



HM Government

Conflict, Stability and Security Fund: Annual Report 2019/20



January 2021



Cover images:

- Top left: Director of Public Prosecutions Mr. Noordin Haji launching the Kilifi Social Justice Centre in Kenya. Credit: HAKI Africa.
- Top right: The UN Trust Fund project in Colombia supports the reintegration of ex-combatants into communities through socio-economic development projects.
- Bottom left: Local government headquarters in Libya, which was cleared in part with CSSF funding, the first Land Release following battle area clearance in Libyan history.
- Bottom right: A woman with child is one of the victims of gender-based violence finding refuge in a CSSF-funded shelter in Transnistria, breakaway territory in Moldova. Credit: Center “Resonance”.

By the time this report is published the two largest delivery partners of the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund, the Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO) and the Department for International Development (DfID) will have merged to form a new Department, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO). As this report looks back to the achievements of the 2019/20 reporting period, programmes are still referred to by the lead department at that time.

Contents

- Foreword by the Paymaster General..... 1
- Foreword by the Deputy National Security Adviser 2
- Introduction 3
- CSSF Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals..... 4
- Global Reach of CSSF Country and Regional Programmes..... 5
- Progress in Overall Performance 6
 - Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning..... 6
 - Learning and Development 8
 - Gender Equality 9
 - Conflict Sensitivity 10
 - Transparency 11
- National Security Objective 1—Protecting our People..... 12
 - Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism..... 12
 - Serious and Organised Crime 12
 - Crisis Response..... 13
- National Security Objective 2—Projecting our Global Influence 15
 - Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)..... 15
 - Peacekeeping 15
- UK Aid Objective—Protecting Global Peace, Security and Governance..... 17
 - Prevent 17
 - Reduce and Transition 17
- UK Aid Objective—Strengthening Resilience and Response to Crises 20
 - Strengthening Resilience..... 20
 - Responding to Growing Instability 20
- UK Aid Objective—Tackling Extreme Poverty and Helping the World’s Most Vulnerable..... 23
 - Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict 23
 - Supporting Women’s Leadership 23
 - Support to Refugees, Vulnerable Migrants, and Internally Displaced Persons..... 24
- Annex A: CSSF Spend 26
- Annex B: CSSF Non-Discretionary Spend Breakdown 30
- Annex C: CSSF Governance 32

Foreword by the Paymaster General

Over the past ten years, a series of new and evolving global changes have challenged the stability of the United Kingdom and the wider world—including a rise in civil wars, the impact of climate change and a trend for individual states to foment instability for their own ends. The spread of poverty and increasingly intractable conflicts risk disrupting and undermining the rules-based international system, which the UK is committed to upholding.

If we are to protect and promote UK interests, and maintain our record as an innovative and problem-solving nation, we must continue to adapt to the changing world order. That means remaining vigilant to the danger and agile in leading a response, working alongside international partners and allies who share our belief in open, fair and stable societies.

The Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) supports this vision from the very heart of government, under the National Security Council. Using both Official Development Assistance (ODA) and non-ODA funding, the CSSF finds the creative solutions needed to meet the most complex national security challenges, and those that will promote international peace and stability. Some of these are highlighted in this year's Annual Report.

In 2019/20, the Organised Immigration Crime Taskforce, managed by the Home Office and led by the National Crime Agency (NCA), continued to target the transnational threat to the UK, working in Europe and as far afield as Mali and Ethiopia. The Taskforce delivered four of the top ten NCA investigations, and played a key role in the UK's response to the tragic deaths of 39 Vietnamese migrants in a lorry in Essex, in October 2019. The National Security Communications Team adapted its successful 'Hiding in Plain Sight' modern slavery campaign to deter vulnerable people from becoming involved with human traffickers. The campaign reached over 17 million people, contributing to the rescue of over 400 potential victims and saving the UK an estimated £134 million.

The CSSF has supported the Colombian government to address the illegal deforestation that has increased since the peace deal was signed. In partnership with International Climate Finance (ICF), the CSSF has supported Colombian security and justice agencies



Rt Hon. Penny Mordaunt MP

to tackle environmental crime and to promote sustainable forest livelihoods and enterprises.

And early in 2020, as the Covid-19 crisis first began to unfold, the CSSF activated its unique Rapid Response Mechanism to trigger non-ODA funds in support of a cross-government response to repatriate British Nationals stranded overseas.

While departments remain the UK government's main vehicle for delivery, the CSSF has uniquely useful qualities. It ensures we are nimbler and more coordinated when situations are moving fast. It has addressed the inefficiencies that can arise when different parts of government must react to the same issue quickly. And it operates in high-risk environments where individual departments cannot: dispute resolution and mine clearance operations in Libya, for example, or in support of peacekeeping missions in Somalia and South Sudan.

CSSF programmes bridge the gaps between foreign and national security policy and strategy; and tactics for diplomacy and development. In a world in which disruption and instability are dominant themes; and where Covid-19 has become a destabilising pandemic, the Fund is a critical defensive tool—delivering programmes that protect the UK and keep our people safe.

Foreword by the Deputy National Security Adviser

The Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) operates in some of the most fragile countries in the world and tackles highly complex real-world challenges. To meet these challenges, the Fund needs a high risk appetite, alongside an ability to learn and adapt quickly.

This year's Annual Report highlights the Fund's continued improvement in Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL). Stronger MEL systems act as an insurance policy to enable CSSF to do higher-risk, exploratory and innovative programming in conflict and stabilisation contexts. Having strong data collection and analysis methods, including rapid feedback mechanisms, enables decision makers across government to make evidence-based and informed decisions about whether to continue, adjust, scale or close a programme.

The Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI) has recognised the CSSF's "significant investment in increased learning capacity" in its September 2019 review 'How UK Aid Learns'. As the CSSF marks its fifth year, we are building on these MEL improvements with the establishment of a robust new MEL strategy that takes working and learning in complex environments and programme adaptation to an impressive new level.

The CSSF has appointed a consortium of suppliers—the Global Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Partnership (GMEL)—to help us deliver the MEL strategy, with a focus on tailoring and transforming Fund-level systems and processes. We are piloting approaches and tools to enable catalytic, integrated and risk-taking programming alongside the development of skills and incentives, so that we capture results, identify opportunities, learn from innovation and make decisions at scale.

We are also making progress at portfolio-level, strengthening the key MEL tools that CSSF programme teams use and building staff capacity, capability and confidence. GMEL offers support to CSSF learning across portfolios, going beyond individual projects to help realise the CSSF's ambition of developing a world-class MEL system that truly meets the demands of complex programming in fragile and conflict affected states.

Our shared vision is a Fund which reaches its full potential, aligned to Ministerial objectives and



David Quarrey

delivering effectively for UK national security on a range of outcomes such as disinformation, serious and organised crime, counter terrorism and cyber security.

I am confident that the CSSF has the evidence needed to demonstrate clearly its unique value, results and impact.

Introduction

The Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) is a unique cross-government fund created in 2015 to 'prevent conflicts and tackle threats to UK interests that arise from instability overseas.' Over the last five years, the CSSF has transformed the way the UK responds to conflict and fragility overseas.

A catalyst for a more integrated UK government response to instability and conflict, the Fund drives cross-government working. It incentivises government departments and agencies to respond to National Security Council priorities in a collaborative way.

The CSSF is designed to bring innovative and creative approaches to complex problems where there are no tried and tested approaches, or where more traditional programming has not worked.

The Fund is able to take risks in complex environments and adapt to fast-moving political, economic and security situations. It is agile and able to start programming quickly, through pilots or funding projects in partnership with other donors and partners. This enables it to take opportunities and respond to evolving crises and unstable contexts.

No other international donor has a funding instrument that can combine Official Development Assistance (ODA) and non-ODA funding, alongside expertise from multiple government departments, to respond to conflict and instability.

In 2019/20, total CSSF spend was £1,234.3m on a cross-government allocation of £1,266.2m (97.5%). Of this, £600.2m (48.6%) was ODA and £634m (51.4%) was non-ODA. CSSF funding was spent by 14 government departments and agencies. The Foreign & Commonwealth Office remained the largest spender, followed by the Ministry of Defence and Department for International Development.

The CSSF has been recognised by the Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI) for the improvements it has made across key programme management functions, including conflict sensitivity. A new gender adviser was appointed to the Joint Funds Unit to develop a new gender strategy for the CSSF and coordinate with policy and programme colleagues working on Women, Peace and Security across government. Transparency of the Fund has continued to improve with 95% of programmes publishing programme summaries in 2019/20.

Families in Colombia participate in training on clean agriculture, soil fertilisation, installation of bio factories and production of food for farm animals. *Credit: PASO Colombia.*



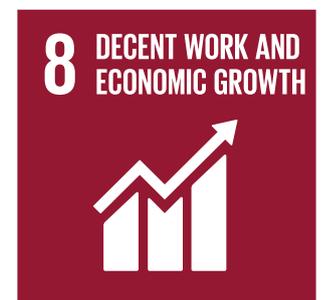
CSSF Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

In 2019/20, the CSSF continued to support the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Fund primarily supported:

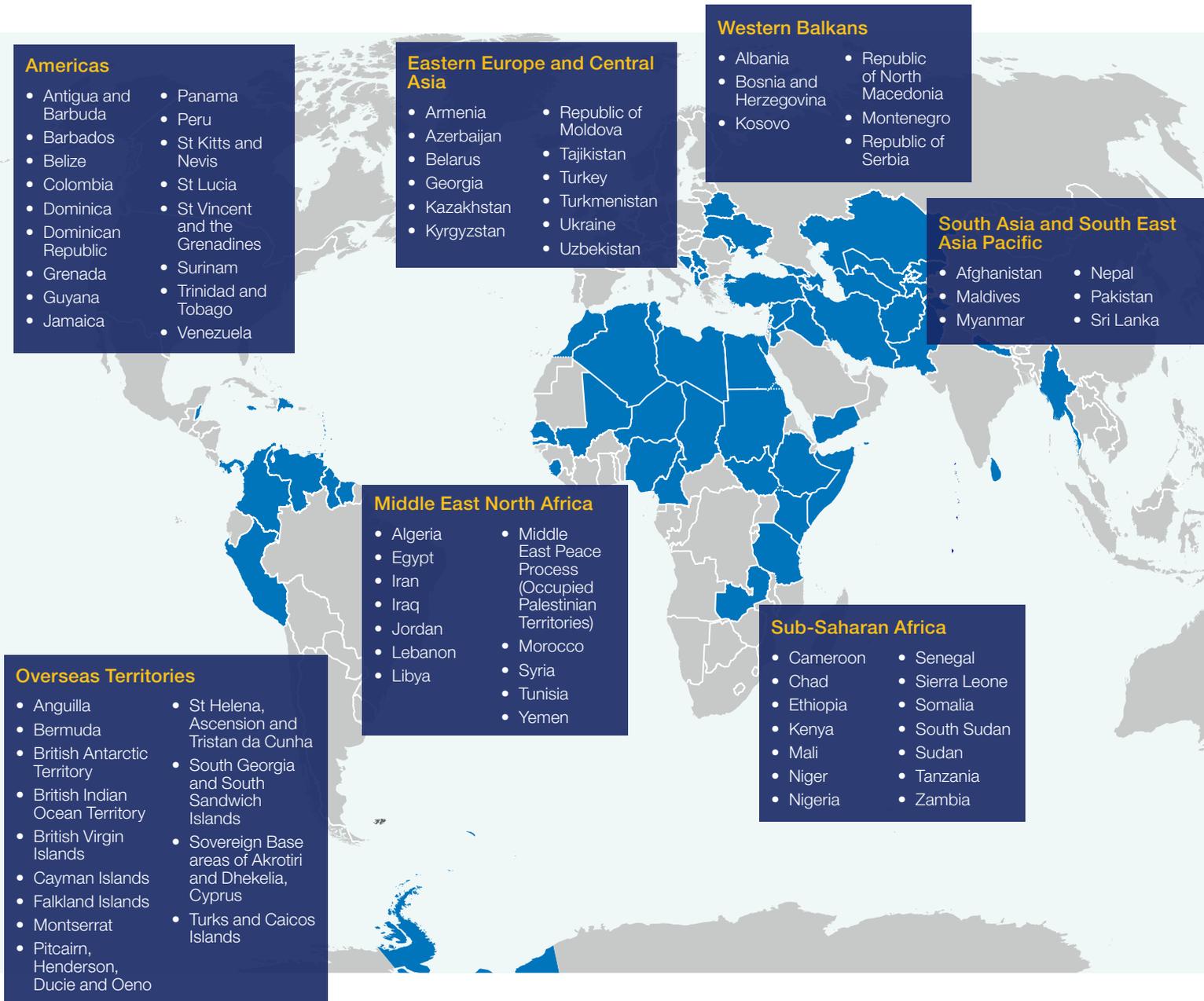
- **Goal 16:** To promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
- **Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

The CSSF also supports the delivery of other SDGs, notably:

- **Goal 1:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- **Goal 8:** Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all
- **Goal 10:** Reduce inequality within and among countries
- **Goal 11:** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- **Goal 13:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- **Goal 14:** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- **Goal 17:** Revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development



Global Reach of CSSF Country and Regional Programmes



Multilateral Portfolio

The CSSF works with and supports international institutions through its Multilateral Portfolio with:

- International Atomic Energy Agency
- North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
- Organisation for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
- Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe

- United Nations
- World Bank

The CSSF Commonwealth Portfolio supported fairness, prosperity and security across many Commonwealth states during the UK's period as Commonwealth Chair-in-Office.

Progress in Overall Performance

In the five years since its creation, the CSSF has welcomed and learned from external scrutiny. It has demonstrated that it is able to improve the way it works in response to external recommendations. This improvement has been acknowledged by the Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI). As part of this work, the Fund has developed markers on conflict sensitivity and gender as a means by which the Fund can specifically target learning in these areas. It has also provided training for hundreds of staff from across government in programme management to raise overall standards. The CSSF has made monitoring and evaluation integral to all its programmes and continued to embed a culture of learning throughout the CSSF network. Annual Reviews from CSSF programmes show a trajectory of Fund-level improvement since 2015.

The Fund's progress was recognised by ICAI in their 2019 follow-up review into the CSSF¹, which concluded "The CSSF has made significant progress in instituting good aid practice in fragile and conflict affected areas, including investments in thorough conflict sensitivity analysis and 'do no harm' risk assessments, results management, transparency and ODA compliance."

In early 2019, the previous Deputy National Security Adviser commissioned an internal review to explore the Fund's achievements and to inform its future focus and model of operation. The Future of the CSSF review identified several areas in which the Fund performed well, including the capacity to respond to rapidly changing levels of conflict and fragility, establish effective cross-Whitehall relationships, enhance Departmental delivery and manage relatively high-risk programming. The findings helped inform programming decisions for 2020/21 and will provide useful evidence to enable future cross-government planning.

Progress in building the CSSF's performance on Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning has been significant over the past year. The Joint Funds Unit analysed 76 Annual Reviews (equating to 86%) from 2018/19 and found that 67% of CSSF programmes achieved a score of either 'exceeding' or 'meeting' expectations in terms of what they deliver.

The Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI) has specifically recognised the considerable investment the CSSF has made in this area, notably commenting in the September 2019 review 'How UK Aid Learns': "with increased M&E advisors and contracted in external expertise representing a significant investment in increased learning capacity". The expertise developed within the CSSF's network of practitioners is increasingly evident and recognised as demonstrating effect in the most challenging fragile and conflict affected states.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

Fund-level Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

In 2019/20, the Joint Funds Unit established a new Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) strategy to enable Fund-level learning and ensure the Fund overall is aligned to and delivering effectively against Ministerial objectives.

The CSSF's **MEL strategy** has three main objectives:

1. To establish the structures and systems to effectively measure and manage results across the Fund.
2. To build capacity at an individual and Fund level to produce, manage and communicate results in a credible, timely and cohesive manner.
3. To enable active learning through innovation.

CSSF programmes operate in a wide range of highly unpredictable contexts. In response, the Fund takes a unique decentralised approach to delivering this new MEL strategy. This is achieved by incentivising portfolios to manage their own MEL activities and ensure they are situated within the local and regional context in which each project and programme is operating. Each team has access to dedicated internal and external technical support to enable a tailored approach. Across the CSSF network, in 2019/20, there were 16 CSSF MEL Advisers, each focusing on a specific portfolio, and nine external MEL suppliers covering most CSSF portfolios and offering dedicated MEL support to related programmes.

¹ <https://icai.independent.gov.uk/report/follow-up-2017-18/>

Global Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Partnership (GMEL)

To support the delivery of the MEL strategy, in October 2019, the CSSF contracted a consortium led by Integrity Global, in partnership with LTS-Niras, to deliver the Global Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Partnership (GMEL). GMEL will lay the foundations for the CSSF to realise its ambition of developing a world-class monitoring, evaluation and learning system that meets the demands of programming in fragile and conflict affected contexts.

The GMEL contract has a Fund-level focus and aims to improve overall MEL systems and structures within the CSSF to enable rigorous evidence-based decisions. It brings together MEL professionals, data scientists and other thematic experts to make transformational changes to the way the Fund delivers technical capability, capacity and surge support in an adaptive and responsive way. The contract specifically supports the CSSF network to:

- demonstrate credible contributions to strategic UK government priorities
- use reliable evidence to inform decisions on policy, strategy, funding allocation and programme planning
- share evidence and data transparently within the network and across government
- learn from its own good practice, as well as its challenges.

A key focus of the Fund’s work on MEL is on enabling adaptive programme delivery. This means that programmes are better able to analyse available data and use that to inform future planning. The CSSF has learned that a more adaptive approach to MEL that enables practitioners to make better real-time decisions is suitable for the highly complex and fragile contexts in which the CSSF works.

Building on the success of the CSSF’s Political, Access and Influence tool², the Joint Funds

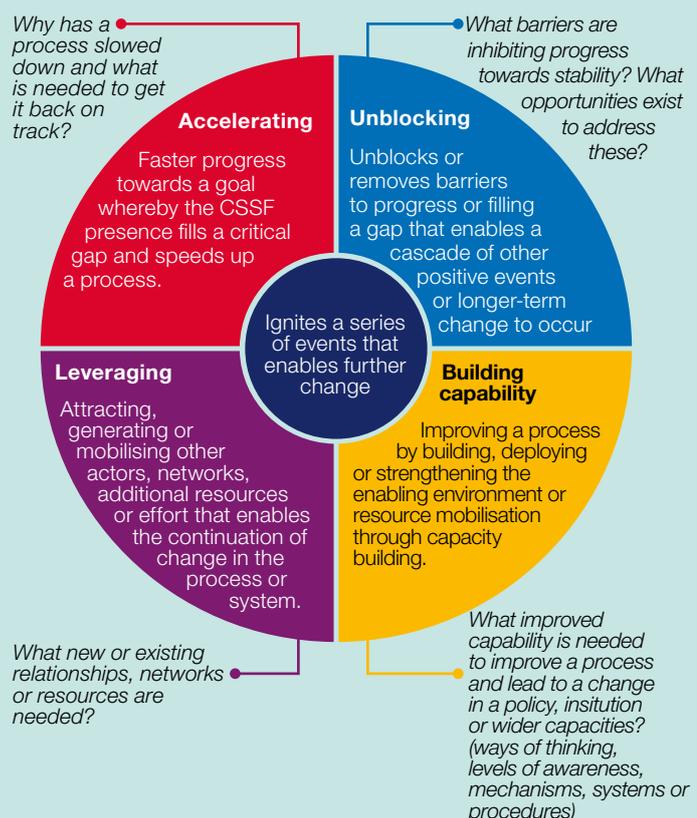
2 The Political Access and Influence (PAI) matrix is a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning tool originally piloted in six case studies in East Africa. It was developed to enable CSSF teams to collate evidence during the course of their work on the nature of PAI achievements, which demonstrate value for money and are important in conflict settings, often transferring into benefits for a host nation, the UK and/or the international community.

Case Study on Catalytic Effect

The CSSF is a flexible and agile fund which often delivers results in the medium- to long-term where no other HMG funding instrument is present. Many of the programmes operate in experimental ways and are able to work in higher risk environments, where innovation is needed to tackle difficult challenges. Catalytic effect is an important principle for the CSSF. The CSSF aims to build strategic capabilities, accelerate action, unblock barriers and leverage others, paving the ground for longer term action by HMG departments/agencies and other strategic partners.

The Joint Funds Unit worked with GMEL and the network to carry out a practical research study on Catalytic Effect. This study: defined Catalytic Effect in CSSF terms; reviewed how the concept is understood and put into practice by the network; identified appropriate frameworks to inform programme design; and outlined initial considerations and implications for MEL. The next step is to design tailored tools and guidance for the network to enable them to build catalytic intent into their programme design and capture catalytic effects during implementation.

Figure CSSF Catalytic Effect Framework



Unit will work with the network to develop tailored MEL tools that capture and understand how the CSSF works. During the GMEL inception phase, October 2019 to April 2020, a number of quick win interventions were carried out, including a practical research study on catalytic effect (see case study below).

Learning and Development

Formal Learning Opportunities

In 2019/20, the Joint Funds Unit (JFU) ran 11 training courses in programme and project management for 206 staff supporting CSSF programmes, improving the awareness, capability and capacity of the CSSF network to deliver effectively. The training covered key programme management principles, including programme design, monitoring and evaluation, and financial and risk management. Building the network's skills is critical to effective programme delivery and this will remain a high priority for the Fund. To ensure the CSSF's development offer continues to meet the network's requirements, staff have identified specific areas of delivery where there is a need for more robust support. This data will be used to develop additional training opportunities and to target the recruitment of staff with in-demand skillsets.

Lesson Learning and Sharing

The CSSF continues to recognise the importance of sharing lessons between peers and encouraging contributions from those who receive support from the Fund. The Fund's Annual Global Workshop is the cornerstone of its approach to learning and took place for the fifth time on 17-18 July 2019 in London. Approximately 240 CSSF staff attended the event from across government, based in both the UK and overseas, alongside representatives from the Fund's external partners. For the first time, CSSF colleagues who were unable to attend in person were able to join live streamed sessions with keynote speakers. These included Sir David Lidington and the Deputy National Security Adviser David Quarrey.

The main themes for the workshop were: conflict, peacebuilding and climate change; Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning; transnational threats; gender mainstreaming; commercial contracting; and digital governance. The event allowed experts, from within and outside government, to provide insight into the latest thinking on key policy areas and discuss options for improving their delivery through the CSSF.

The top three lessons from the event were:

- **Up-to-date awareness and understanding of both UK and partner government policy and strategy** is fundamental to ensure that programming shifts to support emerging priorities, exploiting opportunities and reacting to threats.
- **Embedding incentives for innovation and agility** within governance processes, including strong oversight by CSSF Senior Responsible Officers, is key to ensuring appropriate use of CSSF funding.
- **An ongoing commitment to build and maintain the resilience of staff within the CSSF network** is essential given the challenges presented by some of the complex and volatile contexts in which they operate.

Stabilisation Unit

The Stabilisation Unit (SU) is a cross-government unit providing expertise on building stability, preventing conflict and meeting security challenges internationally. Funded by the CSSF, it contributes to the contextual understanding of fragile and conflict affected states (FCAS), including the drivers and systems of conflict, and continues to build the UK's evidence base for strategy and policy development in this area. This year the SU has delivered 26 Joint Analyses of Conflict and Stability (JACS), as well as creating new tools and analysis of specific issues from the situation in Raqqa/Mosul, to Ebola in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It has developed and implemented the UK's integrated analytical methodology for assessing the context of Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) activity—the SOC Joint Analysis (SOCJA). This has been used to produce 14 SOCJA reports, supporting new cross-government SOC regional and thematic strategies to enable cross-government delivery. The SU has also contributed to the design and development of the International Centre of Excellence for Illicit Finance (ICE). Together, these activities have enabled an integrated response to the common threats posed by transnational crime and terrorism, and drivers of conflict and instability.

The SU has strengthened the civilian-military element of the UK's approach to conflict and stability by running training programmes and providing stabilisation expertise to support military exercises. The embedded civilian specialists in the UK's Standing Joint Force Headquarters (SJFHQ) have provided advice in support of key UK and NATO

exercises and pre-deployment training for UK troops joining the UN mission in South Sudan.

Gender Equality

Working on gender within our peace and security work means recognising and addressing the differential impact of conflict on people based on their gender, as well as tackling gender inequality itself to prevent conflict and increase the prospects for peace. The CSSF's increasing commitment to the Women, Peace and Security agenda reflects the UK government's understanding that its contributions to conflict prevention, peacebuilding and sustainable development will be less effective without protecting the rights of women and girls and securing their place at all levels of decision-making. The internal review of the CSSF concluded that the Fund had missed opportunities to be more effective in this area by not sufficiently prioritising a gendered approach to programming, or fully adopting the UK National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security as part of its overarching objectives.

As a result, at Fund level, a number of steps have been taken to improve integration and results on Women, Peace and Security, such as:

- appointing an additional gender adviser to the Joint Funds Unit to set objectives for the CSSF, monitor progress, provide guidance and coordinate with policy and programme colleagues working on Women, Peace and Security across government
- ringfencing funding in 2020/21 portfolio allocations to support the implementation of, and sustained investment in, the UK National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security in the government's focus countries
- developing a gender strategy for the CSSF to clarify ambition and support monitoring and learning. This will ensure the delivery of related commitments and better understand the extent to which programming integrates women's rights, participation and gender equality.



Women from civil society organisations in Eastern Europe and Central Asia attend a regional meeting on advancing women's participation in peace processes in Istanbul, organised by UN Women and funded by CSSF. Credit UN Women/Gizem Senturk.

There is already clear evidence of the growing impact of the dedicated gender advisers currently operating in the Joint Funds Unit and in support of the Africa, Middle East and North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and Western Balkans portfolios. They have developed regional gender strategies for each portfolio to provide a framework for integrating gender within and across CSSF programmes. They have also increased outreach and cooperation within and outside of government on gender equality, provided training and learning opportunities for colleagues working on programmes, and commissioned research and evidence syntheses to support programme design. Critically, gender advisers have increased the visibility of gendered aspects of insecurity and the importance of the Women, Peace and Security agenda at strategic and operational levels across government.

Conflict Sensitivity

The Independent Commission for Aid Impact's (ICAI's) June 2019 synthesis report recognised the progress the CSSF had made in thorough conflict sensitivity analysis. This achievement has required significant cross-government collaboration to analyse contextual changes and adapt programmes appropriately. In 2019/20, the CSSF has further standardised the tools and processes it uses to implement projects, in order to improve programmes' ability to shift promptly as circumstances evolve. For example, the conflict sensitivity marker has been further developed into a self-assessment tool. This allows the CSSF network to assess their existing conflict sensitivity and identify tangible steps for improvement as their specific situation requires. This will ultimately improve the programme's ability to achieve the outcomes they are working towards.

In-depth Case Study—Addressing Conflict Sensitivity Risks in Tunisia

Conflict sensitive programming requires the application of context analysis to inform the adaptation of interventions in order to minimise the negative and maximise the positive impacts of projects on drivers of conflict and instability. In-depth national and regional analyses inform project design, and the ongoing monitoring of risks guides implementation. In Tunisia, the UK aims to help strengthen the social contract between society and state by working at the local level to enable marginalised communities to participate in local decision-making. This is a critical issue in Tunisia because grievances linked to public perceptions of corruption and weak or uneven service provision can drive public unrest and recruitment into violent extremist groups.



The CSSF Tunisia programme was sensitive to the risk that citizens and government officials would not have shared goals and expectations for reform, potentially leading to citizen frustration. They took a holistic approach to mitigating this risk, working both 'top-down' with elected representatives and government officials, and 'bottom-up' with civil society organisations. The CSSF Tunisia programme piloted the use of 'citizen charters' to bring civil society and government together to develop shared processes for monitoring social services and preventing corruption. Citizen charters are a voluntary public commitment made by a service provider to improve the standards of quality, transparency and accountability and are an important tool allowing citizens to hold service providers accountable.

To institutionalise cooperation between civil society and state actors so that relationships endured beyond the project's timeframe, the project trained representatives from multiple civil society organisations to both monitor the citizen charters and sensitise citizens to the initiative. In parallel, national and local media campaigns enhanced the project's facilitation of state-citizen engagement, transparency and participation.

This CSSF pilot is part of a wider support package to Tunisia, which also includes programming on macro-economic reform, and improving the effectiveness of auditing. A survey on tax collection in five municipalities piloting citizen charters showed a significant increase in municipal tax collection compared to previous years, with an approximately 387% increase by December 2019, reflecting in part closer government-community collaboration.

Programme name: Tunisia programme

Contributing Departments: Foreign & Commonwealth Office

Total Spend 2019/20: £12.76m, 100% ODA

Transparency

The CSSF is committed to increasing its transparency, working closely with the departments responsible for managing CSSF programmes.

There is a presumption that information on all CSSF programmes will be published. However, given the sensitivity of some of the CSSF's work, it is not always possible to publish information on every single programme. The two key reasons for this are to protect UK national security and to protect the safety and security of beneficiaries, partners and partner governments.

In 2019/20, the CSSF published information on 95% of its programmes, an increase from 92% in 2018/19.

The Non-Government Organisation Publish What You Fund published its assessment of UK government departments' ODA transparency in January 2020. While the CSSF was not scored, the assessment listed a number of recommendations to improve the overall transparency rating of the Fund, including publishing more performance and evaluation documents as well as budget, contract and procurement information. The CSSF found the assessment provides useful learning points and continues to look for opportunities to improve its transparency.

National Security Objective 1—Protecting our People

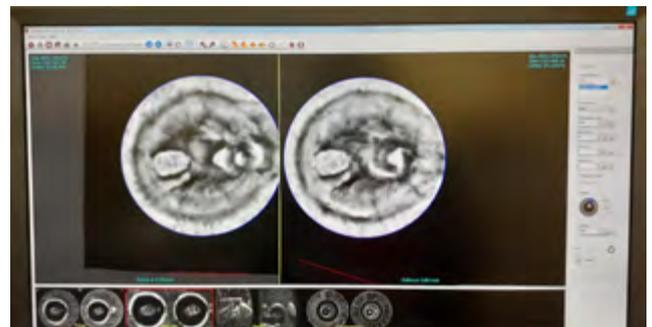
The CSSF is unique in integrating ODA and non-ODA funding with expertise from multiple government departments to protect our national security. This provides the UK government with a tool that can react swiftly to emerging issues and provide an integrated solution to combat extremism and terrorism at home and overseas; strengthen our ability to disrupt serious and organised crime (SOC); and increase our resilience against threats and hazards. This approach has enabled CSSF programmes to continue to make a considerable contribution to the prevention and management of global security threats to the UK, its people and our way of life, whether at home, in our Overseas Territories or abroad.

Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism

Terrorism and violent extremism poses a significant threat to the stability of countries across the world and the UK through the promotion of violence and glorification of terrorist attacks. The CSSF funds a range of counter terrorism activity, which aims to build the resilience of at risk individuals against the influence of terrorists in order to minimise threats to the UK. In Iraq for example, a Counter Terrorism Programme Fund (CTPF) project delivered training in pre-trial detention facilities, which raised awareness of the drivers of radicalisation in these facilities. The project also provided targeted interventions, including education programmes, to those individuals deemed at the greatest risk of radicalisation in order to build their resilience against radicalising influence. The project was able to demonstrate the value of delivering tailored interventions with at risk individuals in pre-trial detention facilities, whilst also strengthening vital UK/Iraqi counter terrorism collaboration on activities designed to prevent radicalisation. Learning from this project has subsequently been used to inform the design of further activity to counter radicalisation risks, both in Iraq and in other CT priority countries across the global CSSF programme.

In Libya, the CTPF helps to build the capacity of Libyan partner institutions through support for the development of a Libyan counter terrorism strategy alongside training to build Libyan authorities' capability to undertake counter terrorism

investigations. This proved pivotal in increasing their ability to counter threats to Libya's future and providing security information valuable for protecting UK nationals. For example, the Libyan Criminal Investigation Department used UK forensic training to provide vital bomb scene data that detailed the tactics and explosive devices being used by terrorist organisations. This helped UK agencies to better understand and prevent attacks. This cooperation included significant assistance to the Libyan Attorney General's office to improve the handling of counter terrorist investigations and has been crucial in supporting the extradition to the UK and subsequent conviction of a perpetrator of the 2017 Manchester Arena bombing, who was subsequently convicted for his involvement in the attack.



Laboratory capacity building: This system uses microscopic technology to match recovered guns with bullet casings found at crime scenes, which can lead to identifying other linked crimes and evidence being used in prosecutions. *Credit: Royal Cayman Islands Police Service.*

Serious and Organised Crime

Organised criminal networks cost the UK at least £37 billion³ a year and directly threaten UK prosperity and foreign policy objectives overseas by undermining economic growth, development, governance and contributing to conflict, instability, terrorism and hybrid warfare. The CSSF continues to play a significant role in enabling the UK's response by supporting the coordination of cross-government delivery of the 2018 Serious and Organised Crime strategy overseas. The UK, through the CSSF, works with partner governments to combat serious and organised crime and go after organised crime groups, which often

3 HMG Serious and Organised Crime Strategy <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/serious-and-organised-crime-strategy-2018>

operate internationally across multiple jurisdictions. In 2019/20, the CSSF-funded SOC network (SOCNET)⁴ has been successfully deployed across 18 regions, undertaking in depth analysis to inform programming. In North Macedonia for example, HMRC worked with the North Macedonia Custom's Agency to provide them with the tools needed to improve their capacity to find, seize and disrupt illicit goods being smuggled. As a result, a seizure of over 100kg of cannabis, firearms and ammunition was subsequently made. Working with the governments of Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands, the Overseas Territories CSSF Law Enforcement project has helped improve best practice and supported work to improve forensic capability. To date this has mapped over 254 bullets and 958 casings linked to incidents, supporting the prosecution of six offenders for firearms offences.

In the year ending September 2019, there were over 5,400 arrests and 7,600 children safeguarded or protected in relation to Online Child Sexual Exploitation⁵ (OCSE) in the UK. Much of this abuse occurs internationally with images recorded and distributed to offenders around the world. In 2020, CSSF funding has helped deliver the WeProtect Global summit that provided a global platform for partner countries to understand and fight the impact of CSE. Over 400 senior officials attended the summit (94 countries, 33 ministers) and messages from this summit reached five million users on social media. This summit has helped bring attention to the issue and has sparked greater co-operation between countries to calibrate the fight against CSE, bringing an additional 19 priority countries into the WeProtect Global Alliance (WPGA) to implement the Model National Response (MNR) to tackle OCSE.

Crisis Response

The CSSF is responsible for the UK government's non-ODA crisis response through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). Through the RRM the CSSF can distribute funds quickly and drive an immediate cross-government response to emerging crises and threats.

In August 2019, Hurricane Dorian inflicted severe damage on the islands of the Bahamas. Several hundred British Nationals lived in the worst affected

areas. In the immediate aftermath, the CSSF provided funding for the deployment of rapid relief efforts. This allowed UK humanitarian experts to work with international partners to provide advice and assistance to local government agencies, NGOs and those communities worst affected by the disaster. The funding also enabled the Royal Fleet Auxiliary ship RFA Mounts Bay to deliver supplies including water carriers, hygiene and shelter kits, military medical staff and machinery to assist in the recovery efforts.

In early 2020, Covid-19 threatened to overwhelm many of the UK's Overseas Territories (OTs), due to pressures on their health systems, associated economic effects and possible public order and security issues. The Overseas Territories portfolio responded to this emerging priority and rapidly reallocated £15 million from existing Overseas Territories programming to establish a Covid-19 programme. This focused on the procurement and supply of essential Personal Protective Equipment, testing machines, test kits, lab supplies, ventilators, isolation facilities and qualified medical personnel. In addition, the CSSF supported the UK government's immediate response to the emerging consular crisis caused by the pandemic. Through the RRM, the CSSF enabled prompt repatriation flights to return stranded British Nationals to the UK from China, Japan and Spain.

⁴ A cross-government overseas network (SOCnet), created in 2019, to complement the operational work of existing law enforcement networks by using all UK overt diplomatic, military, political and development levers within our overseas network to counter serious and organised crime.

⁵ <https://nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/who-we-are/publications/437-national-strategic-assessment-of-serious-and-organised-crime-2020/file>

In-depth Case Study—Organised Immigration Crime

The transnational nature of Organised Immigration Crime (OIC) means that collaboration with the UK's allies is vital in tackling the threat it poses to national security. The CSSF has funded the development of a range of preventative and deterrent capabilities, such as the OIC Taskforce (OIC TF). Managed by the Home Office and led by the National Crime Agency, the OIC TF¹ brings together cross-agency expertise to target the organised immigration crime threat to the UK, working in 17 countries in Europe, the Mediterranean region and further upstream, in countries such as Mali, Turkey and Ethiopia². In 2019/20, the OIC TF continued its collaboration and capacity building with partners in key countries of transit and origin to bring perpetrators to justice. It delivered four of the top ten National Crime Agency investigations and 149 disruptions against the OIC threat, ranging from preventing clandestine entry to investigating illicit financial transactions and online activity carried out by OIC groups. Following the death in August 2019 of an Iranian migrant during an attempted crossing of the Channel by small boat, OIC TF officers provided intelligence to a French investigation. This led to the conviction of two men for people smuggling and manslaughter offences. In February 2020, OIC TF officers supported Greek authorities in intercepting a boat bound for Italy. It had no safety equipment and was carrying 19 migrants, including four children. This operation and subsequent investigation resulted in the arrest of eight suspected members of a people smuggling network.



The OIC TF played a key role in the investigation in the UK's response to the deaths of 39 Vietnamese migrants in a lorry in Essex in October 2019. The OIC TF supported the investigation into the incident through liaison with overseas partners, including France, Belgium, Ireland and Vietnam, including signing a new Memorandum of Understanding on combatting trafficking between Vietnam and the UK and support to establish the Vietnamese Trafficking in Persons hotline, in addition to enabling intelligence gathering and analysis. The CSSF has supported the UK's response to Modern Slavery through the National Security Communications Team (NSCT) programme's modern slavery campaign 'Hiding in Plain Sight'. The campaign was adapted to deter other vulnerable people from engaging with human traffickers, risking a similar fate. The campaign targeted front line professionals and reached over 17 million people, resulting in a 30% increase in the number of calls made to the Modern Slavery Helpline. During the campaign, more than 400 potential victims were rescued from exploitative situations. This has resulted in an estimated £134 million in cost savings to the UK. Following the success of this campaign, and in response to the tragic Essex incident, NSCT has pivoted its work and developed an international Modern Slavery campaign, which aims to deter potential victims of forced labour from seeking risky employment abroad.

Programme name: Organised Immigration Crime Taskforce (Project INVIGOR)

Contributing Departments: Home Office (HO) (including Serious and Organised Crime Group, Immigration Enforcement and Border Force), National Crime Agency (NCA), Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)

Total Spend 2019/20: £13.3 million, 29% ODA and 71% non-ODA

Programme name: National Security Communications Team

Contributing Departments: Cabinet Office (CO), Department for Digital, Culture Media and Sport (DCMS), Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO), Ministry of Defence (MoD) and Home Office (HO)

Total Spend 2019/20: £2.6 million, 100% non-ODA

¹ The OIC TF includes members from Immigration Enforcement, Border Force, police and the Crown Prosecution Service: <https://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/what-we-do/crime-threats/organised-immigration-crime>

² The programme provided support in shaping the new Ethiopian Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Proclamation (law), ensuring it is compatible with International/UN standards.

National Security Objective 2—Projecting our Global Influence

The CSSF enables the UK to work with allies and partners to deliver government objectives, maximising the impact of our engagement with other countries, improving the multilateral system's ability to respond to conflict and security threats, and strengthening global cooperation to uphold our shared values. CSSF programmes help to develop new capabilities, lend technical support and convene expert stakeholders and partners to reduce conflict, tackle transnational crimes, and promote the rules based international system.

Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

The UK supports the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) through the CSSF. The OPCW is responsible for implementing the global prohibition of chemical weapons, in accordance with the Chemical Weapons Convention. In 2019/20, CSSF funding helped to build the capacity of countries in East and West Africa to enable them to respond to chemical weapon attacks; and provided trained personnel in East Africa with Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear personal protective equipment. We have contributed to the establishment of a regional chemical protection capability, with trained personnel delivering their own training with continued mentoring. Additionally, we have funded training in support of laboratory capacity building

in African, Latin American and Caribbean states. CSSF funding has also supported the OPCW's investigations into the use of chemical weapons in Syria. UK donations to OPCW Trust Funds have also encouraged other state donors to make significant contributions towards OPCW projects, including the construction of a new Centre for Chemistry and Technology. By building the OPCW's own capacity and increasing states' capabilities to identify and respond to chemical threats, CSSF funding is playing a central role in the UK's efforts to uphold the global ban on chemical weapons.

Peacekeeping

The CSSF funds the UK's mandatory and voluntary contributions to UN peacekeeping. This plays a critical role in containing and reducing conflict worldwide. The UK's mandatory contribution, which covers roughly 5.8% of the total cost of the UN's 13 active peacekeeping missions, totalled £299.6 million in this reporting period. Of this £38.1 million was ODA eligible (further details included in Annex B).

UK deployments to UN peacekeeping missions provide a visible demonstration of our commitment to international security, burden sharing alongside traditional and new partners from around the globe. In 2019/20, the CSSF funded the deployment of nearly 600 peacekeepers and staff officers across



OPCW: UK expert leading a regional table top exercise in Kampala in 2018

peacekeeping missions in Cyprus, Democratic Republic of Congo, Libya, Mali, Somalia and South Sudan. They supported and improved mission planning and coordination, including on key issues such as peacekeeping-intelligence and gender mainstreaming.

In 2019, the largest UK-led peacekeeping operation, Operation Trenton in South Sudan, came to an end. Over four years, the UK had deployed 300 personnel to the UN Mission in South Sudan focused on the construction and development of critical infrastructure destroyed in the ongoing conflict. This highly successful deployment built two hospitals and upgraded local infrastructure, including schools, prisons and bridges. UK personnel upgraded 16

kilometres of roads so local women can safely travel to collect food and water, which helped to prevent instances of sexual violence along the route. Complementing this, UK troops provided self-defence classes to over 300 women in the UN Protection of Civilian camp, along with training on women's rights in collaboration with the UN Refugee Agency. UK personnel also improved the lives of local people by delivering a wide range of educational and employment workshops, tutoring local civilians on the English language and computer lessons, as well as practical skills such as carpentry and mechanics. The UK continues to work closely with the South Sudanese Government, the UN and international partners to support the country as it addresses its security and development challenges.

In-depth Case Study—Overseas Territories: Protecting the World's Oceans

UN Sustainable Development Goal 14: Life under Water recognises the important role the world's oceans play in driving global systems, such as weather and climate. Their careful management is a key feature of a sustainable future. One specific target, under SDG 14, is to protect at least 10% of coastal and marine areas from detrimental economic practices, by 2020. New targets for ocean protection are due to be agreed in 2021 (postponed from 2020), with the UK calling for 30% of the world's oceans to be protected by 2030 and leading an alliance to secure this new target under the Convention on Biological Diversity. As custodians to the fifth largest marine estate in the world, the UK and its Overseas Territories (OTs) have a responsibility to contribute to this target. It is doing so through the CSSF funded Blue Belt programme, which aims to protect the OTs' marine biodiversity.

Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) are now in place around South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, the British Indian Ocean Territory, St Helena, Ascension, Pitcairn and within the British Antarctic Territory. Tristan da Cunha is due to announce marine protection measures in 2020. CSSF funding has provided expertise, tools and capacity to ensure these remote and biologically diverse areas are effectively managed, monitored and covered by enforcement measures.

The Blue Belt MPAs range from fully protected, no-take MPAs, to multiple-use MPAs that allow a range of sustainably managed activities, while providing protection for the wider ecosystem. This ensures

that marine protection measures do not adversely affect the OTs' economic circumstances. The programme is on track to meet the target of protecting over 4 million square kilometres of UK waters by 2020.



The Blue Belt programme works closely with other CSSF funded activity in the OTs, including the Marine and Coastguard Agency's work to improve pollution response capacity, and the UK Hydrographic Office's work on seabed mapping. It also collaborates with other activities such as the UK Government Joint Nature Conservation Committee's support for coral reef protection. Other partners include leading NGOs, research and academic organisations, and marine technology experts from around the world. In addition, the programme supports the OTs' contribution to the work of international organisations such as Regional Fisheries Management Organisations.

Programme name: Overseas Territories Maritime Governance and Environment programme

Contributing Departments: Foreign & Commonwealth Office, Department for International Development, Maritime and Coastguard Agency, UK Hydrographic Office (UKHO), Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), OT Governments.

Total Spend 2019/20: £12.2 million, 35% ODA and 65% non-ODA

UK Aid Objective—Protecting Global Peace, Security and Governance

Conflict and instability can create the conditions in which violent extremism can spread and that provide safe havens for terrorists and criminals. This challenges the resilience of the values the UK seeks to protect and promote globally, such as representative political systems, open societies and economies and effective oversight of the military. The CSSF seeks to address conflict and instability by preventing violent conflict, reducing violence and the impact it has on civilians, and transitioning from violent conflict to sustainable peace. This is essential to the UK’s future security and prosperity.



A Rule of Law ‘roadmap’ session in Pakistan.
Credit: Adam Smith International (ASI).

Prevent

Establishing the rule of law across Pakistan is vital for enduring peace. The UK is committed to supporting Pakistan’s efforts to improve citizens’ trust and public confidence in the rule of law, especially among the poorest and most vulnerable, including minorities, women and girls. In order to deliver this, the CSSF focuses on strengthening the criminal justice system to ensure equal access to justice across the different provinces of Pakistan. The Rule of Law programme works with four provincial governments to develop “Roadmaps” to set clear objectives, milestones and targets for judicial reform, including support to key institutions within the criminal justice system. CSSF funding, combined with UK political engagement, has secured dedicated federal government funding for provincial governments’ judicial reforms. For example, the Rule of Law programme’s advocacy and campaigning resulted in the Provincial Government of Balochistan allocating £2.3 million to this activity,

further reinforced by an allocation of £9.5 million from the federal government. This funding has supported the increased use of bail and non-custodial sentences for minor crimes. This in turn helps to concentrate resources on priorities such as tackling violent and serious and organised crime and countering terrorism, all of which pose a threat to UK security.



The Truth Commission receiving information from Civil Society Organisations on victimising events that occurred in the framework of the armed conflict.
Credit: The Truth Commission

Reduce and Transition

In 2019/20, the CSSF continued to support the Colombian Government and civil society to implement the historic peace agreement that was signed with the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) in 2016. As with any peace process, the path out of conflict in Colombia has not been smooth, and levels of criminal violence in some parts of the country remain unacceptably high. The Colombia Peace programme has adapted to these challenges by delivering five pilot projects with the Colombian National Police to improve community policing and to adopt a peacebuilding approach, laying the foundation for a new three-year police support programme. As a result of CSSF support, 3,500 survivors of the conflict have been able to access transitional justice and 40,000 have received psychosocial support and reparation measures through the National Victims Unit.

During the reporting period, the CSSF supported the Colombian Government to address the illegal deforestation that has increased since the peace

A woman leader tends a nursery in a conflict-affected region in Colombia where CSSF supports sustainable alternatives to illicit economies
 Credit: Environments for Peace Programme



deal was signed. Land-grabbing, clearing land for illicit crops, extensive cattle herding, and illegal gold mining have contributed to a significant rise in the destruction of tropical forest, the majority of which is in conflict-affected areas. To address this, the UK is using resources from both the CSSF and International Climate Finance (ICF) to design an integrated programme, recognising that many of the drivers of insecurity and deforestation are interlinked. In an innovative new partnership, the CSSF has tested higher risk interventions that ICF will then take over as part of the TEFOS programme⁶, a new £64 million investment to reduce deforestation in conflict affected, high deforestation areas of rural Colombia. This includes ambitious targets to reduce deforestation, supporting Colombian security and justice agencies to tackle environmental crime, promoting sustainable forest livelihoods and enterprises, and improving land systems and usage rights in conflict affected regions

that are of strategic environmental importance, thereby helping to implement specific parts of the peace deal. The project is aligned with the UK-Colombia Partnership for Sustainable Growth on tackling climate change and will support the delivery of ICF outcomes such as reduced emissions from avoided deforestation, increased land use under sustainable management, and transformational change. The UK's collaborative approach to working with Colombia on climate and security has been nominated for a civil service award.

6 TEFOS (Territorios Forestales Sostenibles) formerly 'ForTREES for People' aims to reduce deforestation in the areas of Colombia most acutely threatened by deforestation and affected by conflict.

Director of Public Prosecutions Mr. Noordin Haji launching the Kilifi Social Justice Centre in Kenya.
Credit: HAKI Africa.



In-depth Case Study—Tackling Corruption in Kenya

Corruption robs the poorest, undermines governments, supports serious and organised crime, and is a major cause of instability. The CSSF works to counter corruption across the world, supporting governments to be more transparent, assisting with building host governments' ability to prosecute crimes effectively and to strengthen citizen engagement to hold governments to account.



In Kenya, the CSSF has supported this agenda in a number of ways. The East Africa Crime and Justice programme has funded UK support to the Kenyan Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) and implementing partner, HAKI Africa, to provide a platform for state and non-state actors to work together to enhance criminal justice accountability. The programme has implemented four key initiatives throughout the year, ensuring the sustainability of human rights protection for almost 7,000 people. For many of these people, particularly those in marginalised regions and communities, this has been the first time they have interacted with the police or courts. One of these initiatives is a network of Social Justice Centres which works to build a dialogue between communities, empowering communities to speak out against injustice in their local areas. The centres have assisted over 2,700 people in resolving local disputes, decongesting the courts as a result, and have improved the coordination between justice actors including civil society, police and the courts. Ultimately this programme works to empower citizens, supporting swifter more transparent justice. Alongside this effort the CSSF funding has strengthened the Kenyan Director of Public Prosecutions office to bolster anti-corruption investigations. CSSF-funded technical support and investigative assistance has led to the charging of high-level officials, with cases still ongoing in court.

Programme name: East Africa Crime and Justice programme

Contributing Departments: Foreign & Commonwealth Office and Department for International Development

Total Spend 2019/20: £2.46 million, 100% ODA

UK Aid Objective—Strengthening Resilience and Response to Crises

The CSSF is a crucial instrument for the UK government to continue supporting those threatened by ongoing crises, including in Syria and across the Middle East and North Africa region. Through the Fund, the UK is doing more to strengthen the resilience of fragile and conflict affected states in the face of disasters, unexpected shocks and climate change.



Demonstration of safe demining techniques to representatives of the Libyan Ministry of Interior

Strengthening Resilience

In Libya, the CSSF has delivered effective and agile cross-government programmes that support dispute resolution and mine clearance, in order to support stability in Libya and to minimise the threat to the UK from terrorism and illegal migration.

In Benghazi, Sirte and Tripoli, the CSSF is funding local and international mine action organisations to deliver mine clearance and education projects to ensure communities understand the risks of mines and are able to stay safer as a result. In 2019/20, in Tripoli and surrounding areas, Free Fields Foundation delivered mine risk education to more than 2,000 beneficiaries and set up a hotline for the local community to report the location of unexploded remnants of war so that they could be recorded, and teams deployed to respond. In Benghazi, Sirte and Tripoli, 622 explosive remnants of war were removed and destroyed by CSSF funded partners,

in collaboration with local authorities. In 2019, Halo Trust, working with the Libyan Mine Action Centre and local authorities, recruited and trained the first two mechanical clearance teams in Sirte. The teams check rubble from damaged and destroyed buildings for unexploded remnants of war and make it safe for partner organisations to gain safe access for basic service restoration. In 2019/20, 135,268 m² of land was cleared and released in Sirte, resulting in the first official land release completion report being granted in Libya. This is reducing risks to citizens and will improve safe access to homes, infrastructure and services for civilians in these areas.



A drug law presentation as part of the Saferworld Programme in Myanmar

Responding to Growing Instability

The UK plays an extensive role in supporting Myanmar's transition towards a more peaceful, stable, democratic and pluralistic society. The CSSF Myanmar programme is addressing the underlying drivers of conflict, including through efforts to improve security and justice in communities, and improving collaboration between communities and state officials.

Since 2018, Saferworld, funded by the CSSF, has worked with the local authorities in Karen National Union (KNU) and civil society organisations in Karen to improve security and justice and advocate for systems to be more inclusive and accountable to the needs of the community, specifically women, young people and minorities. In 2019/20 the project

responded to new safety and security threats, including those deriving from the production, trafficking and use of illicit drugs, including methamphetamine. In January 2020, a township-level community security working group, which was formed with Saferworld's support, brought together KNU officials (police, military, and civil service) and leaders from multiple relevant departments alongside civil society organisations working on the issue of drug harm reduction. They agreed to begin awareness raising and formed a joint

'drug awareness committee' made up of community group members and KNU officials. Initial workshops with the wider community have drawn on expertise from Drug and Alcohol Recovery Education and the Karen Legal Assistance Centre. This represents an important start, enabled by CSSF funding, to inter-departmental and people-centred responses to the growing threat of illegal narcotics, started by communities themselves.



Supporting young girls' education in the Rahoob community by providing larger and more friendly classrooms. *Credit: Mercy Corps.*

In-depth Case Study—Responding to the Syria Refugee Crisis

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Filippo Grandi, has recognised Syria as the “biggest humanitarian and refugee crisis of our time.” The CSSF has played an integral part in strengthening Syria’s neighbouring countries to deal with the destabilising impact of the Syrian conflict.



Approximately 80% of Syrian refugees in Jordan live outside of refugee camps. Since 2015, the CSSF has funded the Reducing Community Tensions and Strengthening Citizen-Government Dialogue project, delivered by Mercy Corps. The project aims to reduce competition and disputes over basic services such as water, healthcare and schools by building trust, interaction and cooperation between Jordanian host and Syrian refugee communities. The project strengthened local conflict management skills, increased opportunities for positive interactions between groups and used community-driven development approaches to improve local infrastructure. Over 700 community and youth leaders have been trained in peaceful negotiation skills and now work independently through a nationally recognised Community Leaders’ Network. This has resulted in 60 community-led infrastructure projects that have improved local health, education, transport and water services. These include building over 91 classrooms, 33 sports and 22 recreational facilities in locations most susceptible to inter-community conflict.

Lebanon currently hosts the largest number of refugees per capita of any country in the world, including 1.5 million from Syria, with communities competing with one another for jobs, services and international aid, driving tension and conflict. The UK has supported the Lebanon Host Communities Support programme (LHSP) since 2014. The programme aims to reduce the risk of violent extremism and community-level conflict by addressing causes of tension among and between Lebanon host and Syrian refugee communities. It improves the quality and delivery of basic services, enhances local economic development and job creation, and supports peacebuilding mechanisms and activities. The CSSF has funded small infrastructure projects that provide jobs and services for Lebanese and refugee communities and complements this with peacebuilding activities, such as inclusive community-level planning mechanisms, dispute resolution training, school-level conflict prevention and activities improving the relationship between the municipal police and vulnerable populations. The LHSP has reached over one million beneficiaries and one in five local areas across Lebanon, contributing to the resilience of social stability in Lebanon. The programme has also leveraged a further ~£60 million from other donors, including the US, Germany, Italy and Norway.

Programme name: Jordan Political Stability programme

Contributing Departments: Department for International Development and Foreign & Commonwealth Office

Total Spend 2019/20: £11.79 million, 100% ODA

Programme name: Lebanon Community Stability programme

Contributing Departments: Department for International Development and Foreign & Commonwealth Office

Total Spend 2019/20: £9.29 million, 100% ODA

UK Aid Objective—Tackling Extreme Poverty and Helping the World’s Most Vulnerable

Poverty, inequality and violent conflict are interconnected. The World Bank estimates that by 2030 two thirds of the extremely poor will live in conflict-affected states. The UK is striving to eliminate extreme poverty by 2030 and to support the world’s poorest people to ensure that every person has access to basic needs, including prioritising the rights of girls and women. Conflict, violence and insecurity exacerbate gender inequality, manifesting in the specific vulnerabilities and experiences of women and girls in conflict settings. Gender inequalities can also enable and perpetuate conflict and violence. The CSSF is committed to addressing the causes of such vulnerabilities, such as women’s exclusion from decision-making and leadership, to help prevent violence and increase prospects for peace. This will help build security, stability and opportunity that will benefit the UK and wider world.



First peer-to-peer meeting held in October 2020 in Travnik, helping war crimes survivors to exercise their right to compensation in criminal proceedings. Credit: TRIAL International.

Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict

The CSSF is helping improve access to justice, including for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Partnering with TRIAL International, a CSSF project is providing survivors of CRSV with strategic legal assistance in order to support their cases being heard by international bodies responsible for compensation and reparation measures. In addition, 60 judges, prosecutors and witness support staff have been trained on challenging and decreasing stigma and stereotyping of survivors during investigations and

trials, and on how to enforce compensation orders. In August 2019, the UN Committee Against Torture issued a ground-breaking judgement, requiring the government to compensate a survivor who was raped by a soldier during the war and to provide her with free medical and psychosocial support. TRIAL International filed the petition against Bosnia and Herzegovina to the UN Committee Against Torture on her behalf. The ruling also states that Bosnia and Herzegovina must establish an effective reparation scheme at the national level to provide all forms of redress to victims of war crimes—including sexual violence. The project is resulting in an increase in the number of court cases granting compensation to survivors of sexual violence, addressing injustices and consequences of the war that are still being felt today.

Supporting Women’s Leadership

The CSSF Commonwealth 18-20 Fund Fairness programme supported women’s leadership in conflict resolution through the Women Mediators across the Commonwealth project. The project enabled more women to lead, influence or be meaningfully involved in peace processes, from grassroots peacebuilding initiatives to international level. In Garissa County in Kenya, which has a long history of ethnic violence and conflict related to resource allocation and extremism, the CSSF funded confidence building and skills training for mediation, conflict resolution and negotiation for 21 women who work in local peace committees. As a result, the women have used innovative approaches to foster collaboration and communication between warring communities and have prevented the escalation of disputes, for example, between farmers and pastoralists. The women trained as mediators are keen to ensure a legacy remains. They have formed the Garissa Township Women Peace Movement, which supports women mediators from different sub-counties to work together, share ideas and mentor each other. In doing so they will take a lead in creating safer, more equal communities.

Support to Refugees, Vulnerable Migrants, and Internally Displaced Persons

In Egypt, the CSSF provides vulnerable migrants and refugees with basic services, including registration, access to education, health, psychosocial support, livelihood support and cash assistance. It also addresses drivers of community tension and onward migration by enabling Syrian refugees, alongside Egyptian host community members aged 18 to 35, particularly women, to benefit from entrepreneurial training.

To support registration for Egypt's estimated 260,000 refugees, and with it their ability to access basic services, our partners work with both communities and the government. The outcomes have included enhancing the capacity of officials from the Ministry of Justice and other relevant ministries to understand international humanitarian law and how to link Human Rights' conventions to the law, UNHCR mandate and

refugee law. This has included improving officials' technical knowledge in responding to refugees' registration challenges. The programme has provided legal, psychological and medical aid to 11,512 refugees, of whom 56% were women. It has provided immediate support to survivors of sexual violence and refugees coming to Egypt with families that are not registered, then supporting them with an emergency registration and cash assistance to meet their basic needs.



Providing education, health, psychosocial and livelihood support for vulnerable migrants in Egypt.
Credit: St Andrews Refugee Services.

A woman with her child is one of the victims of gender-based violence finding refuge in a CSSF-funded shelter in Transnistria, a breakaway territory in Moldova. Credit: Center "Resonance".



In-depth Case Study—Women, Peace and Security in the Eastern Neighbourhood

The CSSF Eastern Neighbourhood Programme is helping to build resilience and reduce the vulnerabilities caused by protracted conflicts in the South Caucasus and in Moldova. This includes addressing the impacts of conflict on women from affected communities and to ensure that at all levels, women's voices and perspectives can be heard and integrated into local and national decision-making.



In Georgia, a partnership with UN Women works with local actors to create networks to support and empower vulnerable women to engage in local decision-making and peace processes. In the first year of the project, 90 women gained the skills and support to help them to advocate for their needs, using those skills to participate for the first time in planning and budgetary meetings of their local authorities, as well as in the formal mechanisms of the Georgian peace processes. Following a request from the UK's Special Defence Adviser, Georgia's First Deputy Defence Minister agreed to champion this programme within the Georgian Ministry of Defence.

In Moldova, the CSSF supports the International Organisation for Migration to address gender-based violence (GBV) in Transnistria, a breakaway territory in Moldova, where access to support for survivors and actors differs across the conflict dividing line. Working with local partners, the project is funding the first shelter for survivors of gender-based violence. It provides an opportunity to overcome barriers to cooperation and works to help raise awareness and develop solutions for greater local ownership and professionalism in tackling GBV. The approach is working. In the first year of the project, the de facto authorities have committed to strengthening existing legislation, by criminalising GBV. Training for de facto law enforcement has resulted in new procedures leading to the first ever formal referrals to the shelter. This represents a significant step forward in enabling collective efforts to empower women in conflict affected societies.

Programme name: Eastern Partnership

Contributing Departments: Foreign & Commonwealth Office, Department for International Development and Ministry of Defence

Total Spend 2019/20: £4.77m, 92% ODA and 8% non-ODA

Annex A: CSSF Spend

For financial year 2019/20 total CSSF spend was £1,234.3 million on a cross-government allocation of £1,266.2 million (97.5%). This is subject to final departmental audits.

Figure 1

FY 19/20

Spend: £1,234.3 million

Allocation: £1,266.2 million

Figure 2: Total 2017/18 CSSF spend by HMG Department

Department	Spend
FCO	£779.9m
MOD	£237.9m
DFID	£102.8m
HO	£38.8m
HMT	£34.0m
NCA	£16.5m
DEFRA	£9.8m
CO	£3.4m
UKHO	£2.9m
DHSC	£2.2m
CPS	£2.0m
MCA	£2.0m
HMRC	£1.5m
Other (BEIS)	£0.6m

The total CSSF 2019/20 spend of £1,234.3 million can be split by:

1. HMG Department/Agency

In 2019/20 the largest spender of CSSF funding was the FCO, in large part, due to the Peacekeeping contributions (£376.4 million) of which £81.3 million was ODA (21.6%).

Final spend on Departmental Baselines was: Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) 108%, Department for Transport (DFT) 102%, UK Hydrographic Office (UKHO) 101%, Ministry of Defence (MOD) 100%, Cabinet Office (CO) 100%,

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) 100%, Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) 100%, HM Treasury (HMT) 100%, Department for International Development (DFID) 99%, National Crime Agency (NCA) 99%, Home Office (HO) 97%, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO) 96%, Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) 94%, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 80%

Figure 3: Proportion of CSSF spend by HMG Department/Agency

FCO	63.2%
MOD	19.3%
DFID	8.3%
HO	3.1%
HMT	2.8%
NCA	1.3%
DEFRA	0.8%
CO	0.3%
UKHO	0.2%
DHSC	0.2%
CPS	0.2%
MCA	0.2%
HMRC	0.1%
Other	0.04%

2. Regional and Cross-Regional Thematic Spend

The Middle East and North Africa region remains the largest and most complex geographical region. Corporate Delivery Support includes the Joint Funds Unit (JFU), Stabilisation Unit (SU) and Monitoring Evaluation and Learning (MEL).

Figure 4: 2019/20 CSSF spend by regional, cross regional and non-discretionary theme

Theme	Spend
Peacekeeping	£376.4m
MOD Ring-fences	£182.6m
Middle East and North Africa	£141.1m
South Asia	£102.5m
Sub-Saharan Africa	£91.5m
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	£49.6m
Overseas Territories	£41.3m
Counter Terrorism Programme Fund	£37.0m
Good Governance Fund	£36.8m
Commonwealth 18-20 Fund	£36.7m
Western Balkans	£34.6m
Multilateral Strategy	£22.5m
Migration	£21.5m
Americas	£19.4m
Corporate Delivery Support	£16.1m
Asia Pacific	£12.0m
Serious and Organised Crime	£10.1m
National Security Communications	£2.6m

Figure 5: Proportion of 2019/20 CSSF spend by regional, cross regional and non-discretionary theme

Theme	Proportion of spend
Peacekeeping	30.5%
MOD Ring-fences	14.8%
Middle East and North Africa	11.4%
South Asia	8.3%
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.4%
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	4.0%
Overseas Territories	3.3%
Counter Terrorism Programme Fund	3.0%
Good Governance Fund	3.0%
Commonwealth 18-20 Fund	3.0%
Western Balkans	2.8%
Multilateral Strategy	1.8%
Migration	1.7%
Americas	1.6%
Corporate Delivery Support	1.3%
Asia Pacific	1.0%
Serious and Organised Crime	0.8%
National Security Communications	0.2%

3. ODA/Non-ODA

The 2019/20 total spend was split by £600.2 million of ODA and £634 million of non-ODA.

A breakdown of calendar year 2018 CSSF ODA spend by Department can be found in the Statistics on International Development report. Provisional 2019 ODA spend data is published on Gov.uk.

Figure 6

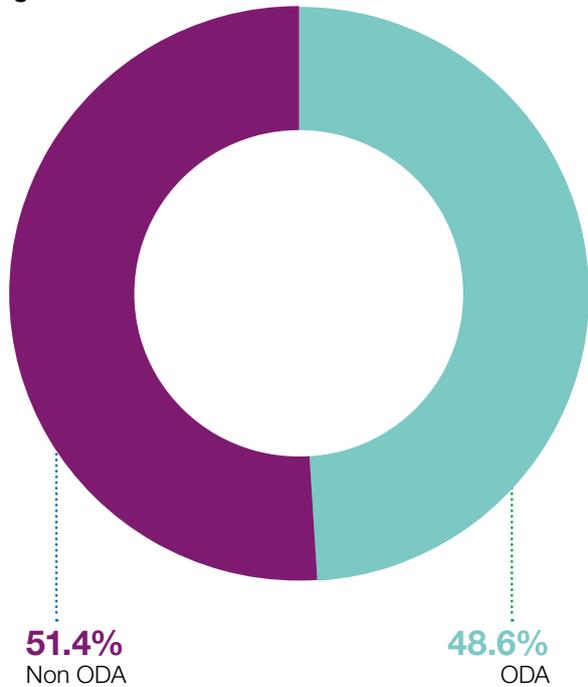


Figure 7: Total CSSF 2019/20 ODA Spend - £600.2 million by region, cross-regional, and non-discretionary theme

Theme	Spend
Middle East and North Africa	£129.0m
South Asia	£87.2m
Peacekeeping	£81.3m
Sub-Saharan Africa	£61.3m
Good Governance Fund	£36.8m
Commonwealth 18-20 Fund	£36.7m
Western Balkans	£30.4m
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	£27.6m
Counter Terrorism	£24.2m
Multilateral Strategy	£21.5m
Americas	£18.0m
Corporate Delivery Support	£16.1m
Migration	£13.1m
Serious and Organised Crime	£6.8m
Overseas Territories	£5.6m
Asia Pacific	£4.6m

Official Development Assistance

CSSF achieved 82% spend against the 85% ODA spending target by 31 December 2019. This contributed to the UK’s commitment to spend 0.7% of GNI on aid.

The top 5 recipients of ODA were:

- 1) Afghanistan..... £57.7m
- 2) Pakistan£22.6m
- 3) Iraq.....£22.3m
- 4) Lebanon £19.0m
- 5) Somalia £16.8m

Figure 8: Total CSSF 2019/20 Non-ODA spend - £634 million, by region, cross-regional and non-discretionary theme

Theme	Spend
Peacekeeping	£295.1m
MOD Ringfences	£182.6m
Overseas Territories	£35.6m
Sub-Saharan Africa	£30.2m
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	£22.0m
South Asia	£15.3m
Counter Terrorism	£12.7m
Middle East and North Africa	£12.0m
Migration	£8.4m
Asia Pacific	£7.4m
Western Balkans	£4.2m
Serious and Organised Crime	£3.3m
Strategic Communications	£2.6m
Americas	£1.3m
Multilateral Strategy	£1.0m

Non-ODA

The top 5 country recipients of non-ODA were:

- 1) Overseas Territories .. £41.0m
- 2) Somalia £14.5m
- 3) Afghanistan £13.9m
- 4) Nigeria.....£9.4m
- 5) Lebanon.....£6.8m

4. Discretionary/Non-Discretionary

Conditions were applied to the 2015 Spending Review settlement which are treated as non-discretionary spend. These included continued funding of peacekeeping activities, the Deployed Military Activity Pool (DMAP) and military operations in Afghanistan (Op Toral). In addition to the above ring-fences, non-discretionary spend also included political commitments for UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and UN Ops Africa.

Of the total CSSF 2019/20 spend of £1234.3 million, £559 million (45%) was non-discretionary. This included:

Assessed Peacekeeping contributions (£376.4 m);

Operational funds for the MOD (£182.6m)

A breakdown of these figures is included in Annex C.

The remaining CSSF spend was discretionary programmes (55%). Of this, the majority was ODA (77%).

Annex B: CSSF Non-Discretionary Spend Breakdown

<i>UN Peacekeeping and Other Multilateral Contributions</i>	Spend £m	ODA £m	Non-ODA £m
United Nations Organisation Stabilisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO)	49.3	7.3	42
United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)	57.4	7.7	49.7
United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	55.6	7.8	47.8
United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)	42	5.8	36.2
United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	24.6	3.5	21.1
United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS)	27	0	27
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	22.7	3.2	19.5
United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)	12.4	1.7	10.7
United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH)	3.2	0.5	2.7
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	3.2	0	3.2
United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	2.5	0.4	2.1
United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	1.6	0.2	1.4
United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	1.3	0	1.3
UN Peacekeeping Credits	-3.2	0	-3.2
Sub Total:	299.6	38.1	261.5
UN Special Political Missions	23.2	4.2	19
UN Tribunals	3.4	0	3.4
International Criminal Court	10.3	0	10.3
EU Civilian Common Security and Defence Policy Missions	34	27.5	6.5
EU Military Common Security and Defence Policy Missions	8.3	0	8.3
Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe Field Missions	14.9	11.5	3.4
NATO Kosovo Force (KFOR)	2	0	2
Total:	395.7	81.3	314.4
Foreign Exchange Adjustment (gains and losses on advance purchases of foreign currency)	-19.5	0	0
TOTAL Peacekeeping Budget	376.2	81.3	314.4

MOD Operations	£m
<p>Afghan Security (Op TORAL) Op TORAL is the UK's contribution to security in Afghanistan as part of NATO's Resolute Support mission.</p>	£103.3
<p>Deployed Military Activity Pool (DMAP) The DMAP is a joint HM Treasury and MOD initiative to fund initial costs of unforeseen military activity. In 2019/20 the fund met the net additional costs of elements of Baltic Air policing, emerging CT operations and counter-Daesh operations.</p>	£50.0
<p>UN Ops Africa (Op TRENTON and Op NEWCOMBE) Op TRENTON was the UK's troop deployment to the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). It consisted of an Engineer Task Force, medical facility and force protection personnel. Op NEWCOMBE is the UK's troop deployment to the UN's peacekeeping mission in Mali (MINUSMA) that starts in late 2020. The Op NEWCOMBE deployment will involve up to 300 personnel. It will improve the mission's performance through a new and high-end capability (recce), providing better situational awareness and intelligence-led planning. Through effective operations and good practice, we will build the UK's credibility and influence as a key P5 member in the UN. We will uphold international peace and security as well as having a lasting positive impact on security in Mali.</p>	£11.1
<p>UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (Op TOSCA) Op TOSCA is the UK's longstanding presence at the UN Mission in Cyprus that is responsible for maintaining peace and stability in a 180km buffer zone.</p>	£18.1
Total 100% non-ODA £182.5	

Annex C: CSSF Governance

The CSSF's Senior Responsible Owner is the Deputy National Security Adviser (DNSA) David Quarrey. The Minister accountable to Parliament for the CSSF is the Paymaster General, The Rt Hon Penny Mordaunt MP.

The day-to-day oversight and management of the CSSF is provided by the Joint Funds Unit (JFU). The JFU ensures that the Fund drives and delivers a whole-of-Government approach to Ministerial priorities whilst yielding value for money. It also sets the operating framework that underpins CSSF programme design and delivery and ensures that strategic concerns relating to risk, impact or financial management are appropriately managed.

The JFU, with support from the Stabilisation Unit, provides extensive support on programme design and management to the CSSF network. This is facilitated by JFU advisors with specific expertise in programme management, monitoring and evaluation, gender, conflict, governance and security. The support provided includes training, guidance and technical assistance. The JFU places strong emphasis on lesson learning and sharing of best practice to ensure the continuous improvement of CSSF programmes.

Programme design, delivery and oversight

The design of CSSF programmes is informed by evidence and analysis, technical expertise and engagement with programme stakeholders and beneficiaries. The JFU manages a Global Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (GMEL) contract to facilitate cross-Fund learning and provide evidence to inform decision making within the Fund. At the heart of each programme's design is a 'Theory of Change' (ToC), which is regularly reviewed and updated as programmes learn and adapt, and as new evidence emerges.

In order to progress from design to delivery, every CSSF programme must secure appropriate approval in line with CSSF and departmental levels of delegated authority through:

- **A Programme Document:**
This sets out why the UK is engaging, what strategic objectives the programme supports, what the programme will deliver and how, including commercial procurement plans and monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and the resources needed.
- **Programme Results Frameworks and Risk Registers:**
These set out exactly what a programme expects to deliver, what results it will contribute to and by when, and the risks Senior Responsible Owners will monitor and seek to mitigate.

Programmes are organised into geographic or thematic Portfolios⁷ and must demonstrate that they align to Ministerial strategic priorities. In 2019, the DNSA commissioned an internal review of the Fund which concluded the CSSF should continue to address conflict and stability including on the intersection with terrorism and serious and organised crime.

Each Portfolio is overseen by a Senior Responsible Owner (SRO). These are FCO geographical Directors for geographic portfolios, and the Director with the appropriate policy lead for the thematic portfolios. Portfolio SROs are accountable to the DNSA for their portfolio's impact, risk management and financial performance. All spend must also comply with departmental guidance and each portfolio SRO is responsible for ensuring that the respective processes are adhered to.

Heads of Mission at overseas diplomatic posts are accountable for managing CSSF programmes in their respective countries, overseeing delivery, spend, and local risk and escalating to the relevant Portfolio SRO when required.

During delivery, all CSSF programmes are subject to Annual Reviews, which explore the extent to which the programme has realised its ambitions and delivered results in any given year. The reviews also look at how programme teams manage commercial partnerships, their budgets and deliver value for money, as well as considering how the teams have assessed risk, conflict sensitivity, gender sensitivity

⁷ CSSF Portfolio Boards: Africa, Americas, Commonwealth, Counter Terrorism Programme Fund, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Middle East and North Africa, Migration, Multilateral Strategy, National Security Communications, Overseas Territories, Serious and Organised Crime, South Asia, South East Asia and Western Balkans

and changing contexts. Some programmes also undertake additional third-party monitoring and evaluation.

Working in high-risk environments

The CSSF works in challenging operating environments, which requires the UK government to maintain a high-risk appetite. CSSF teams are required to identify, monitor and, as far as possible, mitigate the risks associated with their programmes to ensure they “do no harm” and represent good value for money. They must also consider how risks might differ for women and men, boys and girls and more generally, for staff implementing the programmes. Portfolio Boards are required to review programme and portfolio risks on a regular basis, noting any residual risk remaining after mitigating actions have been taken.

Decisions about how much risk is tolerable within different parts of the CSSF portfolio are delegated to Portfolio Boards and are based on the context, strategic priority, value and potential positive impact of programmes. Where residual risk in a programme or portfolio remains very high, risk management decisions are escalated to Ministers.

For all security and justice programmes, Overseas Security and Justice Assessments (OSJAs) are an additional risk management process to assess human rights risks, identify any mitigating actions and outline any residual risk. Portfolio Boards and programme teams in country are responsible for ensuring that OSJAs are in place for all programmes before activities start. They should be reviewed at least annually, for extensions or changes to programme design and delivery, and when there has been a substantial change in the circumstances where a programme is operating. OSJAs and their reviews can result in activity being redesigned, paused or stopped, for example, where environments have changed to such an extent that the risk threshold has been exceeded.

Budget allocations

The majority of the CSSF’s programmes are multi-year, although the CSSF reviews its spending through an annual budget allocation ‘re-profiling’ process. HM Treasury requires a comprehensive review of the CSSF each year to ensure that funds are allocated to the highest strategic priorities and deliver value for money.

For 2019/20, CSSF programme teams had to develop bids that demonstrated how well the programmes fit with top UK national security objectives, as well as the programme’s ability to deliver results and comply with CSSF programme management standards.

With support from the Stabilisation Unit, JFU technical and programme management experts assessed the bids, which were then moderated across the CSSF portfolio. The outcome of this exercise was shared with the DNSA who challenged all Portfolio leads to examine their programmes and ensure that their portfolios reflected current National Security Council priorities and were able to flex to respond to emerging opportunities and evolving political direction. Members of the National Security Council provided final approval of CSSF portfolio allocations in writing.

Allocations were awarded to Portfolio Boards, with individual departments accountable for the funding on their departmental baselines. Portfolio Boards report quarterly to the JFU on spend, highlighting any risks, concerns and lessons learned on programme or country performance.

During the year, portfolio teams shifted funding between programmes where the operating context changed rapidly in year, where programmes were performing particularly well and could achieve more with additional funding, or where there was a substantial change to the UK’s strategic objectives.

All portfolio budgets were adjusted during the allocations process in 2019/20. The portfolios which saw the greatest changes from 2018/19 to 2019/20 were the:

- CSSF Serious and Organised Crime programme, where the budget increased from £1.3 million to £15 million due to increased government priority
- South East Asia programme, where the budget increased from £3.1 million to £5.4 million to support the UK response to the Rohingya crisis
- Western Balkans portfolio, which saw a significant increase of £15.5 million in order to respond to increasing national security priorities in their areas.

Of the portfolios continuing from 2018/19 to 2019/20, less than half saw budgetary changes of 15% or less.

Portfolio Budget Changes 2018/19 to 2019/20

Portfolio	NSC allocation 18/19 £m	NSC allocation 19/20 £m
Serious and Organised Crime	1.3	15
South East Asia	3.1	5.4
Western Balkans	28	43.5
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	44.4	51.9
Middle East and North Africa	207.6	177.3
Overseas Territories	49.5	56.7
Multilateral Strategy	19.8	22.6
Good Governance Fund	33	35.9
Africa	92.8	94.9
South Asia	110.8	107.3
Migration	28.5	27.5
Counter Terrorism Programme Fund	27.5	25.9
Commonwealth	39.5	36.3
Americas	17.4	12.1
National Security Communications	4	2.5



HM Government

Foreign and Commonwealth Office,
King Charles Street,
London
SW1A 2AH

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Any enquiries regarding this publication should be
sent to us at NSSJointProgrammeHub@fcdo.gov.uk