



Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

Global Opportunities Fund

Annual Report 2004-5



Front cover photographs (left to right).

Participant delivering her report at the MY LIFE, women's future, presentation in Cairo, April 2005; Villager digging pits for jatropha saplings for the production of biodiesel; Child participation to develop key messages; Lord Sainsbury meeting high-level officials at the launch of 'UK-China: partners in science'; Ukrainian volunteers learn how to scrutinise the ballot.



Global Opportunities Fund

Annual Report 2004-5

Presented to Parliament by the
Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
By Command of Her Majesty
October 2005

Contents

Page

Foreword by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs	1
Executive summary	3
GOF background and funding	7
GOF infrastructure and management	11
Detail on the GOF programmes and the Central Management Team	
Counter-Terrorism	13
Climate Change and Energy	23
Reuniting Europe	45
Engaging with the Islamic World	75
Strengthening Relations with Emerging Markets	93
Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance	111
Central Management Team	131
List of acronyms and abbreviations	136

Foreword



Foreword by the Foreign Secretary

The security and prosperity of the United Kingdom is ever more dependent on what happens beyond our borders. From the threat of terrorism to the effects

of climate change, the United Kingdom is facing a complex and difficult set of international challenges. The importance of an active diplomacy, therefore, has never been greater. Our role here at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) is to deliver concrete and specific benefits to the British people on this global agenda.

One way in which we are doing so is by using our traditional strength – detailed local knowledge – to design and implement effective projects on the ground in countries across the world. These can be relatively small in scale but our ability to respond quickly and flexibly means that we can target them to make a real difference at the right time.

Over the last year, for example, we were able to react swiftly to a request to help improve levels of security at key tourist locations in Kenya, making British tourists less vulnerable to a terrorist attack. We set up a project in the Ukraine to train election observers in advance of the elections there; the violations these observers noted contributed to the overturning of some of the earlier fraudulent results and helped the process of reform in one of Europe's

closest neighbours. And in advance of China's 11th five-year plan, we have helped to produce a sustainable energy strategy for one district which will act as a catalyst and blueprint for other regions and provinces at a time when China's consumption of non-renewable energy is increasing rapidly.

These are just a few examples of projects supported by the Global Opportunities Fund (GOF), the largest of the FCO's policy-related programme funds. This report gives details of many other projects.

In the year covered by this report, the GOF spent just under £23.5 million on projects. To make the most of this money we focus it on key priorities, only supporting those projects which can show a clear link to the FCO's strategic priorities and to our Public Service Agreement targets. We also ensure that we run the projects efficiently and professionally. FCO staff overseas are trained to design, manage and monitor projects; a Central Management Team in London ensures that the money is spent on budget and on time – and that objectives are met. We continue to look for ways to improve. Next year, for example, we will set up a better system of 'reserve' projects, which can be activated quickly if others fall through.

This report sets out how, at the end of its second year, the GOF is already an integral part of our diplomatic effort across the globe. I commend it.

Executive Summary

Background

The Global Opportunities Fund (GOF) was established in May 2003 and is now the largest policy-related programme run by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO). GOF's overall purpose is to support the UK's eight international strategic priorities, which it does through six themed programmes. These support portfolios of projects that engage with governments, civil society and businesses globally in the UK's key partner countries.

The six thematic programmes are:

- 1 Counter-Terrorism (CT)
- 1 Climate Change and Energy (CCE)
- 1 Reuniting Europe (RE)
- 1 Engaging with the Islamic World (EIW)
- 1 Strengthening Relations with Emerging Markets (EM)
- 1 Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance (HRDGG)

In Year 2, these programmes have collectively supported the FCO's objectives by funding more than 600 projects in over 80 countries (compared with 200 in 60 countries in Year 1.)

Funding

The total available for the six GOF programmes was £23.45 million. Over 45 per cent of the available funding supported human rights, democracy and good governance issues.

Counter-Terrorism

The CT programme was set up to support the FCO's work on counter-terrorism after the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in September 2001; the recent attacks in London demonstrate that Al Qaida and the networks and individuals linked to it retain the capability and

intention to attack UK and other western interests. The objective of the government's terrorism strategy is to 'reduce the threat from international terrorism so that our people can go about their business freely and with confidence'. It focuses on preventing terrorist acts, pursuing terrorists and those who sponsor them, protecting British people against terrorist attack, and preparing for the potential consequences of attack. The GOF counter-terrorism funds are used to develop the capacity of international partners to combat terrorism.

The programme funded 131 new projects (compared with 61 in Year 1). It focused on areas where UK action can make a substantial contribution to reducing the threat from international terrorism. The programme will work to move away from supporting ad-hoc projects and develop broader programmes of assistance.

Climate Change and Energy

The Prime Minister has described climate change as the world's greatest environmental challenge and he has made climate change a priority for the UK's G8 and EU presidencies in 2005. The CCE programme promotes change in the governance and use of international energy resources and systems to help secure the UK's medium-term global climate change and energy objectives. The CCE programme works in particular to reinvigorate the international response to climate change, to promote more efficient use of energy and greater uptake of renewable energy, and to improve investment regime and energy sector management.

The CCE programme funded over 70 climate change and energy projects (compared with 30 in Year 1).

Reuniting Europe

The UK is a strong supporter of enlargement of the EU and has been at the forefront in offering practical help to countries preparing for accession. The main purpose of the RE programme is to invest in and support countries that are on the path to EU membership while they are most open to change.

This year the programme prioritised work in seven countries, with specific objectives varying from region to region. At its highest level the success of the programme is measured by the progress countries continue to make in meeting the targets set out in their respective agreements with the EU. The programme funded 86 projects in 2004–5 (compared with 51 in Year 1).

Engaging with the Islamic World

Governments and people in the Arab world and elsewhere are increasingly talking about the need for more open, participatory and representative government supported by a stronger civil society. The EIW programme aims to encourage positive engagement with the wider Muslim world in Asia and Africa and political and economic reform in Arab countries by strengthening the rule of law, promoting good governance and increasing the participation of women in the political process.

The programme funded over 50 projects (compared with 26 in Year 1) working either with host governments or established and respected non-governmental organisations. The projects that have succeeded best have tapped into areas of work where partnerships can be developed and where domestic political support already exists.

Strengthening Relations with Emerging Markets

The EM programme was designed to support efforts to strengthen governance within the most important of these countries, to help achieve sustainable economic growth and development; and to develop partnerships in pursuit of shared

global goals. The programme's overall objective was to strengthen economic governance, democracy and respect for human rights in ten priority countries.

The programme funded 88 projects (compared with 48 in Year 1). Key themes within the programme are economic governance and prosperity, political governance and rule of law, and environmental governance. The Economic Governance programme succeeded the EM programme in April 2005. It focuses specifically on the objectives of FCO Strategic Priority 5. The themes of political and environmental governance, rule of law, strengthening civil society, and human rights are now part of a new Sustainable Development (SD) programme (see below).

Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance

The promotion of human rights, democracy and good governance is a cornerstone of UK foreign policy and these principles have been interwoven into country-specific and regional policy-making. In 2004–5 a sixth GOF programme entitled the HRDGG programme was launched to complement the work of the other GOF programmes. The HRDGG programme's overall objective is 'to have more effective economic and political governance globally by promoting human rights, democracy and good governance at the multilateral and national level'.

In its first year the programme has carried out project work on six key thematic priorities – the death penalty, torture, freedom of expression, the rule of law, child rights and discrimination. It also made voluntary contributions to the project work of international and regional bodies, produced the FCO's annual report on human rights and was responsible for other public diplomacy activities. The HRDGG programme was realigned with Strategic Priority 6 in April 2005, and is now the SD programme targeting 17 priority countries and the Caribbean region.

Central Management Team

The Central Management Team (CMT) supports and oversees the performance of GOF programmes and co-ordinates other activities such as publicity and training. It also manages the GOF Administration Fund of £2 million, funding programme teams (in London and overseas) and training for the GOF programme network. Programme teams work with potential bidders on proposals, select projects for programme board approval and report quarterly on progress.

The CMT continued to cascade best practice during Year 2, for instance through the design of a new project proposal form. A CMT adviser is developing tools to ensure that projects and programmes can be effectively monitored and evaluated. A database has been commissioned to enable project bids to be submitted online. This will speed up the project application process, act as an institutional memory for the FCO and make it easier to share best practice. The database will be rolled out during 2006 after a pilot in Year 3.

During 2004–5, CMT staff and contractors delivered 20 courses for over 200 GOF staff. Intranet and website pages for the GOF (www.fco.gov.uk/gof) provide essential forms and guidance.

Lessons learned

During Year 1 of GOF the focus was primarily on getting the basics right: establishing the infrastructure, recruiting staff, developing best practice guidance, delivering training and launching web and intranet sites. In Year 2, the CMT was able to analyse some of this work and gauge its effectiveness.

Programmes have brought forward key elements of their management cycle, which has helped to ensure that activities got underway early in the financial year. CMT conducted a review of GOF financial activity and made various recommendations as a result. A traffic light system has been introduced to highlight where

programmes are falling short of their spend and profiling targets.

Forward look to Year 3

From 1 April 2005 the GOF CMT evolved into the Programme Office so that best practice and guidance could be developed for all the FCO's discretionary programme budgets. The remaining strategic programmes, the Drugs and Crime Fund and the Migration, Afghanistan Counter-Narcotics and Overseas Territories programmes will all join GOF by 2006–7.

The final GOF Steering Group took place in August 2005. The FCO's Finance Committee is now responsible for overseeing the entire discretionary programme budget. The forthcoming FCO Resource Allocation Round will decide on programme allocations for 2006–7 and 2007–8. The Global Conflict Prevention Pool remains outside the GOF, but FCO projects are managed in accordance with FCO guidance.

During Year 2, the balance between financial and other requirements of programme management was reviewed. Comprehensive guidance on programme budgets will be available in autumn 2005, covering all aspects of programme and project management. The Programme Office has introduced support visits to UK diplomatic missions to give targeted guidance in various areas.

A civil society event will take place in October 2005 at which this second GOF Annual Report will also be launched.

Global Opportunities Fund: background and funding

Background

The Global Opportunities Fund (GOF) is the largest policy related programme fund run solely by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO). Established in May 2003, the overall purpose of the GOF is to support the UK's eight international strategic priorities. It does this through six themed programmes that support these priorities with an extensive and varied portfolio of projects focusing on long-term sustainable relationships with our key partners around the world.

Although the GOF is small compared with some of the larger donors' budgets, it can make an impact with well-targeted funding for single or multi-year projects at either a national, regional or global level. To ensure strategic focus, programme teams are based in and work closely with relevant FCO policy departments. The programme teams put together a portfolio of projects based on a clear programme strategy, setting out strategic objectives and identifying priority countries or regions. All programmes must show a clear link to the FCO's Public Service Agreement targets and the FCO Strategy launched by the Foreign Secretary in December 2003 (www.fco.gov.uk/strategy).

GOF programmes

During Year 2 of the GOF – financial year 2004–5 – projects were co-ordinated through six thematic programmes with the following stated objectives:

- 1 *Counter-Terrorism (CT)* – to increase international capacity to counter terrorism and other threats in support of UK bilateral and multilateral security objectives
- 1 *Climate Change and Energy (CCE)* – to increase international and regional collaboration and to promote change in the governance of international energy resources and systems to help secure the UK's medium-term global climate change and energy security objectives
- 1 *Reuniting Europe (RE)* – to invest in and support those countries on the path to EU membership while they are most open to change, in order to further the UK's overall EU policy objectives
- 1 *Engaging with the Islamic World (EIW)* – to strengthen the rule of law, promote good governance (including through economic and administrative reform) and increase the participation of women in decision-making in matters that affect their lives
- 1 *Strengthening Relations with Emerging Markets (EM)* – to strengthen economic governance, democracy and respect for human rights in the countries concerned and to work more effectively with them in pursuit of shared interests
- 1 *Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance (HRDGG)* – to achieve more effective economic and political governance globally by promoting human rights, democracy and good governance at the multilateral and national level. This programme started at the beginning of 2004–5.

These programmes have collectively supported the FCO's objectives by funding more than 600 projects in over 80 countries.

GOF funding

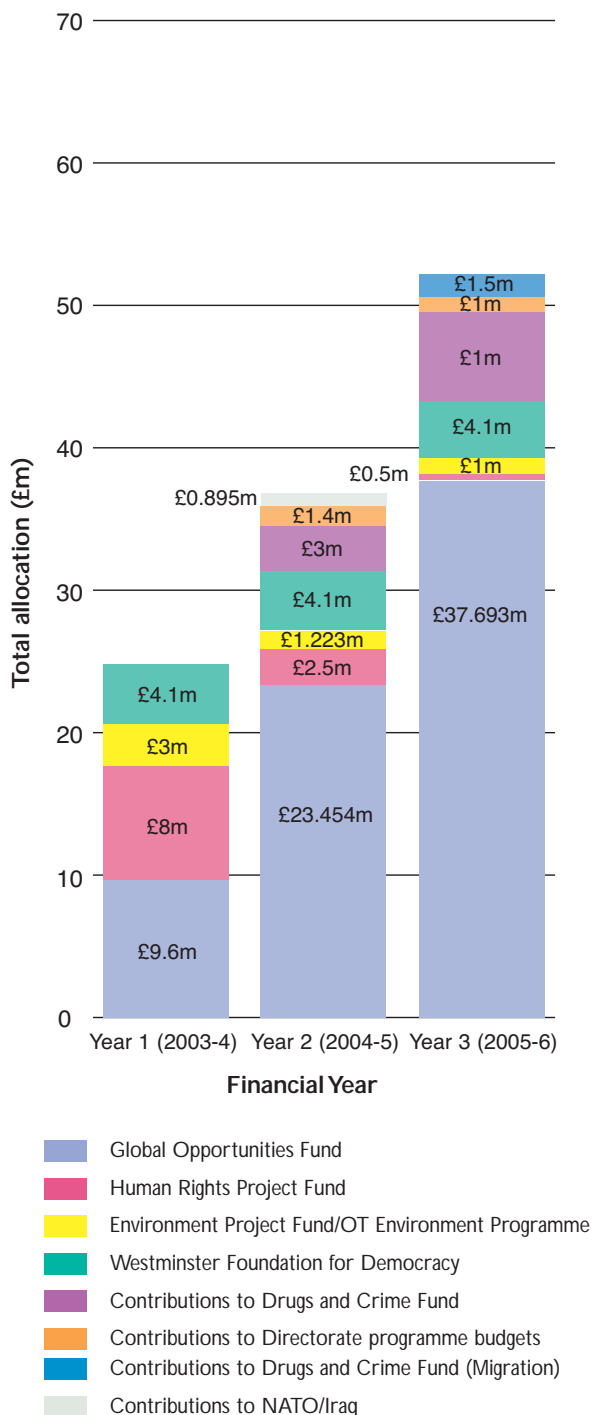
The FCO received £120 million of new money for financial years 2003–4, 2004–5 and 2005–6 (£20m/£40m/£60m) to fund the GOF. To avoid duplication and increase the impact of the fund the FCO rationalised some existing programme budgets. From 2003–4, the Human Rights Project Fund (HRPF), Environment Project Fund (EPF) and the FCO's grant-in-aid to the Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD) were folded into the GOF. This provided a grand total of just over £164 million (£34.7m/£54.8m/£74.8m) for the three years funded.

Deductions and ongoing commitments

The Treasury settlement for GOF includes a small amount for administration costs to support the work of the Fund (staff and other running costs, training, communication and so on). Deductions have been made from this amount in agreement with the Treasury to meet inescapable pressures on the FCO (payments to international subscriptions, to the FCO Reserve, and other demands on the FCO network). This expenditure leaves a residual budget of £118.8 million (£24.7m/£37.8m/£56.3m) for project work.

These funds are allocated to the six GOF programmes and used to honour a number of ongoing (but reducing) commitments to multi-year projects from the HRPF (£2.5m) and EPF (£1m) as well as maintaining support to the WFD (£4.1m) through a grant-in-aid. The Fund is also supporting FCO priorities currently outside the GOF programmes such as a £3 million annual contribution to the Afghanistan Drugs Strategy. Chart A gives consolidated GOF expenditure on projects for Spending Round 2002.

Chart A: Consolidated GOF expenditure on projects for Spending Round 2002

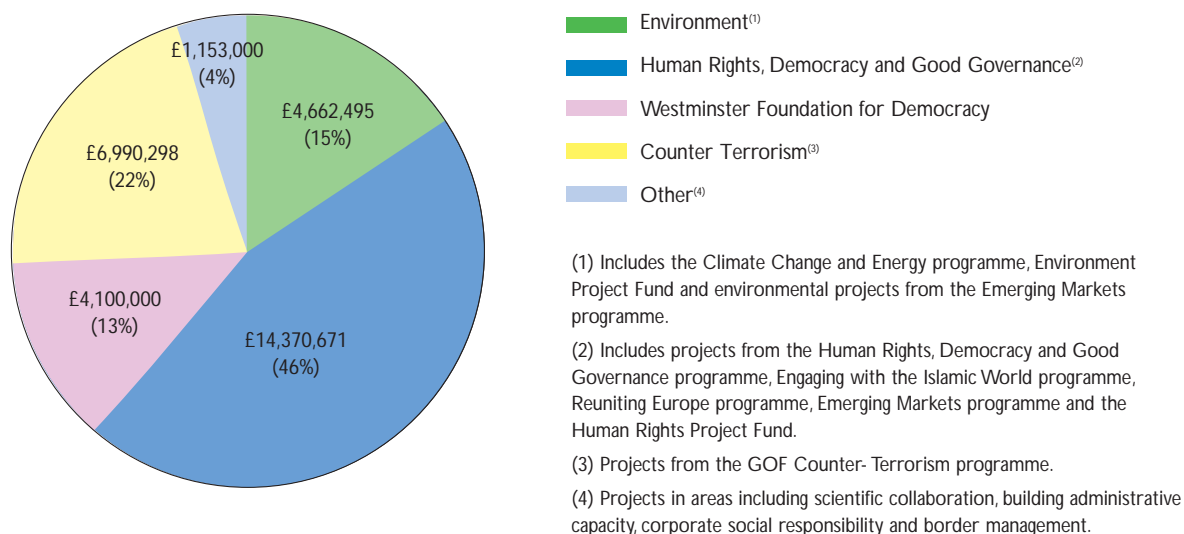


Note: Figures contained in these tables reflect programme budgets after in-year movements

Thematic and geographical spend

Chart B breaks down GOF expenditure by theme. Despite the winding down of the HRPF, 46% of expenditure has been spent on human rights related projects, across the HRDGG, EIW and RE programmes and the legacy projects of the HRPF. Chart C shows expenditure by region, and the proportion spent on global or multi-regional projects. This demonstrates the global reach of the GOF programmes.

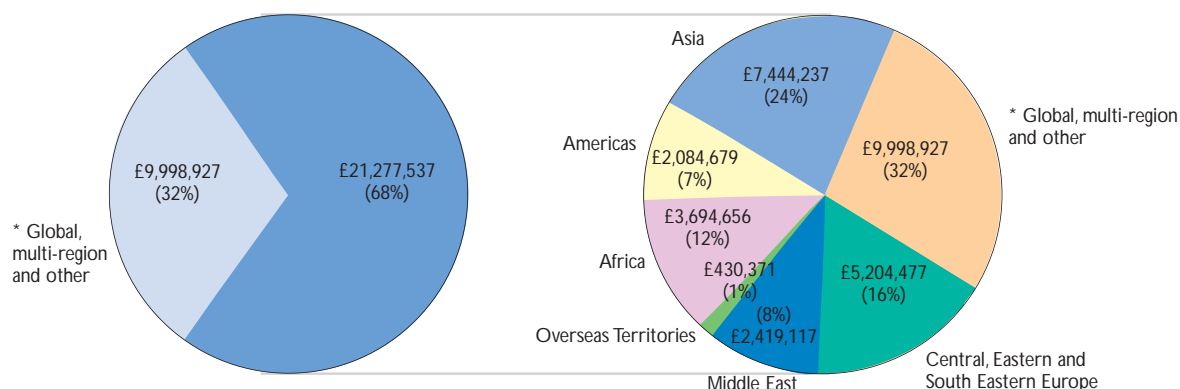
Chart B: GOF spend Year 2 (2004-5) by theme *



*This incorporates allocations for the Human Rights Project Fund, the Environment Project Fund and Westminster Foundation for Democracy.

Note: Figures contained in this table reflect programme budgets after in-year movements

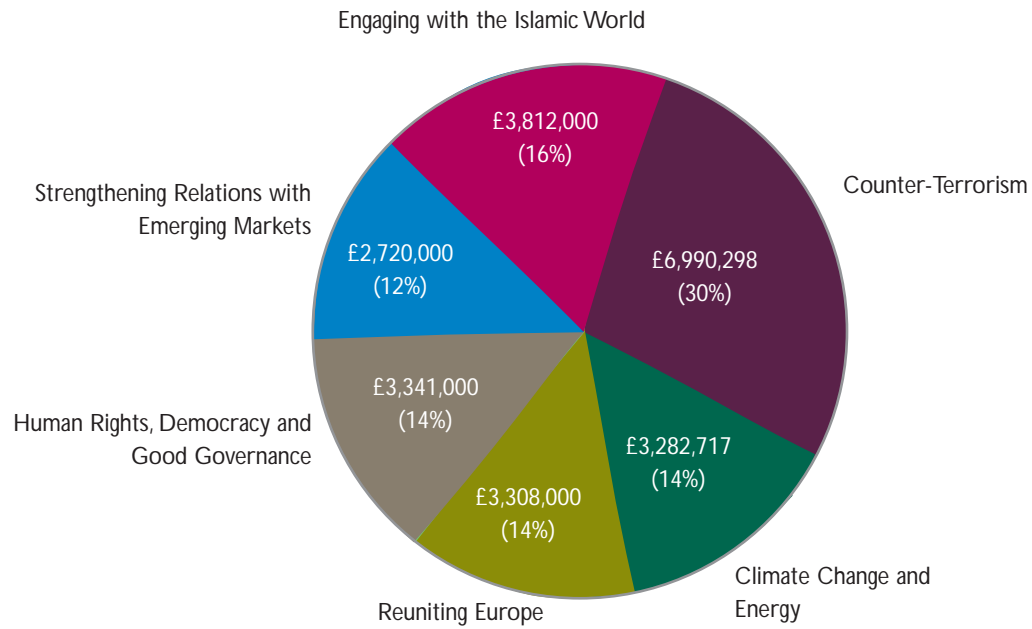
Chart C: GOF spend Year 2 (2004-5) by geographical region



* This includes global and multi-regional projects (such as the REEEP project and counter-terrorism initiatives) as well as WFD administration costs.

Note: Figures contained in this table reflect programme budgets after in-year movements

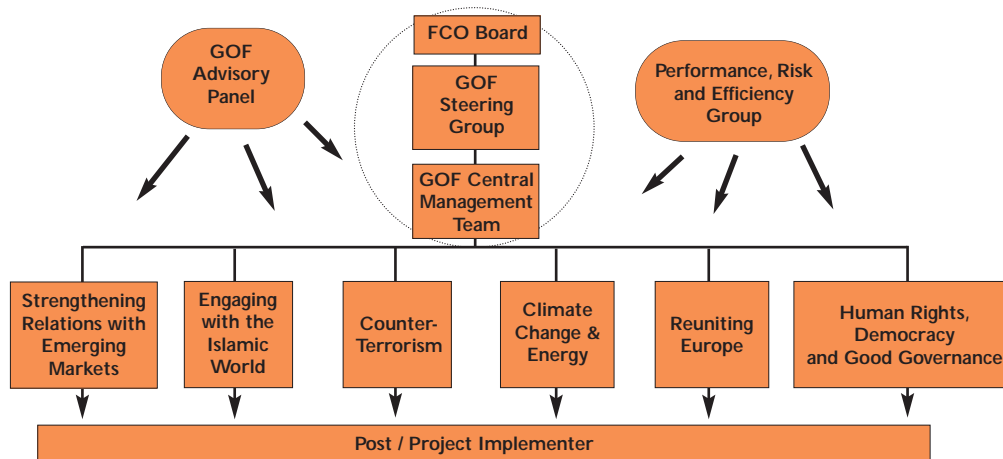
Chart D: GOF Programme spend for Year 2 (2004–5)



Note: Figures contained in this table reflect programme budgets after in-year movements

GOF infrastructure and management

Infrastructure for the GOF network



The Central Management Team

The GOF Central Management Team (CMT) provides guidance and support to the programme budget network. Its main responsibilities are:

- 1 promoting best practice in programme and project management
- 1 monitoring and evaluating GOF projects and programmes
- 1 analysing the Fund's overall performance
- 1 managing GOF programme fund expenditure and the administration fund, reporting to the GOF Steering Group and the FCO's Director of Finance
- 1 managing communications and publicity about the GOF
- 1 capacity building, including training, provision of locally-employed staff at posts, and exchange of lessons learned
- 1 carrying out strategic analysis and making recommendations on the management of programme budgets across the FCO.

Programme teams in London

Each GOF programme has a dedicated management team. Their roles include:

- 1 developing a programme strategy, working with policy desks to ensure that the portfolio of projects supports priority issues
- 1 developing, implementing and cascading programme and project management tools, including risk management strategy, monitoring and evaluation
- 1 working with potential bidders and posts to advise on project proposals
- 1 selecting projects for programme board (see below) approval
- 1 co-ordinating and monitoring monthly financial and progress reports from posts on profiling, spend and activities; producing quarterly programme progress reports
- 1 liaising with stakeholders and the wider GOF programme team network, including arranging and participating in regional seminars abroad
- 1 communicating achievements to key stakeholders.

Project teams at posts

Programme activity abroad is co-ordinated through UK diplomatic missions. There is an extensive network of UK-based and locally employed staff in GOF priority countries working on projects. Local staff have the relevant expertise to explore and develop partnerships in-country and across the regions, and work closely with local implementers, including on project design. They are often the driving force behind a project's success, and can monitor projects to ensure that they continue to deliver their objectives, and assess the potential for replicating a project across other countries.

Programme boards

Programme boards are responsible for selecting a portfolio of projects, ensuring they meet with the programme strategy. Frequency of meetings and membership vary across the six GOF programmes, but include representatives from the FCO, other government departments and civil society experts.

Management

The GOF Steering Group

The GOF Steering Group (GSG) provides oversight of GOF programmes. It makes decisions on the allocation of funding to programmes, and movement of money between programmes. The GSG ensures that programmes are working towards FCO and GOF objectives, and are effectively managing risks that may have an impact on programme delivery. The Director, Global Issues, chairs the GSG and the FCO Director of Finance is a member. The GSG also has representatives from the British Council, DFID, as well as the FCO Directorate for Strategy and Information.

The GOF Advisory Panel

The GOF Advisory Panel (GAP) was instituted to review GSG papers and provide recommendations and advice before the quarterly Steering Group. A review of the GAP within Year 2 led to the introduction of new quarterly review meetings for each of the GOF teams to replace the GAP.

Quarterly review meetings

Members of each programme team and their line managers now meet quarterly with the CMT and members of policy departments, as appropriate, to discuss progress for that period and look ahead to the next quarter, based on the programme progress report prepared by teams. Topics covered include the development of programme level indicators, implementation plans, programme profiling, and monitoring and evaluation.

Counter-Terrorism programme

The programme

International terrorism presents a long-term threat to our security and the security of our allies. Despite law enforcement and military successes against terrorist groups since 11 September 2001, the recent attacks in London demonstrate that Al Qaida, the networks and individuals that are linked to it retain the capability and intention to attack UK and other western interests. Developing the capacity of international partners to counter terrorism effectively is a key aim of the Government's counter-terrorism strategy and the GOF Counter-Terrorism (CT) programme directly supports this.

Objectives and geographical coverage

The Government has a comprehensive counter-terrorism strategy. Its objective is to 'reduce the threat from international terrorism so that our people can go about their business freely and with confidence'.

The strategy focuses activity in four main areas or themes known as the 'four Ps':

- 1 **prevent** terrorism by tackling the factors which lead to radicalisation and recruitment
- 1 **pursue** terrorists and those who sponsor them
- 1 **protect** British people and British interests against terrorist attack
- 1 **prepare** for the potential consequences of terrorist attack so as to minimise its impact.

The GOF counter-terrorism funds are used to develop the capacity of international partners to combat terrorism. In all our projects we ensure there is no negative effect on human rights. Where feasible, our project work improves human rights awareness and compliance. Our training courses are always run to UK standards, mainstreaming human rights into their content and thereby spreading best human rights practice.

Professional training is one of the best ways to encourage adherence to human rights. For example, by developing forensic capabilities we can also help to reduce reliance on confessions and associated mistreatment during investigations of terrorist attacks.

Our counter-terrorism work continues to be focused in the following geographical regions:

- 1 the Middle East and north Africa
- 1 the east and Horn of Africa
- 1 south-east Asia
- 1 south Asia.

Project activity

The budget for Year 2 was £6.7m, from which we funded 131 new projects. The programme has focused its effort where UK action can make a real contribution to the reduction of the threat from international terrorism. We have done this through:

- 1 **prevention** – delivering activity which has centred on educational projects to help us understand the factors that lead to radicalisation and recruitment
- 1 **pursuit** – typical projects include police capacity building in areas such as forensics, helping countries to draft counter-terrorism legislation, combating the financing of terrorism, bomb scene management training and border control management
- 1 **protection** – activity to strengthen aviation and maritime security, enhanced security awareness and physical protection at tourist locations, bomb disposal training, hostage negotiation training and VIP protection
- 1 **preparation** – project activity to help countries develop their crisis management capabilities and training in responding to a chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear attack.

Outcomes envisaged

The success of the programme will be measured by:

- 1 increased awareness, attributable to UK action, of the scale and nature of the terrorist threat leading to more robust action by the international community
- 1 evidence of increasingly effective counter-terrorism capacity in target countries
- 1 the development of effective counter-terrorism crisis management systems in target countries
- 1 the extent to which counter-terrorism capacity building has reduced the risk to UK interests in a country or region.

Benchmarks for project activity in Year 2 have varied according to the targeted country or region and the type of project being delivered or implemented including:

- 1 relevant legislation drafted and implemented
- 1 tangible measures taken to strengthen the financial sector against the threat of terrorist financing
- 1 better trained police investigators who are able to tackle terrorist groups more effectively and who secure prosecutions in fair terrorist trials
- 1 an increase in successful pre-emption of specific terrorist attacks
- 1 security forces able to resolve hostage situations more effectively
- 1 improved co-ordination within and between countries on counter-terrorism law enforcement.

Programme progress

Despite the infancy of the programme, individual projects are already yielding positive results. Achievements of the programme over the last year include:

- 1 unprecedented co-operation with the Saudi law enforcement agencies as a result of a number of capacity building projects to

improve the forensic capability and investigative skills of the Saudi Police

- 1 the development of a promising counter-terrorism intervention force in Yemen by the deployment in December 2004 of a counter-terrorism liaison officer whose role is to plan and co-ordinate the effective provision of military training to the Yemeni counter-terrorist forces; this is a two-year programme focusing on counter-terrorist search, counter-terrorist bomb disposal, surveillance, evidence handling and crisis management
- 1 swiftly responding to a request to assess, report and make recommendations on the levels of security at key locations for western tourists in Kenya; a number of hotels and tour operators have implemented improved security measures, thereby enhancing the safety of tourists
- 1 enhanced security co-operation with Egypt as well as new and promising security and military co-operation with Algeria and Morocco
- 1 enhanced Jordanian bomb search and disposal capability
- 1 developing an intelligence cell in Indonesia's immigration department, which has enabled the Indonesians to monitor, report and effectively combat irregular migration
- 1 the work of the Commonwealth Secretariat, aimed at providing assistance to member states with the preparation of counter-terrorist legislation to implement UNSCR 1373; this has directly contributed to the adoption of legislation and the preparation of counter-terrorist laws in key countries
- 1 improved Malaysian and Filipino police capacity in investigative techniques and crime scene management
- 1 re-drafting Philippines crisis management procedures based on the UK model as part of a project to develop the Government's crisis management capacity; these formed the basis of the Filipino contingency plans for an International Parliamentary Union conference.

Looking forward to Year 3 (2005–6)

A key area that will feature more prominently in the programme in Year 3 will be the secondment of UK counter-terrorist experts to key organisations in priority countries, such as Indonesia and Saudi Arabia. We have already seen the benefits of the FCO-funded deployments to Kenya, the Philippines and the Yemen in the move away from supporting ad-hoc projects to the development of over-arching, multi-year programmes of assistance. In Kenya, we have also developed a regional approach to counter-terrorism work.

Another feature of Year 3 will be a greater concentration of expenditure in target countries and a greater balance of project activity across the four Ps.

We will continue to work with the GOF Engaging with the Islamic World and Sustainable Development programmes to explore opportunities to take forward the 'Prevent' agenda. In all cases project activity will have been defined in the action plans contained within individual country's strategy papers.

The focus of the programme will be on capacity building through training. We will consider modest requests for small-scale equipment purchases under individual projects, but this element should be proportionate to the overall bid. GOF funds should be used wherever possible as a lever to secure other donor funding for large-scale equipment purchases. We recognise that in some cases this will not be feasible and in these circumstances we will consider requests for funding equipment in the context of the intended outcome of the project.

Budget for Year 3

The programme budget for Year 3 is £9 million.

Feature projects

The CT programme has selected two projects to feature in this year's annual report. The first project is highlighted as a major contribution to the effort in countries that have been targeted by terrorists. As terrorist incidents in Indonesia, Kenya, Turkey and other countries have shown, a co-ordinated crisis management response to preparing for the consequences of a terrorist attack is critical to ensuring the public can resume their business freely and with confidence.

The second feature project focuses on Indonesia, where terrorism is a major concern particularly since terrorist attacks in Bali and Jakarta. This project has been instrumental in guiding policy and procedural operations, which facilitate the identification and apprehension of those involved in trafficking people and tackling other trans-national crime.

Contact details

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FCO website: www.fco.gov.uk/gof
(see Counter-Terrorism web-pages)

Capacity building for counter-terrorism through crisis management training (Cranfield University) in Kenya, Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia

Purpose

The purpose of this three-year project (which finishes in 2005–6) is to strengthen the institutional capacity to counter terrorism through crisis management training. The programme is being implemented in Kenya, Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia.

Target audience

The project is aimed at cross-government agencies in the four countries, police, military, national security services, immigration and customs, health agencies and local authorities.

Funding

Approximately £800,000 for the four countries for 2004–5.

Main activities

The main activities carried out were:

- 1 examination of the policies and strategies for dealing with counter-terrorist crises management in each of the four countries
- 1 preparation of counter-terrorist crisis management plans at all levels and within all organisations to bring about an effective and efficient response to a terrorist incident
- 1 attendance by key personnel from each of the four countries on a one-week strategic seminar in the UK on crisis management
- 1 visits to the UK to observe a counter-terrorist exercise and the UK response
- 1 attendance at the Operational 'Silver' Commanders course
- 1 delivering training the trainers courses in all four countries
- 1 multi-agency table-top exercises
- 1 training key staff in media handling skills and public relations

- 1 production of four manuals: 'Countering Terrorism: A Strategic Approach', 'Counter-Terrorism Manual', 'Manual for Training of Trainers', and 'A Planner's Guide for Counter-Terrorism Crisis Management Exercises'.

Outputs

The main output was that multi-agency personnel in all four countries will work together to produce effective crisis management plans.

Long-term impact

The long-term impact of this programme will be a recognised, multi-agency cadre of personnel responsible for and able to:

- 1 understand the complexity of conducting effective counter-terrorist crisis management
- 1 understand the requirement for clear strategic direction
- 1 provide a cross agency, co-ordinated response at the scene of any terrorist incident.



Participants at the 1st Operational 'Silver' Commanders Course in Nairobi:
7-11 March 2005

Immigration analysis and investigations unit project: International Organisation for Migration in Indonesia

Purpose

The purpose of this two-year project (which finishes in 2005–6) is to enhance the capacity of the Indonesian Government to monitor, report and combat irregular migration through the establishment of a functional analysis and investigations unit and to increase border security through the provision of equipment and training.

Target audience

The target audience is the Directorate-General of Immigration of the Republic of Indonesia, both at its Jakarta headquarters and at selected international checkpoints.

Funding

Funding in 2004–5 was £242,194.

Main activities

The main purpose of the project was to support the establishment of a new Directorate of Intelligence and Border Control within the Indonesian Directorate-General of Immigration. Project activities focused on:

- 1 training (including a forgery workshop for detecting counterfeit and forged documents); a nationwide document examination programme; intelligence management and practice; techniques of intelligence analysis; training of trainers and systems training
- 1 provision of equipment for a new intelligence directorate at HQ and checkpoints, including computers and peripherals, bespoke software systems, communications networks, document examination equipment and surveillance equipment at major airports
- 1 establishing a secure, dedicated relational intelligence database for collation and analysis of relevant migration data, including that relating to the use of fraudulent documents and illegal migration trends
- 1 international consultancy support in developing immigration intelligence strategy and procedures
- 1 workshops and a study tour to promote co-operation and information-sharing domestically between Indonesian agencies and internationally between immigration services.

Outputs

Outputs were:

- 1 a fully staffed Directorate of Intelligence and Border Control within Indonesian Immigration, with developed standard operating procedures for collection, collation, analysis and distribution of relevant migration data, including alerts
- 1 officers trained in document examination, compliance, intelligence practice, analysis and report writing
- 1 Directorate of Intelligence and Border Control resourced with a dedicated intelligence database; document laboratory equipment as well as necessary IT and communications solutions
- 1 border checkpoints vulnerable to illegal cross-border activities equipped with document examination and security equipment, with staff trained in its use
- 1 Indonesian immigration officers across major Indonesian islands trained in document examination techniques
- 1 reference material to support all the above activities, including forged documents handbook and regularly updated document database.

Long-term impact

The long-term impact is to see a reduction in the incidence of irregular migration both in Indonesia and the region. This will be achieved through an improved system to track the usage of fraudulent documents, identify trends in illegal migration including identifying smuggling and trafficking routes and porous border policy and procedure.



Indonesian Immigration Officials tackling document fraud at Jakarta's International airport.

Completed and ongoing projects for Year 2

This section highlights some of the key projects that were completed during 2004–5 as well as those which are multi-year.

Algeria

Counter-Terrorism training and technical assistance

The Algerian authorities have been keen to build on the original one-year project to improve their capability to identify and disarm suspected improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and conventional explosives. Further training on disarming IEDs will take place at the end of September 2005. A late September visit by MOD experts will explore opportunities for further assistance to be provided during 2005–6. Expenditure in 2004–5: £65,000.

Azerbaijan

Assessment of capacity building needs

We are engaged in a broad programme of GOF-funded counter-terrorism co-operation with Azerbaijan. The GOF CT programme has supported a number of assessment visits by the FCO's counter-terrorism adviser and the Metropolitan Police to Azerbaijan to help identify areas where the UK could add value in building counter-terrorism capacity. Through the British Council we have provided English language training to key counter-terrorism officials and funded the implementation of two projects to enhance the analytical and crisis management capabilities of the Azeri authorities. These initiatives have helped Azeri experts to communicate with us and take part in international investigations. This has enhanced operational effectiveness, built trust and co-operation. Expenditure for projects in Azerbaijan in 2004–5: £40,137.

Bahrain

Capacity building initiatives

UK counter-terrorism co-operation with Bahrain is being developed around the areas where the UK is best placed to help and can maximise impact. Project activity in Year 2 has focused primarily on building relationships with key Bahrain stakeholders to determine what our future interventions might be. In September 2004 we funded an inward visit by key officials to discuss homeland and aviation security. This was followed by a scoping visit to Bahrain in March 2005 by the GOF funded CT adviser to make recommendations on areas of future CT engagement. Expenditure in 2004–5: £19,564.

Bangladesh

Counter-terrorism training to improve the capability of the Bangladeshis to deal with anti-money laundering, aviation security and police capacity building

The GOF CT programme has funded a number of interventions in Bangladesh. Projects included a consultative visit to Bangladesh to discuss how the UK might help the Bank of Bangladesh with its anti-money laundering work; an inward visit to the UK of three senior representatives from Bangladeshi civil aviation authority to review measures to enhance international aviation security standards in Bangladesh; the funding of Bangladeshi participation at a regional counter-terrorism seminar in Kuala Lumpur; participation at the International Commander's programme organised by Centrex (the UK national police training college); and a visit by key Bangladeshi personnel to observe the UK's domestic counter-terrorism exercise. Expenditure for projects in Bangladesh in 2004–5: £34,000.

Cambodia

Strengthening regional security through enhanced border control capacity

The purpose of this three-year project (2005–6 final year) is to consolidate Cambodia's migration management capacity with particular reference to combating terrorism and trans-border crime. It is being implemented by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). The project addresses issues such as the prevention of migration-related crime through information analysis and intelligence-led law enforcement; transfer of expertise in the area of detecting document fraud and increasing the security of Cambodian borders and boosting cross-border co-operation on migration and security affairs between countries in south-east Asia. Expenditure in 2004–5: £176,360.

Australia–United Kingdom joint assistance in drafting Cambodia's counter-terrorism legislation

A two-year project (2005–6 final year) jointly funded by the governments of Australia and the United Kingdom. The aim of this project is to help Cambodia develop legislation which implements the 12 UN CT conventions so that Cambodia becomes less attractive to terrorists and those who would assist them; and has the appropriate legislative framework in place to support terrorist-related extradition or mutual assistance requests. Expenditure in 2004–5: £15,000.

India

Discussions on best practice on policing and forensic techniques

The aim of this one-year project was to help increase Indian expertise in and knowledge of key explosive devices used in terrorist incidents. Four explosive experts from the Metropolitan Police and the Army attended a conference organised by the Indian National Bomb Data Centre. There was an exchange of expertise and knowledge of key explosive devices and analysis of how evidence could be used to secure detention and the convictions of terrorists.

The CT programme has also funded the

participation of two Indian officers at the Senior Commanders programme run by Centrex to develop international best practice in policing standards and leadership.

Expenditure for projects in India in 2004–5: £37,406.

Indonesia

Law enforcement workshop for senior practitioners, border control management and aviation security

Indonesia is a key partner for the UK's counter-terrorism efforts. The GOF CT programme has funded nine projects in Indonesia in Year 2. The two most significant were the Cranfield University project 'Capacity Building for Counter Terrorism through Crisis Management Training' and the IOM's project to establish a Migration Analysis Unit (see feature projects on pages 16-18).

Through the GOF CT programme, we have also funded the attendance of senior Indonesian police officers at the International Commanders and Counter-Terrorism programme organised by Centrex. These courses developed senior leadership skills in policing.

A delegation from the Ministry of Aviation has visited the UK to look at how the UK implements its aviation security procedures. To complement this work, Indonesian aviation officials participated in a UK-initiated training course intended to raise the awareness of and reinforce commitments to International Civil Aviation Organisation legislation and reduce the risk from terrorism.

Expenditure for projects in Indonesia in 2004–5: £425,000.

Jordan

Enhancing Jordanian counter-terrorism capability in improvised explosive devices and bomb disposal and surveillance

Co-operation with the Jordanians on counter-terrorism issues has worked well. The GOF CT programme has provided funding for MOD officials to visit Jordan in July 2004 to assess Jordan's counter-terrorism bomb disposal and search capabilities. As a result of this visit, the programme funded the placement of four Jordanian officers on a defence contact handlers course in the UK in November. This course provided specific training in IED and bomb disposal. It also developed the surveillance skills of the officers, based on UK practices. This project has increased the range of IED devices the Jordanian officers are now able to deal with. A number of new training courses scheduled for 2005 have been identified for further programme activity in Year 3. Expenditure in 2004–5: £121,076.

Kenya

Counter-terrorism assistance: multi-projects

Kenya's CT efforts have been considerably enhanced by the deployment of a counter-terrorist adviser in Kenya whose role is to develop and implement the UK's counter-terrorism strategy for Kenya as well as a wider regional strategy. These appointments, which are funded through the GOF CT programme, have helped to shape the Kenya programme.

During 2004–5 a number of new projects were initiated, which include: aviation security and border security management; assistance on anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing legislation; police reform and leadership support through Centrex; training in CT investigative skills for the Kenyan police; improving tourism security and the development of a Kenyan Joint Terrorist Task Force.

Crisis management training

See feature project on page 16 for more details.

Dog handlers' course

An initiative to advise on how a better-trained and expanded arms and explosive search (AES) dog holding will provide greater deterrence and significantly increase the opportunity for the detection of terrorist arms and explosives at key strategic locations. In February 2005 a delegation from the UK Defence Animal Centre conducted a detailed survey to identify possible weaknesses in the current Kenyan police dog regime, assess the quality of the dogs and their handlers, and advise on future dog requirements. Recognising the benefits for aviation and tourism, the Commissioner of Police has demonstrated a renewed commitment to developing the Kenyan AES dog capability and is looking to work in partnership with the UK to develop this initiative further.

Expenditure for projects in Kenya in 2004–5: £711,722.

Malaysia

Counter-terrorism policing phase 2

Building on the success of projects implemented in Year 1, the GOF CT programme in Malaysia has helped to develop one of our most important counter-terrorist relationships in south-east Asia. Our key area of activity in Year 2, which was implemented through 13 projects, focused on improving the skills of the Royal Malaysian Police on investigative techniques, forensic awareness, hostage negotiation techniques, VIP protection, financial intelligence gathering and bomb scene management. We have also delivered training to immigration authorities on fraudulent documentation identification.

Crisis management training

The purpose of this new multi-year project is to strengthen Malaysia's counter-terrorism crisis management capacity. Key staff visited the UK to observe a major CT exercise. A number of Malaysians have attended the Operational 'Silver' Commanders and consequence management CT courses, and participated in a workshop on media handling skills and public relations during a CT crisis. The ties built through this training

have made a valuable contribution to strengthening operational co-operation. Expenditure for projects in Malaysia in 2004–5: £229,337.

Pakistan

Counter-terrorist training for Pakistan police

Building on project work undertaken in Year 1, GOF CT supported a number of new interventions in Pakistan in 2004–5. One of the most significant projects was the training of 27 middle to senior ranking investigation officers in crime scene management and evidence gathering.

Expenditure for projects in Pakistan in 2004–5: £289,293.

Philippines

Police capacity building

The one-year appointment in August 2004 of a British police adviser to the Philippines National Police funded by the GOF CT programme has strengthened the Philippines counter-terrorism capability in investigative and interview techniques, hostage negotiation and crime scene management. One aspect of the police capacity building programme includes UK-based training on the International Strategic Leadership and International Commanders programmes. The longer-term sustainability of this project has partially been addressed through the development of a 'train the trainer' programme. Expenditure in 2004–5: £99,500.

Crisis management training

A multi-year project (2004–5 final year) implemented by Cranfield University for capacity building for counter-terrorism crisis management, which brought together ten key government agencies for training. This programme aims to strengthen inter-agency co-operation to help improve counter-terrorism and law-enforcement work more generally. Philippine-based tabletop exercises have been developed and several Filipino officials have observed UK exercises on crisis management. Expenditure in 2004–5: £402,246.

Saudi Arabia

MANPADS training, maritime security and forensic training

The GOF CT programme has funded a number of projects in Saudi Arabia. Key counter-terrorism interventions included a series of workshops to increase the Saudi understanding of the threat from MANPADS (ground to air missiles, which could be used to shoot down planes), and a visit to the UK to exchange ideas on best practice. The Metropolitan Police has also provided valuable training in crime scene management and forensic analysis.

Expenditure for projects in Saudi Arabia in 2004–5: £110,000.

Thailand

Capacity building project for the Royal Thai Police

The aim of this one-year project was to introduce a training module on policing in a multicultural society to the Royal Thai Police and improve the confidence of the new Police Advisory Committees in Yala Province. This project has built on previous UK assistance for the development and delivery of professional police training. Project activity focuses on community policing, use of force and firearms and conflict intervention. This project was complemented by a visit by senior Royal Thai Special Branch officers to the UK to expose them to the UK policy on dealing with CT issues at a strategic and practical level. Expenditure in 2004–5: £22,621.

Yemen

Yemen is one of the highest priority countries in terms of CT assistance. The deployment of a counter-terrorist liaison officer in December 2004, funded by the GOF CT programme, will be key in developing and implementing our counter-terrorist strategy on the ground. A number of projects have taken place, which focused on maritime security, training in investigative techniques, forensic and crime scene management and document security. Expenditure for projects in Yemen in 2004–5: £800,000.

Climate Change and Energy programme

The programme

Background

Prime Minister Tony Blair has described climate change as the world's greatest environmental challenge. The emission of greenhouse gases, which results from human activity, is increasing at a rapid and unsustainable rate. Increased global average temperatures, rising sea levels, changing precipitation patterns, and an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events (storms, floods and droughts) will have increasingly serious human, economic and environmental impacts.

Like climate change, energy security is a global challenge that requires international action. By about 2010, the UK is expected to become a net importer of oil and gas and will rely increasingly on the international community for energy supplies. It will be essential to our economy and long-term security to use energy supplies in the UK more efficiently and to increase the development of renewable sources of energy. The UK has shown leadership in addressing these issues and is on track to meet its Kyoto commitment to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% by 2008–12. The UK has also set ambitious domestic targets to reduce its carbon dioxide emissions by 20% by 2010, and to set itself on a path for a 60% reduction by 2050. The launch in October 2004 of the International Energy Strategy (IES) *footnote see below* and the Prime Minister's decision to make climate change a priority for the UK's G8 and EU presidencies in 2005 demonstrate the UK's commitment to responding to the challenge.

Footnote: IES is a joint FCO, DTI and DEFRA policy statement.

Objectives and geographical coverage

The objective of the Climate Change and Energy (CCE) programme is to promote change in the governance and use of international energy resources and systems to help secure the UK's medium-term global climate change and energy objectives. The programme supports and contributes to FCO Strategic Priority 7 (security of UK and global energy supplies) and to the IES. The programme Strategy was revised in November 2004 and refocused on 11 priority countries: Angola, Brazil, China, India, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Nigeria, Russia, Saudi Arabia and South Africa.

Project activity

The budget for Year 2 (2004–5) was £4.2 million, from which the programme funded over 70 climate change and energy projects across its priority countries. Some of the funds were used for projects in support of the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP). The REEEP is a global partnership between governments, business and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). It brings together stakeholders from across the world who are committed to working together to expand the global market for renewable energy and energy efficiency. Climate change and energy project activity has included the use of scientific expertise and technology to help developing countries model the impacts of climate change; support for the ratification and implementation of the Kyoto Protocol; promotion of sustainable energy planning and the development of energy strategies; and the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and local pollutants, including from the transportation sector.

Following the revision of the Strategy in November 2004 the programme has focused on the following three areas:

- 1 reinvigorating the international response to climate change under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change process
- 1 promoting greater uptake of renewable energy and more efficient use of energy to help address climate change and enhance energy security, through the REEEP
- 1 improved investment regime and energy sector management, through political and economic reform, and a robust, resilient international energy infrastructure.

Outcomes envisaged

The main outcomes envisaged include:

- 1 implementing the Kyoto Protocol effectively
- 1 re-invigorating international discussions on effective follow-up to Kyoto after 2012
- 1 accelerating the global use of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies, particularly in rapidly industrialising countries critical to the success of international efforts to tackle climate change and promote energy security
- 1 initiating new strategic dialogues and capacity building with key countries resulting in greater willingness to engage in international action to tackle greenhouse gas emissions
- 1 improving long-term efficiency and stability of international energy markets
- 1 helping resolve disputes and promote peaceful political and economic reform
- 1 improving investment regimes and energy sector governance
- 1 encouraging activity to improve network resilience and safeguard energy infrastructure.

Programme progress and achievements from Year 2

The programme has continued to evolve throughout Year 2, placing more emphasis on climate change projects than in Year 1, during which time the majority of funds were devoted to developing the REEEP. As a result of support from the UK and others, the REEEP has developed into an independent partnership which continues to grow. It is funded by seven countries; 22 countries have signed REEEP's mission statement and are formal partners; it has an international secretariat based in Vienna; and there are five regional secretariats. For more information on REEEP, visit www.REEEP.org.

Looking forward to Year 3 (2005–6)

The CCE programme team comprises three new full-time members. In addition to continuing the ongoing work, the new team will undertake a review of the programme in Year 3 to assess its impact to date. The results of that review will be used to strengthen the programme for the future.

Budget for Year 3

The programme's budget for Year 3 is £4.98 million.

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(see Climate Change and Energy web-pages)

Productivity and profitability improvement of five salt manufacturing communities in Uburu Salt Lake in Ebonyi state, Nigeria, using solar energy

Purpose

The purpose of this one-year project is to promote the solar crystallisation method of salt manufacturing in order to eliminate firewood use and enhance profitability, efficiency and reduce environmental degradation due to deforestation.

Target audience

The project is aimed at salt manufacturers in five communities around the Uburu Salt Lake area in Ebonyi state, Nigeria.

Funding

Funding for this project was £25,000 during 2004–5.

Main activities

The project was formally launched in Abakaliki, Ebonyi state, by the Deputy Governor of the state on 8 December 2004. The British High Commissioner, Richard Gozney, and the Projects Officer, Fati Garba, attended the event. So far, a study on the socio-economics of the current mode of salt making has been carried out and the solar still–evaporation system has been designed. The project is now moving to the next stage to:

- 1 design and fabricate the ten solar stills appropriate to the needs of the community based on the findings of the demonstration study
- 1 establish pilot solar evaporating systems in each of the five salt manufacturing communities
- 1 undertake sensitisation and awareness creation meetings in five Uburu communities
- 1 establish micro-credit facility and management system.

A major output of the project was the inauguration of the Ebonyi state salt manufacturers co-operative union on 25 August 2005 to support the micro credit scheme and provide services to the salt lake communities.

Long-term impact

By encouraging the communities to switch from wood burning to solar energy in the salt-making process, this project will lead to a reduction in deforestation and carbon emissions. It will also improve the living conditions in the Uburu Salt Lake communities, affecting women in particular by increasing the productivity and profitability of their livelihood activity of salt manufacturing.



Traditional methods of making salt in Uburu Salt Lake

Renewable energy finance capacity building programme in Brazil, implementing organisation e³V

Purpose

Communities of micro-scale organic farmers in the state of Alagoas have expressed interest in introducing renewable energy-based processing systems to add value to their produce. However, the upfront cost of such systems is high and financing to defray such costs is not easily accessible from banks. Building on similar work by e³V in India, this project presents a three step approach (see details below) to help communities of organic farmers form self-help groups, pool funds, establish credit mechanisms, and make loans for renewable energy processing equipment and other productive use facilities.

Target audience

The project is aimed at the communities of micro-scale organic farmers in Alagoas.

Funding

Funding for this project is £59,806 over financial years 2004–5 to 2005–6.

Main activities

In the first phase, e³V and Instituto Eco-Engenho identified a community of micro-scale organic banana farmers in Alagoas who were interested in developing opportunities for enhancing incomes. A rapid assessment of the community was conducted to determine the potential for a self-help group that would help the farmers raise and manage the capital necessary to finance a renewable energy-based processing venture to dry their bananas. e³V then designed and executed a course to teach the farmers how to form a self-help group and establish a credit mechanism to finance a solar-dryer. Following the course, the organic banana farmers formed the first self-help group in Brazil.

Instituto Eco-Engenho and e³V are now providing technical assistance to the new self-help group; assisting constituent farmers to develop governance, operational and credit practices. The pilot course and technical assistance work served the dual purpose of training the banana farmers while permitting e³V to test and refine the course curriculum and materials and methodology to meet the requirements of organic farmers in Alagoas.

In the second phase, e³V conducted a train-the-trainers seminar for Instituto Eco-Engenho in order to position the institution to take the lead in running further courses for participating farmers. In the third phase, Instituto Eco-Engenho ran courses in six target communities of organic farmers in Alagoas. Three of the target communities have now come together to form self-help groups. e³V and Instituto Eco-Engenho are currently providing technical assistance and a guarantee facility to help these new self-help groups develop practices that serve the economic interests of their members.

Long-term impact

The long-term impact of the project is capacity building to enable organic farmers in Alagoas to take responsibility for and control of their financial resources to promote renewable energy-based production of organic fruits and vegetables. They have done this by:

- 1 strengthening the capacity of Instituto Eco-Engenho, one of the project implementing organisations, to assist organic farmers to form and manage self-help groups that permit such farmers to pool funds, establish credit mechanisms, and make loans from their own funds for renewable energy processing equipment. This will expand the breadth and depth of their options for sustainable livelihoods

- 1 completing initial training of organic banana farmers in Ilha do Ferro in the formation and management of a self-help group focusing on credit mechanisms
- 1 assisting organic banana farmers in Ilha do Ferro to constitute and develop their self-help group.



A community of organic banana farmers use a solar-dryer to dry their fruit

Completed and ongoing projects for Year 2

This section highlights some of the key projects that were completed during 2004–5 as well as those which are multi-year.

Angola

Community solar energy project, Paranhos

This is a three-year pilot project to demonstrate the feasibility, both physical and economic, of photovoltaic solar electrification for rural communities lacking reliable or affordable access to energy. The village of Paranhos was chosen, as it is part of a national programme for reintegration of demobilised soldiers from both sides in Angola's long civil war. During the first quarter of 2004–5 training took place, and the equipment installed at the end of the previous financial year was commissioned. A central photovoltaic block had been installed to supply electricity to the primary school and administrative buildings, with separate blocks to pump treated water from the lake to a water tank supplying four public standpipes, and provide the clinic with electricity for lighting and refrigeration of vaccines. Twelve streetlamps were also installed. Following consultations with the community, lighting was also provided for 56 private houses.

The completed project was inaugurated on 24 June 2004 in the presence of Angola's Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, Minister of Social Reintegration, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Energy and Water. Consideration is now being given to further pilot projects in more 'typical' rural areas of Angola, drawing on the lessons learned from Paranhos. The experience gained from pilot projects in Paranhos and elsewhere will help inform the Ministry of Energy and Water in the development of a nationwide decentralised rural electrification programme as part of Angola's overall energy policy. Expenditure in 2004–5: £45,981.

Impact of phasing out subsidies and tariff reform

A two-year project to study the impacts of phasing out utility price subsidies in Angola is looking at the impact of different scenarios for utility price increases on government accounts, the consumer price index and the welfare of the poor. It will also examine measures to help mitigate the negative effects of price increases. Information about the alternative policy scenarios will help Angola design and implement its own policies. Following a presentation and consultations in Luanda in February 2005, the World Bank has produced a draft inception report for the study along with a questionnaire. Expenditure in 2004–5: £42,500.

Removal of barriers to flared gas use

This two-year project is part of a wider World Bank programme in Angola, the Angolan Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Project. It aims to investigate how the barriers to the eligibility of the LNG project for carbon credits could be overcome, to understand the institutional framework required for the government national approval process for carbon reduction projects and to undertake in-country capacity building. It will also assess the potential for local gas market development. Expenditure in 2004–5: £90,784.

Energy policy review

A two-year project was jointly funded by the US to conduct an in-depth review of Angola's energy sector policies and strategies by the International Energy Agency (IEA). The review was an independent study of the major energy policy issues facing the country, which focused on areas for priority action. A small IEA team led by the IEA Deputy Executive Director paid an initial visit to Angola in February 2005 to make contacts and assess the market. Expenditure in 2004–5: £26,600.

Brazil

Promoting small-scale renewable energy technologies in under-served poor communities through awareness raising and educational programmes

A one-year project jointly implemented by Cemina and LEAD International aimed to spread the use of small-scale renewable energy technologies in poor communities with inadequate supply. This is achieved through a comprehensive awareness raising programme, exploring solar photovoltaic water pumping systems for irrigation purposes. Main activities included the development of awareness raising methodology; a training workshop to build capacities on the benefits and use of such technology, and a regional seminar for key stakeholders. The long-term goal is to increase accessibility of poor rural communities to small-size renewable energy technologies, through micro scale financing. Expenditure in 2004–5: £48,790.

Sustainable energy blueprint

WWF-Brazil is implementing a two-year project, which aims to explore the potential for clean and affordable energy services to the 20 million Brazilians who lack access to energy services. WWF-Brazil has done some preliminary analysis of the role of biofuels and in particular the benefits and risks of the biodiesel programme. The implementers have consulted key experts from the academic world and industry, and representatives of the Brazilian Forum of Social and Environmental Movements on the terms of reference for the sustainable energy blueprint study. WWF has published a call for proposals, including the final terms of reference to carry out the study, which has been sent to all major Brazilian universities. Following a phase of capacity and coalition building, and a subsequent communication campaign, the study will demonstrate to decision-makers how the adoption of a sustainable energy blueprint could provide clean and affordable energy services for all Brazilians, while setting the power sector on a sustainable and low-carbon path. Expenditure in 2004–5: £60,000.

Brazilian forest canopies and climate change

The Global Canopy programme is implementing this two-year project. The aim is to increase awareness of the significance of research in understanding the impact of climate change on the world's forests with particular focus on the forest canopies of the Amazon and the Atlantic Rainforest. By increasing awareness among targeted governmental and business audiences within Brazil and in the UK, the project has promoted the engagement of Brazilian research organisations and increased collaboration between Brazilian and UK research networks. In July 2005 a meeting was held in the House of Commons described as 'The Amazon: Science, Risk and Law'. Expenditure in 2004–5: £18,301.

Water pumping for productive use in Brazil's north-east region

This two-year project (to be completed in 2005–6) developed a financing model to help provide solar (photovoltaic) powered water services to the drought-stricken north-east of Brazil. The purpose of this pilot project was to demonstrate to policy-makers the type of financial model that will secure a revenue stream for the local community, thereby allowing it to pay for photovoltaic power in the long term. During the project's second year, three pilot water-pumping systems were installed. The preliminary results of the analysis suggest that the returns from using efficient irrigation for high value products are financially sustainable. The implementers are confident of securing additional funding for further analysis and project preparation, so the likelihood of such projects being financed in the north-east of Brazil in future is good. Expenditure in 2004–5: £29,668.

China

Promoting sustainable energy planning in provincial and local regional development departments in China

The purpose of this two-year project is to assist provincial planners to incorporate the latest sustainable energy planning techniques into their regional and local development plans and thereby demonstrate sustainability for China's 11th five-year plan (2006–10) period. Outputs include a tailored sustainable energy plan for a selected district in Jilin Province (chosen as the pilot province for this project); a summary report of best practice and case studies to be disseminated to the Chinese National Development and Reform Commission (China's Ministry with responsibility for energy) and the local development and reform commissions of other relevant provinces. In the longer term, it is hoped this project will act as a catalyst for the design and implementation of similar plans in other districts and provinces, and promote the involvement of local, provincial and national government in the implementation of regional sustainable energy plans. Expenditure in 2004–5: £26,296.

Disseminating the best practice energy service companies programme to western provinces of China and neighbouring countries, notably Mongolia

This two-year project aims to build capacity for the development of energy service companies (ESCOs) in the less developed regions of China and adjoining countries, through the transfer of best practice from the World Bank Energy Conservation Project, the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) Township and Village Enterprises project and other ESCO experience from the REEEP. The main aim is to test the transferability of the institutional arrangements and market development for successful ESCO development to other regions.

Activities completed to date include the creation of a detailed case study and capacity building materials of how to start up and run an ESCO programme, the selection of a pilot project in Yunnan province, and the preparation for a training workshop in Mongolia. In the longer term, it is expected that the project will act as a catalyst for similar projects in other western provinces and countries adjacent to China. Using ESCOs as a means to increase the number of energy efficiency measures undertaken in western China and the region should have a long term impact in mitigating climate change and supporting the Government in promoting a more resource efficient society. Expenditure in 2004–5: £40,872.

China Environment Fund 2004

The purpose of this two-year project is to create a fund to provide equity to enterprises and projects involved in renewable energy and energy efficiency services in China. The official Private Place Memorandum (a business plan of the fund, which presents the market, investment areas and strategies, terms and projected returns to interested investors) has been completed and a number of fund-raising roadshows have been undertaken, with \$15 million raised and another \$7 million orally committed. The success of the China Environment Fund 2004 will lay the groundwork for eventual domestically funded venture funds, once regulations have been implemented. Expenditure in 2004–5: £49,460.

North-west Yunnan rural financial initiative

The purpose of this two-year project is to increase access to financing for, and develop ownership modals in support of, small-scale renewable energy projects in rural areas of the south-western regions of China. Lijiang County and Deqin County in north-west Yunnan Province have been selected as the two implementing sites for this project. Training workshops and technical assistance on how to produce and maximise the use of biogas have been provided to local farmers in Lijiang. Discussion and research on how to help local

farmers form private co-operatives; structure business plans; source financing; and develop, operate, and maintain renewable energy projects is ongoing. As a result of the activities a new model of private, collective ownership for renewable energy projects in China will be developed with an increase in access to, and the amount of, financing for such projects in minority remote communities in the western regions of the country. Expenditure in 2004–5: £29,033.

Developing the REEEP sustainable energy planning policy and regulatory network in east Asia, using tradable renewable energy certificates as an initial focal area

The main aim of this two-year project, supported by the European Commission Tradable Renewable Energy Certificates Network initiative and the REEEP, was to develop a network focused on energy planning, policy and regulation using tradable renewable energy certificates (TRECs) as an initial focal area. The project team worked with key stakeholders including policy-makers, industry developers and financiers in mainland China, Hong Kong and Mongolia and introduced them to the TRECs concept with seminars, policy recommendations, a forum on the REEEP website and study tours. The REEEP East Asia Planning, Policy and Regulatory Network was established. The project also supported China's drafting of the Renewable Energy Law by organising a study tour to the UK for key members of the drafting committee. It is anticipated that the network will continue beyond the timeframe of this project continuing to facilitate exchange between policy and planning personnel in east Asia. Expenditure in 2004–5: £37,125.

Clean and renewable energy development and energy efficient building design in west China

The overall objective of this three-year project is to raise awareness of environment issues and stimulate greater energy efficiency in building design in western China so as to mitigate

greenhouse gas emissions. Activities include a series of exchange activities, including lecture tours for senior academics from leading UK universities and study tours for stakeholders in Chongqing. A website has been set up to disseminate the progress and results of the project. The project team is working to produce guidelines on energy efficient building design in western China and it is hoped this will become the textbook for construction majors in Chinese universities.

The project has helped Chongqing University, the major beneficiary, to improve its capacity in energy efficient building design education. The University has successfully established relations with a number of leading British and international institutes, with joint research, bilateral visits and lecture tours arranged regularly. With the seed funds from FCO, Chongqing University has successfully secured funding from other international donors such as the EU. As one of the three leading education bodies in building design, it is hoped that the improvement in the capacity of Chongqing University will greatly improve related policy and industrial development in China in future years. Expenditure in 2004–5: £38,180.

Quantifying the benefits of decentralised energy

The main purpose of this one-year project was to use the economic modelling and analytical tool of the World Alliance for Distributed Energy (WADE) to quantify the economic and environmental impacts of future decentralised energy generation and renewable energy use in China. The aim was to compare these with the impacts of central power plant development and to communicate this information to all relevant clean energy stakeholders in China. The results of this project have been promoted in conferences and magazines, and on websites. It is hoped that WADE model outputs will be used effectively to reinforce and develop pro-decentralised energy and renewable policy and regulatory approaches. Users in Canada, the EU,

the USA, Thailand and Brazil have found that the model outputs provide a highly 'user-friendly' means of demonstrating the economic benefits of decentralised and renewable energy. The application of the model to China is expected to have significant long-term benefits for policy reinforcement. Expenditure in 2004–5: £12,600.

Ghana

Electrical appliance energy efficiency and labelling public education campaign

Regulations for the introduction and enforcement of labelling for energy efficiency standards are to be introduced in Ghana in 2005. The aim of this two-year project was to educate energy consumers and appliance importers and sellers to the new regulations. In the long term it is hoped that consumers will make choices based on energy efficiency gains to be had when purchasing high efficiency labelled products, and that importers and sellers will take advantage of the market in this respect. Activities included awareness raising workshops in Ghana's most energy-consuming urban centres, the production of TV documentaries and commercials to be aired nationally from August 2005, newspaper articles, billboard posters, radio jingles, car bumper stickers and so on. The education drive will be sustained into 2006 by Ghanaian government support. Expenditure in 2004–5: £30,000.

India

Promotion of bio-fuels for energising remote villages in India

The aim of this three-year project is to demonstrate that bio-fuels can provide clean and affordable energy to the rural population in India. It addresses issues relating to energy security, poverty reduction, environmental concerns, livelihood issues and the overall quality of life of those who inhabit remote villages to which the conventional grid cannot be extended. Building on their existing work with the Indian ministry of non-conventional energy sources in Chattisgarh, one of the lesser-

developed states in India, the project implementers are working to create and demonstrate a replicable model of remote village power plant fuelled by a plant called jatropha. The power plant will operate using diesel generators but using oil extracted from jatropha seeds. In the first year, engine optimisation tests were carried out on the generator sets to make it suitable for using with biofuel. Villagers voluntarily dug pits along the periphery of their farms to plant jatropha saplings. Expenditure in 2004–5: £36,300.

Potential of alternative fuels in the context of policy, market and technological option in India

This three-year project will explore the potential for alternative fuels in India, develop a policy framework and action plans for alternative fuels and promote the policy framework and action plans to the relevant government ministries. The project is still in its early stages but the project implementers have already completed baseline studies on the cost difference between conventional and alternative fuels and on the ongoing research and development activities, technology status and institutional arrangements in India for use of coal bed methane, hydrogen and gas hydrates. Expenditure in 2004–5: £36,000.

Mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and local pollutants from the transportation sector in Indian cities

This three-year project aims to improve the environmental performance of the urban transport systems in Bangalore, Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai and New Delhi by identifying ways to mitigate greenhouse gases (GHG) and other harmful engine emissions. The first step was to assess the energy demand and estimate the levels of GHG and other toxic pollutants in all five cities. This information has been collected and analysed, and initial consultations with stakeholders have been carried out. Vehicular use projection for the next 20 years has also been completed. The next stage will be to identify and construct mitigation scenarios to

reduce GHGs and local pollution levels, determine cost implications and to identify alternative fuel options eligible for clean development mechanism projects and for trading under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme. The implementers are working closely with stakeholders within key government departments, the transport sector, the automobile industry and fuel research institutes. Expenditure in 2004–5: £15,500.

Adoption of alternative fuel technologies by the transport sector in India – financing mechanisms, institutional and policy changes

This three-year project's overall aim is to develop a comprehensive framework to support the reduction of pollution levels and GHG emissions. It tackles two concerns – the transport sector's dependence on conventional petroleum products and the growing number of polluting vehicles on India's roads – by encouraging India's transport sector and key policy-makers to promote and adopt alternative low carbon fuel technologies. The project implementers have already completed an analysis of baseline data and an assessment of the barriers to adoption of alternative transport fuels in India. In Year 2 they will develop business models for the adoption of these fuels by automobile manufacturers and companies within the transport and petroleum sectors. They are also developing alternative financial mechanisms, including public–private partnerships, for funding the adoption of these alternative technologies. Expenditure in 2004–5: £34,195.

Micro-scale renewable energy venture finance programme

This two-year REEEP project aims to increase local bank financing for micro-scale renewable energy projects by bundling similar small projects together to improve accessibility to credit facilities. The project targets organic tea operations in west Bengal with a view to providing a viable alternative to the use of diesel and high carbon grid electricity in the tea processing operations. Expenditure in 2004–5: £20,200.

Developing an energy security policy for India

The purpose of this three-year project is to create a model energy security policy for India, covering all energy resources (coal, gas, oil, hydropower, nuclear and renewable) and to identify knowledge gaps that could constrain the policy's implementation. In 2004–5 the project implementers drafted two background studies, one reviewing energy policies of other countries and the other examining the energy security issues confronting India. The next stage is to identify alternative mitigation and coping strategies and the institutional collaborations required to bridge the knowledge gaps. The final phase of the project will be to publicise and promote the model policy to key government agencies and to civil society organisations. Expenditure in 2004–5: £34,700.

Incorporating micro complexities in programmes and policies for energy security in rural India

This three-year project focuses on rural energy access – a key energy security issue for India. The project examines the issues relating to energy access in the rural household sector from a micro perspective by undertaking three case studies in different agro-climatic regions within India. The results will contribute to the development of a common framework on energy planning and access that takes account of local needs and concerns, barriers to energy security at the grass roots level and the micro level variations in existing policies addressing energy security. In the first year of the project the implementing agency prepared a background paper examining the energy situation in rural India and identified members for the steering committees for each of the three states. Expenditure in 2004–5: £9,700.

Feasibility study for stand alone renewable energy biomass cogeneration plants in co-operative sugar sector

This two-year project examines the potential for electricity generation from sugar cane residues within the co-operative sugar sector in two Indian states. Sugar factories can be energy independent and can even export surplus energy to the national grid. The technology required is readily available in India. By tackling the existing financing and investment barriers the project aims to encourage the sugar co-operatives to introduce the technology required. It is hoped that the project will lead to investment in a renewable energy plan, which can then be used as a demonstration model to illustrate the concepts outlined in the project and contribute to the development and promotion of biomass energy generation in India. During 2004–5 the project implementers completed the background study on the existing co-generation capacity in the sector. Two mills have been identified to participate in the pilot demonstration. Expenditure in 2004–5: £17,000.

Commercialisation of energy efficient and renewable technologies in India

The aim of this three-year project is to create a commercially viable market for solar photovoltaic technologies by setting up a network of vendors, dealers and trained technicians to serve rural communities with need based, energy efficient and renewable energy products and aftercare services. By providing quality and affordable renewable energy and energy efficient products and aftercare the project implementers hope to decrease consumption of biomass (fuelwood, animal dung and crop residues) and kerosene. The activities of the project include financial planning, market assessment, customer led product development, aftersales service, and branding and marketing of the products. During the project's first year the dealer network has been expanded to include eight new dealers and to cover three new districts. 1,145 solar

photovoltaic systems were sold and 14 training programmes were carried out which targeted dealers, technicians, users and women entrepreneurs were carried out. Expenditure in 2004–5: £15,400.

Private pro-poor small-scale renewable energy or energy efficient investments in South Asia

This two-year project provides co-financing to support pro-poor, pro-environment small-scale infrastructure investments and associated infrastructure service providers and/or their customers. Ten new renewable energy or energy efficiency projects supported by this project are now fully operational. Service providers that have benefited from this project so far include a Bangalore-based NGO running a micro enterprise unit providing lighting services to street hawkers and a group of entrepreneurs who manufacture and install improved energy efficient ovens in the silk reeling sector of Karnataka. Expenditure in 2004–5: £17,350.

Himalayan rural lighting initiative

This is the final year for this project, which was designed to help poor communities in Himalayan areas buy solar powered lighting. The main activities included training community advisers and bankers in the technical and financial issues, supporting employment of an adviser, defining a structure for growth of the programme and assessing the carbon emission reduction potential. Purchasers of solar lanterns received high quality, dependable lighting at a price they could afford. The solar lanterns provided opportunities for increases in income as a result of enabling extended hours of work and better air quality, lighting and reduced risk of fires in households and businesses. The project also built the capacity of the local partner organisations who are now working to reduce their reliance on subsidies. Expenditure in 2004–5: £18,926.

Japan

Climate change modelling

This is the second year of a three-year project. GOF funding has been used to boost a major and unique UK–Japan collaboration on climate change science, which aims at more accurately predicting climate change for global sustainability. The collaboration brings together the UK's state-of-the-art climate models and Japan's Earth Simulator, one of the world's most powerful supercomputers. Six scientists from the Met Office's Hadley Centre and the Natural Environment Research Council's Centre for Atmospheric Science and Centre for Global Atmospheric Modelling are now based at the Earth Simulator, where they will run the UK's fullest and most complex earth system models at the highest ever resolution. GOF support is also contributing to the development of a new generation of climate change models. The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (The Rt Hon Jack Straw MP) launched the collaboration in Tokyo in January 2005. Expenditure in 2004–5: £250,945.

Kazakhstan

Developing Kazakhstan's energy strategy to 2020

This two-year project is aimed at helping the Kazakhstan Government develop an energy strategy consistent with sustainable growth, energy security and the minimisation of climate change. In its first year, the project has identified the need to look more closely at Kazakhstan's overall energy aims and the mechanisms needed to achieve them. Advice is being developed in a number of areas including development and implementation of an energy strategy, and policies to encourage energy efficiency and facilitate economic diversification. A media and dissemination strategy is underway and is designed to increase general understanding of the importance of a carefully planned and executed energy strategy. Since its official launch in October 2004, the project has developed good working relations with the Kazakhstan Government. Expenditure in 2004–5: £205,561.

Kenya

Promotion of efficient biomass cogeneration

The purpose of this two-year project is to stimulate the awareness and interests of policy-makers, stakeholders and investors to realise the potential in generating renewable energy from biomass and implement medium and large-scale biomass co-generation of renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. Activities included the review and assessment of biomass waste for the sugar and forest industries and existing installed co-generation capacities to establish further generation; and organisation of stakeholders in the sugar industry at a workshop, which resulted in an immediate interest in efficient co-generation for exporting power by the sugar factories. These outputs contributed significantly to the inclusion of biomass co-generation in the sessional paper on the Energy Draft Bill, which has been passed by Parliament. Expenditure in 2004–5: £23,500.

Mexico

Assessing the potential for development of clean development mechanism projects in the animal manure sector in Mexico

This innovative one-year project has reached its final stage, in which a report with recommendations will be presented to the Mexican Ministry of Energy. Visits to pig and dairy farms in two regions of Mexico took place during the first five months of the project to identify opportunities for developing electricity generation and clean development mechanism projects in the animal manure management sector. The final results will be published and disseminated among investors and technology providers who are interested in the further development of projects in this area. This project will contribute to the construction of several clean development mechanism projects in animal manure sector operations, which could diversify the energy supply of Mexico. Expenditure in 2004–5: £65,000.

Nigeria

Productivity and profitability improvement of five salt manufacturing communities in Uburu Salt Lake in Ebonyi state using solar energy.

See feature project on page 25 for more details.

Sustainable energy development of Ebonyi state

This two-year project aims to build capacity and provide technical assistance for developing sustainable energy policies, to facilitate transfer of technologies for use of agro wastes for providing clean and affordable energy to rural people. The main activities carried out in 2004–5 included the formal launching of the project, which served as an initial awareness raising event by bringing together all stakeholders. In July 2005, the next stage of the project began with a two-week workshop on sustainable energy planning and policy development run by UK and South African trainers.

An important output of the project so far was that because of the interest in sustainable energy planning, the workshop was expanded to include energy planning officers from five additional Nigerian states contributing to wider dissemination of the training than originally planned. On the basis of the early results, the Ebonyi State Government, the original target state, has already committed its funds to the project and established the Energy Planning and Policy Department within the State Government. A sustainable energy policy is the ultimate objective. This would include at least four officers trained in energy planning, modelling and sustainable energy issues, and 50–100 entrepreneurs trained and owning rice-husk-biomass briquette machines. There are plans to establish a micro-credit facility to promote briquette machines and at least two pilot plants generating electricity using rice-husk and wood waste. Expenditure in 2004–5: £40,000.

Philippines

Innovative financing for energy efficiency

This two-year project aims to facilitate transparent and affordable financing for small-scale (<\$5 million) clean energy and energy efficiency projects. The project partner, Resource Mobilisation Advisors, has so far succeeded in securing agreement from the national water authority to develop a financing programme for energy efficiency investments in water districts. This is the first national water authority in Asia to develop such a programme. The project is also looking at schemes in the education and health sector. This would involve setting up a financing intermediary to function as a service organisation to banks, borrowers and projects developers. Expenditure in 2004–5: £44,630.

Model bio-energy systems for rural development

This one-year project has supported a programme to encourage the use of communal biogas digester systems in rural Philippines. The project partner, Philippine BioScience Company, has designed and installed pilot biogas digester systems in three communities to be used to recover methane gas from animal waste (primarily pigs) and convert it into biogas fuel for use in rural enterprises. Pilots are proceeding well and activities are now being undertaken to scale up and integrate the project into national government programmes. Expenditure in 2004–5: £65,000.

Integrated cane and residue collection study

This one-year project with Bronzeoak Ltd demonstrated the feasibility of integrating the collection of sugar cane and sugar cane residue allowing improved cane processing and providing additional biomass fuels. The study identified international best practice and provided guidelines to promote the development of an integrated system for the benefit of the sugar milling and energy sectors. The study proposed modifications to the conventional system of harvesting, loading and

transport to provide an additional income source for the farmers, cutters and landowners, while suggesting ways to improve mill performance. Gross margin improvements of between 5% and 12% were identified. Key findings are being disseminated. Expenditure in 2004–5: £60,000.

Russia

Support for the gas industry to participate in Kyoto mechanisms

This two-year project has helped develop and pilot the methodology of reducing methane leakage from municipal pipeline distribution networks. The project was piloted in Kaliningrad gas-distribution substation. The project has clearly demonstrated the high efficiency of the new methodology with marsh-gas concentration in the valve area reduced dozens of times. This allows for a reduction in fugitive emissions of methane. Methane has 21 times higher global warming potential than that of carbon dioxide. The project has helped Russian businesses prepare to participate in Kyoto flexible



Measuring methane gas emissions

mechanisms and develop good practice to manage greenhouse gas emissions. Rosgasification (a Russia-wide gas distribution company) and local gas companies are now considering replicating the project on a wider scale using their own financial resources. Expenditure in 2004–5: £32,000.

Conference on dissemination of experience on methane emission control in natural gas sector of Russia

The 'Support for the gas industry to participate in Kyoto mechanisms' project above was supported by the Kaliningrad city administration, which now plans to disseminate its results at its own expense, following the conclusions mentioned above. It was decided that a wider conference with participation of stakeholders from other regions who have already expressed interest in working on similar projects would be a useful tool to make the results of the GOF-funded project more sustainable and strengthen the impact and publicity. The total number of participants was 85, including 11 representatives of regional gas sector companies, federal government officials and NGOs. A resolution stating major achievements of the pilot project in Kaliningrad and recommendations for its duplication in the other regions was adopted. Expenditure in 2004–5: £15,000.

Minimising the impact on climate change of the Russian coal industry

The Russian Federation's energy strategy to 2020 foresees greater use of coal and major gains in energy efficiency as ways of economising on natural gas supplies. This two-year project examined the strategy alongside existing policies and defined the action required in order to achieve these goals. Seminars were held for Russian policy-makers and experts, and for UK policy-makers. Expenditure in 2004–5: £60,000.

Europe and Northern Asia-Forest Law Enforcement and Governance: optimising Russian forest resilience to climate change through improved forest governance arrangements – pilot phase

The project's purpose was to improve forest governance arrangements that would strengthen the long-term integrity of European and north Asian forests threatened by climate change. The long-term future of Russian forests as a major global carbon sink will depend, to a large degree, on maintaining their integrity and intactness. Good management and the deliberate maintenance of forest cover will slow the rate at which Russia's forests are affected by climate change, will maintain the resource base on which many livelihoods depend, and will help conserve threatened species. The Europe and Northern Asia Forest Law Enforcement and Governance process contributed to this, with the active support and participation of major stakeholder groups, including local civil society and local authorities. Expenditure in 2004–5: £40,000.

Sectoral approach to climate change mitigation (forestry and land use)

The aim of this one-year project was to increase Russian support for the international response to climate change. A detailed analysis was undertaken of critical aspects of climate change issues within the forestry, agriculture and land use sectors in Russia leading to the production of expert papers to inform key stakeholders and decision-makers. An electronic newsletter was produced to provide stakeholders with regular updates on key issues and aspects of climate change. The outcomes of a recently held roundtable, which brought together stakeholders and decision-makers, were documented and contained conclusions and recommendations. This report was made available in English and Russian and presented to the highest levels of the Government. Expenditure in 2004–5: £20,000.

The role of improved energy efficiency in economic growth and energy security

Russian per capita consumption of energy – three times as high as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development average – implies there are huge potential savings to be made. 'Easy win' energy efficiency measures could result in energy savings of the magnitude roughly equivalent to the UK's annual demand for gas. This two-year project aims to promote information exchange and encourage policy changes so that Russia can substantially reduce its energy intensity. Activities carried out so far have focused on how the evidence can be presented most persuasively. Key Russian experts as well as international organisations, including the IEA, are involved. The project will include a website, a seminar and a conference with presentations in various formats. Expenditure in 2004–5: £44,275.

Russia and the Kyoto Protocol: prospects for implementation

A one-year project, this study will examine the factors leading to Russia's ratification of the Kyoto Protocol and the implications and challenges which arise from that. The story of Russian ratification is important because it provides insights into how the Protocol will be implemented and further developed. The study is due to be published in October 2005. Expenditure in 2004–5: £3,000.

Reform of the Russian district heating sector

The final year of a two-year project. The project was set up to identify policies that will lead to the removal of the district heating sector as a barrier to energy price reform in Russia. Price reform is critical to investment and reform of the energy sector in Russia. The project produced a report, which was commended by the IEA and used by them as a basis for their analysis of Russia's heating sector. At a conference which took place in Moscow in June 2004, Russian experts acknowledged that the approach was of significant value. Three presentations were also given at a workshop in London in November 2004. Expenditure in 2004–5: £75,000.

Support for Russian ratification of the Kyoto Protocol

It is the second year of this two-year project. The aim was to support the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol by the Government of Russia and the development of measures to encourage technological and financial transfers in energy efficiency projects. The activities included convening small high-level meetings (for example with European, Canadian and Japanese counterparts to discuss Russia's scheme to participate in Kyoto flexible mechanisms), as well as drafting operational documents. Other activities consisted of the continuation of work with the Russian Government and the European Commission on establishing working groups to improve the synergy between the EU–Russia Energy Dialogue and the Kyoto Protocol. Expenditure in 2004–5: £21,270.

South Africa

Removal of barriers to renewable energy implementation in South Africa (small-scale hydro)

Following on from a successful feasibility study for the regeneration of a small hydro plant, this two-year project aims to ensure success during the tender process – involving the completion of a business plan for investment through preparation of power agreements, engineering and maintenance agreements, equity partnerships and a tariff structure study. The business plan has now been completed as planned. Expenditure in 2004–5: £17,198.

Co-ordination of the regional southern Africa renewable energy and energy efficiency financier network

This two-year project aims to consolidate the development and work of the Southern Africa Energy Financing network in helping to ensure successful projects by facilitating the exchange of ideas and bringing interested parties together. The project will receive input from financiers on current policy processes concerning the implementation of renewable energy goals in South Africa. In the second year, this project has hosted two workshops covering energy

efficiency, green certificate training, and government policy on renewable energy. A workshop in May 2005 covered financing alternatives for REEEP projects. Expenditure in 2004–5: £10,500.

Opportunities for black economic empowerment energy efficiency enterprises

The aim of this two-year project was to develop capacity for black empowered enterprises (BEEs) in the implementation of energy efficiency and demand-side management programmes, as well as identifying opportunities for their participation in these markets. The project has developed a spreadsheet-based template as a component of the refined business model to assist BEE energy security companies. This has been extended to include provision of liquefied petroleum gas under a 'fee for service' arrangement. A seminar has also taken place to raise public awareness around the project and its impacts. Expenditure in 2004–5: £24,500.

Sustainable energy regulation network

This two-year project was set up to advance the role for renewable energy and energy security to deliver more sustainable energy services to people and enterprises in Africa through research, capacity building, networking, advocacy and communications. These approaches will contribute to some key outcomes including normalisation of regulatory oversight within the region, promoting regional initiatives and providing additional capacity to institutions. During Year 1, three successful workshops were held within South Africa. These activities have been successful in bringing together financiers and renewable-energy project specialists at the events. Expenditure in 2004–5: £20,000.

USA (San Francisco)

Effective policy implementation: education of regulators and regional information sharing

In 2004 the REEEP element of the programme provided funding to the Center for Resource Solutions (CRS) to address cross-cutting green tariff issues in renewable energy markets in the United States. The two-year project is evaluating various types of tariffs, including renewable portfolio standards, public benefits funds, green pricing and other approaches to fostering vibrant renewable energy markets. The project has three key components: policy development, creation of a best practices handbook, and outreach and educational activities. CRS will disseminate this work to regulators and related stakeholders through presentations, online training and targeted regional outreach opportunities. CRS continues to participate in critical discussions and developments on issues such as carbon cap and trade programmes, with the goal of securing carbon values for renewable energy. CRS also continues to promote best practices in green tariffs, which the handbook will document and the project will disseminate through outreach. Expenditure in 2004–5: £20,980.

USA (Washington)

US greenhouse gas reducer case studies

This one-year project generates and disseminates original, highly influential case studies on US-based greenhouse gas reducing companies, cities and states. By focusing on the very best examples, this work aims to act as a catalyst to global action; showing that not only have some of the world's biggest organisations made significant reductions, but that their actions are reaping significant financial benefits. The work provides a powerful and compelling argument countering those who suggest that there is no business case for acting to reduce carbon emissions. The case studies are to be published, complementing the G8 Summit as well as influential events in New York, California, Tokyo and London during 2005. Expenditure in 2004–5: £32,720.

Building a better tomorrow: the social, economic and environmental benefits of deploying energy efficiency practices and technologies in the building sector

A symposium on energy efficiency best practice in commercial and residential buildings was successfully delivered by the Alliance to Save Energy in Washington DC on 9 and 10 March 2005. This brought together a wide range of practitioners from North America, Mexico and Europe to share best practice and discuss how to advance the take up of energy efficient technologies in this sector. A selection of case studies was prepared for the symposium, and informed the preparation of a subsequent 'white paper' detailing the symposium's key recommendations with implications for a policy audience worldwide. This will be widely disseminated including through the REEEP network. Expenditure in 2004–5: £13,000.

Multi-region

Electricity sector governance in Asia

This two-year project has developed a toolkit to assess governance in the electricity sector with attention to its social and environmental dimensions. Coalitions of civil society organisations in Thailand, India, Indonesia and the Philippines are being developed, which will work with sector officials and policy-makers to conduct pilot applications of the toolkit. Civil society, utility managers, and policy-makers will gain systematic understanding of good process in the electricity sector while identifying areas of strength and relative weakness in governance structures. This enhanced understanding will enable constructive dialogue to improve electricity sector performance, and foster accountability of decision-makers to the public. Expenditure in 2004–5: £17,085.

Renewable energy and international law project

This three-year project is the second phase of a project completed in Year 1. Its overarching aim is to facilitate a global effort towards a multilateral action to promote renewable energy. The project is working with business and policy-makers to identify and remove barriers to

the development of the renewable energy market, and to identify and exploit under-realised opportunities that exist in international law and their national implementing regimes. Expenditure in 2004–5: £68,269.

Sustainable energy regulation network

This builds on a REEEP project completed in 2003-4, which carried out a scoping study to create a worldwide regulatory network promoting forms of energy regulation that provide incentives for renewable energy and energy efficiency. The purpose of this new three-year project is to develop the global and regional Sustainable Energy Regulation Network, including supporting discussions and links, piloting a training course, developing a 'brainbank' of experts (regulators, consultants and trainers) and evaluating policies and mechanisms. Expenditure in 2004–5: £43,500.

Legal framework for international system

The objective of this two-year project is to investigate the legal aspects relating to trade and investment concerned with establishing a global TREC system. This will be aimed at providing Johannesburg Renewable Energy Coalition members with a cost-effective financial mechanism to help fund renewable energy projects. During this financial year, participation at the Renewable Energy and International Law side event at the Bonn Renewables 2004 conference helped to identify experts to liaise with at North American Free Trade Agreement, World Trade Organisation and Yale University. A methodological framework for comparative evaluation of TREC system benefits was established. Expenditure in 2004–5: £28,000.

ASEAN/Pacific project facility

This two-year project follows on from Year 1's 'Financing and funding models programme work' project, which identified opportunities to accelerate uptake of renewable energy and energy efficiency systems in regions, if appropriate support and finance are available. The sourcing of finance to support the

preparation, structuring and funding of the facility in the long term is the central component of this next phase. Expenditure in 2004–5: £41,322.

European Capacity Building Initiative government consultation workshop

This one-year project's purpose was to hold the final consultations with government representatives from various countries (including Europe, Brazil, Mexico, Gambia and Uganda) in the current planning phase for the European Capacity Building Initiative (ECBI). The ECBI will enhance negotiating capacities in targeted groups of developing countries in preparation for the next round of Kyoto negotiations while increasing the understanding of developing country positions among European negotiators and decision-makers. The workshop was instrumental in bringing together the project team with representatives of the potential ECBI partner governments and put the ECBI concept into operation making it fundable. This enabled the Initiative to be launched in May 2005. Expenditure in 2004–5: £10,633.

Developing licensing frameworks for the connection of small-scale distributed generation technologies in West Africa

West Africa has an abundance of renewable energy sources, which have so far had only limited use. This is mainly because most licensing frameworks in West Africa have been developed, like electricity systems, for larger central generation. The purpose of this two-year project is to support governments and renewable energy project developers by developing a licensing framework for generating electricity from small-scale distributed generation plants, including wind, grid-connected photovoltaic, and co-generation. The project has provided capacity building for regulators and other stakeholders, including by facilitating the setting up of a regional network for exchange of expertise and information. Other ongoing activities include the production

of a toolkit for reviewing the legal and institutional barriers to the introduction of small-scale distributed generation plants, and production of a draft licensing framework with recommendations for overcoming these barriers. Expenditure in 2004–5: £58,000.

Good governance in oil and gas producing countries

This two-year project aims to promote sound economic and social reform in oil and gas producing countries by providing governance guidelines and benchmarks for the best management of hydrocarbon resources. The project aims to produce interview based pre-workshop research papers documenting current practice in participating countries. Expenditure in 2004–5: £12,500.

Portfolio-based energy planning process

This two-year project aims to demonstrate and build developing country capacity to apply risk-adjusted portfolio-based techniques to the evaluation of photovoltaic, wind and other renewable energy technologies. The activities completed include three case studies in India, Mexico and Morocco. A workshop was also organised to discuss the three case studies. Expenditure in 2004–5: £11,782.

Assessing the potential for tradable renewable energy certificates to support renewable energy in developing countries

The aim of this two-year project was to increase the capacity for the development of a system for renewable energy certificate trading in southern African countries, China and Brazil, thereby helping to support sustainable development. Project activities to date have included a study tour to the UK for seven policy-makers and nine TREC case studies covering the major systems in use around the world. Expenditure in 2004–5: £69,799.

Network of clean development mechanism centres of excellence

The centres of excellence for this two-year

project aim to promote change in the governance of international energy resource and systems in the host nations, primarily through the removal of significant barriers – including the provision and availability of information to potential local stakeholders. First phase project activities consisted of establishing a management structure and two national centres, as well as developing business plans (feasibility assessments and analyses of capacity building activities) for each of the centres. The second phase involved running of the centres for 18 months, including training and capacity building activities. Expenditure in 2004–5: £103,872.

Detailed predictions of climate change: capacity building in developing countries

This two-year project aims to raise awareness of the problems of climate change and aid in planning adaptation, by developing the capacity of a number of developing countries to enable them to generate climate predictions for their countries. The project has held successful workshops in Brazil and India, and is planning workshops in Kazakhstan, Turkey and the UK. Expenditure in 2004–5: £47,880.

Building business and investment community engagement

This two-year project is intended to promote the engagement of the business and investment community in the REEEP and solicit their views on what it should offer to sustain this involvement. Activities include hosting a series of stakeholder consultations together with briefings to the REEEP on the prospects for future business engagement. In the long run, this project will broaden business and investor awareness of the REEEP. Expenditure in 2004–5: £50,250.

Monitoring and evaluation of the impact of renewable energy programmes: developing a toolkit for applying participatory approaches

The purpose of this one-year project was to mainstream participatory monitoring and evaluation approaches into projects involving renewable energy, documenting renewable energy projects and their impacts to wider audiences. The toolkit collates best practices and effective approaches addressing social, economic, environment, gender and institutional aspects that each monitoring and evaluation process of renewable energy programmes and projects must include. The final version will be produced in June 2005. Expenditure in 2004–5: £28,500.

User-based energy portfolio planning

This two-year project is the second phase of the portfolio-based energy planning project. This phase includes enhancing energy policy and planning in REEEP member countries and raising policy-maker awareness. This phase also aims to provide online access to improve the analytic capabilities for energy planning and policy-making in REEEP partner countries in general and in project partner countries in particular. Expenditure in 2004–5: £45,000.

Royal Institute of International Affairs conference on oil, economic change and the business sector in the Middle East

The purpose of this project was to bring governments, national and international oil companies as well as other international institutions together to increase understanding of each other's problems and priorities and align common interests in improving policy and corporate practice. The conference took place in November 2004 and focused on investment in the oil and gas sectors in the Middle East and included attendees from international energy companies, the financial sector, government representatives from the UK and Middle East and the media. Expenditure in 2004–5: £10,000.

Global sustainable energy islands initiative

This one-year £30,000 project in the eastern Caribbean received matching funding from the United Nations Foundation. The purpose was to provide support to Dominica, Grenada and St Lucia in the adoption and implementation of their sustainable energy plan, to identify prospective renewable energy and energy efficiency project investment opportunities, and to contribute to the successful development of clean energy projects through policy reform, capacity building and innovative financing. Expenditure in 2004–5: £30,000.

Initiate a regional energy efficiency standards network in APSCA* region

The purpose of this two-year project is to set up a regional energy efficiency and renewable energy standards network. The aim is to encourage the consolidation of standards and to strengthen voluntary participation and adoption of such standards in an effort to reduce trade barriers in the regional energy efficiency and renewable energy market. Expenditure in 2004–5: £33,222.

Engaging International Energy Agency non-members in oil market stability issues: emergency response

This one-year project held emergency response training and simulation exercises to train and educate key non-IEA countries in the operations of the global oil market to develop oil security policies and emergency measures such as strategic stocks and demand restraint measures. Participants found the project met its objectives, including promoting discussion of key oil market issues and developing stronger relationships with selected IEA non-member countries. Expenditure in 2004–5: £30,386.

*APSCA APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation)
SARI (South Asia Regional Initiative in Energy)
CORE (Council on Renewable Energy in the Mekong Region)
ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)

Reuniting Europe programme

The programme

Background

“Welcome to the new Europe. It is ours to build.”

Dr Denis MacShane MP, then Minister for Europe,
Speech to BMW European Forum, Berlin,
November 2003

Ten new countries joined the EU on 1 May 2004, marking a historic day in the Union’s development, and the culmination of a period of enormous change. Just over a decade ago, six of the eight central European states did not even exist. One of them was at war. These countries voted to anchor their new and hard-won independence and nationhood in the EU. Their accession is the clearest sign that the division which for so long marked the continent of Europe is finally being erased.

Enlargement is one of the EU’s most successful policies. It delivers peace, prosperity and stability across the continent, entrenching EU values to an ever-wider Union. The process did not end in May 2004: the shape of Europe will continue to change, with further enlargement planned for the future. The prospect of membership, with the opportunities it offers for growth, security and a role in regional and world affairs, continues to exert a powerful pull. It is one of the most important drivers of the democratic, political and economic reforms that continue to spread across eastern and south-eastern Europe.

Objectives

“By welcoming nations that less than a decade and a half ago laboured under regimes which mocked democracy, freedom and the rule of law, we are set to become for the first time a genuinely European union and we in Britain can feel proud at our hand in ensuring both that it is happening now and that it is happening at all.”

Foreign Secretary Jack Straw, December 2003

The UK has always been a strong supporter of enlargement and has played a leading role in moving the process forward. It has also been at the forefront in offering practical help in preparing for accession. This is where the Reuniting Europe (RE) programme comes in. Worth £3.3 million in 2004–5, its overriding purpose is to invest in and support countries on the path to EU membership while they are most open to change. In so doing it aims to:

- 1 help policies and decision-making structures develop in a constructive direction
- 1 help develop institutions capable of implementing EU legislation, meeting EU standards and making the most effective use of receipts from the EU and other donors
- 1 underpin investment in stability and security.

Thematic focus

Thematically the programme takes its cue from the Copenhagen Criteria for EU membership:

“Membership requires that the candidate country has achieved stability of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights and respect for and protection of minorities, the existence of a functioning market economy as well as the capacity to cope with competitive pressure and market forces in the Union.”

Accordingly, the programme is built on four pillars:

- 1 democracy and the rule of law – including protection of human rights
- 1 justice and home affairs – typically the most challenging area for aspirant states seeking to harmonise their legislation and practices with EU norms
- 1 economic reform and growth
- 1 administrative capacity for EU integration.

Geographical focus

The three countries of the South Caucasus were added to the programme's remit in 2004–5, giving a total of 24 countries eligible for funding. This broke down as follows:

- 1 the ten new member states – Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia
- 1 the four candidate countries – Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey and Croatia (Croatia achieved candidate status in June 2004)
- 1 the four countries in the Western Balkans that participate in the Stabilisation and Association process with the EU – Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Macedonia, and Serbia and Montenegro, including Kosovo
- 1 six countries targeted by the European Neighbourhood Policy – Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.

In order to avoid spreading limited resources too thinly the programme chose to prioritise work in five of these countries: Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey and Ukraine. Croatia and north Cyprus were added to this list in the course of the year, reflecting developments in the political environment: Croatia's admission to EU candidate status, and suspension of the EU acquis in part of Cyprus on its entry into the EU, pending a comprehensive settlement.

Specific objectives varied from region to region, reflecting the different stages they have reached in their relationship with the EU. At the highest level the success of the programme will be measured by the progress of each country in meeting the targets set out in their respective agreements with the EU, and thereby in moving further along the path to EU integration.

Activities, progress and achievements in 2004–5

The new member states: new partners in Europe

“We will be your allies and your partners in making Europe work.”

Prime Minister Tony Blair,
EU enlargement reception, FCO, April 2004



Achieving membership of the EU was a significant milestone for the ten new member states, and the result of heroic reform efforts. The challenge for them now is to consolidate those reforms and to ensure that the benefits of membership are spread broadly and deeply across their communities. The keys to this are to promote growth, innovation and jobs; to ensure equal access to the opportunities this creates for all their citizens; and to promote a cohesive



“Meet the neighbours” open day in the FCO to celebrate the expansion of the EU

society by building dialogue and partnerships between government and civil society. The RE programme has therefore focused on these three areas.

The highlight of the programme’s work in the field of economic growth was a project to introduce the Jobcentre Plus concept to Poland: the first centre was opened in February 2005 in an area afflicted by high unemployment rates. Projects in the Czech Republic and Slovakia targeted the innovation agenda, introducing UK expertise in linking universities, business and government to promote enterprise and new businesses. Work on creating a pro-business environment will form the sole focus of work in the new member states in 2005–6.

Minority rights formed the single biggest cluster of activity, with significant success. Thanks to programme-funded activity, four new member states have implemented or are about to implement the Race Equality Directive, while several hundred judges, lawyers, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), policy-makers and trade unions in seven of the ten countries have been trained to apply this and other anti-discrimination law. Roma rights have come in for particular attention, with the production and dissemination of a Roma Rights Handbook in six languages, training for Roma para-legals in Slovakia and the provision of technical assistance on Roma issues to the Polish department of national minorities. The latter has successfully introduced new models of best

practice and leveraged EU and other donor funding for further capacity-building. In Estonia a programme jointly funded with other donors has been credited with improving the environment for the integration of the Russian-speaking minority, with notable improvements in language abilities, cultural awareness and inter-ethnic dialogue and action.

For countries that have comparatively recently emerged from communist rule the habit of wide public participation in political processes and of government consultation and dialogue with civil society is still a new one. Believing that such interaction will be crucial in cementing support for EU membership the programme has funded projects that:

- 1 facilitate the participation of NGOs in the programming, implementation and monitoring of EU funds in seven of the new member states
- 1 promote public administration reform, including, in Hungary, the introduction of public service charters.

Many of the new member states are keen to share their experience of reform and adaptation to EU standards with other countries, and some have set up their own overseas assistance programmes. The RE programme has been able to take advantage of this by undertaking trilateral initiatives, for example with Poland in Ukraine, Belarus and Armenia; with Estonia in Moldova; and with Slovenia in the western Balkans.

The candidate countries: practical assistance in meeting the accession timetable

The past year brought all four current candidate countries closer to EU membership. Romania and Bulgaria both completed the accession negotiations and their target date for entry is 1 January 2007. Having first applied for membership in 1987, Turkey in December 2004, finally achieved agreement to begin negotiations on 3 October 2005. Croatia was accepted as a

candidate for membership, although the start of negotiations was delayed due to lack of full co-operation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY).

For all these countries the next few years present both a huge window of opportunity and formidable challenges. All four are priorities for the RE programme, absorbing between them 40% of funds in 2004–5, a figure that is set to rise to 50% in 2005–6.

The character of the programme varied slightly from country to country in 2004–5, reflecting the particular hurdles that each needed to overcome in order to obtain the decisions they hoped for.

There were two main obstacles to Croatia's goals of EU integration: full co-operation with the ICTY – a political decision for the Croatian Government and not something susceptible to programme-based intervention – and progress in re-integrating people displaced by the conflicts of the late 20th century. This area did offer potential for the programme, which funded two projects offering free legal advice, advocacy and practical assistance to thousands of returnees. Some notable successes were achieved in securing housing, pension and other rights for these people and in facilitating reconciliation within newly re-established communities.

In Turkey the spotlight was on implementation of human rights reforms as a prerequisite for the opening of negotiations. The programme worked with the authorities and institutions at the front-line in protecting the rights of the most vulnerable groups in society – children, refugees and asylum-seekers, victims of honour crimes and minorities. Wrapped around this was a major programme of training for the judiciary and local-level human rights boards – the institutions best placed to uphold human rights provisions effectively and to ensure that there is redress in cases of violations. Acknowledgement

of progress in these areas was central to Turkey achieving its goal of a start date for negotiations. The projects have also fed through into a reduction in the number of Turkish cases appearing before the European Court of Human Rights.

Bulgaria and Romania needed to satisfy the EU by December that they had successfully put in place all the legislation and administrative structures to meet the requirements of EU membership. The biggest challenges for both countries revolved around the fields of anti-corruption, justice and home affairs and the conditions for strong economic development. The programme therefore concentrated its efforts in these areas.

Corruption is a threat to the success of the whole reform process and therefore a priority for action. In Romania the programme worked with central and local government to strengthen internal audit capacity and to generate greater transparency and accountability in public sector budgeting and spending. An adviser to the President has also been appointed, funded by the RE programme, to oversee the new government's high-profile anti-corruption strategy. In Bulgaria the focus was on the various arms of the criminal justice system, including the National Prosecution Office (NPO), the judiciary and line ministries. Specific progress to date includes the submission of recommendations on amendments to the Penal Procedural Code, the creation of an internal reform strategy and public communications programme for the NPO and the opening of journals cataloguing corruption cases.

Work in the field of justice and home affairs included the creation of two juvenile courts, with fully trained personnel, and police training, both in Romania. But the main focus was on schemes that would establish alternatives to lengthy, costly court cases, and to custodial sentences. Successes here included the enactment of probation legislation in Bulgaria,

and the provision of set-up assistance for the new probation service, and in Romania the achievement of a consensus on the need for a mediation law, and the commitment of the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) to follow through on this.

An uplift to programme funds in-year enabled the launch of an economic component to the programme in these countries. In Bulgaria the programme is funding a cluster of projects designed to improve the climate for business, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Work includes the creation of a Regulatory Impact Assessment Unit; the launch of an e-government website, which so far enables companies to complete 50 procedures, applications and certifications online; and a programme of training to enhance SME competitiveness and facilitate their access to EU regional development and entrepreneurship funds. In Romania the emphasis was on economic governance, with the production of a model for the government of multi-annual budgeting, and the introduction of a well-received business confidence index.

Western Balkans: underpinning stability and security

“The prospect of potential membership of the European Union is now the most powerful single factor in Balkan stabilisation and development.”

Dr Denis MacShane MP,
Royal Institute for International Affairs,
January 2005

In the past year there have been a number of milestones marking the readiness of the Western Balkans to deal with the legacy of recent conflict and press forward on reform. In Bosnia and Herzegovina the transfer of authority from the Stabilisation Force to the European Force was achieved smoothly. A new pro-reform president was elected in Serbia and Montenegro. In November 2004 the Srebrenica Commission

report was published, concluding that 7,806 people had been killed in Srebrenica, and the Republika Srpska Government apologised to the relatives of the victims and acknowledged that there had been a harsh violation of international humanitarian law. Across the region there was welcome progress in securing the transfer of fugitive ICTY indictees.

The programme worked to reinforce these moves towards normalisation and rehabilitation, for example through a programme in Albania to assist the reintegration of returnees, and through contributions to the international initiative to establish a War Crimes Chamber in the Bosnian State Court and a Special War Crimes Department in the State Prosecutor's Office, both inaugurated in March 2005. As a way of helping to prevent future human rights violations, work in Serbia and Montenegro and Macedonia helped to promote awareness of minority rights and lobby for improved legislation and enforcement.

The programme also worked to harness different sectors of society to contribute to the reform and EU integration process by:

- 1 giving assistance to trade unions in Serbia and Montenegro
- 1 training Chambers of Commerce around the region in understanding and meeting the challenges of EU market access
- 1 launching a beacon scheme to help Bosnian local authorities move closer to EU standards of public services
- 1 working in Albania to understand public perceptions of the EU and help spread awareness of the opportunities and demands that lie ahead.

The European neighbourhood: avoiding a new dividing line in Europe

"Millions of our fellow Europeans in Kiev and Lviv voted for a European Ukraine. How do we respond to their desire?"

Dr Denis MacShane MP,
Royal Institute for International Affairs,
January 2005

As the EU's boundaries moved outwards, jubilation at the 're-unification' of Europe was tempered by the consciousness that a new dividing line must not be allowed to develop across the continent. The EU itself signalled its determination that this should not happen by launching a new European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) envisaging greater engagement with countries to the east and south of the expanded Union. The first ENP action plans setting out concrete goals and measures were concluded with Ukraine and Moldova; others are under negotiation, and a new EU financial instrument to fund activity in support of the action plans will come into operation in 2007.

The RE programme sees a clear role for itself in underpinning this new policy development and helping to spread the benefits of democratic reform further afield. There have been two main nuclei of activity: promotion of free and fair elections, and building the administrative capacity to take full advantage of this new opportunity for closer EU integration. The latter has been mainly in Moldova, where the programme was able to fund training for the entire staff of the new Department for European Integration in strategic planning, project-writing, human-resource development and more.

Elections took place during the year in Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus, and the programme funded projects related to all three. The biggest concentration of activity was in Ukraine, a priority for the programme. An interlocking set of actions was put together building journalistic

professionalism, training candidates to interact effectively with electors and the media, providing access to party and candidate positions, canvassing and publicising public opinion and concerns, and training local election monitors and exit pollsters. Each played a part, however modest, in helping to provide the information, confidence and know-how that fuelled the peaceful calls for an electoral re-run and ultimate election of a pro-reform, pro-EU president.

Similarly, a group of projects in Moldova aimed to promote greater transparency, accountability and participation in the parliamentary elections in March. Specific actions included the creation of an impartial centre for the collection and dissemination of electoral information to media and voters, monitoring of media coverage through the election period, and advertising campaigns and street actions targeting young people in particular.

In Belarus there was little expectation that the elections in autumn 2004 would be free, fair or transparent. But the programme's training for candidates in running a campaign and connecting with electors did produce some notable individual successes which have planted a few seeds for democracy in what is often referred to as Europe's last dictatorship. A project was also launched in Armenia – the programme's first in the South Caucasus – which aims to increase the transparency and democratic nature of the Armenian electoral process and specific votes later in 2005.

Looking forward to Year 3 (2005–6)

The excitement generated by the May 2004 enlargement, the progress in the applications of the four candidate countries and the leap forward in democracy in Ukraine and elsewhere have brought momentum to the enlargement process. The UK's best interests will continue to be served by helping to advance the causes of democracy, stability and growth on its doorstep in Europe.

In July 2005 the UK assumed the presidency of the EU for the ensuing six months. Work on enlargement forms a significant component of our presidency workload. The RE programme, as the main bilateral vehicle supporting the enlargement process, therefore assumes added significance as a tangible demonstration of our commitment.

As the RE programme enters its third year of operation it is growing in size – to over £4.5 million in 2005–6 – and beginning to develop a better sense of the areas in which it can best add value to countries' own reform efforts, and those of the international community. The first two years, with their initially modest levels of funding, were always seen as an opportunity to test different methods and styles of engagement and they have left us in a better position to define our niche.

A major stakeholder consultation exercise took place in the second half of 2004, involving government departments, UK diplomatic missions in the region and their contacts, NGOs, academics and others, to try to determine the best way forward for the programme. The result was a more focused programme strategy with a smaller number of objectives and ring-fenced funding for specific priorities, which we believe is better calculated to generate synergies and critical mass, and thereby impact. In addition, by concentrating on work with the institutions and processes that define and implement policy we hope to achieve enduring change with the widest possible reach.

Budget for Year 3

The programme's budget for Year 3 is £4.5 million.

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Legal and information assistance in the Croatian region of Dalmatia

Introduction

This project demonstrates close alignment with policy priorities. At the time it was agreed, progress in re-assimilating people displaced by recent conflicts was one of the two main tasks Croatia faced before it could be accepted as a candidate for EU membership. The project works in precisely this area. It has produced significant change on the ground, both in facilitating return for individuals and in creating the systems, networks and environment to ensure the success and sustainability of re-integration. It is a good example of GOF's emphasis on working in co-ordination with other donors and through a local implementer.

Background

Ten years have passed since the end of the war in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, although the process of return and the reconstruction of war-damaged areas has not yet been fully completed. The Dalmatian Solidarity Committee (DOS) provides assistance to a large number of returnees by regularising their status and realising their housing and social rights. 'Discrimination against those who remained in the region during the war and against those who had returned or who wish to return continues,' says a DOS employee. Their work is greatly appreciated in remote and isolated villages with no public transport at hand, where often elderly returnees are trying to rebuild their homes and the lives they once had, in some cases still without electricity and water.

Purpose

The purpose of this two-year project is to support the sustainable return process through the provision of free legal assistance and advocacy in Dalmatia, advising returnees on changes in legislation and monitoring their implementation and practice.

Funding

The project has funding of £72,000 over 2004–5 and 2005–6. (£36,000/£36,000). The work of DOS is complementary to the community-building activities conducted through the programmes financed by the European Commission. Zadar, Šibenik and Knin counties are priorities for the EU's regional operation programmes.

Main activities

The main activities are as follows:

- 1 provision of pro bono legal assistance in nine legal centres: Benkovac, Donji Lapac, Donji Srb, Gračac, Kistanje, Knin, Obrovac Zadar and Split (including cross-border legal counselling); this includes legal aid in the process of reconstruction, tenancy rights, pension, employment rights and so on, and assistance in securing legal documents for those who need to regularise their status (cross-border activity)
- 1 regular monitoring trips to sites of return, often remote and isolated villages
- 1 organisation of 'go and see' visits by returnees trilaterally between Croatia, Serbia and Bosnia
- 1 monitoring and facilitation of implementation in the field of government commitments towards the return process
- 1 providing information on changes in laws
- 1 public monthly reports of law enforcement in practice according to registered cases of violations of human rights.

Outputs

Outputs are that:

- 1 4,591 individuals have been provided with legal assistance to date
- 1 nine convoys of potential returnees have been guided through the process of return through document provision and cross-border fact-finding
- 1 916 documents have been collected for those regularising their status on both sides of the border

Impact

The impact of this project will be:

- 1 making return possible for people who would otherwise have found it impossible to negotiate the various legal and logistical procedures
- 1 the creation of necessary conditions for increased mutual confidence among different communities (Bosnian Croats, Serb returnees, Croats and those who remained in war-affected areas) and the local authorities in the southern region of Croatia, Dalmatia
- 1 efficient management of the return process, allowing the focus slowly to shift to programmes of normalisation of living conditions in areas prone to higher national tensions
- 1 a functional regional pro bono legal network
- 1 stronger co-operation and dialogue with and between local and national authorities through advocacy activities.



Manda, one of the beneficiaries of this project, is now back in her own home after living in the woods during the war in 1995-1997

Training of the Committee of Voters of Ukraine election observers

Introduction

This project played a part in one of the year's most dramatic examples of democracy in action. It achieved immediate results in helping to ensure free and fair elections but also produced longer-term benefits by developing local capacity and skills. As such it represented exceptional value for money. The project was well co-ordinated with the work of other donors.

Purpose

The purpose of this one-year project was to protect electoral rights by creating a cadre of local election observers.

Target audience

The target audience was members of the Ukrainian public interested in becoming more involved in the political process. Volunteers were recruited by the Ukrainian NGO the Committee of Voters of Ukraine and represented all ages and walks of life.

Funding

Funding was £73,000 in 2004–5. Other international donors also provided funding for related activities – see below.

Main activities

The main activities funded through this project were:

- 1 training of trainers
- 1 cascading of training to volunteers nationwide
- 1 production of printed guidance, check-lists and pro formas for reporting electoral irregularities.

Other international donors supported the costs of putting the trainees into action on polling days in successive rounds of the elections, and of holding national and regional press conferences to announce the results of their observation.



Outputs

The outputs were:

- 1 54 trainers trained
- 1 10,000 volunteer observers trained
- 1 50,000 copies of printed guidance and documentation produced and distributed
- 1 capacity in place for monitoring of 10,000 polling stations across the country.

Impact

The impact was that:

- 1 in the first round of the elections observers trained through the scheme noted 2,028 violations of electoral law and lodged 1,227 appeals; these contributed to legal reviews of particularly controversial results at two territorial commissions, Cherkasy and Kirovohrad: local Courts of Appeal discredited wins by opposition candidates but subsequently had their decisions overturned by the Supreme Court, on the basis of the evidence of the Committee of Voters of Ukraine observers. During the second round of voting observers noted 2,845 violations and lodged 1,430 appeals
- 1 through the above, assistance was provided to the Ukrainian people and authorities in reaching a clear judgement on the conduct of the elections and gathering evidence to appeal against irregularities in the process
- 1 indigenous capacity was developed to hold the political machine to account
- 1 leadership and organisation skills were developed to ensure a more active democratic culture.

Completed and ongoing projects for Year 2

This section highlights some of the key projects that were completed during 2004–5 as well as those which are multi-year.

Albania

The EU and Stabilisation and Association Agreement: accountable democracy

The purpose of this two-year project, implemented by a variety of Albanian governmental and non-governmental organisations (the Albanian Parliament, the Albanian Institute for International Studies, and the European Centre) is to promote public understanding and support for an effective Europeanisation process. Activities include appointment of a full-time adviser to the Parliamentary Integration Committee, production of a series of roadshows dramatising the challenges of Europeanisation, EU perception surveys, and the publication of a periodical on European integration. The project has made good progress in all activities. Progress continues into 2005–6 and completion is expected within the year. Expenditure in 2004–5: £17,319.

Bramshill police training

This two-year project, implemented by the EU Police Assistance Mission, is accelerating the reform of the Albanian State Police. Five senior officers of the force will attend the International Commanders Course at Bramshill for training in management skills, competencies, perception and vision. The officers received preparatory English-language training in 2004–5 and will attend the course in June and October 2005. Expenditure in 2004–5: £63,250.

Armenia

Opportunities for democratic gains

This two-year project, implemented by the National Democratic Institute and the NGO 'It's Your Choice', is increasing the transparency and democratic nature of Armenian electoral processes in 2005. The scheme is training 250 election observer trainers and a further 3,900 local observers, raising public awareness of the need for electoral reform, running 30 public forums in advance of the referendum on constitutional amendments, training 1,000 candidates for local election, and organising 15 public forums. Good progress has been made in these activities. Expenditure in 2004–5: £56,390.

Belarus

European Youth Parliament: democracy and the younger generation

This one-year project, implemented by European Youth Parliament International, enhanced democratisation and respect for human rights in Belarus by encouraging



Participants in a European Youth Parliament meeting

Belarusian youth to debate issues of current concern. Activities included teambuilding events, networking and debates between Belarusian young people and counterparts from the Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia and Ukraine. There were two additional three-day events in Estonia and Ukraine. More than 200 Belarusian young people participated in this programme and its support has been crucial in maintaining their commitment to democratic reform in the face of growing harassment from the authorities. Expenditure in 2004–5: £15,000.

Training and support for candidates and councillors

This three-year project to be completed in 2005–6 is implemented by the European Institute for Democracy (UK). The project aims to enhance the quality and skills of candidates and councillors in Belarus. The project achieves this by training local democratic councillors and parliamentary candidates and helping them to plan their electoral campaigns. Some councillors visited the UK to observe local government systems. The project monitored the October election and analysed election campaigns with candidates. A strategic planning seminar was undertaken at the request of the assembly of local councillors. A revised strategy for 2005–6 includes the concept of ‘super training’ and further training and visits to the UK are planned. Several beneficiaries of the project have been elected to local councils and the project is credited with the growth of issue-based politics and growing professionalism among opposition groups. Expenditure in 2004–5: £65,100.

Human rights capacity building

This two-year project, implemented by the British East-West Centre and co-funded by Belarus State University, is engaging with state bodies to encourage the use of international human rights law in domestic courts. Roundtable discussions have focused on access to justice and domestic, legal and governance issues. The project also includes training and

development and translation of materials. In 2005–6 up to 45 lawyers and NGO staff will receive training in international human rights law. A separate complementary project has been agreed for 2005–6 to 2006–7. Expenditure in 2004–5: £37,443.

Bosnia

Establishment of a War Crimes Tribunal

A two-year project, implemented by the Office of the High Representative and co-funded by the Global Conflict Prevention Pools and Peace Implementation Council (which includes France, Germany, Japan and the US). The project works to establish a War Crimes Chamber in the BiH State Court, a War Crimes Department in the State Prosecutor’s Office, a state detention facility and witness protection and close protection teams. The Chamber and Department were inaugurated in March 2005 and middle and lower-level cases are due to be transferred from The Hague by mid-2005. Expenditure in 2004-5: £11,000.

The Beacon Scheme – exchange of best practice between municipalities

This two-year project, implemented by the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) mission in BiH, is identifying and providing financial and technical support to six municipalities, sharing best practice in three key areas of municipal responsibility. This will raise standards in local government, enabling BiH to move towards EU standards of public services and local government management. The project is developing training programmes and regular exchanges between municipalities, and public acknowledgement of those that have delivered high quality services. So far, the project has set up management mechanisms, created an action plan, prepared materials and calls for applications, and held discussions on the development of the national prospectus. The project will be fully implemented in 2005–6. Expenditure in 2004–5: £20,000.

Bulgaria

Improving human rights in Bulgarian prisons

This one-year project, implemented in 2004–5 by Transparency International Bulgaria, was co-funded by Penal Reform International (PRI) and Prison Administration of Bulgaria. The project has contributed to penal reform in Bulgaria by assisting with preparations for the release and social reintegration of detainees. The project worked with prison staff to create a prison environment that protects human rights by establishing a national working group from government and non-government bodies, running pilot programmes in four prisons, training staff and improving co-operation between municipalities. All activities were completed during 2004–5. An EU-funded twinning project led by the UK will continue work in this sector. Expenditure in 2004–5: £80,100.

Establishing an anti-corruption audit

This two-year project implemented by the Micro-Fond Foundation is reducing corruption in two ministries and developing administrative capacity to carry out anti-corruption audits. This will help to guarantee transparent and unbiased spending of the national budget and EU funds. Activities include implementing new internal rules for administrative procedures and examining existing procedures. The project will put forward recommendations to amend the processes. The project is working closely with the Ministries' Inspectorates to ensure the work is sustainable. At the end of March 2005 most of the study phase was complete and the recommendations had been discussed with the ministries. The first part of a training programme for internal auditors attracted wide media interest. Activities for 2005–6 include further training and trial audits followed by reports and recommendations. Expenditure in 2004–5: £35,900.

Curbing corruption in the judiciary

This two-year project, implemented by the Crown Prosecution Service, is enhancing co-operation between the branches of the judiciary in tackling corruption and raising awareness of corruption. The project aims to develop an active approach towards corruption in which cases are investigated and prosecuted and presented to the criminal justice system. The programme focuses on a practical training programme for investigators and prosecutors involved in anti-corruption work; it is also working on the adoption of a model for co-operation between investigator, prosecutor and judge by the Bulgarian Government. We have established those areas where the UK can offer assistance and will develop the training package and model of co-operation with the MoJ in 2005–6. Expenditure in 2004–5: £1,306.

Improving policy-making capacity within the Bulgarian judicial system

This two-year project, implemented by the Centre for Liberal Strategies, aims to establish a common methodology for monitoring and analysing the performance of the judiciary and improving co-operation among judges, prosecutors and investigators. Activities included establishing a task force, an initial review in 2004–5 and setting up a team of monitoring consultants. There will be further reviews in 2005–6 and training for monitoring officials from the judiciary and Ministry of Defence. A policy document will be prepared for discussion at conferences and roundtables. Expenditure in 2004–5: £17,560.

Regional and local government training programme

This project, implemented by the Local Government International Bureau, provided the exchange of expertise and experience relating directly to EU membership through work shadowing. In February 2005, 15 representatives spent a fortnight in the UK shadowing counterparts in local authorities around the country.

Wider distribution of the lessons was achieved

though a dissemination conference (a handbook was produced, which was sent to all 240 municipalities in Bulgaria). The conference was attended by the Deputy Minister of Finance who explained how the Bulgarian Government can partner the local administrations to apply the new EU standards in their future work. This would help to foster a good dialogue between regional and central government. Expenditure in 2004–5: £30,000.

A socially inclusive Europe

This three-year project, implemented and co-funded by Save the Children UK, is supporting the government's efforts to introduce inclusive education for disabled and ethnic minority children in mainstream schools. Working through a joint NGO–government–donor steering group, the project aims to extend participation in the index for inclusion scheme; to produce and distribute guidance manuals for schools, promotional materials and a TV/radio documentary; to adapt school facilities; to set up children's clubs; and to hold training workshops, exchange visits and conferences. Good progress has been made, including securing Ministry of Finance support and involvement. The Ministry is now lobbying other ministries to support the scheme. Government budgets for 2005 now include funds to facilitate integration of disabled children and to support the children's clubs. There will be training on policy and legislative changes for school representatives in 2005–6, and the project will continue to develop the children's clubs and schools. Expenditure in 2004–5: £26,802.

Development of an implementation and training strategy for the Bulgarian National Probation Service

The purpose of this three-year project, to be completed in 2005–6, is to develop an implementation and training strategy for the Bulgarian National Probation Service that meets EU standards. The project is implemented by the British Council and the UK National

Probation Service. As a result of the project:

- 1 legislation on probation was passed as a result of successful lobbying under the umbrella of the project. It involved co-ordinating a number of institutions (Bulgarian Treasury, Parliamentary Working Group, experts and so on) and also included comprehensive consultations and recommendations on the bill itself
- 1 twenty probation officers were trained, eight of them as trainers with an extensive set of guidance and manuals to be able to conduct future training themselves
- 1 the Bulgarian National Probation Service was launched by the Government on 1 January 2005. A core group of 500 new probation officers were appointed.

The Bulgarian Government officially recognised the contribution of the UK, GOF-funded project by selecting the UK team of experts as implementers of an EU-funded project on probation. The forthcoming project will build on what is already achieved and sustain it even further. Expenditure in 2004–5: £52,284.

Building capacity in the National Prosecution Office in the context of fighting corruption

This three-year project, to be completed in 2005–6, incorporates a needs assessment, alliance building with international media, academia, practitioners and politicians, and training to develop capacity. As a result of the project:

- 1 a strategy for internal reform in the National Prosecution Office in the context of curbing corruption was drafted and agreed with the Prosecution Office. As a result, structural changes are to be expected within the Prosecution Office. The official adoption is expected to be by mid- October 2005

- 1 a communication strategy (dealing mainly with the public image of the institution) was drafted and agreed with the Prosecution Office. It will help the institution to become more transparent and open to the public.

The EU Commission delegation in Bulgaria has assessed the project as a very successful and timely initiative. Expenditure in 2004–5: £28,240.

Support to the Prime Minister's Office

This is a three-year project, to be completed in 2005–6, implemented by the British Embassy Sofia in co-operation with the Prince of Wales International Business Leaders Forum. It is co-funded with the Government of Bulgaria and Department for International Development (DFID). The purpose is to support the Prime Minister's (PM's) Office in developing capacity to give strategic leadership on key policy issues by appointing a part-time UK adviser. Weekly meetings of the PM's office have been set up with improved agenda management, and a half-day seminar on the workings of No. 10 has been held. An EU information package for the PM with guidelines on pre-election functioning of the PM's Office, an analysis and proposals for working practices, training and internship, a report on the developments required in inter-ministerial co-ordination and communications, and proposals for an HR management process have been submitted. Activities for 2005–6 include attaining and monitoring implementation of the proposals mentioned. Expenditure in 2004–5: £16,750.

Capacity building and stepping up policy action for Regulatory Impact Assessment unit

The purpose of this two-year project, implemented by the Institute for Market Economics (IME) in Bulgaria is to promote better transparency and optimisation of the regulatory and legislative process in Bulgaria, enhanced institutional co-ordination, and increased transparency and reduction of burdens on businesses in Bulgaria. It

contributed substantially towards the establishment of a Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) unit. It resulted in:

- 1 a policy paper for RIA is being developed and agreed
- 1 rules and regulations for a RIA unit in Bulgaria being agreed
- 1 commitment by the Government to amend the Normative Act, which is crucial for the establishment of a RIA unit in Bulgaria; IME was included in the National Working Group for drafting the necessary amendments to the Act
- 1 development of the methodology for the RIA unit; the project delivered a draft of the documents that will constitute the establishment and the functioning of a future RIA unit.

In its last phase the project will aim to acquire an official commitment from the new Bulgarian Government for the establishment of the RIA unit. Expenditure in 2004–5: £13,883.

Forms and procedures in the website 'econ.bg'

The purpose of this one-year e-government project, implemented by Centre for Economic Development in 2004–5, was to improve the transparency of internal tax laws and licence procedures and facilitate online service delivery to SMEs in these areas through a government-supported website. At the end of March 2005 over 50 applications, certifications and procedures had been brought online and were attracting many users. Expenditure in 2004–5: £15,000.

Regional development capacity building in line with the Lisbon Agenda

The purpose of this two-year project, implemented by the National Business Development Network, focuses on Bulgarian SMEs from four target sectors (furniture and wood processing, apparel and textiles, tourism and agricultural enterprises) to develop practical skills and experience to meet EU standards and

requirements. This works to enhance their competitiveness and contribution to the national economy. Activities include training, training of trainers, work visits, consultations and production of practical guides and manuals. Partners or consultants and business centres have been selected, and a preliminary workshop programme has been developed. Workshops, the study visit, and a national conference on EU regional development funds will take place by summer 2005. Expenditure in 2004–5: £12,850.

Croatia

Legal assistance and human rights promotion in Slavonia

This is a three-year project, to be completed in 2005–6, implemented by Informativno Pravni Centar and co-funded by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, OSCE and Croatian Government. The project supports sustainable refugee return, community reconciliation and re-integration while promoting and protecting human rights. It provides free access to justice for refugees, displaced people and returnees across the Croatia–Bosnia border. Activities include correspondence with courts and administrative officials, preparing claims, appeals and rush notes, giving legal advice and visiting related authorities. Dozens of cases are being resolved successfully each month (152 to date); 1,834 people have received legal assistance and 5,000 people have received assistance through an open phone line. This work will continue in 2005–6. Expenditure in 2004–5: £31,000.

Legal and information assistance in the Croatian region of Dalmatia

See feature project on page 53 for more details.

Cyprus

Getting ready for accession: strengthening policy capability and building administrative capacity in Cyprus

A two-year project, completed in 2004–5, was implemented by the Office of the Chief EU Negotiator and Highway Communications (the conference organiser). The purpose was to deepen the UK–Cyprus dialogue on EU issues through a collaborative examination of the various models on offer for EU policy-making and co-ordination in capitals and Brussels. Project activities included seminars, workshops and study tours for practitioners in the fields of agriculture, natural resources, justice, public order, finance and planning. One key output has been a report summarising examples of best practice for busy officials. Expenditure in 2004–5: £22,000.

European standards of public service in northern Cyprus

This two-year project is implemented by the National School of Government (NSG). The purpose of the project is to reinforce public support for the reunification of Cyprus within the EU, by showing how the application of European best practice can raise standards of public service and accountability. Project activities include a study of the reforms needed to provide a higher standard of service to civil society, and discussion of those reforms with Turkish Cypriot practitioners. Expenditure in 2004–5: £37,000.

Project planning in northern Cyprus

The purpose of this two-year project, implemented by Northern Ireland Public Sector Enterprises Ltd, is to prepare the way for efficient and accountable absorption of the funds earmarked by the European Union to help bring Turkish Cypriots closer to the EU and to raise standards in northern Cyprus to allow for future application of the acquis. Project activities include a needs assessment in the area of project planning, and advice on how

to consult upon, formulate and prioritise developmental objectives, in order to facilitate the submission of proposals to be funded from EU Structural Funds. Expenditure in 2004–5: £19,028.

Czech Republic

Strengthening immigration and asylum procedures

This two-year project, implemented by the UK Immigration Service, brought asylum procedures in line with EU norms and strengthened controls on the Czech–Slovak border. The project funded the provision of sources of information on which to base asylum decisions, study visits to the UK, secondments between the UK Immigration Service and Czech Alien and Border Police, and lectures on resource management for senior immigration managers. All activities were successfully completed in early 2004. Expenditure in 2004–5: £3,904.

Support for business development centres

This three-year project is implemented by the Technology Centre of the Academy of Science, Business Development Centre, and targets and serves Czech governmental, academic, commercial and regional institutions. It aims to highlight and develop the potential roles of these groups in the process of innovation business development through regional workshops and training of local experts. Activities to date include preparing the project case study for approval, making a final version of the benchmarking study, comparison through seminars, and study visits highlighting the most important differences between the Czech and UK models. Activities for 2005–6 work towards presenting the project results at a conference in May, hosting workshops to discuss the results, and training regional experts. Expenditure in 2004–5: £8,400.

Estonia

Integrating Estonia

This two-year project was implemented by the Integration Foundation and co-funded with the

embassies of Sweden, Norway and Finland. It was completed in 2004–5. The aim of the project was to assist with the successful integration of the Russian-speaking population of Estonia, to strengthen civil society and to improve Estonian–Russian community relations. The project succeeded in launching a formally recognised teacher training curriculum; securing a state budget to continue language immersion programmes, language camps and family exchanges; and in raising the success rate in the citizenship exam. Expenditure in 2004–5: £30,000.

Digital evidence

The purpose of this two-year project, implemented by Northern Ireland Public Sector Enterprises Ltd and co-funded by EU Phare and the Estonian Government, is to improve the capacity of investigators of Central Criminal Police and Police Prefectures in Estonia to find, collect, secure and analyse digital evidence. This will be achieved through prosecutor training, network investigation training, developing a good practice guide and documentary procedures, and through a cadet-training programme. In turn this will strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies to fight against organised crime, money laundering, drugs and cyber crime. This will more closely align Estonian practice with EU practice and enhance regional co-operation in combating organised crime. Expenditure in 2004–5: £28,152.

Hungary

Strategic management for joined-up government

The purpose of this two-year project, implemented by the NSG, formerly the Centre for International Development and Consulting, is to build capability within the Prime Minister's Office to drive joined-up government initiatives across the public sector. This will be achieved by developing an official memorandum setting out mechanisms for embedding strategic alignment of policy-making, creation of a database of methodologies and best practice, training, study

visits to the UK, and giving ongoing consultancy advice on implementation. The project is contributing to the mid-term government programme for improving the performance of public administration and ultimately to improve economic and public governance. Two study visits have taken place, and in 2005–6 the database will be developed further, training will take place, and the draft memorandum will be presented. Expenditure in 2004–5: £20,000.

Public service charters

A two-year project, implemented by the NSG. The purpose of the project is to embed customer focus and improve public service delivery to citizens and business with a focus on direct customer service through the preparation of a national roll-out of a public administration service charter programme. Activities are focused around the design of appraisal mechanisms, which will build on the experience of a regional pilot project, consultancy by the Cabinet Office's Chartermark Unit, strategic recommendations on implementation across line ministries, workshops, study visits and compilation of a manual to provide a

methodological framework and case studies.

Activities for 2005–6 include carrying out a test survey followed by a national survey, drafting the national charter and guidelines. Public information material will be compiled and distributed using survey and pilot project findings, and training will be given to ensure there is compliance with the new public administration procedural law taking effect in November 2005. Expenditure in 2004–5: £20,000.

Latvia

Monitoring political party expenditure

This two-year project was implemented by the Centre for Public Policy 'Providus' and co-funded with the Latvian Anti-Corruption Bureau, Latvian National Board for TV and radio and Finnish Embassy, Riga. The aim was to produce an independent account of party spending in the lead-up to the March 2005 municipal elections, sustain good practice in media reporting and verify political party compliance with new legislation on party financing. The project monitored party income,



Young people play host to counterparts from around Europe at a Europe Youth Party meeting in Latvia

expenditure and events, and hidden advertising, disseminating the results through press conferences and official reports. All work except the analyses and final report was complete at the end of March 2005 and the project had a significant impact in raising awareness of these issues during the election period. Expenditure in 2004–5: £46,351.

Macedonia

Inter-parliamentary Lobby Group on rights of the disabled

This three-year project, implemented by Polio Plus and co-funded by Handicap International, Macedonian Centre for International Co-operation and Vulkan magazine, supports the work of the Inter-Party Parliamentary Lobby Group in introducing a law and disability rights commission. The project involves ongoing education, experience exchange, lobbying, drafting and passing of legal instruments, research and awareness-raising, an opinion poll and producing a documentary. At the end of the first year good progress had been made in analysing existing legislation, lobbying on priority issues, and raising public awareness through publications and a documentary. Activities for 2005–6 focus on drafting the systemic law and its enactment. Expenditure in 2004–5: £35,926.

Malta

Support for Malta's judicial system: adapting to change

This three-year project is to be completed in 2005–6 and was implemented by the British High Commission in Valletta with support from the Lord Slynn Foundation, the Judicial Studies Board for England and Wales, Scottish Judicial Studies Board and Department for Constitutional Affairs. It is co-funded by the Maltese MoJ and Home Affairs. The purpose of the project is to strengthen the judiciary and Attorney General's Office to meet the requirements of the EU acquis. Activities include developing an action plan for the creation of a judicial studies committee with an effective work

and training programme, preparing a training and information-sharing system to cope with the requirements of EU membership, and EU legislative drafting training for officials from the Attorney General's Office. This project is nearing conclusion and has one more training session left. Expenditure in 2004–5: £5,824.

Moldova

Support for Moldovan Ministry of Foreign Affairs Department for European Integration

This two-year project was implemented by the UK organisation Centre for Diplomatic and Political Studies, in close co-ordination with the British Embassy in Chisinau. The purpose was to support the newly created Department of European Integration through deepening Moldovan government officials' understanding of the EU and to provide them with the skills, knowledge and competence to encourage reforms necessary for a closer Moldovan relationship with the EU.

Activities carried out included strategic planning workshops, courses on negotiation and diplomatic skills, competence-based training in project-writing and human resource management, and visits by key officials to Brussels in order to improve knowledge about the functioning of the EU institutions and decision-making. The target group of participants was the members of the Department of European Integration, as well as people from the newly created European integration units at each of the line ministries – thus also contributing to improved dialogue among those working in the same area across the whole Moldovan Government. A valuable contribution was the collaboration with the Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), who offered to co-fund this project by providing Estonian expertise to each of the training courses, and sharing their recent experience of EU accession. Expenditure in 2004–5: £31,228.

Support to free and fair elections

This one-year project, implemented by the

Moldovan NGO Association for Participatory Democracy, improved political party awareness of voter concerns, empowered the electorate to articulate their concerns and improved access to information for the media. The project team created a website on elections and disseminated that information to target audiences, online and in hard copy versions. To date 131,000 visitors have visited the website, an impressive figure for Moldova; this is in addition to the many people who received the same information through booklets and newspapers. Expenditure in 2004–5: £11,700.

Increasing the participation of the young generation in the 2005 parliamentary elections in Moldova

This project, implemented by Links in 2004–5, increased the number of young people participating in the election campaign, the work of political parties and local election monitoring organisations, and turning out to vote. The project organised a launch event, held meetings with political parties, ran a two-phase information campaign, street actions and public activities, held a dialogue with major political forces and ran an evaluation event. All activities are now complete. Expenditure in 2004–5: £57,750.

Media elections monitoring

This one-year project, implemented by the Independent Journalism Centre and co-funded by the Eurasia Foundation, US Embassy and British Embassy in 2004–5, promoted balanced media coverage in the election period and contributed to free and fair elections in Moldova. Activities carried out included monitoring media coverage of the elections on issues of democracy, politics and human rights; assessing patterns of reporting and the media's allocation of time and space to political contenders, in particular on national television; and showing media and international organisations and observers how to measure media performance and make voluntary adjustments to conform with international standards.

All monitors received training from the NGO Article 19, producing monitoring reports. Results were announced at press conferences and the main findings of the media monitoring disseminated among political parties, government, civil society groups and ordinary citizens as well as the international community. Expenditure in 2004–5: £10,111.

Poland

Capacity building for Polish public employment service

The purpose of this two-year project, implemented by District and Regional Labour Offices, Ministry of Economy, Labour and Social Policy, and in co-operation with Department for Work and Pensions and Jobcentre Plus UK, is to promote active labour market measures by introducing the Jobcentre Plus model in a pilot targeting the long-term unemployed of the Podkarpackie region. In 2004–5 a job centre was built, officially opened and promoted; Polish Labour Office employees were trained, attended seminars and went on a study visit; and information for the centre such as a database of local employers was developed. In the first three months after opening, the new centre helped 53 people into jobs – a success rate of over 50%. Expenditure in 2004–5: £24,448.

Technical assistance on Roma issues

This three-year project is implemented by a British expert on ethnic minorities, human rights, social inclusion and EU issues, supported by a Polish expert on Roma issues. The aim is to provide the Polish Department of National Minorities, local governments and NGOs with technical assistance on Roma minority issues and encourage best practice for improving institutional capacity and leveraging EU funding. In 2004–5 a wide range of consultation included producing a national development plan for 2007–13. GOF funding is almost complete, but EU Action Plan funding will enable a gradual exit by the end of 2005. Expenditure in 2004–5: £65,377.

Preparing Poland for accession: EU policy adviser

This two-year project, completed in 2004–5, and implemented by a former Commission official and the British Embassy, Warsaw, aimed to provide targeted support for the Polish Europe Minister and EU co-ordination bodies in the run-up to accession. It focused on economic reform, financial perspective and EU co-ordination mechanisms. This was achieved through a 12-month part-time attachment to the Office of the Committee for European Integration, providing advice, analysis and contributions to speeches. Expenditure in 2004–5: £34,947.

Third sector development

This one-year project was implemented by North-West Network, Merseyside Network for Europe, and Solutions. It aimed to develop the capacity of the third sector in Poland to participate effectively in EU programmes. Activities carried out included formulating a strategy and action plan for the voluntary sector, disseminating information through a website and running an intensive pilot training programme for voluntary organisations. Expenditure in 2004–5: £85,780.

Romania***Human rights training in Romanian prisons***

This two-year project was implemented by PRI in partnership with the Romanian prison administration. The aims are to assist penal reform in Romania by improving prison management and staff performance to create a prison environment that protects human rights, and to prepare prisoners for release and social reintegration. The project achieves its aims by a needs assessment, training for 50 trainers and producing a training manual. By the end of 2004–5 most activities were complete; outstanding training modules will take place in 2005–6. Expenditure in 2004–5: £73,943.

Assistance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in preparing for accession

The purpose of this two-year project, implemented in 2003–4 and 2004–5, was to assist the Romanian MFA in preparation for accession through the secondment of a short term (two months) and long term (12 months) UK expert. Key activities were advising on changing working practices and policy formation procedures on EU issues. The main achievements were setting up a board of management, improving an IT system, and producing a useful lessons learned report, which is being used for future secondments. Expenditure in 2004–5: £42,446.

Bucharest capital city policing

This two-year project, implemented by the Metropolitan Police Service has improved policing in Bucharest through a programme of training in intelligence-led policing, building community confidence, working with a police authority, working with other agencies and closer co-operation with the UK on organised crime. All activities were completed in 2004–5, including progress assessments and an action plan for further work on intelligence-led policing. Expenditure in 2004–5: £45,000.

Structural funds local policy alignment

The purpose of this two-year project, implemented by Strategic Planning and Development Ltd, Strathclyde European Partnership and co-funded by DFID, is to assist the planning and budgeting units in local authorities to align their policies with Structural Fund requirements, enabling them to build a robust pipeline of quality projects in order to access the available funds. So far a pilot in South Muntenia Development Region has taken place in which staff within the county and local planning and financial units have been trained. Training materials have also been developed and the pilot training modules have taken place. In 2005–6 the training will be rolled out to other development regions in Romania. Expenditure in 2004–5: £48,650.

Juvenile courts in the cities of Vaslui and Botosani

This two-year project, implemented by Social Alternatives Association in 2004–5, was set up to ensure there is adherence to national and international standards on the penal process involving juvenile victims and/or offenders. The project will achieve its aims through training for police officers, prosecutors, probation officers, judges and social workers in international norms, hearing techniques, child development psychology and inter-agency collaboration. Activities include equipping two juvenile hearing rooms and preparing and disseminating guidance on best practice. At the end of 2004–5 the two hearing rooms were ready, the training programme was underway and there had been a study visit to the UK. Further training, the launch of the good practice manual, a second study visit of judges to the UK and furnishing of the juvenile court rooms will continue in 2005–6. Expenditure in 2004–5: £34,110.

Strengthening economic governance

A one-year project, implemented by the Group of Applied Economics in which a model of multi-annual budgeting was produced which the Romanian government has now adopted. Until this year Romania was the only country in Europe not to have this economic tool. The adoption of this is vital to ensure future financing for EU projects and infrastructure projects and to properly project cash flow and future expenditure. The project also produced three bulletins (business confidence index) which have been widely acclaimed by the business community and government in providing for the first time real snapshots of all aspects of the economy. Expenditure in 2004–5: £49,500.

The development and growth of mediation in Romania

This one-year project, implemented by Conflict Management International, supported the MoJ in developing mediation as part of the justice system. The project increased awareness of, and support for, mediation among key stakeholders; and developed expertise in using mediation, especially among lawyers. Activities included meetings and presentations, and training for lawyers and judges. Activities are now complete and have generated great commitment and improved dialogue among the agencies involved. Expenditure in 2004–5: £48,275.

Specialisation of Romanian judges and lawyers in refugee related issues

This one-year project, implemented in 2004–5 by the Romanian National Council for Refugees, improved enforcement of the law on refugees through training, workshops and publications for 80–100 judges and 80–100 lawyers. All activity is now complete. Expenditure in 2004–5: £26,440.

Migration publicity campaign

This project, spanning two financial years, implemented by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and co-funded by the FCO Drugs and Crime Fund and the Home Office, raises awareness and understanding of the risks and consequences of illegal migration to the UK through an information campaign via TV, radio, press, leaflets, websites and community liaison. The campaign was launched by Caroline Flint, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, in co-ordination with the IOM in Romania in March 2005, when strong endorsement from Romanian ministries was secured. The project has recruited an advertising agency to design the campaign and roll-out of activities began in May 2005. Expenditure in 2004–5: none.

Strengthening internal audit capacity

This two-year project, implemented by Hub Consulting and co-funded by the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of European Integration, is providing Institute of Internal Audit professional exam training to six internal auditors from Romanian ministries and regional development agencies. Participants have been selected and enrolled and the course is due to start in 2005–6. Expenditure in 2004–5: £39,250.

Accountability in local budgets

This two-year project, implemented and co-funded by Transparency International, is fostering trust and dialogue between local administration and civil society and the business community; and assessing capacity of local civil society, business associations and local government to generate best practice of good governance within local communities. By the end of 2004–5 the project had produced monitoring guidelines, run training sessions on public procurement for business and public servants and held a public debate on budget management. These activities will continue in 2005–6, culminating with a final report. Expenditure in 2004–5: £27,888.

Serbia and Montenegro/Kosovo***Rule of law training programme on the European Convention on Human Rights***

This three-year project, implemented by Advice on Individual Rights in Europe Centre, Belgrade Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for Democracy and Human Rights in Montenegro, will bring Serbia and Montenegro (SaM) laws and practice into line with the European Convention of Human Rights and help consolidate an effective independent judiciary. Activities include training for SaM judiciary and a monthly bulletin in Serbian summarising the key judgements of the Strasbourg Court. Four of the eight training modules were over by the end of 2004–5. Expenditure in 2004–5: £48,000.

Strengthening capacity for the effective use of scenting dogs as an aid to law enforcement in Serbia and Montenegro

This two-year project, implemented in 2004–5 by UN Office on Drugs and Crime, strengthened the role of dogs in law enforcement in SaM. The project managed a technical needs analysis, trained dog trainers, refurbished kennels, supplied a kennel vehicle and offers ongoing consultancy by UK trainers. By the end of March 2005 the analysis and training were finished and preparations in hand for the rest of the work. Expenditure in 2004–5: £50,000.

EU Integration for local self-government

The purpose of this two-year project implemented by the British Association for Central and Eastern Europe is to introduce the concept and process of European integration to the representatives of local authorities in Serbia, NGOs, academic institutions and local media. To be achieved through training of 15–18 trainers in EU programmes, funds and the role of local authorities, followed by 20 two-day seminars for 70 participants each, production of a manual and secondments for ten officials to UK and Brussels counterpart organisations. Expenditure in 2004–5: £17,245.

Trade union development in Serbia and Montenegro

This two-year project, implemented and co-funded by Unison, is developing a sustainable strategy to recruit members and develop branches, encouraging stronger trade union organisations in Serbia. The work includes preparing a manual and recruitment materials and providing a database and training. Expenditure in 2004–5: £10,375.

Slovakia***Standing adviser on the development of mediation within the Slovak legal system***

This two-year project, implemented by Conflict Management International, was set up to advise the MoJ on mediation within the Slovak legal system. Methods include pilot schemes, promotional activities to encourage take-up and

elaboration of training and ethical standards. By the end of 2004–5 much work had been completed on the legislative framework, awareness raising and training and the pilots were ready to begin in 2005–6. The project is already beginning to have an impact. In the first half of 2005 there were 23 mediation cases of which 17 resulted in settlement of the dispute. Although this is not a huge number ‘quality rather than quantity’ will ensure the long-term sustainability of mediation as an alternative method to settling disputes. Expenditure in 2004–5: £28,996.

Defending Roma housing rights

This one-year project implemented by the Milan Simecka Foundation and the European Roma Rights Centre challenged the abuse of Roma housing rights through a programme of research, litigation, advocacy and training. Local NGOs managed the project, employing local Roma. The project was completed successfully in 2004 and one case has been successfully prosecuted and won in court. Expenditure in 2004–5: £45,147.

Training sessions for Roma paralegals

This three-year project, implemented by the Centre for Environmental Public Advocacy and Ford Foundation, is addressing racial discrimination by training 20 paralegals working in Roma communities in eastern Slovakia. Police officers and prosecutors are also involved in the training. The project will provide ongoing support for participants to work on landmark cases and update their knowledge. Paralegals who have now received training are implementing their expertise effectively. Training will continue in 2005–6. Expenditure in 2004–5: £9,126.

Integrated child protection system

A two-year project, implemented by Slovak National Gender Centre with the office of Bratislava self-governing region, was set up to establish a pilot for an integrated child protection system in Bratislava region, based on

the UK model. This involves training professionals in multi-agency co-operation, producing a manual and setting up and evaluating a pilot scheme. Activities to date include establishing the Bratislava area child protection committee, developing multi-agency procedures and policies, and developing the legislative and institutional framework for an integrated child protection system. The commission has approved the proposal for a government office for children and youth. Expenditure in 2004–5: £13,650.

Workshops on Lisbon targets

The aim of this one-year project, implemented by the Office of the Government of the Slovak Republic Section for European Affairs, was to increase competitiveness by implementing the results of research and development in business practice. Activities included a study visit to the UK for eight Slovak officials, arranged by the DTI, and a series of regional seminars and workshops to raise awareness of the Lisbon Agenda’s strategic priorities in Slovakia and establish networks between institutions involved in the areas of research and development and the enterprise sector. In all 419 participants from academia, the scientific research fields, business and regional governments attended the various seminars and workshops. A CD-Rom has been produced and the evaluation has concluded that the project was highly successful in meeting its objectives and identified areas which the Office of the Government will continue to address. Expenditure in 2004–5: £32,485.

Turkey

Training and technical assistance on refugee and asylum issues

This one-year project, implemented by the International Catholic Migration Commission, helped local police in protecting and defending the rights of refugees and asylum seekers, bringing these areas of the asylum system in line with EU standards and international best practice. Activities included training

programmes for 105 police officers, 22 of whom were also trained as trainers, field monitoring visits and study visits.

The project provided input into the preparation of the new Asylum and Migration National Action Plan of Turkey, adopted by the Government in May 2005. In so doing it created necessary conditions for increased dialogue among the police authorities and NGOs. This was one of the first examples of successful state-NGO co-operation in Turkey. Another indirect impact of the project was the production of a new internal directive by the Ministry at the end of March 2005, which addresses the handling of asylum applications, which is meant to serve as a bridge between the current asylum regulations and the new asylum law that Turkey aims to adopt. The new directive reflects in general a positive, protection-oriented approach and incorporates the minimum standards of the new *acquis* on asylum procedures. Expenditure in 2004-5: £134,568.

Child rights: an inter-agency approach

This two-year project completed in 2004-5 and implemented by the British Council and the United Nations Children's Fund aimed to improve the position for children in the justice system and help Turkey to meet the Copenhagen political criteria through a programme of training for NGOs, child police units, lawyers and court personnel. Topics covered project governance, change management, practical techniques and child-focused systems. Participants in the project went on to develop and implement 45 projects of their own in 22 cities in Turkey, which all aimed to meet the needs of children in a better way and to adopt inter-agency working. In some cases additional outside funding was leveraged. In addition, a lobbying group formed by conference participants met with senior officials at the MoJ to present recommendations for change to the draft Child Protection Law and this has influenced the law passed in July 2005. Expenditure in 2004-5: £147,516.

Campaigning to prevent non-judicial punishments and executions, named as honour crimes

This two-year project, implemented by the British Council, brings together 20 regional agencies to develop strategies for effective campaigning against honour crimes in Turkey. The project will operate through a regional pilot combining focus groups, workshops, preparation and roll-out of campaign and final evaluation. By the end of 2004-5 a number of focus groups and workshops had taken place and the campaign concept was agreed. The campaign itself combined TV spots, billboards and posters, and is credited with a 2% reduction in the proportion of people who consider honour crimes to be acceptable. By creating an agenda for the prevention of honour crimes it has generated public and media pressure which has led to the establishment of a Parliamentary Commission for the Investigation and Prevention of Honour Crimes. The improved inter-agency communications engendered by the project has also spurred the creation of a telephone help-line and expedited the opening of a shelter for women. Expenditure in 2004-5: £19,500.

Strengthening the effectiveness and efficiency of provincial and sub-provincial human rights boards

This two-year project, implemented by the British Council, strengthens the effectiveness of the 81 provincial and 849 sub-provincial human rights boards through preparing, piloting and distributing operating guidelines. The first draft of the handbook was ready by April 2005. It has supported efforts by the Human Rights Presidency, the official body responsible for monitoring and recording human rights violations throughout the country, to keep regular statistical information on human rights violations. This updated information was published in 30,000 copies of printed leaflets produced and distributed to all the human rights boards, with the support of the British Embassy in Ankara. There will be further work in finalising, piloting and distributing the guidelines in 2005-6. Expenditure in 2004-5: £17,000.

Human rights training for the judiciary

A two-year project completed in 2004–5 and implemented by the Department for Constitutional Affairs in co-operation with the Turkish MoJ. Through this project over 8,000 judges and prosecutors were trained in the principles of the European Convention on Human Rights and over 3,400 copies of printed guidance were distributed and made available on the MoJ's website. The website is now constantly updated by the Ministry to provide case studies and decisions of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) and is actively used by judges and prosecutors. The MoJ has also developed a human rights data bank, which has been published on the internet and shared with the judiciary. This source of information has helped the Ministry to develop a sustainable training programme and has supported the implementation of training received. Just three months after completion of the training programme the core group of 225 trainers had identified 135 court decisions, which cited ECHR provisions and related case law: clear evidence that judges and public prosecutors have taken the lessons to heart and are actively implementing them in their work. Expenditure in 2004–5: £186,755.

Access to justice

This two-year project, implemented by European Dialogue, Bosphorus University and European Initiative on Democracy and Human Rights, provides models of good policy and practice for implementing international human rights standards and national legislation on access to criminal justice. This will assist Turkey to satisfy the Copenhagen Criteria on the rule of law and treatment of minorities. Project activities include training for trainers from the judiciary, police, lawyers, prosecutors and NGOs; UK study visits; lobbying; advocacy; and producing training materials. The planning meeting and first training seminar were held in 2004–5. The regional training seminars will take place in

autumn 2005. The project has so far had a positive impact in establishing a network among the related stakeholders who were able to come together for the first time in order to develop the joint training programme, which will be cascaded to the regional level. One unexpected outcome was the strong relationship established between police and NGO representatives. Expenditure in 2004–5: £24,703.

Ukraine***Regional journalistic consolidation campaign***

This two-year project, implemented by Charter 4 (Ukraine), National Union of Journalists and a Kiev independent media trade union, is assisting Ukrainian media in tackling media harassment, censorship, editorial pressure, ethics, public dialogue, employee rights and freedom of the press. Activities include workshops, training events and roundtables. About half the activities were completed by the end of 2004–5; the remainder will take place in 2005–6. Expenditure in 2004–5: £26,016.

Training of the Committee of Voters of Ukraine election observers

See feature project on page 55 for more details.

Customs and training assistance

This two-year project, implemented by Crown Agents, is assisting the Ukrainian customs services in establishing mobile anti-smuggling units on the eastern border. The project is setting up operational mobile teams and providing training, analysis and technical assistance. Further training and diagnostic work will continue in 2005–6. Expenditure in 2004–5: £87,776.

Political press centre

The political press centre was a two-year project, which was implemented by InterNews Ukraine with four other NGOs and completed in 2004–5. The aim was to establish a non-partisan political press centre to give the media balanced and objective coverage and analysis of the

presidential elections. Activities included creating a website with information on candidates and their views, producing a daily programme, holding press conferences with candidates, distributing weekly e-bulletins, running an information centre, producing weekly video bulletins, building a database of the candidates, and creating a video archive to monitor media coverage. This project played a significant role in promoting public interest in the electoral campaign. Expenditure in 2004–5: £113,794.

Public opinion information and exit poll campaign

This one-year project, implemented by Democratic Initiatives Foundation in 2004–5, tracked public opinion of the electoral process before and during the 2004 presidential elections. The project comprised a series of pre-election public opinion polls, exit polls on election day and press conferences to disseminate the results. The project is now complete. Expenditure in 2004–5: £22,652.

Monitoring of the election process 2004 at the specialised election stations in places of confinement

This one-year project, implemented in 2004–5 by International Society for Human Rights (Ukraine), promoted the transparency and legality of the presidential elections in Ukraine in places of confinement. The project achieved its aims through legislative educational and information activities and monitoring and evaluation work. All activities were completed successfully. Expenditure in 2004–5: £6,387.

Regional

Fostering sustainable reintegration (Albania, Kosovo, Macedonia, and Serbia and Montenegro)

This one-year project was implemented in 2004–5 by the IOM and co-funded by the EU High Level Working Group, comprising Italy, Belgium and Germany. The project facilitated the reintegration of returnees from EU member countries, mainly from the UK, Belgium, Germany and Italy, and assisted local NGOs in providing returnees with professional, social and economic guidelines in their country or province of origin (Macedonia, Albania and Kosovo, and Serbia and Montenegro). Work included regional workshops with NGOs, and public awareness raising in Albania, Kosovo and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Eighteen NGOs have received training and materials; there is now a reintegration package for returnees and so far more than 150 cases have been passed to NGOs for handling. An extension of this work will continue in to 2005. Expenditure in 2004–5: £23,450.

Good governance academy (Armenia and Poland)

This one-year project, implemented by the British Embassies in Warsaw and Yerevan, conducted a needs assessment visit to encourage Poland to use its special connections with the East to the EU's advantage by assisting projects and dialogue. This work would support closer Armenian integration into European structures and Armenia's compliance with new international obligations. The visit was completed in February 2005 and a substantive project for 2005–6 is taking forward the recommendations. Expenditure in 2004–5: £7,000.

Development of a Roma rights training handbook (Belarus, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Ukraine)

This two-year project, implemented by the European Roma Rights Centre, produced and distributed a Roma rights training handbook for use by Roma human rights activists and trainers, in six languages. The publication has been officially launched and demand is high across all the countries targeted, confirming the need for such a publication. Expenditure in 2004–5: £72,106.

Engaging with civil society in Belarus (Belarus and Poland)

This two-year project was implemented by the East European Democratic Centre, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights and the School for Leaders to strengthen Belarusian civil society. Activities include 12 study visits by parties of 20 people each to Poland for human rights training, two-week attachments to Polish NGOs and media organisations, and a final workshop to devise cross-border co-operation projects. A micro-projects fund will support worthwhile ideas that emerge. By the end of 2004–5, one study visit and set of internships had been completed. In 2005–6 there will be further study visits and workshops. Expenditure in 2004–5: £26,182.

Alternative dispute resolution (Croatia and Macedonia)

This one-year project was implemented by the British Association for Central and Eastern Europe in co-operation with the Centre for Effective Dispute Resolution. Its purpose was to improve efficiency and tackle court delays by sharing expertise in alternative dispute resolution, and to encourage the Croatians and Macedonians to develop pilot schemes. The main activities carried out were seminars for Ministry officials, judges and lawyers, and a press campaign. A follow-up project to set up a pilot mediation scheme in Croatia has been agreed for 2005–6. Expenditure in 2004–5: £24,029.

Partnership in EU funds (Bulgaria, Czech Republic,

Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia)

This one-year project, implemented by Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) Bankwatch Network and Friends of the Earth Europe, improved partnership between public authorities and NGOs in programming, implementing and monitoring of EU funds in CEE countries by promoting best practice and training NGOs. Activities completed are brochures produced in eight languages and training given to over 100 NGO representatives from seven countries. Expenditure in 2004–5: £29,003.

Training in non-discrimination law for trainers from bar associations and trade unions (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland)

This three-year project was implemented by Interights and the Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights and co-funded by the European Commission. The project aims to improve non-discrimination law training and the skills and knowledge of EU non-discrimination law in the legal professions and trade unions of the new EU member states in the Baltic Sea region. Activities include teacher training for bar associations and trade unions, and producing national training manuals. The project began in January 2005 and by the end of March experts were recruited, recruitment of trainers was underway and a steering committee had been established. The training programme will start in 2005–6. Expenditure in 2004–5: £5,000.

Training and advocacy on anti-discrimination legislation in central and eastern Europe (Croatia, Czech Republic, Latvia, Poland and Slovakia)

This three-year project implemented by European Roma Rights Centre and co-funded by the European Commission, trained policy-makers, law-makers, judges and human rights NGOs and lawyers in the EU Race Equality Directive and other international anti-discrimination instruments. The project has now successfully trained target groups in four countries and took an active part in advocacy for its implementation. As a result, four countries

have now implemented, or are about to implement, the Race Equality Directive. Expenditure in 2004–5: £47,851.

Building capacity in public finance in south-east region (Albania, Croatia and Slovenia)

A three-year project to be completed in 2005–6 and implemented by the Centre for Excellence in Finance, was set up to raise the professional level and status of public accounting through the establishment and roll-out of a programme of training and certification for public sector accountants. The project also aims to put in place self-financing local institutions to continue the programme. To date the training programme has been developed and is well underway in delivery, and arrangements for ministry based trainers are in place. Training will continue and procedures to localise the action plan for training will be initiated in 2005. Expenditure in 2004–5: £12,394.

European school for chamber staff in the western Balkans (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, and Slovenia)

The purpose of this two-year project, implemented by the Slovenian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, is to train Chamber staff in the target countries in EU business requirements to enable them to help local companies meet EU business standards and compete successfully in the EU internal market. Activities include a programme of seminars and training, and assistance in setting up departments of EU affairs and co-ordination networks through visits. Two international seminars have already taken place, and all other activities are set to commence in 2005–6. Expenditure in 2004–5: £20,373.

Polish–Ukrainian cross-border co-operation on justice and home affairs issues

This three-year project, implemented by the European Institute for Democracy (Poland), was established to improve cross-border co-operation on trafficking of people and goods and cross-border crime, and to promote local government reforms to achieve effective co-operation. Activities include study visits, internships, border visits, training sessions, cross-border working groups and developing joint strategies. Good progress has been made, with cross-border consultation becoming more entrenched and evidence of improved deterrence and interdiction. This work will continue until 2006–7. Expenditure in 2004–5: £75,290.

Preparing for democratic elections in Ukraine (Ukraine, Poland)

This one-year project, implemented by European Institute for Democracy (Poland), developed the capacity of the Ukrainian party election teams to promote democratic elections in Ukraine through study visits and training in Poland and consultancy trips to Ukraine by Polish experts. Subjects covered included strategy planning, contact with voters, campaign management, fundraising, political image and coalition building. The project is now complete and the trainees are successfully implementing the lessons they learned during the campaign. Expenditure in 2004–5: £99,000.

Engaging with the Islamic World programme

The programme

Background

The Engaging with the Islamic World (EIW) programme was established to support the FCO's lead within government to encourage positive engagement with the Muslim world as well as political and economic reform in Arab countries. The programme aims to strengthen the rule of law, promote good governance and increase the participation of women in the political process.

The programme has funded over 50 projects in countries with significant Muslim populations, initially in North Africa and the Middle East and then with other countries in Asia and Africa. It places a special emphasis on giving support for internal political and economic reform in Arab countries working either with host governments or established and respected non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

Governments and people in the Arab world and elsewhere are increasingly talking about the need for more open, participatory and representative government supported by a stronger civil society.

It is clearly for each country to decide how best it can pursue a process of reform, development and modernisation. There is no template that fits all. The task for the UK along with the international community is to support reform, drawing on our own experience of change.

Change does not have to come at the expense of culture, but we are aware that our work takes place in an environment where there are misperceptions and myths. One myth is that Islam is in its very nature incompatible with change. We reject that notion and argue that

resistance to change comes not from mainstream Islam itself, but from those who claim religious justification for clinging to outmoded traditions.

All societies evolve in order to meet the challenges and problems that arise in a changing world. The events in London in July 2005 emphasise the need to maintain engagement.

Objectives and geographical coverage

The programme's main purpose is to support locally led change and to encourage a greater understanding and partnership between Muslim countries and the West. The programme's objectives are to:

- 1 strengthen the rule of law
- 1 promote good governance (including through economic and administrative reform and the oversight of government)
- 1 increase the participation of women in decision-making in matters that affect their lives.

Engagement can take place at many levels. In the past year Ministers have made good use of conference engagements to move forward the regional and international debate; for instance, Dr Kim Howells MP, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, co-chaired and addressed the Bali Interfaith Dialogue in July 2005. The British delegation included civil society members of different faiths. Baroness Symons (former Minister of State for Middle East and North Africa) spoke at the launch of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Governance for Development programme in Amman, Jordan in February 2005. The programme supports this

key multilateral reform initiative to help draw up action plans for each country on issues such as civil service reforms, public service delivery, the role of the judiciary and the role of civil society and media in public sector reforms.

At the same time we continue to support grassroots training to give people skills to realise their rights in practice, such as understanding personal status codes that treat people as individuals under the law. The economic independence of women has also been highlighted as an area of importance to enable them to support themselves and gain the confidence to have their say in what matters to them.

Grassroots support is supplemented by events of a multilateral nature such as a programme of conferences with the Arab International Women's Forum. These conferences in Brussels, Cairo and London aimed to ensure that women's economic contribution is factored into policy decisions taken around the ten-year review of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership, which covers relations between the EU and its southern neighbours.

A joint project with Sweden and United Nations Development Fund For Women (UNIFEM) helps to empower women parliamentarians and prospective parliamentary candidates in the Middle East.

Country specific approach

Support takes a different form in each country. Priority work on the rule of law and good governance in Jordan includes helping to develop the capacity of and respect for parliamentary systems and the reforms underway in the civil service. Developing and supporting middle level management is seen as important for high-level policy objectives to stick. The development of youth parliaments by Bahrain and Jordan are supported with UK experience, to help develop the next generation's understanding of the importance of a

parliamentary system.

Good governance work is understood in its widest sense of achieving accountable decision-making. This can for example include giving assistance to build the capacity for impartial and professional media organisations that wish to improve the way in which they carry out the important role of holding government to account.

To ensure that these skills are based on their intrinsic value and without political bias this work is undertaken by professional media organisations or media related academia. We are currently working with the BBC World Service Trust (BBCWST), London Middle East Institute, the Commonwealth Journalist Association and the Thomson Foundation. Media organisations in Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Saudi Arabia and Syria in the Middle East have been involved. Journalists have also been supported in Pakistan.

Programme funds as policy tools

The essence of the programme is to bring about longer-term policy implementation through project activity. In that sense EIW programme funds are just one of the tools to help the FCO deliver on its strategic priorities. Other tools available include ministerial and sponsored visits, the scholarships and professional level fellowship programmes and regular lobbying activity through diplomatic missions.

The programme supports projects that meet a local demand such as the Morocco women's empowerment and the new Family Code project. This collaboration supports a Moroccan government (Ministry of Literacy) initiative to strengthen the rights of women. The project aims to support marginalised Moroccan women in the practical implementation of the new family code and to develop teaching methods and materials addressing a range of related rights-based issues. Moroccan experts kindly agreed to take part in an expert seminar in London to help explore the opportunities for

sharing lessons learned with other activists from the region who are also interested in developing such initiatives.

Programme progress

Feedback from the programme's second year has shown that project activity is well received based on the 'listening approach'. The need to ensure that projects are feasible either in support of government objectives or local civil society group objectives remains as important now as when the programme was launched. The projects that have succeeded best have tapped into areas of work where real partnerships can be developed and where domestic political support already exists.

The impact of some projects has certainly been felt in the local region. For example, phase one of the training of journalists by the BBCWST through the Middle East Dialogue project encouraged more objective reporting on political developments both nationally and regionally. The demand for the media project in the first two years was exceptionally high. Feedback from organisations that allowed their journalists to join the programme was positive. The early successes of the project encouraged partners (FCO, BBCWST and media organisations) to develop the project for another two years. The next stage will deepen co-operation and offer support to develop media institutions themselves in addition to support for individual journalists. Further details are available on the project website (www.bbcdialogue.co.uk).

Looking forward to Year 3 (2005–6)

The EU and G8 summits of July 2004 agreed a plan of support for reform efforts in the Middle East. The programme will support projects designed to implement the plan with the agreement of host governments and civil society. The OECD Governance for Development project is one such initiative and will be continued. Other activities to support education and civil society development are under discussion.

Activity across non-Arab Muslim countries will also continue to be supported. Collaboration with Indonesia in support of options to develop curricula in Pesantren (Muslim boarding schools) is ongoing and co-operation with the two largest Muslim organisations, Nahdlatul Ulama and Muhammadiyah, is progressing well. An Indonesian conference co-sponsored by the UK to support inter-faith dialogue and enhance understanding between Asian and European faith leaders and activists took place in Bali in July 2005. Dr Kim Howells MP, attended on behalf of the FCO.

Budget

The programme budget has grown steadily over the first two years from £1.5 million to £4.5 million. The budget for 2005–6 and the following two years have been set at £8.5 million, reflecting the demand for projects in support of local and regional level activity. The confirmed budget within the current Spending Round allows projects to be planned over a number of years and therefore to build up real partnerships.

Feature projects

Projects listed have been chosen as they highlight activities taking place that feature raising awareness of human rights and empowering women in matters that affect their lives across the GOF EIW programme.

Contact details

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(see Engaging with the Islamic World web-pages)

'Honour killings' awareness campaign in rural Sindh and southern Punjab, Pakistan

Purpose

This two-year project aims to raise awareness of the objection to honour killings, reaching people in rural areas reinforcing both the British and Pakistani governments' policies on challenging the practice of honour killings. While educated people in urban areas and the Pakistan Government in particular are publicly rejecting such killings it is mostly in the rural areas where mindsets need to be changed in order for the number of honour killings to be reduced. There is already a movement within the Pakistan Parliament to amend laws to ensure that those who commit such crimes are brought to court and punished.

Honour killing is a complex but brutal reaction within a family against someone who is perceived to have brought shame upon their relatives. What constitutes this dishonour depends entirely on the family involved, anything from wearing unsuitable clothes or choosing a career which the family disapproves of, to marrying outside in the wider community or accusations of adultery (whether true or not). As with the majority of family rows, a dispute may just end with relatives never speaking again. But in the extreme circumstances seen in honour crimes, the person believed to have brought the 'dishonour' upon the family is murdered. The majority of victims are women in communities or families dominated by men, although women, sisters and mothers, also play a part in some crimes.

This project raises awareness about the unacceptable nature of such crimes. In addition, it brings them to the attention of the lawmakers and enforcers such as the police, judges and feudal landlords who may have turned a blind eye to these crimes previously.

The project complements the work the FCO is doing to raise awareness of women's rights amongst the Muslim Community in the UK.

Target audience

The target audience is:

- 1 media and journalists in the Sindhi and Urdu press
- 1 the rural population where most of the killings are committed
- 1 police, judges and feudal landlords
- 1 politicians, ministers and legislators
- 1 women's groups and NGOs involved in the eradication of such crimes.

Funding

The funding is £99,000 over two years (£37,100/£61,900).

Main activities

The main activities are:

- 1 street theatres highlighting the emotive nature of the subject leading to interactive discussion involving cast and audience about the issues portrayed
- 1 training workshops for police and judges, but also involving journalists, lawyers, NGOs and politicians; these were conducted by two police officers from Northamptonshire Police; the workshops focused on investigation of crimes of domestic violence with specific attention to honour killings
- 1 a TV drama series looking at the human drama behind honour killings and the impact on victims' families supported by a music video
- 1 a video documentary focusing on the struggle for legal reform

- 1 print media activity, training journalists in feature writing and setting targets for stories in the rural Sindhi and Urdu press; 60 articles based on real life stories or case studies have been planned in Sindhi/Urdu and English newspapers, out of which 28 have already been published in various Sindhi newspapers.

Outputs

Outputs delivered to date are:

- 1 33 theatre performances have taken place and more than 12,000 people have already seen them including members of parliament, women's organisations, writers and intellectuals as well as members of the public
- 1 TV and print media has covered the theatre performances to broaden the reach of the subject matter
- 1 70 police and lawmakers have been trained by Northamptonshire Police personnel on investigating crimes of violence against women
- 1 26 more police officers and people from civil society organisations have been trained in an advanced investigation techniques workshop by

the Director Investigation and Sector Commander of the Northamptonshire Police. A multi agency approach has been used in the delivery of this training

- 1 300 people attended a high profile inaugural ceremony of the police training where D I G Nayar of Sindh Police was the chief guest and in his speech condemned honour killing as a heinous crime
- 1 more politicians and Members of the Legislature are being made aware of the seriousness of the problem.

Long-term impact

The long-term impact we hope to achieve is:

- 1 a reduction in the number of honour killings
- 1 strengthened legislation in place to prosecute those involved
- 1 more effective women's NGOs, which will continue to broadcast the message and capitalise on the work achieved by the project
- 1 an expansion of the project into other countries where honour killings take place using the messages and lessons learnt from this project.



Village theatre production on honour killings, 2005. Artists from Tehrik-e-Niswan performing the street theatre piece "Why is it so?" in Sindh, 50km from Hyderabad

BBC World Service Trust: 'My Life' (multi-region)

Purpose

In the Arab world 68 million people are illiterate, two-thirds of whom are girls. Experience around the world has shown that when girls' education levels improve, everyone benefits. Through this two year project, 'My Life', which has now reached its final year, the BBC World Service Trust and the BBC Arabic Service have provided direct participatory opportunities for young women from across the Arabic-speaking world to explore their aspirations for and expectations of their futures. The project aims to ensure their views are taken account of by policy-makers. The countries targeted were Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen.

Young women from varying sections of society interacted with each other and were able speak their minds away from the male dominated paternalistic environment they normally live in. The issues raised varied from personal desires for a better future for women (education, health, employment) to environmental issues. An indirect benefit has been the learning of new skills such as IT, photography and story writing.

The project not only brought out the views and aspirations of the women, but also highlighted to thinkers, politicians and opinion formers what subjects currently concern the young women of the country through a medium which the women would not normally have access to, either because of lack of funds or social restrictions. The aim is for influential people to debate the ideas and issues raised through the stories and to discuss how they could be taken forward.

Target audience

The target audience is:

- 1 young women between the ages of 14 and early 20s
- 1 women's groups and NGOs involved in the empowerment of women
- 1 BBC World Service (BBCWS) audiences on air, online and at live events
- 1 opinion formers and legislators.

Funding

Funding was £99,600 in 2004–5.

Main activities

The main activities carried out were:

- 1 workshops – creative media and storytelling workshops where the women learn the skills necessary to be able to present their point of view in a coherent manner
- 1 design and creation of audio and visual material for publication on the website and display and comment
- 1 in-country events where the young women's stories are presented to policy-makers and NGOs
- 1 evaluation has been an integral and formative part of the project providing a 360 degree view of it.

Outputs

Outputs delivered to date have been:

- 1 workshops held in Egypt, Yemen, Saudi Arabia and Syria
- 1 the items produced by the women were broadcast on BBC Arabic Service, BBCWS in English and on the internet encouraging comment from others; this has been particularly successful judging by the number of comments posted on the website
- 1 public demonstrations by the women of the material they have produced including a final major showcase in Egypt in April 2005
- 1 contributions to national and regional debates on the role of women.

Long-term impact

The long-term impact we hope to achieve through this project is:

- 1 voices of the young women published across the region on BBC Arabic.com reaching a wide variety of opinion formers as well as young people
- 1 a body of evidence about young women's aspirations to help guide the activity of reformers in the area to give an understanding of what the young women are looking for out of life with a view to reform taking place to allow their dreams to happen.

BBC 'My Life': www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice



Participant delivering her report at the MY LIFE, women's future, presentation in Cairo, April 2005

Completed and ongoing projects for Year 2

This section highlights some of the key projects that were completed during 2004–5 as well as those which are multi-year.

Afghanistan

Access to justice

This is a three-year project, implemented by the Bar Human Rights Committee of England and Wales, to aid the dissemination of legal skills and knowledge to key actors in the legal sector thus contributing to the promotion of the rule of law and judicial reform. The project aims to increase awareness of international human rights legislation, domestic and other legislation among key individuals in the legal sector, helping to facilitate improved access to justice for all. Women's access is particularly targeted. The project complements the reconstruction of the judicial system proposed by the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and the UNDP in conjunction with the Afghan Judicial Reform Commission. Expenditure in 2004–5: £80,000.

Promoting Afghan women's participation in governance in Afghanistan

Action Aid Afghanistan is the implementer for a two-year project. The aims of the project are to understand better the challenges involved in the participation of women in political processes and to begin to develop a means to address this issue; to build capacity to support women's initiatives; to facilitate participation and greater engagement of women at village level.

The first year of the project has been successful in the achievement of the wider goal of developing a knowledge base on governance issues amongst the women targeted. A comprehensive national study examining the role of women in governance is being collated and will be completed by the end of the 2005. It

is hoped that the research will influence interpretations of the constitution, allowing women more opportunity to take part in the decision-making process. During 2006 the project will target 20 women to take part in a fellowship programme to develop their effectiveness as potential community leaders at the provincial and national level. Afghanistan remains a very difficult environment in which to work and the target group is profoundly marginalised. The project has accessed remote areas of the country. Significantly, 1,500 women are actively involved in the political and social development process at village level. Expenditure in 2004–5: £78,840.

Bahrain

Promoting parliamentary democracy in Bahrain

The purpose of this three-year project is to underpin the reform process in Bahrain by offering help to the Bahraini government to create a climate of greater participation, including greater representation of women, by the next election in October 2006. The programme has three main elements: training parliamentarians and staff; support for Bahrain's fledgling Youth Parliament and capacity building for women activists. The project is in collaboration with the Bahraini Government.

A parliamentary workshop, revolving around the visit of British MP Richard Spring and ex MP Ernie Ross, took place in May 2005, followed by visits to the UK by Bahraini parliamentary staff. The exchange provided a basis for comparison for the participants and insight into the differences between the parliamentary systems in both countries. The project strand concerned with the political empowerment of women has attracted a few international donors to co-ordinate with the Bahraini government a carefully planned series of workshops,

conferences and public awareness events, with the common aim of increasing the political participation of women – and ultimately, their election into parliament in 2006. All implementation thus far has received praise from the media, the general public and the authorities alike. The technical committee of the new Youth Parliament visited the UK during July 2004. Although slow to start there has been some renewed enthusiasm for the Youth Parliament, and support from the King of Bahrain. Expenditure in 2004–5: £53,489.

Egypt

Egyptian trade adviser

A one-year project to support the implementation of the EU/Egypt Association Agreement (EEAA) through the appointment of an adviser to the reform-minded Egyptian Minister of Foreign Trade and Industry. This will help enhance official Egyptian understanding of the EEAA and the workings of the European Commission.

The project began in April 2005. The adviser has completed a review of the EEAA implementation and submitted proposals for improved internal co-ordination and involvement of private sector stakeholders. He made visits to numerous public and private sector organisations to exchange ideas on how Egypt can gain maximum benefit from the provisions of the Association Agreement. He is also working with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry and the European Commission Delegation on increasing public and private sector awareness of opportunities for enhanced Egyptian engagement with the EU under the European Neighbourhood Policy, including through the proposed EEAA. Expenditure 2004–5: £17,423

Training of lawyers in Egyptian governorates on human rights issues

This is the second year of a three-year project, run by the Arab Centre for the Independence of the Judiciary and the Legal Profession, designed to promote the rule of law and observance of international human rights standards in Egypt. Lawyers across 12 governorates will be trained in human rights litigation and the defence of civil liberties. So far 560 lawyers have been trained and a small training and resource centre has been created. Expenditure in 2004–5: £14,000.

Supporting women's rights: Egyptian ombudsman

This three-year project is in its second year. The FCO supports and funds the National Council for Women's Ombudsman's Office, which acts as a conduit between women and government machinery to identify gender discrimination and to help women secure their legal rights. Strategies are in place to achieve changes in Egyptian policy and law such as the analysis of daily complaints of working women; lobbying and educating policy-makers and legislators. The Council (of which the Ombudsman's Office is an integral part) has been successful in raising women's issues higher up the agenda, and introducing new family and personal status legislation.

Copies of a booklet on working women's rights have been printed. In December 2004 the Ombudsman's Office launched an advocacy campaign to address the multifaceted problem of working women with temporary contracts in private and public sectors, which will lobby for the proper enforcement of Egyptian labour law. The Ombudsman is also in discussion with the Policies Committee at the National Democratic Party to discuss measures against domestic violence. Expenditure in 2004–5: £25,800.

Indonesia

Good governance: the role of the Islamic education system

This three-year project is in its second year and involves a partnership of working with schools, funded and controlled by one of the largest Islamic organisations in Indonesia, Nahdlatul Ulama. The purpose is to develop and broaden the curriculum and teaching in Islamic boarding schools and to support mainstream education. Nahdlatul Ulama has huge influence on day-to-day life in Indonesia such as running schools, health and community centres, providing local community leaders and influencing national politics (although both are largely non-political). The project aims to promote rule of law and good governance practice through training provided by Leeds University and partnership. Participants also have the opportunity to witness multiculturalism in action in the UK.

Progress has been made on identifying areas of development in the Pesantren curriculum, and a training programme on curriculum development for headmasters has been designed. Fifty individuals have been trained in education management. A database of teachers and schools involved has been created listing areas of expertise that can be drawn upon by other participants. Participants completed a four-week long training programme at the University of Leeds in January 2005. Separately, project work has taken place with Muhammadiyah, another large Indonesian Islamic organisations involved in education. Expenditure in 2004–5: £137,032.

Jordan

Engagement with Jordan's reform agenda: enhancing the positive participation of women MPs and senators

The aim of this two-year project, working in partnership with the Jordan Development Centre, is to promote good governance and women's participation in Jordan's political processes. To achieve this, the project targets

female MPs and senators and provides specialist training to enhance their ability to debate effectively in the Jordanian Parliament on women's empowerment. The research and training resource provides the parliamentarians with a better understanding of the temporary and new laws on the Parliament's agenda. There is also a mentoring and exchange aspect with British counterparts, to widen the experience and understanding of Jordanian women MPs and their British counterparts. The first UK visit is scheduled for early December 2005. The project has been met by much enthusiasm within the Parliament Secretariat and the Senate Secretariat is now asking for a similar project for themselves. Expenditure in 2004–5: £66,344.

Promoting political reform and developing democracy in civil society

The purpose of this three-year project is to improve the interest and participation of civil society, in particular women and youth groups, in political and democratic developments in Jordan. The project consists of four main elements. The first is to establish a community radio station at Al-Hussein Bin Talal University, which serves the youth of Ma'an to raise awareness of social issues and promote community mobilisation. This element is currently at the technical stage. The second is to educate civil society in Madaba on parliamentary issues and principles of democracy. Working with the Al Aqsa Charitable Society (a local NGO) this element is reaching the grassroots in rural Jordan and making a difference to the people's lives. Male and female youth clubs have been set up, which give young people a place to meet and air their views. During a visit there in February 2005, the EIW deputy programme manager saw how much this was appreciated by the young people involved.

The third element is to develop a pilot model (in Ma'an and Madaba) of a process to improve the level and quality of youth services and opportunities at the Governorate level. It will do this by empowering young people to participate

actively and effectively in local level forums where decisions are made which affect their lives. ZENID (the local NGO involved) is currently moving from the planning and needs analysis stage to implementation. The fourth element is to establish a youth parliament that provides a forum for young Jordanians to engage in the democratic process in a participatory way. This is still at an early stage, but has strong support from the Jordanian authorities. Expenditure in 2004–5: £152,444.

Lebanon

Furthering the role and position of women through organisational capacity building

This project has reached the end of its second of three years. The purpose is to increase the participation of women in the economy by promoting their economic independence through training and by raising awareness of the role women can play in the economy. The Centre for Research Training Development has delivered 11 workshops around the country. The women's co-operatives supported by the project participated in a commercial exhibition in Beirut in 2004. The project has developed beyond Lebanon – regional activities are now underway in Egypt and Morocco. Expenditure in 2004–5: £56,124.

Reporting elections: a training programme for Lebanese journalists

The School of Oriental and Asian Studies at the London Middle East Institute, University of London, organised an intensive training and networking programme for Lebanese journalists. The training was designed to enhance their capacity to report effectively on Lebanon's forthcoming legislative assembly elections and to raise their awareness of issues relating to the integrity of their electoral process. Similar activities are also planned for other countries where elections are to take place. Expenditure in 2004–5: £43,903.

Morocco

Financial sector regulation seminar project June 2004

In partnership with the Moroccan Ministry of Finance, this seminar aimed to help the Moroccan authorities improve financial sector regulation. After a one-day seminar for officials concerned with financial sector regulation, written proposals and an action plan for future co-operation were produced. The seminar concentrated on the overall role of the Financial Services Authority. Long term, the seminar feeds into capacity building (better understanding of issues by Moroccan regulators) and incorporation of recommendations made into reform process. Expenditure in 2004–5: £6,741.

Strengthening Morocco's judicial and administrative reforms

This project has reached the end of its second of three years, working with the European Centre for Common Ground and Moroccan judicial and semi-judicial institutions. The purpose is to support their reform programmes and ease public access to justice without recourse to costly and lengthy court action. The project has successfully helped the Ministry of Justice introduce alternative dispute resolution mechanisms for mediation in civil cases in Morocco through training and field visits. With an outreach day to publicise the concept at large yet to be arranged, the project will be completed by September 2005. A further project is being considered to reinforce the impact of the project by helping the Moroccan Government introduce the mediation mechanism into pilot courts. Expenditure: 2004–5: £53,573.

Moroccan women's empowerment and the new Family Code project

This three-year project was set up to support marginalised Moroccan women in the practical implementation of the new Family Code, and to develop teaching methods and materials that address a range of related rights-based issues. So far training on the new code has been provided to regional NGOs and cascaded down to local



Front cover of Family Code booklet

NGOs in the cities of Agadir, Al Hoceima, Fés, Marrakech, Rabat and Rissani (a total of 30 NGOs and 60 trainees). In April 2005 practical booklets explaining the new Family Code were launched by the British Embassy in Rabat and the Moroccan Ministry of Literacy. More than 80,000 copies of the booklet, along with information on local and general elections, have been distributed to local NGO partners across Morocco. Particular interest has been received from the Royal Household in Morocco. The project will now expand to Mauritania and possibly be duplicated in Algeria. During 2005–6 the project will also focus on educating women about their economic rights. Expenditure in 2004–5: £52,039.

Nigeria

Human rights training for alkalies, police and magistrates in Nigeria's 12 sharia states

This three-year project was implemented by a local NGO for women's human rights. It conducts human rights and gender sensitisation training for alkalies (judges in the sharia courts), police and magistrates. This training is directed at the 12 sharia states, training two states per session twice a year. The objective is improved access to justice for women, in a system where the law agents are aware of women's rights and handle their cases fairly. Laws, law reforms and

enactment of laws will be clarified from a gender perspective, and 150 law agents will be trained in human rights and sensitised to gender issues when dealing with cases and legal issues. A training manual will be developed for use at police colleges, which will incorporate lessons learned from the workshops as well as women's rights and the laws on the treatment of women in police stations.

So far a training manual titled 'A Trainers' Manual from a Gender Perspective' has been produced and a programme of training of trainers sessions, followed by workshops, is being rolled out. The training sessions are preceded by base line surveys of human rights within the region so that workshops focus on local issues. Twenty trainers have been trained in Zaria (Kaduna Province, Nigeria) and 20 have been trained in workshops. A further 25 people will receive training in autumn 2005. Expenditure in 2004–5: £41,135.

Pakistan

BBC journalists training project – basic radio reporting skills

This project was run as a short intensive course in February 2005, catering for media professionals at local radio stations, correspondents and some NGO campaigners. There is a lack of basic journalism training in Pakistan and consequently a real hunger for this type of course. The central aims of the course were to equip journalists to be able to research stories and look at the issues behind the headlines, to encourage rigorous editorial standards, to learn and practise the skills of good interviewing technique, to investigate and analyse a story properly, and to write appropriately for radio output. Expenditure in 2004–5: £13,200.

Honour killing awareness campaign in rural Sindh and Southern Punjab

See feature project on page 78 for more details.

Promoting women's effectiveness in local councils

A three-year project implemented by Pattan Development Organisation aims to equip women local councillors to take an effective part in local government. The project supports local female councillors, providing them with training and establishing district 'key trainers' to continue the training programmes. The project also offers accompaniment programmes to women councillors, a challenge fund to encourage local innovation, assistance to local bureaucracies to enable them to work more effectively with women councillors and media projection of successful women councillors. The project has changed its focus this year. As the Pakistan Government has decided local elections will be held in 2005, the project will concentrate on providing training for women candidates. The original project will resume when the elections are over. Expenditure in 2004–5: £135,000.

Palestine***International Service for Human Rights training course pilot project***

This was a pilot training course, held in February 2005, by the International Service for Human Rights Training in partnership with the National Human Rights Institution (NHRI), Ramallah, Palestine. The aim was to enhance the capacity, knowledge and skills of human rights defenders and public officials of the NHRI in Palestine in the practical aspects of the United Nations human rights procedures and mechanisms, in particular those of direct relevance for Palestine. Expenditure in 2004–5: £10,000.

Philippines***Capacity building for local poverty reduction team in the autonomous region in Muslim Mindanao***

This three-year project began in 2004, with the aim of strengthening the capacity of local government units in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) to access and manage central government and donor funding. The impact of social, economic and

development projects on majority Muslim communities will be improved. The ARMM includes some of the poorest areas of the Philippines. Development is hampered by the local government's inability to absorb and manage central government and donor funds, which contributes to high levels of discrimination, violence and conflict. A programme of training on resource mobilisation, project negotiation, and feasibility studies has been rolled out in municipalities in Mindanao. A 'Donors Conference' is planned for later this year. Expenditure in 2004–5: £160,283.

Saudi Arabia***Saudi two kingdoms conference***

A conference was held in London in February 2005 to engage the Saudi government and influential members of Saudi society in discussions on reform and change in a practical way. The aim was to explore, with the offer of UK help and expertise, a possible programme of steps all could agree on; discuss administrative and judicial reforms; public access to and oversight of the administration; developments of civil society as well as promote the observance of human rights and democratic values.

As a result of the conference and a visit by the Westminster Foundation for Democracy, the Saudi Government has expressed an interest in reform of the NGO sector both from within the NGOs themselves and within the government regulatory body. Expenditure in 2004–5: £118,514.

Syria***Support to develop a Syrian money market***

This project, during its final year of two, in partnership with the Syrian Central Bank (SCB) and the Bank of England, was refined in scope to focus on increased awareness and knowledge of money market systems and government debt-management in the SCB. The overall goal is a SCB with improved capacity to run money markets and deal with government debt

successfully, prepared to implement future legislation on money markets. The project has been successful in creating a cadre of senior and middle ranking officials from the SCB with the skills to establish and manage money market systems for Syria. Expenditure in 2004–5: £74,000.

Yemen

Enhancing the professional skills of Yemeni women

This was the second year of a three-year project to enhance women's performance in the marketplace and increase women's access to senior decision-making positions. A significant barrier to women's participation and career advancement is the lack of accessible certified management and administrative training in Arabic. In partnership with the Women's National Committee and British Council, a management course targeted at women has been developed, offered in culturally acceptable premises, and in an open learning format that is accessible to working women. Developmental meetings for trainers are held twice a month. A postgraduate diploma course has been established. Demand for the courses has been extremely high and an extension to the current project is being planned. Expenditure in 2004–5: £25,996.

Enhancing women's role in local community projects

This is the second of a three-year project in partnership with the Women's Affairs Support Centre and Civic Democratic Initiatives Support Foundation to enhance the role of local women in their local councils activities. The project aims to enhance the role of female decision-makers and to develop a network of young female decision-makers of the future. The project has three phases running over a period of 30 months, aimed at raising awareness, developing decision-making skills through membership of shadow committees and ultimately to enhance female leadership in targeted districts and to enlarge the number of female local council members by the year 2006.

The project includes young women leadership 'Training of Trainers' at the district level, 80 district workshops and more than 900 meetings with the decision-makers in the local authority. In the first and second phase, 4,000 women were trained at the district level and 600 women were formed into shadow committees, which have the responsibility for raising women's voices. Expenditure in 2004–5: £26,643.

Enhancing the independence and transparency of Yemeni judiciary district court training

The aim of this three-year project is to increase the independence and transparency of the Yemeni judicial system by providing a training programme for judges from the district courts, appeal courts and the Judiciary Monitoring Authority. The main outputs will be a series of training sessions, a code of conduct and terms of reference for each branch of the judiciary developed in conjunction with the judiciary monitoring authority. The programme aims to achieve 'buy in' from different stakeholders within the Justice Ministry and Yemeni legal system including the bar association, justice committees in the parliament and the prosecutor's office. Expenditure in 2004–5: £34,773.

Strengthening human rights capacity in Yemen

The aim of this two-year project is to contribute to social and political reform in Yemen by developing a human rights culture within which Yemeni citizens (especially women) are empowered to claim and enjoy their human rights as guaranteed under constitution and international instruments. This would set an example in a conservative Arab society of how it is possible to introduce a culture of human rights. Police training sessions have taken place in Sana'a, Taiz, Aden and Amman. The outcome of the discussions and the training sessions will be a set of guidance notes for wider dissemination among the police and judiciary. Training of trainers is also an integral part of the project. Expenditure in 2004–5: £19,976.

Westminster Foundation for Democracy/Electoral Reform International Services enhancing the capacity of Yemeni parliamentarians assessment visit

Initial scoping visit to develop a strategy and programme for democratic reform and assistance to Yemeni parliamentarians and political parties. The assessment report was completed in May 2005. Further project proposals relating to democratic reform are expected to draw upon the finding of the report. Expenditure: £10,156.

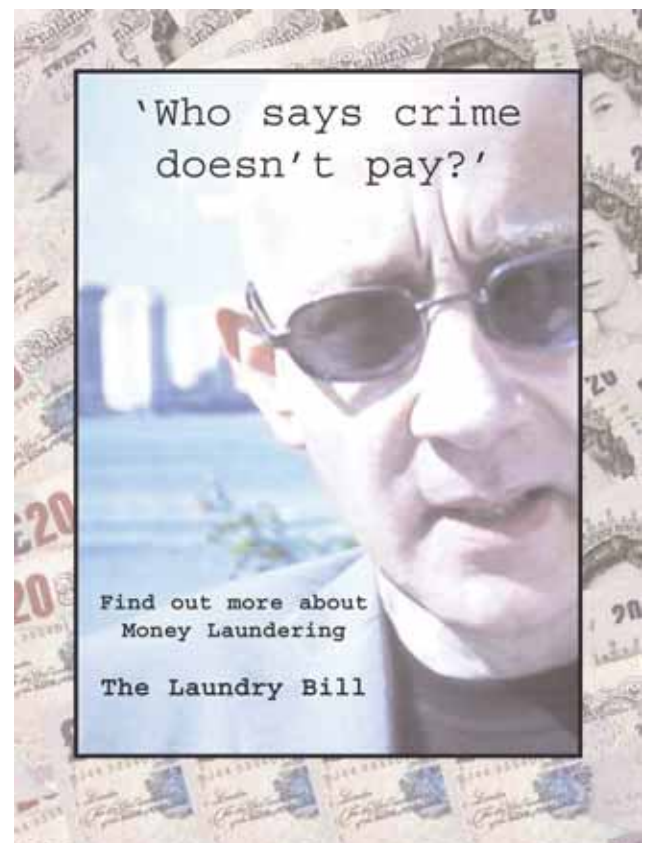
Regional

Anti-money-laundering film 'The Laundry Bill'

The EIW programme is continuing to pay for the distribution and reproduction costs of the anti-money-laundering film, 'The Laundry Bill' during 2004–5. The film has been used by financial institutions and government bodies in the UK and overseas. In 2003–4, with co-funding from DFID, a 40-minute documentary/training film was produced by the FCO Film Unit to raise awareness and provide direction to policy-makers in the areas of money laundering, terrorist financing and corruption. The film explains what money laundering is, where it happens and the measures governments and individuals can take to prevent it. Dr Denis MacShane MP (then Minister for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) held a reception to launch the film on 8 June 2004 to the financial sector. The film includes contributions from Claes Norgren, President of the Financial Action Task Force, and Antonio Maria Costa, Director of the UN Global Programme against Money Laundering. The film is available on DVD in English, Arabic and French. For details e-mail fcofilmunit@fco.gov.uk. Expenditure in 2004–5: £4,103.

EuroMed - economic reform impact on the labour market conference

An historic conference took place in May 2004 with joint funding from the Moroccan Government. It was the first of its kind to take place on Arab soil and included all Southern EuroMed partners. The aim was to explore managing the social consequences of economic reform and identify the impact change has on different sections of society, suggesting ways in which development and modernisation might be managed so that everyone benefits. It forms an element in the continuing process of encouraging a more effective and engaged economic civil society in Mediterranean countries, resulting in greater effectiveness of economic reform. In December 2004 this conference was followed up by an economic reform consultative visit to the UK to improve dialogue between key stakeholders of economic reform in the EuroMed region on social issues related to economic reform. Expenditure in 2004–5: £106,275.



Promotional poster for anti-money-laundering film

BBC World Service Trust: 'My Life' (multi-region)

See feature project on page 80 for more details.

BBC journalism standards training in Middle East North Africa region

This was the final year of a two-year project to provide sustained support to journalists and editors in the Middle East North Africa (MENA) region through a series of media interventions and training opportunities that will allow participants to develop more representative and inclusive media. A resource base was created to enable the training and development of young journalists in producing news coverage that is consistently balanced and well researched. All trainees were set up with access to the BBC On-line Journalism Learning Resource and a handbook has been developed. Reporting symposia were held in Lebanon, Syria, Egypt and Morocco. The symposia brought together leading newsmakers, politicians, editors, journalists and managers to discuss issues around news coverage in their country and the region.

Over 150 key media players participated in the events in each region, which helped the BBC to identify specific training needs. Research has showed that the symposia formula with a large media presence from the host country was popular and continual voting opportunities provided interaction lacking in many conferences. They encouraged dialogue, learning and an exchange of views.

Intensive five-week training courses were held in the UK for Arab journalists; 26 received the intensive editorial training, and will now cascade the training in their respective organisations. This project has led to a new, expanded project to meet the growing demand from the region, entitled MENA Phase II. The original project is ongoing in the sense that individual participants have the opportunity for sustained contact and online mentoring. More about this project can be found on the BBCWST website (www.bbcdialogue.co.uk) in English and Arabic. Expenditure: 2004–5: £144,775.

G8 Broader Middle East and North Africa education initiative planning meeting

A series of meetings were held in London in February 2005 to prepare for the G8 Broader Middle East and North Africa (BMENA) education activities for 2005. The meetings contributed to international objectives under our 2005 G8 presidency. They also helped shape the agendas for an Algerian workshop on literacy planned for April 2005; the BMENA education ministerial in Jordan on 20–22 May 2005 and the Forum for the Future in Bahrain in November 2005. Over 60 senior education officials from the BMENA region, UK and G8 partners attended to create an action plan and establish goals for the G8 BMENA literacy and education initiative during the UK presidency and beyond. Expenditure in 2004–5: £16,849.

Muslim delegation visit to Saudi Arabia and Turkey

In January 2005 a senior British Muslim Delegation, including Sir Iqbal Sacranie (Secretary General, Muslim Council of Britain), Dr Muhammad Abdul Bari (Deputy Secretary General, Muslim Council of Britain) and Azhar Ali (Blackburn Muslim community) visited Saudi Arabia and Turkey. They called on senior figures from the religious establishment and Islamic charities. The visit was an exercise in building bridges, providing a basis for future work with religious establishments and conveying a positive image of the UK. Expenditure in 2004–5: £9,631.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development investment initiative

The purpose of this three-year project is to improve the economic and social environment in the MENA region through better investment policies, public governance and more modern administration. The aims are a strengthened capacity across the region for designing and implementing reforms, with more modern and transparent public institutions; a sustainable structure for policy dialogue on governance and investment issues among MENA countries, with improved frameworks for investment incentives

and diversification, taxation and corporate governance.

The project was formally launched in Jordan in February 2005 and since then momentum has been building. Funding pledges have been received from Italy, Japan, Sweden, Turkey and the US. Five working groups have been set up to explore the following issues: transparent and open investment policies; encouraging investment promotion agencies and business association as a driving forces for economic reform; providing a tax framework for investment and assessing tax incentives; promoting policies for financial sector and enterprise development in support of economic and investment diversification; and improving corporate governance. Recommendations have been developed in each area and task forces have been established to follow them through. Expenditure in 2004–5: £300,000.

Personal status law seminar on Middle East North Africa

The FCO convened a meeting in London in March 2005 made up of experts on personal status law issues in the MENA region. The aims were for the UK Government to get an insight into the regional debate on personal status law and a gain a greater understanding of the issues involved as well as consider whether there was an opportunity for engagement, either through GOF or Arab reform strategy activity. Representation from the region (Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Yemen) included a parliamentarian, ombudsman, senior judge, lawyers and civil society. Experts from the US, Netherlands and UK also attended. Expenditure in 2004–5: £7,406

United Nations Development Programme rule of law modernisation of public prosecutors

This three-year project aims to improve the function of public prosecutors offices in Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Yemen by helping them to modernise the infrastructure of communications and by training them in modern international

judicial standards, in particular in human rights. The project was launched in May 2005. The UK, through the Crown Prosecution Service, is represented on the international advisory group supporting the project. Initial meetings have been held and the response from the participating countries is positive. Work plans are now being developed to advance the project. Expenditure: 2004–5: £700,000.

United Nations Development Programme Trust Fund, programme on governance in the Arab world

This three-year project consists of a portfolio of projects, the collective purpose of which is to follow up the findings of the Arab states human development reports, and implement recommendations. Expenditure: 2004–5: £300,000.

United Nations Development Fund For Women - Arab women parliamentarians

The purpose of this three-year project is to work to transform governance and leadership by facilitating women's access to political and economic decision-making positions, and by supporting their development as transparent accountable, transformational leaders, who can effectively advance gender equality. The aim will be advanced through the establishment of a virtual Arab Women Parliamentarians' Forum; gender sensitisation of Arab parliamentarians; and the establishment of functioning national training centres for prospective Arab women leaders.

The project is jointly funded by the EIW programme and the Swedish International Development Agency. It is implemented by the UNIFEM Arab States Regional Office in Amman, which has wide experience of working on women's issues in the region. The project covers nine countries: Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Syria and the UAE. One of the key project activities will be to train up to a hundred women in each of the countries with a view to them either running for election, or supporting women candidates. The

project is particularly timely as the Government of Kuwait recently extended suffrage to include women and women will also now be allowed to stand for election there. The project was launched on 2 February 2005 (Arab Women's Day) in Beirut, under the auspices of the Arab Inter-Parliamentary Union. Expenditure in 2004-5: £400,000.

Strengthening Relations with Emerging Markets programme

The programme

Background

Emerging market countries will become more important to British interests over the next decade. Most are already engaged in economic reform programmes. Some already play a major role in the international system, while others are destined to do so. Some are already influential players in global economic dialogue and negotiations on issues such as trade, sustainable development and the environment, and in the global financial architecture. All are serious regional players. The Strengthening Relations with Emerging Markets (EM) programme was designed to support efforts to strengthen governance within the most important of these countries, to help achieve sustainable economic growth and development; and to develop partnerships with these countries in pursuit of shared global goals.

Objectives and geographical coverage

The programme's overall objective was to strengthen economic governance, democracy and respect for human rights in the following ten priority countries: Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Russia, South Africa and South Korea.

Project activity

During 2004–5 the programme funded 88 projects. The focus of the programme has varied from country to country. Key themes within the programme are:

- 1 economic governance and prosperity – to support the development of open, stable, sustainable, efficient and rule-of-law based economies through:
 - *economic reform* – building institutions that provide macroeconomic and financial system stability, tax and public expenditure reform, regulation and competition reform, support for privatisation and public–private partnerships (PPP), and improving the environment for investment
 - *tackling corruption* – promoting transparency, strengthening preventative measures and tackling bribery
 - *corporate social responsibility (CSR)* – strengthening awareness of the role and responsibilities of business in promoting sustainable development
 - *promoting adoption of new technology*
 - *promoting scientific collaboration*
- 1 political governance and rule of law – to support capacity building aimed at strengthening social and political institutions:
 - *building participatory democracy* – to promote inclusiveness and greater participation in government, both local and national, including a stronger role for the indigenous and the poor; and to build robust institutions, promoting legal and penal reform
 - *strengthening civil society* – to enhance the monitoring of government behaviour, and to promote an independent media
 - *human rights* – to help governments emerge from authoritarian regimes, promote indigenous and children's rights, prison and police reform, and to strengthen the rule of law
- 1 environmental governance – to mitigate the strains of development and globalisation on the natural environment by:
 - *improved management of natural resources* – strengthening environmental democracy, energy sector reform, energy security, investment policy, biodiversity, action to counter illegal trade in natural resources and transparency in the audit trail of tradable natural resources.

Outcomes envisaged

The success of the programme will be measured through:

- 1 improved economic governance, particularly through PPP and CSR
- 1 greater transparency in government
- 1 more effective measures being taken against corruption and money laundering
- 1 a decrease in discrimination against ethnic minorities.

Programme progress

During the second year of the programme, projects have focused on economic governance (26 projects). However, there was still a fair spread of activity among the other key themes: science (17 projects), CSR (10 projects), freedom of information and transparency (10), anti-corruption (9), human rights (8), rule of law (4) and environmental governance (4). Most UK diplomatic missions have concentrated their activity on a limited number of areas aimed at achieving the greatest possible impact in meeting the objectives of the mission, the programme and FCO Strategic Priorities.

For example, there has been a wide range of projects under economic governance from guidance on improving intellectual property rights (Argentina, China and Russia) to better fiscal regulation (Argentina and India). Projects using the UK's experience in PPP have been implemented in Brazil and Argentina.

In Latin America our work with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) is helping to persuade governments of the need for greater access to information and transparency. Justice reform is gathering pace in Mexico after senior members of the Mexican Government and state attorneys general have learned more about and experienced first-hand the British justice system.

There has been a wide range of anti-corruption projects in South Africa, which is taking a more active role in the Eastern and Southern African Anti-Money Laundering Group and has plans to undertake outreach training in other member states.

In Russia there is good potential for penal reform by the prison authorities now that priority areas for action have been identified in projects funded by GOF. Also, following the completion of projects on the rights and access to justice of Roma and other ethnic minorities in Russia, these groups are more aware of their rights and several litigation cases have been initiated to challenge police abuse.

Finally, projects are helping to spread awareness and understanding of CSR in Brazil, China, India, Mexico, Russia and South Africa.

Looking forward to Year 3

The EM programme ended on 31 March 2005. Its successor, the Economic Governance (EG) programme, focuses specifically on the objectives below. The themes of political and environmental governance, rule of law, strengthening civil society, and human rights are now part of a new Sustainable Development programme.

The main objectives of the new EG programme are:

- 1 to promote better governance (including greater transparency and reduced corruption) both globally and in specific countries that need reform with a view to ensuring sustainable economic growth and stability
- 1 to promote efforts to secure a better global environment for freer trade and investment
- 1 to promote CSR
- 1 to promote science and innovation (S&I) collaboration with developed and emerging markets for the benefit of the UK's knowledge economy and to build S&I capacity to strengthen the global economy.

Budget for Year 3

The programme budget for Year 3 is £5.1 million.

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(see Economic Governance web-pages)

China: corporate social responsibility in the Pearl River Delta

Introduction

Chinese companies have been showing increasing interest in learning more about corporate social responsibility (CSR). This project has focused on one of the largest industrial complexes in China, the Pearl River Delta.

Purpose

The purpose of this two-year project is to demonstrate to government how the adoption of good CSR practice has enormous benefits for ensuring the continued and vigorous growth of enterprises, and for the development of a stable and prosperous society. A major conference and supplementary activities will take place to show business leaders how CSR maximises sustainable and profitable business.

Target audience

Members of the local business community, media, government and NGOs are the target audience.

Funding

Expenditure in 2004–5 was £19,126.

Main activities

One of the main activities was a full day conference for 230 participants, opened by the Vice-Mayor of Shenzhen and DTI Director General Stephen Hadrill. A vigorous question and answer session followed from the plenary. The afternoon workshops covered issues such as health and safety, pay and conditions, migrant workers rights and managing the supply chain. Other activities included:

- 1 holding a pre-conference workshop for local, worker rights NGOs to discuss how CSR is relevant to their work
- 1 training for five local journalists on CSR in the UK
- 1 establishing the CSR Best Practice Group, formed by local stakeholders, to take forward a programme of activity.



Exchanging views during the conference on Corporate Social Responsibility in the Pearl River Delta, China.

Outputs

Outputs included:

- 1 raising awareness that CSR offers an alternative to the more contentious SA8000 model (footnote – see below); with over 230 people present at the first ever large-scale CSR conference and thousands more as readers of the dozens of media articles, the conference was successful at presenting the issues in a more positive light – framing the issues in a constructive way conducive to future progress
- 1 eight grassroots NGOs having a better understanding of the CSR debate
- 1 publishing a Chinese CSR manual made widely available on the internet (a CSR website was also created as a spin-off to the conference)
- 1 establishing a new organisation, the CSR Best Practice Group, which will continue to build on the gains made at the conference.

Footnote: This model is based on international workplace norms in the ILO conventions and the UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on Rights of the Child.

Long-term impact

There were two main long-term impacts:

- 1 if dialogue can be sustained, the UK, with its solution-oriented approach, should be able to take a lead as south China's preferred partner on CSR
- 1 Chinese authorities and suppliers now give a more positive reception to international CSR initiatives and a willingness to implement these locally.

Mexico: Mexico leads the way in the strengthening of the implementation of Principle 10 in access to environmental information

The original project focused on Mexico, but it soon became apparent that it could be replicated more widely in Latin America. As a consequence, a much stronger and influential project is being implemented in 11 countries in Latin America through the NGO network.

Purpose

The purpose of this two-year project is to assess the implementation of Principle 10 from the Rio Declaration in ten Latin American countries and three Mexican states through methodology transfer workshops aimed at coalitions of environmental NGOs. Principle 10 says that each individual shall have appropriate access to information about the environment that is held by public authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities in their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes.

Target audience

The target audience was environmental NGOs in the participating Latin American countries.

Funding

Expenditure was £118,403 in 2004–5.

Main activities

IA-Mex, a coalition of Mexican environmental NGOs, joined efforts with Corporación Participa from Chile to visit member countries in order to provide training for the newly formed coalitions on how to measure the assessment of Principle 10. The project started with the participation of six countries and three Mexican states, and later in the year expanded into three additional South American countries.

Outputs

The main outputs were:

- 1 42 environmental NGOs in Latin America were trained on how to assess the implementation of Principle 10 in their countries
- 1 coalitions of NGOs were formed in each country, making the Latin American initiative on the assessment of Principle 10 the biggest in the world
- 1 two major agreements were signed with the Mexican Environment Ministry and the Federal Institute on Access to Information
- 1 one mid-term workshop was held in Santiago, Chile, in which the participating countries presented their draft assessments
- 1 an advisory committee for each country and local state has been established to review these assessments
- 1 a capacity building workshop on access to environmental information was held in November 2004
- 1 Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador and Mexico coalitions launched an introductory event to present the objectives of their assessments
- 1 a web page on the access initiative has been created and is constantly updated (www.iniciativadeacceso.org).

Long-term impact

Once an independent assessment of the progress of Principle 10 implementation has been made, each coalition will work in a national programme in order to propose measures to get an improvement in the critical points identified by national and local evaluations.

China, year of science campaign 'UK-China: partners in science'

Introduction

It was decided that 2005 should be designated the 'UK-China: partners in science' year in order to raise awareness of British science and innovation among the Chinese scientific community. GOF funds were used effectively for the high-profile launches throughout China at the beginning of the year.

Purpose

The purpose of this one-year project was to support 'UK-China: partners in science' by increasing collaboration between British and UK scientists. This was done through successful launch activities in Beijing, Chongqing and Shanghai as well as other substantive events in these three cities such as the Hangzhou Science and Technology Gateway, the Chongqing Food Safety Seminar and the establishment of the Science Journalism Award in Beijing.

Target audience

The target audience was members of the Chinese scientific community and the general public between 18 and 40 years of age.

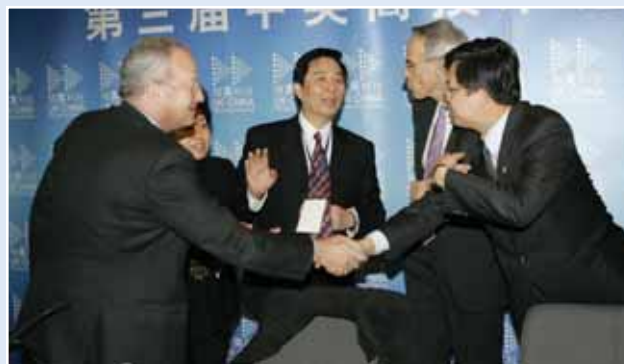
Funding

Expenditure in 2004-5 was £71,038.

Main activities

The main activities were:

- 1 launch events held in Beijing, Chongqing and Shanghai; Lord Sainsbury attended the launch events held during the Hi Tech Forums in Beijing and Shanghai where GOF funds were used to organise a cancer seminar, venture capital seminar and bring over key members of the British scientific community as speakers; in Chongqing, GOF funds were used to organise a launch reception and an event celebrating UK-China co-operation in the Lijiang Botanical Garden



Lord Sainsbury (left) meeting high-level officials at the launch of 'UK-China: partners in science'

- 1 a food safety seminar in Chongqing; over one hundred experts and government officials from Sichuan and Beijing attended this well-received event where an exchange of views on food safety technology took place
- 1 the Hangzhou Science and Technology Gateway; a web portal was established providing electronic access to a dozen top British life science journals to thousands of Chinese students and experts, particularly in the field of genomic science
- 1 a science journalism award; a preliminary workshop was held to establish a science journalism award for Chinese journalists covering UK science in Chinese publications; award funds have already been donated by a UK company.

Outputs

Outputs are:

- 1 raising of awareness in the Chinese scientific community and among the general public about the excellence of UK science in fields such as technology and life sciences
- 1 that UK scientists are better able to identify Chinese partners in collaboration.

Long-term impact

An increased collaboration between UK and Chinese scientists.

Completed and ongoing projects for Year 2

This section highlights some of the key projects that were completed during 2004–5 as well as those which are multi-year.

Argentina

A Congressional Budget Office for Argentina

This two-year project provides support for an in-depth diagnosis of the budgetary approval process supporting proposals to construct a Congressional Budget Office. Such an office could encourage development of the non-partisan technical staff Congress requires to evaluate and respond to the budget process. The implementer, the Centre for Implementation of Public Policies for Equity and Growth, is now working on building up a groundswell of support for the creation of this budget office. Expenditure in 2004–5: £17,716.

Political parties for democracy: a bridge between the citizens and politics

Civil society and politicians agree that political parties in Argentina need reform. Though the constitution defines working practice, it is loosely applied and unchanged since the return to democracy in 1983. This three-year project brings together six major political parties to make an assessment of practical institutional reform. The resulting recommendations form the basis for a series of nationwide workshops and presentations promoting participatory democracy and a process of reform which will be held by the implementer, Poder Ciudadano, during the final year of the project. Expenditure in 2004–5: £15,400.

Press freedom: capacity building for an independent press network

This three-year project expands and strengthens an existing independent media network supplied by journalists and press officers working in the non-governmental community.

The implementer Infocivica is running dedicated training courses for correspondents. A website has been redesigned to manage information and news items provided from the interior of the country. Newly trained correspondents have posted their first articles. Expenditure in 2004–5: £8,343.

Good governance: freedom of information in Argentina

Global interest has grown up around freedom of information (FOI) in recent years. This project provides support for Argentine FOI legislation, helping to develop a culture of open government, and greater access to public information. Year 1 activities culminated in a major international conference on FOI, the first of its kind in the southern cone. Expenditure in 2004–5: £25,471.

Environmental governance: access to justice in Argentina.

This one-year project strengthens institutional structures engaged in delivering improved access to justice on environmental matters – as envisaged by Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration. The project is an extension of work carried out in 2003–4 in pursuit of greater access to environmental information and participation, two other important pillars of Principle 10, and complements similar work across the region. The implementer Fundacion Ambiente y Recursos Naturales conducted a baseline survey to assess the degree of implementation of the Rio Declaration and disseminated this to lobby groups. Expenditure in 2004–5: £25,800.

Capacity building in fiscal issues

Argentina has been required under International Monetary Fund scrutiny to redesign its tax revenue sharing system to make provinces more accountable for spending. This

one-year project has run courses on tax collection, public spending and the tax revenue sharing system for 100 provincial legislators and civil servants in three provinces, building local capacity on an issue crucial to fiscal sustainability in Argentina. Expenditure in 2004–5: £16,346.

Fostering public investment through public–private partnerships

A two-year project promoting the public-private partnerships (PPP) model as a means of investment in public services in Argentina, focusing on the sub-national level and market sectors. This project promotes locally conceived proposals to strengthen sub-national regulatory and legal frameworks, allowing local government to consider using PPP private finance initiative tools to fund needed local investment. The implementer, Centre for Financial Stability, has organised a wide range of seminars, workshops with visiting speakers from countries familiar with PPP. Expenditure in 2004–5: £13,500.

Enhanced environmental monitoring capabilities for mining projects in Argentina: academy for environmental inspectors

Representatives from the British Standards Institute Inspectorate conducted a week-long training course in October 2004, providing technical assistance to local authorities with responsibility for environmental impact assessments of mining projects in Argentina. It was attended by 25 representatives from 12 Argentine provinces. The project has set in motion a process to establish an academy training officials in impact assessment procedures, bringing credibility, predictability and professionalism to the sector, and encouraging inward investment. Expenditure in 2004–5: £10,000.

Improving intellectual property rights

This two-year project seeks to improve public awareness of intellectual property, at the same time improving local capacity to protect and enforce patent rights. In Year 1 (2003–4), a

public seminar demonstrated positive examples of UK and Argentine patented products to industry, government officials and the local media. During Year 2, the project will develop contact between the UK Patent Office and its local Argentine equivalent with a training programme for Argentine patent examiners. Expenditure in 2004–5: £8,730.

Intellectual diplomacy

British experts in employment and employee training programmes, fiscal issues and globalisation have given a series of public lectures with local partner universities, think tanks and ministries in order to explain the British approach to these subject areas. Expenditure in 2004–5: £10,779.

Social journalism

This one-year project seeks to increase the quality and quantity of press coverage devoted to ‘social issues’ (for example, poverty and inequality, disability and integration, and citizen participation), working with editors to provide training and raise awareness on core issues. At the same time, the project will expand the role of the media in promoting a community dialogue and strengthening public institutions. Editors have learned new ways of covering social issues, which is resulting in wider coverage in the local press. Expenditure in 2004–5: £22,740.

An Argentine index of corporate governance for financial institutions

An extension of a project under the first year of the programme, this project adds information on financial institutions to the index on corporate governance. Once completed, the index will be disseminated widely, with the intention of supporting greater financial transparency and adding to the environment for investment in Argentina. Expenditure in 2004–5: £19,000.

Brazil

UK–Brazil scientific co-operation – forensic anthropology and identification of human remains

This project investigated the development of forensic anthropology capacity at Centro de Medicina Legal, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, Department of Pathology, in order to improve the quality of homicide investigation and allow the resolution of forensic cases related to the identification of victims of violent crimes, human rights violations, executions and torture. This two-year project is being implemented in conjunction with the University of Sheffield. This project is significantly enhancing forensic anthropology capacity supporting law enforcement agencies in São Paulo, hence improving the quality of homicide investigations and allowing the resolution of forensic cases related to the identification of victims of violent crimes, human rights violations, executions and torture. Expenditure in 2004–5: £10,563.

Amazon deforestation – soya certification project

This one-year project aims to help combat deforestation by developing and implementing an independent certification scheme for ‘forest-friendly’ soya, modelled on advances in timber certification in Amazon and thematic certification, such as dolphin-friendly tuna. The implementing organisation is the Nature Conservancy, which is aiming to have the bulk of soya exported from Brazil certified. Expenditure in 2004–5: £81,260.

Promoting Mercosur–Andean community regional integration

A joint one-year project with DFID and the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and Caribbean has had an initial series of two workshops, to bring together working level policy-makers from the region, along with academics and UK experts, to discuss regional integration. The UK focused in particular on its experiences of EU integration. This project has increased awareness among key interlocutors of the opportunities arising from deeper political

and economic integration. A series of papers by notable academics and experts was produced and distributed to Mercosur and Andean community capitals, reinforcing the technical analysis of the benefits of regional integration. Expenditure in 2004–5: £43,621.

Brazil–UK public–private partnerships

This two-year project started during the final quarter of 2004–5. The majority of activities will take place in 2005–6. UK experts have held a series of meetings with federal and state government officials to establish the level of assistance they require to get their PPP pilot projects off the ground. A programme of assistance will be implemented during 2005–6. This project is helping to equip Brazilian government officials with the skills they need to promote faster roll-out of PPPs, administer PPPs effectively and hence ensure more cost-efficient procurement of major infrastructure projects, with benefit to both Brazilian taxpayers and foreign (including UK) creditors. Expenditure in 2004–5: £12,000.

Trade union and labour reforms

This was a one-year pilot project. Trade union and labour reforms are key priorities for Brazil. With that in mind an initial inward visit by the Trades Union Congress (TUC) and the Irish Congress of Trade Unions (ICTU) was held in February 2005. They met with the main Brazilian trade unions and government authorities with the objective of sharing experiences and views on the reform process. This project has renewed and strengthened the links between the TUC and ICTU, including increased Brazilian interest in improving the management and organisation of trade unions, learning from UK and Irish experiences. Follow up activity is now underway in the form of a visit by the main Brazilian trade unions to London. This will set the groundwork for a series of training workshops to be held in 2006. Expenditure in 2004–5: £7,346.

Corporate social responsibility and extractive industries

The state-owned oil company, Petrobras, has a long history of working in the area of CSR, and is keen to develop a broader understanding of the international climate in relation to CSR practices, including elements of benchmarking. In order to take forward this agenda, a three-day sponsored visit by a Petrobras delegation to the UK was arranged to meet with key companies in this area. The main topics of discussion were the impact on investor relations from well delivered CSR programmes, how to deliver a good CSR programme and how to make investors aware of the activities undertaken. A pilot project has sensitised a key developing country extractive industries player to two major UK-co-ordinated CSR programmes: the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights. Expenditure in 2004–5: £4,500.

China

Corporate social responsibility in the Pearl River delta

See feature project on page 95 for more details.

Anti-money laundering co-operation

The purpose of this two-year project is to build capacity of China's newly established Financial Investigative Unit by providing training to the Unit and commercial bank staff on establishing compliance culture systems. A national training seminar has been held in Xiamen with the assistance of a National Criminal Intelligence Service (NCIS) investigator. Expenditure in 2004–5: £6,731.

Competition and regulation policy

The aim of this three-year project is to strengthen integrated policy-making in the area of competition and regulation policy by working with five Chinese governmental and non-governmental think tanks. Each think tank is researching separate but related policy elements: consumer rights, water, health provision, corporate governance and securities, and the

broad framework for competition and regulation policy in China. Given the state's shifting role from service provider to regulator, this project will bridge disparate views to identify a common definition of regulation that should have a beneficial impact on future policy initiatives. Preliminary mapping exercises were completed in Year 2; research will continue in Year 3 with a final closing conference to publicise policy recommendations. Expenditure in 2004–5: £54,000.

E-civil society

The first ever web-based platform for grassroots NGOs was developed through a two-year project to promote NGO transparency as a means to attract domestic and international donors, thus contributing to the sustainability of the third sector in China. Donors have expressed satisfaction with the new platform in order to reach the smaller NGOs. Expenditure in 2004–5: £21,000.

Developing and piloting a labour court

UK expertise is being used to establish a labour arbitration court system based on UK best practice. Shortly after the three-year project was established, a series of Chinese pilot labour courts were established which the project is now directly influencing by providing training tailored to improving the capacity of local arbitrators while at the same time emphasising the preservation of the courts' independence. A well-esteemed UK expert group made two visits to China while the Chinese officials have been able to visit the UK and the EU to observe first hand how the Labour court system operates. The expected impact of the project is to help build the independent labour court system in China through capacity building. Expenditure in 2004–5: £55,942.

Promoting corporate governance reform in Chinese listed companies

The Chinese implementers have assessed corporate governance problems, mainly financial transparency and human resource

issues, among a volunteer group of Chinese listed companies. A training course for 50 senior managers introducing the principles of corporate governance was completed and a corporate governance 'scorecard' for Chinese listed companies, based on publicly available information, was published in many financial media outlets. The impact of this two-year project has been to raise awareness of the importance of corporate governance and build the credibility of a local institute promoting this issue. Expenditure in 2004–5: £21,607.

Promoting media's role in transparency of financial markets

The purpose of this three-year project is to train local financial journalists on investigative reporting to enhance their ability to provide better reporting to the public. Project activities include curriculum development, training and secondment in the UK, production of articles that focus on the rights of journalists and dissemination of reports through a national conference. A tailored curriculum was developed in January 2004 and the first batch of seven journalists returned from their one month training and one month secondment at UK media outlets. A graduation ceremony for the returned journalists was organised in the early spring. Preliminary discussions have been had to find a home in a Chinese institution for the curriculum developed in the UK. Expenditure in 2004–5: £15,000.

Support to intellectual property enforcement

This three-year project is using UK experts to work closely with Chinese partner organisations to develop enforcement and understanding of intellectual property law. In 2003 a training seminar for Chinese investigators was held with UK investigators explaining how to collect evidence and build a case against intellectual property violators, a report was drafted on the feasibility of establishing a Chinese brands protection committee, and substantial additional co-funding was attracted to the project for Year 3. This project will continue to engage with

Chinese authorities on the sensitive issue of intellectual property enforcement and promote the development of a customs protocol. Expenditure in 2004–5: £50,000.

Transforming the public sector with public-private partnerships

This three-year project established a policy research centre to undertake research and analysis based on best practice in the UK and other international settings. The long-term impact will be to establish a fair system of bidding for public contracts that will reduce corruption. Public awareness raising and seminars were held in the first year, while in the second year the key researchers were able to use expertise gained from their study tour to the UK to become directly involved in the first ever procurement legislation being drafted in Beijing in preparation for the Olympic games. Various research reports and case studies generated by the researchers will be posted on the internet. Discussions are underway for a second phase. Expenditure in 2004–5: £60,052.

'UK-China: partners in science' year

See feature project on page 98 for more details.

India

Environmental scoping study

The British High Commission in New Delhi required guidance on the areas that offered the greatest potential for collaboration between the UK and India on the environment and sustainable development. A scoping study was commissioned, which has identified the areas deemed most fruitful for potential projects. Expenditure in 2004–5: £5,200.

Training modules on World Trade Organisation related issues

The two-year project implementer, the Energy and Resources Institute, has acted as the technical cell for the Government of India's Ministry of Commerce and Industry on trade issues since 2002. The project has brought together senior government officials from

Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka to discuss and make recommendation to governments on World Trade Organisation (WTO) issues such as the interface between agricultural negotiations and environmental concerns, international and domestic regulation of genetically modified organisms and its impact on trade. Expenditure in 2004–5: £50,580.

Trade liberalisation for small and medium-sized enterprises

This two-year project which will end in March 2006 is focusing on the textile, leather and seafood sectors by working with chambers of commerce, government departments and the 12 top trade associations in these sectors. Through a series of workshops organised by the implementer, the Energy and Resources Institute, the problems are being identified, analysed and solutions proposed to central and local governments on the problems of exporting products in these three sectors to OECD countries. Expenditure in 2004–5: £28,139.

World Trade Organisation outreach and advocacy workshops

There is a lack of awareness by the regional authorities on WTO issues, which hinders the efforts of central government to engage with the regional authorities on understanding and implementing WTO requirements. The implementer, the Association for Environment and Development Research, is aiming to create much greater awareness and understanding through regional workshops. Under this two-year programme, eight workshops have already been held in four regions; they have helped to clarify the mandatory nature of WTO agreements and the need to set up legal institutions, to explain the changing nature of patents after 2005 and to create awareness of the impact of WTO agreements on local authorities and institutions. Expenditure in 2004–5: £20,000.

Moving the competition policy agenda in India

This project met the cost of flights and subsistence for three UK experts to participate in this international conference organised by the Centre for Competition, Investment and Economic Regulation. Expenditure in 2004–5: £6,000.

Identifying challenges and opportunities for investment and trade in food processing

Workshops and brainstorming sessions have been held with policy-makers, regulators and potential investors to improve the potential for growth and diversification in the following agricultural sectors: oilseeds, poultry, wheat milling, dairy, and fruit and vegetables. Expenditure in 2004–5: £10,250.

Building capacity of Indian stakeholders to comply with European standards and regulations on agricultural imports

Many small players in the food industry in India have only a vague idea of the regulations imposed by the EU on imported foodstuffs. This two-year project being implemented by the India Development Foundation has targeted them in order to give clear advice and guidance on the European requirements so that in future their produce will be able to be exported to Europe. Expenditure in 2004–5: £10,100.

Training programme in practical issues in fiscal policy

This one-year project implemented by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy has provided 26 middle-level state government officials from 17 states with a clear understanding of issues in fiscal policy, public finance, and fiscal federalism. It has also given them a strong analytical base for organising their work in forecasting and preparing medium-term fiscal plans. Expenditure in 2004–5: £18,295.

Science and innovation projects

There have been five separate projects for visits and workshops to provide the opportunity to

develop closer scientific exchanges between Indian and British Scientists. These projects have identified areas for closer collaboration through future GOF projects. Expenditure in 2004–5: £55,000.

Mexico

Mexico leads the way in the strengthening of the implementation of Principle 10 in access to environmental information

See feature project on page 97 for more details.

Promotion of public information access culture among NGOs

This two-year project is in its final stage. Several workshops targeting NGOs and business organisations were held on the use of the Transparency and Information Access Act. The people trained are now cascading the information within their own organisations. Expenditure in 2004–5: £20,000.

Evolution 2004: mentoring workshops for young entrepreneurs

This is the second completed GOF project under the Youth Business International initiative, which organises seminars and workshops for young entrepreneurs. Subjects of the workshops included wealth creation, and creativity and innovation in business. The young professionals who attended these workshops were introduced and paired with successful business people, who will coach them individually on how to implement their business plan during the next 36 months. Expenditure in 2004–5: £13,664.

Community workshops on human rights

This one-year project, which is aimed at raising awareness of citizens' rights, particularly among women, was approved after the positive results obtained by the implementing NGO, World Vision of Mexico, the previous year. A series of human rights workshops was held in a predominantly indigenous community, covering issues such as human rights protection, civil participation, peaceful settlement of conflicts,

and promotion and defence of the rights to equality. Those trained will now cascade what they have learned to their communities. Expenditure in 2004–5: £3,500.

Promoting democracy and human rights in key Mexican industries

Through this 12-month series of workshops organised by Fomento Cultural y Educativo, more than one thousand workers in the petroleum, electricity and electronics sectors were trained as promoters of human and labour rights. This has led to the spread of democratic labour practices and a reduction in abuse and corruption. Expenditure in 2004–5: £20,000.

Criminal justice reform visits

Delegations of cross-party Mexican senators and other key decision-makers from local and federal level were invited to the UK on two separate occasions to look at the criminal justice system. This was part of a programme to promote justice reform and therefore improve human rights and citizen security in Mexico. Those who participated in the visits have now made the UK their partner of choice in key areas like police modernisation and restorative justice. Further new projects building on the success of these visits and the interest generated will be funded next year. Expenditure in 2004–5: £48,409.

Access to information in Congress

This one-year project's main purpose is to encourage transparency in the Mexican Congress. The implementer, the Centre for Economical Research and Teaching, has developed a methodology to capture and organise information in a database and indexes have been created to describe the performance of deputies, senators and political parties in both chambers. The results will continue to be published on a website, which is updated every month, as well as being disseminated through conferences and seminars. Expenditure in 2004–5: £6,000.

Water regulation in Mexico

This two-year project consists of two stages, the first of which has been successfully completed. UK experts on water regulation participated at a seminar held in Mexico City and shared best practice on water pricing, privatisation and regulation. More than one hundred stakeholders attended the seminar. A UK–Mexico taskforce-working group was later formed with the purpose of implementing some of the practices learned from the UK in one state in Mexico as a pilot project. There has been regular communication between DEFRA in the UK and the Mexican Environment Ministry in the planning of the second stage of the project, to be completed in 2005–6. Expenditure in 2004–5: £40,000.

Nigeria***Technical support to the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission***

This two-year project has provided training to core staff in the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) *footnote see below*. The training by NCIS has not only involved high-level policy-makers but also has initiated a train-the-trainers programme of sustainable training in anti-money laundering. In 2003–4 a UN anti-money laundering expert undertook two technical assistance visits to Nigeria to advise on the implementation of anti-money laundering reforms, including the establishment of a financial intelligence unit. He participated in a strategic planning workshop and a series of advisory meetings with Nigerian agencies and senior officials. This encouraged the Nigerian authorities to strengthen inter-agency co-ordination and to prepare strategies to bring Nigeria in line with the standards recommended by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). The workshop generated ideas for the national implementation plan, which Nigeria subsequently presented to the Task Force. However, more work is needed in Nigeria on implementation of anti-money-laundering

reforms and the FATF has not yet removed Nigeria from the list of non-cooperative countries and territories. Expenditure in 2004–5: £65,388.

Strengthening anti-corruption capacity in Nigeria

This two-year project was co-funded by the EFCC and DFID. During the first year a Nigerian inter-agency training and research centre for economic and financial crimes has been built and equipped with the technology necessary to investigate international organised crime. Training programmes are now being developed, which will be run during the second year by an experienced financial investigator. In August 2005 a UK financial investigator completed a training needs analysis of the EFCC, money laundering and other financial crimes. His recommendations will be used as the basis for further UK assistance to the Commission, funded by the project, focusing on the development of course structures, training methods and curricula. This will strengthen the Commission's investigative capability through improved training. Expenditure in 2004–5: £233,000.

Strengthening administration of justice and improving human rights

The courts in Nigeria are slow in adjudicating cases and procedures for the enforcement of human rights in courts are largely unfamiliar to judges, lawyers and police. This two-year project which will end in March 2006 has engaged key players in the enforcement of human rights in Nigeria. Those involved include judges, police officers in charge of police divisions, state counsels and human rights practitioners. The first of two workshops organised by the implementer, the Constitutional Rights Project, at a national level have taken place during which the problems were discussed in detail and recommendations made. Following the second workshop in 2005 a manual on human rights enforcement will be produced, which will be

Footnote: The EFCC is the Nigerian law enforcement agency charged with investigating and prosecuting fraud.

given a wide distribution. In September 2005 the project began distribution of the manual on human rights enforcement to the Federal Ministry of Justice (MoJ), judges, lawyers and the Nigerian Police Force. The next phase of the project will gather feedback from recipients and assess the impact of the manual. Expenditure in 2004–5: £31,029.

Child trafficking

The Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation in Nigeria is implementing this two-year project. Its objective is substantially to increase awareness of the problem of child trafficking in order to reduce the level of trafficking to neighbouring states and the UK. Train-the-trainers workshops have been undertaken and a capacity building workshop for 650 members of the National Youth Service Corps in 13 states has taken place. Some of the National Youth Service Corp members trained in the first year of the project received national awards for their contribution to the education of local communities on the dangers of trafficking and child labour and on the importance of including the girl child in education. The programme to train new Corp members is continuing with visits to orientation camps in 13 Nigerian states in September 2005. Expenditure in 2004–5: £43,508.

Combating corruption

The first phase of this three-year project has been completed. Professionals, local and international organisations participated in focus groups in order to decide on the curriculum of the Integrity Institute, which provides youth leaders with a heightened sense of awareness about the many facets of corruption in Nigeria and its impact on society. A flier and application form have been designed by the implementer, LEAP Africa, and there has been a widespread publicity campaign to attract the interest of youth organisations, civil society organisations and the media for the project launch in May 2005. Three Integrity Institute programmes have been held so far, in Lagos, Enugu and Abuja.

These programmes have introduced 60 young people to the choice they face between being a part of the corruption problem in Nigeria or being a part of the solution. Participants in these programmes considered the problems posed by internet fraud, misappropriation of public funds, police bribery and extortion, and other forms of corruption. They developed action plans to fight corruption in their communities and were encouraged to share their insights with their peers. Expenditure in 2004–5: £31,156.

Russia

Improving conditions in pre-trial prisons and colonies

This two-year project, run by the International Centre for Prison Studies, is helping to bring the management of Moscow pre-trial prisons up to the standards required by international human rights instruments. High level meetings have been held between the UK and Russian prison services and the Russian government department overseeing the programme of reform. Major seminars on dissemination of expertise and experience of project partners on prison management and humanising prison conditions took place in three federal districts of Russia. During the course of the project a number of marked improvements took place in the Russian penal system, including improvement in living conditions for prisoners, significant reduction in the number of assaults in the prison setting, introduction of short-term contact visits and a drop in the number of new TB infections in prisons. This project has contributed to a wider trend of ongoing prison reform in Russia, supported by the Russian authorities. Expenditure in 2004–5: £75,550.

Researching and defending Roma and gypsy rights

Roma and other similar groups, with an estimated population of around two million in Russia, are very vulnerable because of their lack of official documents. Detailed research on the human rights situation of Roma and other similar minorities in Russia has been carried out by the implementer, the European Roma Rights Centre, placing particular emphasis on violence and extortion by police. Two roundtable discussions in Ekaterinburg and St Petersburg have been held to resolve problems through constructive dialogue. Several litigation cases have been initiated to challenge police abuse in courts, holding Russia accountable for its obligations under international human rights law. This project was important for raising awareness of these issues within Russia and led to a clearer understanding of the nature and extent of discrimination towards gypsies. Expenditure in 2004–5: £36,010.

Humanising the penal system

Over a three-year period, the Criminal Executive Inspections Department is being supported in 18 pilot regions of Russia to become an efficient and professional body for the supervision of alternative sentencing, and hence to achieve a quantifiable decline in numbers in detention. This is being achieved through a training of trainers programme, training workshops for NGOs and journalists, and production of training material by the implementers, Penal Reform International. The project also aims to establish a mechanism of interaction between inspections, NGOs and other groups of civil society in order to increase the number of volunteer inspections in the service. This has successfully addressed the need to implement new legislation on alternative prison sentencing and has drawn enthusiastic participation from Russian officials. From September 2003 to July 2005 the total number of penitentiary inmates has dropped from 860,640 to 797,400. Expenditure in 2004–5: £185,340.

Ethnic minorities and access to justice

The main goal of this two and a half year project is to combat racial discrimination and abuse within the police and criminal justice system and to achieve greater access to justice for ethnic minority communities in the Russian Federation. Over the last 18 months ethnic minority representatives in the targeted regions were trained in strategies for improving their access to justice. Police and local authorities were introduced to international human rights standards. Three study visits to the UK by ethnic minority representatives, police and local authorities have taken place. This project has begun to break down some of the barriers to co-operation between police and ethnic minority communities in Russian regions. Expenditure in 2004–5: £41,828.

Establishment of an independent visiting system in penitentiaries

The objective of this one-year project by the Moscow Helsinki Group is to create an independent visiting system by regional human rights defenders in 15 pilot regions as a tool to preventing ill treatment and other forms of prisoners' rights violations in penitentiaries. More than 50 visits have been made to places of detention in Russian regions. Volunteers for independent prison visiting have been trained by partner organisations. The Public Council under the Russian Federation MoJ is now working on establishing co-operation between partner organisations and local departments of federal service on penalty execution. This has helped authorities and NGOs to understand the need for independent monitoring better and began the process of formulating how such monitoring should be carried out. Expenditure in 2004–5: £99,160.

Promoting standards in public life in the Russian regions

This two-year project contributed to administrative reform and self-regulation in the public sphere in Russia by introducing the experience of Britain's Committee on Standards

in Public Life. Working groups were established to develop guidelines and produce reports in priority fields. This project addressed the wider need for reform in local government across Russia. Expenditure in 2004–5: £95,000.

Dialogue: media freedom and administrative reform

In Russian cities and towns, establishing local mass media independence depends to a great extent on the attitude of the heads of local authorities. This two-year project focused on training press secretaries of local authorities; as a result, these authorities are now more transparent and local media have become more independent. This is helping citizens and NGOs to have greater access to information on local government activities. This has contributed to the broader effort to make local government in Russia more transparent, accountable and effective. Expenditure in 2004–5 £60,715.

Supporting the Ministry of Internal Affairs in implementing the UN Protocol against Trafficking in Human Beings

This one-year project by the 'Syostri' Centre aimed to support the Ministry of Internal Affairs in implementing the UN Protocol against Trafficking in Human Beings through training police officers in the targeted regions of Russia. Roundtables were held with top officials of the Ministry to elaborate recommendations for implementing the UN Protocol, with the aim of including them in new regulations being drafted by the Ministry. The project activities were implemented in Moscow, Perm and Pskov. This was an important first step in bringing Russian NGOs and officials together to discuss more effective ways to manage the problem of people trafficking in Russia and how to tackle it. Expenditure in 2004–5: £50,000.

South Africa

Building capacity in the Financial Intelligence Centre

This was a two-year project. An ex-Metropolitan Police officer acted as mentor to assist the Financial Intelligence Centre to rework its financial investigation course and create other training courses to be rolled out countrywide to various law enforcement agencies. Workshops took place in all the major cities and staff were trained to continue with this training. An initiative is also underway with the University of South Africa to design a course to certify financial investigators. Expenditure in 2004–5: £77,792.

Independent Complaints Directorate anti-corruption assistance

In this two-year project the Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD) has been tasked by the Minister of Safety and Security to set up and run an anti-corruption unit investigating corruption within the South African Police Services. A Metropolitan Police secondee has been chosen to help establish and capacitate this unit as well as to provide and advise on key strategic priorities for the unit. Expenditure in 2004–5: £132,314.

Independent Complaints Directorate, support to region

The ICD hosted a conference in January 2004 called 'Policing Oversight in Africa'. After extensive debate on the working papers that resulted from this conference it was decided to form a coalition of police oversight bodies in Africa to be known as the African Policing Civilian Oversight Forum (APCOF), to establish a ten-member steering committee and to locate the secretariat of the steering committee at the ICD offices in South Africa. Regular meetings of APCOF are held in Africa with ICD members, and the steering committee recently delivered a workshop to the African Commission on Human and People's Rights in Dakar. The promotion of policing oversight is imperative to other African countries as many recognise the need for such an independent body. During this three-year

project the trainers trained by the Metropolitan Police will carry out training in other African countries. Expenditure in 2004–5: £4,531.

Building capacity in the Independent Complaints Directorate

This project is the final phase of a four-part training programme to enable the ICD to have ‘in-house’ trainers who can deliver the training requirements of the Directorate. This is being undertaken through a partnership between the Directorate and the Metropolitan Police Services in the UK, which was established after a training needs analysis that took place in 2002. An evaluation trip will be carried out in 2005 by the Metropolitan Police to oversee and assess the training that is now being delivered by the staff of the Directorate. Expenditure in 2004–5: £17,032.

Green scorpions

This one-year project focused on improving capacity at national, provincial and local level to enforce and prosecute industrial cases of non-compliance with hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste and air quality regulations in South Africa. The aim was to raise South Africa’s market profile internationally through the implementation of environmental enforcement, compliance and monitoring standards. The training given under the project has created an initial cohort of qualified environmental management inspectors, with an increased knowledge of how to undertake prosecutions of industries involved with the dumping of hazardous waste and air pollution, which will decrease the number of non-complying industries. Expenditure in 2004–5: £17,000.

African Institute for Corporate Citizenship, OECD guidelines

African Institute for Corporate Citizenship (AICC) is an NGO that specialises in corporate social responsibility. It has led on the introduction of several codes and standards into South Africa and Africa, including partnering with local institutions to launch the UN Global

Compact in several countries in Africa. It is currently working with the South African Bureau of Standards to look at the feasibility for the international development and launch of a new ISO standard on CSR. During this two-year project AICC will produce a publication for the South African Government to adopt and endorse the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises derived from good practice examples of corporate citizenship in South African companies. Expenditure in 2004–5: £20,500.

Special Investigating Unit, mentorship

This is a three-year project in which a mentor is providing capacity building and mentorship skills to assist the Special Investigating Unit (SIU) investigate corruption within various government departments. Work commenced in 2003 on four key areas of the Unit’s strategic plan: training needs and performance development programmes, revision of reporting formats, potential leaders programme and the organisation of the annual training week for the whole of the Unit, which takes place in January of each year. Expenditure in 2004–5: £76,765.

Special Investigating Unit training week

The SIU each year holds a team-training week, which all staff (approximately 240) attend. These staff members are made up of (but not exclusive to) investigators, forensic analysts, legal staff and support staff. The aim of the training week is to bring the staff together and expose them to all areas of investigation that the Unit carries out. Forensic science was identified as needing capacity building. The Metropolitan Police in the UK assisted by providing expertise for the various workshops that took place that week. This has helped to build capacity with key staff members in the field of forensic science services. Expenditure in 2004–5: £4,046.

Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance programme

The programme

Background

The promotion of human rights, democracy and good governance is a cornerstone of UK foreign policy. This commitment underpins our efforts to build peace and prevent conflict, to enhance global commerce and prosperity and to make development sustainable. This was made explicit in the FCO strategy (www.fco.gov.uk/strategy) published in December 2003, which makes sustainable development, underpinned by democracy, good governance and human rights, one of the FCO's core tasks for the next decade.

The FCO's approach to this task is to 'mainstream' human rights, democracy and good governance through all of the work that we do. This means that human rights, democracy and good governance are not discrete topics, dealt with solely by the Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance Group, but are hardwired into country-specific and regional policy-making. So the responsibility to report and take action on human rights, democracy and good governance in individual countries lies with the FCO's geographical departments and posts. In support of this approach, a programme budget was established in 1998 to enable posts to complement their policy work on human rights, democracy and good governance with monetary assistance. This programme budget, the Human Rights Project Fund (HRPF), has been a vital component in our work, as project interventions can act as a catalyst for change, or demonstrate better standards for or an alternative approach to, a certain issue.

The HRPF continued to award project funding during the first year of the GOF in 2003–4.

During that year, the concept of mainstreaming was incorporated into the GOF so that all other relevant GOF programmes tackled human rights issues in the geographical or thematic areas that they focused on. In fact, three of the original five GOF programmes (Emerging Markets, Engaging with the Islamic World and Reuniting Europe) included the promotion of human rights as one of their primary objectives. Although this mainstreaming reduced the need for such a large HRPF, a sixth GOF programme entitled the Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance (HRDGG) programme was launched in 2004–5 to complement the work of the other GOF programmes. The HRPF was subsequently folded in to the GOF. Total expenditure on human rights projects under the HRDGG programme in 2004–5 was £2.79 million.

Objectives and geographical coverage

The HRDGG programme's overall objective is 'to have more effective economic and political governance globally by promoting human rights, democracy and good governance at the multilateral and national level'. In order to work towards this objective, while retaining focus in order to demonstrate impact, the programme:

- 1 carried out project work on six key thematic priorities agreed by ministers (see below); funding focused on regions or countries where the human rights violations are most severe within that theme and where the UK could have a positive impact
- 1 made voluntary contributions to the project work of international and regional bodies, particularly the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) and Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE); this maintained the UK's profile and influence as

- 1 one of the leading international donors produced the FCO's annual report on human rights and was responsible for other public diplomacy activities.

Thematic objectives

The thematic objectives of the programme are the death penalty, torture, freedom of expression, rule of law, child rights and discrimination, priorities that Ministers have agreed should be the focus of the FCO's work on human rights. For all the themes except 'discrimination', the Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance Group convened expert panels to advise on policy and projects. These panels provided advice on the selection of priority countries for each theme, the design of individual projects, and the relative importance of projects. A programme management committee comprising officials from the FCO and other government departments takes final decisions on projects. The thematic objectives are described below.

Death penalty

The programme supports the worldwide abolition of the death penalty. Specifically, to target projects in countries where there is a good chance of abolition or a moratorium to help achieve the FCO's Public Service Agreement (PSA) target, which states that we will contribute to the abolition of the death penalty in at least one country every year. A significant proportion of the project work on this theme was focused in China, where 90% of the world's executions take place.

Torture

The programme supports the third phase of the Foreign Secretary's initiative to combat torture, focused specifically on:

- 1 key groups such as judges, prosecutors, law enforcement agencies or doctors, who might be involved in torture

- 1 helping countries sign, ratify and implement the UN Convention Against Torture
- 1 supporting the ratification and implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture.

Freedom of expression

The focal points of project work under this very broad theme are:

- 1 hate speech
- 1 support for journalists in zones of conflict
- 1 support for public service broadcasting.

Rule of law

The programme aims to further the Foreign Secretary's rule of law strategy, specifically through giving support for:

- 1 the development and implementation of international human rights instruments and standards on law enforcement (judiciary, lawyers and enforcement agencies) and prison conditions
- 1 the independence of judges and lawyers
- 1 professional associations of lawyers and judges.

Child rights

The priorities of the Child Rights initiative in 2004–5 were children and armed conflict, child labour, juvenile justice, harmful traditional practices (such as female genital mutilation), street children, and commercial and sexual exploitation. Projects were focused on:

- 1 raising awareness of the Convention on the Rights of the Child among children as well as police and legal professionals
- 1 police training in juvenile justice and child prosecution issues such as sex tourism
- 1 community-based diversion programmes to tackle the issue of street children and associated questions of juvenile justice
- 1 raising awareness among girls on specific issues such as female genital mutilation, and early and forced marriages.

Discrimination

The programme focused on the protection of minority rights at the global or regional level. This involved supporting work that strengthens standards and monitoring rather than country specific work.

Project activity

Under each of the thematic priorities, a list of priority countries was agreed with the expert panels and within the relevant FCO departments, while ensuring that there was no duplication with other GOF programmes. The lists were not formalised, as it was agreed that the programme should retain sufficient flexibility to be able to respond to requests for support from those countries where human rights violations are especially severe, but which were not considered a priority for this or other GOF programmes.

Budget

The initial budget for project work was £2 million. However, two uplifts of £500,000 each during the year, took the final budget for projects under the programme to £3 million.

Looking forward to Year 3 (2005–6)

In May 2004, it was decided that each GOF programme should be aligned with one or more of the FCO's Strategic Priorities (SPs). It was agreed that the HRDGG programme should be redesigned to align it directly with SP6 – 'Sustainable Development, underpinned by democracy, good governance and human rights'. The new programme – renamed the Sustainable Development (SD) programme – complements the geographically focused work of other GOF programmes.

The SD programme aims to have a long-term impact in areas where the FCO can make a difference. It will spend most of the 2005–6 budget (£5 million) on project activity in 17 priority countries and one priority region. Project activity will be concentrated on three

broad themes, each of which contain three further priorities:

- 1 transparency, information, participation and access to justice:
 - freedom of expression
 - rule of law
 - environmental governance through Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration
- 1 core human rights priorities:
 - combating torture
 - child rights
 - abolition of the death penalty
- 1 natural resource management:
 - sustainable forest management and reduction of illegal logging
 - biodiversity
 - sustainable tourism.

Priorities will be selected with posts in the 17 target countries that reflect the strategic importance of each issue in each country. FCO posts are responsible for developing project proposals with implementers.

The remainder of the budget will be spent on support for the project work of the Office of the UNHCHR, the UN Environment Programme, the OSCE, the Council of Europe and the Commonwealth Secretariat. The programme also covers the production costs of the FCO's annual report on human rights (www.fco.gov.uk/humanrights).

More detail on the SD programme and project activities will be set out in the GOF annual report for Year 3 (2005–6).

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'Safe Children' – karaoke video training pack for children and young people in Cambodia

Introduction

'Safe Children' focuses on arguably the most serious human rights problem in Cambodia with a very innovative approach – the use of karaoke. This method of awareness raising, and of communicating, is now likely to be used for other, similar work.

Purpose

The purpose of this one-year project is to raise awareness of the increase in sexual, physical and domestic abuse against children in Cambodia. The project also aims to inform those at risk and focus adults' minds on how they can play a part in combating abuse. Karaoke is used as a medium to carry messages about serious issues in Cambodia and has played an innovative part in this project.

Target audience

The main focus is on children from 6 to 17 years old. However, the aim is to reach out to the broader adult population of Cambodia also, through weekly television broadcasts.

Funding

Funding was £84,650 in 2004–5.

Main activities

This project uses karaoke as a means of communicating with children about how to protect themselves from abuse. Karaoke has developed rapidly throughout Cambodia, to the extent that it is sometimes described as a new form of Cambodian culture. In addition, national television regularly broadcasts karaoke songs, which attract large audiences. Main activities are:

- 1 development, pre-testing, production, dissemination and evaluation of 2,000 audiovisual packs and training manuals for use by

non-governmental organisations (NGOs), schools and other community groups; these training manuals were divided into three age groups (6–8, 9–11 and 12–17 years old); and 100,000 copies of a comic book and poster to highlight the key messages in the audiovisual packs to be distributed to children at workshops throughout Cambodia

- 1 delivery of 'training of trainers' sessions in a variety of locations throughout Cambodia (approximately 550 trainees in total) to ensure that the information packs are properly cascaded
- 1 weekly television broadcasts to focus adults' minds on their responsibilities to protect children.

Outputs

Outputs are:

- 1 an improved response by civil society and the Cambodian authorities to violence against children, abuse and trafficking
- 1 an increased awareness among parents, teachers and youth workers of their rights and responsibilities with regard to protecting children from abuse
- 1 the inclusion of issues related to child abuse, especially sexual abuse, included on school curricula, especially in high-risk areas (for instance, close to the border areas and in Phnom Penh).

Long-term impacts

Improved awareness among 6–17 year olds on the risks of abuse will enable children to protect themselves and better understand those affected by abuse, thereby removing or reducing the taboo of discussing it, leading to a reduction in the incidence rate.

Kazakhstan: lobbying for legislative change to the death penalty

Introduction

'Lobbying for legislative change' shows what can be done with a very small amount of money, properly targeted at the right issues, based on a thorough analysis of the issue, which originates from the British Embassy in Almaty's work on the issue. This project is a good example of where programme funding supports policy delivery.

Purpose

Abolition of the death penalty is one of the FCO's key human rights objectives, and forms part of a PSA target agreed with the Treasury. The purpose of this project is to contribute to criminal reform in Kazakhstan by lobbying the Kazakh Government to make legislative changes to the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, leading to the abolition of the death penalty and a change in the status of those who have been convicted of capital crimes, so that they no longer face a death sentence.

Target audience

The target audience is the Kazakh Government, parliamentarians and the Supreme Court.

Funding

Funding was £9,200 (plus £10,000 co-funding from the OSCE) in 2004–5.

Main activities

The main activities were to develop a well-rounded lobbying campaign. This involved collating information, targeting the rights groups and putting persuasive arguments across. Specific activities carried out were:

- 1 establishing a working group on the abolition of the death penalty; this working group comprised: representatives of the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court, General Prosecutor's Office, State and Legal Department of the presidential administration, Ministry of Justice (MoJ) as well as the Commission on Pardoning; it also included NGO representation from the Kazakhstan Bureau of Human Rights, Almaty

Helsinki Committee, Taraz Initiative Centre and other international NGOs; this working group met three times throughout the project period and pulled together the other project activities listed below

- 1 conducting Kazakhstan-specific research on full abolition of the death penalty comparing the retention of the death penalty to life imprisonment; this paper was then presented to the working group
- 1 presenting recommendations to come out of the research to the Supreme Court, by the representative of the Supreme Court
- 1 monitoring sentencing policy with regard to death sentences, life imprisonment, pardoning and commutation
- 1 monitoring the moratorium on the death penalty and a survey of public opinion
- 1 training journalists on the reasons for abolition of the death penalty.

Outputs

Outputs are:

- 1 involvement, through the working group, of state and local, government and non-governmental organisations in discussions around the possibilities of abolition of the death penalty
- 1 research specific to Kazakhstan to back-up the arguments for abolition
- 1 information on sentencing trends
- 1 at least 25 journalists trained in the arguments for abolition, enabling a more balanced coverage of the issue in the press
- 1 wide press coverage, leading to public debate on the issue of abolition.

Long-term impact

The long-term impact is to:

- 1 keep the issue of abolition high on the political agenda of Kazakhstan
- 1 introduce changes to legislation, abolishing the death penalty
- 1 introduce changes to life imprisonment that conform to international standards.

Completed and ongoing projects for Year 2

This section highlights some of the key projects that were completed during 2004–5 as well as those which are multi-year. Projects are listed by country under thematic objectives (death penalty, torture, freedom of expression, rule of law, child rights and discrimination.)

DEATH PENALTY

Botswana

Death penalty project

The aim of this one-year project was to improve transparency in the death penalty process and improve access to legal representation for those on death row. Activities carried out included two workshops on death penalty procedures for 60 participants from civil and legal society. The project also paid for a publication 'Know Your Law – Death Penalty Procedures', to support advocacy work. It has supported ongoing civil society efforts to improve access to justice and heighten awareness of flaws in death penalty procedures. The main target audience included members of judiciary, legal practitioners and all attended workshops. It is too early to assess the project's long-term impact as no death penalty cases have come to final judgement recently, but the project managed to raise wider awareness among key practitioners. The project implementer intends to hold a discussion forum using the 'Know Your Law' booklet with law students at university of Botswana. Expenditure in 2004–5: £20,500.

Caribbean

Caribbean-wide human rights project

This two-year project, co-funded with the European Commission, was due to start in 2004–5, but has been postponed until 2005–6 because of delays in co-funding. The project will help the implementation of a human rights

infrastructure and the growth of civil society in Trinidad and Tobago and the broader Caribbean, with the eventual aim of working towards replacing the death penalty. Activities include the development of a victim support unit. Responding to human rights concerns via press releases, articles, media interviews and international conferences; research of information for inclusion in public awareness and education materials; as well as a mechanism to oversee the activities of local, regional and some UK interns on criminal justice and the death penalty. Expenditure in 2005–6: £32,483.

China

Strengthening defence in death penalty cases

This two-year project is designed to reduce the use of the death penalty in China by strengthening the capacity and role of defence lawyers in capital crime cases. The project is part of a wider EU project to strengthen defence in death penalty cases, and a pilot course was carried out to train Chinese criminal lawyers in defence techniques in capital cases. A legal aid workshop was also successfully run. A 'Best Practice Guide' and training materials will also be produced. Expenditure in 2004–5: £26,185.

Narrowing the scope of death penalty application

This one-year project has built on the success of a 2003 project to publish a series of articles in the national media to promote the abolition of the death penalty for non-violent crimes. A series of events promoting arguments for the abolition of the death penalty for non-violent crimes has involved leading legislators, judges and policy-related researchers. The project outputs included distribution of copies of a bilingual book on abolition of the death penalty for non-violent crimes to several hundred legislators, judges, reformers and academics to inform the debate. A legal opinion has been

submitted to the National People's Congress (NPC) legislative affairs committee in favour of abolition. Expenditure in 2004–5: £31,000.

Kazakhstan

Lobbying for legislative change to the death penalty

See feature project on page 115 for more details.

Papua New Guinea

Capital punishment and violent crime

This one-year project supported visits by two experts, one on the death penalty and the other on policing and reducing violent crime. The two visits were opportunities to lobby the government on these issues and to provide education about alternative models. The project came at an opportune time, while Papua New Guinea considered its approach to the death penalty and penal reform. Expenditure in 2004–5: £38,146.

Philippines

Continuing education for the judiciary and legal profession in the forensic applications of DNA analysis

The purpose of this one-year project was to increase the ability of the Philippines' legal profession to evaluate the merits of DNA evidence and legal testimony. Activities included training workshops, case analysis, meetings between legislators, the senate and the House of Representatives committees on justice, science and health to discuss how to legislate on DNA evidence. Through three separate workshops for defence lawyers, judges and prosecutors, the project has helped increase the awareness and ability of the Philippines legal profession to evaluate the merits of DNA evidence and legal testimony in death penalty cases. Participants found the workshops useful and informative. They provided a venue to discuss the use of forensic DNA technology in actual cases that they were handling. Such exchange of ideas is valuable particularly in the Philippines where appropriate reference materials are scarce. The project has also helped towards

institutionalising the use of forensic DNA technology in the country by increasing the recognition of progress to date, and the awareness by participating agencies of the need to do more towards this goal. More importantly, the week long training provided many opportunities for agencies to network among themselves until an operational framework is formalised through the appropriate legislation and budget appropriation. The workshops will continue to have further impact through the availability of reference materials; the collaboration between the DNA Laboratory and Free Legal Assistance Groups (anti-death penalty group) in the production of a teaching video on DNA evidence; finalisation of the judicial guidelines for the admissibility of DNA evidence by the Philippine Judicial Academy with input from the DNA Laboratory and Chris Asplen. Expenditure in 2004–5: £15,000.

Sierra Leone

Workshop on the 'right to life'

A two-day workshop was held to train members of the Sierra Leone legal profession (including members of the judiciary and selected parliamentarians) on the national and international notion of the right to life. The training will further focus on the sentencing practices of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, in contrast to the national courts of Sierra Leone and will focus upon effective process in the context of exceptions to the right to life. Expenditure in 2004–5: £5,000.

Uganda

Constitutional motion against the death penalty in Uganda

The purpose of this one-year project was to support a Ugandan firm of barristers in preparing a case before the constitutional court, which challenged the implementation and application of the death penalty. It complemented an earlier grant from the British High Commission in Kampala to allow the Ugandan lawyers to complete their research and argumentation with study visits to Tanzania and South Africa. The case succeeded insofar as prolonged detention on Death Row was declared unconstitutional in Uganda, although the death penalty itself was not. As a result over 400 prisoners on death row have had their sentences commuted – a result that serves as a precedent for other Commonwealth countries. Expenditure in 2004–5: £14,800.

Vietnam

EU–Vietnam seminar on the death penalty

The seminar funded by this project was the first time that the Vietnamese Government had discussed the death penalty, including alternatives to it, with outsiders. The seminar was a direct result of discussions between EU member states and the Vietnamese Government through a human rights dialogue. Expenditure in 2004–5: £15,000.

TORTURE

Africa

Promotion and implementation of the African Commission's Robben Island guidelines to prevent torture and ill-treatment

This two-year project, run by the Association for the Prevention of Torture, helped to ensure the effective implementation of the Robben Island guidelines at national level within the African region in order to prevent torture and ill-treatment. We expect that at the end of this project the outputs will include wide distribution across Africa of a booklet with these guidelines.

This is designed to improve awareness of the Robben Island guidelines by the key national authorities and civil society. A 'pilot' country will be identified as suitable for implementation of the guidelines. Expenditure in 2004–5: £28,407.

East Africa

Resource and training manual of forensic science and medical law for East Africa

The Nairobi-based Independent Medico Legal Unit published the 'Handbook of Forensic Medicine and Medical Law' in Kenya in 2000. Reference materials on forensic medicine had not previously been available in this format in East Africa. The Handbook gained wide acceptance in Kenya and beyond. This has led to the need for a revised and updated manual integrating new laws and technological advances, suitable for the entire region. A new, revised and comprehensive resource and training manual will be published during the final year of this project in 2005–6. The manual will be used in ongoing training for legal, medical and law-enforcement personnel, as well as human rights activists and national human rights watchdog bodies. Expenditure in 2004–5: £18,331.

Argentina

Tools for judges and prosecutors to prevent torture and combat impunity

This one-year project has helped to strengthen the capacities of the Argentine administration to prevent and investigate effectively acts of torture. The aim was to help administration of justice personnel to prevent torture and ill-treatment in Argentina by the launch of the Spanish version of a publication entitled 'Combating Torture: a Manual for Judges and Prosecutors.' (Human Rights Centre, University of Essex, UK, 2003) in co-operation with the MoJ. The project also aimed to strengthen the capacity of persons involved in the administration of justice in Argentina to prevent and investigate acts of torture in the country by providing practical training on the use of the manual. Expenditure in 2004–5: £12,650.

China

Prevention of torture to obtain confessions

The purpose of this one-year project was to promote the establishment of a system to prevent the use of torture to obtain confessions, in order to protect the personal rights of suspects and, in the longer term, promote justice. Activities carried out included organising a seminar on preventing torture to obtain confessions, which about 40 academics, lawyers, police officers and prosecutors attended; as well as producing the research papers which were presented and discussed at the seminar. The reports of the Procuratorate Daily and the Legal Daily on the seminar as well as discussion about the prevention of torture to obtain confessions attracted wide attention from the public and triggered debate over the issue. A proposal to set up an effective system to prevent torture was submitted to the national People's Congress (NPC), the Ministry of Public Security and the Supreme People's Procuratorate. The proposal provided options and suggestions on setting up a system to prevent the use of torture to obtain confessions. Expenditure in 2004–5: £27,000.

Kazakhstan

Development of independent public monitoring mechanisms in Kazakhstan prison service

This two-year project, run by Penal Reform International, aims to develop and support mechanisms of independent public monitoring of prisons in Kazakhstan. The purpose is to prevent torture, cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment or punishment in prisons. As a result of this project a dialogue on public monitoring has been developed. Progress has also been made on the openness and transparency of the prison system in Kazakhstan, and the country has since adopted amendments to the current legislation that give legal basis for public monitoring of pre-trial detention centres and colonies. Specific rules are to be developed which will implement public monitoring. Expenditure in 2004–5: £32,783.

Nigeria

Capacity building for judges, prosecutors, law-enforcement agencies and doctors on torture prevention and management

This two-year project has three main elements: capacity building, through workshops, for those who work with victims of torture; improving a rehabilitation centre for victims of torture; a legal aid shelter set up to provide free legal aid, counselling and shelter facilities for torture victims; and supporting victims of torture in taking their cases to court by establishing special desks in police stations to document and handle cases of torture. A key output of the project so far has been to establish a network of professionals on torture prevention and management following a capacity building workshop. Police officers involved in the workshop have reacted very positively to the training and have stated that they are much more receptive towards victims. One outcome has been that five cases of rape were taken to court in the south-west of Nigeria. We expect that at the end of this project that there will be a further increase in awareness of law officials of the consequences of torture and the need for its eradication; development of torture prevention and management strategies by law officials; and the continuing growth of the network of professionals to build human rights awareness and encourage support for the elimination of torture in Nigeria. Expenditure in 2004–5: £30,000.

Strengthening the Nigerian judicial system against the use of torture in law-enforcement practices

This two-year project aims to bolster social and political institutions by police reform and strengthening the law. This project reports on and draws wide attention to the use of torture in law enforcement practices and helps in the adoption of more effective safeguards against the use of torture in law enforcement service delivery. Activities carried out include publishing and distributing a report on torture in Nigeria to all stakeholders in the criminal justice system. Three legal experts were chosen to commission the study: 'How Judges in Nigeria can increase

judicial oversight on ill treatment practices by law enforcement agencies in the criminal investigation process' in their respective jurisdictions. Other serious cases of torture in Kaduna and Abuja were selected for prosecution under fundamental human rights provisions of the Nigerian Constitution and the African Charter on Human and People's Rights. Litigation has been completed on two cases with judgement delivered on one of them and compensation awarded. The second case is due to be concluded in October 2005 when a ruling will be made. Expenditure in 2004–5: £28,077.

Ending torture in Nigeria

This three-year project aims to collect, collate and transmit information about torture in Nigeria. Main activities are the research and documentation of torture in Nigeria, followed by workshops and media efforts to ensure that there is greater understanding of this difficult and sensitive problem in Nigeria. A one-day public hearing, attended by over 150 participants, was held to raise awareness on torture and extra judicial killings. A database on torture, designed by a consultant, is kept up to date. Posters, stickers and billboards have been put up all over Nigeria and a radio programme on ending torture is now being aired weekly in the south-west of Nigeria. Feedback from listeners has been extremely positive with discussion on air of the issues and the way forward. Expenditure in 2004–5: £60,000.

Philippines

Regional workshops on recognition, documentation and reporting cases of torture

The Medical Action Group worked with medical officers and human rights investigators in public and non-governmental agencies to help them recognise, document and report cases of torture. Activities carried out included five four-day workshops for government and non-government medical practitioners, jail officers and human rights workers, which were attended by 72 participants. The outcomes are that participants are now more confident and are trained human rights advocates through enhanced knowledge

and capacity to both interview effectively and document cases of torture. Participants will also form part of a lobby group that will campaign for an enabling law against torture. Expenditure in 2004–5: £30,000.

Multiple countries

Workshops to launch the combating torture manual

A key element of the torture initiative, this one-year project has helped to keep up the momentum created by the publication of manuals for a range of different professionals who might come into contact with torture. The workshops launched the manual in a number of different countries and languages, allowing further follow-up work to be built around them. Expenditure in 2004–5: £42,260.

Second expanded and updated edition of book on human rights and policing

This three-year project will produce a book that sets out international human rights and humanitarian law standards relevant to policing, and shows how these may be met in key areas of policing. This book will complete the set of similar books produced by the FCO for key target groups on torture issues. The book will be targeted at the police, but is also relevant to any others interested in human rights standards of policing. Various chapters of the book are currently well underway. Expenditure in 2004–5: £3,650.

The new tactics in human rights project international symposium

The new tactics project's international symposium, held in September 2004, brought together 300–400 democracy and human rights supporters, representing a broad range of sectors, countries and issues, to learn about new approaches, build international networks of innovation and train each other in specific tactics of interest. FCO funding ensured that key follow-up through evaluation and the awards of micro-grants was possible. It also enabled FCO staff to be closely involved in the symposium. Expenditure in 2004–5: £50,000.

Guidelines for the medical investigation and documentation of torture

In this two-year project, the University of Essex is concentrating on the elaboration of guidelines for health care professionals working with torture victims in order to provide a better understanding of the required physical and psychological examination and the practical and ethical issues involved. Activities held included a conference, with around 20 legal and medical experts from the UK and other countries. The participants, all of whom had received earlier drafts of the handbook, engaged in lively discussion and offered helpful comments and suggestions on the draft. A final version of the handbook is well underway. Expenditure in 2004–5: £42,457.

Manual of ethical investigation and rules for police

Through the production of a manual on ethical investigation, Lancashire Police aimed to improve the recognition and implementation of human rights principles by police officers investigating crime. Expenditure in 2004–5: £20,000.

Implementation of the optional protocol to the UN Convention against Torture

This one-year project worked with selected countries that were close to ratifying the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture (OPCAT), in order that OPCAT could enter into force quickly with the greatest number of state parties possible and the broadest regional participation. The project was also designed to establish an adequately mandated subcommittee, with appropriate resources and development of links between the subcommittee and other appropriate bodies and experts. Expenditure in 2004–5: £40,851.

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

Africa

Strengthening freedom of expression under the African regional system of human rights

The NGO Article 19 has helped the African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR) finalise the mandate of the special rapporteur on freedom of expression and to follow up the implementation of the declaration of principles on freedom of expression in Africa. The project also produced a long-term advocacy and monitoring strategy to guide civil society work on freedom of expression with the ACHPR and national governments. Expenditure in 2004–5: £24,350.

Belarus

Open Belarus

'Open Belarus' provided an internet-based newspaper for social, political and human rights organisations in Belarus. The news source provided access to free information explaining values of democracy, free market, human rights and rule of law. The implementing organisation, Latvian Transatlantic Organisation (LTO) identified an internet newspaper management and production group. By working with the Belarussian association of journalists LTO was able to generate content for the news site. The management team worked in Riga to produce weekly editions of 'Open Belarus.' A team in Belarus provided content and analysis, while partners in Belarus distributed print editions of the newspaper. 'Open Belarus' was able to provide access to free and unbiased information. In the longer term it aimed to promote and strengthen the movement towards democracy in Belarus. Expenditure in 2004–5: £10,000.

Colombia

Journalistic language and the right to information

This one-year project focused on the development of a professional tool for journalists who cover news related to the armed conflict, peace negotiations and the impact this has on a country with a 40-year continuing armed conflict. The tool is an updated dictionary that will ensure journalists have access to specialist vocabulary related to these issues, thus strengthening freedom of expression. Expenditure in 2004–5: £10,361.

The Centro de Análisis de información

A media observatory was established in February 2001, the main purpose of which was to monitor the human rights situation, international humanitarian law and freedom of the press in Colombia. The core activities of the Centro de Análisis de información (Centre for the Analysis of Information) are the analysis of news reports and contributing towards up-to-date diagnosis and research into problems related to these particular issues as well as the development of strategic solutions.

The main purpose of this two-year project (which ends in 2005–6) is to use the information gathered through core activities to develop additional activities. These will include training programmes for journalists in human rights, international humanitarian law and self-protection measures that strengthen freedom of expression and legal protection for journalists through ongoing penal processes and through developing an online magazine, 'La Expresión'. Six legal bulletins have been created and circulated to 2,863 journalists around the country; 31 official notices at regional, departmental and national level have been elaborated denouncing conduct that violates press freedom and the right to information. The Centre has protected 40 journalists under their Journalists Protection programme. Six editions of the magazine 'La Expresión' have been published. Expenditure in 2004–5: £22,462.

Aid to journalists at risk

The purpose of this one-year project was to provide safety for journalists who are working within an armed conflict, risking their lives to keep the population informed. The Colombian Government was closely involved in helping to create and develop a culture of self-protection among journalists by educating them to avoid getting into situations that put them at risk. In circumstances where journalists are already at risk, the project aimed to urge the government to comply with its obligation of providing adequate and effective protection programmes and tackling impunity, by instigating the investigation and prosecution of alleged human rights violations against the journalists. Expenditure in 2004–5: £10,056.

Journalists assistance project

This two-year project (which ends in 2005–6) has delivered seminars and workshops for journalists in Colombia working across a range of media. It provided training and information to promote freedom of expression, international standards in the provision of quality information, and professionalism in Colombian media. It also promotes strategies of safety and self-protection and encourages professional solidarity between Colombian journalists to facilitate an exchange of information and contacts between different groups of journalists. Expenditure in 2004–5: £6,920.

Pakistan

Careful coverage – media law seminar

The purpose of this one-year project, run by the Commonwealth Press Union, was to improve the understanding of media law in order to decrease the numbers of journalists charged and imprisoned in Pakistan. The outputs of the project included a seminar, which consisted of practical lessons to help 10–15 participants to discuss and learn practical skills that they could apply at their newspapers and news agencies and identify and avoid potential legal problems at the pre-publication stage. Internet-based resources were also introduced to the delegates

and they also received contact information for international programmes offering legal assistance and legal information. Expenditure in 2004–5: £14,341.

Vietnam

Workshop for young journalists

This one-year project, run by the Thomson Foundation and the Vietnam news agency, trained young journalists in modern news gathering and management techniques in order to stimulate more active media in Vietnam in advance of the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) V summit in Hanoi. Activities included a two-day training workshop on 16–17 September 2004 for journalists. The workshops were extremely well received by the 36 Vietnamese participants who valued the professional training and the opportunity for them to discuss press opportunities with the official spokesman responsible for overseeing the media at ASEM. The journalists felt they have been trained, motivated and equipped by UK expertise to follow international best practice in reporting major events. Expenditure in 2004–5: £10,100.

Regional – Middle East

Publishing and the Arab world

This one-year project enabled the NGO Index on Censorship to promote freedom of expression at a conference focused on the Arab world. The activity will promote cross-cultural co-operation between Arab writers, journalists and publishers with their counterparts in the West that will continue beyond the conference. It will also lay the foundations for a programme of editorial, marketing and managerial development for the planned Arabic edition of Index on Censorship – Marsad Hurriyat Atta'beer. Expenditure in 2004–5: £10,160.

Multiple countries

Oxford University hate speech project

This one-year project has helped to provide guidance to the BBC and FCO on how to improve the content and use of BBC Monitoring's indicators of tension bulletin. The bulletin collects examples of inflammatory or inciting use of the media in five priority countries. The study advised on how the bulletin could be more tightly focused and how it could be better and more widely distributed. Expenditure in 2004–5: £11,931.

Five fellowships at the University of Oxford course for freedom of expression lawyers

This project funded five fellows from Belarus, Colombia, Uzbekistan and Zimbabwe to attend a summer school at Oxford University. The fellows were all lawyers working on freedom of expression issues, and the course was aimed at providing them with skills and knowledge, which enabled them to push their work further in their countries. It was also an invaluable networking opportunity. Expenditure in 2004–5: £15,000.

Support and resources for freelance media: language access

This one-year project aimed to provide freelance media workers with swift and efficient access to the information, resources and safety support offered by the Rory Peck Trust (a charity dedicated to promoting the work of freelance media workers worldwide) and to enable the Trust to move quickly to provide help in crisis situations. Expenditure for 2004–5: £10,000.

Model public service broadcasting law

This one-year project has produced and published, in five major world languages, a model public service broadcasting law. The model law was launched at a major international conference. It targets legislators, legal professionals, media workers and civil society activists working on these issues. The goal is to assist them in their campaigns to promote better public broadcasting laws and, in particular, to promote the independence of such

broadcasters. We expect the model law to be used in preparing new legislation and as a source of ideas when advocating for change of existing laws. Expenditure in 2004–5: £34,700.

International News Safety Institute: the global safety project for journalists and media staff

This one-year project has developed a working programme of practical safety training and safety information for the regional development of the International News Safety Institute, to create a culture of safety in journalism and to reduce the risks to media staff at national and regional level. Expenditure in 2004–5: £32,723.

Hate speech and media: tackling prejudice without censorship

This two-year project recruits journalists and rights activists in a programme of seminars, studies, reporting and publication to set an effective strategy that challenges hate speech in the newsroom, on the street and in government. The project will help journalists and human rights activists resist the use of hate speech in the media, in areas where language that incites racial, national, or religious hatred also risks conflict. Expenditure in 2004–5: £24,000.

RULE OF LAW

Africa

Preparation for the establishment of the African Court on Human and People's Rights

This one-year project aimed to enhance the capacity of the African Commission on Human and People's Rights to fulfil its mandate to protect and promote human rights in Africa through the creation of an African Court of Human Rights. The project outputs included publishing guidelines for the nomination and appointment of judges and registrar of the court, draft rules of procedure for the court, revised rules of procedure for the African Commission and a website to promote the work of the Coalition for the African Court. Expenditure in 2004–5: £61,500.

Africa and Middle East

Conduct and discipline manual

This two-year project aims to provide bar associations with a tool to strengthen, raise awareness and enforce their rules of conduct. This manual will be circulated to bar associations which have expressed an interest in receiving advice on conduct issues and others where a need has been identified. The manual will form a basis on which expert consultants can visit interested bar associations to develop certain areas of regulation and provide training for trainers on professional ethics. The final manual is in draft form and will be published and disseminated soon. Expenditure in 2004–5: £10,453.

Brazil

Improvement in prison management project (phase two)

This is the second and final phase of a three-year project, which is designed to improve prison management at state and federal level, thereby increasing respect for the human rights of both prisoners and prison staff throughout Brazil. Phase two aims to ensure a permanent capacity at both federal and state (São Paulo, Parana and Rondonia) levels to disseminate best practice in prison management. Activities include identifying gaps in current practice against international standards and providing staff in key management positions with the means to fill the gaps. UK experts from the International Centre for Prison Studies are providing practical training and strategic consultancy support to the nascent independent prison monitoring offices established in São Paulo and at federal level under phase one of the project. The project aims to institutionalise methods for improving prison management and will ensure more widespread respect for the human rights of prisoners and staff alike.

Outcomes include strengthened capacity in Brazil to improve prison management at the level of individual states. In early 2005 the Brazilian government agreed to the extension of the project to two further states of Espirito Santo and Rondonia, which will directly increase the number of Brazilian prisons meeting internationally agreed standards of prison management in the context of human rights. A three-person improvement in prison management office has since been formally established at federal level in the Brazilian Prisons Department, increasing capacity at the national level for the Brazilian government to support to states of Espirito Santo and Rondonia, and deliver the improvement in prison management programme to further states in due course. Expenditure in 2004–5: £42,786 (the last year of phase one ran in parallel and included £81,030 of FCO expenditure).

Cameroon

Human rights in the administration of justice in Cameroon

The purpose of this one-year project was to build capacity in the Cameroon legal and human rights sectors by training judges, lawyers, NGO activists and government officials in international humanitarian and human rights law. The focus of the training was on representatives of the National Penitentiary school in Buea, the National Police Officer training college in Yaoundé and the National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms. Training on how to use digital texts and the internet for legal research into comparative law materials was given to 50 lawyers and 60 participants received training on human rights in the administration of justice. The feedback from the trainees was very positive and this forum gave NGO activists and lawyers the opportunity to discuss serious concerns about human rights abuses in Cameroon with the authorities, including decision-makers within the Ministry of Justice (MoJ). Expenditure in 2004–5: £60,000.

China

Reform of re-education through labour

This two-year project aims to engage with the legislative agenda of the NPC on reform of re-education through labour, by incorporating international human rights standards and practices into China's domestic laws. It will promote a reduction in police power in the arbitrary use of re-education through labour, promote alternative measures to deal with minor offences and promote proper legal safeguards to protect citizens' rights. Activities carried out so far included a research study, which was conducted by a team in selected cities to collect sufficient empirical to support arguments for reform. A report is due to be submitted to the FCO in the second half of 2005. Evidence was also collected from the NPC at a consultation workshop in March 2005, which demonstrated that this project has made a positive impact in favour of reform of re-education through labour. Expenditure in 2004–5: £25,469.

Colombia

Certificate in international law of armed conflict for judges

This one-year project was designed to provide in-depth knowledge of international humanitarian law to 35 judges directly responsible for prosecuting perpetrators of grave breaches. The course was for criminal judges and concentrated on the theoretical tools to prosecute perpetrators of grave breaches of international humanitarian law and international human rights law. Expenditure in 2004–5: £10,567.

Georgia

Developing a national monitoring mechanism in Georgia for human rights

The aim of this two-year project is to provide technical assistance and training to the newly appointed members of the independent monitoring board and public prison commission, in co-operation with the MoJ advisory council members on the penitentiary sub-committee, to help them develop a national monitoring mechanism. Such a mechanism

would support the OPCAT to provide transparency and promote human rights for people deprived of their liberty. The Georgian Government will provide funding when the monitoring mechanism has been established.

At the end of this project it is anticipated that a reporting mechanism on sub-standard conditions in places of detention with suggestions on how to make improvements and changes should be in place. Expenditure in 2004–5: £66,785.

Jamaica

Legal assistance project

The purpose of this two-year project, which began in 2004, is to improve people's awareness of their legal rights. The project supports the NGO Jamaicans for Justice (JFJ) in their work to address the general lack of awareness of human rights and the inadequate information on legal aid. It also focuses on the lack of legal representation at coroners' inquests, the limited capacity for constitutional and human rights test cases and the absence of independent pathologists from autopsies.

In 2004, 19 cases were supported by the project via provision of observers at post mortems. A total of 279 persons were seen and referred by JFJ to the appropriate state or non-government agency. At the end of the project's first year, JFJ was monitoring 48 cases of fatal shootings and 25 cases of non-fatal shootings by the police. There were eight cases on-going in the coroner's court.

A series of free legal advice sessions has been implemented in 2005 and our funding has allowed JFJ to employ a full-time legal officer. Expenditure in 2004–5: £46,610.

Peru

Support to the Human Rights Court in Peru

This one-year project followed on from the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in Peru to provide technical assistance directly to judges involved in implementing the special court's statute and rules of procedure. The project provided a training seminar for key legal actors involved in special court process to build their capacity to ensure compliance with international standards. Other outputs included a report on the training seminar for further dissemination of the conclusions and recommendations. Expenditure in 2004–5: £15,216.

South Africa

Development of training programme for magistrates on international human rights principles and standards

This project, run by Justice College, developed a training programme for magistrates on international human rights principles and standards. Expenditure in 2004–5: £35,917.

Vietnam

Workshop for district court judges and clerks on Criminal Code implementation

This one-year project funded a four-day workshop, organised with UNDP Vietnam, the Supreme People's Court and the MoJ. Thirty judges and court clerks (future judges) from district courts in rural areas, where need is greatest, were trained by Vietnamese and international legal experts on implementing the revised Criminal Code. The revised Code, which entered force on 1 July 2004, introduces adversarial principles and gives new powers to district courts and greater rights to defendants and defence lawyers. As a result of the workshop court clerks and future judges will be better enabled to apply the law consistently and fairly. Expenditure in 2004–5: £25,000.

Global

Human rights and prison management

This one-year project, a core part of the Foreign Secretary's rule of law strategy, aimed to demonstrate to governments that proper observance of human rights is effective in achieving good prison management and need not be resource intensive. The project will build on the initial enthusiasm by governmental and inter-governmental bodies for the concept of managing prisons within a human rights context. It will provide governments, prison administrations and NGOs with the knowledge and information needed to translate international human rights standards into detailed regulations for the daily running of prisons. Two regional workshops will be delivered to reinforce the commitment to principles of the Human Rights Approach to Prison Management Handbook. Expenditure in 2004–5: £64,350.

Multiple

Practitioner's guide to international principles on the independence and accountability of judges, lawyers and prosecutors

The purpose of this two-year project is to produce a practical guide on the use of international principles on the independence and accountability of judges and lawyers. Project activities include researching, compiling and analysing standards on independence and accountability. To accompany the standards, the implementers are producing practitioners' guidelines and developing a comprehensive thematic reference index for their practical use. This guide was completed and printed in late December 2004 and distributed in January 2005. We expect that this guide will help make clearer what human rights prisoners are entitled to and support moves to improve conditions for prisoners experiencing inadequate living conditions. It will also give the public a better understanding of the penal system and how it contributes to civil society. Expenditure in 2004–5: £34,346.

CHILD RIGHTS

Cambodia

'Safe Children' – karaoke video training pack for children and young people in Cambodia

See feature project on page 114 for more details.

Legal assistance for child victims of rape and trafficking

The NGO Protection of Juvenile Justice is helping child victims of rape and trafficking to pursue their cases through the courts. To date, this two-year project has delivered workshops for law enforcers and carers and produced legal training materials on commercial sexual exploitation. Expenditure in 2004–5: £14,600.

Philippines

Community mobilisation for the prevention, protection, and recovery of children in prostitution

This three-year project is funding advocacy sessions on child protection issues, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and International Labour Organisation conventions, as well as distributing materials on trafficking, child labour, and prevention of child sexual abuse, physical abuse, and prostitution. The project also promotes inter-agency communication on the issue of child prostitution and provides counselling and rescue for children at particular risk from prostitution.

Activities carried out include a training workshop on methods and techniques in conducting advocacy against child prostitution and trafficking, which was attended by 17 participants. A directory of institutions, government and non-government organisations with programmes and services for children used for prostitution; sexually and physically abused children and victims of child labour and trafficking has been created and is still ongoing. A meeting was also set up where seven street girls in Ermita, Manila, were interviewed to establish their needs, problems and plans for educational assistance. To coincide with this

regular counselling sessions are provided. There have been some minor successes so far, such as community groups and officials being more actively involved than expected in disseminating the information they learned during the advocacy sessions. These groups have now undertaken their own activities and included other neighbouring communities. Expenditure in 2004–5: £14,773.

Turkmenistan

Child protection training workshops

The Children's Legal Centre has provided training programmes on child protection issues and crisis intervention services for professionals working with children in youth centres and government departments. This one-year project has improved and developed therapeutic services for children at risk in difficult family circumstances, adolescents at risk of offending and their families. Expenditure in 2004–5: £6,000.

Venezuela

Access to justice and implementation of human rights for children and adolescents

A Venezuelan child rights NGO, 'consejeros de protección de los derechos del niño y del adolescente' set up mechanisms to improve children's and adolescents' access to justice. The NGO has established organised groups of suitably trained individuals, providing legal expertise for them to defend and ensure the implementation of children's and adolescents' rights. There has also been a public campaign for implementation of those rights and the need to prosecute violations. Expenditure in 2004–5: £20,000.

Regional – Central Asia

Training for police in dealing with children in difficult circumstances

The Children's Legal Centre has developed and delivered training programmes for police in Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. These programmes have focused on juvenile justice, standards of child rights and improved working

practices. In the longer term, the project seeks to reduce the number of children entering the formal criminal justice system. Expenditure in 2004–5: £20,000.

Regional – Central America

Capacity building for members of the police in San Pedro Sula

Save the Children UK furthered its programme on juvenile justice and gangs in Central America. The charity developed police training programmes in Honduras and shared the findings with organisations in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua. Expenditure in 2004–5: £10,800.

Multiple countries

Evaluation of police training and sensitisation in relation to street children

This project gathered examples of practices in Bangladesh and Ethiopia. The information gained was then disseminated more widely, including a contribution to the UN Global Study on Violence against Children. Expenditure in 2004–5: £30,030.

Training youth to campaign for the elimination of female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices

This project has enabled the Inter-African Committee (IAC) to raise awareness about female genital mutilation and provide training in communication skills in seven countries. The work has been carried out in partnership with and through the IAC's national committees in those countries. Expenditure in 2004–5: £40,005.

NGO participation in the reporting process of the Committee on the Rights of the Child

This one-year project has supported the development of alternative reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. NGO representatives attended the pre-seasonal and seasonal meetings of the Committee, both as participants and observers. The project also helped communication with similar interest groups in their geographical region and beyond.

It also provided tools for national monitoring and advocacy. Expenditure in 2004–5: £22,000.

DISCRIMINATION

Sudan

Minorities and the prevention of conflict in Darfur

The project paid for a group of Darfurian NGOs to attend the UN Commission on Human Rights in 2005 and engage with other NGOs and government delegations. The project had two aims: to support the participation of Sudanese human rights activists from Darfur at international fora in order to strengthen civil society's work and prevent further escalation of the conflict and associated human rights abuses in Darfur; and to start planning future visits of Darfur civil society representatives as well as global programme activities. Expenditure in 2004–5: £14,029.

Multiple countries

Strengthening implementation of minority rights standards through advocacy at UN bodies

The Minority Rights Group (MRG) has used this one-year project to target UN bodies and create a 'minority perspective'. This has included raising issues directly in a given forum; raising issues informally during meetings; providing advice and contributing to expert papers; supporting partners and other organisations to raise issues; persuading governments to support key advocacy goals at the forum; and working directly with partners, governments and the bodies themselves to improve their effectiveness in implementing the rights of minorities and indigenous groups. Expenditure in 2004–5: £25,000.

International Research Centre on Social Minorities panel on sexual minorities at the Commission on Human Rights

In the past two years, panels on sexual minorities organised by the International Research Centre on Social Minorities have attracted 80–100 participants from around the world. They have been among the best attended side events. This was also the case for this sponsored panel, arranged during the 60th Commission on Human Rights in 2004. For many representatives of national lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender organisations, attending the Commission on Human Rights provided their first contact with the UN system to lobby on the resolution on human rights and sexual orientation. Expenditure in 2004–5: £6,170.

Minority rights legal cases

The purpose of this project is to improve international legal protection for minorities and indigenous peoples by enhancing their capacity to access effectively the legal protection afforded by international conventions on human rights and the international courts and quasi-judicial bodies that enforce them. Expected outcomes of this project include a selection of minority and community representatives issuing in-depth advice on 50 legal cases and general advice on 450 legal cases, providing a minimum of ten amicus briefs and creating a resources centre on MRG's website. Expenditure in 2004–5: £50,000.

The GOF Central Management Team

Resource management of programme budget expenditure

Project implementers and FCO staff at UK diplomatic missions are required to give accurate and timely reporting on budgets, and asked to ensure that projects are fully profiled and re-profiled to give an accurate picture of progress and expected spend throughout the proposed lifecycle of a project.

In Year 2, the GOF Central Management Team (CMT) produced monthly consolidated reports which showed how each programme performed in key areas, such as allocation of money to projects, profiling, spend and actual spend against profiled spend. Based on this analysis, there was some reallocation among programmes during the financial year, including to some FCO programmes outside GOF, to meet changing priorities.

The administration fund

In 2004–5, the CMT managed a GOF administration fund of £2 million. This funded GOF programme teams based in London, locally employed staff overseas, training for the GOF programme network and running costs for programme teams. The chart below shows major expenditure under the administration fund for Year 2.

	Allocation	Money spent
Staff	£1,072,837.17	£949,879.17
Running costs	£284,120.00	£230,872.14
Training	£316,489.01	£316,489.01
Communication	£118,920.66	£109,860.66
Total	£1,792,366.84	£1,607,100.98

Promoting best practice programme and project management

The CMT, in co-ordination with the FCO's Performance, Risk and Efficiency Group, was tasked with instituting best practice, in line with recommendations from the Office of Government Commerce (OGC). As part of this, the CMT has developed standardised procedures and forms (see below). The CMT also chaired a working group on the future management of programme budgets.

The project proposal form

The project proposal form is a template designed to capture key elements of each project, including purpose; timing; budget; activities; outputs and benefits; risk; cross cutting effects; and relevance to Public Service Agreement (PSA) targets, FCO strategic priorities, and programme and post objectives. There are also sections dedicated to project evaluation and impact. The three versions of the bidding form reflect the level of detail required for three different value bids (less than £5,000, between £5,000 and £30,000, and in excess of £30,000). See web pages at www.fco.gov.uk/gof for further information and project forms. After discussions with other programme fund managers, these bidding forms will also be used for most FCO programme budgets.

Concept bids

Project proposers can choose to submit an initial project concept (or summary), which allows the programme manager to provide feedback at an early stage. Such concept bids and ongoing dialogue with programme teams help implementers and posts to avoid nugatory work developing bids that do not fit with the programme strategy.

Project selection process

To complement the bid forms, a standardised appraisal matrix has been designed, which can be tailored by programme teams to suit their respective requirements. This enables teams to score bids against the range of criteria that the Programme Board agrees are important for successful projects.

GOF project contract guidelines

A contract template is used to agree the working relationship between the project sponsor and the project implementer. The contract sets out the project budget, timelines, audit, evaluation and reporting requirements, and project outputs and outcomes.

Risk management

Programme teams are required to maintain risk management strategies to assess the probability, impact and management of risk to ensure that it remains at tolerable levels.

Monitoring and evaluating programmes and projects

The CMT recruited an adviser to develop appropriate tools and systems to help ensure that the performance of projects and programmes was adequately monitored and evaluated. One priority was to identify programme and project level objectives and associated indicators better. All projects are now evaluated against their original proposal and particularly their purpose. In addition, some are targeted for later impact assessment studies.

Information on objectives and indicators are now included in programme strategies and project proposals as a matter of course, and programme teams are required to report progress against these each quarter. Quarterly review meetings use these reports, together with financial information, to assess programme and project performance and impact. Full programme reviews are planned for 2005–6 to assess whether adjustments should be made to

project portfolios and/or management and risk strategies to maximise programme impact on FCO priorities.

Capacity building and training

Projects database and IT

During 2004–5 the GOF CMT commissioned a global projects database to be created for all FCO staff involved in project and programme management. The database will allow project bids to be submitted online by implementers and posts. This is intended to speed up current processes, and provide implementers with access to a progress log for their project (from bidding through to evaluation). For FCO staff, it will also become a searchable institutional memory of all projects to facilitate sharing of experience, successes, best practice and lessons learned, which will further enhance monitoring and evaluation.

The database will be piloted at the British High Commission in New Delhi in Year 3. If successful, the system will be rolled out to all posts over six months. The CMT will monitor this roll-out and ensure the database continues to evolve as required.

The CMT is also working with the FCO's IT team to ensure that the FCO's financial IT package (PRISM) meets programme budget needs before the global roll-out.

Training

Good project and programme management requires professional, trained staff in the UK and overseas. The CMT works with a training provider and FCO regional training centres to deliver project and programme management training at home and overseas; this is continually evaluated to ensure it meets staff needs. The aim is that all those who are responsible for managing GOF programmes and projects should receive appropriate training.

In 2004–5 the CMT co-ordinated 20 project management, programme management and monitoring and evaluation courses for programme fund managers for over 200 staff in London and regional hubs worldwide.

Communications

Stakeholder analysis and communications strategies

Successful delivery of project and programme objectives requires that a diverse range of stakeholders, including FCO ministers, posts, other government departments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and project implementers, are kept informed and engaged. To support this work the CMT and the GOF programmes have produced stakeholder analyses and communication strategies.

FCONet and GOF website

Intranet and website pages for the GOF (www.fco.gov.uk/gof) are available to keep FCO staff and civil society informed of the GOF and its programmes, and to provide essential forms and guidance.

Lessons learned from Year 2

Common templates

As programmes have developed it has become clear that although programme teams should be able to adapt systems to their own requirements, in order to retain consistency, transparency and fairness it is important to have common templates and agreed minimum requirements. To this end, the CMT works closely with programme teams to develop tools and systems that best meet their requirements, in line with good practice as promoted by the OGC.

Programme management cycle

In Year 2, programmes were more established, and were able to bring forward key elements of the programme management cycle. This helped to ensure that programme and project activities were able to start and complete spending earlier in the financial year. Building on this, in Year 3, programme teams were able to start the

financial year with a significant portfolio of projects already agreed. Robust monitoring and evaluation systems have been established and it will be important to ensure that progress reports give adequate information to assess the extent to which objectives and indicators are achieved.

Resource management

At the end of 2004–5 the CMT conducted a review of GOF financial activity aimed at the risk inherent in the high level of spending during the last quarter of the financial year. Recommendations included early agreement of country strategies and project bids, to ensure that activity can take place at the beginning of the financial year; accurate profiling at project and programme levels, and a greater knowledge of the reasons for under-spends; ensuring that implementers recognise the importance of spending within the financial year for which funds have been allocated; and ensuring timely data from implementers, matched to those reported on financial IT systems. The review recommended that a traffic light system be implemented, to highlight risk where programmes are falling short of their spend and profiling targets.

Programme teams received two uplifts to their original allocations within the financial year. They then had to solicit bids for further projects at short notice, which inevitably led to implementation of these projects late in the financial year. To alleviate this, it was recommended that programmes have some projects ready for funding should extra funds become available, or should other projects be cancelled or come in under budget.

Tenure of GOF programme managers

The current two-year term served by programme managers in London may not be sufficient to retain and promote expertise they have built up in managing the portfolio of projects across their programmes, so staff will be offered an optional third year in their posts.

Looking forward to Year 3

Policy changes and other recommendations

From 1 April 2005 the CMT evolved into the Programme Office to ensure best practice and guidance could be developed for all the FCO's discretionary programme budgets. Those FCO strategic programmes outside GOF (the Drugs and Crime Fund and the Migration, Afghanistan Counter-Narcotics and Overseas Territories programmes) will join GOF by 2006–7.

The Finance Committee

The final GOF Steering Group took place in August 2005. From autumn 2005 the FCO's Finance Committee will be responsible for overseeing the entire discretionary programme budget. The forthcoming FCO Resource Allocation Round will decide on programme allocations for 2006–7 and 2007–8.

Other programme funding

The Programme Office is discussing with the new FCO Directorate-General resource management units appropriate governance mechanisms for bilateral funding (Directorate programme budgets) to suit their new structures. The Global Conflict Prevention Pool (GCPP) remains outside the GOF, but FCO projects are managed in accordance with FCO guidance. On a programme level, the GCPP is subject to interdepartmental reporting requirements against PSA targets.

Guidance on programme budgets

In depth and user friendly guidance on programme budgets, designed for use across the wider programme budget network, is being produced by the Programme Office. It covers all aspects of programme and project management, including giving advice on the procurement of goods and services. It will be available in autumn 2005.

IT developments, including the trial of the project database and the global roll-out of

PRISM, will be crucial to developing programme and project work in the coming year.

Financial reporting

During Year 2, the balance between financial and other requirements of programme management was reviewed. GOF posts which had performed consistently against certain criteria were moved from monthly to quarterly reporting from 1 April 2005. New posts qualifying for GOF programme budgets as well as a number of existing posts will continue to report monthly. All posts would be expected to report monthly for the final quarter of the financial year (2005-6). The Programme Office will analyse the Fund's financial performance as a whole each quarter and will assess at the six-month stage how the new system is working.

GOF support visits

The Programme Office has introduced support visits to posts to give targeted guidance and support on how to manage existing GOF projects, develop new project proposals and use core requirement reporting tools to maximise their effect, based on feedback from post's key stakeholders. In Year 2, a schedule of visits was designed to target posts that qualify for a significant amount of programme funding, or which had particular issues to address. In the first half of 2005–6, support visits were conducted in China, Jerusalem, Nigeria, Romania and South Africa.

Packed lunch brief

A briefing for FCO staff entitled 'Programme Budgets – the Difference they're Making' took place in September 2005, including presentations from the Afghan Drugs Inter-Departmental Unit, the GCPP Iraq strategy team, the GOF Engaging with the Islamic World programme and the Programme Office. The aim was to give examples of what projects are achieving, and how the structure of programme budgets is changing.

GOF open day

A civil society event is scheduled for 12 October 2005, to mark the launch of this Annual Report. The programme teams will report back on progress, and engage with civil society and other key stakeholders to explore ways to develop and enhance the GOF programmes. Journalists will also be invited to the Annual Report launch, which will be hosted by Ian Pearson MP (Minister for Trade and Foreign Affairs, with responsibility for global issues at the FCO).

Local staff seminar

Programme teams, supported by the Programme Office, are planning seminars bringing together staff working on programme budgets at UK diplomatic missions, in order to share best practice and lessons learned across the network and programmes.

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Acronyms and abbreviations

ACHPR	African Commission on Human and People's Rights
AES	arms and explosive search
AICC	African Institute for Corporate Citizenship
APCOF	African Policing Civilian Oversight Forum
APSCA	APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) CORE (Council on Renewable Energy in the Mekong Region) SARI (South Asia Regional Initiative in Energy) ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)
ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
ASEM	Asia-Europe Meeting
BBCWST	BBC World Service Trust
BEE	black empowered enterprise
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BMENA	Broader Middle East and North Africa Initiative
CCE	Climate Change and Energy (GOF programme)
CEE	central and eastern Europe
CMT	Central Management Team
CRS	Center for Resource Solutions
CSR	corporate social responsibility
CT	Counter-Terrorism (GOF programme)
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DFID	Department for International Development
DOS	Dalmatian Solidarity Committee
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
ECBI	European Capacity Building Initiative
ECHR	European Court of Human Rights
EEAA	EU/Egypt Association Agreement
EFCC	Economic and Financial Crimes Commission
EIW	Engaging with the Islamic World (GOF programme)
EM	Strengthening Relations with Emerging Markets (GOF programme)
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
EPF	Environment Project Fund
ESCO	energy service company
EU	European Union
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FCO	Foreign and Commonwealth Office
FIU	Financial Investigative Unit
FOI	freedom of information
GAP	GOF Advisory Panel
GCPP	Global Conflict Prevention Pool
GHG	greenhouse gases
GOF	Global Opportunities Fund
GSG	GOF Steering Group
HRDGG	Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance (GOF programme)
HRPF	Human Rights Project Fund
IAC	Inter-African Committee
ICD	Independent Complaints Directorate
ICTU	Irish Congress of Trade Unions
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

IEA	International Energy Association
IED	improvised explosive device
IES	International Energy Strategy
IME	Institute for Market Economics
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
JFJ	Jamaicans for Justice
LNG	liquefied natural gas
LTO	Latvian Transatlantic Organisation
MENA	Middle East North Africa
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MoJ	Ministry of Justice (in country concerned)
MRG	Minority Rights Group
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NCIS	National Criminal Intelligence Service
NGO	non-governmental organisation
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
NPC	National People's Congress
NPO	National Prosecution Office
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPCAT	Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PPP	public-private partnership
PRI	Penal Reform International
PSA	Public Service Agreement
RE	Reuniting Europe (GOF programme)
REEEP	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership
RIA	regulatory impact assessment
S&I	Science and Innovation
SaM	Serbia and Montenegro
SCB	Syrian Central Bank
SD	Sustainable Development
SIU	Special Investigating Unit
SME	small- and medium-sized enterprise
SP	Strategic Priority (of the FCO)
TREC	tradable renewable energy certificate
TUC	Trades Union Congress
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees (the UN Refugee Agency)
UNHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund For Women
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
WADE	World Alliance for Distributed Energy
WFD	Westminster Foundation for Democracy
WTO	World Trade Organisation

Further information

An electronic version of this Report is available at www.fco.gov.uk/gof.

Copies of the Report are also available from the Global Opportunities Fund Programme Office.

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