

Pan-government performance against SOGE targets 2006-7

Target area	Target	Pan-governmental performance against target baseline year	Context
Climate Change and Energy	Reverse the current upward trend in carbon emissions by April 2007.	10 of 21 departments have reported a reduction in carbon emissions compared to 1999/00	This target is measured against the 1999/00 baseline year. Therefore, any reduction in carbon emissions from offices from the baseline would indicate good progress for this target.
	Reduce carbon emissions (from offices) by 12.5% by 2010/11, relative to 1999/00 levels.	4.0% reduction	Overall carbon emissions for the civil estate have increased by 22% when the MOD efficiencies are removed. Inversely, DCA reported poor performance, due to data and reporting problems, which has negatively skewed pan-government performance.
	Reduce carbon emissions (from road vehicles used for government administrative operations) by 15% by 2010/11 relative to 2005/06 levels.	1.5% increase	DCA has reported significantly worsened performance against this target due to lack of data for the baseline year. If DCA was removed, pan-government carbon emissions would have <i>decreased</i> by 0.9%. Conversely, if we removed MOD, pan-government carbon emissions from road vehicles increased by 5,962 tonnes of CO ₂ or an <i>increase</i> of 6.4%. This is because MOD, who account for more than a third of pan-government road transport emissions, reported a reduction of 3,839 tonnes CO ₂ .
	Departments to increase their energy efficiency per m ² by 15% by 2010, relative to 1999/00 levels.	21.7% improvement	It should be noted that overall energy efficiency for the civil estate is worsening when the MOD efficiencies are removed: 3.3% worse when MOD excluded.
	Carbon neutral.	Not assessed this year	Departments have not been provided with guidance on how to reach 'neutral', and the debate on offsetting continues. If offsetting is seen as a key mechanism to achieve neutrality, and this can be applied in 2010 to hit this target, government should be focusing on carbon efficiency and not neutrality at the present time.
Sustainable Consumption and Production	Departments to reduce their waste arisings by 5% by 2010, relative to 2004/05 levels.	5.3% reduction	The MOD, which produces 50% of government waste, does not have 2004/05 baseline data, and therefore its 2006/07 data has been discounted for this early pan-government performance indication.
	Departments to increase recycling to 40% of their waste arisings by 2010.	38.5% recycled	Recycling includes reuse.
Natural Resource Protection	Departments to meet or exceed the aim of having 95% of SSSIs in sole ownership in target condition by 2010.	82% SSSIs in target condition	Target condition includes SSSIs in 'favourable' and 'unfavourable recovering' condition.
	Reduce water consumption by 25% on the office and non-office estate by 2020, relative to 2004/05 levels.	0.1% reduction in water use	
	Reduce water consumption to an average of 3m ³ per person/yr for all new office builds or major refurbishment projects.	2.9 m³/FTE	Only DfT reported this target as being applicable for 2006/07, and it achieved the target.
Renewable Energy and CHP	Departments to source at least 10% of electricity from renewables (by 31 March 2008).	28.3% of electricity sourced from renewable sources	
	Departments to source at least 15% of electricity from Combined Heat and Power (by 2010).	5.7% of electricity sourced from Combined Heat and Power	

	'Excellent progress warranting recognition' which could mean a future target performance level has already been achieved.
	'Good progress' which is defined as being on track to hit the target.
	'Some progress' which recognises that some progress has been made, but is not sufficient to be on track to meet the target.
	'No progress or poor progress' where no progress or in our judgement only slight progress has been made. Red is also used where data was 'not known'.
	Not applicable