

NATO's practical support to Ukraine

Following the September 2014 Wales Summit, NATO Allies have established five Trust Funds to help Ukraine better provide for its security. In response to a request from Ukraine, NATO agreed in June 2015 to launch a sixth Trust Fund on Counter-Improvised Explosive Devices and Explosive Ordnance Disposal.

Command, Control, Communications and Computers (C4) Trust Fund

Lead Nations: Canada, Germany, United Kingdom.

Additional Contributors: Australia, Denmark, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Turkey, United States. The NATO Communications and Information Agency (NCIA) acts as the Executing Agent for the C4 Trust Fund

Objective(s): To help Ukraine modernize its C4 structures and capabilities. Ultimately, to enhance Ukraine's ability to provide for its own security and contribute to NATO-led exercises and operations.

Assistance could include: Communications and Information Services (CIS) and technologies training and equipment; implementing a modern C4 network for Ukraine.

Implementation: Lead nations have presented two projects on providing tactical radios and satellite phones to Ukraine and on establishing a Regional Airspace Security Programme (RASP). Projects are underway to install a simplified cross-border coordination unit to handle air security incidents.

Duration: Initial period of two years.

Logistics and Standardization Trust Fund

Lead Nation(s): The Czech Republic, the Netherlands and Poland.

Additional Contributors: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Turkey, United States.

The NATO Support Agency (NSPA) executes projects and manages the fund.

Objective: To support the reform of Ukraine's logistics system. To increase the ability of Ukraine's forces to work with NATO by adopting NATO standards to track and manage national military equipment and supplies.

Implementation: Three initiatives to support the Armed Forces supply and warehousing system are planned for 2015. Detailed project proposals were presented in October 2015.

Duration: Initial period of two years.

Cyber Defence Trust Fund

Lead Nation(s): Romania.

Additional Contributors: Albania, Estonia, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Turkey, United States.

Objective(s): To help Ukraine develop technical capabilities to counter cyber threats. Assistance will include establishing an Incident Management Centre to monitor cyber security events and laboratories to investigate cyber security incidents. Ukraine will also get training in using these technologies and equipment, as well as practical advice on policy development.

Implementation: Training and advisory activities have been launched. Estonia has been providing cyber security trainings since May.

Duration: up to 24 months.

Military Career Management Trust Fund

Lead Nation(s): Norway.

Additional Contributors: Albania, Croatia, Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal, Turkey.

NATO's Political Affairs and Security Policy Division (PASP) executes projects and manages the fund.

Objective(s): To support the Ukrainian Ministry of Defence with developing a sustainable and effective resettlement programme for military personnel returning to civilian career. Assistance will be provided through advice on policy development and best practices from NATO countries.

Implementation: Norway and Ukraine have agreed an implementation plan including a scheduled needs assessment, delivery of recommendations and study tours.

Duration: Three years.

Medical Rehabilitation Trust Fund

Lead Nation(s): Bulgaria.

Additional Contributors: Estonia, Slovakia, Turkey, United States.

The NSPA is the Executing Agent.

Objective(s): To give Ukrainian military personnel access to appropriate rehabilitation services. To equip Ukrainian medical centres for delivering these services. Based upon availability of funds, projects could provide: direct medical support, physical and psychological therapy to patients; the construction, renovation, refurbishment and equipping of Ukrainian facilities; vocational training for medical specialists.

Implementation: A detailed project proposal was presented in October 2015.

Duration: 24 months.

Other NATO Programmes and Activities in support of Ukraine

Since the beginning of the Russia-Ukraine crisis, other programmes of cooperation between NATO and Ukraine have been enhanced. As agreed at the April 2014 Foreign Ministers' meeting, these efforts have aimed to promote defence reforms through capacity building and capability development programmes, as well as strengthening civilian control over the armed forces and related security sectors.

“Ukraine 2015” Consequence Management Exercise

In September 2015, NATO and Ukraine hosted emergency response teams from 28 Allied and partner countries for the Ukraine 2015 consequence management exercise in Yavoriv, Ukraine. The Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response and Coordination Center (EADRCC) conducted the exercise jointly with the State Emergency Service of Ukraine.

The exercise was part of the annual plan for cooperation between NATO and Ukraine. Based on a mine collapse scenario, participants rehearsed joint work in search and rescue and protection against radiation and chemical contamination. Medical support was provided remotely, marking the first time that an EADRCC exercise connects national telemedicine systems.

Medical Rehabilitation

Since February 2015, NATO has complemented the Medical Rehabilitation Trust Fund with development opportunities for 450 experts on physical rehabilitation and 700 experts on psychological rehabilitation.

NATO Science for Peace and Security Programme of cooperation

Since April 2014, the NATO Science for Peace and Security (SPS) programme of cooperation with Ukraine includes 17 projects, based on Ukrainian proposals, in a variety of areas such as defence against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) agents, smart energy, security-related advance technologies and cyber defence.

Ukraine became the top beneficiary of SPS after NATO suspended activities with Russia within the programme. NATO allocated 2.2 million EUR for SPS cooperation with Ukraine in 2014 contributing to a projected total of 10 million EUR in 2014-2017.

The Defence Education Enhancement Programme (DEEP)

This is NATO's biggest DEEP programme with a partner country. Through DEEP, experts from NATO countries advise Ukrainian academics from defence education institutions on developing courses and using modern educational practices. In 2015, some 60 Allied experts, double the number for 2014, trained over 360 Ukrainian academics. Eight Ukrainian educational institutions (in Kyiv, Lviv, Kharkiv, Odessa and Zhytomir) are beneficiaries of the DEEP programme, getting advice on development and reform in the security, defence and military domain.

Poland is the Lead Nation. Additional in-kind and/or financial contributions are provided by Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, Slovakia, United Kingdom, and United States.

A special NATO advisor for military education reform is coordinating Allied assistance in this domain.

NATO's Building Integrity (BI) Programme

Through the programme, NATO and Allies are helping Ukraine's defence and security institutions strengthen integrity, transparency and accountability and reduce the risk of corruption.

The number of Ukrainian civil servants and military officers in BI education and training courses tripled in 2014. In 2015-2017, the programme will raise awareness on corruption as a security threat and strengthen financial and human resource management.

Public Diplomacy, Strategic Communications

NATO advises and funds Ukrainian activities in public diplomacy, media relations and strategic communications, helping improve their capacity to counter propaganda.

Since 2014, NATO has been supporting the Ukraine Crisis Media Centre and the Kyiv Post newspaper on factual reporting from Crimea and Eastern Ukraine. NATO has trained government officials and civil society activists in communications. Allies have sent seven national experts on communications to the NATO Liaison Office in Kyiv.

NATO's Professional Development Programme (PDP)

Launched in 2005, NATO's Professional Development Programme trains key civilian security and defence officials on effective democratic management and building local capacity. In 2015, with a significant budget increase, the programme has trained over 2,500 Ukrainian officials. Some 700 of them have improved their English language skills. Key activities have supported defence reform efforts in human resource management, critical infrastructure protection, logistics, medical rehabilitation, internal audit, as well as management and leadership skills.

Public Diplomacy Division (PDD) – Press & Media Section – Media Operations Centre (MOC)

Tel.: +32(0)2 707 1010/1002

E-mail: mailbox.moc@hq.nato.int

www.nato.int