



Flags of main contributors at Shchuch'ye

PROJECT AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Program actions are guided by the Management Accountability Framework, a Project Management Framework specifically developed for the GPP, consistent with an industry-standard project delivery methodology, and by a Treasury Board compliant Risk-Based Audit Framework (RBAF) and Results-Based Management and Accountability Framework (RMAF). These provide the basis for measuring, evaluating and reporting on performance. Risk registries at both project and program levels integrate risk management into implementation strategies and approaches and provide mitigation strategies. Together, these instruments provide a comprehensive project management framework for the GPP.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

Stringent financial accountability underpins all GPP activities. All expenditures and commitments are subject to the standards and practices of the Government of Canada's Financial Administration Act and related regulations and policies, and are made within a rigorous financial management framework that emphasizes internal control, due diligence and prudent fiscal management. To manage financial risks, funding is only disbursed once it has been verified that the work has been properly completed and meets the conditions of the original agreement.

Comprehensive progress reports on the implementation of the GPP are submitted to Treasury Board on a semi-annual basis and to Parliament annually. The GPP's results are reflected in DFAIT's annual submissions on Plans and Priorities and the Departmental Performance Report.

AUDITS AND EVALUATIONS

Audit and evaluation are integral parts of the GPP's activities. A 2005 internal audit is being supplemented by a Follow-Up Audit, to assess the implementation of its recommendations. An external Formative Evaluation concluded that the GPP has met or exceeded expectations in all areas. They termed it an effective and dynamic program, and cited its reputation among international partners for "rapid, pragmatic, and high-quality program delivery." Audits and evaluations are also conducted at the project level. Evaluations undertaken of the second main destruction building (MDB2), a project of the Chemical Weapon Destruction portfolio, and of the nuclear submarine dismantlement program were highly favourable. Preparation is under way for a number of audits and evaluations in the next fiscal year. Such outside reviews strengthen the basis of the GPP and its credibility, and assist in its ongoing and future development.

PARTNERSHIPS

A defining feature of the Global Partnership is the partnerships that have been created at all levels. Launched by the G8 at its 2002 Summit in Kananaskis, over a dozen countries have joined, providing funds and engaged in project activity. As well, the recipients extend to Ukraine and countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus, involved in various activities.

The Global Partnership has matured and evolved since its inception, becoming a unique multilateral cooperative endeavour aimed at combatting shared threats to national and international security. It has become a true partnership, countries cooperating in projects in all areas, as described elsewhere in this report. For example, 14 countries have worked on the CWD at Shchuch'ye, many "piggybacking" on the U.K.-Russia bilateral agreement, an efficient and effective means of maximizing participation. Canada actively partners with the U.S. in upgrading border security in Ukraine, securing radioisotope thermoelectric generators (RTGs) and destroying nuclear submarines.

The Global Partnership Working Group (GPWG), chaired by the current G8 President, brings together all 23 contributors to the Global Partnership on a regular basis, to review implementation, coordinate activities, exchange experiences and identify opportunities for cooperation. The Group also prepares the annual report