payable to foreign suppliers	881.471	2.291.723
Accounts payable to domestic supplier	101.233	126.270

Accounts payable to foreign suppliers in amount of 878.217 EUR and accounts payable to domestic suppliers in amount of 72.030 EUR debit expendable restricted funds.

		2011	2010
9. Revenues / Donations	<i>in EUR</i>	18.127.961	21.464.817
Utilization of expendable restricted funds – main activities of Fund		17.087.884	20.375.885
Operating revenues, fixed percentage of donated funds		922.026	1.003.050
Depreciation of donated tangible fixed assets		19.408	23.520
Amortisation of donated intangible assets and long term deferred costs of office rent		89.477	46.795
Sales of tender documentation		7.766	15.466
Other revenues		1.400	101
10. Income from Financing	<i>in EUR</i>	692.435	2.016.174
Exchange rate gains		687.124	1.938.783
Interest received		5.311	77.391
11. Costs of Materials and Services	<i>in EUR</i>	17.227.534	20.574.173
Services		17.064.874	20.493.605
Materials		162.660	80.568

The total of costs of materials and services debits expendable restricted funds in amount 16.849.377 EUR.

Costs of services consist of:

	<i>in EUR</i>	
	2011	2010
production services (demining, rehabilitation, other)	16.311.479	19.806.149
costs of professional fees	214.692	204.365
reimbursement of travelling expenses to employees	189.874	166.233
lease rental charges	109.530	59.928
Transport and telecommunications costs	70.434	67.497
insurance costs	49.373	45.299
Cost of services by natural persons	37.747	67.842
cost of marketing, advertising, fairs	32.926	35.966
maintenance costs	31.069	15.935
other	17.750	24.391
Total	17.064.874	20.493.605

Costs of materials consist of:

	<i>in EUR</i>	
	2011	2010
cost of office supply	96.615	34.016
cost of fuel	35.622	20.961
cost of material for maintenance	16.307	10.971
cost of energy	11.636	11.688
inventory	1.480	862
other	1.000	2.070
Total	162.660	80.568

	<i>in EUR</i>	2011	2010
12. Labor Expenses		912.959	839.877
Payroll expenses		687.549	656.736
Social security contributions and benefits		103.336	94.461
Other labor costs		122.074	88.680

Payroll expenses consists of payments to employees of the Trust Fund's Headquarters (594.330 EUR) and payments to employees of implementation offices (93.219 EUR).

Other labor costs consists of employee travel and meal costs reimbursement (48.382 EUR), extra vacation payment (21.186 EUR), pension fund payments (17.719 EUR) and other (34.787 EUR).

Labor costs in the amount of 256.549 EUR debit expendable restricted assets.

13. Other expenses	<i>in EUR</i>	2011 88.938	2010 46.533
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Other expenses are reimbursement of traveling costs to persons not employed in Fund (77.366 EUR) and other (10.822 EUR).

Other expenses, in the amount of 75.903 EUR, debit expendable restricted funds.

14. Costs of Financing	<i>in EUR</i>	2011 717.477	2010 1.931.453
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This item consists of exchange rate losses (717.392 EUR) and interest costs (85 EUR).

15. Allocation of Operating Results for the Year	<i>in EUR</i>	2011	2010
Retained earnings as at 1 January		424.306	374.662
Operating surplus (loss)		(153.212)	49.644
Retained earnings as at 31 December		271.094	424.306

16. Potential Liabilities

There are no potential liabilities that would have impact on financial statements for 2011.

17. 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 2011 have occurred.

18. Disclosure of statutory annual statements for the financial year 2011 by operating segments

18.1. 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 Foundation (ITF own activity and managing of funds received from donors). An operating segment is a component of Foundation 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 Foundation 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 2011.

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).

18.2. Balance sheet

in EUR

		ITF assets / liabilities 31.12.2011	Donations assets / liabilities 31.12.2011	receivables / payables among segments 31.12.2011	Total 31.12.2010	Total 31.12.2010
ASSETS (A+B+C)	Note	386.983	11.246.182	(50.035)	11.583.130	12.916.464
A. LONG-TERM ASSETS (I+II+III)		38.154	431.478	0	469.632	255.000
I. INTANGIBLE ASSETS	1	210	87.060	0	87.270	168.309
II. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	2	37.944	344.418	0	382.362	86.691
III. LONG-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS		0	0	0	0	0
B. CURRENT ASSETS (I+II+III+IV)		345.839	10.807.375	(50.035)	11.103.179	12.651.151
I. INVENTORIES		0	0	0	0	0
II. SHORT TERM RECEIVABLES	3	72.814	499.631	(50.035)	522.410	165.482
1. Accounts receivable		1.000	0	0	1.000	0
2. Sundry debtors		71.814	499.631	(50.035)	521.410	165.482
III. SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS		0	0	0	0	0
IV. CASH AND BANK	4	273.025	10.307.744	0	10.580.769	12.485.669
C. PREPAID EXPENSES		2.990	7.329	0	10.319	10.313
TOTAL LIABILITIES (A+B+C+D+E)		386.983	11.246.182	(50.035)	11.583.130	12.916.464
A. Unrestricted funds	5	294.070	0	0	294.070	447.282
B. Restricted funds	6	0	431.475	0	431.475	216.995
C. Expendable restricted funds	7	0	9.759.244	0	9.759.244	9.765.916
D. Financial liabilities		0	0	0	0	0
1. Long-term financial liabilities		0	0	0	0	0
2. Short-term financial liabilities		0	0	0	0	0
E. Short term liabilities from Operating Activities		92.913	1.055.463	(50.035)	1.098.341	2.486.271
1. Accounts payable	8	32.457	950.247	0	982.704	2.417.993
2. Accrued salaries		50.757	6.634	0	57.391	55.203
3. Sundry creditors		9.699	98.582	(50.035)	58.246	13.075

18.3. Profit and loss statement

in EUR

	Note	ITF revenues / expenses 2011	Donations revenues / expenses 2011	Total 2011	Total 2010
A. Revenues / Donations	9	930.193	17.197.768	18.127.961	21.464.817
B. Income from financing	10	1.653	690.782	692.435	2.016.174
C. Other income		9.775	0	9.775	1.110
D. Total revenues		941.621	17.888.550	18.830.171	23.482.101
E. Costs of materials and services	11	378.157	16.849.377	17.227.534	20.574.173
F. Labour expenses	12	656.410	256.549	912.959	839.877
G. Depreciation		14.497	19.408	33.905	40.416
H. Provisions for current assets		0	0	0	0
I. Other expenses	13	13.035	75.903	88.938	46.533
J. Costs of financing	14	30.318	687.159	717.477	1.931.453
K. Other expenses		2.416	154	2.570	5
L. Total expenses		1.094.833	17.888.550	18.983.383	23.432.457
M. Surplus (loss) before taxation		(153.212)	0	(153.212)	49.644
N. Corporate income tax		0	0	0	0
O. Net surplus (loss) after taxation	15	(153.212)	0	(153.212)	49.644

Ig, February 2012

Managing Director:

Dorijan Maršič

