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

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 7 is divided into three main sections as detailed below.

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 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 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 shows examples of when and where the MOD provided support to the UK's Conflict Prevention Initiative during 2010/11.

Key Points:

Sustainable Development

- CO_2 emissions from administrative road transport were reduced by 24% in 2010/11 compared with 2005/06 (against a target of 15% by 2011) (see **Table 7.2**).
- 9.5% of energy consumed by the MOD in 2009/10 was from renewable energy sources (against a target of 10% by 2010/11) (see **Table 7.3**).
- MOD water consumption was reduced by 29% in 2010/11 relative to 2004/05 (against a target of 25% by 2020) (see **Table 7.4**).

Military Aid to the Civil Authorities

- 1,399 vessels were boarded and 29 convictions arose as a result of these boardings in 2010/11 (see **Table 7.6**).

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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.

The Coalition Government has confirmed its commitment to the Sustainable Operations on the Government Estate (SOGE) targets which run until the end of 2010/11, and Greening Government Commitments, which run until the end of 2014/15 (see link below). These set the aspiration for government departments to show leadership in reducing water use and greenhouse gas emissions, waste produced and waste sent to landfill.

As a major landowner, employer, consumer of energy and procurer of goods and services, Defence can 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, for example, 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.

Links to websites

The MOD's annual Sustainable Development Report and the MOD's Sustainable Development Strategy are at:
http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/AboutDefence/WhatWeDo/HealthandSafety/SSDCD/SustainableDevelopmentPolicyTeam.htm

MOD's Climate Change Strategy at:
http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/AboutDefence/WhatWeDo/HealthandSafety/SSDCD/ClimateChangeAndEnergy.htm

The official UK Government website for sustainable development is the UK Government Sustainable Development website:
http://sd.defra.gov.uk/

Further details on SOGE targets are at the OGC website: http://www.ogc.gov.uk/sustainability_soge_targets.asp.

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/economy/business-efficiency/reporting/

Greening Government Commitment targets are published at:
http://sd.defra.gov.uk/gov/green-government/commitments/

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Table **7.1** Waste recycled and reused by the Ministry of Defence[1]

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, excluding large infrequent waste streams e.g. ship disposal, which would skew trends. This baseline resulted from work with the Sustainable Development Commission (SDC) and the Centre of Expertise in Sustainable Procurement (CESP) to identify what should be included.

The 2010/11 waste figures were unavailable at the time of publication.

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

						Metric tonnes
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Waste Arisings[2]	..	..	177 000	170 000	160 000	..
Percentage reduction in waste arisings	..	..	..	4.3	9.8	..
Percentage recycled/reused[3]	39	37	34 ‖	51	53	..

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 used when weighed data are not available from the contractor, 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 were based on the best available data at the time. They should not be compared with the percentage recycled/reused figures after 2008/09 which have been calculated against the new 2007/08 baseline.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Carbon Dioxide Emissions

Emissions from the Defence Estate

Emissions are calculated each year from the total energy consumption, in kWh, of all fuel types for all MOD activities worldwide. Operational theatres, Trading Fund Agencies (except DSTL) and Non departmental Public Bodies are excluded. 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 (from Combined Heat and Power (CHP) systems such as Whitehall District Heating Scheme, or third party waste incineration as in Germany). Energy consumption is converted to carbon dioxide emissions by the Building Research Establishment (BRE), which also adjusts for weather conditions to ensure comparability.

Emissions from Fuel for motive use

Carbon dioxide emissions are calculated from total fuel usage, which includes fuel used by the Armed Forces for both domestic and overseas activities, and fuel used by air and naval charters. The data have been collected from a number of different MoD organisations and collated to present an overview of the 2010/11 fuel consumption. In most cases, the data relates to the quantity of fuel issued.

For charter flights, it is not possible to obtain a complete account of fuel issued, and so consumption has been estimated using calculated distances for each journey and average burn rates for each aircraft used. These calculations have been validated by comparisons with data on fuel issued to Defence Support Chain Operations and Movements (DSCOM), where available, to ensure a reasonable level of accuracy.

The fuel consumption of fixed and rotary wing aircraft has been calculated using average burn rates and flying hours, provided by Air Command.

There were a number of gaps in the data for 2010/11. In particular, there were incomplete data on issues of ground and aviation fuel by Defence Fuels Group. Here, estimates of fuel consumption have been based either on the 2010/11 data that was available, or on information from previous years.

Emissions from Business Administration Travel

Road Travel

This covers the use of vehicles under the "White Fleet" Contract and "Grey Fleet" (using a personal vehicle for business travel). The data include 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, but this cannot be identified separately and removed.

The White Fleet is made up of the continuous use fleet and the hire car fleet which cover the majority of MOD's road transport (business admin). The hire car data are based on the category of vehicle ordered. Should a vehicle type be unavailable any upgrade is not recorded.

The continuous use fleet includes all vehicles up to 7 seats. It excludes minibuses. Carbon dioxide emissions are based on an average mileage of 18,000 miles per vehicle (based on sampled data) and the average CO_2 emissions of vehicles in the fleet. Hire car fleet emissions are based on an estimated journey of 250 miles per hire (based on sampled data) and DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Conversion (GHG) factors based on size of vehicle.

Grey Fleet is the use of personal vehicles for business travel by civilian staff. It assumes an "average" car using the DEFRA GHG conversion factors and distances claimed for mileage.

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Table 7.2 Ministry of Defence Carbon Dioxide Emissions[1]

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.

A 12.5% reduction in carbon emissions from the Defence Estate had been achieved by 2008/09, against a baseline of 1999/00 and a 19.4% saving by 2009/10.

A 24% reduction in carbon emissions from administrative road travel was achieved in 2010/11(target 15%), against a baseline of 2005/06.

The 2010/11 figures for emissions from the Defence Estate were unavailable at the time of publication.

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.

tonnes CO_2

	1999/00	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total Emissions	..	..	..	**6 012 700**	**5 592 400**	**4 742 200**	..
of which							
Emissions from Defence Estate [2]	2 135 400	1 880 200	1 834 600	1 895 900	1 848 700	1 720 600	..
Emissions from Motive Fuel	..	..	..	4 022 300 e	3 623 000 e	2 907 700 e II	3 167 600 e3
of which							
Ground Fuel	..	..	..	172 100 e	249 600 e	217 900 e II	328 100 e3
Marine Fuel	..	..	..	827 700 e	706 900 e	701 800 e II	841 200 e3
Aviation Fuel	..	..	..	3 023 200 e	2 666 500 e	1 988 000 e II	1 998 300 e3
Emissions from Business Admin Travel	..	..	..	..	..	..	
of which							
Road Travel	..	61 000	58 700	55 900	55 500	51 400	46 300
Air Travel	..	..	..	38 700	65 200 [4]	62 400	52 400

Source: Safety, Sustainable Development and Continuity Division

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. The 2010/11 Motive fuel usage has been calculated using a different methodology from the other years shown, and captures some fuel usage not previously reported. Whilst there is an apparent increase in emissions, the 10/11 figures cannot be compared to prior years on a like for like basis.
4. The increase shown in air travel emissions is due in part to improved data capture from the centralisation of travel booking across MOD.

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Table 7.3 Ministry of Defence Energy Consumption[1]

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 2010/11 energy figures were unavailable at the time of publication.

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

						million kWh
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total Energy Consumption	**6 342**	**5 686**	**5 934**	**5 960**	**5 480**	..
Electricity consumption		1 767	1 928	2 034	1902	..
Percentage renewable electricity	6.0	9.0	8.0 [2]	10.0	9.5	..
Percentage electricity from Combined Heat and Power	1.5 [e]	4.3	6.0	7.0	7.6	..

Source: Defence Infrastructure Organisation

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, Meterological Office and Defence Support Group.

2. The 2007/08 percentage for renewable electricity 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.

Table 7.4 Ministry of Defence Water Consumption[1]

Target: Government departments to reduce water consumption by 25% by 2020 relative to 2004/05 levels (33.5 million m³)

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

						million cubic metres (m³)
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total Water Consumption	**28.9**	**27.7**	**25.7**	**25.0**	**24.2**	**23.8**
Percentage reduction since 2004/05	14	17	23	25	28	29

Source: Defence Infrastructure Organisation (Aquatrine)

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 ASSI[1] to be in target condition by 2013.

"Target condition" 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.
The condition of SSSIs in England is 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. In Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland the overall SSSI condition is assessed 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 SSSIs by feature. The statutory nature conservation bodies[2] (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

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
England	78	81	85	92	97	99
Scotland	68	68	68	68	94	94
Wales	75	75	77	78	76	76
Northern Ireland	57	57	57	57	70	100

Source: Defence Infrastructure Organisation

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 2011

Hectares

As at 1 Apr 2011	Number of SSSIs	Area in target condition	Area not in target condition	Total area
England	128	70 764	626	71 390

Number

	Number of SSSIs	Features in target condition	Features not in target condition	Total assessed features
Scotland	22	125	8	133
Wales	18	48	15	63
Northern Ireland	2	12	0	12

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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.

	2000/01	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Vessels boarded	**1 603**	**1 371**	**1 335**	**1 309**	**1 102**	**1 201**	**1 399**
by sea areas[1]:							
North Sea	627	360	343	367	306	338	411
Bristol Channel, Celtic Sea, English Channel, Irish Sea and Western Approaches	976	1 011	992	942	796	863	988

Source: Marine Management Organisation

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. Figures may change retrospectively as some cases may not be heard in court until 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 crews of vessels that would previously have been sent to Court from actually having to attend Court, where they would probably have been convicted. Convictions from 2008/09 onwards are based on the number of offences addressed by the Courts that resulted in a Court conviction, not the number of fishing vessel crews that attended Court. That is, the same fishing vessel crew could be required to attend Court for one or more offences to be heard and each offence would count separately.

	2000/01	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Convictions arising from boardings[2]	**48**	**44**	**53** r	**57** r ‖	**30** r	**10** r	**29**
by nationality:							
Belgium	4	1	10	19 r ‖	5 r	3 r	1
Denmark	3	-	-	- ‖	-	-	-
Eire	4	5	10	6 ‖	-	1	3
Faeroes	3	-	-	- ‖	-	-	-
France	8	9	14	16 r ‖	12 r	1	14
Germany	-	3	-	- ‖	-	-	2
Netherlands	6	10	4	- ‖	2	-	3
Spain	-	-	-	- ‖	3	1	1
United Kingdom	20	16	15 r	16 r ‖	8 r	4	5

Source: Marine Management Organisation

1. The Faroes, Rockall and West of Scotland are not covered by the Royal Navy Fishery Protection Squadron
2. From 2008/09, these figures include Fisheries Administration Penalties.

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

The Ministry of Defence provided operational support to the civil powers on over 75 different occasions in 2010/11 on a range of operations. The military provide specialist niche capabilities unavailable to the civil power and always act in support of the civil power.

		Location	Number of personnel	Type of assistance
2006	03 Mar	N Ireland	4	Rescue by helicopter of a woman who required immediate medical attention and was stranded on Rathlin Island off the Northern Ireland coast.
2006	25 May	London	4	A C130 moved 4 surgeons to Aldergrove Airport to collect a heart for a transplant at Great Ormond Street Hospital.
2007	27 Jun	Yorkshire	100	Flood relief.
2007	20-31 Jul	Gloucestershire	1000+	Evacuation following flooding and distribution of bottled / bulk water.
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 Hospital.
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 Yorkshire	2	Imagery analysis in search for missing person.
2009	12 Jun	Hampshire	2	Provided imagery analysis as part of criminal investigation.
2009	Jul-Nov	London	1	Provided logistics planner to Department of Heath flu planning team.
2009	19 Aug	Staffordshire	45	Provided troops to police to help search for missing person.
2009	November	Cumbria	250	Flood relief and construction of temporary footbridge.
2010	January	Various locations	50	Support during severe weather (snow) mainly providing drivers and 4x4 vehicles.
2010	19 Feb	West Midlands	7	Provided specialist search equipment to look for suspected weapons cache.
2010	24 Feb	Hampshire	8	Provided dive team to search for a vehicle crashed into quarry.
2010	7-9 Jul	Northumberland	5	Provided imagery collection and analysis to assist police in the hunt for Raoul Moat.
2010	06 Aug	Worcestershire	6	Provided specialist search team to assist police in trying to locate missing person.
2010	20 Oct	Nottinghamshire	0	Use of TA Centre as police base to search for two small children.
2010	30 Oct	Northern Ireland	10	Use of military helicopters and team to recover wreckage of civilian and police helicopters in the Mourne Mountains.
2010	1-10 Dec	Various locations	50 4x4's 100+ crew	Provision of mobility assistance to the police, health and social services during severe cold weather across the UK.
2010	8-10 Dec	Edinburgh	300+	Snow clearance to specific addresses to allow access to vulnerable people.
2010	14 Dec	Cambridgeshire	6	Loan of a RAF Fire Tender to assist putting out a fire in Peterborough.
2010	20 Dec	Devon	6	Assistance to police in rescuing stranded motorists in heavy snow.
2011	From March	Various locations	Classified	Provision of contingency force to provide emergency support in prisons in the event of industrial action by the Prison Officers Association.
2011	24 Mar	London	30	Search assistance to police to find elderly man missing from Woolwich hospital.

Source: MOD

Table **7.8** MOD support to the UK's Conflict Prevention Initiative: examples (excluding operations) of activities undertaken in 2010/11

The Conflict Pool (formerly the Global Conflict Prevention Pool and Stabilisation Aid Fund) embodies a coherent, integrated approach between MOD, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) and Department for International Development (DFID) supporting the Building Stability Overseas Strategy aimed at improving the effectiveness of the UK contribution to conflict prevention by addressing long-term structural causes of conflict and supporting post-conflict reconstruction and stabilisation. In 2010/11 the Conflict Pool ran programmes in four regional areas; South Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Wider Europe. In addition Afghanistan was managed as a separate programme from Kabul and the Pool operated a thematic programme supporting international organisations. These programmes were part of the MOD commitment to work alongside partner countries to coordinate and maximise efforts in unstable and conflict-ridden countries.

The types of conflict prevention activity undertaken by MOD through the Conflict Pool include the provision of security sector reform assistance, peacekeeping training and training and education programmes in the UK and overseas. 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 enhances their ability to participate in peace support operations. Projects can be led solely by MOD with input and agreement from DFID and FCO or be delivered by all three departments.

Date	Location	Type of activity / assistance
1 Apr 2010 - 31 Mar 2011	Afghanistan	Afghan MoD Reform - Deliver a tailored Training Plan or core civil service competences, for the Afghan MoD/Government Service, to establish and sustain a highly skilled civil service work force that is recognised for its professionalism and integrity, when delivering its business in support of the Afghan MoD that will enable Afghan MoD/Government Service Reform in partnership with Independent Afghan reform Commission and enable recruitment through fair & open competition.
1 Apr 2010 - 31 Mar 2011	Afghanistan	Commander's Stabilisation Fund - Effective engagement and consent winning activities with communities by the provision of stabilisation activities in support of counter-insurgency operations.
1 Apr 2010 - 31 Mar 2011	Armenia	Strategic Defence Review - Assists the Armenian MOD with developing their first Strategic Defence Review, developing better civilian oversight over the Armed Forces.
1 Apr 2010 - 31 Mar 2011	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Democratically Accountable MOD - The project enhances skills and improved effectiveness of key government officials involved in International Cooperation activities within the Ministries of Defence and Security, strengthening local capacity to deliver skills-based training related to Euro-Atlantic accession.
1 Apr 2010 - 31 Mar 2011	Multinational	British Military Advisory Training Team (BMATT) - Increases the number of better trained personnel (military, police and civilian) available for and participating in UN mandated peace support operations.
1 Apr 2010 - 31 Mar 2011	Pakistan	Improving Civil-Military relations through Dialogue - Defuses existing tensions and improves strained civil-military relations by building the capacities of Parliamentary Committees on Defence to conduct responsible oversight of the defence sector and engage in developing a democratic working relationship between the civil and the military.
1 Apr 2010 - 31 Mar 2011	Pakistan	Civilian-Military Education Programme with Pakistani Military Officers - This achieves a number of outcomes: A better informed debate within the National Defence University (NDU) which informs military thinking, particularly that which considers national and regional security policy. Greater capacity of the NDU to effectively challenge and question military thinking built through a partnering arrangement with the UK based think-tank RUSI (Royal United Services Institute). Widening attendance at this institution to include military and civilian, governmental and non-governmental actors within the security debate and increasing the profile of civilian academics within the
1 Apr 2010 - 31 Mar 2011	Sierra Leone	International Military Assistance Training Team - has built a skilled Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces capable of carrying out its country's defence missions and contributing to internal and regional stability.
1 Apr 2010 - 31 Mar 2011	Sudan	Security Sector Development Defence and Transformation - Provided support to the development of an effective security decision making architecture in southern Sudan and progress towards a co-ordinated/integrated security strategy.
1 Apr 2010 - 31 Mar 2011	West Bank and Gaza	Supported the Palestinian Ministry of Interior by providing effective technical assistance to enable security sector reform and development, in order to enable the Palestinian Authority Security Forces (PASF) to deliver security and rule of law in the West Bank.
Oct/Dec 2010	Yemen	Officer training - Exposing Yemeni officers from the Yemeni Armed Forces to British military doctrine and training to raise standards of professionalism and ensure that a cadre of Yemeni officers are inculcated with a firm understanding of the importance of accountability, discipline, proportionality and the law of armed conflict (LOAC). Assisted in developing the capability of the Yemeni Armed Forces to provide security for all Yemeni citizens.

Source: MOD