

CHAPTER 7 – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

INTRODUCTION

Changes in 2009

Northern Ireland statistics are no longer included in UKDS, as the Royal Irish Regiment has been disbanded. Consequently, tables have been renumbered (as set out below).

This year we have added tables on Sustainable Development, covering waste arising, carbon emissions, energy and water consumption and sites of special scientific interest.

Sustainable Development

Table 7.1 shows waste arising, percentage reduction in waste, and the proportion recycled and reused by the MOD.

Table 7.2 shows MOD carbon dioxide emissions by source.

Table 7.3 shows MOD energy consumption, including the percentage of this that is from renewable sources.

Table 7.4 shows MOD water consumption, including percentage reduction.

Table 7.5 shows the percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest that are in target condition.

Military Aid to the Civil Authorities

Military Aid to the Civil Authorities covers aid to the civil power, other Government Departments and the community at large. Military Aid to the Civil Power is the provision of military assistance to the police and other law enforcement organizations in their maintenance of law, order and public safety. This includes Explosive Ordnance Disposal tasks.

Military Aid to other Government Departments is the use of military assets for non-military work of national importance such as the maintenance of supplies and services essential to human life. This includes fishery protection and hydrographic tasks.

Military Aid to the Civil Community is the provision of Service personnel and equipment, to assist the community at large usually in emergency situations.

Table 7.6 (previously 7.5) shows the numbers of vessels boarded by the Royal Navy Fishery Protection Squadron within British fishery limits, and convictions arising, in each financial year.

Table 7.7 (previously 7.6) shows examples of Service assistance to the Civil Community, the civil power and other Government Departments.

Conflict Prevention Activities

The MOD also contributes to the Government's cross-departmental initiative for Conflict Prevention, which cuts across many existing Military Tasks (MT), for example MT 4.3: Peacekeeping, MT 4.4: Peace Enforcement, and MT 3.3: Security Cooperation: Support to Current and Future Contingent Operations.

Table 7.8 (previously 7.7) shows examples of when and where the MOD provided support to the UK's Conflict Prevention Initiative during 2007/08.

Key Points:

Sustainable Development

- MOD waste arisings were reduced by 4.3% in 2008/09 against their baseline (against a target of 5% by 2010) (see **Table 7.1**).

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- MOD Defence Estate CO₂ emissions were reduced by 12.5% in 2008/09 compared with 1999/2000 (against a target of 12.5% by 2011) (see **Table 7.2**).
- CO₂ emissions from administrative road transport were reduced by 5.8% in 2008/09 compared with 2005/06 (against a target of 15% by 2011) (see **Table 7.2**).
- 8% of energy consumed by the MOD in 2007/08 was from renewable energy sources (against a target of 10% by 2011) (see **Table 7.3**).
- MOD water consumption reduced by 25% in 2008/09 relative to 2004/05 (against a target of 25% by 2020) (see **Table 7.4**).

Military Aid to the Civil Authorities

- 1,102 vessels were boarded and 20 convictions arose as a result of these boardings in 2008/09 (see **Table 7.7**).

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable development in Defence

This section provides information on the MOD's performance in key areas of sustainable development.

In the UK, the Government and Devolved Administrations have set out what sustainable development means for them: 'The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations.'

The Government's Sustainable Development Strategy *Securing the Future* published in March 2005 gave four priority areas for action

- Sustainable consumption and production
- Climate change and energy
- Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement
- Creating sustainable communities and a fairer world

It also set the aspiration for government departments to be leaders in areas such as water, energy use, waste and procurement for which the SOGE (Sustainable Operations on the Government Estate) and other targets were produced.

As a major landowner, employer, consumer of energy and procurer of goods and services, Defence has the potential to make a significant contribution to these targets. Without sustainable development there is a real risk that defence capability will be threatened as increasing environmental, social and economic pressures exacerbate existing conflicts and impact on the operation of our equipment, estate, and people. Furthermore, sustainable development makes very good operational and business sense as improvements in fuel efficiency can increase operational agility and reduce risk and cost. Other benefits include improved reputation and the creation of opportunities such as stimulating innovation in new technology.

The MOD's Sustainable Development vision reflects the important links between sustainable development and Defence: *To be successful in achieving the Defence Vision because we have embedded sustainable development principles into all areas of Defence business.* This is being achieved through delivery against the MOD Sustainable Development Strategy and Sustainable Development Action Plan.

Links to websites

The MOD's annual *Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan* are published in December and are available at:

<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/AboutDefence/CorporatePublications/HealthandSafetyPublications/SSDCD/SustainableDevelopmentPolicy/SustainableDevelopmentStrategyReportsAndActionPlans.htm>

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The MOD's Sustainable Development Strategy is at:

<http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/FD9DAF98-43C5-4453-A6CF-5D03C8A5963E/0/SusDevStrategy.pdf>

and the Climate Change Strategy at: <http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/73ED201B-CC03-41B4-8936-6BED49469D6E/0/ClimateChangeStrategy2009.pdf>

The official UK Government website for sustainable development is the UK Government Sustainable Development website: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government>

Securing the future is available on the Defra website:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/publications/uk%2Dstrategy>

Further details on SOGE targets are at the OGC website:

http://www.ogc.gov.uk/sustainability_soge_targets.asp

Reports on MOD's (and other government departments') progress against the Government Sustainable Development targets are given on the Sustainable Development Commission website: <http://www.sd-commission.org.uk>

The Greenhouse Gas Conversion (GHG) Factors which allow companies and individuals to calculate greenhouse gas emissions from a range of activities, including energy use and transport activities are listed at:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/business/reporting/pdf/ghg-cf-guidelines-annexes2008.pdf>

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Table 7.1 Waste recycled and reused by the Ministry of Defence¹

Target: Government Departments to reduce their waste arisings by 5% by 2010 and 25% by 2020, against their baseline (2007/08 for MOD).

Target: Government Departments to increase their recycling figures to 40% of their waste arisings by 2010/11 and to 75% of their waste arisings by 2020.

MOD has established a waste baseline for 2007/08 covering around 75% of known MOD waste. This resulted from work with the Sustainable Development Commission (SDC) and the Centre of Expertise in Sustainable Procurement (CESP) to identify what should be included. This baseline differs from previously published figures which were based on the best available data at the time. The apparent reduction in waste recycled from 2005/06 to 2007/08 is due to improvements in data quality.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been assessed as such by the UK Statistics Authority.

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Waste Arisings ² (Metric Tonnes)	..	..	..	177 000	170 000
Percentage reduction in waste arisings	..	..	..	..	4.3
Percentage recycled/reused ³	23	39	37	34 ||	51

Source: Safety, Sustainable Development and Continuity Division

1. Waste data covers the UK including Trading Fund Agencies, plus MOD sites in Germany.
2. The waste arisings data in the table are calculated from weighed waste data and using volumetric conversion factors. (Volumetric conversion is a method which calculates the weight of the waste using a standardised conversion factor for the type of waste and the volume disposed of). Waste arisings prior to 2007/08 are not shown as the data quality is believed to be poor due to difficulties gathering accurate waste data.
3. The recycling figures prior to 2008/09 are based on the best available data at the time. This means they should not be compared with the percentage recycled/reused figure for 2008/09 which has been calculated against the new baseline.

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Carbon Dioxide Emissions

Emissions from Defence Estate

Emissions each year from the Defence Estate includes total energy consumption, in kWh¹, from all fuel types, between 1 April and 31 March for all MOD activities in the world, excluding operational theatres, Trading Fund Agencies (except DSTL) and Non Departmental Public Bodies. Fuel types include electricity (both grid and self generated), natural gas, Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG), Oil (kerosene, diesel, Furnace Fuel Oil (FFO)), coal and heat (either from Combined Heat and Power (CHP) systems such as Whitehall District Heating Scheme, or third party waste to incineration as in Germany). Carbon conversion and weather correction are conducted by the Building Research Establishment (BRE). Carbon conversion changes kWh to CO₂. Weather correction enables a like-for-like comparison of energy consumption from different periods or places with different weather conditions.

Emissions from Fuel for motive use

Data are based on fuel supplied to units rather than fuel burnt.

Data do not include bulk fuel purchased outside the UK, fuel purchased using some types of fuel procurement cards, or fuel purchased using personal payment methods which are later claimed back on expenses. The fuel data include some fuel which may be sold to a third party contractor.

Ground fuel

Currently no data is held centrally on ground fuel purchased outside of the UK for example for movements in Canada, Kenya etc.

UK supplied ground fuel: The bulk fuel delivered to units by contractors includes that which is subsequently sold to third parties.

Ground Fuel used overseas: Except for Iraq & Afghanistan no data is held on fuel purchased outside the UK. In Iraq and Afghanistan fuel consumption is estimated average monthly fuel consumption, multiplied by 12 to give an estimated average over the whole year. Figures are an estimate based on fuel delivered to theatre. Fuel is regularly shared between coalition forces and as such this figure is only an estimate.

Marine fuel

Includes fuel obtained through Fuel Exchange Agreement with the United States and fuel supplied from overseas.

Aviation fuel

Includes fuel supplied in the UK; fuel delivered to Cyprus, Falklands and Ascension; fuel delivered to Iraq and Afghanistan; casual pick ups from overseas airfields; and fuel obtained through Fuel Exchange Agreement with the United States.

Aviation fuel in Iraq and Afghanistan are estimates based on fuel delivered to theatre. Fuel is regularly shared between coalition forces and as such this figure is only an estimate. It does not include fuel purchased locally.

Emissions from Business Administration Travel

Road Travel

Data consist of the use of vehicles under the "White Fleet" Contract and "Grey Fleet" (using a personal vehicle for business travel). The data includes some non-business use and some use not in the baseline as these cannot be separately identified. There is a small element of double counting when White Fleet vehicles use Defence Fuels Group (DFG) supplied fuel for business administration travel.

White Fleet is made up of the continuous use fleet and hire car fleet which covers the majority of MOD's road transport (business admin) but not all. This data is based upon the vehicle ordered. When a vehicle type is unavailable any upgrade is not recorded.

Continuous use fleet data includes all vehicles up to 7 seats. It excludes minibuses and is based on an average mileage of 18,000 miles per vehicle (based on sampled data) and the average CO₂ of vehicles in the fleet. Hire Car fleet data is based on an estimated journey of 250 miles per hire (based on sampled data) and DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Conversion (GHG) conversion factors based on size of vehicle.

Grey Fleet is the use of personal vehicle for business by civilian staff. It assumes an "average" car using the DEFRA GHG conversion factors.

1. KiloWatt hour. A kWh is the amount of power consumed/generated over a period of one hour.

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Table 7.2 Ministry of Defence Carbon Dioxide Emissions¹

Target: Government Departments to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from buildings across the non-operational estate by 12.5% by 2010/11 relative to 1999/00 levels and then 30% by 2020.

Target: Government Departments to reduce carbon emissions from administrative road vehicles by 15% by 2010/11 relative to 2005/06 levels.

2008/09 figures for emissions from motive fuel were not available at the time of publication.

A 12.5% reduction in carbon emissions from the Defence Estate had been achieved by 2008/09, against a baseline of 1990/00.

A 5.8% reduction in carbon emissions from road vehicles had been achieved by 2008/09, against a baseline of 2005/06.

The increase shown in air travel emissions is due in part to improved data capture from the centralisation of travel booking across MOD.

See the **Carbon Dioxide Emissions Notes** page for more information about emissions data.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been assessed as such by the UK Statistics Authority.

	1999/00	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Total Emissions (tonnes)	..	..	..	..	6 115 900	..
<i>of which</i>						
Emissions from Defence Estate ²	2 112 600	2 169 700	1 880 200	1 834 600	1 895 900	1 848 700
Emissions from Motive Fuel	..	..	..	..	4 123 500 ^e	..
<i>of which</i>						
Ground Fuel	..	..	..	..	425 300 ^e	..
Marine Fuel	..	..	..	..	827 700 ^e	..
Aviation Fuel	..	..	..	..	2 870 500 ^e	..
Emissions from Business Admin Travel	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>of which</i>						
Road Travel ³	..	..	61 100	60 000	57 800	57 600
Air Travel	..	..	..	..	38 700	62 500

Source: Defence Estates (Estate Emissions), Defence Fuel Group (Fuel Emissions), Chief Joint Operations (Fuel Emissions), Director Land Equipment (Travel Emissions)

1. Figures may not match those previously and subsequently published, due to DEFRA conversion factors being subject to change.
2. The apparent increase in emissions in 2007/08 is because 2005/06 and 2006/07 data do not include Chief of Joint Operations/ Permanent Joint HQ, which is included from 2007/08.
3. A new baseline was established in 2008/09 to include civilian grey fleet data (privately owned vehicles used on official business). Figures were revised and consequently may not match those previously published.

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Table 7.3 Ministry of Defence Energy Consumption

Target: Government departments to source at least 10% of total electricity needs from renewable sources by 2010/11.

Target: Government departments to source at least 15% of total non-operational electricity needs from Combined Heat and Power by 2010/11.

The detailed breakdown of 2008/09 energy figures were unavailable at the time of publication.

The 2007/08 figure for renewable energy is lower than the previous year (8% compared to 9%) because of the inclusion of more of the MOD overseas estate, which is in some extremely remote locations such as the Falklands, Gibraltar and Ascension where the application of renewables and Combined Heat and Power (CHP) is more difficult, and the local infrastructure limits outright purchase of such supplies.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been assessed as such by the UK Statistics Authority.

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Total Energy Consumption¹ (million kWh)	7 244	6 342	5 686	5 934	..
Percentage renewable energy	6.0	6.0	9.0	8.0	..
Percentage from Combined Heat and Power	..	1.5 ^e	4.3	6.0	..

Source: Defence Estates

1. Energy consumption data include electricity and other forms of energy such as heat, oil and gas. The energy data collected include MOD overseas estate where available but do not include data from the following MOD agencies: UK Hydrographic Office, Meteorological Office and Defence Support Group.

Table 7.4 Ministry of Defence Water Consumption

Target: Government departments to reduce water consumption by 25% by 2020 relative to 2004/05 levels.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been assessed as such by the UK Statistics Authority.

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Total Water Consumption¹ (million m³)	33.5	28.9	27.7	25.7	25.0
Percentage reduction since 2004/05	*	14	17	23	25

Source: Defence Estates (Aquatrine)

m³ = cubic metres.

1. Water is provided by Aquatrine, an MOD-wide Water and Wastewater PFI project delivered through three separate contracts known as 'Packages'. Package A covers the Midlands, Wales and South West England, Package B Scotland, and Package C the North and East of England. Aquatrine provides water to over 4000 site groups, which is approximately 85% of MOD consumption.

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Table 7.5 Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Target Condition

Target:

England - 95% of SSSI to be in target condition by 2010

Scotland - 95% of SSSI to be in target condition by 2010

Wales - 85% of SSSI to be in target condition by 2013

Northern Ireland - 95% of ASSI¹ to be in target condition by 2013.

Target condition¹ means a site is in favourable or unfavourable-recovering condition.

Data for different countries should not be compared due to different counting methods. For the same reason it is not possible to provide an overall UK figure.

SSSIs in England are calculated by area after Natural England undertook a project to unitise all the English SSSIs, allowing them to inform the MOD of the exact SSSI area that the MOD manage.

Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland assess the overall SSSI condition by interest feature rather than by area. As SSSIs are often sizeable, MOD may not own complete SSSIs but share the responsibility with several landowners. MOD can therefore only report on these countries by feature. The statutory nature conservation bodies² (Natural England, Countryside Council for Wales, Scottish Natural Heritage and Northern Ireland Environment Agency) have rolling six-year assessment programmes, so may not have assessed sites recently. For details of assessment criteria, please refer to the relevant statutory nature conservation body.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been assessed as such by the UK Statistics Authority.

Percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Target Condition

	Percentage				
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
England	73	78	81	85	92
Scotland	76	68	68	68	68
Wales	68	75	75	77	78
Northern Ireland	60	57	57	57	57

Source: Defence Estates

1. Area of Special Scientific Interest (Northern Ireland only).

2. The statutory nature conservation bodies' websites are:

Natural England: www.naturalengland.gov.uk/

Countryside Council for Wales: www.ccw.gov.uk/

Scottish Natural Heritage: www.snh.org.uk/

Northern Ireland Environment Agency: www.ni-environment.gov.uk

SSSI Condition 2009

As at 1 Apr 2009	Hectares			Total area
	Number of SSSIs	Area in target condition	Area not in target condition	
England	128	65 503	6 077	71 580

	Number			Total assessed features
	Number of SSSIs	Features in target condition	Features not in target condition	
Scotland	23	125	60	185
Wales	19	52	15	67
Northern Ireland	2	4	3	7

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MILITARY AID

Table 7.6 Number of vessels boarded by the Royal Navy Fishery Protection Squadron within British fishing limits and convictions arising from these boardings each financial year

This shows the activities of the Royal Navy Fishery Protection Squadron operating within British fishery limits under contract to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). Boardings carried out by vessels of the Scottish Executive Environment Directorate and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for Northern Ireland are not included.

	1990/91	1997/98	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Vessels boarded	1 803	1 715	1 709	1 747	1 371	1 335	1 309	1 102
by sea areas:								
North Sea	825	743	601	502	360	343	367	306
Faroes, Rockall and West of Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol Channel, Celtic Sea, English Channel, Irish Sea and Western Approaches	978	972	1 108	1 245	1 011	992	942	796

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Convictions arising from Royal Navy boardings

Convictions arising from Royal Navy boardings are convictions of infringements detected by the Royal Navy Fishery Protection vessels in that year operating under contract to DEFRA. Actual figures may change retrospectively as some cases may not be heard in court for a year or more after the initial Royal Navy boarding.

In financial year 08/09, the Marine and Fisheries Agency introduced the Fisheries Administration Penalty (FAP). This has streamlined the penalty process, and has removed the necessity for most of the vessels that would previously have been sent to Court from actually having to attend Court, where they would probably have been convicted. Convictions in 2008/09 are based on the number of offences addressed by the Courts that resulted in a Court conviction, not the number of fishing vessels that attended Court. That is, a fishing vessel could be required to attend Court for one or more offences to be heard.

	1990/91	1997/98	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 ¹
Convictions arising from boardings	49	44	28	30	44	49	58 ||	20
by nationality:								
Belgium	15	2	6	6	1	10	24 ||	3
Denmark	1	-	-	-	-	-	- ||	-
Eire	1	-	4	4	5	10	6 ||	-
Faroes	-	-	-	-	-	-	- ||	-
France	8	5	6	12	9	14	15 ||	11
Germany	-	-	-	-	3	-	- ||	-
Holland	4	3	-	5	10	4	- ||	2
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	- ||	-
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	- ||	-
Portugal	5	-	-	-	-	-	- ||	-
Spain	11	1	4	-	-	-	- ||	3
United Kingdom	4	33	8	3	16	11	13 ||	1

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

1. From 2008/09, this figure includes Fisheries Administration Penalties.

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Table 7.7 Military Aid to the Civil Power, to other Government Departments and to the Civil Community - examples of assistance provided

Defence provided operational support to the civil powers on over 70 different occasions in 2008/09 on a range of operations. The military provide specialist niche capabilities unavailable to the civil power and always acts in support of the civil power.

		Location	Number of personnel	Type of assistance
2004	11 May	Glasgow	20	Movement of rescue equipment and provision of aerial photography after an explosion at the Stocklines Plastic Factory in Glasgow.
2004	12-13 Aug	Gloucester	30	Assisted Police searching for missing person.
2004	16-20 Aug	Boscastle	50	Search and Rescue helicopter evacuation, helicopter heavy lift and Royal Engineer search assistance following a flash flood.
2004	August	Moreton-in-Marsh	1500	Training to provide a fire service during industrial dispute (called off before deployment).
2004	09 Dec	Linton-on-Ouse	12	Defence Fire Service assisted after a civilian airplane crashed.
2005	08-10 Jan	Carlisle	30	Search and Rescue evacuation and 20 RAF personnel assisting post flooding.
2005	15 Mar	W of Kintyre	44	HMS Penzance located the wreckage of downed Scottish Air Ambulance helicopter.
2005	Jul-Aug	Suffolk	90	Provided fire service during industrial dispute under Operation Fresco.
2005	Sep-Oct	West Midlands	329	Provided fire service during industrial dispute under Operation Fresco.
2005	24 Nov	Leicester	5	Flew a patient by C130 Hercules aircraft from Republic of Ireland to Leicester Hospital.
2006	03 Mar	N Ireland	4	Rescuing of a woman by helicopter, who required immediate medical attention and was stranded on Rathlin Island off the Northern Ireland coast.
2006	09 May	Paris	11	A Tri-STAR re-routed via Orly with 3 x Gt Ormond St Hosp doctors to conduct heart transplant operation in Paris.
2006	25 May	London	4	A C130 moved 4 x surgeons to Aldergrove Airport to collect a heart for a transplant at Gt Ormond Street hospital.
2007	18 Jan	Thames Valley	60	Household Cavalry Regiment deployed 60 personnel to support Thames Valley Police during severe weather.
2007	26 Feb	Cumbria	10	Provision of imagery in support of the Grayrigg train crash rescue.
2007	27 Jun	Yorkshire	100	Flood relief.
2007	20-31 July	Gloucestershire	1000+	Evacuation following flooding and distribution of bottled / bulk water.
2007	14 Nov	Glasgow	4	A C130 moved a critically ill patient from London to specialist facilities in Glasgow.
2008	02 Feb	North West	4	Search and Rescue aircraft assisted with evacuation of personnel from MV Riverdance.
2008	29 Apr	Jersey	3	Search assistance at Haut de la Garrenne.
2008	01 Jun	London	11	Use of VC-10 for transport of heart for transplant from Aberdeen to Great Ormond Street.
2008	04 Jul	Somerset	2	Provided imagery and analysis in search for missing person.
2008	21 Jul	Kent	6	Provided scientific response team to recycling site after discovery of dangerous chemicals.
2008	16 Aug	Northern Ireland	20	Provided assistance with sandbagging for flash floods in Newcastle, NI.
2008	05-06 Sep	Morpeth	12	Provided assistance with sandbagging for flash floods in Morpeth.
2008	01 Oct	Wales	2	Provided imagery analysis in search for missing person.
2008	04 Dec	Lancashire	4	Assisted police to recover stranded drivers during heavy snow.
2009	19 Jan	Stornoway	8	Use of C130 to transfer premature twins to hospital.
2009	31 Mar	North Yorks	2	Imagery analysis in search for missing person.

Source: MOD

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**Table 7.8 MOD support to the UK's Conflict Prevention Initiative:
examples (excluding operations) of activities undertaken in
2008/09**

The Conflict Prevention Pool (CPP) and Stabilisation Aid Fund (SAF) embody a coherent, joined-up approach by MOD, FCO and DFID. Their aim is to improve the effectiveness of the UK contribution to conflict prevention by addressing long-term structural causes of conflict, managing tension and violence and supporting post-conflict reconstruction and stabilisation in a variety of regions and countries where the UK can have most impact. In 2008/09, the CPP and SAF ran conflict prevention programmes in a diverse range of areas divided into eight regional programmes, including those as diverse as South Asia and the Balkans. The CPP also operated two thematic programmes on the control of small arms and light weapons and on international capacity building. Through these funds, MOD also made progress in encouraging partner countries to coordinate efforts to maximise the effectiveness of the assistance provided to unstable and conflict-ridden countries.

The types of conflict prevention activity undertaken by MOD through the CPP and SAF are wide ranging. These examples include some of the non-operational types of activity that MOD performs through them. Key activities include our support to international efforts to reduce small arms proliferation and organising weapons collection, management and destruction programmes. MOD also provides security sector reform assistance, training and education programmes, both in the UK and overseas. These provide countries with the knowledge and skills they need to reform their security sectors. Through assisting the process of defence reform in partner states, the MOD helps to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and democratic accountabilities of their defence organisations and Armed Forces, and will enhance their ability to participate in peace support operations.

Date	Location	Type of activity / assistance
12 Jan 09 - 11 Dec 09	Royal College of Defence Studies (RCDS), United Kingdom	RCDS course prepares senior officers and officials of the UK and other countries for high levels of responsibility in their organisations, by developing their analytical powers, knowledge of defence and international security issues, and strategic vision. Of the 79 full-time places, 51 were filled by foreign students, 16 of which were UK sponsored.
08 Sept 08 - 24 Oct 08 & 09 Mar 09 - 24 Apr 09	Defence College of Management and Technology & Cranfield University, United Kingdom	The Managing Defence in the Wider Security Context (MDWSC) course provides a knowledge, understanding and analysis of (a) recent UN Peace Support Operations and the supporting role of military forces and (b) key defence management issues, at the strategic and operational level. It is delivered by Cranfield University, in partnership with MOD's Defence College of Management and Technology. 41 students (all UK sponsored) from 34 different countries attended the course in the UK.
17 - 21 Nov 08	Managing Defence in the Wider Security Context (MDWSC), Kosovo	An export version of MDWSC is also available and was delivered in Kosovo in November 2008. A further 7 courses were delivered in Ethiopia, Malawi, Serbia, Armenia and Ukraine during the course of the year. 2 courses were held in Nepal – one regional, the other Nepal-only. 289 international students took part in these export courses, of which 259 were UK sponsored.
04 Aug 08 - 16 Jul 09	Joint Service Command and Staff College (JSCSC), United Kingdom	The Advanced Command and Staff Course covers the management of Defence in the United Kingdom, and addresses problems, such as terrorism and the asymmetric threats which are encountered across the wider security sector. Out of the 330 places, 100 foreign students from 19 countries attended, 24 of which were UK sponsored.
Apr 08 - Mar 09	Security Sector Development Advisory Team (SSDAT), worldwide	SSDAT is a multi-disciplinary (governance, conflict, defence & military, police, justice system, intelligence, development) cross Whitehall (MOD, FCO, DFID) team which liaises directly with host governments on security sector reform. Support or advice was provided in up to 20 countries (at their request) including Nepal, Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, Sudan and Moldova.
Apr 08 - Mar 09	Regional and national level Peace Support Operation (PSO) capacity building, Eastern Africa	The Eastern African Standby Brigade (EASBRIG) conducted a successful first exercise in late 2008 with significant UK financial and technical support. The Conflict Prevention Pool also funded the establishment of the Rapid Deployment Capability HQ in Kenya, the first such peacekeeping capability in Africa.
Apr 08 - May 09	Peacekeeping English Project (PEP), worldwide	PEP projects work with the military and police services of 18 countries including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Guatemala, Ethiopia, China, Vietnam and Colombia. Funded by the Conflict Prevention Pool, the training is project managed by the British Council.
Apr 08 - Mar 09	British Military Advisory Training Team (BMATT) Vyskov, Czech Republic	BMATT delivers military training courses, training assistance and advice to partner nations to further develop their professional armed forces and their capabilities to participate in multinational Peace Support Operations. BMATT (CZ) trained around 550 instructors at its facilities in Vyskov and through In-Country Training Teams (ICTT). It also provided pre-deployment training for Czech units earmarked for Afghanistan and PSO training for a Kazakhstan battalion.
Apr 08 - Mar 09	British Peace Support Team, South Africa	The team supports the efforts of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) to build peace support capacity. A new Peace Mission Training Centre (PTMC) has begun training military and civilian personnel working on peace missions across Africa and beyond. It ran 11 courses in 9 PSO-related disciplines for over 550 SANDF personnel.
25 - 29 Aug 2008	Regional Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Course Overseas, Indonesia	The South-East Asia Regional course was attended by students from across the region, not just Indonesia. They were trained in maritime security and supporting techniques, thereby improving the ability of other navies to contribute to effective counter-terrorist and counter-narcotics activities. 3 more Regional export courses were delivered in Egypt, Ghana and the Caribbean during the course of the year.

Source: MOD