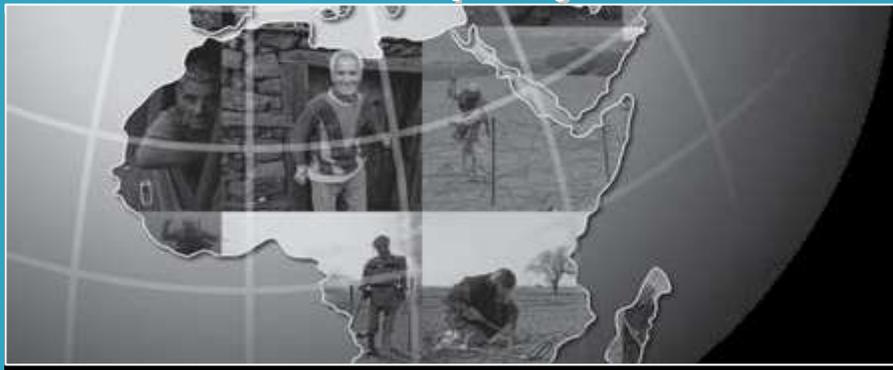




ITF
ENHANCING HUMAN SECURITY
Goran Gačnik, Deputy Director



Geographic area of ITF activities by strategic goals



Strategic Goal 1

SOUTH EAST EUROPE

Albania
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Croatia
Macedonia
Serbia
Kosovo*
Regional activities

SOUTH CAUCASUS

Armenia
Azerbaijan
Georgia
Regional activities

CENTRAL ASIA

Regional activities

LATIN AMERICA

Colombia

MIDDLE EAST

Lebanon

Strategic Goal 2

SOUTH EAST EUROPE

Albania
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Montenegro
Serbia
Regional activities

BALTIC STATES

Lithuania
Russia

Strategic Goal 3

MIDDLE EAST

Gaza Strip
Palestine
Iraq

NORTHERN CAUCASUS

Northern Osetia
Checnia
Ingushetia

AFRICA

Egypt
Libya
Cape Verde

OTHER COUNTRIES

Belarus
Ukraine

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

ITF DONOR COMMUNITY



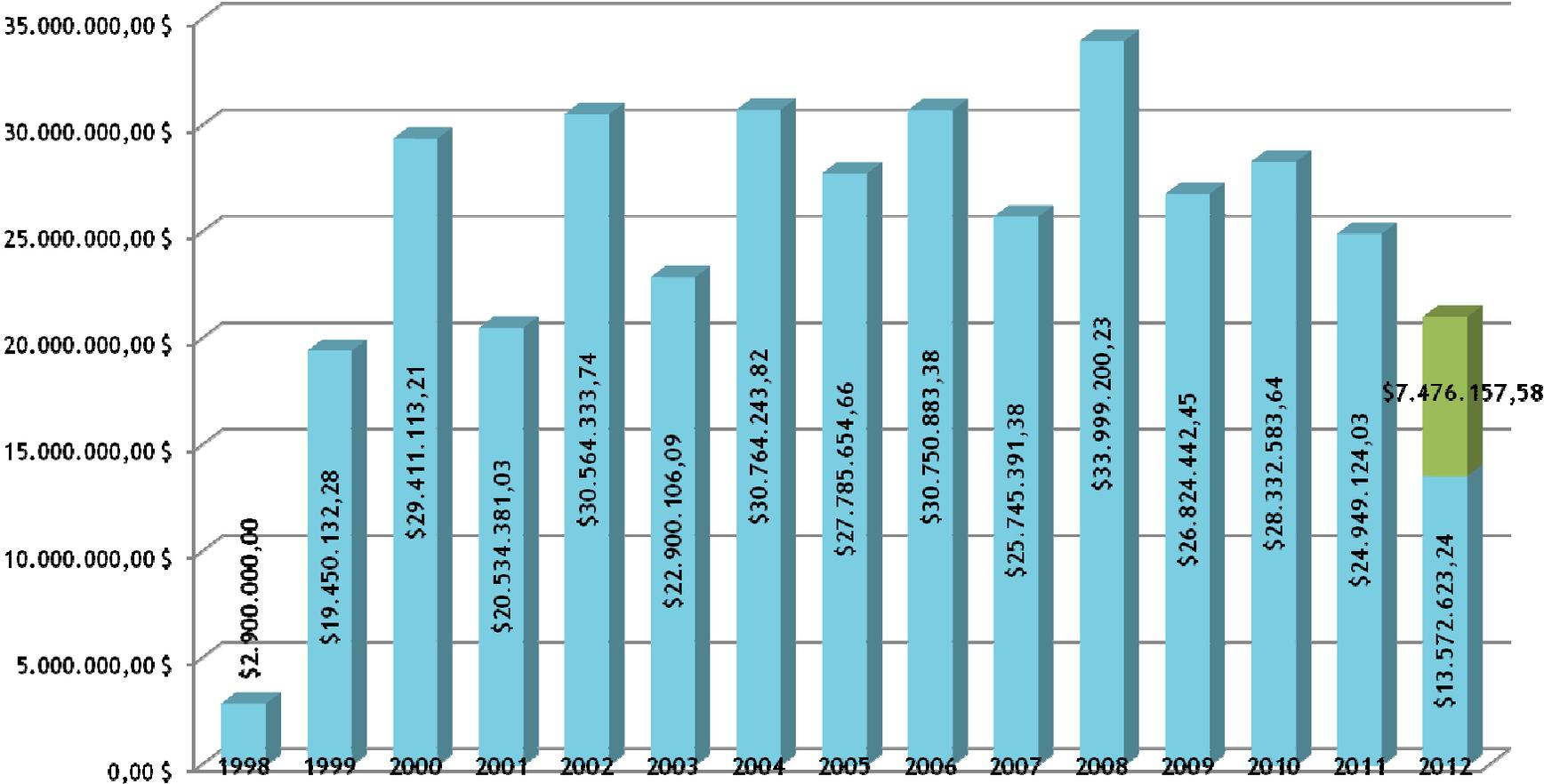
PUBLIC DONORS



PRIVATE DONORS



Raised donations in years 1998-2012 in USD



Total all: 1998-2012: \$375.960.370 US

ITF SHORT RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENTS

(1998 – December 2012)



- 375.960.370** USD of donations raised by ITF
- 122.948.651** square metres of land cleared in SE Europe through ITF and more than **2,1** mio square meters in the South Caucasus
- 72.523** mines and UXO found and destroyed in the region of SE Europe
- 82.000** and more school children and adults living in mine polluted areas received mine risk education directly and over **200.000** family members indirectly
- 2.886** and more completed projects
- 1.195** mine survivors rehabilitated through ITF
- 900** individuals trained in the field of Mine Action (MVA, humanitarian demining, management)
- 130** plus public and private donors
- 28** donor countries
- 26** beneficiary countries/areas
- 2** countries – Macedonia and Albania achieved Mine Free Status in accordance with Article 5 – Ottawa Convention. In addition to that ITF concluded its clearance activities in Montenegro
- 1** regional mine action body – SEEMACC
- 1** regional stockpile reduction body – RASR



ITF ALL-OVER ACHIEVEMENTS
WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION ON
RESULTS
IN 2012 AND REGION OF SEE





SOUTH EAST EUROPE

SOUTH EAST EUROPE



Demining Projects Results in SE Europe

Country	Cleared	Mines	UXO	m2	Purpose
Albania	207	9.871	6.099	2.528.316	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.325	17.009	15.375	30.649.029	
Croatia	330	6.363	2.221	25.068.793	
Kosovo*	69	2.463	1.627	6.478.190	
Macedonia	59	22	762	4.453.707	
Montenegro	5	91	1.444	646.947	
Serbia	72	4.468	965	10.809.286	
Total	2.067	40.287	28.493	80.634.268	



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

SOUTH EAST EUROPE



Technical Survey Projects Results in SE Europe

Country	Cleared	Mines	UXO	m2	Purpose
Bosnia and Herzegovina	782	2.209	1.367	35.978.080	
Croatia	36	21	129	6.262.125	
Montenegro	1	4	13	74.178	
Total	819	2.234	1.509	42.314.383	



ALBANIA

By the end of 2009, all areas in north-eastern Albania along the Albania Kosovo border were cleared from mines and UXO. In total 16,6 square kilometres of territory was cleared, surveyed and released. Out of this, 2,5 square kilometres were cleared through ITF. Achievements:

- **Completion under Article 5 of the APMBC** declared on 01 December 2009 at Cartagena Summit in Colombia.
- **Completion under Article 4 of the CCM**

Albania has a threat from abandoned explosive ordnance (AXO). During a period of internal turmoil in 1997, at least 15 army ammunition storage areas were destroyed and looted. Albania's remaining substantial stocks of obsolete munitions, held in 52 poorly maintained military depots near populated areas, also pose a serious threat. Albania has destroyed a large number of munitions in recent years, but still has a minimum of 30.000 tons of surplus dangerous munitions. **Albania is in transition phase from MA to Hot spots clearance.** Latest achievements:

- **Gerdec clearance 2008 – 2012** (deep search of 356.545 m², 108.786 projectiles found and demilitarized in total weight of 3.565 tons, 86.572 tons of earth and 7.424 tons of concrete moved to fill the crater, 22.920 items of munitions found during deep search
- **Hot spots Ura E Gjerit and Gjeroven** cleared in 2012 with total surface of 102.356 m² and 23.089 different UXO found and destroyed

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

There is still **1.263 square kilometres** of mine suspected area in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is estimated that 150.000 - 200.000 mines and UXO are still on some 10.000 locations throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. For comparison, in 1996 the mine suspected area covered 4.200 square kilometres. Lives and livelihoods of some 900.000 people are impacted by mines and ERW.

In accordance with latest survey results done by NPA in BiH there is **14,99 sq. kilometers** affected by cluster munition in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- **Deadline for completion under Article 5 of the APMBC - 2019**
- **Deadline for completion under Article 4 of the CCM - 2020**

Latest ITF achievements in BiH:

- **In 2012**, through ITF **4,84** sq. kilometers was cleared (780.000 m² through mine clearance and in addition **4,06** sq. kilometers through operations of technical survey)
- **Total all, 8,76** sq. kilometers was cleared in BiH
- In addition, **157.000 sq. meters** of cluster munition sites was cleared and more than **580.000 sq. meters** of cluster munition sites excluded from suspected areas through different survey activities.

CROATIA

There is **686 square kilometres** of mine suspected area in Croatia out of which forest accounts for 62%, arable land 26% and underbrush and karst (limestone) 12%. For comparison, in 1996 the mine suspected area covered more than 4.000 square kilometres.

In addition to this, there is **4,7 sq. kilometers** of cluster munition suspected area in Croatia.

- **Deadline for completion under Article 5 of the APMBC - 2019**
- **Deadline for completion under Article 4 of the CCM - 2020**

Latest ITF achievements in Croatia:

- **In 2012, through ITF 472.000 sq. meters** of suspected land was cleared (all together **30,5 sq. kilometres** was cleared , through **mine clearance 20,43 sq. kilometres** and in addition **10,59 sq. kilometres** was cleared through operations of technical survey)

KOSOVO

The mine and cluster problem on Kosovo territory stems from 1999 conflict and consequent NATO bombing campaign. Major clearance activities took part in period 1999 – 2001 and in 2001 UN declared Mine free status for Kosovo; but from today's point of view this was too early. There is still **54** confirmed dangerous areas (12 mine affected areas and 42 cluster affected areas) and 40 suspected areas (36 mine suspected areas and 4 cluster munition suspected areas). In period 1999 – 2012 there was cleared about **47 square kilometers** of mine and cluster munition affected land. There is general survey on-going to determine actual scope of mine and cluster munition problem executed by Halo Trust. Through ITF **6,5 square kilometers** of mine and cluster munition affected land was cleared.

- **Kosovo is not a signatory of APMBC**
- **Kosovo is not a signatory of CCM**

Latest ITF achievements on Kosovo:

- **In 2012** through ITF **440.000 square meters** mine and cluster munition affected land was cleared

MACEDONIA

The mine/UXO problem in Macedonia derives from the conflict in 2001 between Macedonian government forces and ethnic Albanian insurgents, and World Wars I and II. The 2001 conflict affected especially north western areas bordering Kosovo and Albania, while areas in the south of the country are contaminated with UXO from World Wars I and II. Estimation was, that 21 sq. kilometer of land was mine suspected. With international support, including ITF, 4,5 sq. kilometers of mine and ERW contaminated land in Macedonia was successfully cleared.

- **Completion under Article 5 of the APMBC** declared in Year 2006
- **Macedonia is signatory of the CCM**

Latest ITF achievements in Macedonia:

- **In 2012**, third phase of underwater UXO clearance on lake Ohrid was executed. In all three phases (2010 – 2012) more than 26.400 sq. meters was cleared and in addition 30.600 sq. meters visually checked. Altogether, over 5.750 UXO weighting more than 19,5 tons were safely removed and destroyed.

MONTENEGRO

Montenegro had a mine and UXO problem in the border areas with Croatia and Albania. There were certain minefields on a state border between Montenegro and Croatia and another suspected areas were located in municipalities Plav and Rožaje on the border between Montenegro and Albania. Montenegro still faces with contamination from unexploded submunitions and underwater explosive remnants of WW II located of shore. All clearance activities in total surface 640.000 sq. meters were finished in 2007. Through underwater clearance 2.500 sq. meters of sea bottom was cleared with 1.423 UXO's removed. NPA is currently performing general survey on a field of cluster munition contamination especially around former military airports.

- **Completion under Article 5 of the APMBC**, but not officially reported and declared yet
- **Montenegro is signatory of the CCM**
- There were no activities performed by ITF in Montenegro in 2012

SERBIA

The mine problem in Serbia stemmed from the conflicts in former Yugoslavia, mostly from the early 90's period. It was estimated that some **6,5 square kilometers** was initially contaminated with mines, mostly on the border line with Croatia and partially with Bosnia and Herzegovina. Main mine clearance activities were concluded in 2009 with over 5,7 sq. kilometers of minefield cleared. However, there were newly discovered group of mines in total surface of 3,3 sq. kilometers in southern parts of Serbia.

Serbia has a 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 sq. kilometers was cluster affected. From 2003 there was 4,87 sq. kilometers of cluster affected land cleared. Latest results shows that 9 sq. kilometers of cluster affected land remains in 2013.

- **Deadline for completion under Article 5 of the APMBC – 2014; request for prolongation submitted**
- **It is not a signatory of CCM yet**

Latest ITF achievements in Serbia:

- **In 2012** was through ITF cleared **164.000 sq. meters** of mine affected land (Group of mines on southern parts of Serbia)
- **In 2012** was through ITF cleared **544.000 sq. meters** of cluster munition affected land

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES 2012

SEEMACC:

- 22nd regular meeting of SEEMACC in Šibenik on 23 April 2012



REGIONAL APPROACH TO STOCKPILE DESTRUCTION (RASR):

- Fifth RASR Workshop – 24. -25. 04. 2012; Durrës, Albanija
- Main purpose is to encourage regional cooperation and data exchange on a field of Surpluses of ammunition destruction

VICTIM ASSISTANCE 2012:

- Clinical Rehabilitation of mine victims – Region of SE Europe, executed by URI Soca for 6 patients
- Project “Improving the quality of prosthetic and orthotic service in South East Europe - Phase II” NVO Human Service (project started in 2010 and was finished in December 2012)



OTHER REGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN 2012:

- Project “UXO trainings”- 3. and 4. level, CROMAC – Center for Testing, Development and Trainings (21 participants from Croatia, Macedonia, BiH and Serbia).



SOUTH CAUCASUS

ARMENIA 2012

After the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, Armenia became independent state. In period 1988 – 1994 was engaged in armed conflict with Azerbaijan and as result more than 320 sq. kilometers of land is contaminated.

ITF is present in Armeniji since 2003 and at that time mostly supported MA structure through donation of demining machine and MDDs. Total value of donations from various donors was 950.000 USD. In 2011, ITF was very engaged in a joint effort with Armenian MoD to assist in development of civilian, national MA programme in Armenia.

- **Armenia is not a signatory of APMBC**
- **Armenia is not a signatory of CCM**

VICTIM ASSISTANCE:

- Socio-Economic Reintegration Programme for Mine Victims in Armenia, by IOM Armenia
- News conference and documentary film on the project



AZERBAIJAN 2012

After the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, Azerbaijan became independent state. In period 1988 – 1994 was engaged in armed conflict with Armenia and there is still more than 124 sq. kilometers of land contaminated. ITF is present in Azerbaijan since 2005 and at that time mostly supported MA structure (Equipping of survey and special response unit within ANAMA). MDDC trained about 20 MDD's together with handlers. ANAMA is regular member of SEEMACC.

- **Azerbaijan is not a signatory of APMBC**
- **Azerbaijan is not a signatory of CCM**



VICTIM ASSISTANCE:

- Socio-Economic Reintegration Programme for Mine Victims in Azerbaijan, by IOM Azerbaijan, NGO Chirag and Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)
- News conference and broadcasting of documentary film on the project

CAPACITY BUILDING

- Training of three Mine Detection Dog Teams for ANAMA, by Mine Detection Dog Centre South East Europe (MDDC).



GEORGIA 2012

After the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, Georgia became independent state. Georgia is mostly suffering from latest conflicts in South Ossetia and there are 4 sq. kilometres contaminated with mines and ERW. ITF is present in Georgia since 2005, when ITF organized regional conference “Mine action as a Confidence Building Measure in region of South Caucasus.” Next year ITF organized Middle Management Training Course for participants from all three Caucasian countries. From 2008 and onwards ITF was strongly involved in setting up national mine action ce

VICTIM ASSISTANCE:

- Socio-Economic Reintegration Programme for Mine Victims in Georgia, by IOM Georgia
- News conference and broadcasting of documentary film on the project





CENTRAL ASIA

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

- Countries in a region of Central Asia were differently affected by landmines and other ERW. Tajikistan has approximately 9 sq. kilometers of suspected area and 828 mine victims. On the other hand Afganistan has stil 539 sq. kilometers of suspected area and number of victims is 21.015.
- On initiative of OSCE Office in Tajikistan, ITF started with multi-phase project “**Facilitation of Central Asian Regional Co-operation in Mine Action**”.I Phase of mentioned project started in 2009, with aim to facilitate and establish regional cooperation on a field of Explosive Rennants. Of War

ACTIVITIES IN YEARS 2012:

- In June 2012, ITF started with III Phaze of project.





OTHER COUNTRIES/ REGIONS

LEBANON

CLUSTER MUNITION CLEARANCE

- Altogether 379.850 m² cleared with 255 sub munitions and 12 UXO found and destroyed in Lebanon
- On 28 November 2012 ITF signed MoU with LMAC



CONCLUSION:



In presentation were presented ITF activities related with ITF Goal 1 (to reduce the humanitarian threats from landmines and ERW) which represents about 58 % of all ITF expenditures in 2012.

ITF Goal 1 complies with draft MASG “BUSINESS CASE FOR MINE ACTION COMPLETION” and in a fact this is ITF contribution toward achievement of this goal.

In relation with UN Completion initiative, ITF is currently present in 3 countries, which are listed under Priority 2 (Azerbaijan, BiH and Lebanon).

In MASG draft “Mine Action Coordination and Partnership” ITF is mentioned as “being successful and it has been primary source of mine action coordination in South Eastern Europe”

In addition, ITF is one of most active participants of Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction-RASR, where coordination and partnership are shifted from SEEMACC to the field of Conventional Weapons Destruction in the Region.

ITF is striving to promote regional coordination and partnership also through “Facilitation of Central Asian Regional Co-operation in Mine Action”, which is a joint project with OSCE Office in Tajikistan

Thank you!

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