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

Trust Fund projects, which have helped to destroy approximately:

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

The Trust Fund policy is an integral part of NATO's Partnership for Peace (PfP) programme of practical security cooperation initiatives. Some Trust Fund projects are being carried out in the framework of Alliance activities in the context of the Mediterranean Dialogue and the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative.

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 Alliance activities. All projects are carried out in close co-operation with the lead country and the Partner countries involved.

The formal launch of a project is the trigger to start raising funds in earnest. Subject to completion of actions to be undertaken. Once the project proposal is agreed by the Lead Nation and Partner country, the project proposal sets out in detail the work to be undertaken, the costs involved and the schedule of activities.

This discussion will determine the scope of the project and how it fits with declared PfP priorities and commitments. The project proposal will be submitted to the Trust Fund Management Board for approval.

The Fund for Peace is providing the following information about its work in order to 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 prevent war.

NATO has asked us to do is indicative of the type of non-governmental organisation we are. We seek to prevent 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 NATO activities. Together we can pursue new solutions, to stop old problems from coming back.

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 Trust Fund policy has proved to be a successful 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 and national security. Safe destruction also ensures that the threat to terrorism is reduced, and creates new local and national capacity.

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 and national security. Safe destruction also ensures that the threat to terrorism is reduced, and creates new local and national capacity.

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 established to support Partner countries in managing the consequences of stockpiling.

It provided the Alliance with a practical mechanism to assist Partners to meet their obligations under the Landmine Ban Treaty of 1997, to destroy anti-personnel landmines stockpiles. The Trust Fund policy has made it possible to dispose of landmines safely.

In September 2000 to assist Partner countries in the safe destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel landmines. The Fund has provided equipment, training and expertise to destroy landmines and their destruction.

The Trust Fund policy is an integral part of NATO's Partnership for Peace (PfP) programme of practical security cooperation initiatives. Some Trust Fund projects are being carried out in the framework of Alliance activities in the context of the Mediterranean Dialogue and the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative.

The Trust Fund is a fund of voluntary contributions from the governments of the 28 member countries of NATO. It has a dual approach:

- A contribution mechanism to support projects in Partner countries;
- A grant mechanism to support projects in the wider region.

The Trust Fund acts as an additional source of funding to other sources such as bilateral donations, multilateral funding agencies and the contribution mechanisms of the PfP programme.
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.
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 repackaged 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


(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$600,000
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 to 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

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