



Lessons Learned

Demilitarization of the Albania
APM Stockpile



NATO Partnership for Peace (PfP) May 2001.



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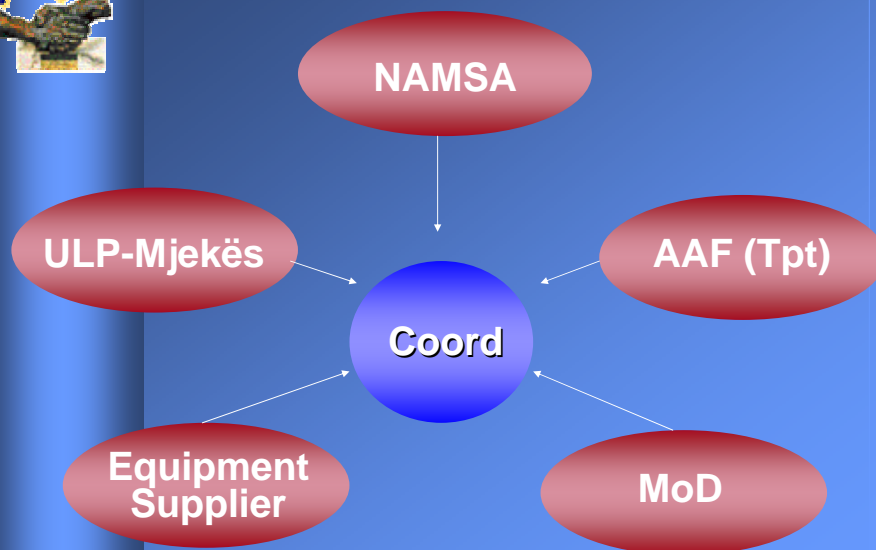
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Primary Roles

- Coordination of all agencies involved in the project.
- Capacity building and technical assistance for ULP-Mjekës.
- Technical monitoring and internal verification.

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Albania Key Facts 1

- Albania has more than 1.6M APM located in 57 storage locations throughout the country. Many storage sites are tunnels in mountainous areas.
- The APM destruction project is being undertaken by the NATO PfP Trust Fund for APM, SALW and ammunition. The principle sponsor is Canada and the Executing Agent is NAMSA.
- Albania has more than 200,000 tonnes of old and surplus ammunition. The APM stockpile represents less than 2% of the overall demilitarization challenge.
- The APM destruction project is an element of a National Plan of Action for the demilitarization of surplus ammunition in Albania.

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Albania Key Facts 2

- Albania is recovering from 50 years of isolation from the rest of Europe along with financial collapse and a period of anarchy during which much of the governmental infrastructure was destroyed.
- The Albanian Armed Forces have very limited capability in terms of logistical assets.
- Albania has no experience of ammunition demilitarization other than by open detonation.

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Lessons learned 1



A diagram for Lesson 1. On the left, a vertical stack of five colored boxes represents different categories: Planning (red), Logistics (blue), Verification (green), Indigenous Capacity (purple), and Emerging Issues (orange). An arrow points from the 'Planning' box to a large red horizontal bar on the right that contains the word 'Planning' in white text. Below this bar, three bullet points are listed. At the bottom left of the slide, the text 'NATO Partnership for Peace (PifP) May 2001.' is displayed.

Planning

- Allow sufficient time to overcome bureaucracy with donors and beneficiary country.
- Consider timeframe for equipment design, procurement, shipping and installation.
- Consider timeframe for capacity building of destruction agency where required.

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Lessons learned 2



A diagram for Lesson 2. On the left, a vertical stack of five colored boxes represents different categories: Planning (red), Logistics (blue), Verification (green), Indigenous Capacity (purple), and Emerging Issues (orange). An arrow points from the 'Logistics' box to a large blue horizontal bar on the right that contains the word 'Logistics' in white text. Below this bar, three bullet points are listed. At the bottom left of the slide, the text 'NATO Partnership for Peace (PifP) May 2001.' is displayed.

Logistics

- Consider need to capacity build transporting agency to international standards (ADR) and resources required to achieve this.
- Consider local constraints including security and political situations.
- Ensure transportation agency understand contractual obligations.

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Lessons learned 3



Verification

- Consider existing storage and accounting standards. These standards will impact on monitoring and accounting procedures.
- Consider the need for independent storage examination as a post-destruction transparency measure.
- Monitoring and verification systems need to be uncomplicated but **effective**.

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Lessons learned 4

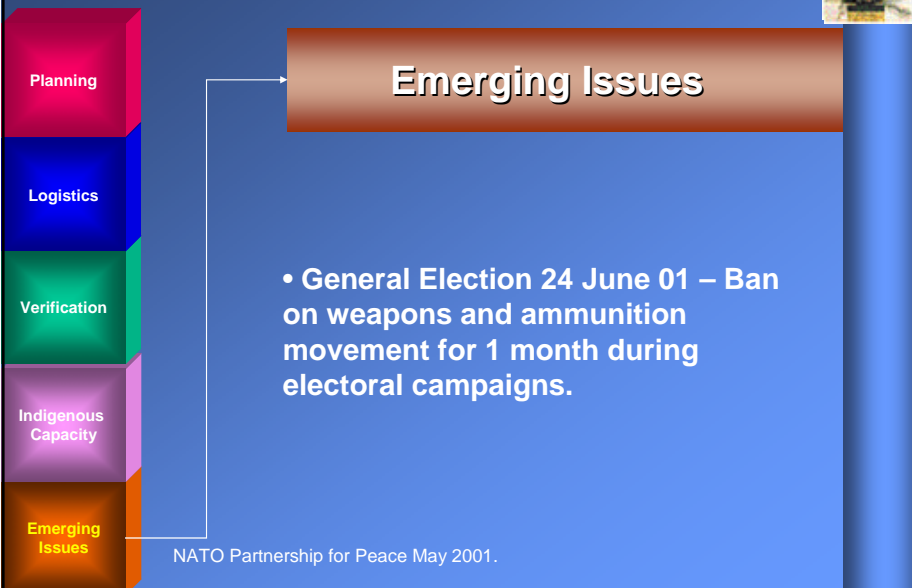


Indigenous Capacity

- Consider local, improvised solutions for technology and equipment manufacture.
- Consider the need to train and develop skills of local personnel for a sustainable facility.

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Lessons learned 5



Summary

- Allow **TIME** for planning and project start-up.
- Don't underestimate **LOGISTIC** effort required to transport and store APM.
- Develop a **VERIFICATION** system that is appropriate to local situation.
- Fully investigate **INDIGENOUS CAPACITY**.
- Look ahead to **EMERGING ISSUES** that may impact on the project progress.

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