



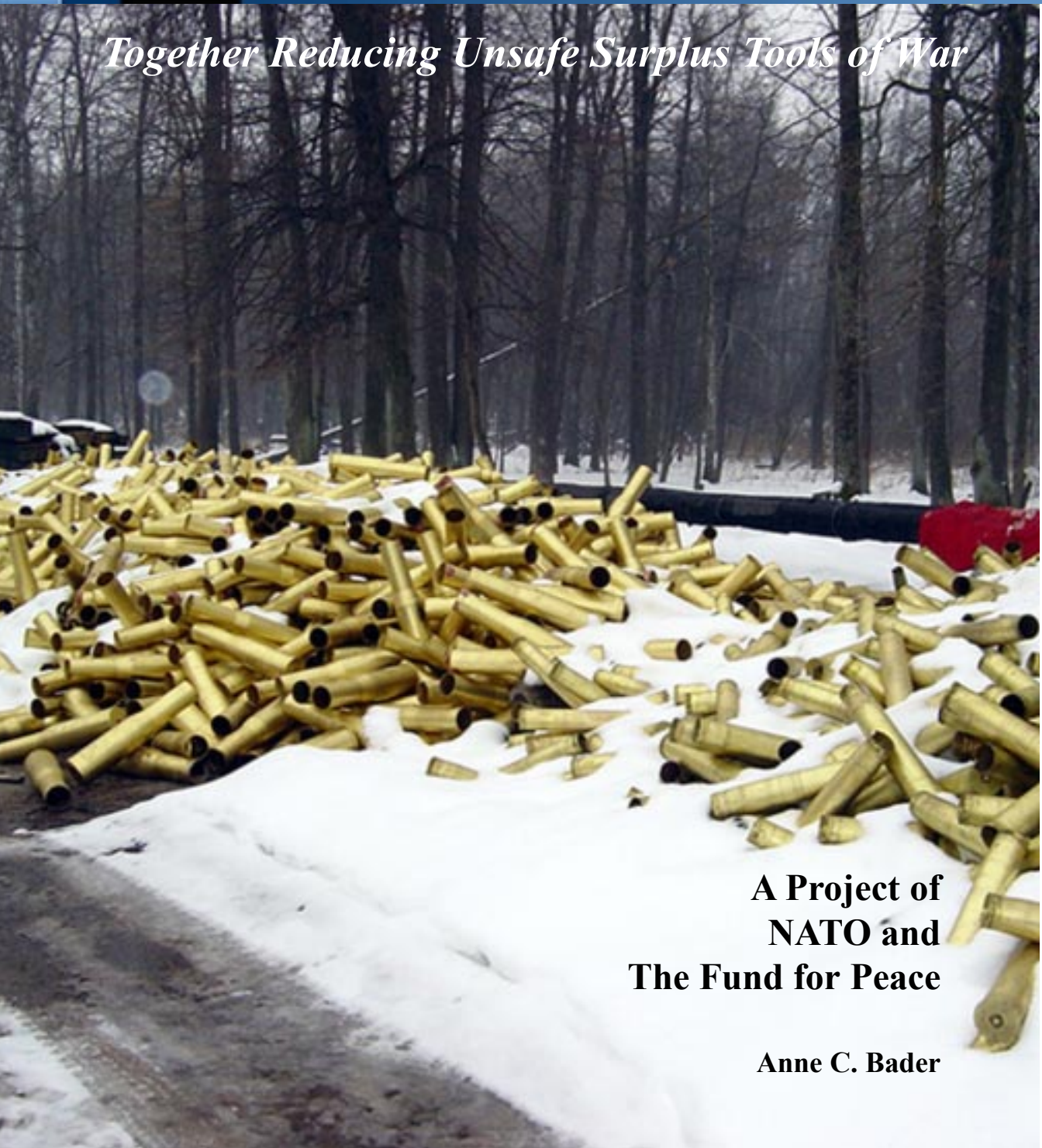
NATO
+
OTAN

PfP Trust Fund

TRUST



Together Reducing Unsafe Surplus Tools of War



**A Project of
NATO and
The Fund for Peace**

Anne C. Bader



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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—*Anne C. Bader*
Executive Vice President
The Fund for Peace

On the cover: Empty cartridge cases from 152 mm demilitarized artillery shells at the Kalinovka ammunition storage depot, Ukraine, March 2003. Photo by Steve Brown, NAMSA.

FIRST STEPS

Most people consider the major threat to peace to be weapons of mass destruction. In fact, small arms¹ pose an equal if not greater threat. They kill millions of civilians, contribute to criminal networks and corrupt efforts of governments and international organizations to establish the rule of law, economic progress and freedom of information. Illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons feeds conflict, drains human and financial resources of the international community and stymies political, economic and security reform.

In 2002, NATO invited The Fund for Peace (FFP) to participate in a Partnership for Peace (PfP) Trust Fund feasibility study project to destroy 1.5 million small arms and 133,000 tons of munitions in Ukraine. This has been described by NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA) representatives as the largest weapons destruction project ever conceived. The Fund for Peace is the first non-governmental organization (NGO) invited to work directly with NATO.

The NATO Ad Hoc Expert Team, comprising representatives of NATO, NAMSA, The Fund for Peace and The Razumkov Centre, visited numerous weapons and munitions sites in Ukraine, including Rozsishky, Balakliya and a salt mine storing 3 million small arms in Artemosk, the Donetsk region. The Team was accompanied by representatives of the Ukraine

Ministry of Defense, the National Security Council and Ukrainian disarmament specialists.

The task of The Fund for Peace as part of this team was to create a replicable twofold communications strategy to:

- Promote the value of the Partnership for Peace and its Trust Fund to the international donor community, and
- Engage local NGO partners to build local capacity; strengthen civil society and expand public awareness of the importance of demilitarization, defense conversion and defense reform in Partnership for Peace countries and throughout the former Soviet Union.



Former Albanian Prime Minister Meta meets Serbian President Tadic at TRUST launch in The National Press Club, Washington, DC, USA, July 2004.

¹ Small arms are weapons designed for personal use, while light weapons are designed for use by several persons serving as a crew. Examples of small arms include revolvers and self-loading pistols, rifles, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and light machine-guns. Light weapons include heavy machine-guns, some types of grenade launchers, portable anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns, and portable launchers of anti-aircraft missile systems. *United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9-20 July 2001.*



TRUST:

Together Reducing Unsafe Surplus Tools of War is the public awareness campaign created for NATO by The Fund for Peace (FfP) and its nongovernmental partner, the Razumkov Centre in Ukraine, in 2003. In February 2005, during his visit to NATO headquarters, President Bush announced that the United States would be the lead donor to this NATO disarmament project in Ukraine. The United States will act as Lead Nation, while the United Kingdom, Norway, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Slovakia and Ukraine itself have pledged further funding and political support. As we go to press, this project is in final preparation to begin operations.

CREATING THE MODEL

The feasibility phase of the TRUST project identified the following strategic objectives for this NATO PfP marketing strategy:

- Reinforce the positive actions of former Soviet Union countries that are addressing the new security challenges through the destruction of surplus small arms and light weapons.
- Raise awareness and understanding of the role and benefits of NATO's PfP Trust Fund throughout the alliance's sphere of influence and among potential donor countries. This will encourage future support for PfP Trust Fund projects.
- Create a model for other countries and similar projects throughout the region to address the security, environmental and economic challenges created by the build-up of unsafe and surplus military ordnances.
- Create economic incentives that include building infrastructure, training and employment, and financial resources through defense reform and defense conversion.
- Promote transparency, strengthen civil society and ensure the safety of civilians and the environment in the former Soviet Union region, while building constituencies within the academic, political and economic sectors.

Its core components include:

- A brand and image that would translate well in any language and support these strategic objectives. The result is “TRUST: Together Reducing Unsafe Surplus Tools of War.” The graphic is the word TRUST with the NATO compass and each participating country’s flag superimposed, identifying its participation in the PfP Trust Fund project.
- Teaming The Fund for Peace with a partner NGO, based in the country where the PfP Trust Fund project is carried out, with a recognized record of accomplishment, integrity and commitment to the strategic objectives of TRUST;
- A TRUST website based at the NATO website where journalists, disarmament organizations and nongovernmental organizations can contribute and share opinions, news and information;
- A new NATO submission style manual, as a guideline for internet submissions;
- Spokespersons to promote the associated programs;
- Conferences, workshops & opinion polls;
- TRUST awards;
- An annual global TRUST day to concentrate on the issues of disarmament, strengthening civil society, and freedom of the press;
- TRUST products derived from the recycled elements of the destroyed weapons, such as the Ukrainian Land Mine toy pelican.

IMPLEMENTING THE MODEL

In June 2003, NATO asked The Fund for Peace to adapt the Ukraine model to South East Europe, specifically the Balkans. The resulting TRUST program, “PfP Trust Fund Project: Focus on South East Europe,” included two workshops for journalists, the creation of a new Partnership for Peace Trust Fund website and development of a manual with NATO submission requirements to establish a way for civil society to interact directly with NATO.

Together with partner nongovernmental organizations in Albania and Serbia, we developed a TRUST public awareness campaign with two main objectives: to build public support in the country where the demilitarization project is located; and to promote support throughout the international donor community. NATO now uses this brand to promote Partnership for Peace Trust Fund activities. A TRUST video is posted on the NATO Partnership for Peace website, along with a direct link to The Fund for Peace website.





ALBANIA: SEPTEMBER 2004

The first workshop in Tirana on September 26-27, 2004 was opened by Albanian President Alfred Moisiu, Defense Minister Pandeli Majko and NATO Assistant Secretary General Ambassador Gunther Altenburg. Our NGO partner, The Institute for Peace, Development and Integration, was founded by former Prime Minister Ilir Meta, who is closely identified with regional and western integration as well as domestic reform. It brought together more than 70 leaders from NATO, disarmament organizations, international organizations, and donor countries to meet with nongovernmental leaders and journalists from across the Balkan region.

On September 27, 2004, participants met at the Sheraton Hotel in Tirana to explore the relationship between transparency, freedom of the press, the rule of law, and the destruction of weapons stockpiles in South East Europe. Speakers included Albanian President Alfred Moisiu, former Albanian Prime Minister Ilir Meta (President of IPDI), and Ambassador Günther Altenburg, who is the

Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs and Security Policy at NATO. A number of journalists and representatives of media institutes from throughout South East Europe were also present.

The workshop began with a visit to the weapons destruction facility at Mjebes, near the industrial city of Elbasan. Participants observed women workers dismantling Chinese hand grenades manufactured in 1968 and visited a new facility for burning ammunition. The Mjebes plant was the site of the first Albania PfP Trust Fund project that destroyed 1.6 million stockpiled landmines. Albania was the first country in the region to entirely eliminate its stockpiles of landmines.

Panel discussions evoked a strong response from the audience, and following these panels, Ambassador Altenburg moderated a spirited exchange on the role of the press and the needs of the people in the region at the end of the day. Participants agreed that the psychological need for security is both an obstacle to disarmament, and the best argument for a program to eliminate surplus weapons.





SERBIA: APRIL 2005

The second TRUST workshop took place in Belgrade on April 10-11 2005. It went forward with the cooperation of our NGO partner, the Atlantic Council of Serbia and Montenegro. The workshop drew representatives from 22 countries and journalists from throughout the Balkans. Minister of Defense Prvoslav Davinic chose this forum to announce a new defense reform program. At our request, Leonid Polyakov (formerly of the Razumkov Centre, now Ukraine's First Deputy Minister of Defense) sent a Razumkov representative to the Serbian TRUST workshop. The Atlantic Council arranged for participants to be given a tour of Belgrade on April 10, followed by dinner at the Atlantic Club.

The formal segment of the workshop took place on April 11 at the Hyatt Hotel in Belgrade. Speakers included Minister of Defense of Serbia and Montenegro Prvoslav Davinic, Norwegian Ambassador Hans Ola Urstad, and U.S. Ambassador Michael Polt.

The Belgrade workshop put a particular emphasis on investigative journalism and the challenge of maintaining a free press. As Fund for Peace Chair Richard Winfield stated during the workshop, "stockpiles of surplus weapons and munitions are the

mother's milk of corruption" and, he added, "Where the media is effective and free, the risk that corruption will be exposed is higher." A rousing keynote address linking corruption, poor governance, and corporate control of the news media in Serbia and Montenegro was given by Marcus Tanner of the Institute for War and Peace Reporting. Another important address on the press was given by Mr. Veran Matic, CEO of B92 radio and television. He detailed obstacles to a free press ranging from government restrictions to decreasing funding for projects in South East Europe.

Participants in the Belgrade workshop commented that the forum had given them new perspectives on their work, and that policymakers, non-governmental organizations, and journalists had been given an opportunity to listen and understand how their work was interrelated.



RECOMMENDATIONS

Participants from every sector represented at the Albanian and Serbian workshops remarked that these gatherings helped them learn about important issues in governance and the free press. A summary of their recommendations appears below. They include furthering regional cooperation and international coordination, the creation of economic incentives for disarmament and the promotion of an atmosphere within the Western Balkan region that enhances press standards. Participants expressed their appreciation for an opportunity to explore the complexities of disarmament and to begin to understand the perspectives of differing sectors on the issue.

TRUST WEBSITE

- Include links to definitions, international mechanisms, information on disarmament.
- Link individual journalists, publications and media institutes;
- Enable people to contribute both to NATO and to each other; for example, NGOs would be able to contribute articles to media institutes.

DISARMAMENT ORGANIZATIONS

- Facilitate coordination between stakeholders in the region
- Support an integrated and holistic small arms and light weapons control strategy
- Require transparency of the size of stockpiles for destruction assistance;
- Design projects with clear, measurable, verifiable, and achievable performance indicators

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

- Tie economic incentives to disarmament, and promote the economic advantages of disarmament;
- Increase cooperation with regard to disarmament projects;
- Promote discussion with the security sector on how disarmament contributes to overall security should continue
- Donors should commit to multi-year funding
- International standards and best practices should be followed and should be referred to in project documentation;
- Educate youth to the workings of international institutions such as NATO through visits and educational initiatives.

MEDIA

- Identify problems clearly with policy makers so that genuine solutions may be found to common problems;
- Inform the general public to the meaning and progress of security sector reform;
- Engage the public with the press as integral to anticorruption measures;
- Reinforce the economic advantages of disarmament to the general public.

THE UKRAINIAN PELICAN

Over the years, many children like this little girl from Eastern Ukraine have been injured by landmines. This child belongs to an orphanage in the region, and her prospects are brighter today than ever before because of the Partnership for Peace.

The pelican in the girl's hand was created as part of a pilot program led by NATO's Partnership for Peace Trust Fund. The program employed local women, and used dismantled landmines and recycled materials from old landmines to make plastic toys like the pelican. More than 400,000 landmines were destroyed, and the way was paved for a new project to begin in 2005.

Arsenals from former Soviet Republics are a source of income to local people and insecurity to the region and the world as arms are sold on the black market. But the NATO Partnership for Peace Trust Fund has begun to change the economic situation by making arms destruction a more valuable part of the economy than arms sales.



In a country like Ukraine which is undergoing an economic transition, the pelican toys are a sign of hope. Little girls like the one shown here have been given not only toys, but also better job prospects for the future and a safer country to live in.

-Jenise V. Plourde

Photo at left: Steve Brown, NAMSA, distributes pelicans at a Ukrainian orphanage.



SPEAKERS AT THE TRUST FUND WORKSHOP TIRANA, ALBANIA: SEPTEMBER 26-27, 2004

**Ambassador
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Assistant Secretary General for
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Anne C. Bader
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Mark E. Gaillard
First Secretary and Deputy
Political Advisor
Canadian Joint Delegation to
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Peter Courtney-Green
Chief, Ammunition Section
NAMSA Special Projects
Programme

Edmond Haxhinasto
Executive Director
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Col. Mark Kalber, USAF
Chief, International Affairs
US National Guard

**Lt Gen. Nicholas B. Kehoe,
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Vice Chair, The Fund for
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H.E. Pandeli Majko
Minister of Defense, Albania

Susan Manuel
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H.E. Alfred Moisiu
President of the Republic of
Albania

Tony Monaghan
UNDP/SEESAC

Karl-Heinz Münzner
General Manager, NAMSA

Carlo Natale
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Jeta Xharra
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Reporting

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Susan Pond

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H.E. Prvoslav Davinic
Minister of Defense
Serbia and Montenegro

Svetlana Djurdjevic-Lukic
Institute of International
Politics and Economics

Mark Gaillard
First Secretary and Deputy
Political Advisor
Canadian Joint Delegation to
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Graham Goodrum
Partnership for Peace Trust
Funds Group
Special Projects Program
NATO Maintenance and
Supply Agency (NAMSA)

John Greco
Board, The Fund for Peace

Ambassador Gerhard Jandl
Ambassador of Austria to
Serbia

Marko Kovacevic
The Atlantic Council of Serbia
and Montenegro

Lt. Col. John MacBride,
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Ambassador for Mine Action
Canada

Marko Maljkovic
Program Manager
Media and the Law program
Media Center Belgrade

Susan Manuel
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Peace and Security Section
United Nations Department of
Public Information

Veran Matic
Editor-in-chief, B92

Dragana Nikolic-Solomon
Country Director, Serbia
Institute for War and Peace
Reporting

Prof. Dr. Dijana Plestina
Counselor for Mine Action to
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Croatia

Ambassador Michael Polt
United States Ambassador to
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Minister of Defense Davinic



PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

The NATO Partnership for Peace (PfP) Trust Fund Policy was established in September of 2000 as a mechanism to assist NATO Partner Nations in the safe destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel landmines under the Ottawa Convention. To date, more than 2 million landmines have been successfully destroyed in Albania, Moldova, Ukraine and Tajikistan, with further projects currently in the preparation in Belarus, Serbia and Montenegro and Ukraine. Currently, the scope of the policy includes projects for the destruction of small arms and light weapons, conventional munitions, rocket fuel and large anti-aircraft missiles. Over the past five years, NATO and partner countries have earmarked more than 12 million euros for these projects.

Established in 1958, the **NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA)** is NATO's principal logistics support management agency. NAMSA is located in Luxembourg. In 2004, NAMSA operated on a 625 million euro budget with approximately 925 employees. NAMSA has also taken the lead in several demilitarization projects for the destruction of anti-personnel landmines, conventional munitions and light weapons under the Partnership for Peace (PfP) initiative.

The Fund for Peace is one of the world's leading institutions developing creative strategies to prevent and resolve conflict. An independent research and educational organization, we have spent the past ten years pioneering new tools for decision makers. Our focus is on developing early warning and performance measures; promoting transparency and accountability among governments, the private sector, and non-state actors; limiting the proliferation of weapons of war; and protecting civilians caught in the crossfire of conflict. Our methodologies use information technology and social science to promote sustainable security for a safer world.

The Razumkov Centre is the leading Ukrainian nongovernmental organization with expertise in economic, political and security areas. It was founded in 1994 by Olexander Razumkov, former Deputy Secretary of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine. The President of the Razumkov Centre, Anatoliy Grytsenko is now Minister of Defense. Our working partner, Leonid Polyakov, is now First Deputy Minister of Defense.

Founded by Former Prime Minister Ilir Meta and Edmond Haxhinasto, the mission of the **Institute for Peace, Development and Integration** is to promote peace, sustainable development and integration of the Euro-Atlantic institutions of Albania and Southeastern Europe by helping strengthen national institutions and regional cooperation, building trust among states and their diverse citizens and helping strengthening economic and business ties.

The Atlantic Council of Serbia and Montenegro is a non-governmental and non-profit organization, founded on June 13th, 2001, committed to the integration of Serbia & Montenegro into the Euro-Atlantic community. Among the Council founders are renowned figures, active in diplomacy, business, political analysis, law, journalism, marketing, military and police issue analysis, university faculty members, and other prominent figures from various spheres of public life.

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