



Trust Fund projects

promoting security and defence reform

> *Cover photo: Stockpiles of landmines are disassembled for recycling at Kragujevac in Serbia and Montenegro*

The Trust Fund policy is an integral part of NATO's Partnership for Peace (PfP) programme of practical security cooperation between NATO and individual Partner countries. This policy was established in September 2000 to assist Partner countries in the safe destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel landmines. It provided the Alliance with a practical mechanism to assist Partners to meet their obligations under the Ottawa Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and their destruction.

Initial success in the safe destruction of anti-personnel landmines led to an extension of the policy to include a number of other areas of defence reform. Under the expanded policy, Trust Funds have been used to support the safe destruction of small arms and light weapons (SALW), man-portable air defence systems (MANPADS), missiles, conventional munitions and rocket fuel. More recently, Trust Fund projects have been established to support Partner countries in managing the consequences of defence reform through initiatives such as retraining and the conversion of military bases.

Any of the 20 Partner countries taking part in the PfP programme may request assistance. The Trust Fund mechanism can also be used to support projects in countries which participate in NATO's other security cooperation initiatives. Some Trust Fund projects are being carried out in the framework of NATO's South East Europe Initiative, and the Trust Fund Policy can also be used to support NATO's activities in the context of the Mediterranean Dialogue and the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative.

The Trust Fund policy has proved to be a practical tool to support defence reform and the fight against terrorism, supporting the Alliance's efforts to improve security and stability across the Euro-Atlantic area. The destruction of surplus stockpiles of arms and ammunition reduces the threat to individual Partner countries and their populations as well as the wider region. Safe destruction also ensures that surplus stockpiles are put beyond the reach of terrorists and criminals.

> *Landmines are disassembled in Donetsk, Ukraine: the explosives were then extracted and recycled into commercial explosives, the metal used for scrap, and the plastic of the mine casings used to make plastic children's toys*



> *An anti-aircraft missile in its launcher in Moldova: as part of a Trust Fund project, 11 such missiles were disassembled, the fuel drained off and burnt in an incinerator, the warheads destroyed by open detonation, and the metal recycled as scrap*



>> How to put together a Trust Fund project?

Projects may be initiated by either NATO member states or Partner countries. The first step in setting up a Trust Fund project is an informal discussion between the NATO International Staff, which may include technical advice from the Luxembourg-based NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA). This discussion will determine the scope of the project and how it fits with declared PfP priorities and the Partner country's programme of cooperation. In addition, other international organisations will be consulted to establish support for the project and confirm that there is no conflict or duplication of effort.

All projects are led on a voluntary basis by a Lead Nation. The Lead Nation is responsible for selecting an appropriate Executing Agent to oversee the development of a project proposal.

The project proposal sets out in detail the work to be undertaken, the costs involved and the schedule of actions to be undertaken. Once the project proposal is agreed by the Lead Nation and Partner country concerned, it is presented to the Political-Military Steering Committee, which serves as a formal forum to discuss the project and attract potential support and resources.

The formal launch of a project is the trigger to start raising funds in earnest. Subject to completion of formal legal agreements, work can start once sufficient funds have been received.



> Warheads of anti-aircraft missiles in Georgia are safely destroyed by open detonation: the destruction of these missiles has significantly increased security and removed the risk of environmental contamination in the areas where the weapons were stored

Did you know?

Already in the first five years of the Trust Fund Policy's existence, more than €15 million had been contributed to Trust Fund projects, which have helped to destroy approximately:

- 2.5 million landmines
- 325 high-altitude anti-aircraft missiles
- 320 tonnes of rocket fuel
- 28 000 small arms and light weapons and
- 1800 tonnes of munitions

All projects have been completed on time, within budget and without any accidents.

>> Six principles of the Trust Fund policy

- 1 - Projects are initiated by NATO member states or Partner countries and funded on a voluntary basis. The Alliance does not determine which requests for assistance are turned into concrete projects. Member states individually decide which proposals they wish to support and develop further.
- 2 - The Host Nation is expected to provide maximum support to the project within its means. This includes political and administrative support to ensure smooth implementation of the project, as well as financial or in-kind contributions.
- 3 - The Trust Fund aims to build local capacity. In most cases, the immediate project only addresses a part of a much wider problem. By developing local skills and capability, the Trust Fund provides the Host Nation with new resources to address future problems.
- 4 - The Trust Fund adheres to the highest values of environmental, health and safety standards, taking into consideration European Union and national legislation.
- 5 - Recycling is an integral part of Trust Fund demilitarisation work. This is friendly to the environment and generates funds to reduce overall costs. No recycled material is used for military purposes.
- 6 - All Trust Fund projects are transparent and verifiable. This reassures donors that the work is being done properly and their funds are being spent expediently. The NATO Financial Controller oversees the financial aspects of each project.



> Albanian sailors repackaging landmines for shipment to a demilitarisation facility: the explosives were then recycled into commercial explosives, the metal casings recycled to make manhole covers (thereby also contributing to road safety in Albania), and the boxes used by the local population as firewood



> Initial inspection of small arms at a military depot in Ukraine: the serial numbers of the disassembled weapons will be recorded, the wooden and plastic parts will be destroyed and the metal recycled



> Material from disassembled landmines in Serbia and Montenegro: the TNT explosive will be reprocessed into industrial-strength explosive, the scrap iron and plastic will be recycled into products for commercial use

Trust Fund projects

This map shows all Trust Fund projects which had been successfully completed, or were ongoing or in the final stages of planning in October 2005. Key facts are presented for each project (flags indicate donor countries and contributing organisations other than NATO). Unless otherwise indicated, the executing agent is NAMSA.

Albania

Aim: Destruction of 1.6 million anti-personnel landmines

Cost: US\$800 000

Lead Nation: Canada

Project duration: January 2001 – April 2002



Albania II

Aim: Destruction 11 500 tonnes SALW ammunition

Projected cost: €6.4 million

Lead Nation: Canada

Project duration: December 2002 – ongoing



Moldova

Aim: Destruction of 325 tonnes of melange, 12 000 anti-personnel landmines and 300 tonnes of munitions

Cost: US\$1.1 million

Lead Nation: the Netherlands

Project duration: December 2001 – December 2002



Moldova II

Aim: Repacking and centralisation of 1700 tonnes of dangerous chemicals

Projected cost: €841 500

Lead Nation: Belgium/Romania

Project duration: November 2005 – ongoing



This is a joint NATO/OSCE project in the framework of ENVSEC*

Azerbaijan

Aim: Clearance of 600 hectares of unexploded ordnance

Projected cost: €1.16 million

Lead Nation: Turkey

Project duration: November 2005 – ongoing



What are MANPADS?

Man-portable air defence systems are used for low-level attack on aircraft. These weapons constitute a serious threat against commercial and military aviation if they fall into the possession of terrorists. The Trust Fund policy aims to reduce the threat posed by these and other surplus weapons. The destruction of the complete weapon system includes both missiles and launchers.

What are SALW?

Small arms are weapons intended for use by an individual and include pistols, rifles, submachine-guns, assault rifles and light machine-guns. Light weapons are designed for use by two or three persons serving as a crew and include heavy machine-guns, some types of grenade launchers, mortars, anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns.

* The Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC) was launched by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme in 2002. NATO became associated with ENVSEC in 2004 in order to coordinate related activities, in particular under the NATO Programme for Security through Science. (For more information see www.envsec.org)

Belarus

Aim: Destruction of 700 000 anti-personnel landmines

Projected cost: US\$390 500

Lead Nation: Canada

Project duration: to be determined



Ukraine

Aim: Destruction of 400 000 anti-personnel landmines

Cost: US\$800 000

Lead Nation: Canada

Project duration: February 2002 – May 2003



Ukraine II

Aim: Destruction of 1.5 million SALW, 133 000

tonnes of munitions and 1000 MANPADS

Projected cost: approximately €25 million

Lead Nation: the United States (phase 1)

Project duration: 12 years, starting end 2005



Ukraine III

Aim: Retraining and resettlement of 600 military personnel

Cost: €430 000

Lead Nation: the Netherlands

Project duration: three years, starting January 2006

Executing agent: NATO International Staff



Kazakhstan

Aim: Destruction of 27 000 SALW, including 335 MANPADS

Projected cost: €240 000

Lead Nation: the United States

Project duration: to be determined



Serbia and Montenegro

Aim: Destruction of 28 000 SALW

Cost: €375 000

Lead Nation: the Netherlands

Project duration: September 2003 – December 2003



Serbia and Montenegro II

Aim: Destruction of 1.3 million anti-personnel landmines

Projected cost: €1.69 million

Lead Nation: Canada/Austria

Project duration: February 2005 – ongoing



Serbia and Montenegro III

Aim: Helping redundant military personnel find new jobs

Cost: €5.9 million

Lead Nation: Norway

Project duration: two years (launch date to be confirmed)

Executing agent: International Organisation of Migration



Tajikistan

Aim: Destruction of 1260 anti-personnel landmines

Cost: €3100

Lead Nation: Canada

Project duration: March 2004

Executing agent: United Nations Development Programme



Georgia

Aim: Destruction of 526 surface-to-air missiles and 45 warheads

Projected cost: €1.1 million

Lead Nation: Luxembourg

Project duration: November 2003 – ongoing





> Some of over 2000 tonnes of unexploded munitions collected from several stockpiles in northwestern Azerbaijan due for safe destruction: these munitions were a public hazard, having already caused injuries to 81 people and 27 deaths in incidents at one of the former ammunition depots

>> Working together for results

A NATO member state or Partner country volunteers to lead each Trust Fund project. The Lead Nation is responsible for gathering political and financial support for the project. To date, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Turkey and the United States have served as Lead Nations.

Close cooperation with other international organisations is a vital part of the Trust Fund process. Currently, the European Union, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and the United Nations are involved in various projects. Civil society, including non-governmental organisations, also has a role to play – for example, the Fund for Peace and the Razumkov Centre were part of the team responsible for preparing the Trust Fund project launched in Ukraine in 2005.

>> Role of NAMSA

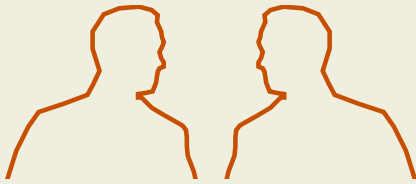
In addition to expert advice from NATO Headquarters staff, technical advice is provided by NAMSA, which plays an important role in support of all phases of project development, from assessing requests and developing proposals through to managing project implementation.

As the executing agent for Trust Fund projects, NAMSA oversees all operational aspects of a project and ensures that work is undertaken correctly, within budget, and to the highest standards of safety. NAMSA's experience in managing contracts ensures best value for money and complete transparency of the process.

Did you know?

In November 2004, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines launched their annual Landmine Monitor Report at NATO Headquarters. Nobel Prize Laureate Jody Williams (*shown here being welcomed by NATO Secretary General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer*) attended the event and acknowledged NATO's important role in supporting the implementation of the Ottawa Convention.





One Minute Interview

**>> Anne Bader, Executive Vice President,
The Fund for Peace**

The mission of the Fund for Peace is to prevent war and alleviate the conditions that cause war. Why has it become involved with the NATO/PfP Trust Fund?

The Fund for Peace was invited by NATO to become involved in the Trust Fund. The work that the Alliance has asked us to do is indicative of the type of non-governmental organisation we are. We seek to forge new partnerships between international organisations, non-governmental organisations and governments. It is critical that we learn to operate together and create new approaches to preventing war in order to stop so many lives being wasted. I commend NATO for engaging and involving civil society in its work through Trust Fund projects, the Partnership for Peace programme and other activities. Together we can pursue new solutions, to stop old problems from coming back.

**>> Zoran Dimitrijevic, NAMSA Project Supervisor
in Serbia and Montenegro**

The project in Kragujevac is the second Trust Fund project in Serbia and Montenegro. Why is it so important?

This project will help Serbia and Montenegro meet its obligations under the Ottawa Convention, that is, to destroy the country's stockpile of 1.3 million anti-personnel landmines. It will also help promote better standards and procedures in the Ministry of Defence, building on the experience already gained in the country's first Trust Fund project, which involved the destruction of 28 000 small and light weapons at a facility in Cacak in 2003.

The destroyed mines will be safely recycled. Moreover, the facility could be used in future for the demilitarisation of ammunition – in this way, the project will have helped create new value and local capacity. Once the project has been completed, southeastern Europe will be free of all landmine stockpiles.

For more information

- NATO website – www.nato.int
- Partnership for Peace – www.nato.int/pfp/pfp.htm
- NAMSA – www.namsa.nato.int
- Trust Fund website – www.nato.int/pfp/trust-fund.htm

NATO Public Diplomacy Division, 1110 Brussels, Belgium – email: natodoc@hq.nato.int