

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

**Objective:** To assist Ukraine in the modernisation of its C4 structures and capabilities by enhancing Ukraine's ability to provide for its own security. The Trust Fund will promote the interoperability of C4 structures with the Alliance, facilitating Ukraine's contribution to NATO-led operations and exercises.

**Assistance includes:** Assessment, introduction and implementation of a modern C4 architecture; procurement of C4 equipment and provision of associated training.

**Implementation:** Lead Nations agreed two projects on providing Ukraine with Secure Tactical Communication equipment and on establishing a Regional Airspace Security Programme for civil-military coordination and cross-border cooperation with NATO to better handle air security incidents. Both are under implementation. Additional candidate project proposals are currently under assessment for implementation in 2016.

**Duration:** Initial period of two years.

## Logistics and Standardization Trust Fund

**Lead Nations:** 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 on-going reform of Ukraine's logistics and standardization systems for the Ukrainian Armed Forces, as well as other national military formations, including the National Guard and the State Border Security Service.

**Implementation:** The project aims will be achieved through the implementation of 3 capability driven initiatives:

- Initiative 1: National Codification Capability Enhancement.
- Initiative 2: Supply Chain Management Capability Improvement.
- Initiative 3: Standardization Management Capability Improvement

**Duration:** Three years.

## Cyber Defence Trust Fund

**Lead Nation:** 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, as well as laboratories to investigate cyber security incidents. Ukraine will also receive training in employing this technology and equipment, as well as practical advice on policy development.

**Implementation:** Training and advisory activities have begun. Estonia has been providing cyber security training since May. In June 2016 the Executing Agent initiated the acquisition process.

**Duration:** up to 24 months.

## Military Career Management Trust Fund

**Lead Nation:** Norway

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

NATO's Political Affairs and Security Policy Division (PASP) executes the project 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:** The project is fully funded and operational. A group of experts are currently developing the concept for the Ukrainian military career transition system.

**Duration:** Three years (June 2015-May 2018).

## Medical Rehabilitation Trust Fund

**Lead Nation:** Bulgaria

**Additional Contributors:** Estonia, Finland, Japan, Hungary, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Sweden, Turkey, United States

**The NATO Support Agency (NSPA) is the Executing Agent.**

**Objectives:**

- To raise the standards and long term sustainability of Ukraine's medical services in support of treatment and rehabilitation of injured Ukrainian servicemen and women, as well as civilian personnel from the defence and security sector.
- To facilitate access for patients to medical and psychological rehabilitation services and assistive devices, vocational rehabilitation services and sport rehabilitation services.
- To provide appropriate equipment and training to medical rehabilitation institutions for better services, notably in support of prostheses centres.

**Implementation:** The Trust Fund's activities started in March 2016 and built on activities conducted under a NATO Project in 2014-2016.

**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 strengthen civilian control over the armed forces and related security sectors.

### The Planning and Review Process (PARP)

In June 2015, NATO welcomed Ukraine's intention to resume the PARP, and on 25 April 2016 Allies and Ukraine agreed a new Partnership Goal package. The new package is focused on providing practical support and advice to assist Ukraine in achieving its strategic reform objectives for the defence and security sector, moving towards NATO standards and principles.

### NATO Science for Peace and Security Programme

Ukraine has been the largest beneficiary of the NATO Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme since 2014. A total of 49 new activities with Ukraine were launched. These include 40 Multi-Year Projects, 7 Advanced Research Workshops and 2 Advanced Training Courses. SPS activities in Ukraine address a wide variety of security domains such as counter-terrorism, defence against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) weapons, cyber defence, energy security as well as security-related advanced technology.

NATO allocated 2.2 million EUR for SPS cooperation with Ukraine in 2014 and 3.4 million EUR in 2015, contributing to a projected total of 15 million EUR in 2014-2019.

Top-down flagship SPS projects in Ukraine include building capacity in the field of telemedicine, as well as the remediation of a fuel polluted military site in Kyiv. The SPS Programme is also supporting Ukraine with humanitarian demining through the provision of training and equipment. To ensure the sustainability of demining activities, the SPS Programme supports scientific research in the field through projects such as the 3D Mine and IED Recognition System.

Most recently, the SPS Programme has also supported activities in the area of Women, Peace and Security, as well as border security. Several workshops took place in Ukraine that address these security domains and will help Ukraine to deal with the effects of the current crisis. In addition, Ukrainian network administrators received cyber defence training developed in the SPS framework in 2015, enhancing their technical knowledge and expertise with the aim of increasing the resilience of Ukrainian national networks.

## **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. Additionally, DEEP assists in building a professional Non-Commissioned Officers Corps. In 2015, some 60 Allied experts, double the number for 2014, trained over 360 Ukrainian academics. Eleven Ukrainian educational institutions (in Kyiv, Lviv, Desna, Yavoriv, Kharkiv, Odessa and Zhytomir) are beneficiaries of the DEEP programme, receiving advice on development and reform in the security, defence and military domains.

## **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 Ukraine's 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 also trained government officials and civil society activists in communications.

An advisor on Strategic Communications has been provided by Lithuania for the NATO Information and Documentation Centre in Kyiv. A major milestone was achieved in September 2015 in agreeing the NATO-Ukraine Strategic Communications Partnership Roadmap signed by the Secretary of the Ukrainian National Security and Defence Council and the NATO Secretary General. A NATO-Ukraine Action Plan on Strategic Communications is being implemented.

## **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 trained over 2,500 Ukrainian officials, with 700 of them having improved their English language skills. Key activities in 2016 aim to support defence and security sector reform efforts, focusing on management and leadership skills, English language skills, critical infrastructure protection, cyber defence, management of security services, and inter-agency cooperation. Special attention is also paid to including the train-the-trainer aspect in the professional development opportunities offered by the PDP.

## **Civil Emergency Planning (CEP) Advisory Support Team**

In April 2014 a CEP Advisory Support Team was the first NATO team to visit Kyiv. The team provided advice on Ukraine's contingency plans and crisis management measures related to critical energy infrastructure and civil protection risks.

As a follow up activity, the Joint Group on Civil Emergency Planning established under the aegis of the NATO-Ukraine Commission, was reactivated to enhance cooperation and implement a defense cooperation programme. The Joint Group last met on 16 November 2015 at NATO Headquarters.

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