

Foreign & Commonwealth Office

Autumn Performance Report

A review of progress towards the
FCO's Public Service Agreement and Efficiency targets
1 April - 30 September 2006

The purpose of the FCO is to work for UK
interests in a safe, just and prosperous world

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Compiled by Financial Planning & Performance Department (FPPD),
Finance Directorate, November 2006.

Introduction - overview of PSA reporting

1. Inside this Report

This Autumn Performance Report (APR) details the FCO's performance between 1 April and 30 September 2006 against its nine Public Service Agreement (PSA) targets. These targets reflect the key commitments that the FCO agreed to deliver as part of the 2004 government spending review (SR04). The Report also includes analysis of the FCO's performance against its efficiency programme 2005-6 and projections of performance on efficiencies in 2006-7 and 2007-8.





The material in this report complements data in the FCO Resource Accounts (published on 20 July, see link on page 43) and updates performance assessments offered in the FCO Departmental Report 2006.

An assessment of the FCO's performance over the full 2006-7 period will be published in the Departmental Report in 2007.

2. PSA performance measurement

The FCO measures performance against PSA targets using scorecards developed from PSA technical notes, which detail the full text of the agreement between FCO and HMT (see link on page 5). For this report, we commissioned performance assessments from FCO PSA monitors against all indicators listed in the technical note.

Progress towards the nine SR04 PSA targets and underpinning indicators is summarised with traffic light assessments and performance narratives. An assessment of the target as a whole is based on an aggregation of indicator assessments. The following assessment terms are used, as detailed in HMT Public Expenditure System (PES/2006/08) guidance:

Green		Met early - where there is no possibility of subsequent slippage during the lifetime of the target <u>or</u> Ahead - if progress exceeds plans and expectations
Amber		On course - progress in line with plans and expectations.
Red		Slippage - progress is slower than expected by reference to the targets' technical note.
White		Not assessed - Target for which data is not available or indicator no longer relevant.

3. Tracking recent performance

The nine SR04 PSA targets are underpinned by 71 indicators or sub-targets. A summary of all performance assessments given against these targets and indicators between April 2005 and March 2006 is available as an attachment to this report.

4. Efficiency programmes

Progress towards the FCO's headline efficiency targets including workforce reductions and the relocations of posts out of London and the South East is detailed on pages 38-39.

5. PSA targets and the FCO's Strategic Priorities

Following the publication in March 2006 of the White Paper *Active Diplomacy for a Changing World: The UK's International Priorities*, and the Foreign Secretary's announcement in June of a new strategic priority on climate change, the relationships between FCO's nine PSA targets and ten strategic priorities have changed.

The table on page 6 summarises the new relationships. Each PSA scorecard (pages 8 - 33) also details the connection between PSA target and strategic priority.

PSA targets are used within the FCO as levers to help achieve the strategic priorities. Directors-General (members of the FCO Board) have individual responsibility for delivering the strategic priorities and PSA targets. The Foreign Secretary has overall responsibility for delivering the strategy and PSA targets.

Structure of the SR04 Public Service Agreement (PSA)

Aim

[High level statement of the role of the Department]

The purpose of the FCO is to work for UK interests in a safe, just and prosperous world

Strategic Priorities

[Key areas of FCO activity used to organise and prioritise our work]

SP 1 Global terrorism and WMD;	SP 6 Climate Security;
SP 2 International Crime	SP 7 Sustainable Development;
SP 3 Conflict Prevention;	SP 8 Migration;
SP 4 Effective EU;	SP 9 Consular;
SP 5 UK Economy and Business;	SP 10 Overseas Territories

PSA targets

[Outcome-focused performance targets]

These are levers to help achieve the strategic priorities, although not all SPs have a supporting PSA target (see page 6)

PSA 1 WMD	PSA 6 UK Trade & Investment
PSA 2 International Terrorism	PSA 7 Engaging with Islamic World
PSA 3 Conflict Prevention	PSA 8 Sustainable Development
PSA 4 Effective EU	PSA 9 Consular & Entry Clearance
PSA 5 European Security	

PSA Technical Note

[Document setting out how progress and performance is measured: sub-targets, performance indicators, and baselines]










<http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029395069>

Strategic Priorities and linked PSA targets

Strategic Priority and Director General responsible for delivery	Linked PSA target
<p>SP 1 - Making the world safer from global terrorism and weapons of mass destruction.</p> <p>David Richmond, DG Defence and Intelligence</p>	<p>PSA 1 - WMD PSA 2 - International Terrorism</p>
<p>SP 2 - Reducing the harm to the UK from international crime, including drug trafficking, people smuggling and money laundering.</p> <p>David Richmond, DG Defence and Intelligence</p>	<p>No FCO PSA target</p>
<p>SP 3 - Preventing and resolving conflict through a strong international neighbourhood.</p> <p>John Sawers, DG Political</p>	<p>PSA 3 - Conflict Prevention PSA 5 - European Security (performance indicators A & B)</p>
<p>SP 4 - Building an effective and globally competitive EU in a secure neighbourhood.</p> <p>Nicola Brewer, DG Europe</p>	<p>PSA 4 - Effective EU PSA 5 - European Security (performance indicator C)</p>
<p>SP 5 - Supporting the UK economy and business through an open and expanding global economy, science and innovation and secure energy supplies.</p> <p>Martin Donnelly, DG Globalisation Andrew Cahn, Chief Executive, UK Trade & Industry</p>	<p>PSA 6 - UK Trade and Investment</p>
<p>SP 6 - Achieving climate security by promoting a faster transition to a sustainable, low carbon global economy.</p> <p>Martin Donnelly, DG Globalisation John Ashton, Special Representative for climate change</p>	<p>No FCO PSA target</p>
<p>SP 7 - Promoting sustainable development and poverty reduction underpinned by human rights, democracy, good governance and protection of the environment.</p> <p>Martin Donnelly & John Sawers</p>	<p>PSA 7 – Engaging with the Islamic World PSA 8 – Sustainable Development</p>
<p>SP 8 - Managing migration and combating illegal immigration.</p> <p>Dickie Stagg, DG Corporate Affairs</p>	<p>PSA 9 – Entry Clearance performance indicators</p>
<p>SP 9 - Delivering high quality support for British nationals abroad, in normal times and in crises.</p> <p>Dickie Stagg, DG Corporate Affairs</p>	<p>PSA 9 – Consular performance indicators</p>
<p>SP 10 - Ensuring the security and good governance of the UK's overseas territories.</p> <p>Martin Donnelly, DG Globalisation</p>	<p>No FCO PSA target</p>

Progress towards PSA targets

1. Summary of FCO performance towards SR04 PSA targets



	Overall performance 1 April - 30 September 2006
PSA 1 - To deter, check and roll back programmes for the development of WMD and related delivery systems in countries of concern, and to reduce the supply of, and demand for, such weapons world-wide.	 Amber - On course
PSA 2 - To reduce the risk from international terrorism so that UK citizens can go about their business freely and with confidence.	 Amber - On course
PSA 3 - By 2007-08, improved effectiveness of UK and international support for conflict prevention , through addressing long-term structural causes of conflict, managing regional and national tension and violence, and supporting post-conflict reconstruction, where the UK can make a significant contribution, in particular Africa, Asia, the Balkans and the Middle East.	 Amber - On course
PSA 4 - A reformed and effective (post-enlargement) EU , as measured by progress towards achieving UK policy priorities including a robust and effective Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) which complements North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).	 Amber - On course
PSA 5 - Play a leading role in the development of the European Security agenda, and enhance capabilities to undertake timely and effective security operations, by successfully encouraging a more efficient and effective NATO, a more coherent and effective ESDP operating in strategic partnership with NATO, and enhanced European defence capabilities.	 Amber - On course
PSA 6 - By 2008, deliver a measurable improvement in the business performance of UK Trade & Investment's (UKTI) international trade customers with an emphasis on new to export firms; and maintain the UK as the prime location in the EU for foreign direct investment.	 Amber - On course
PSA 7 - To increase understanding of, and engagement with, Islamic countries and communities and to work with them to promote peaceful political, economic and social reform.	 Amber - On course
PSA 8 - To promote sustainable development , underpinned by democracy, good governance and human rights, particularly through effective delivery of programmes in these and related fields.	 Amber - On course
PSA 9 - Effective and efficient consular and entry clearance services , as measured by specific underlying targets.	 Amber - On course



2. PSA scorecards - detailed performance assessments


SR04 PSA 1 – WMD target. To deter, check and roll back programmes for the development of WMD and related delivery systems in countries of concern, and to reduce the supply of and demand for such weapons world-wide.

Following the publication of *Active Diplomacy For A Changing World: The UK's International Priorities*, this PSA target now links to revised strategic priority 1: **Making the world safer from global terrorism and weapons of mass destruction.**

The target is made up of 4 indicators, A-D, listed below. The overall assessment is an aggregation of these progress assessments.

 Overall assessment of progress 1 April - 30 September 2006	
<p>Amber – On course. During the assessment period, we have consolidated progress, and continued to expand the range and depth of our counter-proliferation work. Shortly after the assessment period the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK – North Korea) conducted a claimed nuclear test. Our work in raising awareness of the scale and nature of the WMD threat allowed a resolution (with a reference to Chapter VII) to pass quickly through the UN Security Council. In particular our work has created a multi-lateral atmosphere within the EU, which has acted as an effective multiplier. Our work in developing the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) network and our experience and expertise gained through taking part in PSI activities and exercises have informed discussions about what actions the international community can take against DPRK.</p> <p>Iran remains a major concern. Our efforts continue to resolve this situation. Our work in raising awareness and efforts in the E3+3 framework to engage with Iran have built the international community's will to take appropriate action. The UK continues to contribute to widening the understanding and application of export controls by conducting a varied outreach programme. We remain engaged in threat reduction work to ensure the direction meets our assessment of the greatest proliferation threats. We have acted to strengthen the various international regimes and continue to work closely with other government departments, mainly MOD and DTI, to address counter-proliferation issues across the board.</p>	
Target indicator	Progress assessment 1 April - 30 September 2006
<p>A) Contribution towards rolling back programmes or potential emerging programmes in countries of concern; and consolidating progress already made.</p>	 <p>Red – Slippage</p> <p>DPRK carried out multiple missile tests, including an unsuccessful test of the Taepo-Dong 2 system, on 4 July. This led to adoption of UNSCR 1695. On 9 October (subsequent to this reporting period), DPRK conducted a claimed nuclear test. United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 1718 on 14 October, imposing sanctions on DPRK, including bans on transfer of materials and technology that would contribute to the WMD and missile programmes of DPRK. Our work before and during this reporting period has ensured that the international community is well placed to take appropriate action. UNSC adopted Resolution 1696 on 31 July, making mandatory Iranian suspension of its enrichment-related and reprocessing activities, and warning of further measures (sanctions) should it fail to comply. IAEA Director General El Baradei reported on 30 August that Iran was continuing enrichment R&D. E3+3 discussions on a further resolution are under way in New York. On 25-27 June Dr Howells visited Tripoli to sign the bilateral Joint Letter on Peace and Security as part of our response to Libyan renunciation of WMD. We have continued our work in bringing India and Pakistan closer to the non-proliferation mainstream (eg in our support for the US India Civil Nuclear Co-operation Initiative). We are also examining what financial measures we could use against proliferators. This could be a valuable measure in rolling back programmes of concern.</p>


<p>B) Success in raising awareness of the scale and nature of the WMD threat and increased commitment to non-proliferation norms, leading to more robust action by the international community.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>The Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) has attracted many new endorsees, which agree to take action against proliferation, and to share information and best practice. 23 June 2006 saw the largest gathering so far with 20 countries (including Tunisia, Libya, Angola, Ukraine and Cambodia) attending a PSI meeting for the first time. Many of these were recent endorsees following UK lobbying. The FCO supported UK the MOD, in the UK-led PSI maritime industry workshop in September. Our extensive support ensured that the Security Council adopted UNSCR 1673 renewing the 1540 committee's mandate for a further two years. Agreeing the new Work Programme for the 1540 Committee under UNSCR 1673 has been problematic but this was achieved in September following adoption of a UK solution. The UK continues to contribute to widening the understanding and application of export controls by conducting a varied outreach programme. We have recently funded MTCR technical consultations with India, hosted two export control seminars for Pakistan, co-funded a UNSCR 1540 seminar in Beijing, and played a leading role in the launch of the China leg of the EU Pilot Project Export Control Outreach Programme. The UK warmly welcomed the joint US - Russia launched Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and is an initial partner in shaping this initiative to combat this threat.</p>
<p>C) UK's contribution to strengthening international instruments, organisations and export control regimes to counter WMD development and proliferation.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>UK efforts have strengthened many international instruments and regimes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical Weapons Convention: preparations have begun for Review Conference in 2008 for which the UK will chair the preparatory Working Group. • Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention: agreed an agenda and dates for the Review Conference. • Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT): Ministerial meetings in the margins of UN General Assembly stressed our continued commitment to as early as possible entry into force of the Treaty. • Australia Group: the UK continues to play a major role - active in outreach and influential policy contributions/interventions at the last plenary meeting. • Nuclear Suppliers Group: further progress towards an agreement on transfers of enrichment and reprocessing technology and obtained agreement on an amendment to the dual-use list closing a potential loop-hole. • EU: the Council adopted a joint action on support for International Atomic Energy Agency activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification. • Missile Technology Control Regime: during the plenary meeting, UK efforts were key to the singling out of the DPRK, in the MTCR press statement. The UK chaired both the Information Exchange and Technical Experts groups of the MTCR.


<p>D) UK support for the development of co-operative threat reduction schemes.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>In the reporting period, the UK pushed strongly to maintain appropriate priorities for the scheme and worked hard on the text of the Global Partnership Annual report to ensure an appropriate outcome. Thinking on the UK promoted strategic review for the Global Partnership is now being developed by the next Presidency, with strong UK input. This will now incorporate an independent assessment of the achievements of the Partnership and its future priorities. We will remain engaged to ensure the direction continues to meet our assessment of the greatest proliferation threats. The UK is taking a broader, more strategic view of threat reduction and developing its own programme, incorporating the Global Partnership, for the future.</p>
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SR04 PSA 2 – Terrorism target. To reduce the risk from international terrorism so that UK citizens can go about their business freely and with confidence.

Following the publication of *Active Diplomacy For A Changing World: The UK's International Priorities*, this PSA target now links to revised **strategic priority 1: Making the world safer from global terrorism and weapons of mass destruction.**

The target is made up of 6 indicators, A-F, listed below. The overall assessment is an aggregation of these progress assessments.

<p> Overall assessment of progress 1 April - 30 September 2006</p> <p>Amber – On course. We are generally on course in terms of individual performance indicators agreed in 2004 on the basis of the Government's understanding of the challenge and strategy at the time. But, as stated publicly by the Government (Countering International Terrorism: The United Kingdom's Strategy, July 2006), "the scale of the threat is potentially still increasing and is not likely to diminish significantly for some years". We suggest that the indicator-based method of assessment, using indicators agreed in 2004, creates an overall assessment at the optimistic end of the spectrum.</p> <p>Our highest priority targets are A, C and E. However there are limits to the degree we can prioritise them, because all our targets flow from the Government's CONTEST strategy, and all must be achieved in order to achieve the overall target. We have made substantial progress in bringing home to key international partners the magnitude of the threat, in creating agreement on the measures required in response and in delivering assistance to others to improve their performance and their cooperation with the UK. The key risk to progress is a lack of political will to face new realities and make tough choices.</p>

Target indicator	Progress assessment 1 April - 30 September 2006
<p>A) Raised awareness of the scale and nature of the terrorist threat, leading to more robust action by the international community.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>Extensive UK briefing of international partners this summer on our assessment of the threat following recent UK investigations.</p>

<p>B) A clear determination of the scope for preventive action against terrorist targets overseas; effective decision-making mechanisms in place to authorise such action; and well co-ordinated capabilities for such action.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>There has been significant progress in cooperation with other Government Departments as part of a coordinated Whitehall process. We intend a tabletop exercise to test planning assumptions.</p>
<p>C) Evidence that UK interventions have helped develop political will and effective counter terrorism capacities.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>Agreed arrangements with a number of countries (including Algeria, Libya, Lebanon, Jordan) to make it possible for us to deport foreign extremists whose presence in the UK threatens national security. Improved internal methodology for the prioritisation of assistance under discussion in Whitehall in September 2006.</p>
<p>D) Evidence that UK interventions have helped develop effective international mechanisms for countering terrorism, including for targeting terrorist financing.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>UK leading development of UN AQ and Taleban Sanctions regime, securing good support from key partners, including the US. SCR 1617 agreed to strengthen regime. UK proposed, drafted and secured agreement on Summit SCR extending UNSC work to cover incitement (SCR 1624). UK played a key role in unsuccessful efforts to secure UN Comprehensive Convention on Terrorism this year. UK input helped frame September's UN CT strategy. EU Presidency led to an EU CT action plan modelled on CONTEST. FCO-led achievements so far include more effective asset freezing, seminars highlighting terrorist financing, progress on Code of Conduct on charity regulation, and agreement on EU radicalisation strategy.</p>
<p>E) Reduction in the vulnerability to terrorism of UK citizens and interests overseas, including civil aviation and maritime vulnerabilities, through security enhancements by host nation, international action, and practical and credible advice.</p>	<p> Amber - On course</p> <p>The terrorism section of FCO Travel Advice is continually updated to reflect events and changes in threat. Action taken in August and September, in support of the Department for Transport and Home Office, to increase international understanding of emerging aviation threat methodology.</p>
<p>F) FCO contribution to the expansion of UK and international capacity to deal with the consequences of terrorist attacks overseas.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>FCO senior official CT exercise held in September 2006. Foreign observers attended major UK CT exercises in October 2006 (some participated in selected elements). Initial planning underway for a major overseas HMG exercise in 2008.</p>

SR 04 PSA 3 – Conflict Prevention target. By 2007-08, improved effectiveness of UK and international support for conflict prevention, through addressing long-term structural causes of conflict, managing regional and national tension and violence, and supporting post-conflict reconstruction, where the UK can make a significant contribution, in particular Africa, Asia, the Balkans and the Middle East. This target is shared with Department for International Development (DfID) and Ministry of Defence (MOD).

Following the publication of *Active Diplomacy For A Changing World: The UK's International Priorities*, this PSA target now links to revised **strategic priority 3: Preventing and resolving conflict through a strong international neighbourhood.**

The target is made up of 12 indicators, A1-A9 and B1-B2, listed below. The overall assessment is an aggregation of these progress assessments.


Overall assessment of progress 1 April - 30 September 2006










Amber - On course: Nine of the twelve indicators show progress on course to meet the target, one has been met ahead of schedule, and there has been slippage in two areas. This period has seen improvements in the situation in Nepal with the restoration of multi-party democracy; in Sierra Leone, following further progress in Security Sector Reform (SSR); and also in the UN's ability to deploy and sustain trained peacekeeping forces. The deteriorating security situation in Iraq, and the halting of project work in Palestine following the Hamas election victory, have delayed progress towards the Iraq and the Middle East Peace Process strategy targets.





Note on data collection:

- A final assessment on HMG's SR04 conflict prevention efforts will be made in spring 2008.
- There are inherent difficulties in accurately measuring potential sources of future conflict and conflict prevention outcomes.
- For further details on the scorecard please see HMG's Conflict Prevention SR04 PSA Technical Note.

Target indicator	Progress assessment 1 April - 30 September 2006
A) Progress towards durable peace in areas of priority	
<p>1) Afghanistan: By end 2007-08: Accountable and democratic structures for Afghanistan's governing institutions and armed forces, representing Afghanistan's ethnic diversity, and operating with respect for human rights.</p>	<p> Amber - On course</p> <p>Significant progress. UK hosted London Conference on Afghanistan and has secured \$10.5bn in new donor money. National Assembly now exercising oversight of executive. HMG has funded civilian capacity-building programmes to help develop institutional accountability and build links between the government and the National Assembly. Further contributions to the disarmament, demobilisation, reintegration and disbandment of illegal armed groups' programmes, although progress is slow. Afghanistan National Army and Afghanistan National Police capacity continues to develop, with particular HMG interest in Helmand. However, the current security situation in Helmand has meant that the speed of development activity has been hampered.</p> <p>HMG funded justice, governance, police and rule of law and institutional advisors are deployed. Multi-departmental Helmand Quick Impact Projects fund established.</p>

<p>2) Balkans: By end 2007-08: Western Balkan states at peace within and between themselves and continuing on the path to closer integration with the EU and NATO.</p>	<p> Amber - On course</p> <p>The Western Balkan states remain at peace within and between themselves, but inter-ethnic tensions persist. Uncertainty surrounding Kosovo final status negotiations remains a potentially destabilising factor.</p> <p>HMG programmes are helping states and ethnic communities to address the underlying causes of instability, and in doing so, are helping to remove the barriers to further EU and NATO integration. Further help to reform security and justice sectors in the region; improving relations between ethnic groups; and tackling the problems caused by organised crime.</p> <p>HMG continues to fund the International Commission for Missing Persons in Bosnia, which supports institution-building initiatives and strategies to determine the fate and whereabouts of the missing.</p>
<p>3) Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): By end 2007-08: Reduced cross border interference, a stable government in Kinshasa overseeing accountable security services and a reduction in militia operating outside such democratic government control. (This target will focus on DRC but will necessarily take account of wider Great Lakes conflict dynamics).</p>	<p> Amber - On course</p> <p>The transitional government in DRC is reaching the end of its tenure with elections due in the last quarter of 2006. Improvement of regional relations and international pressures, including from the UK, has drastically reduced cross border interference. No major border interference in Eastern Congo has been reported for the period under review.</p> <p>HMG assistance for demobilisation and army integration has contributed to a new national army of more than 150,000 combatants. Further progress is dependent on the outcome of elections.</p>
<p>4) Iraq: By end 2007-08: A stable, united and law abiding state, within its present borders, co-operating with the international community, no longer posing a threat to its neighbours or to international security, abiding by all its international obligations and providing effective, representative and inclusive government for all its people.</p>	<p> Red – Slippage</p> <p>The Iraqi government and the UN are establishing an International Compact for Iraq, allowing the Iraq Government to demonstrate a commitment to undertake a difficult reform process.</p> <p>The first two provinces to transfer to Iraqi security responsibility are both in the UK-led Multi-National Division (South East) area. HMG is funding a policing project and peacekeeping civilian police mission in order to aid the transition to an effective provincial police force.</p> <p>However, the deterioration of the security situation, including the struggle between rival groups, has led to an escalation of violence in the South. As a result, we have changed the indicator rating from <i>Amber - On course</i> (in May 2006) to <i>Red – Slippage</i>.</p>






<p>5) Middle East Peace Process (MEPP): By end 2007-08: Maximising the opportunity of Israeli withdrawal from Gaza and parts of the West Bank, significant progress towards a negotiated settlement resulting in the emergence of an independent, democratic, and viable Palestinian state with a reformed security sector, living side by side in peace and security with Israel.</p>	<p> Red - Slippage</p> <p>Project work with the Palestinian Authority stopped following Hamas' election victory. Therefore, progress towards meeting the objective has been limited. But the UK continues to work with Israeli NGOs on key MEPP issues and with the US on plans to improve security in the Palestinian Territories.</p> <p>UK led efforts continue to provide international assistance to the Occupied Territories through the Temporary International Mechanism (TIM). The Prime Minister secured a commitment from Prime Minister Olmert and President Abbas to meet without conditions. HMG is engaging G7 partners to support economic recovery.</p> <p>HMG has supported the work of an Israeli NGO, which aids petitions to the Israeli Supreme Court. Partly as a result of this work and rulings from the Supreme Court, the amount of land lying west of the barrier has been reduced from an estimated 16.35% of the West Bank to an estimated 8.6%. Further pending court cases continue this progress.</p>
<p>6) Nepal: By end 2007-08: A stable Nepal with a durable cease-fire in place with the Maoists, democratic institutions restored with respect for human rights and significant progress towards a constitutional settlement.</p>	<p> Amber - On course</p> <p>HMG has welcomed restoration of multi-party democracy and given full support to a UN role in the peace process. HMG has engaged closely with EU partners, India, the US, NGOs and civil society to support the peace and political process.</p> <p>HMG has supported the work of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and funded human rights training for the Nepalese Army. It has advised the government on security sector reform and post-conflict reconstruction.</p> <p>OHCHR reporting and monitoring has led to a reduction of abuses carried out by both Nepali authorities and Maoist rebels. In addition, a British all-party parliamentary group visited Nepal to bolster links with political parties.</p>
<p>7) Nigeria: By end 2007-08: Local and central government effectively managing and resolving conflict and a reduction in the number of people affected by conflict.</p>	<p> Amber - On course</p> <p>Religious, inter-ethnic, separatist, and political violence continue, although at a lower intensity than previously in some parts of the country. The forthcoming presidential election in April 2007 is raising the political tensions and politically motivated killings have been reported.</p> <p>HMG is supporting various conflict and governance initiatives nationally and in some specific federal states. Particular attention is given to initiatives aiming to mitigate tensions around the election process.</p>
<p>8) Sierra Leone: By end 2007-08: Ongoing stable and democratic government overseeing accountable security services and a reduction in regional militia.</p>	<p> Green - Ahead</p> <p>Presidential and legislative elections will take place in July 2007.</p> <p>HMG assistance to the Sierra Leone security sector has led to more accountable and professional security services. The sector is still overly dependent on donors, both for strategic planning and for tactical training. It needs to become more sustainable and civilian oversight needs to be increased.</p>

<p>9) Sudan: By end 2007-08: A fully implemented comprehensive peace agreement between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), progress towards a stable and democratic government, a reduction in militia operating outside democratic control, and a reduction in the number of deaths through violent conflict.</p>	<p> Amber - On course</p> <p>HMG continues to press the non-signatory groups to eschew violence and adopt the Darfur Peace Agreement. We also continue to push the Government of Sudan to consent to a UN force and have provided significant resources to the African Union mission.</p> <p>HMG has provided technical assistance to Sudanese parties on disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration planning in the North / South peace process and, on request, on demilitarisation issues in the Darfur peace process.</p>
<p>B) Increased capacity and effectiveness of peace-keeping, conflict prevention and peace support work in:</p>	
<p>1) The United Nations: a) By end 2007-08: All potential UN peacekeeping missions should follow the principles of integrated and comprehensive planning set out in the Brahimi Report of 2000 incorporating these from the onset of the planning process and carrying them forward into mission deployment with appropriate training of personnel and systematic processes for learning lessons and applying best practice.</p>	<p> Amber - On course</p> <p>Implementation of the Integrated Missions Planning Process (IMPP) is already underway, eg: the Secretary General's planning directive in Darfur, and the establishment of an Integrated Mission Planning Team in the UN's Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC).</p> <p>HMG supported a joint study by IMPP and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA), and the Office of the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Two UK experts are currently on secondment to DPKO. HMG supports DPKO to establish IMPP, develop training, and engage troop contributing countries (TCCs) and regional organisations. HMG supports the establishment of the Peacebuilding Commission.</p>
<p>b) By end 2007-08: A 5% increase in the number of effective peacekeepers in regional and international Peace Support operations under a UN mandate, with adjustments where necessary for changes in the demand for peacekeepers.</p>	<p> Green - Met</p> <p>108 countries contribute a total of 73,000 peacekeepers to UN missions; a 12.5% increase in the number of countries involved and a 36% increase in the number of peacekeepers over the last reporting period.</p> <p>HMG works to increase the pool of UK experts, particularly at a senior level, and to increase the capacity of African policing. HMG funds engagements with emerging TCCs to encourage greater participation in Peace Support Operations (eg China and Vietnam) and with existing major TCCs (eg India, Bangladesh and Pakistan). HMG sponsors the UN training modules to produce better peacekeepers, especially at senior levels.</p>
<p>2) African Peacekeeping: By end 2007-08: Increased capacity in the African Union (AU) and sub-regional security organisations to manage peacekeeping missions.</p>	<p> Amber - On course</p> <p>HMG support has been instrumental in developing the African Union's (AU) strategy for the African Standby Force (ASF), and continues to play a key role in co-ordinating donor resources and technical inputs on the ASF agenda.</p> <p>African progress in establishing the AU's target of five regional brigades is uneven and HMG is focussed on assisting where prospects are best: Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), East African Standby Brigade (EASBRIG) and, where possible, Southern African Development Community (SADC).</p> <p>HMG continues to make a major contribution to expanding the pool of trained African peacekeeping personnel, having trained some 6000 African personnel since 2004.</p>







SR04 PSA 4 – European Union target. A reformed and effective (post-enlargement) EU, as measured by progress towards achieving UK policy priorities including a robust and effective Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) which complements North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

Following the publication of *Active Diplomacy For A Changing World: The UK's International Priorities*, this PSA target now links to revised **strategic priority 4: Building an effective and globally competitive EU in a secure neighbourhood.**

The target is made up of 15 indicators, A-O, listed below. The overall assessment is an aggregation of these progress assessments.

 Overall summary of progress 1 April - 30 September 2006	
<p>Amber – On course. We have made good progress in the broad range of PSA 4 activity during the Austrian and Finnish Presidencies. The successful conclusion in May of the Inter-Institutional Agreement on the Financial Perspective confirmed the financing deal reached at the end of the UK Presidency. Enlargement has been moving ahead on schedule. We have been engaging effectively in support of our objectives on the Hampton Court delivery agenda, as well as in specific sectors including CFSP, JHA and economic reform. September's trilateral agreement on Gibraltar was a significant step forward</p>	
Target indicator	Progress assessment 1 April - 30 September 2006
A) Well prepared priority dossiers for the UK Presidency as a result of effective co-ordination with Irish, Dutch and Luxembourg Presidencies.	 Green - Met early. This indicator was assessed in the FCO Departmental Report 2006 as 'Green - Met early'.
B) Robust and cost-effective arrangements for a successfully run UK Presidency in place well ahead of 1 July 2005.	 Green - Met early. This indicator was assessed in the FCO Departmental Report 2006 as 'Green - Met early'.
C) Strong UK input to the development of the EU's crisis management capacity , both military and civilian and the civil interface, leading to a more operational, capable European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) working in closer co-operation with the UN, NATO and Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).	 Amber – On course Continuing progress on EU policy making apparatus and delivering greater civilian / military integration. Closer cooperation with UN and NATO. Developing EU crisis management capacity.
D) An enhanced EU role in tackling terrorism , WMD, crime, drugs and corruption (including action with third countries, particularly neighbouring countries/regions), as a result of UK lobbying.	 Amber – On course Continuing efforts on track.

<p>E) Evidence of enhanced EU role in achieving foreign policy objectives, and a more capable, coherent and robust CFSP through implementation of the European Security Strategy, as a result of UK leadership.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>Continuing progress on operationalising CFSP, including improving coherence of EU's external policies. Continuing progress in dealings with key partners</p>
<p>F) Movement towards a long-term resolution of the Gibraltar dispute that is acceptable to all parties. Fuller enjoyment by the territory of its rights, and greater respect for its obligations under EU and international law, in co-operation with the Government of Gibraltar.</p>	<p> Green - Ahead</p> <p>Wide ranging trilateral agreement secured (including pensions and airport); draft constitution agreed (referendum due later this year).</p>
<p>G) Use December 2004 European Council decision to open accession negotiations with Turkey further to tie that country to measurable improvements in economic performance, human rights, and Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) issues (drugs, asylum), or minimise the damage in these and other areas from a negative decision.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>Continuing efforts across the board to keep the process moving forwards, in advance of the Commission's progress report due on 8 November.</p>
<p>H) Better integration of new EU members into European security, economic, social and JHA system(s) as a result of UK interventions.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>New member states playing increasingly active role across the board.</p>
<p>I) Stronger EU relationship with Russia as a result of UK interventions that leads to more joint activity to improve security in third countries/regions, in particular those areas contiguous to the enlarged EU.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>Continuing activity across the board, in preparation for EU Heads meeting with President Putin at the Lahti Informal EU summit on 20 October, and ahead of EU - Russia summit on 24 November.</p>

<p>J) Ratification and successful entry into force of new Constitution; smooth introduction of new provisions (e.g. President of European Council); more efficient functioning of EU as a result.</p>	<p> White - Not assessed</p> <p>Indicator became irrelevant when the Government decided not to proceed with UK ratification of the Constitutional Treaty following the French and Dutch 'no' votes in 2005.</p>
<p>K) Agreement on EU financing arrangements for 2006-13 which keeps spending at 1% of EU Gross National Income (GNI), reforms regional policy, and protects the UK's net financial position.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>Agreement of Inter-Institutional Agreement between European Parliament, Commission and Council in May 2006 confirmed the key elements of the December 2005 deal.</p>
<p>L) Ongoing reform of Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>Continuing preparation for the 2008 reform of the CAP, and the subsequent review of the EU Budget in 2008-09.</p>
<p>M) JHA arrangements in which UK participates when it wants to, and which are compatible with and enhance UK's own approach to e.g. asylum and immigration issues.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>Good progress on migration (including in Western Mediterranean and East Africa). Negotiations ongoing on Fundamental Rights Agency. European Evidence Warrant agreed.</p>
<p>N) A Lisbon process which visibly generates political momentum behind economic reform, and which produces better European economic performance. <i>Note: the Lisbon Process is the EU's ten-year economic and social reform strategy launched in 2000 which aims to establish Europe as the most dynamic and competitive knowledge-based economy in the world by 2010.</i></p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>Services Directive agreed. Progress on mobile phone roaming. Good outcome on Better Regulation at June European Council. Hampton Court delivery agenda moving forwards in relevant areas (eg innovation).</p>
<p>O) Greater domestic awareness of EU issues and a more mature debate about them.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>Work continuing. Latest Eurobarometer opinion poll shows a 12% rise in UK popular support for the EU. Minister for Europe taking forward broad-ranging communications effort.</p>


SR04 PSA 5 – NATO/ESDP target. Play a leading role in the development of the European Security agenda, and enhance capabilities to undertake timely and effective security operations, by successfully encouraging a more efficient and effective NATO, a more coherent and effective ESDP operating in strategic partnership with NATO, and enhanced European defence capabilities. This target is shared with Ministry of Defence (MOD).



Following the publication of *Active Diplomacy For A Changing World: The UK's International Priorities*, this PSA target now links to **revised strategic priority 3: Preventing and resolving conflict through a strong international neighbourhood** and **revised Strategic Priority 4: Building an effective and globally competitive EU in a secure neighbourhood** (indicator C).

The target is made up of 3 indicators, A-C, listed below. The overall assessment is an aggregation of these progress assessments.

 **Overall assessment of progress** 1 April - 30 September 2006

Amber – On course. FCO with MOD has helped secure improvements in the EU's and NATO's ability to respond effectively to current security challenges. It has done this through promoting improved capabilities (eg strategic lift initiative), more efficient structures and organisational arrangements (in particular civ-mil integration), and better co-operation between EU and NATO and other organisations and countries. Progress is hard to achieve because of EU and NATO institutional issues and difficulties in increasing European defence spending.





Target indicator	Progress assessment 1 April - 30 September 2006
<p>A) A more efficient and effective NATO.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>FCO is playing a leading role in support of NATO's efforts to transform its partnerships with non-Allies. This will enable both NATO and partners to get more out of their relationships. Partnership reform will be a key deliverable for the Riga Summit, 28-29 November 2006.</p> <p>FCO has also supported - with MOD - development of NATO's expeditionary capabilities, including by encouraging national contributions to NATO's Response Force and the national acquisition on of strategic airlift. Good progress has been made on both, although challenges remain. FCO - with MOD – has also continued to lobby for a reduction in caveats applied by nations during operations, which reduce the effectiveness of deployed troops.</p> <p>FCO is also pressing for changes in NATO's resource management, to make NATO more efficient (eg rationalisation / reduction in NATO science budget; establishment of a NATO Office of Resources).</p>



<p>B) A more coherent and effective European Security & Defence Policy (ESDP) operating in strategic partnership with NATO.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>FCO has supported a more coherent approach between EU missions and other international Organisations, eg with NATO in Sudan and the Balkans. Challenges remain in furthering EU-NATO co-operation, but some progress has been made. This has helped identify synergies and avoid duplication. The FCO supported the deployment of an ESDP operation in DRC in support of UN mission.</p> <p>FCO – with MOD – has continued work on the tri-Presidency approach to improve civil - military co-ordination. Austria completed work on a framework for the management of EU crisis management operations. Finland has started work on developing improved information sharing and situational awareness.</p> <p>FCO has continued to support the Secretary General and High Representative Javier Solana's plans for restructuring crisis management structures, which reflect UK objectives for greater civilian / military integration. There has been some progress on restructuring.</p>
<p>C) Enhanced European defence capabilities.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>The FCO has supported – with MOD - in EU, NATO fora and in bilateral contacts, the UK's Strategic Airlift Initiative. In recent months a number of member states have calculated their airlift requirements using the methodology presented by the UK. This is an important step in meeting strategic lift shortfalls.</p> <p>The FCO – with MOD – has worked with member states and the EU Military staff to scrutinise contributions towards the ESDP headline goal. These contributions will be consolidated in the Force Catalogue, which will then provide a basis for identifying capability shortfalls.</p> <p>The FCO – with MOD - supported the EU's Code of Conduct on Defence Procurement, which is managed by the European Defence Agency (EDA). This came into effect enhancing the openness and competitiveness of the European defence industry. UK lobbying contributed to a majority of member states supporting the initiative.</p>

SR04 PSA 6 – Trade and Investment target. By 2008, deliver a measurable improvement in the business performance of UK Trade & Investment's (UKTI) international trade customers with an emphasis on new to export firms; and maintain the UK as the prime location in the EU for foreign direct investment. This target is shared with Department of Trade and Industry (DTI).

Following the publication of *Active Diplomacy For A Changing World: The UK's International Priorities*, this PSA target now links to **revised strategic priority 5: Supporting the UK economy and business through an open and expanding global economy, science and innovation and secure energy supplies.**

The target is made up of 5 indicators, A-E, listed below. The overall assessment is an aggregation of these progress assessments.

 <p>Overall assessment of progress 1 April - 30 September 2006</p> <p>Amber – On course. UK Trade and Investment is on course to achieve its SR 04 PSA target.</p> <p>For further details on performance against this PSA target and the indicators below, including factors affecting performance and quality of data systems used, see the UK Trade & Investment's 2006 Departmental Annual Report.</p>	
Target indicator	Progress assessment 1 April - 30 September 2006
A) At least a 30-percentage point increase by 2007-08 in the proportion of UK Trade & Investment trade development resources focused on new-to-export firms.	 Amber – On course <p>The shift in resources to new-to-export firms was on course to be delivered in July 2006, according to internal management accounting data. In July a new five-year Strategy was published, to deliver the key elements of the March 2006 Budget announcement of an enhanced role for UK Trade & Investment. The Strategy charts a new direction for UK Trade & Investment that will require significant organisational change and re-distribution of resources to deliver new priorities. It also confirms that new-to-export firms will continue to be an important client group for UK Trade & Investment.</p>
B) At least 40% of new-to-export firms assisted by UK Trade & Investment improve their business performance within 2 years;	 Green – Ahead <p>PIMS result to Q2 2006-07 is 53%. Note that these results are provisional (see Data Sources below).</p>
C) At least 50% of established exporters assisted by UK Trade & Investment improve their business performance within 2 years.	 Green – Ahead <p>PIMS result to Q2 2006-07 is 52%. Note that these results are provisional (see Data Sources below).</p>

<p>D) Improve the UK's ranking within Europe in terms of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) adjusted stock of EU foreign direct investment based on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) World Investment Report.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>Based on the UNCTAD World Investment Report 2006 the UK's ranking has increased from a revised final ranking of 15th in 2004 to a provisional ranking of 10th in 2005 (this ranking may be subject to further revision). DTI statisticians are currently investigating the long-term trends.</p>
<p>E) The number of successful inward investment projects secured by UK Trade & Investment in each year of the Spending Review of which 75% are knowledge driven. The target is: 374 (in 2005-06), 440 (in 2006-07) and 524 (in 2007-08).</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>438 successes (figure revised since publication of Inward Investment Annual Review in July) achieved in 2005-06; of these, 73% were knowledge driven (this percentage remain to be verified).</p> <p>Q1-Q2 2006-07 scorecards from Posts report that 220 successes have been achieved of which 72% are knowledge driven; figures and percentages are provisional and remain to be verified</p>
<p>Other</p>	<p>As noted above, in July a new five-year Strategy was published, to deliver the key elements of the March 2006 Budget announcement of an enhanced role for UK Trade & Investment. The Strategy charts a new direction for UK Trade & Investment that will require significant organisational change and re-distribution of resources to deliver new priorities.</p> <p>More information at https://www.uktradeinvest.gov.uk/</p>


SR04 PSA 7 – Islam target. To increase understanding of, and engagement with, Islamic countries and communities and to work with them to promote peaceful political, economic and social reform.

Following the publication of *Active Diplomacy For A Changing World: The UK's International Priorities*, is PSA target now links to new **strategic priority 7: Promoting sustainable development and poverty reduction underpinned by human rights, democracy, good governance and protection of the environment.**




The target is made up of 8 indicators, A-B7, listed below. The overall assessment is an aggregation of these progress assessments.




 **Overall assessment of progress** 1 April - 30 September 2006

Amber – On course. The UK has increased its dialogue and engagement with Islamic countries and has worked hard to promote reform in those countries. The FCO and its Embassies and High Commissions overseas now engage with a wide range of figures both in government and in civil society. The UK continues to play a key role in promoting debate and reform within the muslim world. Public commitments to economic, social and political change have been given, including in the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the Gulf Co-operation Council as well as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries, although progress in practice remains patchy.

Target indicator	Progress assessment 1 April - 30 September 2006
<p>A) Evidence that reform in Islamic countries is high on the international agenda and that the right themes are being supported and driven forward by multilateral institutions, eg. G8*, UN, EU and NATO.</p> <p><i>*Note: The G8 is the group of leading industrialised countries, made up of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States.</i></p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Global Opportunities Fund (GOF) Engaging with the Islamic World programme projects continue to reflect co-operation with UN bodies in the Middle East. UK worked with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to implement the Arab Human Development Report through contributions to a UN trust fund piloting new ideas. The FCO also contributed to projects involving ideas, which had been approved through the piloting process. • FCO GOF funding of Transparency International promotes United Nations Conference against Corruption (UNCAC) in the region. • Working with the G8, and regional governments the UK continues to play a key role in the Forum for the Future, which brings together civil society and regional political leaders across the Middle East in fostering a dialogue to promote rule of law, women empowerment and transparency. Civil society will be represented again at this year's Forum for the Future meeting in Jordan in November, which will continue to support reform in the region. • The FCO part-funded a democracy-assistance-dialogue in Sana'a Yemen focussing on democracy, political reform and freedom of expression. • The European Commission is producing Country Strategy Papers for individual countries within the Euromed process to take forward the reform commitments made at last year's Barcelona summit.

B) Evidence, verified by subsequent United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) reports and visible progress against the Millennium Development Goals, of:

<p>1) Greater political pluralism in Islamic countries as a result of UK contribution.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>Continued evidence of greater political pluralism in the Middle East.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Jordan, the FCO worked to re-draft explanatory parliamentary papers helping to make parliament more transparent. • In Pakistan, the FCO worked with the Pakistani Institute for Legislative Development and Transparency to establish a forum for political dialogue. As a result, Pakistan appointed its first independent electoral commissioner. • The FCO worked with the UNDP for regional reform of Public Prosecutor's offices.
<p>2) Successful legal and penal reform at national level leading to a more independent and impartial judiciary operating in accordance with UN principles.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FCO-sponsored projects in Libya, Morocco and Sudan led to reform of the penal system, a new code of conduct for the prisons system and, in Libya, transfer of control for responsibility for prisons from the Interior ministry to the Justice ministry. • In May, the FCO paid for the first meeting of North African and Middle Eastern prison officers in Morocco, with the International Centre for Prison Studies. • The FCO played a pivotal role in strengthening alternative dispute resolutions systems in Morocco and training local Imams in arbitration skills in Bangladesh. • In Iran, the FCO has worked to reform family law. • In partnership with national governments, the FCO supported the establishment of independent and credible Public Prosecutors' offices in Yemen, Jordan, Egypt, Morocco and Lebanon.
<p>3) Evidence of increased governmental accountability, including the establishment of a free media and strengthened civil society organisations.</p>	<p> Red – Slippage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FCO has established a regional programme for journalists across the Middle East to increase their key skills, such as objective reporting, and through research of articles. In particular, in Yemen we funded training for local journalists covering the presidential elections. In Jordan, we funded a prize for the best young investigative journalist. The effect of this has been to bring governments under increased scrutiny. • Increasing engagement with civil society and NGOs in Malaysia, Indonesia and the Middle East as well as the beginnings of decentralisation of control of religion in Turkey indicate some progress in this area. • The FCO has funded projects focusing on media training and successful visits to the UK by delegations of journalists from Pakistan & Bangladesh. • The appointment of an independent electoral monitor in Pakistan (partly as a result of a FCO-funded project) is good evidence of increasing government accountability there.

<p>4) A strengthened civil society as a consequence of the development of indigenous Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), enhanced legislative process, strengthened public administration/civil service.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FCO worked on the Montreux initiative with the Charities Commission to draft a voluntary code of conduct for charities to help ensure financial probity. • In Oman and Saudi Arabia, the FCO is working in partnership with the Charities Commission and with the British NGO, INTRAC to build NGO capacity, by way of follow-up to the Two Kingdoms Conference with Saudi Arabia. • In Jordan, the FCO has worked to build civil society and raise its profile with the ruling elite. • The FCO continues to encourage greater civil society representation at G8, BMENA and Forum for the Future.
<p>5) An increase in the representation of women in national and local government as well as in civil society and international organisations.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FCO and the Swiss government have co-funded a UNIFEM, the United Nations Development Fund for Women project in the Middle East, which builds the capacity of women parliamentarians. • In Afghanistan, the FCO sponsored the establishment of Afghan radio programme Women’s Hour, empowering women in their local communities. • The FCO has also established programmes promoting Afghan Women’s participation in government and access to justice. • In Egypt, the FCO has supported the establishment of a Women’s Rights Ombudsman.
<p>6) The removal of barriers to international investment in the Middle East. This should enable the promotion of economic prosperity through UK-backed reform of key institutions and the bureaucracy leading to more and deeper business relations with the UK.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK worked with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to fund a ministerial conference on economic effectiveness, which promoted economic reform plans for Middle Eastern countries. • GOF (Global Opportunities Fund Engaging with the Islamic World and Economic programme teams) contributed funding to the OECD-MENA (Middle East North Africa) Investment Initiative. The Initiative held its first ministerial meeting in Jordan in February at which it adopted a Declaration on Common Principles and Good Practice for Attracting Investment; several MENA participants gave presentations on their national investment reform programmes. The UK-Saudi Joint Business Council is discussing barriers to investment. • As follow-up to last year’s G8 BMENA Forum for the Future, the FCO provided a contribution to establish a Centre for Entrepreneurial Excellence in Morocco. • Overall, progress continues in reducing barriers to investment. Even so, against stiff competition, and in some cases held back by insecurity, the region as a whole is still struggling to attract large investment inflows: FDI per head of population is lower than in any other region apart from South Asia.

7) The fostering and promotion of a **moderate version of Islam** in Islamic countries and the UK. A greater understanding between Islam and the West as a consequence of supporting Islamic efforts to promote mainstream Islam.



Amber – On course

- The Muslims of Europe Conference in Istanbul at the beginning of July brought together many of the foremost Islamic scholars and academics from different sects and countries. Together – in many cases for the first time on the same platform – they made a joint declaration condemning violence and exhorting understanding and tolerance.
- In Indonesia, the FCO is working with the two largest Muslim organisations, NU and Muhammadiyah, to reform curricula in religious schools and encourage the propagation of a moderate version of Islam.
- In the UK, the FCO is funding Muslim Scholars Roadshow, which exposes young British Muslims to the views of international mainstream scholars. The podcast of those roadshows was rated ninth by I-tunes in the international religion section.
- The FCO has sent delegations of British Muslims to 20 countries promoting moderate mainstream Islam and a projection of religious tolerance in the UK.
- The FCO has used its Arab-speaking officers to promote an accurate understanding of British foreign policy, on Al-Jazeera, Al-Arabiya and other Arabic media.
- The FCO has organised a joint advisory group between the UK and Indonesia, consisting of prominent Islamic leaders and academics to promote moderate mainstream Islam.
- FCO officials and ministers have met UK Muslim communities to explain government policy and help facilitate dialogue and tolerance amongst those communities.
- The FCO is part - sponsoring a conference of Muslim youth at Wilton Park in October, which will promote a vision of moderate Islam, but there remains a gulf of understanding.

SR04 PSA 8 – Sustainable Development target. To promote sustainable development, underpinned by democracy, good governance and human rights, particularly through effective delivery of programmes in these and related fields.

Following the publication of *Active Diplomacy For A Changing World: The UK's International Priorities*, this PSA target now links to **new strategic priority 7: Promoting sustainable development and poverty reduction underpinned by human rights, democracy, good governance and protection of the environment.**

The target is made up of 7 indicators, A-G, listed below. The overall assessment is an aggregation of these progress assessments.





Overall assessment of progress 1 April - 30 September 2006




Amber - On course



Progress towards this target is measured by 7 underpinning indicators:

2 Indicators have been Met early (Green)

5 Indicators are On course (Amber)

Target indicator	Progress assessment 1 April 2005 - 30 September 2006
<p>A) More countries implementing measures to increase access to information, public participation and access to justice on environmental matters.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>The FCO continues to provide funding for The Access Initiative (TAI) which supports: country level assessments of the implementation of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration; the Partnership for Principle 10 (PP10); and environmental democracy initiatives in developing countries. In April 2006, the Indonesian government announced its intention to join PP10, the first ASEAN country to do so. Indonesia submitted draft commitments for peer review in August 2006.</p> <p>In September 2006, a PP10 Observer country, invited FCO and World Resources Institute (UK part-funded PP10 co-ordinator) to discuss possible future full membership of PP10. An FCO representative was also invited to visit a second like-minded European country in September 2006 to encourage possible future membership of PP10.</p> <p>Environmental governance remains a priority aim of our sustainable development Country Action Plans and Sustainable Development Dialogues.</p>
<p>B) Improved natural resource management.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>The FCO supports the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs' (Defra) efforts to maintain the moratorium on commercial whaling. Various Overseas Territories are represented at Regional Fisheries Management Organisations, thereby contributing to international efforts to conserve and manage vulnerable fish stocks.</p> <p>With Defra, we launched Sustainable Development Dialogues with India and China last year, and Brazil in March 2006. We hope to launch SDDs with Mexico and South Africa by the end of 2006.</p> <p>Tourism is dependent on the sustainable management of our natural resources and cultural heritage, and the livelihoods they provide. Sustainable Tourism (ST) aims to ensure that communities in destination countries are able to benefit from the economic opportunities tourism offers, while minimising the negative impacts on indigenous cultures, wildlife and the environment. The FCO promotes ST by engaging with the travel and tourism industry through the Travel Foundation, an independent charity set up by the FCO to implement the Sustainable Tourism Initiative, launched by the Prime Minister ahead of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 2002. We work with the Foundation, through our network of overseas posts, to support their projects in tourist destinations and by helping to disseminate information, eg tips on having a more sustainable holiday on the FCO's Know Before You Go website. We also fund projects to promote ST through our Global Opportunities Fund Sustainable Development Programme. In May 2006, we hosted a meeting of industry leaders including airlines (BA, Virgin), low-cost carriers (Flybe, Monarch) and high-street tour operators (First Choice, Thomson, Thomas Cook) to encourage them to manage their operations more sustainably.</p>

<p>C) Greater international commitment to tackling illegal logging.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>Positive initial forestry discussions with Brazil in June 2006. Further talks requested by the Brazilian government are scheduled to take place in November 2006 following elections.</p> <p>G8 experts meeting on illegal logging was held in Moscow in June 2006. DfID DEFRA, and FCO contributed to G8 progress report to be finalised during the Russian presidency.</p> <p>FCO Embassies and High Commissions working with DfID to make progress towards concluding Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPA) with key timber-producing countries. We are on target to achieve agreement of the first VPA by the end of the financial year.</p> <p>Successful visit to the UK by Chinese State Forestry Administration officials. The UK is to pursue the formation of a UK / China Sustainable Forestry Working Group at the request of the Chinese.</p>
<p>D) Increased implementation of Environment Charters in the Overseas Territories.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>The FCO Overseas Territories Environment Programme (OTEP) continues to fund a number of projects in the OTs. It has provided funds to assist the British Virgin Islands with the development of an educational CD / website that will be made available to all school children on the islands. The CD will also be used to assist the local government with decisions affecting the environment. Another project is safeguarding and restoring endemic flora and fauna in Bermuda with the Bermudan National Trust. Many other projects are also ongoing and showing positive results. The 4th OTEP bidding round began at the end of September, for projects beginning in 2007.</p>
<p>E) An increase in the number of countries that have abolished the death penalty, or announced a moratorium in its use – from 120 countries in March 2005 to 125 in March 2008.</p>	<p> Green – Met early</p> <p>Amnesty International now reports a total of 129 countries as being abolitionist in law or practice. Whilst the target has been achieved, we continue to aim for a further two countries to abolish or implement a moratorium by March 2008.</p> <p>Since March 2005 three countries, Mexico, Liberia and the Philippines, have formally abolished the death penalty. The Serbia and Montenegro split provided one extra country abolitionist in all crimes, and Amnesty now considers 5 more countries to have a moratorium in place: Gabon, Ghana, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi and Swaziland. In addition, Islam Karimov, the president of Uzbekistan, has signed a decree abolishing the death penalty, which should take effect from 1 January 2008. We will seek to ensure this comes into force.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In the Philippines consistent EU pressure, lobbying and support for abolitionist NGOs over past years has been widely recognised (including in Philippine newspaper editorials) as a significant contributing factor to abolition. <p>We continue to work with the EU, through initiatives such as the country on the cusp campaign, and through bilateral lobbying and UK-funded GOF projects.</p> <p>In Kyrgyzstan, we are funding project work looking at death penalty reform, which will both support internal debate on the future of the death penalty and provide technical assistance to introduce legislation formally abolishing the death penalty in law and reviewing humane alternatives.</p>

<p>F) An increase in the number of ratifications of the UN's 6 core human rights treaties by 6 per year over the three years.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>Steady progress so far: from a baseline of 986 in 2005 we are now up to 998 - an increase of 12.</p> <p>We have continued to encourage states to ratify core treaties through multilateral action by EU and OSCE. But we recognise we need to do more to ensure continued progress over next 1-2 years and are working to focus efforts on this.</p> <p>In addition to the six core treaties covered by this target, we have been closely involved in negotiation of two new UN human rights instruments: the Conventions on Rights of Persons with disabilities (with the Department for Work and Pensions) and on Enforced Disappearances. These have been agreed in draft and should be formally approved by the UN General Assembly in December 2006. We will continue to be active in lobbying for their ratification and implementation.</p>
<p>G) An increase in the number of countries that have ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture – 21 countries to ratify between 2005-2008.</p>	<p> Green – Met early</p> <p>Met as of 10 July 2006, when 21 countries ratified and OPCAT entered into force. UK played significant part in lobbying, including using EU Presidency, and through funding a key NGO, the Association for the Prevention of Torture.</p> <p>As of 30 September 2006, in all 28 countries had ratified. We continue to pursue lobbying for both wider ratification and subsequent implementation of the Convention.</p>

SR 04 PSA 9 – Consular and Entry Clearance target. Effective and efficient consular and entry clearance services, as measured by specific underlying targets. Entry clearance part of this target is shared with UKvisas and Home Office.

Following the publication of *Active Diplomacy For A Changing World: The UK's International Priorities*, the entry clearance part of the target now links to new **Strategic Priority 8: Managing migration and combating illegal immigration**. The consular part of the target now links to new **Strategic Priority 9: Delivering high-quality support for British nationals abroad, in normal times and in crises**.

This target is made up of 11 indicators, A1-4 and B1-7, listed below. The overall assessment is an aggregation of these progress assessments.

Overall summary of progress 1 April - 30 September 2006



Entry clearance

Amber – On course. The latest figures show that our overall PSA performance for Entry Clearance on target indicators 1-3 has shown a steady improvement over this period. In September 2006, for the first time since the introduction of the automated Monthly Statistical Report in July 2006, we achieved - and exceeded - all three target indicators.

The introduction of a new, automated system of calculating the PSA targets - based on reports generated by the UKVisas Central Reference System – continues to highlight some inconsistencies in data entry at Posts. As these issues are resolved, we are seeing a more consistent approach to our reporting and greater accuracy in our calculations.

The lower levels of PSA target indicator A1 - A3 performance at the beginning of this period can be attributed in part to the inclusion of figures from Pakistan. Pakistan was previously exempt from the targets, with the agreement of Ministers, following the closure of the visa operation in 2003 as a result of security concerns. Pakistan is now once again offering the full range of visa services but is short-staffed and has had a large appeals backlog to deal with.





In September 2006, 57% of (143) Posts were achieving all A1 - A3 target indicators. The reasons for Posts not meeting targets are often related to resource issues (eg insufficient staff able to handle sudden increases in visa demand). These issues are being addressed.





On target indicator 4, with the ongoing global rollout of Risk Assessment Units, we achieved (and exceeded) the 2005-6 target of 60% in August and September 2006. We are now well on the way to meeting (and exceeding) the 2006-7 target of 70% by the end of 2006.




Note: At time of writing, data is provisional for months of July, August and September 2006. This is because each month's figures are re-calculated for a two-month period before being finalised, to reflect certain data inputting issues (eg decisions on applications carried over from previous months) and to increase the level of accuracy and consistency.

Consular

Amber – On course. The Consular PSA data used in this report is taken from the 2005-06 Consular Annual Return and refers to that period only. It does not refer to the period 1 April 2006 - 30 September 2006. Last year, we advised that we had hoped to provide up-to-date quarterly data from September 2006 on three indicators (passports, detainees and hospitalisation) via new reports within our passport and assistance databases. However, these are not now expected until March 2007. Our performance against the customer service target in 2006-07 will also not be known until March 2007.

Target indicator	Progress assessment 1 April - 30 September 2006
A) Entry clearance	
<p>1) 90% of straightforward non-settlement visa applications to be processed and available for return to the applicant within 24 hours from the date of receipt by a visa section of the application and all supporting documents including the fee.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>Achieved an average of 87.16% over period April-September 2006. Target achieved in September 2006, with 70% of (143) Posts meeting this target.</p> <p>Monthly performance data: April (85%);May (87%);June (87%);July (86%);August (87%); September (91%)</p>
<p>2) 90% of non-settlement applications requiring further enquiries or interview to be decided within 15 working days from the date of receipt by a visa section of the application and all supporting documents including the fee.</p>	<p> Green – Ahead</p> <p>Achieved an average of 93.83% over period April-September 2006. Target met continuously each month during this period, with 83% of (143) Posts meeting this target in September 2006.</p> <p>Monthly performance data: April (93%);May (93%);June (94%);July (96%);August (95%); September (92%)</p>
<p>3) 90% of applicants for settlement visas to be interviewed within 12 weeks (except at Posts where Ministers have agreed alternative targets).</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>Achieved an average of 87% over period April-September 2006. Target achieved in August and an even stronger September performance (97% of (143) Posts met this target). Interpretation of indicator now includes those cases decided without interview within 12 weeks.</p> <p>Monthly performance data: April (79%);May (82%);June (86%);July (88%);August (90%); September (97%)</p>
<p>4) 60% of visa applications to be processed by posts with Risk Assessment Units or visa assessment teams in 2005/06, rising to 70% in 2006/07 and 75% in 2007/08.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>Achieved an average of 58.83% over period April-September 2006. The 60% target was met (and exceeded) in August and September 2006.</p> <p>We are undertaking a review of Risk Assessment Unit (RAU) posts to determine the regional coverage of the existing network. This will increase the overall number of posts with access to a Risk Assessment Unit.</p> <p>A trawl is underway for additional risk assessment officers and managers, with interviews expected in December 2006. Training and pre-posting requirements will result in postings starting from March 2007.</p> <p>Hitherto, the primary focus has been to establish an RAU Operations Centre within UKVisas capable of supporting and co-ordinating the global network.</p> <p>Monthly performance data: April (55%);May (53%);June (53%);July (56%);August (68%); September (68%)</p>


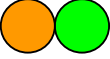
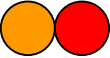

B) Consular	
<p>1) 90% of overseas passports issued within 10 working days from receipt of correct fee and correctly completed application.</p>	<p> Amber – On course</p> <p>Achieved 89.4%. 449,164 passports issued in 2005-06. Of these 401,454 were completed within the 10-day PSA target and 47,710 were outside the target.</p> <p>Our performance was an improvement over the previous year when, for 2004-05, the target was 95% of passports issued within 5 working days with a 73.3% success rate. As a direct comparison with 2005-06, based on a 10-day target the 2004-05 success rate was 82.5%. The target was reduced last year to reflect the introduction of a more secure, but lengthier, passport issuing system.</p> <p>The improvement can be attributed to the various measures introduced by the Passport Best Practice Unit set up after the poor 2004-05 performance. These include visiting poorly performing posts and providing temporary staff to clear backlogs of passport applications. Ottawa and Canberra were the largest failing posts, accounting for 20.9% of the total passports issued, compared to 18.7% in 2004-05. Since March 2006, Ottawa has outsourced passport enquiries thus freeing up resources. It is also benefiting from new management and is now meeting its targets. Following the Best Practice Unit visit to Canberra in January 2006, various staffing and management issues have been resolved and Canberra has improved its performance.</p>
<p>2) 99% of hospitalised consular cases contacted within 24 hours of notification.</p>	<p> Green – Ahead</p> <p>There were 3,727 new hospital cases in 2005-06 of which 3,280 were relevant for PSA measuring (447 cases were not relevant due to posts being notified <i>after</i> the individual had left hospital). Of the 3,280 relevant cases, 3,252 were contacted within the target time, achieving a 99.15% result for 2005-06.</p>
<p>3) 98% of detainees contacted within 24 hours of notification of arrest, and detainee visited as soon as possible thereafter if detainee wishes.</p>	<p> Green – Ahead</p> <p>There were 5,719 new detainee cases in 2005-06 but only 4,814 were relevant for PSA measuring (905 cases were not relevant due to local authorities informing us after the release of the British National). Of those 4,814 cases, 4,712 were contacted inside the time target, therefore achieving a 98% success rate. The last two years have been around the 96.5% mark (an amber rating) so our 2005-06 figure represents an improvement.</p>
<p>4) 98% of notarial acts carried out within 1 working day from receipt of correct fee and correctly completed application.</p>	<p> Green – Ahead</p> <p>A total of 86,956 notarial services were carried out in 2005-06 with only 145 failing the target. This is mainly due to the absence of an authorising officer at a handful of remote posts. In general, notarial services take less than 30 minutes to carry out and are dealt with on the same day.</p>

<p>5) 98% of birth registrations carried out within 5 working days from receipt of correct fee and correctly completed application.</p>	<p> Red – Slippage</p> <p>We issued 8,764 birth certificates in 2005-06 from 142 posts: 7,871 within the five-day time target and 893 outside, providing an 89.81% success rate and therefore failing the PSA target. 37 posts failed to meet this target on one or more occasions. The two main reasons for failing were poor performance at a small number of posts: three large posts account for 429 failures or 4.9% of the total. The “hub and spoke” system used for birth registration also accounted for a sizeable chunk: 18 spoke posts accounted for 324 failures or 3.7% of the total. It can be seen that the target of 98% is actually unattainable under the current system using hub and spoke.</p> <p>A letter has been sent to all major failing posts asking them to improve their performance. We will consider how we carry out this service at remote posts and its impact on our performance delivery. There is no legal requirement to perform this service and it may be that, in some instances, assistance work to distressed British nationals has taken priority over registration work.</p>
<p>6) 98% of death registrations carried out within 3 working days from receipt of correct fee and correctly completed application.</p>	<p> Red – Slippage</p> <p>We issued 566 death certificates in 2005-06 from 91 posts: 490 within the three-day time target and 76 outside, providing an 86.57% success rate and therefore failing the PSA target. 14 posts failed to reach the target on one or more occasions: 8 of these are spoke posts. These eight account for 23 certificates or 4.06% of the total. One major post failed on 37 occasions and accounts for 6.54% of the total.</p> <p>We have written to all major failing posts asking them to improve their performance. We will consider how we carry out this service at remote posts and its impact on our performance delivery. There is no legal requirement to perform this service and it may be that, in some instances, assistance work to distressed British nationals has taken priority over registration work.</p>
<p>7) Service Delivery. 75% of a cross-section of users satisfied with the delivery of consular services.</p>	<p> White – Not assessed</p> <p>This target is assessed annually at a random time through a customer questionnaire and results are provided at the end of the March quarter.</p>

Progress towards PSA targets outstanding from Spending Review 2002 (SR02)

In the FCO Departmental Report 2006, we provided final assessments for all PSA targets agreed under Spending Review 2002 (SR02). PSA 4 - Conflict Prevention was an exception. This was due to the time lag in collating conflict data. We have provided a progress update for this target below.

In order that judgements on final outturns against all PSA targets can be made on a consistent and comparable basis, HM Treasury asked all Government Departments to use the following terms when assessing SR02 PSA targets:

 Green - Met	Target achieved by the target date.
 Amber green - Met-ongoing	Target has been met but little would be achieved by continuing to report the same information indefinitely.
 Amber red - Partly met	Where some but not all elements of the target have been achieved by the target date.
 Red - Not met	Where a target was not met or met late.

SR 02 PSA 4: Improve effectiveness of the UK contribution to conflict prevention and management as demonstrated by a reduction in the number of people whose lives are affected by violent conflict and a reduction in potential sources of future conflict, where the UK can make a significant impact.

This target is shared with Ministry of Defence (MOD) and Department for International Development (DFID).



Amber green -
Met ongoing

Overall summary of progress









Figures refer to period January 2005 to September 2005.

Latest statistics (2005) at Annexes A and B:


- The **Global Pool (GCPP)** is ahead on its four sub-targets, marginally ahead on IDP figures and significantly ahead on fatalities and refugee figures.
- The **Africa Pool (ACPP)** is ahead on two statistical sub-targets and on target for refugee figures with some slippage on Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) figures largely due to the situation in Western Sudan.

Note on data collection:

- This report contains both statistical data from 2005 and updates previous figures supplied. SIPRI battle-related fatality figures are produced retrospectively in the autumn after the year being measured. The latest figures for 2005 became available in autumn 2006.
- **A final assessment of HMG's SR02 conflict prevention efforts will be made in autumn 2007 (data from 2006 becomes available in autumn 2007).**
- There are inherent difficulties in disclosing and accurately measuring potential sources of future conflict and conflict prevention outcomes.
- For further details on the scorecard please see the Conflict Prevention Pools SR02 PSA Technical Note.

Target indicator	Progress assessment Data refers to period Jan 2005 - Sept 2005	
A) Global Pool sub-targets on Afghanistan, Nepal, Macedonia, Georgia, Israel/Occupied Territories, Sri Lanka, contribute 25% to PSA target [Refer to table at Annex A]		
1) A 10% reduction in fatalities from a SIPRI baseline of 7,800 in 2000 to 7,000 by 2006.		Green - Met Ahead of target date by 61%.
2) A 10% reduction in fatalities from an IISS baseline of 19,000 in 2000 to 17,000 by 2006.		Green - Met Ahead of target date by 78%.
3) A 10% reduction in refugees from a UNHCR baseline of 3,800,000 in 2000 to 3,400,000 by 2006.		Green - Met Ahead of target date by 32%.
4) A 10% reduction in internally displaced persons from a USCR baseline of 1,500,000 in 2000 to 1,350,000 by 2006.		Green - Met Ahead of target date by 4%.
B) Africa Pool sub-targets on Sierra Leone, DRC, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Sudan, Angola, Nigeria, contribute 25% to PSA target [refer to table at Annex B]		
1) A 20% reduction in fatalities from a SIPRI baseline of 6,500 in 2000 to 5,200 by 2006.		Green - Met Ahead of target date by 92%.
2) A 20% reduction in fatalities from an IISS baseline of 48,000 in 2000 to 38,000 by 2006.		Green - Met Ahead of target by 83%. Last year's figures led to a slippage in this indicator due to a large number of battle related deaths in Sudan. Mass reduction in fatalities across Sudan can be largely attributed to the 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), ending 21 years of conflict in Northern Sudan. Progress towards a political settlement of the Darfur conflict was made during 2005 but violence continues, though much reduced. The presence of African Union Mission in Sudan forces (AMIS), the flight of most of the population from heavily contested areas to Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) and refugee camps and the consolidation of areas of control by warring parties have led to reduction in the number of battle-related deaths in Darfur. Negotiations under the auspices of the African Union resumed in June 2005 between the rebel groups and the Sudanese government, amidst international pressure to allow a UN peacekeeping mission to enter the region.
3) A 20% reduction in refugees from a UNHCR baseline of 2,400,000 in 2000 to 1,900,000 by 2006.		Green - Met On target.
4) A 20% reduction in internally displaced people from a USCR baseline of 10,300,000 in 2000 to 8,200,000 by 2006.		Amber red - Partly met Slippage by 9%.

C) Conflict Level Assessment Tool sub-targets contribute 50% to PSA target (25% in each Pool).

<p>A new product measuring variations in potential sources of future conflict is being created.</p>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  Amber red - Partly met </div> <p>A comprehensive new product to measuring variation in potential sources of future conflict has not been developed. However:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 2004 (classified) Conflict Prevention Index (CPI), developed in 2003, alerted stakeholders to classified security documents providing a forward look to identify potential sources of future conflict. - FCO Research Analysts prepared a classified Conflict Forward Look, to determine the prospects for conflict over the next five years. - FCO continues to dedicate resource to the development and implementation of an effective toolkit for conflict and risk analysis, combining quantitative and qualitative analysis.
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Annex A - Global Pool 2005 data

Global Pool 2005 Data	Deaths SIPRI/JPR	Deaths IISS	Refugee Population UNHCR end-year 2004	IDPs Norwegian Refugee Council Global IDP Project
Rounded Baseline Figure for 2000	7,800	19,000	3,800,000	1,500,000
Rounded Target for 2006	7,000	17,000	3,400,000	1,350,000
2005 Data				
Afghanistan	1,267	1,400	1,908,052	200,000
Nepal	1,397	1,840	2,065	200,000
Macedonia	~	0	8,599	770
Georgia	~	12	7,301	240,000
Israel & Occupied Territories	119	260	350,305	350,000
Sri Lanka	~	280	108,059	341,175
Rounded Totals 2005 (last available data)	2,700	3,700	2,300,00	1,300,00
% Difference between Rounded 2006 target and Rounded 2005 actual	-61% [minus figure indicates target has been met or exceeded]	-78%	-32%	-4%

Annex B - Africa Pool 2005 data

Africa Pool 2005 Data	Deaths SIPRI/JPR	Deaths IISS	Refugees Population UNHCR end-year 2004	IDPs Norwegian Refugee Council Global IDP Project
Rounded Baseline Figure for 2000	6,500	48,000	2,400,000	10,300,000
Rounded Target for 2006	5,200	38,000	1,900,000	8,200,000
2005 Data				
Sierra Leone	~	0	40,447	~
DRC	~	4,500	430,625	1,664,000
Rwanda	~	0	100,244	~
Uganda	~	670	34,170	1,740,498
Burundi	284	185	438,663	117,000
Sudan	174	590	693,267	5,355,000
Angola	~	21	215,777	61,700
Nigeria	~	378	22,098	~
Rounded Totals 2005 (last available data)	400	6,300	1,900,000	8,900,000
% Difference between Rounded 2006 target and Rounded 2004 actual	-92% [minus figure indicates target has been met or exceeded]	-83%	0%	9%

Progress towards efficiency targets

The Efficiency Programme

As part of the 2004 Spending Review the FCO agreed to make more than 2.5% year on year efficiency savings. This equates to £120 million by the end of 2007-08, £33 million of which will be delivered by the British Council and BBC World Service.

These efficiencies are a mix of cashable or non-cashable gains. Cashable efficiencies are those achieved from reduced expenditure on inputs, eg workforce costs, to achieve a constant or rising quantity and quality of outputs. Non-cashable efficiency gains are those generated through productivity improvements, ie gains in quantity and quality for a fixed level of inputs such as increasing frontline professionals' time spent delivering services. At least half of the FCO efficiencies will be cash releasing; allowing resources to be recycled to the department's priority programmes.

Efficiency Forecasts by Office of Government Commerce project categories 2005-06 to 2007-08.

Projects (£m)	2005-06 Expected Outturn	2006-07 Forecasts	2007-08 Forecasts
Estate projects	4.1	5.3	5.4
ICT efficiencies	0.9	2.6	3.7
Reductions in low priority activity	4.5	5.4	5.5
Pay Bill reduction	5.7	19.6	31.8
Procurement efficiencies	7.6	9.2	16.2
Corporate Services	9.0	10.1	11.0
Local Efficiencies	0.0	3.1	4.3
Other	10.0	10.3	10.5
British Council Efficiency Programme	5.1	8.6	13.0
BBC World Service Efficiency Programme	7.1	13.6	20.1
Total	53.9	87.8	121.6
Of which Cashable	26.5	53.6	79.1
Non Cashable	27.3	34.3	42.5
<i>Note: BBC Monitoring savings, as outlined in the FCO's original efficiency plan, of £4 million (£2 million 2005-06), are not included in the totals above due to new Office of Government Commerce measurement guidelines issued in April 2006.</i>			

The Programme:

The FCO's efficiency programme is divided into 27 separate projects, each with its own Project Manager and Senior Reporting Officer (SRO). 21 of these projects were in the original plan, while six have since been added to provide contingency and improve further areas of our activity. The overall SRO for the Efficiency Programme is the Finance Director. Projects include reducing the paybill, better procurement strategies and streamlining back office functions. Details of the initial 21 projects, including project targets, can be found in the FCO's Efficiency Technical Note (ETN) on our website: <http://www.fco.gov.uk/efficiencytechnicalnote>

Progress to date:

Efficiencies: Estimated efficiency gains in 2005-06 were £53.9 million against a planned outturn of £50.9 million. By the end of September 2006, efficiency gains are estimated to have risen to £59.9 million with a 2006-07 forecast of £87.8 million, £53.6 million of which is expected to be cashable. All these figures exclude a £4 million annual saving (£2 million 2005-06) in BBC Monitoring, as outlined in the FCO's original efficiency plan, which due to a change in Office of Government Commerce measurement guidelines can no longer be counted.

In 2006-07, projects where there will be increased efficiency savings include further reductions in the UK paybill (£5 million), further procurement savings in the UK and overseas (£2 million) and savings totalling £2.9 million from local efficiencies implemented by individual overseas Posts. These local efficiencies from Posts are in addition to their contribution to the major efficiency projects, such as local staff restructuring. Forecast efficiencies from ICT projects have been reduced due to delays in roll out of the Future Firecrest programme, with the efficiencies now expected to be achieved outside the timeframe of the SR04 programme. It is anticipated that the six new projects that have been introduced will more than compensate for this shortfall.

As many of the FCO's efficiency projects have a direct impact on back office functions, the level of support given to frontline activities must be preserved in accordance with the public agreed targets. The quality measures used to ensure this include: key performance indicators, service level agreements, and feedback from user groups and compliance with public sector best practice guidelines. UK Trade and Investment report their efficiency savings separately from the rest of the FCO. Within UKTI's efficiency plan (details available at <http://www.uktradeinvest.gov.uk/ukti/ShowDoc/BEA+Repository/345/380369>) is a commitment to release £20 million of resources from the FCO's overseas network for re-deployment elsewhere. This project is being reviewed by the NAO, as part of their random sample of government efficiency projects.

Workforce Reductions: UK based staff number reductions reached 166 by the end of March 2006 after adjustments for additional burdens, as agreed with HM Treasury. These additional burdens are due to the increased demand for visa and consular work, and are thus self-funded. By the end of September 2006 the reductions totalled 256, well on track for the April 2007 target of 265, and the overall programme target of 310 by April 2008.

Relocations: By the end of March 2006, the FCO had relocated 111 posts out of London. This had increased to 123 by September 2006. The breakdown of the relocations to date is as follows:

Prism	30
FCO Services Finance	11
Security Vetting	25
Human Resources	22
Prism Support Help Desk	25
Security Management Directorate	10

A further 174 posts have been identified for relocation and work continues for the identification of more posts. The relocation project remains on track to deliver relocations by April 2010 and has recently been rated as Green/Amber by the OGC priority review team.

Data sources and selected references

Data sources supporting PSA assessments

SR04 PSA 1 - WMD

All indicators: internal FCO reporting plus:

Overall assessment of progress:

- United Nations Charter, Chapter VII: <http://www.un.org/aboutun/charter/chapter7.htm>
- The UK Mission to the United Nations: http://www.ukun.org/articles_show.asp?SarticleType=17&Article_ID=1353

Indicator A

- United Nations website, UNSCR 1695: <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/sc8778.doc.htm>
- United Nations website, UNSCR 1696: <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/sc8792.doc.htm>
- United Nations website, UNSCR 1718: <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/sc8853.doc.htm>
- Libyan Jamahiriya Broadcasting Corporation http://en.ljbc.net/online/news_details.php?id=1675

Indicator B

- PSI information: <http://www.gnn.gov.uk/content/detail.asp?NewsAreaID=2&ReleaseID=229755> ; <http://www.proliferationsecurity.info/>
- United Nations website, UNSCR 1673: <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/sc8708.doc.htm>
- UN 1540 committee website: <http://disarmament2.un.org/Committee1540/>
- MTCR website: <http://www.mtrc.info/english/index.html>
- Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2006/07/20060715-3.html>
- Maritime Workshop: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2006/73177.htm>
- GICNT FCO Press Release: <http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029391629&a=KArticle&aid=1153391127291>

- PSI HLP: <http://www.psi.msz.gov.pl/>

Indicator C

- Chemical Weapons Convention: <http://www.opcw.org/>
- The Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention website: <http://www.opbw.org/>
- Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organisation: <http://www.ctbto.org/>
- The Australia Group: <http://www.australiagroup.net/>
- Nuclear Suppliers Group: <http://www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org/>
- EU website: <http://www.europa.eu/bulletin/en/200606/p126014.htm>
- MTCR Plenary Statement: <http://www.mtcr.info/english/press/copenhagen.html>

Indicator D

- Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1089124317243>

SR04 PSA 2 - International Terrorism

Note on data reliability: these are largely subjective data sources

Overall Assessment of Progress:

- Countering International Terrorism: The United Kingdom's Strategy, Cm6888, July 2006. <http://www.intelligence.gov.uk/publications/documents/countering.pdf>

Indicator A:

- Internal assessments, including through Overseas Contest Group reviews

Indicator B:

- Embassy and other Government Department reporting

Indicator C:

- Views of the US and other key allies

Indicator D:

- Whitehall feedback through TIDO process

Indicator E:

- Ministerial views

Indicator F:

- Supporting feedback from the evaluation and monitoring of our capacity building programmes

SR04 PSA 3 - Conflict Prevention

Indicator A1: Afghanistan:

- A variety of sources, all cross-referenced. UN reporting takes precedence, but we also draw on reporting from the Embassy, DfID and MOD, other international partners include NATO and close allies, the media and academic, NGO and think-tank representatives.

Indicator A2: Balkans:

- Data on the implementation of GCPP-funded projects comes from a variety of sources, depending on who is managing (UK posts, project managers in international organisations and charities), and is interrogated by the Departmental project sponsors. Data on the progress of Balkan states towards the PSA target for SR04 is again assessed by Posts, and by international organisation such as the EU and NATO, and is informed by wider media, academic and NGO reporting.

Indicator A3: DRC:

- EU monitors for election process. HMG and NGO reporting on security service. ISCR for number of IDPs. UN, media and NGO reporting for militia levels.

Indicator A4: Iraq:

- DfID/MOD/FCO London, UK missions in Iraq, Defence Intelligence Staff (DIS) reports, US led Multi-National Security Transition Command – Iraq Civilian Policing Advisory Training Team (MNSTC - I CPATT), opinion polls, the media, contractors in the field, GCPP Iraq Strategy reviews and visits.

Indicator A5: MEPP:

- Our information on developments in the region comes from reporting from Posts and contacts with international partners.

Indicator A6: Nepal:

- Reporting by: Embassy, DfID, NGOs and media. Further information is also gathered from political parties and civil society and through seminars and conferences.

Indicator A7: Nigeria:

- HMG, Government of Nigeria and NGO reporting. For statistics on conflict related deaths, SIPRI and IISS.

Indicator A8: **Sierra Leone:**

- EU monitors for election process, HMG and NGO reporting on security services. UN, HMG and NGO reports on militia numbers.

Indicator A9: **Sudan:**

- EU monitors for election process, HMG and NGO reporting. UN, HMG and NGO reporting on militia levels.

Indicator B1: **UN Peacekeeping:**

- UN's own statistical information from their website and the DPKO Peacekeeping Best Practices Section reporting.

Indicator B2: **African Peacekeeping:**

- HMG and NGO reporting on peacekeeping.

SR04 PSA 4 - Effective EU

All indicators:

- European Council and sectoral Council conclusions; European Parliament resolutions; Commission Communications.
- http://europa.eu/index_en.htm

Indicator I

- <http://www.eu2006.fi>

Indicator O:

- Eurobarometer opinion polls: http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm & http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb/eb65/eb65_first_en.pdf

SR04 PSA 5 - European Security

Indicator A:

- NATO documents, UK Delegation to NATO
- Riga Summit: <http://www.nato.int/docu/comm/2006/0611-riga/index.htm>

Indicator B:

- EU documents, UK Representation to EU

Indicator C:

- EU and NATO documents, UKREP to EU, UKDEL to NATO
- European Defence Agency: <http://www.eda.europa.eu/>

SR04 PSA 6 - UK Trade and Investment

Indicator A:

- The shift in trade development resources dedicated to new-to-export firms is tracked by monitoring the resources budgets that support UK Trade & Investment's trade development work

Indicator B-C:

- Data obtained through UK Trade & Investment's Performance and Impact Monitoring Survey (PIMS). This survey, covering 2,500 companies each year, replaced the Reading Business School survey (which covered 800 UKTI customers each year) from January 2006. The position reported here, at Q2 2006-07, is a provisional average for performance reported by companies from Q4 2005-06 to Q2 2006-07; revised data covering this period will be available in June 2007, once a full programme of follow-up interviews have been carried out. Note that 'new-to-export' results have increased significantly from those reported under the Reading survey (31% for 2005 Annual Result, against 53% reported here), although 'new-to-market' results (indicator C) has stayed broadly the same (54% for 2005 Annual Result, against 52% reported here). One possible interpretation of this significant increase in performance is that interview responses from less experienced exporters may be more sensitive to interview timing than is the case for experienced exporters. Further rounds of follow-up interviews may help to confirm this. Future reporting will be based on a rolling annual average, based on performance reports for the most recent four quarters

Indicator D:

- UNCTAD World Investment Report, September 2006

Indicator E:

- Data based on UK Trade & Investment's electronic project tracking system, audited by DTI's Internal Audit team and the National Audit Office (NAO)

SR04 PSA 7 - Engaging with the Islamic World

Indicator A:

- Foundation for the Future web-site <http://www.futurefoundation.org/>

Indicator B1:

- <http://www.pildat.org>. An independent write up by the British High Commission in Islamabad reporting on the forum is also available.

Indicator B2:

- Referenced on <http://www.bbcdialogue.co.uk>
- <http://www.prisonstudies.org/>

Indicator B3:

- The BBC carried out independent evaluations of the media projects across the Middle East

Indicator B4:

- Intrac website: <http://www.intrac.org/>
- Forum for the Future web-site <http://www.futurefoundation.org/>

Indicator B5:

- UNIFEM reporting: <http://www.unifem.org/>

Indicator B6:

- 'In recent years, MENA countries have adopted policies aimed at attracting foreign investment in line with the international tendency to move away from relatively closed and *dirigiste* economic strategies...In some cases, countries are reversing their economic development strategy after attempting in earlier decades to finance development by investing their trade surpluses abroad'. OECD Web-site: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/57/1/36086643.pdf>

Indicator B7:

- Muslims in Europe web-site <http://www.euro-islam.info/>
- Radical Middle Way web-site <http://www.radicalmiddleway.co.uk/>
- Wilton Park website <http://www.wiltonpark.org.uk/themes/eu/conference.aspx?confref=WP826>

SR04 PSA 8 - Sustainable Development

Indicator A:

- FCO Sustainable Development Strategy on Partnerships, FCO Environmental Governance and Human Rights Delivery Plan (published March 2005) – <http://www.fco.gov.uk/sustainabledevelopment/strategy>
- FCO GOF: <http://www.fco.gov.uk/gof>. The aim of the Global Opportunities Fund Sustainable Development Programme is "to support sustainable development priorities through targeted support for good governance, respect for human rights and democratic principles, and sound management of the environment" Thailand Environment Institute report of TAI Global Meeting, Bangkok, 25-27 April 2006, www.PP10.org

Indicator B:

- FCO/DEFRA/DFID internal reporting; DEFRA website <http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/international/dialogues.htm>
- Sustainable Tourism information: The Travel Foundation website www.TheTravelFoundation.org.uk.
- DfID White Paper 14 July 06

Indicator C:

- FCO/DEFRA internal reporting

Indicator D

- Overseas Territory Environment Programme: <http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Servlet?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1017819023886>
- Bermuda National Trust: <http://www.bnt.bm/>

Indicator E:

- Amnesty International, death penalty website: <http://web.amnesty.org/pages/deathpenalty-index-eng>

Indicator F-G:

- UN OHCHR <http://www.ohchr.org/english>
- OPCAT: <http://www.ohchr.org/english/law/cat-one.htm>

SR 04 PSA 9 - Consular and Entry Clearance

Indicators A1-4:

- Automated Monthly Statistic Report.

Indicators B1-6

- Consular Annual Return for 2005-06.

Indicator B1

- Passports, currently sampling but due to be replaced by quarterly electronic collection by March 2007.

Indicator B2

- Hospitalisation, currently sampling but due to be replaced by quarterly electronic collection once Compass NG (the upgraded assistance work database) is rolled out by spring 2007.

Indicator B3

- Detainees, currently by sampling but due to be replaced by electronic collection once Compass NG is rolled out by Spring 2007.

Indicator B4

- Notarial, currently by sampling and no change likely on the horizon.

Indicator B5

- Birth registration, currently by sampling but will be via Compass NG once the printing of certificates direct from the system is put in place (summer 2007).

Indicator B6

- Death certificates, as birth certificates above.

Indicator B7

- Customer service will only be based on an annual questionnaire with results for current year known by end of the financial year.

SR02 PSA 4 - Conflict Prevention

2005 Refugees Statistics for the SR02 Joint Pools PSA

- Source: <http://www.unhcr.ch/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/statistics>, UNHCR 2005 Global Refugee Trends, Table 3, Refugee Population and Changes by Origin, 2005, Population Total end-year column, from the UNHCR web-site.

2005 IDP Statistics for the SR02 Joint Pools PSA

- www.idpproject.org and www.refugees.org
- Figures taken from the Global IDP project (Norwegian Refugee Council) rather than the United States Committee for Refugees, who supplied the baseline figures. This was agreed in the SR02 Technical Note.
- Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Yearbook data and International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) Military Balance data will be used to measure conflict fatality numbers above 1000. To include fatalities below 1000, data from the States in Armed Conflict Report, University of Uppsala (who produce SIPRI's data) and the IISS Small Conflicts Database (to be launched publicly in January 2003) is also included in the baseline/targets.

SIPRI Estimated Battle Related Deaths for 2005

- <http://www.pcr.uu.se/database/basicSearch.php>
- The Pools have used figures from [Department of Peace and Conflict Research](#), Uppsala University Database. The Uppsala database statistics is used to compile SIPRI yearbook. For the Pools PSA Return, the 'best estimate' or higher figures for 2005 are being used.

IISS Estimated Battle Related Deaths for 2005

- http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp_CountryList.asp
- The Pools have used figures from the IISS Armed Conflicts database.

Data validating efficiency assessments

The methodology and data sources used for calculating savings for each efficiency project is given in the FCO's Efficiency Technical Note (ETN) on our website:

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/efficiencytechnicalnote>

The projects have been validated by a variety of methods:

- FCO Internal Audit has reviewed the Procurement Project efficiencies.
- HR change, Locally Engaged Staff efficiencies and Asset recycling have all been looked at by a Peer Review process, which included an external reviewer from DCMS.
- The Lyons Project has passed through an OGC Priority Review.
- The PRISM project will undergo a gateway five Review in February.
- The NAO are presently reviewing the BBC World Service efficiency Project.

Further reading

FCO Resource Accounts 2005-06 – published 20 July 2006. The Management Commentary of the Resource Accounts provides additional information on the role of the FCO, current priorities and recent PSA reporting.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/05-06accounts060912.pdf>

FCO Departmental Report 2006 (May 2006)

http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/FCO_DeptRep2006_PSAsc.0.pdf

FCO Autumn Performance Report 2005 (Dec 2005)

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/APR090306.0.pdf>

FCO White Paper: *Active Diplomacy For A Changing World* (Mar 2006, updated June 2006)

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394997>

National Audit Office (NAO) Survey Report: *PSA targets - Performance Information*

(Mar 2006) http://www.nao.org.uk/publications/nao_reports/05-06/Acting_on_Information.pdf

Tracking past performance assessments against SR04 PSA targets

A summary of FCO performance against PSA targets and all underpinning indicators is attached separately.

Acronyms and abbreviations

ACPP	Africa Conflict Prevention Pool
AMIS	African Mission in Sudan
APR	Autumn Performance Report
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asia Nations
ASF	African Standby Force
AU	African Union
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CPI	Conflict Prevention Index
CSR	Comprehensive Spending Review
CT	Counter Terrorism
CTBT	Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DfID	Department for International Development
DfT	Department for Transport
DG	Director General
DPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
E3/EU	France, Germany and UK
EASBRIG	East African Standby Brigade
ECHA	Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EIWG	FCO Engaging with the Islamic World Group
ESDP	European Security and Defence Policy
EU	European Union
Eurobarometer	A series of surveys performed by the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission
EuroMed	The Euro-Mediterranean Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, held in Barcelona on 27-28 November 1995, marked the starting point of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (Barcelona Process), a wide framework of political, economic and social relations between the Member States of the European Union and Partners of the Southern Mediterranean
FCO	Foreign and Commonwealth Office
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
G7	Group of 7 Industrialised Nations
G8	Group of 8 Industrialised Nations
GCPP	Global Conflict Prevention Pool
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GOF	Global Opportunities Fund
HMG	Her Majesty's Government
HMT	Her Majesty's Treasury

IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IISS	International Institute for Strategic Studies
IMPP	Integrated Missions Planning Process
JHA	Justice and Home Affairs
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MEPP	Middle East Peace Process
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MONUC	United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo, <i>Mission des Nations Unies en République Démocratique du Congo</i> .
MTCR	Missile Technology Control Regime
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NPT	Non Proliferation Treaty
OCHA	Office of the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	[UN] Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIC	Organisation of Islamic Conference
OT	Overseas Territory
OTEP	Overseas Territories Environment Programme
PP10	Partnership for Principle 10
PSA	Public Service Agreement
PSI	Proliferation Security Initiative
R&D	Research and Development
RAU	Risk Assessment Unit
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SD	Sustainable Development
SDD	Sustainable Development Dialogues
SIPRI	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
SP	Strategic Priority
SPLM	Sudan People's Liberation Movement
SR	Spending Review
SR02	Spending Review 2002
SR04	Spending Review 2004
SSR	Security Sector Reform
ST	Sustainable Tourism
TAI	The Access Initiative
TCC	Troop Contributing Countries
UKTI	UK Trade and Investment
UKVisas	A joint Foreign Office and Home Office Unit which manages the UK's overseas entry clearance (visa) operation
UN	United Nations
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreements
WMD	Weapons of mass destruction
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development