

# **TREATY-BORN INSTITUTIONS**

What They Are, Why They Matter, and How  
They're Funded

Author: Kaileb Abrey-Blackmore  
2025

# Contents Page:

- I. Why These Groups Exist
- II. Group Overviews
  - A. MPOB
  - B. JIVTF
  - C. Peace Dividend for Civilians
- III. Funding Models (Minimum & Impact Tiers)
- IV. Cost-Saving Safeguards
- V. Future Use in Global Conflicts

---

# Treaty-Born Institutions Summary

Supporting Document for the Ukraine–Russia Peace Framework

Prepared by: Kaileb Abrey-Blackmore

Purpose: Clarify the structure, function, cost, and global relevance of peace-focused institutions created by the treaty

---

## Why These Institutions Matter

This treaty isn't just about ending war — it's about proving that peace can hold.

To do that, it creates focused, temporary institutions that:

- Prevent re-escalation
- Rebuild trust and protect civilians
- Ensure real-world results through accountability
- Avoid the need for permanent military presence or surveillance

Each group is short-term, non-partisan, and built for practical outcomes — not power or politics.

---

## Estimated Cost Outlook and Investment Tiers

Each institution offers a two-tier funding model:

Tier	Purpose	Framing
Minimum Functional Budget	Covers essential treaty obligations and monitoring	“Makes peace work”
Enhanced Impact Budget	Enables deeper recovery, faster outcomes, and broader civilian protection	“Makes peace last”

All figures are scalable, modest relative to military expenditures, and can be integrated into existing peacekeeping platforms or redirected aid.

---

## Global Reusability and Diplomatic Value

These institutions are designed to be reused and adapted.

They can serve post-conflict regions elsewhere by:

- Offering non-military conflict verification
- Assisting with civilian reintegration
- Providing transparent peace enforcement mechanisms
- Building trust without long-term occupation

They represent a new model: peacekeeping that doesn't provoke — it protects.

---

# Institution Profiles and Funding Models

---

## 1. Monitoring Peace Operations Body (MPOB)

Neutral peace monitors and cyber-freeze enforcement

Core Functions:

- Monitor demilitarization and ceasefire lines
- Secure and inspect the Russia–Crimea civilian transit corridor
- Prevent border provocations and cyberviolations
- Track treaty progress (Years 5 and 7 benchmarks)
- Deploy to manage humanitarian crises or emergency escalations

Neutrality and Oversight:

- Staffed by neutral countries (e.g. Türkiye, Kazakhstan, Switzerland)
- Dual-signatory approval required for emergency action
- Public annual reports and third-party audit process

Funding:

Minimum Functional Budget:

\$120 million/year

– Supports 3 corridor monitoring zones, mobile surveillance drones, core staffing, and border compliance logistics

This represents a lean operational model focused on essential treaty functions. Costs may be reduced further through shared infrastructure, in-kind contributions, or alignment with existing peace and humanitarian platforms.

Enhanced Impact Budget:

\$150 million/year

– Adds real-time satellite mapping, multilingual outreach teams, digital corridor verification, and rapid deployment hubs

---

## **2. Joint Identity & Verification Task Force (JIVTF)**

Civilian documentation and legal recovery

Core Functions:

- Re-establish legal identity for displaced civilians
- Prevent identity fraud, erasure, or political blacklisting
- Safely coordinate return, relocation, or protected exile
- Secure digital data and prevent revenge targeting

Neutrality and Oversight:

- Jointly staffed by legal experts from Ukraine, Russia, and neutral nations
- Overseen by NGOs and migration institutions (e.g. IOM, UNHCR partners)
- No military or intelligence agency involvement

Funding:

Minimum Functional Budget:

\$50 million (total) over 5 years

– Supports mobile identity teams, access to regional databases, and legal document re-issuance for over 200,000 individuals

This represents a lean operational model focused on essential treaty functions. Costs may be reduced further through shared infrastructure, in-kind contributions, or alignment with existing peace and humanitarian platforms.

Enhanced Impact Budget:

\$70 million (total) over 5 years

– Adds biometric verification tools, trauma-informed care pathways, family reunification, mobile translation, and long-term data protection

---

### **3. Peace Dividend for Civilians (PDC)**

Civilian-led recovery and dignity-centered support

Core Functions:

- Rebuild homes, clinics, and schools in war-affected areas
- Fund community trauma centers and mental health access
- Employ civilians to lead infrastructure restoration
- Celebrate peace through national events, art, and remembrance

Neutrality and Oversight:

- Run by elected community councils and civilian coordination boards
- Transparent donor and budget tracking
- Welcomes support from NGOs, educational institutions, and faith-based groups

Funding:

Minimum Functional Budget:

\$400 million/year

– Provides shelter repair, mental health services, and vocational retraining to 500,000+ civilians

This represents a lean operational model focused on essential treaty functions. Costs may be reduced further through shared infrastructure, in-kind contributions, or alignment with existing peace and humanitarian platforms.

Enhanced Impact Budget:

\$600 million/year

– Adds national youth initiatives, job creation hubs, trauma-informed education programs, mobile family clinics, and large-scale reconstruction efforts in hard-hit zones

---

## Cost Flexibility and Reassessment Policy

All figures presented reflect independent estimates based on historical data from peacekeeping, migration, and civilian recovery missions of comparable scale.

If governments, donors, or institutional backers wish to propose reduced-cost operational models, the treaty's design team is open to collaboration.

Revised budget frameworks may be submitted for review without invalidating the treaty's intent or principles.

This ensures the treaty is not only effective — but adaptable, sustainable, and globally actionable.

### Contextual Comparison Examples:

- The UN's total peacekeeping budget for 2023–24 is approx. \$6.5 billion, covering 12 missions. The MPOB's highest estimate is \$150 million/year — less than 2.5% of one mission's annual average.
- The IOM's Syria refugee program (2017) managed over 800,000 ID verifications for under \$90 million. The JIVTF's total five-year plan requests \$50–70 million.
- The World Bank's Ukraine Emergency Housing Recovery Project (2023) received \$470 million in grants. The PDC's \$400–600 million annual target reflects a similar scale, but with broader employment and trauma recovery objectives.

All figures in this framework reflect achievable, scalable targets based on global precedent — designed not to expand bureaucracy, but to replace war with results.

---