

## Defence Logistics Enabling And Sustaining Successful Military Operations

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Climate change is expected to have a significant impact on defence and security, acting as a threat multiplier and straining resources. The UK government generally, and UK defence specifically, have embarked on a proactive approach to better adapt to the effects of climate change. In 2021, the UK Ministry of Defence is to publish its Climate Change and Sustainability strategy, which is focused on enhancing operational capability in changing climatic conditions and on identifying and embedding sustainable solutions to enable UK defence to meet its net zero carbon emissions target by 2050. This report informed the preparation of the strategy by identifying the implications of climate change for defence logistics in crisis response situations. The report provides:

- \* Analysis of the knowledge base on climate change and its impact for defence logistics.
- \* An overview of UK government policy and priorities to tackle climate change.
- \* Identification of challenges that are likely to emerge for defence logistics in future, particularly in the context of supporting Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) and Military Aid to the Civil Authorities (MACA) operations.
- \* Identification of opportunities and policy actions that could be taken by the UK Ministry of Defence to mitigate the impact of climate change on defence logistics.

The conference on Setting an Intermodal Research Framework brought together a distinguished assembly of public officials, academicians, commercial leaders, and military

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specialists. During the conference, each of these groups of professionals found noteworthy synergies in their intermodal interests. Papers contained in these proceedings reflect those synergies. The conference was another step toward a strengthened intermodal partnership. Operational Logistics: The Art and Science of Sustaining Military Operations explores military logistics in terms of the theoretical foundations of operational logistics (OpLog) and its applications. The theoretical foundations are examined with regard to two dimensions. First, the artistic or qualitative aspects of contemporary logistics are looked at in the context of the operational level of war. These OpLog aspects include principles, imperatives and tenets, which are stated and analyzed. The second dimension relates to the scientific aspects of logistics. It is manifested by a formal network model that represents the structural and operational features of an OpLog system. Hence the book examines both artistic and scientific dimensions of military logistics and integrates the respective qualitative and quantitative aspects into a unified and definitive presentation of operational logistics. Chapter 1 presents a general introduction to military logistics. Chapter 2 discusses the general structure and characteristics of logistics and describes its three levels - strategic, operational and tactical. Chapter 3 focuses on Operational Logistics (OpLog). Chapter 4 deals with the logistics planning process. Chapter 5 addresses the issue of logistics information. Chapter 6 deals with forecasting logistics demands. Chapter 7 introduces the first version of the logistics network model. Chapter 8 addresses an important property of an OpLog system - Flexibility. Chapter 9 discusses two major (and dual) issues in OpLog practice: force accumulation and medical treatment and evacuation. Chapter 10 presents an inter-temporal network optimization model that is designed to determine deployment and employment of the support chain in an OpLog

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system.

This study assesses the potential of new technology to reduce logistics support requirements for future Army combat systems. It describes and recommends areas of research and technology development in which the Army should invest now to field systems that will reduce logistics burdens and provide desired capabilities for an "Army After Next (AAN) battle force" in 2025.

No-one in the Australian government or Army could have predicted that in the 25 years following the end of the Cold War Army personnel would be deployed to Rwanda, Cambodia, Somalia, Bougainville, East Timor, Afghanistan, Iraq and the Solomon Islands. In a constructive critique of the modern Australian Army, 'On Ops' examines the massive transformation that has taken place since troops were deployed to East Timor 1999. After decades of inactivity and the 'long peace' of the 1970s and 1980s the Army was stretched to the limit. Contributors include John Howard and Peter Leahy as well as Craig Stockings, David Horner and an impressive array of military historians, academics, intelligence experts and ex and current Army.

Military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan have focused attention on the performance of DoD's supply chain management. DoD spent \$178 billion on its supply chain in FY 2007. There have been many reported weaknesses in DoD's management of its supply chain. DoD released its Logistics Roadmap in July 2008 to guide, measure, and track logistics improvements. DoD has identified two technologies included in this roadmap --

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item unique ident. (IUID) and passive radio frequency ident. (RFID), as having promise to address weaknesses in asset visibility. This report reviewed: the extent to which the roadmap serves as a comprehensive, integrated strategy to improve logistics; and the progress DoD has made implementing IUID and passive RFID.

The management of logistics and supply chain operations is of vital importance in the defence sector. Defence Logistics looks at established theories and their practical utility, providing insights into current thinking for postgraduate and undergraduate students, lecturers, researchers, practitioners and professionals through real-life case studies. Defence Logistics focuses on key areas of logistics and supply chain management in context, such as sustainability, inventory management, resilience, procurement, information systems and crisis response. This comprehensive and up-to-the-minute collection includes contributions from international academics from a range of universities, academies and defence schools, along with practitioners who are currently working in the field of defence logistics.

The privatization of defence assets and the outsourcing of military services from the armed forces to the private sector is an increasing trend. This book approaches the issue of military privatization by linking it to the transformation of the defence industries since the early 1990s, and shows the extent to which many military functions and activities, ranging from military research to military consulting/training to operational support services, have already been outsourced in the US and in Europe. This detailed study provides new and updated information on the ongoing privatization of the defence sector and offers an original theoretical explanation

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as to why the most modern armed forces throughout the world have come increasingly to rely on private companies for nearly everything they do. Contributing to a better understanding of military privatization and its close connection to technological change, the book explains the complexity of the whole phenomenon and discusses its implications for national and international security.

The Army Strategic Logistics Plan (ASLP) is the Army Logistics community's strategy to achieve the DCSLOG's Logistics Vision the Revolution in Military Logistics (RML). The ASLP will achieve the goals of that vision by transforming Army logistics from a system based predominately on redundancy of mass to one based on velocity mobility and information. It will be supported by a single logistics system employing shared situational awareness to facilitate real-time logistics control extending from the tactical level of operations in a theater to the strategic or sustaining base - from the factory to the foxhole. The RML will support an Army that will be strategically responsive along the entire mission continuum. To do so requires a streamlining of Army logistics to achieve the Army's deployment timelines and reduced footprint goals. This streamlining process began over two years ago when the RML was institutionalized and it focused on exploiting information and communications technologies. Revolutionary changes to materiel systems were deferred to the far-term. The new Army vision accelerates the transformation process by pulling the modernization of materiel systems and force structure into the near-term so that the processes of acquiring physical agility and mental agility are conducted concurrently, rather than sequentially. The ASLP consolidates the full spectrum of logistics modernization in a single executable plan. It includes for example logistics efficiencies and best commercial practices being pursued consistent with Sections

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347 and 912 of the FY 98 Defense Authorization Act. It reflects the importance of developing the civilian workforce as cited in the Defense Reform Initiative. The theater distribution and sustainment programs are outlined in the Total Distribution Program at Appendix D. For the last 20 years the annual Major Projects Report has highlighted the variable performance of the Ministry of Defence's highest value defence equipment procurement projects, many of which have suffered cost overruns and delays. The NAO is examining the complex cultural and systemic drivers which need to be managed if military capability is to be delivered faster, cheaper and better. Project control is a critical linking factor between a number of the key drivers of successful acquisition, including management information, governance and assurance, risk and cost estimating, and ultimately budgeting and funding. The report describes four main levels of a gold standard practice pyramid: establishing and sustaining the right cultural environment; creating clear structure and boundaries; measuring progress and making decisions focused on successful project delivery; reporting to enable strategic decisions. The report finds the strongest message emerging from the analysis is that it is the "softer" factors about building and sustaining relationships (the bottom level of the pyramid) upon which success is predicated. There is a wide variety of performance against the gold standard, and this report presents recommendations to help ensure projects adopt practices closer to the standard. The full evidence underlying the recommendations is available on a website - [www.naodefencevfm.org](http://www.naodefencevfm.org).

Readiness is the term used to describe the means by which the Ministry of Defence holds its military forces at varying levels of preparedness to respond to emerging operations. An effective system for assessing and reporting military readiness is a key part of modern armed

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forces capability, in order to manage risks and address any deficiencies and plan for the future. This has become increasingly important in recent years given the unpredictable nature of the current security environment. This NAO report finds that the MoD has a good system for reporting the readiness of its armed forces, although there is scope for further improvement, both to better define and measure its Public Service Agreement target for readiness, and to manage the main areas of risk, such as logistic support.

This Reader provides a structurally coherent explanation and review of the magnified role conception and organizational task expansion for the Nigerian military establishment in foreign policy. It argues essentially that one of the most problematic and intractable areas of public policy in Nigeria since the Civil War concerns the development of a professional defence establishment adequate to meet the challenges arising from the altered parameters of our security environment. The correction of this condition is the primary motivation of the Armed Forces modernization and augmentation program that touches upon all elements of Nigeria's military power. This Reader is at once a review and a critique of the major facets of this modernization and augmentation process of the Nigerian armed forces within the operative context of the changing dimension of threat perception and the strategic parameters that have guided Nigerian military planning since the Civil War in 1970.

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Covering all aspects of war in the modern era The Oxford Handbook of War will be the definitive study in this area for years to come.

This publication is the second in a series of lessons learned reports which examine how the U.S. government and Departments of Defense, State, and Justice carried out reconstruction programs in Afghanistan. In particular, the report analyzes security sector assistance (SSA) programs to create, train and advise the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF) between 2002 and 2016. This publication concludes that the effort to train the ANDSF needs to continue, and provides recommendations for the SSA programs to be improved, based on lessons learned from careful analysis of real reconstruction situations in Afghanistan. The publication states that the United States was never prepared to help create Afghan police and military forces capable of protecting that country from internal and external threats. It is the hope of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR), John F. Sopko, that this publication, and other SIGAR reports will create a body of work that can help provide reasonable solutions to help United States agencies and military forces improve reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan.

At the request of the Chief of Naval Operations, the National Research Council (NRC) conducted a study to determine the technological requirements,

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operational changes, and combat service support structure necessary to land and support forces ashore under the newly evolving Navy and Marine Corps doctrine. The Committee on Naval Expeditionary Logistics, operating under the auspices of the NRC's Naval Studies Board, was appointed to (1) evaluate the packaging, sealift, and distribution network and identify critical nodes and operations that affect timely insertion of fuels, ammunition, water, medical supplies, food, vehicles, and maintenance parts and tool blocks; (2) determine specific changes required to relieve these critical nodes and support forces ashore, from assault through follow-on echelonment; and (3) present implementable changes to existing support systems, and suggest the development of innovative new systems and technologies to land and sustain dispersed units from the shoreline to 200 miles inland. In the course of its study, the committee soon learned that development of OMFTS is not yet at a stage to allow, directly, detailed answers to many of these questions. As a result, the committee addressed the questions in terms of the major logistics functions of force deployment, force sustainment, and force medical support, and the fundamental logistics issues related to each of these functions.

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