



 Overseas Aid &  
Development Commission

# 2017 Annual Report



***“Helping the world’s  
least developed  
countries through a  
hand up rather than a  
hand-out”***

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<b>Henry van Straubenzee Memorial Fund</b> – children at Bukyonza Primary School, in south east Uganda using new borehole	<b>Dhaka Ahsania Mission UK</b> – food security project in Jamalpur District, Bangladesh
<b>SEED Madagascar</b> – building new desks for schools in Fort Dauphin, south east Madagascar	<b>Y Care</b> – sustainable business project for young people in Haiti
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## President's Introduction

Looking back over 2017, it is difficult to put into words the highs and lows of it: the steady progress towards human development in some countries and some communities, and the terrible crises and tragedies that have set others back decades in their pursuit of economic and social wellbeing, good health, political stability and sustainable development.

Overseas Aid is, in many ways, Guernsey's window on the world: our opportunity as an Island to make positive changes to the lives of others, in the midst of disasters, degrading poverty and persistent disadvantage. I am proud that the Commission was able to provide emergency support to organisations working with Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, fleeing terrible persecution, in the second half of 2017. I'm grateful, too, that Guernsey played a small part in responding to the world's biggest humanitarian crisis since World War II – the frighteningly widespread food insecurity and incipient famine that threatened millions in Yemen, Somalia, South Sudan and Nigeria at the beginning of the year. With our own history of receiving aid from outside in our darkest hour, Islanders can be rightly proud that we are now in a position to raise others up – and to look forward to a time when those communities, strengthened by our support, may be able to do the same.

While the Commission seeks to respond swiftly and compassionately to disasters and emergencies, most of our work is through our routine grant-funding programme: the gradual, patient work of building strong communities, with access to education, healthcare, clean water, secure food supplies and sustainable livelihoods. Through this work, we support projects which include a focus on disaster-preparedness, so that communities can survive or bounce back from the worst that nature may throw at them. In a world where the effects of climate change are increasingly felt, projects that focus on sustainability and on resilience are only going to become more important in the years ahead.

I had the immense privilege, in late 2017, of visiting some of the projects which the Commission had supported in Bangladesh, and seeing with my own eyes the positive impact of the work done by the organisations which we support. Some details of my visit, as well as Dr Nick Paluch's visit to Commission-supported projects in Myanmar, are included in this annual report, together with reports from several of the projects that we funded in 2017. These reports tell the story of the Commission's work: the way that carefully-chosen projects, focusing on basic needs, can help to transform a community; the importance of making sure that vulnerable or marginalised groups – women, children, people with disabilities, very poor households, older people – are acknowledged in the way that projects are planned and delivered, so that no one is left behind as a community develops.

The power of inclusive development is summed up in the words of one mother of a deaf-blind son, whose world was changed by an education project led by Sense International and funded by the Commission:

*"I used to feel ashamed and keep my eyes down. Now I feel more self-confident because I learned that he has rights like everyone else and should be treated like anyone else. Now, I no longer look down – I keep my head high and stand up for my son."*

At the end of 2017, the States confirmed their ongoing support and funding for Overseas Aid and Development. The Commission looks forward to continuing its work in 2018, and to exploring exciting new opportunities for impact investment, Fairtrade, match-funding partnerships and more. As ever, it is only thanks to the hard work and commitment of the Commissioners and the Commission Secretary that we can continue to do justice to the hundreds of projects we are asked to fund each year, and I am endlessly grateful to them for all that they do.

**Deputy Emilie Yerby**  
**President**  
**Overseas Aid & Development Commission**



## 1. The Commission and the Commissioners

In 2017, the Commission continued to focus on its endeavours on the delivery of its grant aid programme, the core area of its mandate. The projects supported through grant aid provide sustainable improvements which address basic needs in the areas of health, education, water and sanitation, food security and sustainable livelihoods.

During 2017, the membership of the Commission remained unchanged.

The Commission also sought to strengthen its working partnerships with development aid charities. During 2017, the Commission received presentations from a number of charities about their work and the progress of projects funded by the Commission.

The Commission places great importance on these meetings as they provide an opportunity for the Commissioners to hear first-hand from the charities about their work and, in particular the challenges the charity faces when delivering development aid in-country.



In September 2017, a number of Islanders attended an open meeting held at Les Cotils Centre to hear a talk by Dr Zaw Moe Aung, National Director for The Leprosy Mission for England and Wales (“TLMEW”) in Myanmar.

During his talk, Dr Zaw thanked the people of Guernsey for all the help and assistance he has received through the Overseas Aid & Development Commission.



Dr Zaw explained to the audience how TLMEW run one of only two hospitals in Myanmar with specialist facilities for the care of leprosy patients and he went on to explain how his work with leprosy sufferers has led to him playing a leading role in his country as an advocate for disability rights and inclusiveness.

At the start of the evening the team from TLMEW outlined the work they are doing in 10 other countries around the world and Commissioner Dr Nick Paluch showed a film about the clean water and schools project he had visited in Eastern Shan State, Myanmar in February 2016 (see also Commission 2016 Annual Report).

This was a project funded by a grant of £39,815 from the Commission in 2016. The project

had enabled TLMEW to build four village primary schools and 220 household latrines, two gravity flow water systems and two mini hydro-electric power units. Altogether a total of 2,000 people in 13 remote leprosy affected villages had been given a helping hand towards a sustainable future.

The following pictures taken by Dr Paluch show some of the schools and water facilities constructed with funding from the Commission, now fully operational.



TLMEW explained,

*"The project is in partnership with Christian Leprosy Mission, Eastern Shan (CLMES), a local NGO originally started by a local doctor 30 years ago. With local monitoring and capacity building support provided through The Leprosy Mission Myanmar (TLMM), CLMES has worked closely with village headmen, religious leaders and the local people to identify and prioritise their needs. Leprosy stigma is still very strong in north-eastern Myanmar and people affected by leprosy are often driven out of their villages and are forced to form separate isolated communities, which are extremely poor. This in turn affects successive generations as they are also stigmatised, despite not having had leprosy themselves."*

In September 2017, Deputy Yerby travelled to Bangladesh as part of a delegation from Guernsey attending a Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Forum. She took the



opportunity to travel a couple of days earlier in order to visit some of the projects supported by the Commission in west Bangladesh.



Impact Foundation is an NGO working in a number of countries, including Bangladesh, to improve health and prevent avoidable disability.

The Commission has supported projects to provide essential equipment for eye tests and screening in the health centre run by Impact Foundation Bangladesh (IFB), as well as supporting water treatment plants to remove arsenic – a significant problem in Bangladesh – and other contaminants from drinking water in local schools and health centres.



*Left* – arsenic filtration unit purchased with funds from the Commission

*Below* – Arsenic-free water following treatment through the arsenic filtration unit



Deputy Yerby was hosted by IFB's nurse training centre – an institution which gives local teenagers and young women a higher education and opportunity to pursue a career which also benefits their community – and sat in on some classes, catching a glimpse of how the students go from strength to strength in their confidence and knowledge as they progress from their first to their third year. She also appreciated the chance to see some of IFB's other activities, such as the self-help groups run for mothers and babies, and the foundations being laid for IFB's planned new hospital in the region and reflected:

*"As President of the Commission, it's important for me to see some of the work that we've supported first-hand, and to bear witness to the positive impact it has on the lives of people around the world. You meet people living in poverty, and with health burdens, of a kind you'd never encounter in Guernsey – but with that you encounter inventiveness and resilience, and you realise how much further your resources can go here than at home in providing services which really improve people's quality of life. I*

*am very grateful to all at Impact Foundation Bangladesh who took the time to share their work with me, and whose hospitality and kindness during my stay was beyond compare."*



*Deputy Yerby with representative from the Impact Foundation Bangladesh  
Nurse Training School*

All travel by Commissioners, or by the President or Secretary of the Commission, is at their own expense. The Commission's budget is used solely for the funding of front-line projects, through its grant aid, disaster relief and match-funding programmes.

### Postscript

In June 2018, the Commission welcomed Willow Bearder, a Ladies College 6<sup>th</sup> form student, on a work experience placement. Willow hopes to study international development at university and was keen to learn about the Commission's work.

During her week with the Commission, in addition to meeting with some of the Commissioners and representatives of Guernsey-based development aid charities, Willow provided invaluable assistance to the Commission's Secretary in the preparation of this Annual Report and, in particular, in selecting reports for inclusion in the section giving updates on projects funded by the Commission.

## 2. Commission Budget

In January 2012, the States of Deliberation resolved,

*“1. That the States of Guernsey maintain its current level of contribution (+RPIX) per annum.*

*2. That the States of Guernsey monitor the level of Overseas Aid expenditure with a view to reconsidering it once there is a higher degree of certainty over corporate taxation and when the fiscal position improves, or within 5 years, whichever is sooner.”*

The Commission’s Grant Aid Budget for 2017 was £2,785,000 and its Disaster Emergency Relief budget was £200,000.

In September 2017, the Commission submitted a Policy Letter entitled “Funding Arrangements and Future Developments” for consideration by the States of Deliberation. The Policy Letter addressed the funding arrangements and work of the Commission for 2018 until 2022 and an overview of the work undertaken by the Commission since 2012, including the measures introduced to strengthen the Commission’s governance and the due diligence checks undertaken on charities before confirming an award and releasing any funding<sup>1</sup> (*see Section 6 for further details*).

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<sup>1</sup> The Commission’s revised governance and the introduction of additional due diligence checks was addressed in the Commission’s 2016 Annual Report at section 5.

### 3. 2017 Grant Aid Awards

In 2017, the Commission received 277 applications from over 190 different charities and humanitarian agencies. Full details of all the successful funding applications are set out in Appendix 1.

As in previous years, the over-subscription of applications for Grant Aid funding meant that the Commission again faced some very hard decisions as its budget did not allow it to fund many projects which would have merited support had more funds been available.

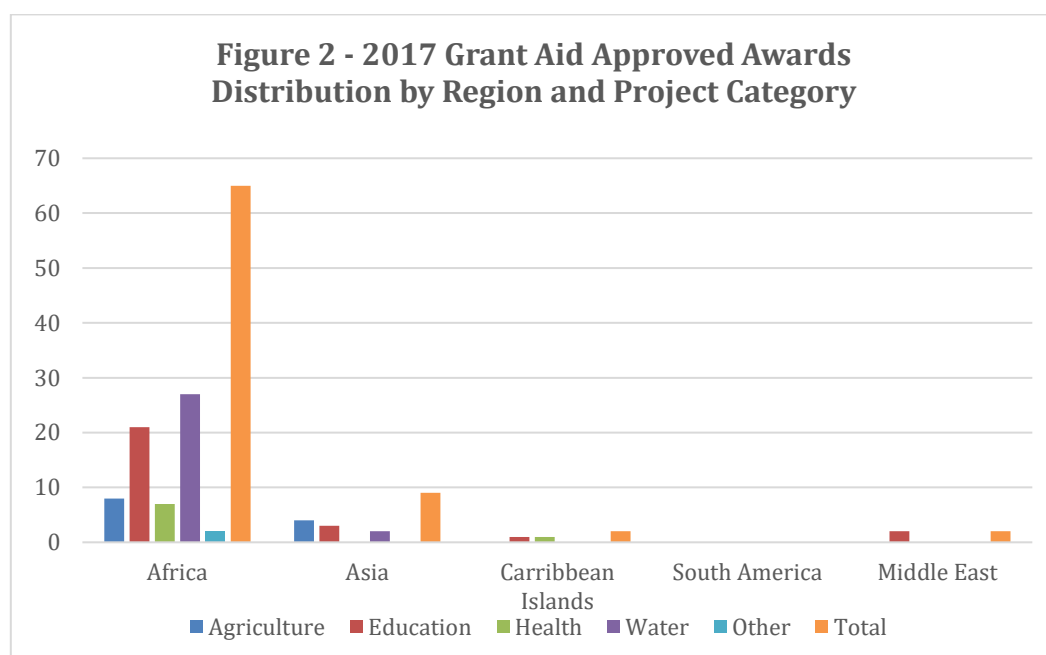
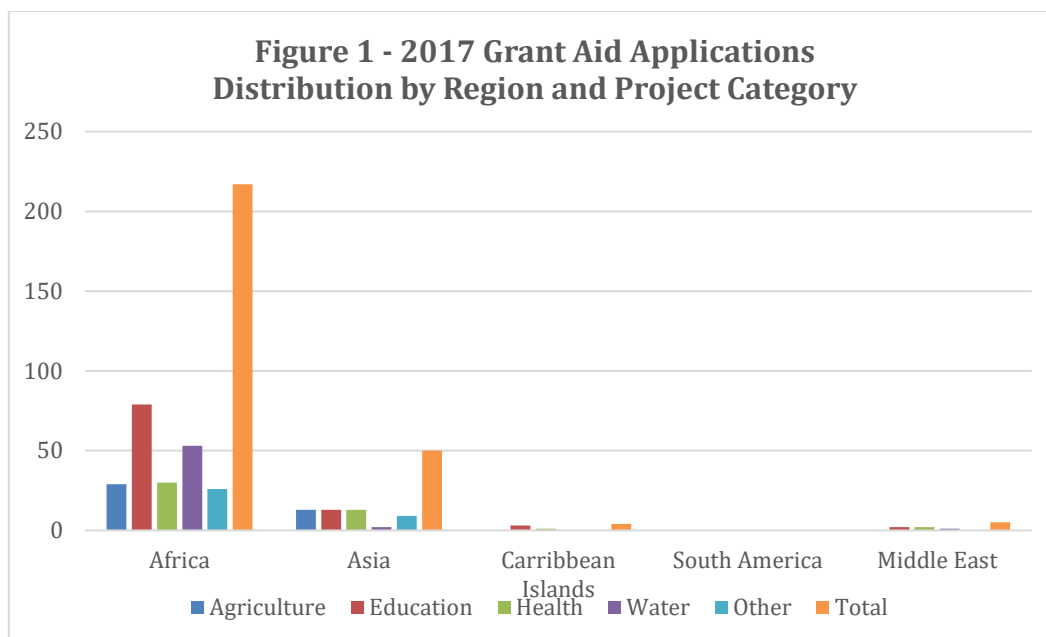
The total amount of funding requested was £9,657,641 and this represented a nearly 20% increase in the total amount of funding requested when compared with 2016. However the number of applications only increased by 4%. The average amount of funding requested in 2017 was £34,865 compared with £29,183 in 2016, i.e. nearly a 20% increase in the amount requested for individual projects.

In 2017 the Commission supported 77 applications for funding and this represented 28% of the total number of applications received. This was a 5% drop compared with 2016 and reflects the higher amounts requested by charities for the projects. The Commission's total grant aid allocation in 2017 was £2,580,385.

As in previous years, applications are categorised by the main focus (as identified by the applicant charity) of the project and the following award categories are used:










































<b>Agriculture</b>	Includes projects focusing on agriculture, horticulture, forestry and fishing and food security projects
<b>Education</b>	Includes all education and training programmes and the construction of schools and education facilities
<b>Health</b>	Includes all healthcare, vaccination, disease prevention and public health projects and the construction of medical facilities
<b>Other</b>	Includes income generation schemes, micro-loans, disaster preparedness, land-mine clearance and rehabilitation projects
<b>Water</b>	Includes projects to provide or improve water and sanitation services, the provision of wells and clean water supplies and the construction of latrine and washing facilities.

Figure 1 shows the distribution by project category and region across all the applications for funding received in 2017 and Figure 2 below shows the distribution of the approved applications.

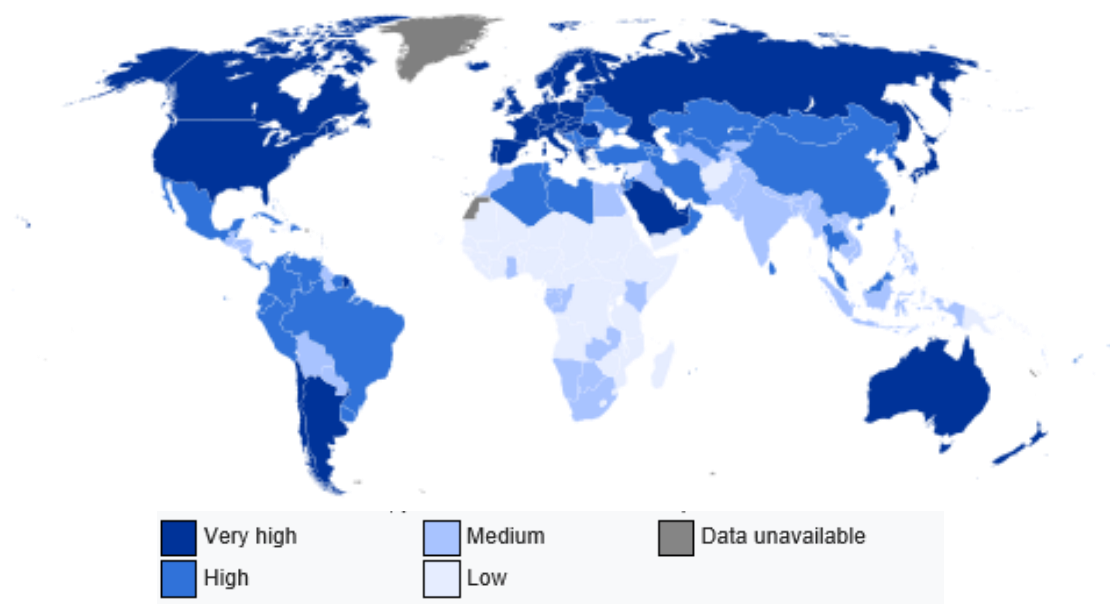


When deciding which applications to support, the Commissioners focus on the quality of the individual applications, the impact the projects will have, and their long-term sustainability. The Commission does not have any quotas regarding the distribution of projects across the categories or any geographic location, either by region or by country. The only geographic criteria is that priority is given to projects located in countries listed in the lowest quartile of the UN Human Development Index (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi>). The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and income per capita indicators. In essence, a country scores higher HDI when the life expectancy at birth is longer, the education period is longer, and the income per capita is higher. It is used to distinguish whether the country is a developed, a developing or an underdeveloped country.



Position on UN Index	Country	HDI	Position on UN Index	Country	HDI
148	 Swaziland	0.541	169	 Afghanistan	0.479
149	 Syria	0.536	170	 Malawi	0.476
150	 Angola	0.533	171	 Ivory Coast	0.474
151	 Tanzania	0.531	172	 Djibouti	0.473
152	 Nigeria	0.527	173	 Gambia	0.452
153	 Cameroon	0.518	174	 Ethiopia	0.448
154	 Papua New Guinea	0.516	175	 Mali	0.442
154	 Zimbabwe	0.516		 Congo,	
156	 Solomon Islands	0.515	176	Democratic Republic of the	0.435
157	 Mauritania	0.513	177	 Liberia	0.427
158	 Madagascar	0.512	178	 Guinea Bissau	0.424
159	 Rwanda	0.498	179	 Eritrea	0.420
160	 Comoros	0.497	179	 Sierra Leone	0.420
160	 Lesotho	0.497	181	 Mozambique	0.418
162	 Senegal	0.494	181	 South Sudan	0.418
163	 Haiti	0.493	183	 Guinea	0.414
163	 Uganda	0.493	184	 Burundi	0.404
165	 Sudan	0.490	185	 Burkina Faso	0.402
166	 Togo	0.487	186	 Chad	0.396
167	 Benin	0.485	187	 Niger	0.353
168	 Yemen	0.482	188	 Central African Republic	0.352

The following map shows which countries are in which quartile of the HDI.



Since the Commission was established (as the then Overseas Aid Committee) in 1982, countries' position on the UN Index have changed, though some have remained towards the lower end. The snapshot of ten countries set out in Table 1 provides an overview of how the selected countries per capita income has changed over the 35 years Guernsey has had an Overseas Aid Commission (Committee).

**Table 1 – Changes in per capital income 1982 to 2017**

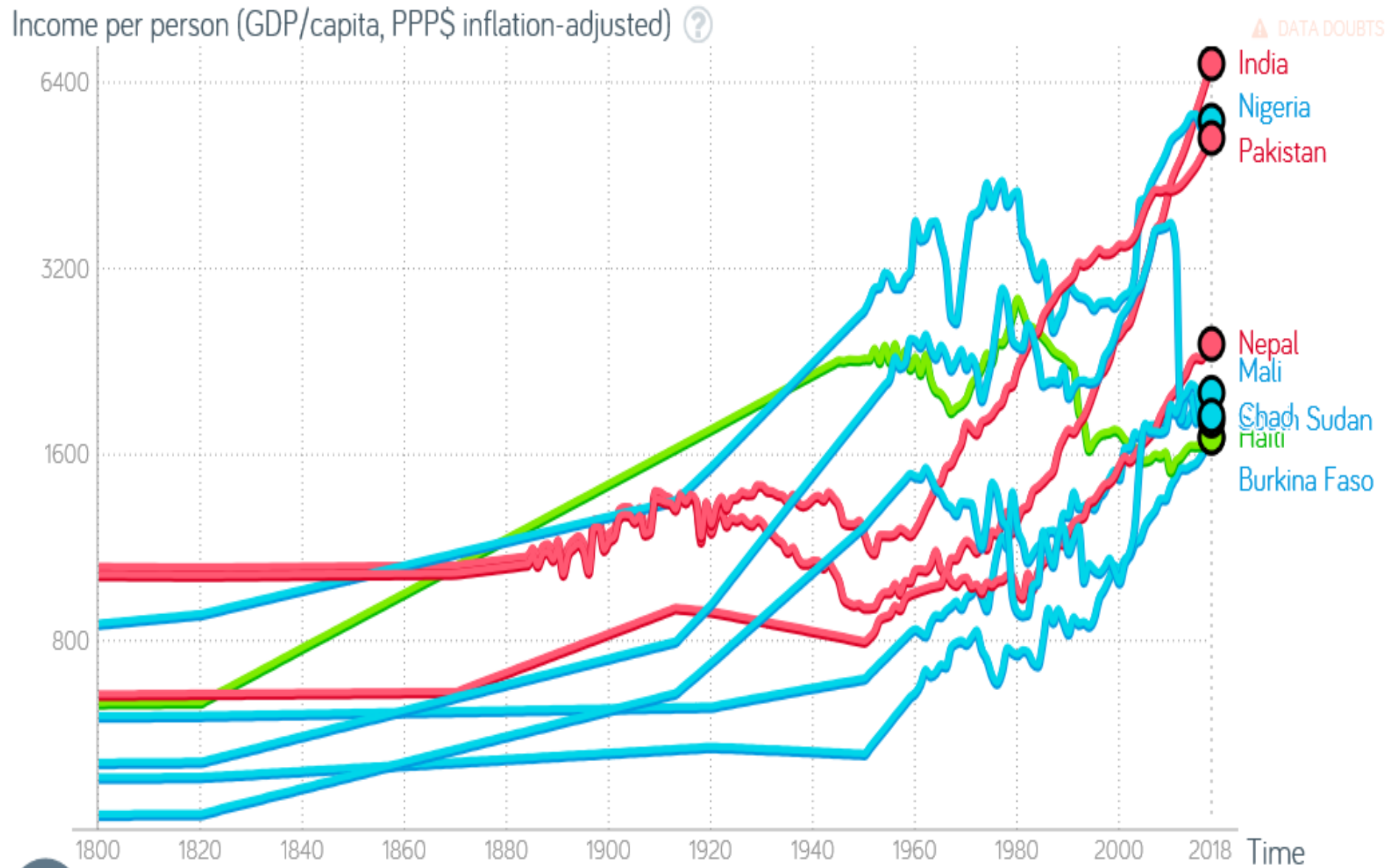
Country	Income (\$) per person in 1982	Income (\$) per person in 2017	% change	Current Position on HDI	UN HDIcategory
Burkina Faso	744	1710	56%	185	Low
Chad	1040	1860	44%	186	Low
Haiti	2840	1710	-66%	163	Low
India	1430	6890	79%	131	Medium
Mali	1140	2020	44%	175	Low
Nepal	1440	2420	40%	144	Medium
Nigeria	3260	5570	41%	152	Low
Pakistan	2640	5220	49%	147	Medium
South Sudan	2190	1820	-20%	181	Low
Sudan	1600	4400	64%	165	Low

Data source: [https://www.gapminder.org/tools/#\\$state\\$entities\\$show\\$;;&chart-type=linechart](https://www.gapminder.org/tools/#$state$entities$show$;;&chart-type=linechart)

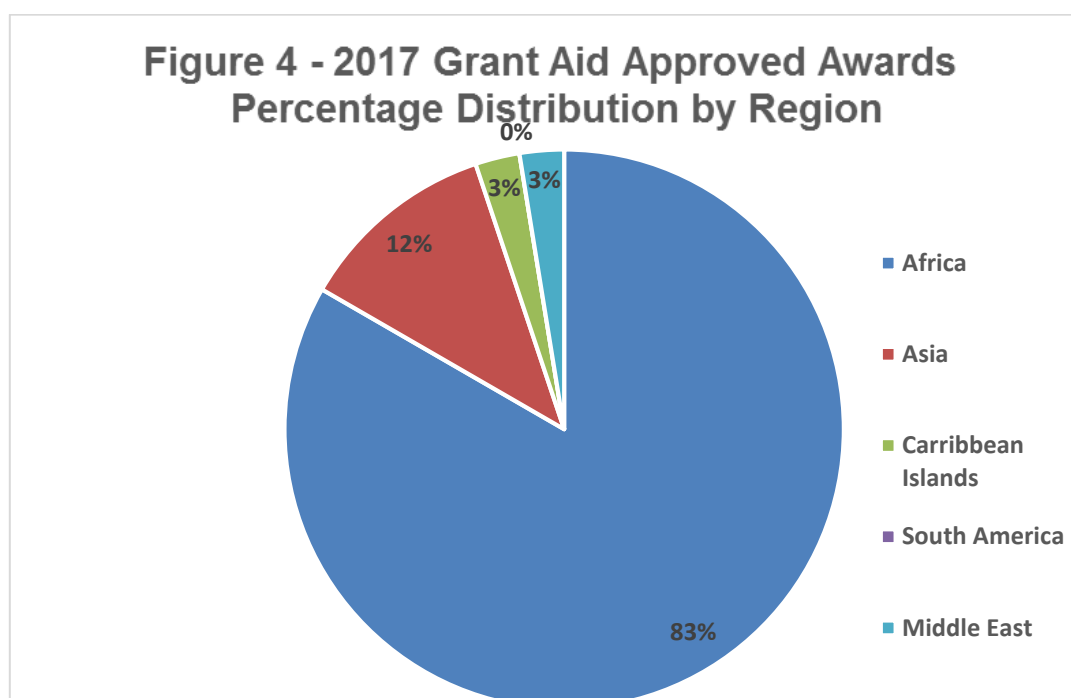
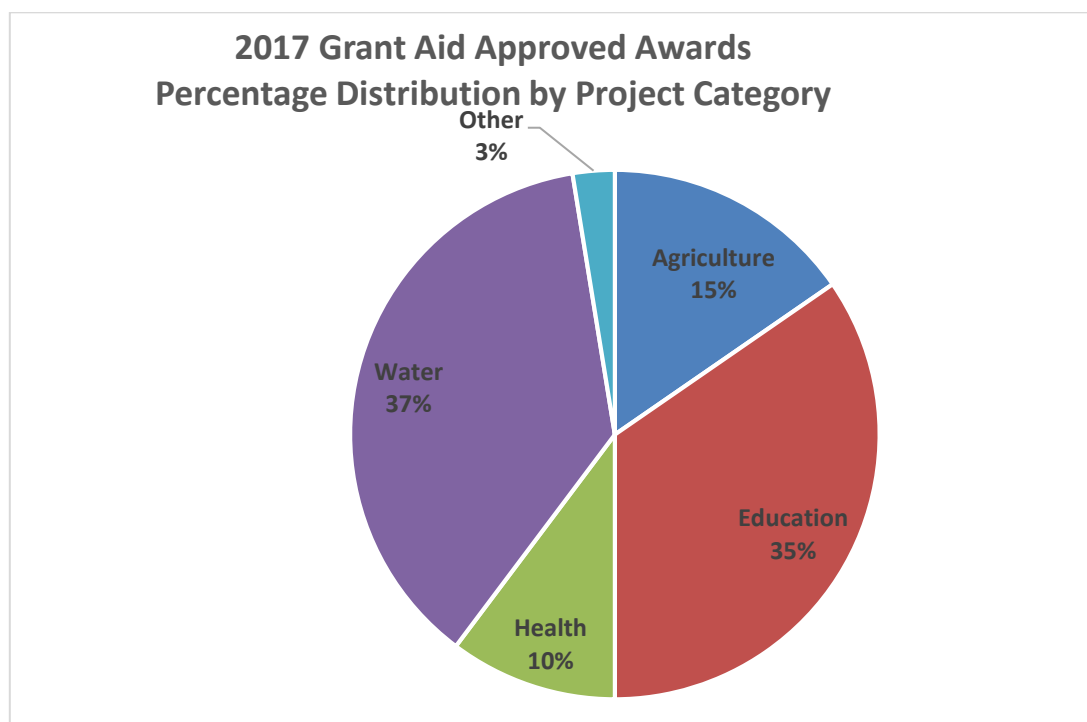
Figure 3 shows how the per capital income for these countries has changed over time. The impact of civil conflict, political instability and natural disaster, including prolonged drought, on country's per capita income (i.e. as a measure of the country's development/wealth).

For example, the military coup in 1991 saw Haiti placed under military regime and many thousands of Haitians fleeing to the United States of America. The military regime remained in place until 1994, when the UN took over control of Haiti before handing control back to the pre-1991 government in 1995. In 2008 Haiti was struck by a serious of significant tropical storms and hurricanes and in 2010 Haiti suffered a devastating earthquake and was severely affected by Hurricane Matthew in 2016. This history perhaps explains why Haiti's per capital income has dropped by some much over the last 35 years, of which nearly 25% of this decrease has occurred since 1991.

The Commission also recognises that there are significant wealth inequalities within countries, and the HDI is but one indicator of poverty and the need for overseas development aid. For this reason, it encourages charities applying for funding in countries outside the lowest quartile to ensure that their application clearly explains why the particular area remains reliant on overseas development aid rather than in-country government support.



Figures 4 Figures 3 and 4 (below) show the distribution of Grant Aid awards by project category and region.



The percentage of water-related projects was only slightly up compared with 2016 (an increase of 2%). However, the number of educational projects increased from 27% to 35% and all other categories remained within 1 or 2% of the 2016 figures. In making such comparisons, it should be noted that many projects are multi-faceted and so the category reflects the primary focus of the project. For example, most water and sanitation projects include an educational element to encourage hand-washing and the boiling of water to

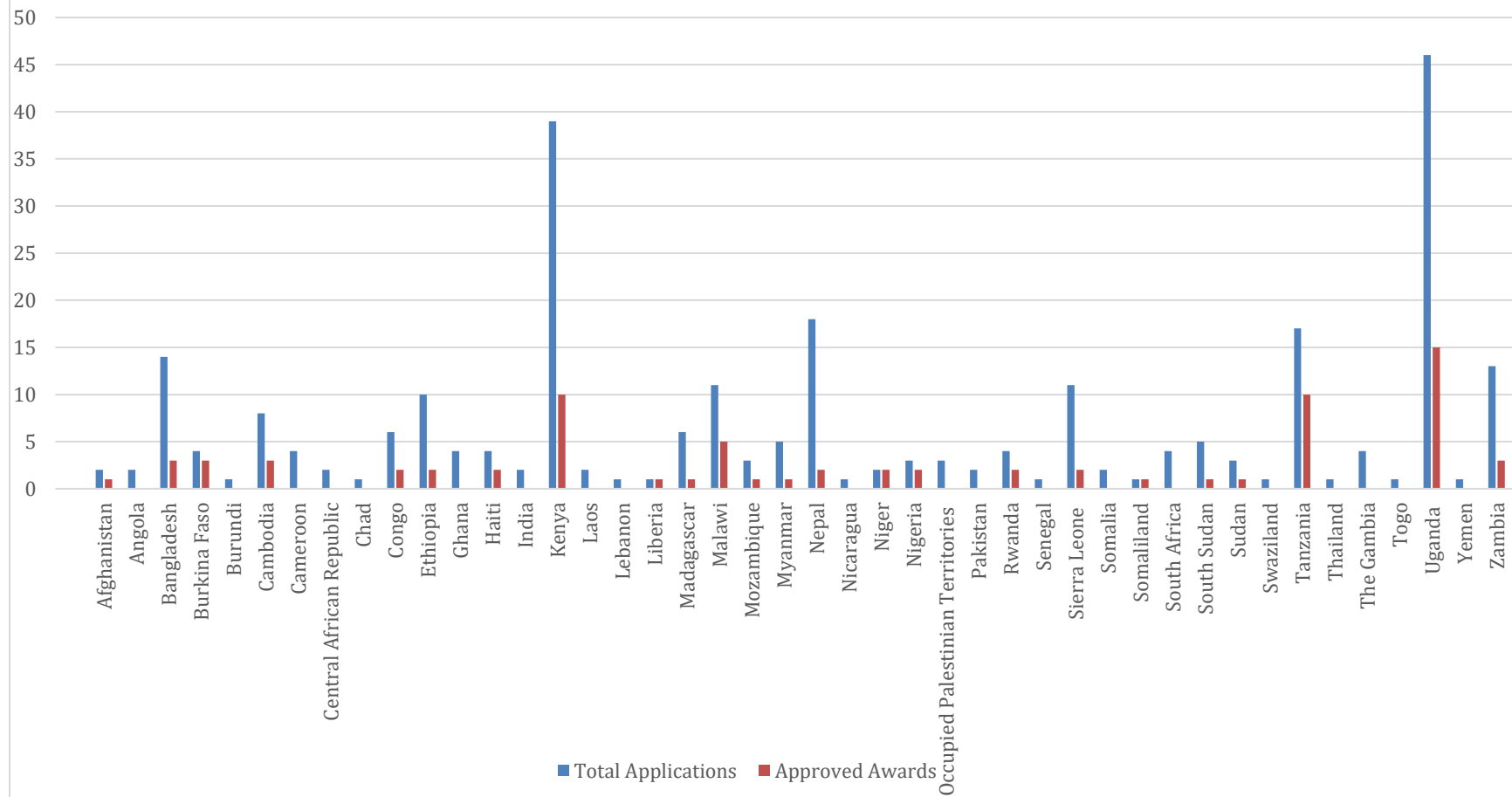


reduce the spread of water-borne disease. Similarly, many of the educational projects which involve the construction of school buildings, also include health and sanitation benefits, such as the provision of latrines for school, the provision of facilities for the collection and storage of rain water, and so on.

In 2017, the destination for the majority of the Commission's grant aid awards were African. This reflects the predominance of African countries in the lowest quartile of the UN Human Development Index. The Commission remains mindful that the impact of a natural disaster or civil conflict can last for many years after the event. It understands that the poorer the country, the slower it is able to recover from such events. For these reasons, the Commission is always keen to support projects which seek to mitigate the impact of natural disasters (e.g. retro-fitting of schools, clinics and other community buildings in areas prone to earthquakes) and to rebuild communities following civil conflict (e.g. income generation projects to help rebuild a region's economy).

Figure 5 provides an overview of the applications by country and the final country destination of the grant aid awards approved by the Commission.

## Distribution of Grant Aid Applications and Awards by Country



#### 4. Update on projects supported by 2016 and 2017 Grant Aid Awards

The Commission requires that every charity receiving grant aid funding must submit at least two project delivery reports. The first, the interim report, is generally submitted six months after the commencement of the project. The interim report explains the progress to date and includes a budget showing the actual spending against the approved budget. Most reports also include photographs showing how the project is being delivered. The interim report also serves to trigger the Commission releasing the second instalment of the grant award.

Charities must also submit a final end of project report. This report must be submitted within two months of the completion of the project. The charity is required to include a narrative report explaining how the project has been delivered, the successes and the challenges encountered and the impact of the project for the beneficiaries and the wider community. The report must also include a final budget showing the actual expenditure against the approved budget and explaining any variations. The reports also include photographs showing the project outcomes and often include short case studies from the beneficiaries.

The following case studies have been prepared from a selection of interim and final reports. Each case study underlines the transformative and often life-changing impact a relatively small grant from the Commission can have on the lives of some of the world's poorest communities.

Charity	Project Country	Grant Aid Award	Project
Akamba Aid Fund	Kenya	£35,000	Integrated rain-water harvesting scheme for Ngaaie Special School
Amigos	Uganda	£28,601	Providing sustainable livelihoods in Uganda through training in modern methods of beekeeping
Appropriate Technology Asia	Nepal	£29,398	Low cost water and agricultural development for mountain farmers, Humla and Surkhet, Nepal
Edirisa UK	Uganda	£30,000	Bwama Island Clinic Staff Housing
Feed the Minds	Malawi	£15,214	Creating sustainable livelihoods for women through vocational training in Dzaleka Refugee Camp
Haller Foundation	Kenya	£39,675	Haller Farming Project

Charity	Project Country	Grant Aid Award	Project
Sense International	Bangladesh	£40,000	Inclusion of children with deaf-blindness and multi-sensory impairments in mainstream education in Bangladesh
Signal	Tanzania	£18,516	Toilet construction and bio-gas installation at the Vocational Training Centre for the Deaf in Kilimanjaro, Tanzania
SOS Sahel International UK	Sudan	£39,857	Sand Dam Programme: Improving Water Security in South Kordofan State, Sudan
United World Schools	Cambodia	£30,000	School development project in northern Cambodia
WaterAid	Niger	£40,000	Providing island villages in Niger with sustainable access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene through innovative technologies



**Akamba Aid Fund - Ngaaie Special School  
rainwater harvesting scheme**

Akamba Aid Fund ([www.akambaaidfund.org.uk](http://www.akambaaidfund.org.uk)) is an independent charitable trust based in South Somerset. It was set up in 1999 with the aim of enabling the poorest rural communities in Eastern Kenya to have access to the essentials of life that we take for granted and have done for generations.

The charity's name is taken from the Akamba tribe, which is the fifth largest of the forty two tribes in Kenya. The Akamba number around two million who inhabit mainly the Eastern Province of Kenya which is an extremely arid part of the world. The local people, who are descended from hunter pastoralists, are no longer nomadic, but totally reliant on their few goats, cattle, chicken and a little land to provide for their families. The charity's operations are centred on the Mwingi District which is some 240km north east of Nairobi, an area where there is virtually no employment and some 60% of the population lives below recognised poverty levels of \$1 a day.

The charity has been working in the region for 17 years.

In 2017, the Commission made a grant of £35,000 to provide an integrated rainwater harvesting scheme for the Ngaaie Special School, Ngaaie, Kyuso Sub-County, Kitui County, Kenya. Ngaaie is some 26km from the nearest large town. The application stated that the special school had open in 2008 but had always struggled to access a reliable and safe water supply and as the school has increased in size these problems have been exasperated. The school has 110 pupils and is the only special school in the region and serves a population of over 500,000 people.

The project included the provision of an integrated rainwater harvesting scheme, a 50,000 litre underground storage tank, ten 10,000 litre storage tanks and an accessible latrine and shower block for the school's pupils. The application explained,

*"The schools needs are serviced by women and donkeys from the community walking to the seasonal river beds to collect water. Due to increased numbers this is no longer sustainable. The school has always struggled to access enough clean water for its needs and therefore the head teacher came to us with an urgent appeal for assistance.*

*Ngaie is situated relatively high up on a plateau, which makes the possibility of bringing piped Tana river water to the school virtually impossible. Also the topography makes the construction of an earth catchment dam totally impractical. The nearby secondary school had a bore hole which did provide some water for the special unit, but it was very salty and could only be used for washing. However, through poor maintenance the bore hole is no longer serviceable and because of the poor water quality will not be brought back into use. This has now presented the school with the greater problem of having to collect all their water from the seasonal river bed."*

The charity's report explained,

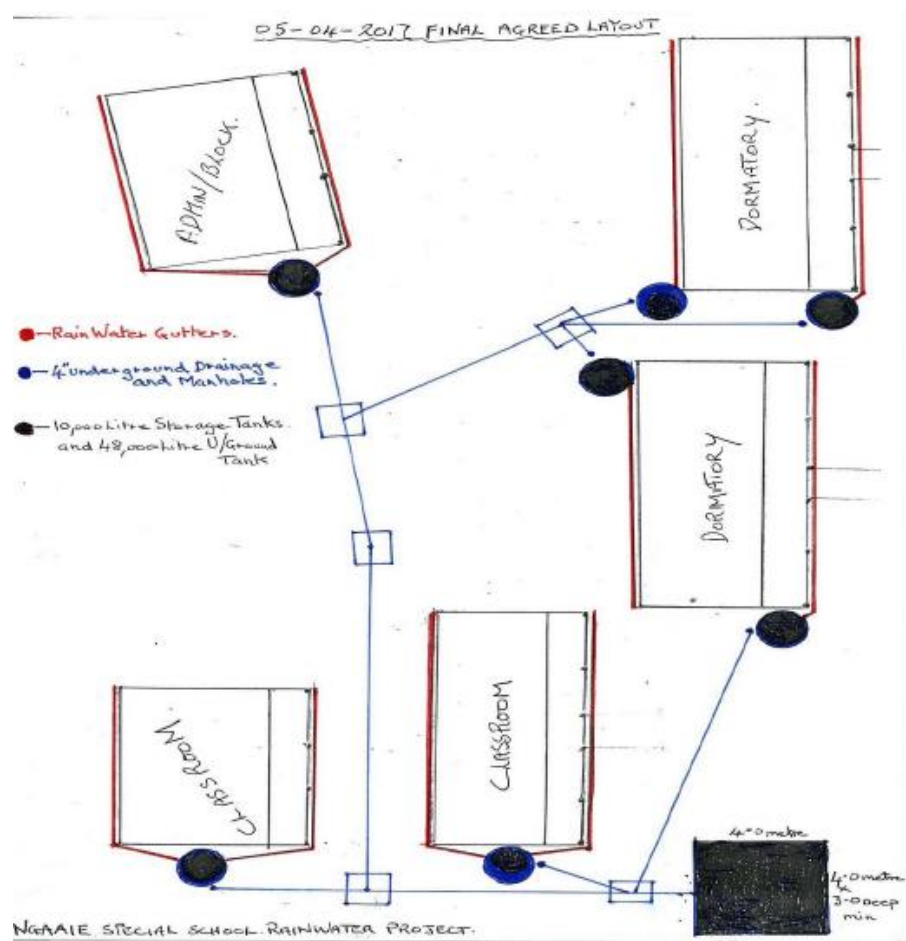
*"Excavating the very large hole for the underground reservoir took 10 local men 1 month to complete and was not part of the contract with Jacob our builder. It was all done by hand and we felt it was better to give local men employment rather than trying to hire in a machine. The pipes were laid using 4" PVC underground piping and the necessary manholes constructed. The circular concrete tank stands were also constructed.*

*All this was done before I arrived in September 2017 to connect the overflows from the storage tanks into the underground system. Construction of the very large underground concrete storage reservoir was quite a challenge for the builder. All the steel re-enforcing bars were assembled on site and all the concrete mixed by hand (no ready mix!). 250 bags of cement, 1,000 metres of 12mm steel bar, 624metres of 10mm steel bar, 25 rolls of binding wire, 200kgs of water proofer, 550 wheel barrows of ballast, 8 lorry loads of sand and a concrete vibrator was hired from Mwingi.*

*Akama Aid is full of admiration for the builder and his many staff, it was quite the largest Underground Reservoir ever constructed in this region of Kenya."*



The charity's reports included the following diagrams shown how the rain water harvesting scheme would capture water from the roofs of the school's buildings.



The report also included the following photographs showing the construction work in progress:



Concrete top of reservoir



Completed underground reservoir



*Newly completed shower block*



*Manoeuvring the 10,000l storage tank for the new shower block into position*

The report concluded,

*“After 12 months hard work, the project at Ngaai is nearing completion and being put to full use by the Special School. All of them are enjoying clean drinking water for the first time. The local community and parents greatly assisted the contractor on site by bringing water for construction from the river bed a round trip of 6km. I have visited the region 3 times in the last 12 months. This has been necessary to ensure continuity and quality of work, and the very best use of the money and resources. I will be returning at the end of June 2018 to oversee the fitting of the submersible pump in the underground reservoir and necessary pipework to feed the storage tank for the shower block and wash stands.”*

**Amigos – Providing sustainable livelihoods in Uganda through training in modern methods of beekeeping.**



Amigos ([www.amigos.org.uk](http://www.amigos.org.uk)) is a small charity registered in 2007 with the following objectives:

- (a) To advance education and vocational training in such parts of Uganda, Sub-Saharan Africa and the world as the trustees may from time to time think fit including but not by way of limitation through the provision of child sponsorship, educational facilities and materials, the equipment and building of schools and vocational training centres; and
- (b) To relieve sickness and financial hardship and to promote and preserve good health by the provision of funds, goods or services of any kind, including through the provision of counselling and support in such parts of Uganda, Sub-Saharan

Africa and the world as the trustees may from time to time think fit.

In 2017, Amigos requested a grant of £28,601 from the Commission for a project based on bee-keeping as a way of providing sustainable livelihoods for communities in Kitgum and Gulu in the far north west of Uganda.

The charity's application explained that the project would include the construction of over 400 hives providing sustainable livelihoods for people in Uganda. Hives would be constructed at the charity's training farm, the Kira Farm Development Centre – a vocational training centre for disadvantaged youth.

The charity's final report explained that some 300 women and 100 men had directly benefitted from beekeeping training, while a further 4,800 members of their households have benefitted from the consumption of honey and the additional income from the sale of any surplus honey and bee's wax.

The following photographs show the construction of the beehives through to the harvested honey.



*Top-bar hives under construction at Kira Farm Development Centre (a vocational training for disadvantaged youth)*



*Left: Harvesting buckets being handed over to beekeeping group leaders Right: Harvested honey arriving at Gulu processing centre*

The charity explained that these families and their communities will continue to benefit from increased incomes and food security in the future. The report explained that women,



who account for 80% of the beekeeping group leaders, have grown in confidence. In addition, buyers of the honey and wax have been secured in the Ugandan capital, Kampala.

### *Sabina Ladoo's Story*



Sabina Ladoo is a member of Pit Tek beekeeping group in Tadilagwe village, Kitgum District and said,

*"My group harvested 4kg of honey which feels like a miracle! This has given us a lot of confidence and hope in the project. It was the first time I had participated in honey harvesting and I found it very exciting."*

*'All of our ten hives are now colonized and have strong colonies. We are very excited and eagerly waiting for the second harvest in October. I have great faith in this project and I know it will improve our financial status in the near future.'*



**Appropriate Technology Asia – Low cost water and agricultural development for mountain farmers**

Appropriate Technology Asia (ATA) ([www.atasia.org.uk](http://www.atasia.org.uk)) is a British international non-governmental organisation mainly working in the Himalayan and post-Himalayan plateau belt regions, running long term and well-established programmes in India, China, and Nepal.

ATA works to address profound inequalities related to age, gender and disability amongst its stakeholder communities. In project areas in which such inequalities exist, ATAs project assessment, design and implementation aims to address issues of caste, ethnicity or minority status where these are a barrier to equal access to basic needs. ATA seeks to provide its service according to need and irrespective of the political views, mental or physical disability, gender, ethnic origin, religion, sexual orientation or HIV status of stakeholders.

In 2017, the Commission awarded ATA a grant of £29,398 for a project to provide low-cost water to farmers in the Surkhet and Humla Districts of Nepal. ATA's project application explained,

*"The aim is to provide targeted low cost agricultural and water related activities supported by training that will enable communities to meet their immediate food and water needs while also giving them the opportunity to increase their self-sufficiency and their long-term sustainability."*

ATA explained that the following activities focusing on long-term sustainability and self-sufficiency would be at the core of the project:

- Water schemes allowing sustainable water provision for 8 villages.
- Kitchen gardens, agricultural units and fruit trees increasing food security.
- Livestock improvement providing food security and dietary diversity.
- Livestock training encouraging better health among livestock.
- Agricultural training helping communities to be more sustainable and improve their food security.
- Environmental regeneration allowing carbon offsetting and the creation of microclimates to assist in the production of other crops.

The charity's report provided an update on each of the various elements of the project.

### *Water Schemes*

ATA's reported that, to maximise the benefit, it had provided a combined tap water schemes with drip irrigation schemes, supported by rainwater harvesting. This widespread approach, should allow water provision to be more sustainable and allow for changes to the local environment, particularly over dry seasons and in drought years.



ATA reported that the systems have supported over four villages in Surkhet and four in Humla. In all locations, the establishment of the water committees ensured that construction began relatively swiftly once monsoon was over. The ability to complete all technical surveys and purchasing beforehand assisted in implementation.

### *Kitchen Gardens and Agricultural units*

ATA reported a high demand for both kitchen gardens and agricultural units throughout both project areas. The introduction of kitchen gardens and construction/establishment of hot beds were the first units across the project locations and the successes of these led to further demand for hotbeds/poly-tunnels and then the introduction of greenhouses.

Greenhouses have now also been constructed across the project locations and have proved to be a great success. The success of the greenhouse is due partly to the orientation and design, using an existing stone-clad south-facing terrace wall as an extra heat store, but it is also significantly due to the low-input, high-output “poly-veg” system developed in conjunction with ATA.



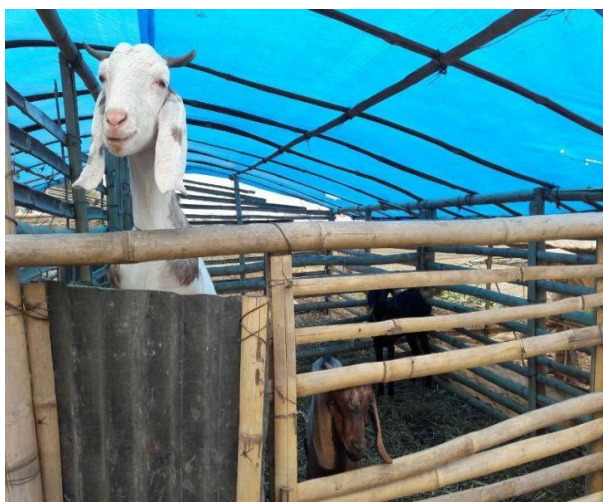
ATA reported that over 12 kg of assorted vegetable seed has been distributed for growing in kitchen gardens over the summer and for off-season vegetable production in polytunnels. Species include cabbage, cauliflower, Swiss chard, carrot, coriander, broad-leaved mustard, tomato, daikon radish, turnip and kohlrabi. These are used to supplement traditional local varieties of spinach and aubergine.

ATA explained that the project had also prioritised the saving of seed as an activity as this will increase the self-reliance of farmers at a time when even in Nepal the amount of open pollinated good quality seed (i.e. from plants that can produce their own viable seed) is rapidly being displaced by hybridised varieties that are more expensive, only productive with high external inputs of irrigation, fertilizers and pesticides, and often in short supply.



### *Livestock Improvement*

The project also included the introduction of poultry farming and goat rearing to support overall food security and diversify the diets of the villagers.



The charity explained that the goats will be used for improved breeding and rotated amongst the villages as requested. A rotation system has been developed to manage this process effectively. In addition mules, and two buffalo. All animals are sourced from within the districts. Over 2,700 people have directly benefited from this activity,—either through construction of coops, training or access to improved breeds of livestock and, over time, a further 6,200 people will also benefit from this aspect of the project



ATA explained that it was decided to limit activities initially to four villages in order to monitor establishment and roll out more widespread dissemination once initial skills were developed and in this way, allow farmer to farmer extension and problem solving to embed future sustainability. The progress of the first four villages was monitored closely and the activities were then rolled out to an additional twelve villages. Lessons learned from the initial activities placed more emphasis on the living environment for poultry and adjustments to coop sizes made accordingly.



### **Edirisa UK – Bwama Island Clinic Staff Housing**



Edirisa UK ([www.edirisa.org.uk](http://www.edirisa.org.uk)) is a small development aid charity which was founded in 2005. The charity works in Uganda and focuses on education, clean water, health and sanitation projects as part of its contribution to sustainable development.

In 2017, the charity applied to the Commission for £30,000 to support the construction of accommodation at the health clinic in Bwama – an island on Lake Bunyonyi in the Kabale district, in the south-west of Uganda. The charity explained,

*“Our clinic was opened in 2012 and is located on an island to best serve the communities around the lake. As there is no housing for staff at the clinic it is difficult to provide medical services out of hours. This places people in danger of not getting the required treatment. We face staff attraction and retention issues as local accommodation available is on the other side of the island over 1km away. We are at a disadvantage in attracting talent compared with facilities in other areas.”*

The charity’s project report demonstrated the impact of this project for this remote community and how the community had worked together to ensure that the project was a success. The charity reported,

*“The project has massively benefitted the community and the clinic staff were keen to move in to their new accommodation. Solar electricity was installed in the two houses and the dormitory, as well as on the clinic’s maternity ward building, and staff worked on vegetable gardens. Communities around the lake were very supportive of the project and one of the local lodges donated a motor boat as a water ambulance for the communities of lake Bunyonyi. A water harvesting tank and pipes will be installed, providing houses with a water supply.*



*Having the staff houses has meant we could start using the overnight ward and we recently purchased a further 10 beds to be used there and in the maternity ward.*

*Our maternity section continues to do great work with the women who give birth at Bwama. They run ante and post-natal clinics ensuring that all babies are vaccinated and contraception is provided to all women. Outreach clinics are provided weekly to villages around Lake Bunyonyi and a Mobile Kitchen is run monthly."*

The following photographs which accompanied the report show the many of those who have benefited from the programme and whose health needs are more secure as the clinic can now attract and retain health care staff because there is accommodation available.



*The clinic provides health education on nutrition for pregnant mothers.*



*Bwama health centre has tested and adopted FINE strategy to prevent and end malnutrition for the year 2018. FINE stands for Food, Income, Nutrition, Energy.*



*Pupils after taking a dose of the medication mambendazole at Asimwe preparatory school in Burimba-Kitooma- Parish.*



*Some of the members of the community who benefitted from the project.*



*The water ambulance also allows patients treated at the clinic to return home safely.*

**Feed the Minds – Creating sustainable livelihoods for women through vocational training in Dzaleka Refugee Camp, Malawi**



Feed the Minds ([www.feedtheminds.org.uk](http://www.feedtheminds.org.uk)) is a UK-based charity working through the establishment of educational programmes with some of the world's poorest communities which enables people to transform their lives by gaining independence and skills.

In 2017, the Commission funded one of their projects in Dzaleka Refugee Camp in Malawi, where Feed the Minds worked alongside their grassroots partner 'Association des Femmes Contre la Pauvreté et Pour le Développement' (AFECOPAD). The one-year high-impact project improved the quality of life of 175 women and girls through vocational training and literacy education.

25 women who had previously been trained in literacy took part in a knowledge and skills update session to delivery literacy classes to 150 women and girls. These classes ran for two hours daily for five days a week for one year.



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*“The literacy skills I have acquired throughout this project made me self-confident and took me out of fear, as I can now decide on my life”*

*Fatuma Jacques*

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To support vocational skills, a bakery was constructed using local materials and a 7-day breadmaking workshop was held for 55 people. Bread is now being sold across the camp with around 5000 loaves already having been sold. Tailoring classes were also held for 120 women, and products were sold collectively through SHGs, and around 820 items of clothing have been made. Julie Shinga described how this has benefitted her:

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*“Today, I am valued thanks to the skills I acquired in the field of tailoring. My husband was insulting me every day by telling me he was the one who had control on my existence, as I was producing nothing for the family. He was the one who decide in all aspects because he was economically powerful. I was without any professional skills. Today, things changed, as I am gaining income. It is allowing me to be treated with respect and I am contributing to family expenses”*

*Julie Shinga*

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*Left: Women have learned sewing techniques to create sustainable livelihoods. Right: Women like Iren Furaha, a 17 year old Congolese refugee, have been able to secure loans from their SHG. Iren was able to set up a small vending business meaning she can now support herself and her siblings.*

Feed the Minds reported that 175 people benefitted from education about “Self-Help Groups”, income generation and money management. This boosted economic independence as women learned about savings and loans. In addition, the charity explained that to empower people and increase awareness of rights, advocacy technique training sessions were held. This helped to raise awareness of issues faced by women in Dzaleka refugee camp. Local radio broadcasts concerning women’s rights and education were established and delivered in Kiswahili, the local language, to maximise their impact.

Finally, Feed the Minds said that two conference debates have also been held to address the need for social change within Dzaleka refugee camp, and these events had guests representing various social groups within the camp.

**Haller Foundation – *Integrated water and farming project in Mwakirunge, Kisauni Mombassa County, Kenya***



The Haller Foundation ([www.haller.org.uk](http://www.haller.org.uk)) was established in 2004. The Foundation grew from the vision of Dr Haller who had worked in Africa supervising a coffee plantation on Mount Kilimanjaro before joining the Bamburi Cement Company to produce vegetables and fruit for its workers. This role lead him to secure an abandoned limestone quarry where he worked to identify trees and other plants that could survive the very harsh environment and eventually Haller Park was established and is now home to over a million trees, monkeys, birds and insects. Haller Park also supports over forty different natural business streams generating income, including fish farming, beekeeping, tree nurseries and many other sustainable agriculture and wildlife practices

This model for sustainable living, based on the regeneration of land to power local economies that captured the attention of Julia Hailes MBE and Louise Piper who were the catalysts for The Haller Foundation.

In 2107 the Commission approved an award of £39,675 to the Haller Foundation to provide an integrated water and farming project for the Upendo Mapatano community in Mwakirunge, Kisauni Mombasa County, Kenya.

In agreeing to support this project, the Commission noted that the Foundation's model for working with communities was based on 12 years of experience and focuses on working with communities to enable them to be the drivers of their own development. The charity applied for funding to provide the community with a dam, well and eco-sanitation facility and a farmer training programme. This training is designed to equip community with the skills they need to develop an income based on sustainable agriculture.

The charity's application highlighted that the last two years have been particularly difficult for coastal communities in Kenya which are classified as semi-arid. The project is located in a peri-urban area north of Mombasa. Kisuani country is experiencing increasing population growth, which is putting further pressure on vital resources, particularly water, and available farming land. These factors, together with the increasingly unpredictable weather patterns, mean that the community which traditionally rely on low-level agriculture to support their families are increasingly vulnerable. The Foundation's application also highlighted that the East African drought, beginning in 2016 and ending in 2017, had a huge impact on this region. Already subsisting on less than \$1 a day, the lack of rainfall caused crop failure, particularly with maize resulting in soaring food prices. Children from many of

the households had to join the long queues for water instead of attending school and households became extremely fragile. Erratic rainfall has always been a challenge the region faces but the frequency of drought over the last decade has increased requiring long-term solutions which bring water security to the area.

The charity's interim project report stated:

*"Following meetings between Haller Kenya (The Haller Foundation's Kenyan implementation partner) and the Upendo Mapatano community to plan and agree the project, undertake baseline analysis, and mark out the sites for the infrastructure, construction work began in September 2017.*

*Over the course of the next two months, work continued to ensure that the dam was complete in time for the short rainy season which is typically November. Haller involves the community as much as is possible in the construction, and farmers were paid Ksh 450 per cubic metre of earth removed in the construction of the rain-fed dam. This engagement at the start of the multi-year partner model allowing community members to construct the dam, helps foster a sense of ownership over their infrastructure, encourages them to maintain the dam, and, in many cases, provides community members with earnings to improve nutrition outcomes, pay schools fees and buy farming tools and materials.*

*It took the community eight weeks to excavate the dam, which was completed on the 11<sup>th</sup> November 2017. The short November rains provided enough run-off to fill the dam, and the depth to surface water ratio will ensure that despite an evaporation rate of 8mm per day, it has held enough water to ensure have enough water for irrigation until the long rainy season April/May The sloped areas around the dam is in the process of terraced and planted with 100 tree saplings (25 moringa and 75 fruit trees) to ensure that the hillside around the dam is robust, and which will also help prevent silting, improve soil moisture content and which will provide an income for the community as the trees mature."*







*Photo 1 – the dam at an early stage of the construction process*

*Photo 2 – construction of the dam nearing completion and already collecting rainwater run off*

*Photo 3 – the completed dam following the short November rainy season*

The interim report also included an update on the construction of the eco-sanitation facility which had been delayed until the beginning of 2018 because of the disruption across Kenya following elections in 2017. The report explained,

*“The ruling of the judiciary as to the need for a second election in October 2017 and fear of electoral violence meant many of the community members returned to their family villages. Organising any form of community gathering wasn’t appropriate since it raised suspicion of political activism.”*

Work began on both the well and eco-sanitation facility in February 2018 and both were both completed by May 2018. The WASH training has also been completed with each household head being asked to attend three workshops on health, and the hygiene practices necessary to maintain the quality of the ground water.



*Mapatano eco-sanitation facility*



*Upendo Mapatano well – complete with shaded roof and hand-pump*

The Foundation’s interim report concluded,

*“For the households in the community, these facilities have already been transformative. Having access to water both for drinking, irrigation and domestic in-situ in their community saves members from having to travel long distances to reach water facilities that are often already over-subscribed. With the community now*

*receiving farmer training from Haller Kenya team members, these facilities will additionally allow community members to spend increased amounts of time tending their farms and caring for their children.”*



***Sense International – Inclusion of children with deaf-blindness and multi-sensory impairments in mainstream education in Bangladesh***

Sense International ([www.senseinternational.org.uk](http://www.senseinternational.org.uk)) is the leading global charity working to support people with deaf-blindness in Bangladesh, India, Kenya, Nepal, Peru, Tanzania and Uganda. Sense International to identify children with deaf-blindness as early as possible so that they can receive vital assessments and support from medical and education professionals – which will give them the best chance in life. The charity also works closely with governments to develop suitable school and home-based education, offers training for teachers and supports families to play their part.

In 2017, Sense International applied for a grant of £40,000 to support its work in Bangladesh with deaf-blind children.

The charity’s application explained that the project aimed to educational and social exclusion of children with deaf-blindness and their families in Bangladesh whilst contributing to UN Sustainable Development Goal 4, *‘Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning.’*

Sense International highlighted that only a small number of children with deaf-blindness are currently attending mainstream schools in Bangladesh, despite their right and basic need for inclusive education. The project has successfully enabled children with deaf-blindness and MSI in four parts of Bangladesh to realise their right to access a quality education.

The charity’s reported the following key outcomes:

- Building the capacity of 8 deaf-blind field educators from local partner organisations though intensive training. With these new skills and knowledge they have gone on to train 72 mainstream school teachers from 36 schools on how to make the classroom an inclusive and effective learning space for children who are deafblind.
- Making 36 mainstream schools more accessible for children with MSI though structural modifications such as ramps and accessible toilets, as well as educational materials and assistive devices.
- Sensitizing the educational community about deaf-blindness, reaching 7,442 students, 277 other teachers and 211 school management committees who now



better understand inclusive education and can help implement it in the schools where they study and work.

- Working with 72 learners with deaf-blindness (29 now in school and 43 in home-based education). This involved working with their schools and teachers, to improve the quality of education they receive and enhance their learning.
- Over 200 government officials and community stakeholders now understand what deafblindness is and support the case for children who are deafblind accessing mainstream schools.

Feedback from teachers was overwhelmingly positive. Most teachers receive little or no training on how to work with students with disabilities and welcomed the opportunity to learn new teaching techniques:

*"Before this training I had no idea about the potential of learners with disabilities but this training has opened my eyes and I've gained good knowledge about deaf-blindness. Now, I will be able to teach these students properly."*

**Nandita Debnath, Headmistress, Munsurpur Govt. Primary School**

*"I'm happy to learn about deaf-blindness and multi-sensory impairments. Before this training I was reluctant to enrol learners with deaf-blindness in our school but now, I'm conscious and will teach them with special attention in our school. I'll also motivate their guardians to send their children to school regularly."*

**Shamima Ahmed, Choura Noyabari Govt. Primary School**



*Training course for mainstream teachers to provide support towards education inclusion of children with deaf-blindness held in Dhaka in May 2017*

Similarly, Sense International reported that the following feedback from the endeavours to integrate deaf-blind children into the mainstream schools,

*"Today I learnt that providing extra time for children with disabilities in the classroom could help them learn better. I'll apply this learning in my classroom."*

**Moniruzzaman, Head Teacher, Moria Govt. Primary School**

*"Through the essay writing competition students got the opportunity to express their understanding of disability and learn more. It's a participatory and absolutely unique initiative for awareness raising. I'm confident it will be successful"*

**Rokeya Begum, Teacher, Lathiganj High School and College**

*"It's a very unique and important discussion we had today. We would benefit even more if you could organize this meeting regularly with a specific topic each time."*

**Robiul Emdad, Head Teacher, North Moria Govt. Primary School**

The following feedback from those best positioned to effect a lasting change of attitude and understanding for deaf-blind children and those most directly affected by deaf-blindness is perhaps the strongest outcomes from this project and underlines the sustainability of the work undertaken with the Commission's award,

*"I do hereby promise to extend all cooperation to persons with disability. I also declare that I will take all necessary steps to keep a special budget allocation for rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. This workshop has opened my eyes to the need to take special care of persons with disabilities by including them in different social schemes implemented by our UP."*

**Mr. Aminul Islam, Annadanagar UP Chairman**

*"This workshop increased my knowledge on how to take care of children with disabilities who are still left behind in all development programs. If we believe that no one will be left behind and if we want to successfully implement the SDGs, we should extend all cooperation to persons with disabilities."*

**Mr. Akbar Ali, Senior UP Member**

*"Before the advocacy workshop I mostly stayed at home and did not want to go out much. I was ashamed of my situation and did not have much courage to interact with others, except my family. Now, I have more courage and I learned that I can actually do many things, so I have become more outgoing in the community. I also communicate more with different people. And I focus more on my studies because I learned that children with deaf-blindness also have a right to education and because I have more belief in myself, so I think I should study harder, so that I become something in my life."*

**Mahmudul, 14 years, living with hearing impairment and low vision, Pirgasa**

*"I no longer regard my child as a sick person, which I did before, because everyone said that my son was sick [because of the disability]. I used to feel ashamed and keep my eyes down. Now I feel more self-confident because I learned that he has rights like everyone else and should be treated like anyone else. Now, I no longer look down – I keep my head high and stand up for my son."*

**Female caregiver of child with deaf-blindness, Pirgasa**

## Tisa's Story



*Tisa working with her*

Tisa was identified in 2011 at the age of 6, by Sense's local partner. She was provided with nutrition support and an individual education plan was prepared for Tisa. She was provided with glasses and hearing aids, and the Deafblind Field Educator began developing her skills to carry out daily living activities and worked with her grandmother so she could reinforce this learning. Tisa has been trained on eating, bathing, using the toilet and washing, and a toilet has been set-up at their house as they previously had no toilet at home. She is also learning how to identify objects, like her plate, towel, and cleaning pot after toileting. She has also been provided with some brightly coloured dresses and toys which are easier for her to see.

Tisa's nutrition is much improved and her grandmother is helping her to conduct basic daily living task independently. Tisa now expresses her hunger by showing a plate, which she stores in a specific place at home, and she can eat by herself as well as express her thirst and pour water from a jug to glass. She can also now use the toilet and go alone to the near-by well to collect water and bathe. She can dress and undress, can identify new and old clothes and if she wants to go outside, she gives a scarf to her grandmother. Tisa can move around independently and is now able to play with her friends.

*Tisa collecting water*



*Tisa feeding herself*

Both Tisa and her family have experienced a real change in their quality of life as a result. Local neighbours are beginning to change their attitudes towards her too, reducing stigma with more positive attitudes replacing earlier negative perceptions.

Tisa's grandmother has also benefitted from income generation support from our local partner and with a small financial contribution is now cooking and selling cakes in the local community, increasing the family income. In 2018, Tisa transitioned to her local mainstream primary school. Tisa's future is now much brighter and her family is hopeful that she will continue to go to school and one day, she will be able to communicate by sign language.



**Signal – Toilet construction and bio-gas installation at the Vocational Training Centre for the Deaf in Kilimanjaro, Tanzania**



2010 saw the opening of a Vocational Training Centre for the Deaf (VTCD) supported by Signal. In 2017, the Commission funded a project which was part of Signal's wider programme to establish and extend the provision of vocational training to young deaf people in the Kilimanjaro region of Tanzania.

The project involved the construction of twelve toilet cubicles, six for girls and six for boys, and bio-gas installation at the VTCD in Tanzania. The toilets improved hygiene and sanitation for the centre's students, staff and visitors, while the bio-gas system reduced fuel costs and limited the centre's financial sustainability and environmental impact.



*Interior and exterior of the new toilet block.*

The bio-gas system was connected to the centre's kitchen and now fuels the cooking of tea, porridge, beans and vegetables for the students and teachers. Three cows were purchased, and the waste manure is used for the bio-gas system. A cow shed and hay hut were constructed.

***The bio-gas story in pictures – from cow manure to porridge!***



*Purpose build cow-shed*



*Bio-gas pipe to kitchen*



*Left: Purpose-built cow shed. Right: Trench dug for pipe connecting the bio-gas to the kitchen. Left: The metric gauge set up in the kitchen so that the cook could easily see how much bio-gas remained. Right: Sifaeli Amana, 23 years old.*

### *Sifaeli Amana's Story*



*My name is Sifaeli Amana, I am a third year tailoring student at Ghona Vocation Training Centre for the Deaf, aged of 23 years old. I come from Same District in Kilimanjaro region where my parents live with my other relatives. I am a fourth child and only deaf child in my family of eight children. After my parents discovered hearing loss they enrolled me at Mwanga School for the deaf for ten years of primary education till in 2014.*

*After primary education I was not successfully selected to join secondary education so I decided to join Ghona Vocational Training Centre for three years tailoring programme, fulfill my childhood dream of being famous tailoring at Same District.*

*When I arrived for first time 2014 at Ghona Vocational Training Centre there were some unsatisfactory learning environments at the centre including shortage infrastructures such as dining hall, enough toilet cubes and facilities for practical sessions. All in all toilets were the major challenge especially during class sessions because two cubes were to be shared between 34 students and 5 teachers, however it was finally collapsed due to seasonal rainfall this year. The newly constructed modern toilet at the Centre are very hygienic because it has enough cubes to accommodate the available number of students, was installed with hand washing facilities in both boys and girls sides, and connected with water tape in each cube so this help us to stay safe every time we visit the toilet hence minimize risks of spreading diarrhea and stomach diseases.*

Alongside improved hygiene and health, this project has also led to an increased yield of vegetables at the VTCD garden as bio-slurry, a by-product of the bio-gas system, has been used as a crop fertiliser. It also provided employment for the local people involved in the project, including contractors and construction workers, and lowered the centre's environmental impact.



**SOS Sahel International UK - *Sand Dam Programme – improving water security in South Kordofan State, Sudan***

In 2017, the Commission approved a project application from SOS Sahel International UK to build a sand dam in Khor Alawei, a remote and arid area of Sudan, to provide safe drinking water and so help improve the livelihoods of the pastoralist farmers and internally displaced persons who live in the area.

SOS Sahel Sudan proposed constructing a sand dam in khor Alawai area of Rashad locality, targeting the villages of Tayomi, Almatar, toma, Korfitia and Helat Alamin. The Commission noted that this sand dam is the first along Alawai's main Khor (watercourse), with previous dams constructed along branches of the Alawai Khor, Tortang and Tafoni.

In deciding to support this application, the Commission was mindful that SOS Sahel has a good track record with the Commission and is very experienced in the construction of sand dams. The Commission also noted that this simple technology was well-suited to the arid environment of sub-Saharan Africa as the dams capture run-off rainwater during the rains and as the sediment settles it is compacted into the stone walls and so improves the dams water holding capacity.

The charity's interim reported that the physical construction of this dam was due to start in February 2017 after several months of consulting with communities. However, there was a delay due to new regulations of HAC (Humanitarian Aid Commission) at the state and federal levels concerning the humanitarian interventions which meant that a technical agreement for the project needed to be signed by the commissioner of HAC in Khartoum, causing delays to the construction of the dam. The technical agreement was signed in March and construction began immediately after, in good time to get the sand dam completed before the rainy season in line with the agreed timeframe.





*Collection and preparation of stone for the dam's walls*

The interim report also advised that this dam is one of the biggest dams so far built in South Kordofan State. The site was chosen due to its relative security from nearby conflicts and its technical suitability to recharge both ground and surface water. The planned dimensions for the dam are as follows:

- Dam length across the Khor is 66.6m
- Dam foundation width is 1.6m
- Spillway length across the khor is 33.5m and depth is 0.3m
- Dam height is 3.4 m



**United World Schools – School  
Development Project in North-East  
Cambodia**

United World Schools (UWS) is an educational charity which works to improve primary education and learning opportunities in remote and marginalised regions. The charity aims to 'teach the unreachable' by:

- Building schools
- Training teachers
- Providing education
- Improving hygiene

UWS's project to improve education in Koh Key village in the Stung Treng Province of Northern Cambodia was supported by the Commission in 2017. Prior to the project, Koh Key



village had a derelict school building which had no resources. Parents were concerned about the building's safety and struggled to see the importance of sending their children to school, hence most children did not attend school. Two government teachers worked there but lived outside of the village so were often absent.

As part of this project, UWS constructed a four-classroom school, accommodation for the teachers, latrines and an on-site well, in addition to training two teachers from the local community to work in the school. Door-to-door programmes educated parents about the importance of sending their children to school, with a particular focus on girls' education.

Koh Key School was officially opened in November 2017 and with active support from the community over 100 students are already enrolled, including a high number of girls. Two teachers and a librarian were appointed from the local community, and their salaries have been funded by the Guernsey Overseas Aid grant. Two government teachers with formal training in preparing students for national exams, also work at the school.



*Students enjoying the range of story books in Koh Key School's library.*



*Shapes and colours in English/Khmer hanging in one classroom to support student language learning.*





*Students proudly show off their school bags, which were handed out during enrolment week.*



**WaterAid – Providing island villages in Niger with sustainable access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene through innovative technologies**

In 2017, the Commission supported one of WaterAid’s project in Sinder, one of the seven island communes of the department of Tillabéry in Niger. Prior to the project, the rural area had issues including those concerning hygiene, waste management and drainage.

Thanks to the project, the villages of Ambida and Norandé, where people previously drank from the river, now have two boreholes equipped with a hand pump. This has provided 3,617 people with safe and clean drinking water. 405 people from the villages of Tafawa and Kokomani also gained access to safe and clean drinking water through the construction of two bio- sand filters.



*People are now able to pump clean water.*

Sanitation was also improved in the area as 170 family latrines were built, giving access to 1,414 people. Two latrine blocks with menstrual hygiene management (MHM) were built in a secondary school, allowing 345 girls to properly manage their menstruation at school.



*Left: One of the MHM blocks constructed at the secondary school. Right: Local masons being trained, ensuring the sustainability of the project.*

To support the sustainability of the project, management committees of water point (MCWP) were established and trained. Training was carried out by the Departmental Director of Hydraulics and Sanitation of Tillabery. 10 engaged and available masons were identified and trained in the technical construction of sanplat slabs. This helped to ensure sustainability as the masons were able to construct and maintain household latrines.

Only 44% of women in Niger say they have everything they need to take care of their periods. To break the silence around menstruation, 40 local people were trained about MHM and gained roles such as health agents and teachers. Training was also provided about WASH – water, sanitation and hygiene.



The positive impact of this project has been widespread, and lives have been transformed as a result:

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*"This project has no equal. It has just changed our lives because drinking water is life." – Chief of the village of Kokomani.*

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*"My name is Amina, I was born in Ambida, and I am 42 years old. Today is an exceptional day, a day that the life of our community will be changed because it is the first time that our village has finally had a drinking water point. Before, we took water from the river. We consumed this water even though it is very dirty and contains diseases. Today, with this new drilling by WaterAid, our dream becomes a reality. Finally! Thanks to God! Never again will we drink the water from the river, a new life begins. Our children will grow up with fewer diseases. We are so proud".*

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## 5. 2017 Disaster and Emergency Aid Applications

In 2017, the Commission made eight separate awards from its Disaster and Emergency Aid budget of £200,000. The details of these awards and the recipient charities are set out below:

Charity	Details	Amount & Date
HART-UK	Emergency food aid for Wau region of South Sudan	£46,393 01/03/2017
DEC	East Africa Famine Appeal	£50,000 15/03/2017
DEC	Yemen Appeal	£25,000 07/08/2017
ActionAid	South East Asia Floods (Nepal)	£15,000 28/09/2017
British Red Cross	South East Asia Floods (Bangladesh)	£15,000 28/09/2017
Plan UK	South East Asia Floods (Nepal)	£15,000 28/09/2017
Christian Aid	Rohingya Refugee Crisis	£15,000 28/09/2017
DEC	Rohingya Refugee Crisis Appeal	£15,000 04/10/2017
<b>2017 Total</b>		<b>£196,393</b>

The Commission asks charities receiving disaster or emergency aid funding to provide a report within six months of the award explaining how the money from the Commission was used as part of the charity's response.

The following case reviews have been prepared from the charities' reports to the Commission.

### Humanitarian Aid Relief Trust – Emergency Food Aid for Wau Region of South Sudan



The Humanitarian Aid Relief Trust ("HART-UK") ([www.hart-uk.org.uk](http://www.hart-uk.org.uk)) works with fourteen local partners across eight countries in the spheres of education, environment, health, human rights, women's empowerment and more. The charity's underlying ethos is that local people are best placed to identify, understand and fulfil their own needs, and that they should be at the helm of development efforts. All HART-UK's projects are locally led from vision through to implementation, by partners who continually inspire us with their efforts and achievements.

In 2017, the Commission received an application from HART-UK for disaster an emergency relief. The application explained,

*“The continuing ‘Civil War’ in South Sudan has resulted in massive violence, thousands of deaths and more than a million Internally Displaced Persons (“IDPs”). There are calculated to be 33,500 IDPs in the State of Western Bahr-el-Ghazal, in which the present IDPs are located. At the end of January 2017, fighting between communities, some alleged to be SLA-IO rebels, supporting the former Vice-President Riek Machar, and other communities being local cattle-herders, led to an influx of over 2,000 IDPs into Wau who were granted shelter in and around the Anglican Cathedral compound. Since that date, a further 2,000 have followed. The present atmosphere in South Sudan of fighting and massacres causes the movement of large numbers of people, afraid of returning home.*

*A makeshift camp has been set up with some degree of shelter and other provisions. But no food, other than that supplied by the Church, via the limited resources of the local diocese. These have been led by their Bishop, Moses, to borrow food from local traders to satisfy some of the most desperate needs in the hope that international support may assist them, both to pay traders back and purchase new food supplies.”*

The Commission noted that HART-UK is the only NGO operating in this conflict-hit region and that the region was already struggling from drought and famine and so had few, if any, spare resources to support the thousands who were arriving in Wau having fled the conflict.

HART-UK’s application highlighted that there were over 1,700,000 IDPs in South Sudan and those arriving in Wau had walked over 30km to find relative safety. HART-UK requested an award from the Commission of £46,393 to be spent on the procurement, transportation and distribution costs for the provision of food to IDPs arrived in Wau. HART-UK indicated,

*“These essential items could prove life-saving for up to 4,000 people who have had to flee their homes, over half of whom are children. Up to 500 households will be targeted.*

*Food assistance would be directed to the most vulnerable IDPs, especially the elderly, children separated from their parents, mothers who have just delivered and pregnant mothers. However, to ensure that others with “nothing at all at the moment” are not overlooked, ration cards will be printed and distributed to identify the most vulnerable and monitor distribution.”*

HART-UK’s post-delivery monitoring report demonstrated how the emergency aid had helped the charity respond to the latest escalation in the crisis. The report explained,

*“There are multiple reasons for food scarcity in Blue Nile. Constant movement by civilians avoiding bombs and attacks from the Government of Sudan has prevented them from cultivating many crops and maintaining any resilience to natural disasters, including the floods in October 2017 which ruined majority of the crops*

*they had been able to grow and which were to be used for food until the next harvest."*

*"The unsettlement causes many problems for looking after our children. We can't cultivate and this causes hunger for our children."*

***Raouda Yipa, IDP in Yabus***

*"There was a natural disaster last year which destroyed everything in 2017. We can only eat fruit."*

***Maki Ibrahim Abas, IDP in Yabus Bala.***

*"In Wadaka, the situation is extremely dire, with 9,000 IDPs who had recently fled from their homes in Danfona in the middle of the night. They left carrying nothing with them and no help has reached them from any NGO. They said that HART was the first NGO to reach them. They are trying to survive, scavenging for food, eating leaves and roots with no nutritional value, to ease hunger pains. They have no other supplies such as clean water or blankets."*



*A typical selection of food eaten by IDPs in Wadaka*

*"In Danfona, we had everything including stored food, but they were all burnt. We lost everything. On the journey, some people were injured. They took all our cattle. We fled without anything. When we came here, there was nobody to help us, no NGOs. You are the first people to visit us."*

***Sumaya Baria Nur, IDP in Wadaka***

*"I urge the humanitarian actors and agencies to find a way to help the people here in Wadaka because their needs are urgent and they're living in a very difficult situation. If no aid comes there will be more casualties. If this situation continues until next March there will be no people here."*

***Antar Juma, Paramount Chief of the Jumjum Tribe***



HART-UK also forwarded the following letter of thanks from Archbishop Moses Deng Bol, Archbishop of Northern Bhar El Ghazal Internal Province and Bishop of Wau Diocese.

Episcopal Church of  
South Sudan (ECSS)  
Northern Bhar El  
Ghazal Internal  
Province



nbg\_archbishop@southsudan.anglican.org  
nbg\_provincialssecretary@nbg.anglican.org  
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Hai Mozephine, opp Wau teaching hospital C/o Provincial office, P.O Box 110 Juba, S. Sudan

**The Guernsey Overseas Aid and Development Commission**

Ref: LETTER OF APPRECIATION

16<sup>th</sup> January 2018

Christian greetings

On behalf of the people of Wau Diocese and Northern Bhar El Ghazal Internal Province and on my own behalf I would like to express our heartfelt appreciation and sincere gratitude to you for your very generous donation towards emergency Relief to over 5000 Internally Displaced persons (IDPs) who ran to our Cathedral compound in January 2017 and for the recent donations towards a construction of a health clinic in Wau.

Your donation alongside those of other partners such as HART, Barnabas fund, ARDF among others has enabled us to respond to the need of the IDPs, without which many of them would have died of hunger.

Your donation has also enabled us to build peace and harmony among different communities (tribes) in the camp as we treated all the IDPs equally regardless of their tribe, gender, religious or political affiliation based on our principles of integrity, transparency and accountability. As a result the communities in the camp were able to reach out to their tribesmen in the bush and ask them to lay down their arms and live in peace, not hatred with each other. Violence was prevented.

Guernsey is therefore a peace maker as well as a life saver.

We are therefore grateful to you and the rest of our partners who responded to our appeal to for help for the IDPs and the host communities.

It is my prayer and hope that our partnership will continue for many years to come as we work to transform this young nation from war to peace and development.

Yours in Christ

The Most Rev Moses Deng Bol

Archbishop of Northern Bhar El Ghazal Internal Province and Bishop of the Diocese of Wau



*Matthew 22:37-40 "Jesus replied: 'love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind' this is the first and greatest commandment. And the second is like it: 'Love your neighbour as yourself.' All the Law and the Prophets hang on these two commandments."*

ActionAid UK ([www.actionaid.org.uk](http://www.actionaid.org.uk)) is part of an international federation working in 44 countries. The charity provides support and humanitarian assistance to people living in poverty and on the margins of survival. ActionAid's ethos is that the charity does not walk away until it has achieved lasting change.

In August 2017, the annual monsoon rains commenced in South East Asia. However, the 2017 rains were much heavier than in recent years and resulted in widespread damage across a huge swathe of the region. The rains resulted in over 40 million people in south-east Asia being affected by flooding and landslides. In Nepal, landslides occurred in 35 of the country's 77 districts and some 21,391 families were displaced and 190,000 homes were damaged or destroyed. A further 1.2 million people became food-insecure.

In response to the severe flooding, ActionAid and their local partners were present in the worst affected areas and providing relief support within 48 hours.

Part of ActionAid's response was to establish Women Friendly Spaces and for these to underpin the longer-term rehabilitation and recovery of the areas devastated by the rains and the resultant floods.

### ***Chameli's Story***

Chameli is the Chairperson of one of the Women Friendly Safe Spaces set up by ActionAid.



*"The heavy rainfall lasted for seven days and triggered a massive flood. It happened when everybody was busy doing their daily chores. Some people managed to get their family members, clothes, food and livestock out of their homes, but many households faced severe damage to their properties. Sanitation is a major issue within my community and most of the toilets have been damaged –this is especially difficult for women.*

*During the emergency, ActionAid provided us with food, hygiene kits, shelter materials and established Women Friendly Safe Spaces (WFS) in the community. The best thing about the WFS is that we have the chance to discuss lots of issues. Like sanitation, violence against women, menstrual hygiene and women's rights. Women have become more confident and we receive a lot of support from the members of the WFS.*

ActionAid's post-disaster monitoring report highlighted the following key objectives of their emergency response:

- Providing nutritional and ready to eat food to 1,165 families, including special food packages for 620 pregnant and breastfeeding women
- Distributing dignity kits to 688 women including underwear, sanitary items, clothes, soap and a torch
- Providing 724 families with tarpaulins, mosquito nets and mats for temporary shelter
- Providing 130 families with water, sanitation and health items
- Developing education support plans in 14 schools to enable children to continue to learn
- Providing 392 children with education support including uniforms and stationery
- Establishing four Women Friendly Safe Spaces
- Enabling 750 women to access psychosocial support services, information on gender based violence and referral mechanisms for additional support
- Forming a procurement committee, comprising of female community representatives, local partners and ActionAid Nepal staff members, to obtain dignity kits for women.



*Women in Sishwari Village meeting together in one of the Women Friendly Safe Spaces established by ActionAid.*

#### **UK Disaster Emergency Committee – Rohingya Crisis Response**



The UK Disaster Emergency Committee (“the DEC”) ([www.dec.org.uk](http://www.dec.org.uk)) brings 13 leading UK aid charities together in times of crisis. The DEC launches appeals to raise money to help those impacted by disaster, making sure that funds reach those that need them most.

The DEC’s priority is delivering aid and support to those that need it, as quickly and efficiently as possible. Decisions about how donations are allocated to each of its members when a disaster strikes are taken in advance, based on each member’s ability to deliver aid where it is needed. Before making an award, the DEC confirms that the way the donations



are spent will ensure that communities receive the urgent humanitarian aid required, as well as long term support to rebuild their lives after a disaster.

In the second half of 2017, approximately 655,000 Rohingya fled violations of human rights in Myanmar, and crossed into Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh, where the total refugee population is 850,000. Spontaneous settlements required humanitarian assistance in the form of shelter, clean water and sanitation.

The DEC launched their nationwide appeal because so many people had fled their homes so suddenly – the fastest exodus of people in Asia in recent decades. The donations received by the DEC were directed to the various member aid agencies working in the region, and in particular across the main cluster of refugee camps near the Myanmar-Bangladesh border at Kutupalong, Balukhali and Moingerhona

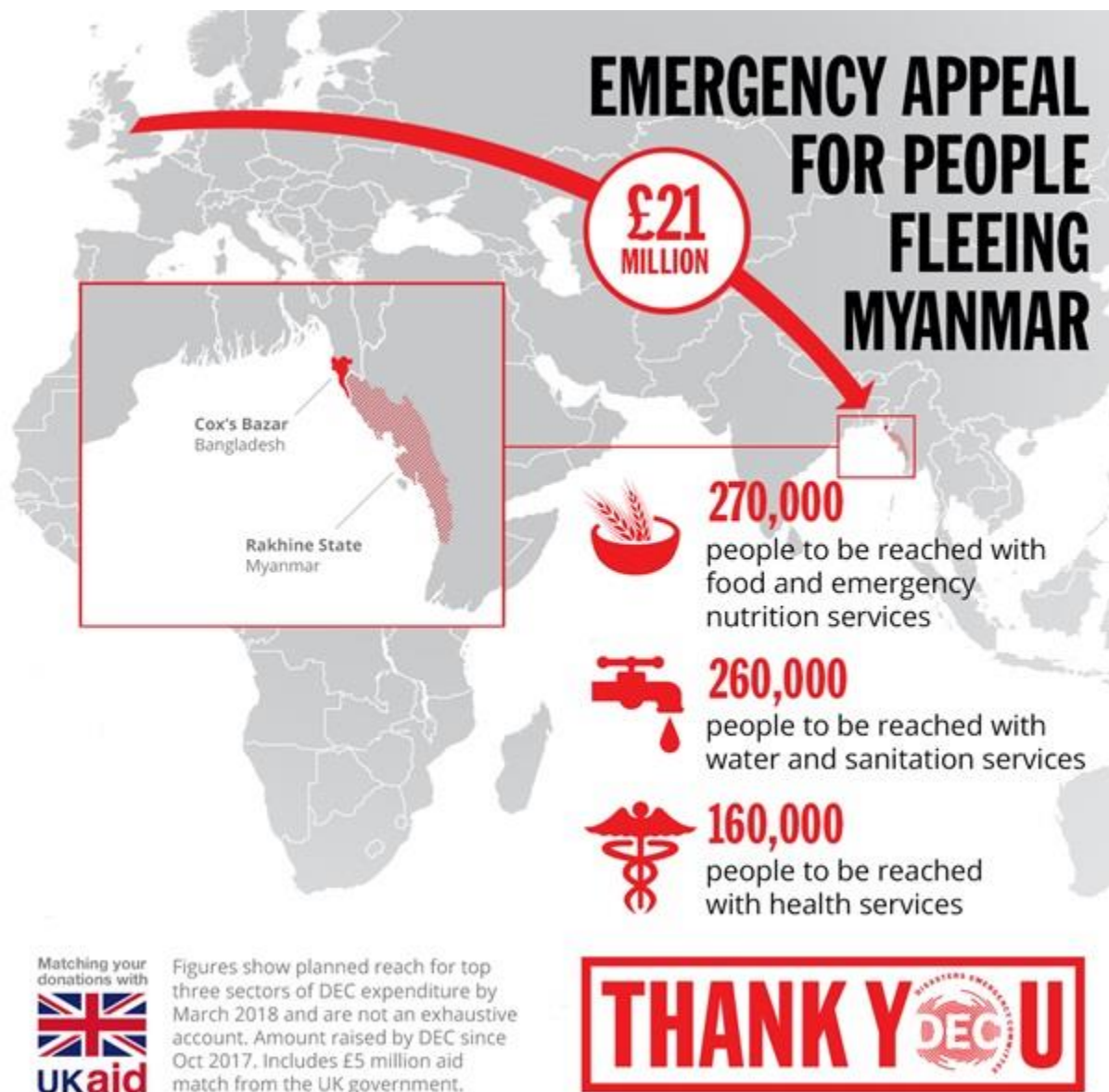
The various aid agencies provided food packages of rice, lentils and oil; tarpaulin and rope to provide shelter; basic household items such as blankets, pots, plates and cups; and hygiene kits containing a bucket, soap and detergent. In addition, health clinics were established and water and sanitation projects undertaken to provide basic facilities for the refugees who have little prospect of being able to safely return to Myanmar.

In such emergency response, the risk of diseases spreading quickly are inevitable. Clean water and basic sanitation measures are key when hundreds of thousands of people are clustered together so tightly to stop the spread of disease.



*Latrines built by ActionAid with DEC funding*

The following graphic shows how the £21 million raised through the DEC's national appeal helped:



The DEC's Director of Communications, Nicola Peckett, visited Bangladesh in November 2017 and reported to the Commission,

*"The aid effort is well-organised and now in full swing, with trucks delivering supplies moving up and down the main road past the camps all day long. The paths through the camps are a never-ending stream of people carrying water, aid supplies, bundles of firewood, long bamboo poles and enormous concrete rings for making pit latrines.*

*I have travelled to a crossing point on the Naf River that for these people marks the line between danger and sanctuary. It is one of the places where, over the past three months, more than 620,000 Rohingya people have ended their grueling journeys from Myanmar's Rakhine State and reached safety in Bangladesh.*

*DEC member Save the Children has used your donations to build a health clinic right on the outer edges of Balukhali camp so that the newest arrivals can receive medical*



*care in addition to food, water and shelter. Nearly a quarter of young children arriving in the camps are suffering from malnutrition and I see a constant stream of babies being weighed and having their upper arms measured as part of their health assessment.*

*Everyone I meet says they are grateful for the help they have received and that, for now, they are just relieved to be in a place of sanctuary and to feel free from fear.”*

## 6. Funding Arrangements and Future Developments

In September 2017, the Commission submitted a Policy Letter entitled “Funding Arrangements and Future Developments” for consideration by the States of Deliberation.

The Policy Letter addressed the funding arrangements and work of the Commission for 2018 until 2022 and an overview of the work undertaken by the Commission since 2012, including the measures introduced to strengthen the Commission’s governance and the due diligence checks undertaken on charities before confirming an award and releasing any funding<sup>2</sup>.

In preparing its proposals, the Commission was mindful that the budgets for all States Committees are under pressure and that all are seeking to make real cost savings wherever possible without impacting on frontline services. However, unlike other States Committees and bodies, the Commission does not have an operational budget from which it can make savings. The entire budget is used to support sustainable development projects which build capacity and resilience in the world’s least developed countries. Therefore, any real-terms budget reduction will impact directly on the Commission’s ability to fund life-changing development projects.

The Policy Letter provided an overview of the Commission’s endeavours since 2012 to identify opportunities to work with the private sector to increase the impact of the States’ contribution to development aid through matched funding and other co-funding initiatives.

The Policy Letter also set out details of what the Commission believes to be exciting exploratory discussions for the creation of a Guernsey Development Impact Fund. The Policy Letter explained the preliminary discussions the Commission had had with the Policy & Resources Committee and Innovest Advisory<sup>3</sup> regarding the possibility and feasibility of establishing a Guernsey Development Impact Fund. The impact fund model has the potential to offer an alternative mechanism to increase Guernsey’s contribution to development aid through an investment fund with the intention to generate social and environmental benefits in developing countries together with a financial return.

### *Guernsey Development Impact Fund*

In June 2017, the Policy & Resources Committee and the Commission received an approach from the founder and managing director of Innovest Advisory, to explore the appetite within the States for establishing an impact investment fund as a mechanism for generating additional funds to support overseas development. The Commission regards this approach as having the potential to provide an exciting and new way of delivering development aid. It

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<sup>2</sup> The Commission’s revised governance and the introduction of additional due diligence checks was addressed in the Commission’s 2016 Annual Report at section 5.

<sup>3</sup> Innovest Advisory (“IA”) is a consultancy company which works at the nexus between innovation and social impact. Founded in 2015, IA links socially minded investors with impact investment opportunities worldwide. IA’s clients on the investor side include High Net Worth Individuals, Family Offices, Trust Companies, Foundations, Asset Managers, Banks, as well as on the investee side, United Nations specialised agencies, charities, social enterprises and local financial institutions.

is progressing these discussions in close partnership with the Policy & Resources Committee, as the “lead partner” given the expertise within that Committee through its Investment and Bond Sub-Committee. The Commission is conscious that this is an area outside its general area of knowledge and expertise, and so it would not, of itself, have the skills required to undertake the due diligence and professional assessment required if such a fund were to be established.

Impact investing is an investment model that aims to generate specific beneficial social or environmental effects alongside a financial return. Examples of this asset class include investment into commercial agriculture, social housing, healthcare, education, sustainable technologies and microfinance as well investments into outcomes-based public services.

The Commission’s belief is that, if the States of Guernsey were to identify and invest in an appropriate impact investment fund, this could enable Guernsey to expand its support for overseas development beyond that which is currently possible through the Commission’s Grant Aid scheme alone. By combining government and private investment in an impact fund, which combines social and environmental goals with a financial return, the Commission believes it should be possible to provide additional, beneficial support for international development without increasing the demand on the public purse.

The States supported the concept of an impact fund, but instructed the Policy & Resources Committee to work with the Commission to identify an alternative source of funding, as most States Members did not want to see any of the Commission's core grant aid funding directed away from its primary focus.

Work in this area is therefore ongoing, and the Commission will report back more fully on the progress of this project in its 2018 Annual Report.

## 7. Governance and Oversight of Awards

The Commission continues to emphasise to the charities the importance of compliance with the reporting requirements. Compliance with these requirements is closely monitored and the sanctions may be imposed should a charity fail to comply with the reporting requirements. The Commission is pleased to report that almost all the charities receiving Grant Aid funding in 2017 have fully complied with the reporting requirements.

The principal compliance issues were delays by three charities in notifying the Commission's Secretary that a project was delayed. In each case, the reasons for the delay were ones which could not have reasonably be foreseen by the charity or their in-country partner (in two cases the delays related to general elections and civil unrest associated with them and in the third case the rains came much earlier than anticipated and so the building work was delayed) and the charity took reasonable steps to mitigate the impact of the delays. In each case the three projects are now back on track and are due to be completed in the late 2018.

In 2017, the elections and other government-linked events meant that work on a number of projects in Kenya was delayed. Further, civil unrest in South Sudan, Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of the Congo continued to delay projects as it was unsafe for the in-country partners to progress work on the project. In each such case, the Commission's Secretary works with the charity affected to agree new reporting timelines. The Commission is pleased to report that all the delayed projects are again back on track and work is progressing well.

In 2017, the Commission revised and updated the compliance checks it makes on all charities before any grant award is confirmed. This is to ensure that the Commission's internal governance aligns with the best practice guidance set out in the FAFT Best Practices paper, *Combating the Abuse of Non-Profit Organisations (Recommendation 8)*<sup>4</sup>. In particular, the Commission applies rigorous compliance checks before confirming any Grant Aid awards to ensure that charities it supports are not ones either being or at risk of being misused by terrorist organisations:

- to pose as legitimate entities;
- to exploit legitimate entities as conduits for terrorist financing, including for the purpose of escaping asset freezing measures; or
- to conceal or obscure the clandestine diversion of funds intended for legitimate purposes, but diverted for terrorist purposes.

The Commission is very conscious that the funds it provides to charities working in the development sector is public money and so it is essential for the public to have confidence in the Commission's governance and how it oversees the delivery of the development projects against the proposals as approved by the Commission. Public confidence also includes consideration of potential reputational damage for Guernsey and this may include any activities undertaken by the charity which may be regarded as undermining public confidence in the charity's purpose and activities, both in Guernsey and elsewhere. The

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/BPP-combating-abuse-non-profit-organisations.pdf>



Commission also considers any matters which may cause reputational damage to the charity itself, the wider international development aid community and Guernsey. This may include other significant breaches of trust, non-compliance or decisions made by charity trustees that significantly affect public trust and confidence in charity.

## 8. Part 2 Projects

The Commission's mandate is:

*"To distribute funds voted by the States for aid and development overseas by making contributions to ongoing programmes and to emergency and disaster relief.*

*To develop programmes relating to the collection and distribution of funds involving the private sector.*

*To carry out the duties and powers above in accordance with policies set out by the Policy & Resources Committee.*

*To fulfil the responsibilities set out in Annex One to the mandates of committees of the States."*

In 2017, the Commission continued to build and foster relationship with Guernsey charities and businesses as part of its wider mandate to enter into partnerships across the community. The Commission believes that this important part of its mandate helps to provide greater opportunities to strengthen Guernsey's contribution to overseas aid and development. It is also confident that through such partnerships it is possible to develop new programmes to extend Guernsey's contribution to overseas development.

The Commission again provided match-funding for the sponsorship raised by those participating in the World Aid Walk. The Commission's decision reflected its recognition as to how much part of Island life the World Aid Walk has become since its inception in 1970 and the huge difference the funds raised by countless walkers since then has made to the lives of some of the poorest people in the world.

Deputy Yerby, the Commission's President said:

*"The World Aid Walk is a highlight of Guernsey's charity calendar – an event many islanders enjoy participating in each year. One of the great things about the Walk is that it's entirely home grown – it was started over 40 years ago by islanders who wanted to raise awareness of the challenges faced by people living in poorer countries, and how we could take action to make a difference. It was a privilege for the Commission to be able to boost the impact of the World Aid Walk again this year. I hope the incentive that every £1 a walker raises will be doubled by the Commission's matched funding, will encourage more walkers than ever to enrol and that their sponsors will be especially generous."*

The money raised through the sponsorship the individual walkers raised was lower than in previous years as the weather on the day of the World Aid Walk was appalling with heavy rain and strong winds, as the below photographs show. Indeed, part way through the day, the decision was made to cancel the walk and arrangements were made to collect walkers from along the route.



However, thanks to the generosity of Islanders the Walk still raised £15,600.

The following charities benefited from the sponsorship money and the Commission's funding and advised the Commission that the money would be used to support the following projects:

*Action Aid  
(Guernsey)*

The funding will be used towards a project in Nepal to assist with post-earthquake rebuilding a classroom block at Bani Bilas School in the Patan region, supporting around 600 children. The total project costs are £102,453, which will be raised through a number of events organised locally in Guernsey.

<i>Christian Aid (Guernsey)</i>	The funding will be used towards the cost of constructing a plinth-raised cluster village in Gaibandha in the north of Bangladesh. The total projects costs are just over £14,000 and the village will house 15 households. The balance of the funding will be raised by Christian Aid locally.
<i>Eleanor Foundation</i>	The charity will use the money to construct a shallow well in Kagera, Tanzania. The work is part of the charity's wider programme to provide clean water to this region of Tanzania. The cost of each shallow well is approximately £7,000 and each well serves a local population of around 2,000 people.
<i>Oxfam</i>	The charity proposes to use the money to support an ongoing food security programme it has established in the Somali region of Ethiopia.
<i>Save the Children Fund</i>	The charity proposes to use the money to support an emergency feeding programme for a small school in Ethiopia. This proposal is part of its wider response to the famine disaster relief the charity undertaking in Ethiopia.
<i>Tumaini Fund</i>	The charity proposes to use the money to purchase mosquito nets for families it supports in Kagera, Tanzania. The charity will purchase the nets locally and each net costs about £4. Each net enables two children to sleep under it and so significantly reduce the risk of them contracting malaria.

The Guernsey branch of Christian Aid has provided the following report detailing how the money it received through the World Aid Walks in 2016 and 2017, the Commission's matched funding and other donations received and fund-raising in Guernsey:

*The project was to construct a cluster village in Gaibandha in northern Bangladesh. This region is one of Bangladesh's poorest and most food insecure regions. It is also extremely vulnerable to climate change. The cluster village aims to reduce the impact of monsoon flooding across the region's series of temporary riverine islands – known as 'Chars' – which make up fifteen percent of the land in the district, which is separated from the mainland and only accessible by boat. Each year, erratic weather patterns, flooding and ongoing river erosion impacts upon the lives, livelihoods and homes of Char dwellers.*

*While the creation and flooding of the Chars is partly natural due to the supposition and deposition of land in Bangladesh, the change in temperatures and rise in sea levels is having a more unpredictable impact. The frequency and longer-lasting nature of flooding in the Chars, combined with ongoing river erosion, a high dependency on agriculture for income, seasonal migration and unemployment, are all contributing to a worsening social and economic situation for communities. In addition, flooding means that many Char residents struggle to access clean safe*



*drinking water and sanitation, leaving them vulnerable to water borne disease including diarrhoea, dysentery and typhoid.*

*Each plinth raised cluster village can support fifteen families and their livestock and help to ensure that they can develop a thriving, healthy and prosperous community, able to break free from cycles of poverty and marginalization and created a safe living place for flood affected Char dwellers.*

Christian Aid's report provided the following overview of how the funds raised in Guernsey had been used and the impact of the creation of this cluster village:

*"The project took place between January 2017 and June 2017, with various resilience building activities being carried out at the village of Bazetellcupy under the Fazlupur union of Fulchari upazila, Gaibandha.*

**Community consultation and selection of beneficiaries:** *Our local partner GUK held three community consultation meetings with community locals and stakeholders including the community leader and representative of local government, to share opinions about how to select beneficiaries. They also carried out many participatory vulnerable capacity assessments to support the selection process. As a result, the 15 most vulnerable and poor families were selected.*

**Cluster village management committee:** *A cluster village management committee was set up to support the raising and maintenance of clusters. 11 community members (four female and seven male) were selected and continue to be responsible for the sustainability of the cluster.*

**Raised Cluster Village:** *Plinth-raising, where a set area of land is raised higher than surrounding areas, has proven to be extremely successful in protecting flood prone Char communities in Bangladesh. Made of soil, they have been found to be resilient to repeated flooding, protecting not only homes but also livestock and homestead gardens.*

*As such, we raised a cluster village in Fazlupur union for 15 families to live in a safe and flood protected area. 51 community members and day labours were involved in the constructing the plinths, compacting it and installing a ramp to ensure that people with disabilities can easily access the village. We have already seen the benefits of raising this village, as all the homes were protected against the severe floods which swept through the region in August this year.*

**Hygienic latrines installation:** As well as the construction of the raised platform we supported the community with 15 sanitary latrines. These were installed in various locations across the village and all 15 of the families were given health, hygiene and sanitation awareness training. This will ensure that community is more aware of the benefits of using sanitary latrines and personal hygiene long into future. In turn, reducing the likelihood of the spread of water-borne disease including diarrhoea, dysentery and typhoid.



**Tube well installation:** A lack of safe drinking water is a huge problem for the river island Char areas, especially during times of floods when many people are at a greater risk of water-borne diseases. The installation of 3 new Tube-wells has given the 15 families in the cluster village, year-round access to safe drinking water. In addition, this water can be used in their homestead for gardening.



**Solar panel installation:** To provide access to electricity, while ensuring sustainable development, 15 solar panels have been installed in the cluster village. The beneficiaries use this electricity to provide light in their homes and to charge mobile phones. It also supports children with their education as they can now continue studying after sunset.

**Livelihood support and residential training on goat / sheep rearing:** The community also received livelihood support. Each household received various seeds so they could set up their own garden. Crops will be used for family consumption, with any excess sold to neighbours and nearby communities. GUK provided a 2 day long residential training on goat and sheep rearing. Beneficiaries learnt about goat and sheep varieties, rearing procedures, feeding systems and disease prevention and treatment. This not only increased their knowledge base, it has ensured that they are able to effectively look after and develop their farms, improving their livelihoods. Furthermore, this knowledge can be passed through the generations, improving their long-term development.

**Residential training on rights and social awareness:** This training aimed to increase the knowledge and awareness of human rights, women's rights, domestic violence against women, women's empowerment, early marriage and other social issues which specifically relate to women. GUK delivered this training to 15 beneficiaries at their training centre.

**Residential training on homestead gardening:** This training focused on improving technologies and methods of homestead gardening. Through the training, beneficiaries increased their gardening skills and capabilities and learnt about cultivation procedures, fertilizer and irrigation systems. This has enabled beneficiaries to increase their family income by selling excess produce and meet the nutritional needs of their families.

**Impact:** Overall, these educational workshops have raised awareness of many social issues that are currently prevalent in Char communities, including early marriage, women's rights, gender based violence, WASH, food and nutrition. Participants have been encouraged and supported to tackle these social challenges so that they are able to develop a healthier and more cooperative society. In total, 30 individuals (15 men and 15 women) were trained.

Overall, this project has transformed the lives and livelihoods of 15 of the most vulnerable and poor Char families in Gaibandha. Over 75 individuals are now living in a safe and flood protected area. With access to WASH facilities and safe drinking water, the health of the community has also improved greatly, with cases of water borne disease and sickness substantially reduced. Furthermore, beneficiaries have been trained to produce vegetables and rear goat, sheep and poultry in their homestead area which has increased their income and is fulfilling their family's dietary needs.



The cluster village design is giving community members an opportunity to live together in a safe and permanent place, helping to develop a social bond between dwellers. Raising awareness of women's rights and gender based violence is ensuring that there is a shift in attitudes amongst the community. Furthermore, having lived in ongoing fear of the next flood, this project will finally give vulnerable and poor households a safe place to not just survive, but thrive.

## 9. We are a Fairtrade Island



### *Introduction*

Guernsey has been a Fairtrade Island since 2006, following a commitment by the States to support the Fairtrade goals and objectives of the Fairtrade Foundation (“the Foundation”).

The Foundation was established to promote a fair pricing regime for small scale producers in third world countries and so protect them against exploitation from large global producers and traders. The Foundation endeavours to establish local co-operatives which ensure producers receive a fair price for their crops and receive a sustainable income.

### *Background to Guernsey as a Fairtrade Island*

Guernsey's commitment to become a Fairtrade Island began in May 2005 when the States accepted a Requête from former Deputy Mike Torode and eight other States Members and resolved to:

1. *To support all goals, targets and initiatives to enable the Island to be recognised by the Fairtrade Foundation as a Fairtrade island and, in particular, to agree that-*
  - (a) *the States should support Fairtrade and agree that Fairtrade coffee and tea be served at meetings of the States and departments and committees of the States and in States offices and canteens, and that any refreshments provided at receptions and functions organised by the States should whenever reasonably possible be Fairtrade products;*
  - (b) *the States should promote awareness of Fairtrade on a regular basis on the States of Guernsey website and in publications produced or sponsored by the States with the object of attracting popular support for the Fairtrade campaign; and*
  - (c) *the States should support any local Fairtrade steering group that may be convened to ensure continued commitment to Fairtrade island status.*
2. *To request the Policy Council, in consultation with any such group, to ensure continued commitment to the Fairtrade initiative.*



3. *To request all departments and committees of the States to take all appropriate steps to support Fairtrade products in their purchasing policies.*



As a result of the endeavours of the States, Island retailers and the Guernsey Fairtrade Steering Group, in March 2006, Guernsey was recognised as a Fairtrade Island and has maintained this status ever since.

Today there are over 200 local businesses that are registered as Fairtrade supporters and the States of Guernsey promotes the use of Fairtrade products in its buildings (e.g. the various drinks machines in States buildings dispense Fairtrade products).

### *Political Responsibility*

Since May 2016, political responsibility for the States of Guernsey's Fairtrade policy and the Island's registration as a Fairtrade Island had rested with the Policy & Resources Committee.

In August 2017 political responsibility was formally transferred to the Overseas Aid & Development Committee and Deputy Yerby accepted an invitation from Guernsey's Fairtrade Steering Group to join the Group as a co-opted member. The integration of Fairtrade with the work of the Commission has further been helped by the fact that one of the Commissioners, Mr. Steve Mager, is a past chairman of the Fairtrade Steering Group and remains an active member of the Group.

The Commission has already supported Fairtrade-related projects in developing countries, as the Foundation has received funding from the Commission for projects leading to the establishment of co-operatives to process and market crops from subsistence farmers, enabling them to receive a better price for their crops. In addition, many of the agriculture and horticulture projects the Commission provide funding for each year are based on Fairtrade principles and objectives.

Political responsibility for Fairtrade matters is closely related to the Commission's wider development mandate, and the Commission was a natural home for this area of responsibility within the States.

### *Re-accreditation of Guernsey as a Fairtrade Island*

During 2017, Guernsey's Fairtrade Steering Group, supported by the Commission, commenced the re-accreditation process. The process is undertaken every two years and the Steering Group is required to provide a review of its activities since the last accreditation process and an action plan detailing the objectives and plans for the next two years.

The re-accreditation process requires the local steering groups to report on the following objectives:

- 1. The local council passes a resolution supporting Fairtrade, and agrees to serve Fairtrade products (for example, in meetings and in its offices and canteens);*
- 2. A range of Fairtrade products are readily available in the area's shops and served in local cafés/catering establishments;*
- 3. Local work places and community organisations (places of worship, schools, universities, colleges and other community organisations) support Fairtrade and use Fairtrade products whenever possible;*
- 4. Events and media coverage raise awareness and understanding of Fairtrade across the community; and*
- 5. A local Fairtrade steering group representing a range of local organisations and sectors meets regularly to ensure the Fairtrade Island continues to develop and gain support.*

The Steering Group's submission to the Fairtrade Foundation is set out at Appendix 4.

The following photographs provide an overview of the Steering Group's activities during Fairtrade Fortnight 2017.



*Shop window display*



*Promoting a change to Fairtrade snacks*



*Banner across Smith Street, St Peter Port to help raise awareness*



*Raising awareness in Guernsey's schools*

*Fairtrade displays in public areas during Fairtrade Fortnight*



### *Looking forward to 2018*

During 2018, the Commission has undertaken to carry out an audit across all States committees and departments, including the States-funded schools, to identify where Fairtrade products are being used and to identify opportunities to introduce new Fairtrade items. The audit will also work with States' Procurement to ensure that all States Committee include a reference to the use of Fairtrade products when contracting with suppliers. The Commission is keen to encourage the use of Fairtrade products to extend beyond the traditionally recognised items such as tea, coffee, sugar, chocolate and bananas. For example, the use of Fairtrade cotton in uniforms, or Fairtrade footballs in school PE lessons, are among the more creative opportunities that may be available to the States.

### *Postscript*

In February 2018, the Steering Group was advised that Guernsey's application for re-accreditation had been successful. The Foundation's letter from Chrysi Dimaki, the Foundation's Communities Campaigns Officer stated:

*"From your renewal form it is apparent that Fairtrade in Guernsey continues to go from strength to strength. We were particularly impressed with the amount of work that has clearly gone into promoting Fairtrade in the community, especially with*

*regard to the official launch of your new website. This platform looks both informative and easy to navigate, and will be an excellent space to reach out to a wider audience. We were also very impressed with the support from the Chief Minister, Jonathan Le Tocq, in his statement to the States Assembly. Recognition such as this, in addition to features in both local newspapers and media, is fundamental in highlighting the importance of steering groups such as yours in supporting farmers and workers who grow our food in developing countries. Not only do these inform Guernsey of ways in which to get involved, but inspires them to do more.*

*Looking to the future, it is brilliant to read through the wealth of plans proposed by both the Guernsey steering group and the GOADC. Together you have gone above and beyond in planning for the continual success of Fairtrade's presence and impact in Guernsey. Focusing on schools and education is such a critical and worthwhile investment and will highlight the importance of Fairtrade with a younger audience in the community. Hopefully you will receive much deserved interest in response and we look forward to watching numerous schools in Guernsey strive to attain Fairtrade status. Be sure to browse our online shop for the resources we offer that may be particularly useful in relation to encouraging schools.*

*Liaising with Guernsey Prison is also another excellent proposal and demonstrates the degree of inclusivity and commitment that Guernsey has to fighting for a fair deal for all. We wish you the best of success with this. With Fairtrade Fortnight fast approaching, it is great to read that Guernsey Fairtrade steering group have organised numerous activities that will appeal to the whole community. Launching Fortnight with an illustrated talk by Professor Kevin Bales CMG will be a great way to initiate discussion and act as a source of inspiration for the following events planned. Have a great Fairtrade Fortnight and make sure to document all your hard work!"*



## 10. Looking forward to 2018

In 2018, the Commission will, in addition to its core work to distribute funds voted by the States for aid and development overseas by making contributions to ongoing programmes and to emergency and disaster relief, will be focusing on the following areas:

- (a) Progressing work, in close partnership with the Policy & Resources Committee, on the feasibility for establishing a Guernsey Development Impact Fund;
- (b) Recruiting and appointing two new Commissioners to replace Mr Tim Peet MBE and Mr Steve Mauger, who will have completed ten years of service with the Commission in 2018;
- (c) Continuing to strengthen its governance, compliance and due diligence procedures to ensure that all funds it awards reach the intended communities and contribute to sustainable development projects; and
- (d) Developing other programmes relating to the collection and distribution of funds involving match-funding and partnerships with other organisations.

In preparing this Annual Report, although the report is reviewing the Commission's work and activities during 2017, the Commission cannot ignore the media reports in February 2018 regarding the behaviour of some staff and volunteers working for the UK charity Oxfam following the earthquake in Haiti in 2011 and the impact that this news story has had on all those working in the development aid sector.

As indicated in its press release of 13<sup>th</sup> February 2018 ([link to press release](#)), the Commission condemned all abuse of vulnerable people by those in positions of responsibility towards them. It recognised that reports of abuse by aid workers are especially horrific because these are people entrusted with caring and life-saving work in the wake of terrible disasters. The Commission shared islanders' outrage and dismay at these emerging allegations.

At that time, Deputy Yerby said,

*"Our priority remains the people who are receiving international development aid and emergency relief. These are people who have lived through devastating disasters, or faced unrelenting hardship throughout their lives. The fact that, in some cases, this has been compounded by the shocking behaviour of some aid workers is appalling and unacceptable. In light of these revelations, our focus, and that of the charities we work with, needs to be on doing aid better - on making sure that people who receive aid have nothing to fear from the people who should be helping them; and on setting and insisting on the highest standards of conduct and integrity within the sector."*

As the true scale of these revelations unfolded, the Commission undertook to closely monitor the investigations undertaken by UK Department for International Development and the Charity Commission, and the unfolding developments within this area, to determine what action may need to be taken in future.

As an immediate response, the Commission is introducing additional compliance checks for all charities who are awarded funding, to ensure that the recipient charities have in place appropriate safeguards to protect children and other vulnerable groups from all forms of exploitation and abuse.

During 2018, the Commission will work to ensure that these checks and safeguards are a fundamental part of its due diligence for both the Guernsey/UK-based charity and their in-country partner before any award is confirmed.

In closing, the Commission looks forward to 2018 as a year of further change in identifying and progressing opportunities to strengthen Guernsey's contribution to overseas aid and development by working closely with colleagues across the development sector and to continue to make a positive contribution to developing a mature international identity for Guernsey.

# APPENDICES

## Appendix 1      Application where 2017 Grant Aid requests were supported by the Commission

Charity Name	Name of Project	Grant Award	Country	Brief Summary
ActionAid Guernsey Support Group	Rebuilding Bani Bilas School, Pyan Gaun, Nepal	£24,144	Nepal	ActionAid Guernsey is fundraising to rebuild Bani Bilas School in Nepal, which was damaged by the 2015 earthquakes. The project will involve the building of a two-storey block, with six classrooms, supporting around 600 children in Pyan Gaun, just South of Kathmandu. The Nepal Government is working with ActionAid Nepal's Community Led Reconstruction Programme, which is funded by the DEC, to add a third storey to the building, which will provide an assembly hall and staff room.
Advantage Africa	Safe water, self-reliance and improved health for vulnerable people in Nsangala, Lwemisege and Kyanyinamudu, Uganda	£38,513	Uganda	This project will provide a 'hand up' to the poorest people in Nsangala and its adjoining villages of Lwemisege and Kyanyinamudu, equipping them to overcome poverty and become self-reliant. They will access safe water, meet their basic needs through livestock-rearing and improved crop farming, protect themselves from malaria and manage the impact of HIV. The project will also enable the most vulnerable people to improve their health and resilience so they can be fully part of community activities. The beneficiaries will form peer support networks and friendships through which the long-term success and sustainability of the project are assured.
African Relief Fund	Constructing a village level borehole in Adaadley Village, Somalia	£28,787	Somalia	Adaadley Village is located in a rural area of Awdal District in North West Somalia, and is home to around 8,000 people who subsist on semi-nomadic pastoral farming and fishing. The village has no access to clean water and lies in an arid region. It has been repeatedly hit by drought requiring UN emergency relief. The aim of this project is to construct a village level solar powered borehole which will provide plentiful clean water to villagers on a sustainable basis. This will increase resilience against drought, and enable them to develop their livelihoods.



African Relief Fund	Constructing a village level borehole in Daynuunay Village, Somalia	£38,055	Somalia	Daynuunay Village is located in a rural area of Bay District in Southern Somalia, and is home to around 9,500 people who subsist on smallholder farming. The village has no access to clean water and lies in an arid region. It has been repeatedly hit by drought requiring UN emergency relief. The aim of this project is to construct a village level solar powered borehole which will provide plentiful clean water to villagers on a sustainable basis. This will increase resilience against drought, and enable them to develop their livelihoods.
Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development	Provision of Water for Micro Irrigation in Nakivale Refugee Settlement, South Western Uganda	£40,000	Uganda	The project will improve agricultural productivity for 1200 Burundian and Congolese refugee farmers in Nakivale settlement, a water-stressed zone of South Western Uganda. One solar powered production well will be constructed to pump an average of 10m <sup>3</sup> /hr of water, irrigating 200 gardens. This will enhance farmers' resilience to drought, enabling them to grow crops all year and ensuring access to nutritious food for domestic and commercial purposes. Increased productivity will insure the targeted refugee households against decreasing and inconsistent food aid by humanitarian agencies, improve their nutrition and food security, their incomes, and access to safe water for domestic use.
Appropriate Technology Asia	Environmentally Sustainable Energy for isolated Mountain Communities, Nepal	£25,094	Nepal	The overall aim is to address extreme issues of fuel security through the provision of innovative solutions to fuel provision, while also introducing strategies for improving health and food security that will not put natural resources at risk in the high altitude areas of Humla and Surkhet District. The aim is to provide targeted fuel security related activities that introduce an integrated approach toward energy production, forest protection, agricultural fertility management, and health and sanitation. The project aims help communities better protect their natural environment while also improving productivity for increased self-sufficiency and long term sustainability.

Asecondchance	Improving Lives for Vulnerable Young Women Farmers (ILV)	£39,792	Kenya	Improving Lives for Vulnerable Young Women Farmers (ILV) project aims to reduce vulnerability and increase entrepreneurial opportunities, food production and income of 1080 vulnerable young women farmers in Butere District, through: (i) Self-help community based financial services such as table banking which encourages savings and provides loans to young women to increase agricultural production of sweet potatoes, cassava, vegetables, other root crops and poultry; (ii) skills training in food processing, organic crop production, value addition and techno-demo farms; (iii) value addition agro-processing of root crops; (vi) agro-processing facility. The project will create employment and income for many years.
Book Aid International	Inspiring Readers, Malawi	£22,030	Malawi	This project provides Book Box Libraries to primary schools and trains teachers to manage and use books and to encourage children to read. The aim is to create schools that are book rich, staffed by confident, capable teachers, where children enjoy regular reading and are supported by regular outreach from local librarians. The Inspiring Readers programme addresses Sustainable Development Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning for all.
Butterfly Tree	Sikaunzwe Rural Health Centre Development	£37,182	Zambia	To replace and expand the existing rural health centre, which is beyond repair and infested with bats. The original community-built construction needs replacing to provide a healthy and safe facility for patients, staff, and for general medical practice, including testing and treatment for HIV, TB and malaria. Additional buildings are needed for maternity care to separate mothers and deliveries from sick patients attending an outpatient clinic; a women's shelter to provide safe accommodation for women, walking long distances from remote areas, to stay before the onset of labour, and two new double latrines are needed to provide improved sanitation.

Catholic Agency for Overseas Development	Supporting community education initiatives in the village of Goubé, in Niger	£39,924	Niger	This project will improve the quality of education in rural Goubé, through constructing 4 classrooms and gender-segregated 4-door block Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine in the village's only school. The school, established just two years ago by community members, currently meets in two make-shift classrooms with capacity for just 28% (200) of Goubé's children, leaving 72% without access. The classroom and latrine construction, desks, benches and teaching equipment will increase the school's capacity to enrol 400 children (200 additional) per year. Additionally, teacher training on classroom management and gender-sensitive pedagogy, alongside increased community participation in education will reduce school drop-out.
Christian Aid	Enhancing Food Security in Smallholder Coffee Farmers in Burundi	£39,970	Burundi	This project will enhance the food security and livelihood options for poor, rural coffee farmers in Kayanza Province, northern Burundi. Kayanza Province has traditionally been heavily reliant on coffee production, but recent decades have seen the sector decline, leaving farmers struggling to feed their families. Through improved agronomic practices and the introduction of new seed varieties, such as peas, tomatoes, cabbages, and amaranth, 'lead farmers' will be trained, and then train 400 other 'follower farmers' through agricultural extension services. This crop diversification is expected to lead to improved household nutrition and increased income, as surpluses are sold at local markets.
Christian Engineers in Development	Oasis Project - Rwentamu	£38,900	Uganda	2000 people in Rwentamu village in Uganda do not have access to safe palatable drinking water. This leads to ill health, particularly amongst infants. This project, developed with the local community, will provide year-round drinking water for people and their livestock. Construction of a new valley tank with settlement pond, shallow well and hand-pump will be shared with the local community. Hygiene training is also included. The project will bring health improvements, and also enable women to run small businesses and allow children to focus on their schooling.

Comrades of Children Overseas	Cultivating Schools for Life	£39,241	Southern Tanzania	COCOs Schools for Life Programme delivers our mission to provide sustainable sources of quality education to children living in poor and marginalised communities. Our growing programme involves 13 schools, and has directly impacted on 8,993 people to date. This project aims to improve nutrition and food security across four schools by promoting sustainable agriculture and establishing food forests on each site. Following a needs assessment at each location, training will be delivered to ensure sustainability after the funding ends, and underpin scaling-up capability. Cultivating Schools for Life has the potential to impact 3,280 people within the four localities.
Concern Worldwide UK	Improving clean water availability and access in Gimba Community in Legambo woreda, South Wello zone	£40,000	Ethiopia	The project will improve access to and availability of safe water to 2,375 people by protecting three springs, constructing a water collection chamber, six water points and a 1,500 metre pipeline. Access to clean water will reduce the incidence of waterborne diseases. The time that women and girls spend fetching water from a distance will be reduced, freeing up time for study, rest and productive purposes. Women and girls' vulnerability to violence when walking long distances to collect water will also be reduced. The water scheme will be managed by a trained committee elected from the users, ensuring its sustainability
Concern Worldwide UK	Improving family health through a community managed water and hygiene project in Tahoua region in Niger	£40,000	Niger	Due to insufficient access to water and poor hygiene practices, households continue to face high levels of malnutrition and a low return on assets in Niger. This project aims to address these issues through the rehabilitation of six hand dug wells and the setting up of water management committees (WMC) for the maintenance of these wells, the installation of four irrigation systems to enable villagers to grow crops for consumption and sale to improve their livelihoods and health status and the promotion of improved hygiene and sanitation practices. The project will target over 4,600 people in Bambeye and Tebaram communes.

Dhaka Ahsania Mission UK	Improving health and hygiene with saline and arsenic free drinking water (IHSAW)	£39,974	Bangladesh	This project will provide safe drinking water to 1,467 individuals in Satkhira District, coastal South-west Bangladesh by installing two water filtration plants to remove salt and arsenic from groundwater. Currently, groundwater from tube wells is the beneficiaries primary drinking water source. Yet, 67% of tube wells are contaminated with dangerous levels of arsenic and salt that lead to cancer and are estimated to cause one in every five deaths. By providing access to safe and affordable drinking water, rates of waterborne illness will fall by 80%, school attendance will increase and excessive income spent on expensive bottled water will be reduced.
Eleanor Foundation	Shallow wells 2018	£38,200	Tanzania	Our aim is to deliver sustainable and clean water to a total of 3500 households located within 20 rural communities in the Geita and Kagera Regions of Tanzania. This project will enable the construction of 20 shallow wells, oversee the creation of water user groups in each community and provide training and support in the management and maintenance of each well. Currently these communities draw water from unprotected and contaminated sources resulting in a variety of waterborne diseases especially among young children. We have, since 2014, successfully installed a total of 37 improved water facilities within these districts producing improvements in health, education and economic activity. We wish to continue this process.
Emerge Poverty Free	Clean water, latrines and hygiene training at 2 primary schools in rural Uganda.	£37,604	Uganda	This project addresses basic needs at 2 primary schools in rural Uganda where 669 children are forced to drink water from contaminated sources, defecate openly and cannot wash their hands. A lack of hygiene knowledge and facilities means sickness, diarrhoea and infections are widespread. By installing a borehole, latrines and handwashing facilities and providing child focused hygiene workshops, pupils and teachers will gain the knowledge and confidence to practice and promote good sanitation, reduce water related diseases and maintain a healthy school environment.



Emerge Poverty Free	Improving maternal and newborn health in 13 rural villages in Kamuli District, Uganda.	£39,321	Uganda	This project will work with poor, rural women in 13 villages Kamuli, Uganda to address the lack of basic healthcare by teaching them about pregnancy, nutrition, breastfeeding and new-born care in health workshops. 65 Community Birth Attendants (CBAs) will be trained to provide antenatal and postnatal check-ups, and to deliver babies. The incidence of maternal and infant mortality will reduce due to establishing community-based maternal healthcare which will support women during pregnancy and childbirth, providing advice, check-ups and birth plans. Early identification of complications will ensure smooth, effective referrals to hospital. In total 39,000 people will benefit from this project.
Emmanuel International UK	Lupembe Lwasenga Water Project Part 2	£40,000	Tanzania	This project is providing clean, spring-fed water for Lupembe Lwasenga village, together with improved sanitation and basic health and hygiene education for the community. Currently the community suffer poverty and ill health because they have to fetch water (which is unclean) from shallow wells or from the Little Ruaha River, 2km away. Main project elements: Part 1 – now complete • Spring intake, 5.5km gravity pipeline to balancing tank Part 2 • Solar pumping system and 4.3km pumping main • Water distribution to 22 water points • Hand wash stations outside school latrine blocks • Latrine slab production enterprise • Health and hygiene teaching in school and community
Ethiopiaid	Sustainable Livelihoods for Families Supporting Children with Disabilities	£37,788	Ethiopia	Ethiopiaid and CSE aim to fulfil the basic needs of 500 people from 100 rural, impoverished families with children currently accessing CSE's disability outreach services. We will promote better prospects and community inclusion for these households: delivering agricultural inputs & training and small business skill workshops. This will equip caregivers w to generate income and support their families – enabling parents to provide regular meals (reducing child malnutrition) and ensuring better school attendance and visits to healthcare centres for check-ups and treatment.

Excellent Development Ltd	Improved water access and hygiene awareness for 5,469 schoolchildren in Ukambani, Kenya	£37,734	Kenya	This project will provide access to water at 5 schools suffering from long-term drought in Ukambani, Kenya, in order to improve school attendance and enable improved hygiene for 5,469 schoolchildren. This will be achieved through the construction of a 109m <sup>3</sup> rainwater harvesting tank at each school to provide a sustainable year-round water supply for students and staff. Each tank will be painted with Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) messages to promote improved hygiene behaviour amongst children, staff and the wider community. The impact of this will extend beyond the duration of the project.
Feed the Minds	Advancing sustainable agricultural management and shock resilience in Sierra Leone	£33,511	Sierra Leone	To reduce food insecurity and increase resilience to shock in Bombali District - one of the poorest and most food insecure regions of Sierra Leone - we will train 500 rural farmers (10 cooperatives) in sustainable agricultural management (SAM) to break the cycle of land degradation and poor yield. SAM training will embed resource efficient irrigation, soil, and land management practices to raise farmer incomes by 20%, in conjunction with savings and loans associations (SLAs) to secure a commitment to saving £3/month against £0 baseline. SLAs will enable anticipation and adaption to drought, floods and market fluctuations, enabling basic-needs provision.
FEEDBACK TRUST	Ambolomadinika Secondary School - Madagascar	£39,861	Madagascar	The project is to build two new school buildings, for the Ambolomadinika Secondary School in Ikongo district in Madagascar - accompanied by a sanitation block (5 fly-proof latrine compartments and girls/boys urinals) including a rainwater catchment system with hand-washing facilities and a borehole/hand-pump for clean drinking water. The aim is to increase children's access to education so as to reduce poverty long-term. Ensuring sufficient and high-quality school infrastructure whilst improving hygiene, sanitation and the school environment, and progressing community management of infrastructure, is expected to raise school attendance and boost school results.

Fields of Life	Strengthening Water Supply and livelihood in Kumi District	£34,589	Uganda	Fields of Life seeks to improve access to safe water and to improve the support systems for the facilities thereby assisting the most vulnerable communities in Kumi District through improved household incomes. The project goal is to increase access to safe water and strengthen the Community Based Management and Support Systems of water facilities through drilling five new water sources, selection, training and equipping of water Source Committees and Hand Pump Mechanics and supporting Village Savings and Loans Schemes in nine communities to increase the sustainability of the available water sources by the end of the project implementation.
Food for the Hungry UK	Improving health and sanitation in Godagari, Bangladesh by increasing access to safe water, building community latrines and providing health education.	£40,000	Bangladesh	This project will improve sanitation and access to safe water for 2000 direct beneficiaries in Godagari, Bangladesh. Beneficiary households are characterized by poor knowledge of good hygiene and health practice and poor access to safe water and hygienic latrines. 20 tube wells and 40 hygienic community latrines will be installed. Aided by a behaviour change programme promoting health and hygiene, open defecation will be reduced by 30%, diarrhoea reduced by 20% and beneficiaries will have access to safe water and hygienic latrines. The community will be trained in system operation and maintenance.
Food for the Hungry UK	Transforming the lives of the most vulnerable people in Mwumba, Burundi by applying proven post-harvest technologies.	£39,961	Burundi	This proposal seeks funding to reduce household & community vulnerabilities from recurrent food insecurity, caused by poor post-harvest practices. Poor post-harvest practices result from bad product handling, substandard storage, inadequate drying etc. These practices contribute to household food insecurity, loss of income & wellbeing. FH will work in one of the poorest communities in Burundi to address post-harvest losses through the adoption of improved post-harvest practices. Literature indicates the proper application of improved post-harvest techniques & technologies reduced crop losses from 40% to 3%, improved quality (appearance, texture, flavour, nutritive value) and safety.

Friends of Kipkelion Charitable Trust	Primary School Latrines	£36,850	Kenya	Many primary schools in Kipkelion lack adequate toilets. This contributes to the spread of diseases among pupils, disrupting education, and discourages girls from attending school regularly after puberty. We will build ventilated pit latrine blocks for girls and (where needed) for boys at 8 primary schools (attended by pupils aged 6 to 14) in Kipkelion where toilet facilities are currently inadequate, with washroom facilities for the girls and hand washing facilities for all pupils. Latrine pits will be lined so that the pits can be emptied and used again, giving long term sustainability.
Friendship UK	Mongla Static Clinic Construction	£40,000	Bangladesh	The project's objective is to create a permanent healthcare service establishment, i.e. a Static Clinic, for the communities in the coastal belt area of Mongla (Bagerhat). The Clinic, which is now being operated from rented premises with limited service delivery, will provide comprehensive primary and selective secondary health services (including pathological services, basic eye and dental care services, limited curative care) directly to about 11,500 people per year. It will strengthen Friendship's healthcare infrastructure in Mongla - which currently comprises seasonal service through Rongdhonu Friendship Hospital, 20 satellite (mobile) clinic sessions a month, and 20 Community-based Medic-Aides.
Funzi and Bodo Trust	Sanitation for Bodo Village	£29,020	Kenya	We want to build 12 toilet blocks in Bodo village for the general population, including one in the market/clinic area. The sites have been chosen in conjunction with the local Department of Health and local groups, and will be constructed by an agreed contractor with local labour. Each block will have 2 separate sides for males and females with 4 cubicles in each; washbasins will be outside. Each installation will have a rain-fed water tank and a neighbourhood committee will be responsible for cleaning and keeping each water tank filled. The Trust will take responsibility for the market toilet

Handicap International UK	Ensuring All Detainees In Togo's Lomé Prison Have Access to their Rights to Hygiene, Sanitation and Healthcare	£40,000	Togo	The project's objective is to promote and fulfil the rights of the detainees of Lomé Civil Prison (1686 men, 85 women, 33 minors) to have access to adequate and hygienic health and sanitation facilities. This will be achieved by fixing the plumbing system to bring clean running water and renovating the prison's medical wings to increase its capacities, allowing marginalised groups including women to gain access. The four existing toilets and bathrooms will also be refurbished and new ones will be built in the women's wing. All new facilities will be accessible.
Health and Hope UK	Health and Hope Training Centre	£40,000	Myanmar	This project aims to rebuild the Health and Hope Training Centre post the devastation of Cyclone Mora. Funding will support the building of a cyclone-proof dormitory that, alongside the main training hall, will support health, education and food security initiatives that reach over 80,000 people across southern Chin and Rakhine States.
HealthProm	Drip irrigation for fruit tree and vegetable gardens in Afghanistan	£39,970	Afghanistan	The project aims to provide food security for 1,650 family members of subsistence farmers and reduce child malnutrition in the mountains of the Hindu Kush by providing irrigation, fruit trees and vegetable gardens. It aims to enable communities to protect against drought, which could otherwise force them to migrate to the city, for at least 15 to 20 years. It also aims to improve livelihoods by sale of crops. Fruit trees will reduce soil erosion.
Henry van Straubenzee Memorial Fund	Supplying water to primary schools and communities in south east Uganda	£38,500	Uganda	South east Uganda suffers major water shortages during the annual dry seasons. It is important for children to easily access water as it helps them concentrate and provides more time for study. However schools are not connected to government water mains and have to supply water - but many cannot do that. This proposal aims to relieve severe water shortages in 7 primary schools in the area by providing them with boreholes, which will also be available to local communities. This will provide children and villagers with an assured supply of clean water.



Hope for Children	Building Classrooms for Daboya Primary School	£40,280	Ghana	Improving access and quality of education for children in rural villages surrounding Daboya, Northern Ghana, by building 3 classrooms, toilets/urinals and hand washing facilities for Daboya Primary School. Currently the classroom:pupil ratio is 1:92. Children are crammed into classrooms and some classes must meet outside with no shelter from the elements. There aren't enough desks/chairs meaning many children sit/lie on the mud floor to write. Our 1-year project will have lasting impact, providing children and teachers with a fit-for-purpose school, encouraging children to attend and giving teachers an environment where they can effectively teach, 360 children in any given year.
Human Appeal	Improving agricultural production of poor farmers of Bardera District, Somalia	£39,991	Somalia	The project aims to improve agricultural production of poor farmers of Bardera district by enhancing access to farm inputs and knowledge in good agricultural practices. The farmers will be assisted on land preparation, provided with assorted seeds and receive agronomy training which is meant to improve their farming skills. This project will target 600 poor farmers who lack resources to support and re-start their farming activities. This will benefit 3,600 poor and vulnerable individuals. HA Somalia will be responsible for overall implementation of the project; however, HA-UK will provide technical support and responsible for overall grants management.
Humanitarian Aid Relief Trust	Eastern Bank Health Clinic, Wau	£36,032	South Sudan	Bahr-El-Ghazal in South Sudan has suffered civil war, mass displacement of civilians (IDPs) and a massive influx of refugees fleeing fighting in neighbouring Sudan's Nuba Mountains. Thousands have arrived in the town of Wau, based in a large settlement on the eastern river bank. Our partner, Archbishop Moses Deng Bol and his Diocesan team, are working to provide desperately needed health care and education. They have established a clinic, functioning in a temporary dilapidated building on loan. The aim of this project is to build and equip a necessary replacement clinic to provide life-saving health care.

Humanitarian Aid Relief Trust	Northern Schools for Reconciliation (Kano, Bari, Bauchi), Nigeria	£35,918	Nigeria	Boko Haram's ideology has created a reign of terror in Northern Nigeria with abductions and killings. Their commitment to evict all Christians has now extended to targeting Muslims not in agreement with them. Communities identify education as a priority and churches have played a leading role in initiating schools. Shared education powerfully promotes reconciliation. This project supports two schools in impoverished rural areas in Kano and Bauchi States, attended by Christians and Muslims. Although Nigeria is not listed as Least Developed, northern Nigeria is desperately worse as a region: poorer, torn by violence and with a decreasing economic life.
International Nepal Fellowship (INF-UK)	Agricultural resilience through sustainable practices in agro-production & collective marketing in drought affected food insecure communities in Western Nepal	£40,000	Nepal	To sustainably improve the agricultural resilience and livelihoods of 1,116 people. There will be two approaches: One set of activities focussed on production – improved, diversified and environmentally friendly farming methods, and rainwater harvesting for irrigation; the second set on awareness raising of climate change and disaster, and marketing of agro-goods through 5 Farmers' Business Networks. For rainwater harvesting, 5 community ponds and 10 household demonstration ponds will be constructed - providing irrigation to increase agro-production and income by 30% at the end of the project. INF's proven community-led development approach will ensure sustainability.
Learning for Life UK	Floating School	£18,748	Bangladesh	This project aims to provide education for desperately poor, marginalised communities, living in the river basin areas of Bangladesh. These communities are completely cut off from mainstream services for nine months of the year due to annual flood waters. This project will establish and maintain a "floating school" aboard a specially designed boat that we have found can reach these isolated communities. This boat will enable desperately poor children to be able to attend school throughout the year, an opportunity that would simply not be available to them otherwise.

Leprosy Mission England, Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man	Improvement of Patient-Care Facilities at Mawlamyine Christian Leprosy Hospital, Myanmar	£40,000	Myanmar	Mawlamyine Christian Leprosy Hospital has been at the forefront of leprosy diagnosis, treatment and aftercare in Myanmar since its foundation in 1898. It is also an important centre for disability service provision and dermatology. However, its capacity to serve its patients is being constrained by a lack of up-to-date medical equipment. This project will improve the quality and range of healthcare and rehabilitation support for people with leprosy and disabilities by providing vital surgical and medical equipment. This will greatly improve the efficiency and effectiveness of healthcare provision for patients affected by leprosy and disability, as well as other patients.
MAG (Mines Advisory Group)	Landmine clearance in Mashonaland East, Zimbabwe to support sustainable agriculture	£39,717	Zimbabwe	In Zimbabwe, approximately 96% of those living in rural areas depend on farming for their livelihoods. However, dense minefields deny local communities safe access to vital agricultural land and are an ongoing threat to their livestock. Through the procurement of essential safety equipment, MAG will deploy one Mine Action Team in Mashonaland East, one of the most contaminated regions, to conduct landmine clearance, releasing 107,900m <sup>2</sup> of land. This will benefit 2,472 men, women and children who will be able to improve their livelihoods and lives by safely cultivating their land, sustainably, without the threat of death or injury
Maries Stopes International	Improving Obstetric Care in Underserved Areas of Sierra Leone	£40,000	Sierra Leone	The long term aim of the project is to contribute to a significant reduction in maternal and neonatal mortality in rural Koinadugu, Sierra Leone. The specific objectives linked to this long term aim are to: 1. Increase access to quality integrated sexual and reproductive health and maternal and child health (MCH) services 2. Improve capacity of Kabala centre staff to provide a full complement of quality MCH services 3. To increase knowledge of and demand for quality MCH services

New Ways	Earthpan Dam near the village of Longolomoe	£22,860	Kenya	The Project's core objective is to provide access to water for the villagers and nomads that live in the vicinity of the village of Longolomoe, which is 10kms from Kaikor (on the Kenya/Ethiopia Border). The water will provide access to drinking water for the people of the area and their animals (which they rely on for their primary source of food). There are approximately 3,550 beneficiaries. In addition, the clean water will improve hygienic standards and offer possibilities for small crop cultivation.
One World Foundation Africa	Kiboga District Education and Wash Project	£39,763	Uganda	Based in Kiboga District, Uganda poor previously war-ravaged rural area; people here live below the poverty line of \$1.15 a-day, have poor social-infrastructure & have recently been very much in the news-headlines, experiencing unprecedented severe drought due to environmental-degradation & climate change, that has caused massive crop-failure, starvation, death of livestock & waterborne diseases. In many schools classes are held in overcrowded hazardous buildings/under-trees, with inadequate toilet/sanitary facilities, drastically affecting academic achievements especially for girls. With your funding we will be excavating another two valley-dams to provide life-saving water for consumption, irrigation, and livestock. We'll construct six, refurbish six classrooms and construct four latrines.
Orbis Charitable Trust	Strengthening Cataract, Trachoma and Refractive Error Services in Kembata-Tembaro Zone and Halaba special woreda, (KAT) Southern Ethiopia.	£40,000	Ethiopia	The project has provided, with the generous support of GOAC from 2014-2016, a comprehensive approach to reducing avoidable blindness, focusing on the three main causes of blindness in the country, cataract, trachoma and refractive errors. The project ended in 2017. However, an impact survey carried out in 2016 showed that the prevalence of early trachoma remained high in 3 woredas; Damboya, Kedida Gamela and Halaba. World Health Organisation guidance says five more annual rounds of Mass Drug Administration are required followed upon completion by another impact survey to assure prevalence reduction, we would like GOAC to contribute to this.

Rainforest Saver Foundation	Cameroon Inga Project	£15,250	Cameroon	To enable three community leaders/farmers trained in the sustainable Inga farming system (supported by Guernsey Overseas Aid) to expand their promotion of it. Crops are grown between rows of nitrogen fixing Inga trees, which shade out weeds. Annual pruning lets in light, produces plentiful firewood; leaf litter and brush create fertile growing medium; mycorrhizal fungi hold phosphorus. Fertility increases without chemical inputs as mulch builds up year on year, providing sustainable annual crops. In wet tropical areas Inga re-fertilises degraded, deforested soils destroyed by deforestation, slash and burn farming, and overuse. The farmers no longer need to burn rainforest.
Raleigh International Trust	Youth-led School Sanitation and Hygiene in Tanzania	£40,000	Tanzania	To improve access to, and use of, safe and sustainable sanitation for 974 children (aged 7-13) attending two primary schools in Tanzania's Dodoma region by 31 January 2019. Schools targeted by this project lack the sanitation facilities which help keep children safe from illness borne by unsafe water and waste. We intend to utilise Overseas Aid & Development Commission funding to provide skilled labour, construction and training materials, and to support activities in the school community which will drive uptake of the new facilities, healthy behaviour in school and at home, and ensure sustainable management of new facilities in school.
Samaritan's Purse International	Butembo WaSH project	£39,904	Democratic Republic of Congo	This project will establish sustainable water interventions to build resilience of returnees and internally displaced persons in dire need of potable water in Lubero Territory in the North Kivu Province. Interventions will include rehabilitation of two springs, construction of two hand dug wells fitted with hand pumps, Community-Led Total Sanitation and hygiene education and promotion using Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation methodology in the four localities. The provision of water and sanitation will improve the communities' overall health and socio-economic well-being, directly benefiting 4,000 individuals with a further 16,373 indirectly benefiting.



SEED Madagascar	Project Sekoly Manamnabro and Lanirano Primary Schools	£26,973	Madagascar	We will construct two school buildings for two primary schools in Madagascar (Manambaro School and Lanirano School) enabling 307 children to study for full school days. A lack of classroom space currently means children in years three and four at both schools study for half days only. At Manambaro, we will construct a latrine block, reducing the student:latrine ratio from 1:349 to 1:140, and support teachers to deliver 66 WASH lessons through a train the trainer approach. Our extensive experience implementing integrated classroom capacity/WASH projects has shown this to be a simple, cost-effective method of improving education and WASH sustainably.
SEED Madagascar	Project Fanaka	£17,810	Madagascar	We will build and distribute 1000 benches in the Anosy Region of Madagascar to priority schools where many children are forced to stand or sit on the floor due to lack of classroom furniture. Our extensive experience implementing Project Fanaka has shown this to be a simple, cost-effective and important method to improving the educational environment for children in the Anosy region, which in turn improves the education Anosy children receive, and decreases school drop-out rates across the area.
Self Help Africa	Building the resilience of smallholder farmers through improving access to drought- tolerant seeds	£32,426	Ethiopia	The aim of this project is to improve the production of high quality, drought-tolerant seed varieties in Boset district, East Shewa Zone, Oromia region. This project will directly benefit 186 seed producers, members of WirtuBoset cooperative, through strengthening their capacity to produce improved seed, reach a wider market and grow their organisation. Furthermore, the project will indirectly benefit 25,374 people in the Oromia region, who will have access to improved, drought tolerant seed, enabling them to build their resilience to the recurrent droughts that have had a devastating impact on farming communities in the region.

Send a Cow	Building Resilient Communities in Southern Ethiopia	£39,820	Ethiopia	The project will help a total of 11,850 vulnerable people in Southern Ethiopia gain practical skills to strengthen their resilience to climate change and shocks. Six demonstration centres will be established and managed by farmers. Here, community members can gain new skills, share ideas, learn how to improve crops, diversify diets and increase income. Spring development will provide 850 people with water for drinking, irrigation and washing. Two schools will promote vegetable gardening and rainwater harvesting, engaging 2,000 youth in sustainable farming.
Send a Cow	Building self-sufficiency and resilience through agricultural development in Burundi	£39,780	Burundi	This project will reach 16,500 vulnerable rural people in Burundi - the hungriest country in the world. It will directly address hunger and poverty for 10,400 smallholder farming families who will benefit from increased agricultural production, savings and small enterprise development. Farmers will learn sustainable agriculture techniques, plant agroforestry nursery beds and install rainwater harvesting technologies and water pumps to increase food production and resilience to drought/flooding. Storage facilities, training in crop storage and bicycles will reduce produce losses and improve market access. Farmers will plan, learn and save together for sustainability.
Sense International	Access to appropriate quality education and lifelong learning for people with deafblindness in Bangladesh	£40,000	Bangladesh	The project aims to meet basic needs of 90 children and young adults with deafblindness in Bangladesh, enabling access to appropriate community-based education as a critical stepping stone to school inclusion, through an individualised, holistic programme of support. This will lead to improved quality of life and reduced household poverty, targeting the poorest families, with the following outcomes: 1) Regional Resource Centre (RRC) established as a hub of expertise on deafblindness; 2) People with deafblindness and their families receive community-based education support; 3) Evidence-based publication disseminated and training for the Government of Bangladesh on how to include people with deafblindness.

SOS Sahel International UK	Improving Water Security in South Kordofan State, Sudan	£39,608	Sudan	The project proposes to provide safe drinking water and improve the livelihoods of the target community by constructing one sand dam in Almatar Village, Khor Alawei, Rashad locality. This sand dam will help to conserve ground water, raising the water table so that the community has access to safe, clean drinking water all year round (even in the dry season). The dam will improve infiltration of water and greening of the environment, and will also provide water for irrigation and animals, thus improving livelihoods.
Sound Seekers	Introducing audiology services to Holy Spirit Hospital in Makeni City, Sierra Leone	£39,801	Sierra Leone	Our objective is to increase access to audiology services for up to 600 people in Makeni, where there is currently no audiology services available in any government hospital in the area. We will set up an audiology clinic within Holy Spirit Hospital, providing equipment, technical support and training healthcare staff to gain an audiology diploma to ensure the project will continue long after the project funding ends. This project is based on a proven model where we work in partnership with government hospitals and schools, and have successfully set up audiology services in Malawi, Zambia, the Gambia and Cameroon.
Street Child	Creating effective learning environments for 4000+ children in South East Liberia	£39,923	Liberia	Liberia has the world's highest rate of out of school (OOS) children (UNICEF, 2016). Most OOS children live in South-East Liberia. The Government of Liberia (GoL) has sought Street Child's (SC) help by awarding, in an innovative arrangement, SC the management of 11 Government primary schools in Maryland, Liberia's most South-Easterly County. GoL will pay teachers and fund SC to provide materials, community engagement and teacher training. However the physical needs of these 11 schools is unfunded and shocking. SC is urgently seeking, in this proposal, funds for vital repairs and construction to ensure conducive environments for 4,000+ children's learning.

Tearfund	Green Village Revolution: Revitalizing local horticulture among Tanzanian youth	£38,579	Tanzania	Young people in rural villages in Tanzania are driven to migrate to urban centres in search of income as traditional rain-fed agriculture does not provide them with a viable income. However, opportunities for sustainable livelihoods in urban areas are limited and youth often end up more vulnerable than if they had not migrated. This project seeks to revitalize horticulture in 2 rural villages by engaging 100 youth (18-35 yr olds) in co-operative farming, known as 'Green Villages'. In a Green Village, youth will work to develop the skills and market linkages to earn an income from horticultural produce.
This Is EPIC	Developing new Savings & Loan groups to help sexual violence survivors and the vulnerable to re-integrate back into communities and rise from poverty	£29,345	Democratic Republic of Congo	The project will develop 40 new Village Savings & Loan (VSL) groups in five different communities with direct aim of helping sexual violence victims and other vulnerable people become financially secure and reintegrated back into communities. There is an overwhelming need for more VSL groups as communities' battle to overcome conflict and poverty. Communities face many difficulties including extreme poverty and instability in their livelihoods and futures. VSL enables those living in extreme poverty to manage their household cash flow more effectively and invest in their own sustainable income-generating businesses. VSL secures and stabilises their future and supports community integration.
This Is EPIC	Reinforcing the economic sustainability of Savings Groups in Luwero & Kyotera, Uganda	£28,433	Uganda	Further develop previous projects that successfully helped families rise from poverty using the Village Savings & Loans (VSL) model. This will provide VSL to 900 new households and enhance access to financial services for 2,460 households through VSL and business training. Project comprises: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating 30 new VSL groups.</li> <li>• Reinforcing current groups' economic capabilities by providing training in business and enterprise skills.</li> <li>• Development of skills through livestock rearing course and project.</li> </ul> VSL enables those living in extreme poverty to manage their household cash flow more effectively and invest in their own sustainable Income-generating activities (IGA). VSL secures and stabilises their future.

Tiyeni	Strengthening smallholder farmer resilience in Chimbongondo, Malawi	£5,604	Malawi	The project aim is to reduce poverty and food shortages for smallholder families in Chimbongondo, a climate vulnerable rural community in Malawi. The project will train 456 smallholder families, with theory and practical group training in Tiyeni's Deep-Bed farming method. The Deep Bed method enables communities to build resilience by improving upon the traditional ridge and furrow system. Improvements are made in water retention, soil texture & fertility, plant biodiversity and crop productivity. Project funding will be spent on a Field Officer and tools and inputs, as part of a 'starter pack'.
Tiyeni	Strengthening smallholder farmer resilience in Embombeni, Malawi	£9,856	Malawi	The project aim is to reduce poverty and food shortages for smallholder families in Embombeni, a climate vulnerable rural community in Malawi. The project will train 1,064 smallholder families, with theory and practical group training in Tiyeni's Deep-Bed farming method. The Deep Bed method enables communities to build resilience by improving upon the traditional ridge and furrow system. Improvements are made in water retention, soil texture & fertility, plant biodiversity and crop productivity. Project funding will be spent on a Field Officer and tools and inputs, as part of a 'starter pack'.
Transform Burkina	A place to go, Soulyale	£12,150	Burkina Faso	As part of a major school development programme, to construct three toilets and washrooms for pupils at Soulyale school, in north west Burkina Faso
Trócaire (Northern Ireland)	Increased access to water using sustainable solar energy for rural poor households in the drought prone region of Eastern Tigray, Ethiopia	£40,000	Ethiopia	This project will improve access to potable water in the drought-prone region of eastern Tigray, Ethiopia. The project will target 319 subsistence farmers' households (2,552 people) recovering from the devastating effects of the 2016 El Nino drought. The project will use solar energy to pump and distribute water from a shallow well. Additionally, it will rehabilitate two existing water points, construct a reservoir to store water, and install pipelines transporting water to the water points. By providing access to safe and clean water, the project will improve household health, hygiene, and wellbeing.



Tumaini Fund	Pit latrine construction at Kabanga Secondary School	£14,050	Tanzania	To construct 10 pit latrines at Kabanga Secondary School in Kegera. School has links with Les Beaucamps High School. Pupils at Les Beaucamps High School have fundraised to provide shallow well for clean water but state of existing pit latrines source of water borne disease and hence school absences. Also wholly inadequate for girls especially during menstrual cycle
Tumaini Fund	Mosquito nets	£5,000	Tanzania	To provide a further 1250 mosquito nets to offer protection to at least two children. Part of wider project which has received funding from the World Aid Walk and the Commission
United Society Partners in the Gospel (USPG)	Increase access to clean water and improve hygiene in rural communities in Myanmar	£22,265	Myanmar	The project's goal is to increase access to clean water and improve hygiene practices for 2,261 people in poor, rural communities in the regions of Yangon, Hpa-an and Mandalay. We will install water systems to reduce diarrhoea and other waterborne diseases. We will provide training to improve hygiene practices, increase understanding of climate change, build resilience to natural disasters; and increase gender awareness. We will develop Community Development Committees to be able to maintain the water systems and support the community after the project. The long-term benefits include improved health and an increase in livelihoods, lessening dependency on overseas aid.
United World Schools	School Development Project in Northern Cambodia	£30,968	Cambodia	United World Schools (UWS) provides education to children in remote and marginalised communities that are beyond the reach of the government or other NGOs. Since 2008, we have enrolled over 15,000 children in UWS community schools. This project will bring education to c.200 children in an ethnic-minority community that currently has no educational facilities. We will construct a four-classroom school with a well and toilet block, equip the school with resources and train local teachers to work alongside government teachers. After year 1, we will partner the school with a school in a more affluent country which will take on its running costs, providing financial sustainability.

Village Water	Lessons for Life. Water, Hygiene and Sanitation in rural Zambian schools	£39,651	Zambia	From April 2018, Village Water will work with 3 schools in rural Zambia who have never had access to safe drinking water. The Lessons for Life project delivers hygiene and sanitation promotion, improved access to sanitation facilities, and construction of a safe water point, benefitting 1050 pupils, 22 teachers, and 9,480 surrounding community members. Access to safe water and sanitation are fundamental human rights which have an immediate impact on health, enabling people to improve their lives through farming, and regularly attending school. The requested grant would cover all in-country activities including continued monitoring of health improvements and pump functionality.
Widows and Orphans International	Enhancing sustainable income and food security in Siaya County	£39,922	Kenya	Project aims to improve quality of life of 350 households, 75% living with HIV on very low income and caring for over 600 OVC. It intends to increase production levels of staple commodities (maize, beans sorghum and other grains) through application of locally produced organic fertiliser using vermin composting technology, better storage of grain through grain bulking scheme enabling families to sell their products when market prices stabilise. Grain bulking model will enable communities to use grain as collateral and build confidence for securing credit from microfinance institutions supporting future production of grain hence promoting food security and enhancing incomes.
Women for Women International (UK)	Equipping Marginalised Women's Group Businesses in Afghanistan to Build Sustainable Pathways Out of Poverty	£39,301	Afghanistan	Marginalised women in war-ravaged This project aims to alleviate poverty among marginalised Afghan women by strengthening livelihoods via increased productivity and earnings. Currently, WfWI is supporting 1,700 marginalised Afghan women to earn together in 76 groups businesses, using vocational skills gained through our 12-month social and economic empowerment training. We are seeking £39,301 to achieve our aim by providing 25 groups of 600 women with kits comprising equipment and/or livestock that will improve their products, profitability and sustainability.

Y Care International	Promoting Disaster Risk Reduction and Safe Health and Hygiene Practices in Disaster Prone areas of Liberia's capital city, Monrovia	£40,000	Liberia	This project aims to improve health, wellbeing and disaster resilience of 6,870 young people, their families and communities in Liberia's largest slum: West Point in the capital city, Monrovia. Through training on disaster risk reduction (DRR), basic health and hygiene practices, and first aid, this project will promote healthier and more hygienic practices and greater disaster resilience among disadvantaged young people and their communities.
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## Appendix 2 – Grant Aid Policy



### Grant Aid Policy

#### 1. Introduction

The Overseas Aid & Development Commission (the Commission) is a non-statutory, non-governmental committee of the States of Guernsey to distribute grants and emergency and disaster relief overseas. The Commission's mandate is:

*"To distribute funds voted by the States for aid and development overseas by making contributions to ongoing programmes and to emergency and disaster relief.*

*To develop programmes relating to the collection and distribution of funds involving the private sector.*

*To carry out the duties and powers above in accordance with policies set out by the Policy & Resources Committee.*

*To fulfil the responsibilities set out in Annex One to the mandates of committees of the States."*

The objectives of the Commission are to manage and administer the budget approved by the States of Guernsey for overseas aid. The Commission's President is a member of the States of Deliberation and the six Commissioners are appointed by the States of Deliberation.

#### 2. Background

Guernsey has been contributing to overseas development projects through the award of Grant Aid to approved charities and agencies since 1980. The underlying approach adopted by the Commission, on behalf of the States of Guernsey, is,

*"To support projects which will help to provide the basic needs of the world's least developed countries or to help the indigenous population to provide those needs."*

Basic needs includes medical and health facilities, educational programmes and facilities, housing, water and sanitation provision and the means of sustaining a living, e.g. through agriculture, horticulture or through training in sustainable employment skills. The Commission supports projects which will generate a lasting and sustainable improvement in the living conditions for the communities receiving the aid. This ethos underpins the

Commission's overriding object to offer a "hand up" to some of the world's least developed areas rather than a "hand out".

### **3. Governance**

The Commission is closely following the best practice guidance set out in the FAFT Best Practices paper, *Combating the Abuse of Non-Profit Organisations (Recommendation 8)*<sup>5</sup>. In particular, the Commission has strengthened its compliance checks to ensure that charities it supports are not ones either being or at risk of being misused by terrorist organisations:

- to pose as legitimate entities;
- to exploit legitimate entities as conduits for terrorist financing, including for the purpose of escaping asset freezing measures; or
- to conceal or obscure the clandestine diversion of funds intended for legitimate purposes, but diverted for terrorist purposes.

Decisions the Commission makes to support Grant Aid wards subject to the recipient charity satisfactorily completing detailed compliance checks to ensure that charities it supports are not ones either being or at risk of being misused by terrorist organisations:

- to pose as legitimate entities;
- to exploit legitimate entities as conduits for terrorist financing, including for the purpose of escaping asset freezing measures; or
- to conceal or obscure the clandestine diversion of funds intended for legitimate purposes, but diverted for terrorist purposes.

As part of the Commission's rigorous compliance checks, prior to the release of the award, the charity will be required to complete a detailed charity registration form which will be used for detailed compliance checks to ensure that all funds received and transferred to overseas development aid is properly accounted for and that the charity has appropriate measures in place to mitigate the risk of its funds (from any source) being used unlawfully, including through the payments of bribes, for financing terrorism or for money laundering purposes.

The registration form requires the charity to evidence that it:

- a) is appropriately licensed or registered.
- b) maintains information on their activities and those who own, control or direct their activities;
- c) issues annual financial statements;
- d) has controls in place to ensure that funds are fully accounted for and spent in a manner consistent with the charity's stated activities;
- e) follows a "know your beneficiaries and associate charity" rule;
- f) keeps appropriate records; and

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<sup>5</sup> <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/BPP-combating-abuse-non-profit-organisations.pdf>

- g) is subject to monitoring by the appropriate authorities, including the application of effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions for violating these requirements.

#### **4. The Applicant Charity**

The Commission's general policy is to only consider applications from:

- Charities registered with one of the Charity Commissions in the British Isles
- Approved humanitarian agencies (e.g. UNICEF, UNHCR, etc.)

If an agency is not a British Isles registered charity or an approved humanitarian agency, it is advised to contact the Commission's Secretary prior to submitting an application.

#### **4. The Location of the Project**

As indicated above, the Commission was established to,

*"To support projects which will help to provide the basic needs of the world's least developed countries or to help the indigenous population to provide those needs."*

As a general rule, the Commission will give priority for funding to countries at the lower end of the UN Human Development Index. Where the country is not defined as a "least developed" country, the Commission requires the charity to provide additional reasons why this project should be supported over one in a least developed country.

Applications for projects from the BRIC countries (the Federal Republic of Brazil, the Russian Federation, the Republic of India and People's Republic of China), the CIVETS countries (Colombia, Vietnam, Egypt, Turkey and South Africa) and other countries with emerging economies are afforded a lower priority than least developed countries. The Commission does not accept applications for Grant Aid for projects in European countries.

#### **5. The Project**

The primary purpose of Grant Aid awards is to fund projects that make a sustainable and enduring improvement to the basic needs of very poor communities without the an on-going reliance on year-on-year overseas aid funding.

The Commission does not provide Grant Aid to support the core funding for the charity's administration or day-to-day operation, salaries of staff employed by the charity, including any of the charity's staff who may be working on the project either in the local area or within the charity's organisational basis, staff training or development.

The Commission is mindful that many charities work with local partner agencies in the project country. An application may include wages for locally employed staff where key to the delivery of the project. This may include those taken on to assist with a construction project, to provide training and outreach, especially where this work is linked to enabling the local community to become more self-sufficient through the development of new



sources of income or reducing the impact of illness and disease, etc. The Commission recognises that staff employed by a local partner agency often are key to the successful delivery of a project because of their local knowledge and understanding of cultural issues, etc.

## **6. The Grant Aid Award**

### **(a) Level of Awards**

The maximum amount of a Grant Aid award is £40,000 for an individual project. There is no lower threshold for Grant Aid awards.

### **(b) Number of applications per annum**

As a general rule the Commission limits the number of applications a single charity may make in a particular funding year to two applications.

### **(c) Period of an award**

The Commission's general policy is to fund annual projects, i.e. the project should be commenced and completed within the twelve months following the making of the award.

### **(d) Payment of Awards**

It is the Commission's general policy is to pay annual awards in two instalments. The first instalment will be released three to four weeks before the project is due to commence subject to receipt of the completed agreement form which will be sent to the charity when the Commission confirms that an award has been approved.

The first payment will generally be for 50 percent of the Grant Aid award. The second instalment will be made on receipt of the interim report, subject to the Commission being satisfied that the project is being delivered in accordance with the approved application proposal.

## **7. Evaluation of Applications**

Each project is considered on its own merits and balanced against the various criteria. No weighting is applied to any of the individual criteria and there is no scoring system. When deciding which projects should be funded, the Commission reviews all applications and, where the application has satisfied the general procedure, the projects are assessed against the criteria set out below. The procedure is in four parts:

- (i) *Charity or agency* – including compliance with Charity Commission regulations, proportion of income spent on campaigning and governance; where previous awards have been made - compliance with the Commission's own monitoring and reporting requirements.
- (ii) *Project location* – including position on UN Human Development Index, the political situation in the country, whether the country is subject of any UN or other international sanctions, the country's human rights record, etc.

- (iii) *Project objectives* – including projects objectives, how it will benefit the community, how many people will benefit, directly or indirectly, from the funding, the sustainability of the project, without reliance on further overseas aid funding, the reasonableness of the time frame for delivering the project, whether the needs of the beneficiaries have been fully identified, whether all logistical issues have been considered and planned for, whether the project has been well thought out, etc.
- (iv) *Project budget* – including assessing the proposed spending on the project, the cash flow projection, the level of detail, the cost-effectiveness of the project, whether the proposed spending appears to support the objectives of the project, the level of any administrative costs, including travel expenses and monitoring and evaluation costs, etc.
- (v) *Public confidence and reputation damage* – including any activities undertaken by the charity which may be regarded as undermining public confidence in the charities purpose and activities, both in Guernsey and elsewhere and any matters which may cause reputational damage to the charity itself, the wider international development aid community and Guernsey. This may include other significant breaches of trust, non-compliance or decisions made by charity trustees that significantly affect public trust and confidence in charity.

The Commission may take account of issues which may have wider public concern to Guernsey and any advice from the Policy & Resources Committee's External Relations Advisor regarding any sanctions regime which may be in place in the project country.

## **8. Notification of Decisions**

Due to the large number of applications received, the Commission is unable to consider all applications at the same time. The Commission will advise the charities of its decision as soon as it is able following determination. In some cases, the Commission may defer an application to request additional information or clarification of some aspect of the application.

### **(a) Successful applications**

Where an application is approved the charity will be asked to confirm that the project is still able to proceed as set out in the application and the anticipated start date. The charity is also required to sign a simple agreement which sets out the amount of the award, the purpose for which the award is made and the reporting requirements. The Commission will not release the Grant Aid award until the signed agreement has been received.

### **(b) Unsuccessful applications**

Where an application is rejected the Commission will use its best endeavours to provide feedback to the unsuccessful applicants. In some cases, the reason for refusing an application is simply because the Commission's budget is not able to support all applications that satisfies the general criteria and may merit funding. The Commission will, in general

terms, advise the charity as to any aspects of the unsuccessful application which were unclear, lacking in detail or not within the general funding criteria.

## **9. Monitoring and Evaluation of Grant Aid Awards**

The monitoring and evaluation of Grant Aid awards is a fundamental aspect of the Commission's work. The Commission will set out the reporting time frame when confirming a Grant Aid award and this will be adjusted as necessary depending on the nature of the project receiving funding. The Commission requires two reports to be submitted.

The first obligatory report is the Interim Report. This report must be submitted about six months after the release of the Grant Aid award by the Commission. This report will serve to trigger the release of the second instalment of the Grant Aid award, subject to the Commission being satisfied that the project is progressing in accordance with the approved application.

The second obligatory report is the Final Report. This report must be submitted within two months of completion of the project or no later than fourteen months after the payment of the first Grant Aid instalment, whichever is the sooner.

The Commission recognises that local circumstances may have an impact on the feasibility of reporting within the above general timescales. It is therefore happy to accept reports outside the general timescales, subject to the charity contacting the Commission's Secretary prior to the date on which the report is due and setting out the reasons for the delay.

### **(a) Interim Report**

The interim report must provide a concise overview of the progress of the project and include reference to the overall objectives of the project and the spending against the approved budget. Where feasible, the interim report/s must also address how the delivery of the project is benefiting the community.

### **(b) Final Report**

The final report must provide a concise overview of the full delivery of the project and this must reflect to the overall objectives of the project and the final costs against the approved budget. It must also address how the project has and will continue to benefit the community and include reference to both direct and indirect beneficiaries. If the number of beneficiaries is different from the approved application, the report must explain why the differences have arisen.

### **(c) Other reporting requirements**

In addition to the obligatory reporting requirements set out above, the Commission requires funded charities to notify it of any material changes in circumstances, without delay, which may impact on how the project is delivered. Such reports must clearly outline,

- What has changed;
- What steps the charity has taken to mitigate the change in circumstances;
- How the charity proposes to overcome the change in circumstances;
- What impact the change of circumstances will have on the costs of the project;
- and

- The length of any delay to the overall project timetable.

Where the change in circumstances will have an impact on the approved project budget a revised budget must be included with the report.

Further, the charity must ensure that no further money is spent on the project until it has received confirmation from the Commission that the revised project has been approved. The Commission reserves the right to require a charity to return all or part of the Grant Aid award where it is satisfied that it would be appropriate and reasonable to do so.

**(d) *Non-compliance with the reporting requirements***

As stated above, the reporting is a fundamental requirement for all Grant Aid awards. Therefore, non-compliance is viewed very seriously by the Commission. The Commission has a range of sanctions available to it, including:

- Agreeing a revised reporting deadline with the charity where it is satisfied that non-compliance was due to factors outside the reasonable control of the charity;
- Issuing a warning notice to a charity, advising that a breach has occurred and may be taken into consideration when considering future applications over a specified period;
- Requiring the charity to return some or all of the Grant Aid award; or
- Automatically rejecting future applications from the charity for a specified period.

Where the Commission believes some action must be taken, the charity will be provided with reasons for the Commission's decision and given an opportunity for the decision to be reviewed.

**(e) *Return of unspent balances***

If the project is achieved under budget the Commission requires all unspent balances to be returned to the Commission without delay and in any case no later than the date for submission of the final report, i.e. generally no later than twelve months after the original award was made.

**(f) *Non-delivery of approved projects***

If for any reason a charity is unable to proceed with a project for which funding has been granted, the charity must notify the Commission's Secretary without delay. The charity must also ensure that no further monies from the approved award are spent. The Commission will require a report explaining:

- Why the project cannot proceed as approved;
- How far the project had progressed; and
- How much of the Grant Aid award has been spent and on what.

The report must also address whether the problems are such that the project is unlikely to be able to proceed at all or the anticipated length of any delay in completing the project. The report must include a comparative budget, showing how much money and on what has already been spent against the approved budget.

As a general rule, the Commission will require a charity to return any unspent balances without delay. The Commission will re-release any returned money, if, during the funding year, the charity is able to confirm with the Commission that the situation has further changed and the project can now proceed as originally approved.

**(g) *Non-compliance with funding agreements***

In addition to the above internal sanctions which the Commission may impose for non-compliance with its audit, financial management and reporting requirements, the Commission may also notify the Charity Commission with which the charity is registered of the breach and its actions to rectify the position. In these circumstances the Commission will have pre-warned the charity of its intention to do so and will copy the report to the charity.

**10. UN or other international sanctions**

The Commission is very mindful that UN and other international sanctions are not applied lightly and are only applied after careful scrutiny and debate within the UN, etc. Such sanctions will have also been widely publicised through the international media and have been the subject of wide public and political debate.

The Commission is also very conscious that there may be what could be best described as “unintended consequences” following the imposition of sanctions. Such unintended consequences can include a significant impact on the daily lives of country’s population, particularly the poorest and most vulnerable members of the population. As a result there may be a heightened need for humanitarian aid.

The Commission is also mindful that such sanctions may be varied or removed and indeed imposed between the date on which the Commission may consider a Grant Aid application and the commencement of the project. For this reason it will not automatically refuse applications where UN or international sanctions may be in force and requires the charity to explain how such sanctions may impact on the need for and the delivery of the project when submitting their application. The application must show a clear understanding of the scope and impact of any sanctions and on the community which will benefit from the proposed project.

The Commission will always take advice from the Policy & Resources Committee’s External Relations Advisor. The final decision whether or not to accept an application will always rest with the Commission, however the advice from the Policy & Resources Committee’s External Relations Advisor will be central to informing the Commission’s decision.

*Overseas Aid & Development Commission  
May 2017*

## Appendix 3 – Disaster & Emergency Relief Policy



# Disaster Emergency Relief Award Policy

## Introduction

The Commission has an annual budget of £200,000 for awards in response to disaster and emergency relief work following catastrophic natural disasters and other major crises and emergencies in the world's least developed countries or where, because of the scale of the disaster or emergency the infrastructure and the usual coping mechanisms of the country are unable to respond quickly and effectively.

## General Policy

The Commission's general policy in respect of Emergency Disaster Relief awards is to support appeals launched by the UK Disasters Emergency Committee (the DEC) following a natural disaster or humanitarian crisis.

## Exceptional Award Policy

The Commission will exceptionally consider applications from individual charities, with an established record of compliance through the Commission's Grant Aid programme, for awards in response to non-DEC led disasters following a catastrophic natural disaster where the day-to-day patterns of life are suddenly disrupted and the population requires supplies of basic food, shelter and medical supplies to protect them in the immediate aftermath of the disaster.

The Commission will generally not support applications under this policy for funding where the request relates to ongoing civil conflict. The Commission is mindful that its disaster emergency budget is small and the demands on it are considerable and so it has drawn this distinction between one-off catastrophic events and situations arising from civil conflict, where people's lives are increasingly affected by such conflict. However, the Commission may exercise its discretion in exceptional circumstances depending on the nature and the scale of the humanitarian need in question.

Disaster emergency aid funding will normally be provided for one of more of the following activities:

- Provision of water, sanitation, medical services and emergency feeding programmes; to disaster affected areas in the immediate aftermath of the disaster



- Provision of emergency shelter and clothing; and
- Distribution of emergency supplies within the areas affected by the disaster.

In most cases, these awards will be to a maximum of £50,000 per disaster or emergency. The application must set out in detail how the charity proposes to use the funding requested and the budget must show what items will be purchased and in what quantity.

### **Assessment Criteria**

When assessing these applications, the Commission will take the following matters into considerations:

- The nature and extent of the disaster
- The number of people killed, injured or displaced from their homes following the disaster
- The extent of media reporting of the disaster
- The most pressing needs
- Details of other sources of aid being directed to the affected region
- The position of the affected area on the UN Index of Human Development.

It will also contact the DEC, or such other agency it believes may be able to assist it in assessing the application, for expert advice and guidance.

In addition to, the Commission will have regard to whether:

- The DEC is likely to launch an appeal in the very near future (*as a general rule, the Commission is unlikely to make an award to an individual charity if the DEC advises that a national public appeal is likely to be launched within the near future*).
- The applicant charity has launched its own public appeal in response to the disaster and the initial and anticipated public response to the appeal.
- The applicant charity is a DEC member agencies or a major UK-registered charity (*as a general rule, Commission is unlikely to make an award to small charity unless it has an appropriate level of experience and resources to respond to the disaster immediately and efficiently and that it already has staff and resources in the region*).
- The applicant charity has received funding from the Commission under its Grant Aid policy and has fully complied with the terms of such awards.
- The applicant charity is already working in the region affected by the disaster or emergency and so is able to mobilise key staff and resources immediately.
- The applicant charity has relevant experience to respond in a timely manner to the particular disaster and the resources to respond effectively to the particular event.
- Any issues which may have wider public concern to Guernsey.

The Commission will also seek advice and guidance from the Policy Council External Relation Group on issues relating to international sanctions and other international relationship considerations which may arise.

*Revised – May 2017*

## **Appendix 4 – Guernsey Fairtrade Steering Group’s submission for re-accreditation as a Fairtrade Island**

### **Update on progress since status was first achieved/last renewal:**

Please give a brief update on campaign activities, progress made and any challenges met since your declaration/last renewal. Please tell us about key events you’ve organised, the current commitment from the local authority, and any changes to the Steering Group.

There is no fixed format for how you must do this, however we recommend that you report on your measurements of success, as indicated in your previous action plan where this is appropriate. This is your chance to tell us what’s worked, shout about your successes and make sure we’re aware of the challenges you’re seeing on the ground as you campaign to win support for Fairtrade and trade justice.

### **Highlights of 2016:**

- 16 February Chief Minister, Jonathan Le Tocq made a statement to our States Assembly. His very supportive speech closed with the following: “I strongly support the continued excellent work of the Fairtrade Guernsey Steering Group, who do sterling work, and I am sure that Fairtrade fortnight in the island will be a success. I am sure that it will also mark the beginning of another decade of support for farmers and workers around the world.”  
(<https://www.gov.gg/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=101237&p=0>)
- VisitGuernsey Agreed to signify on their website local hotels supporting Fairtrade.
- 21 February Took part in a special Wedding Fayre at a top (4 star) hotel to encourage choice of Fairtrade Gold wedding bands and other wedding related Fairtrade products. We brought over Greg Valerio MBE to star on our stand which was adjacent to the Ray & Scott stand, the first local jewellers to offer Fairtrade Gold.
- 25 February Local newspaper – Guernsey Press – devoted their entire “Opinion” column to praise Fairtrade Guernsey – “Proud to help play fair by all.”
- 27 February Annual Fairtrade Guernsey Quiz Night  
Fairtrade Fortnight special Fairtrade Menu served at Moore’s Library Bar. Including articles in the Guernsey Press and features on BBC Guernsey, including daily “Thought for the day.”
- 29 February “Sit down for breakfast, stand up for farmers” The Fairtrade Guernsey School’s Competition.
- 3 March The Channel Islands Co-operative Society Fairtrade cooking challenge for students.
- March and December – Fairtrade Festiva30 Concerts 2016.
- December Fairtrade mulled wine stand at St Martin’s Parish Hall.

### **Highlights of 2017:**

- 13 February Official launch of new website ([www.fairtradeguernsey.com](http://www.fairtradeguernsey.com)); including using Mail Chimp to reach all our supporters and other likely interested parties.
- 25 February Fairtrade Men’s Breakfast  
Fairtrade Fortnight special Fairtrade Menu served at Moore’s Library Bar.

11 March	Annual Fairtrade Guernsey Quiz Night
Media	Including articles in the Guernsey Press and features on BBC Guernsey, including daily “Thought for the day.”
December	Fairtrade Festiva Concert 2016.
December	Fairtrade mulled wine stand at St Martin’s Parish Hall.

### **Taking Goal 1 forward: Required**

The local council passes a resolution supporting Fairtrade, and agrees to serve Fairtrade products (for example, in meetings and in its offices and canteens)

Our targeting of individual States of Guernsey departments to encourage FT beverages is greatly improved by the recent offer of support from the Guernsey Overseas Aid & Development Commission (<https://www.gov.gg/article/162574/Statement-by-the-President-of-the-Overseas-Aid--Development-Commission>). The Commission has formally accepted to act as the lead-committee for Fairtrade matters within the States of Guernsey, having previously been the responsibility of the Policy & Resources Committee. (It’s probably fair to say that since achieving Fairtrade Island Status in 2006, although government support has been good, actually determining which department took active responsibility has proved vague until now).

Now with Deputy Emilie Yerby, President of the Commission and the Commisison’s Secretary, we can guarantee ongoing flow of communication regarding support undertaken by the States and ensure that FGSG can better monitor the adherence to the original Requête.

We will continue to monitor and liaise with the States of Guernsey and look to develop the relationship to “open doors” to new opportunities. It is clear from a recent meeting that the assistance on offer from the Commission will be very significant.

### **Taking Goal 2 forward: Recommended**

A range of Fairtrade products are readily available in the area’s shops and served in local cafés/catering establishments.

We are well into undertaking a comprehensive audit of our existing supporters to see if they have expanded the range of products that they are using and we will use this information to see if there are comparable organisations/businesses that we might look to target.

We aim to compare the range of products available as registered at the outset vs. product ranges available now and level of overall support, particularly promoting new Fairtrade product lines that have become available locally.

### **Taking Goal 3 forward: Recommended**

Local work places and community organisations (places of worship, schools, universities, colleges and other community organisations) support Fairtrade and use Fairtrade products whenever possible.

Our aim, to establish a “personal supporter register” i.e. where individual supporters of FT can submit their contact details and can be added to our database and then we can then raise awareness of ongoing campaigns and initiatives with them, has not as yet developed as we had wished, mainly due to the need to ensure new data protection parameters are in place.

We continue to make a concerted effort to target local organisations and work towards converting them to be FT registered supporters.

Our attempts to register our first Fairtrade School have still proved not to be fruitful. We have the “healthy schools” initiative and healthy eating campaigns, which has removed chocolate, snack bars etc. from the tuck shop menus, replacing with fresh fruits instead having an impact on availability of Fairtrade food products within schools. Although schools are active in their focus on Fairtrade in the curriculum we have “lost out” badly in that schools avoid Fairtrade refreshments for the reasons above.

### **Taking Goal 4 forward: Recommended**

Events and media coverage raise awareness and understanding of Fairtrade across the community.

We have enjoyed great success with the redesign of our website ([www.fairtradeguernsey.com](http://www.fairtradeguernsey.com)).

It was re-launched prior to FTF 2017 and we have received complimentary feedback, however, there is much work to do in order to ensure that it remains topical and its many significant features are utilised to best effect. Our Facebook presence needs to develop and we are yet to utilise Twitter.

Further to the transfer of political responsibility from the Policy & Resources Committee to the Overseas Aid & Development Committee, Fairtrade activities within the States of Guernsey will now be reported on in the Commission’s Annual Report. This report is sent to over 750 development aid charity representatives and individuals, in addition to its Guernsey-based readership. The Commission has also agreed to include Fairtrade principles and objective to the assessment criteria for charities applying to it for grant aid for overseas development projects, particularly in respect of agricultural, horticultural and farming focused projects.

## **Taking Goal 5 forward: Required**

A local Fairtrade steering group representing a range of local organisations and sectors meets regularly to ensure the Fairtrade Town continues to develop and gain support. Please give details of the current Steering Group (include a full list of present members with roles and any organisations they may represent):

### **Fairtrade Guernsey Steering Group**

Bailiwick of Guernsey Patron: Sir de Vic Carey

Chair	Mr Sean McManus
Treasurer	Phil Soulsby
Secretary	Steve Mauger
Minutes Secretary	Nicky Terry

#### **Members:**

Annabel Ede-Golightly Churches Co-ordinator

Ann Battye

Amanda Evans Schools

Greg Yeoman Head of Membership & New Media

Mary Veron Fairtrade Fortnight Campaign Co-Ordination Team Member

Joy Wessels Fairtrade Fortnight Campaign Co-Ordination Team Member

Anne Sandwith Fairtrade Fortnight Campaign Co-Ordination Team Member and Lead Auditor

Michelle Champion Team Member

#### **Co-opted members:**

Deputy Emilie Yerby President, Guernsey Overseas Aid & Development Commission

Elizabeth Dene Secretary, Guernsey Overseas Aid & Development Commission

#### **Helpers:**

Anita Carey Traidcraft and Church Rep.

Bob Battye Oxfam Rep

Ian Le Page Shared Interest Rep

Wendy Brown Events

Jenny Thomas Events

We need to increase our membership and so when undertaking school assemblies, campaigns and presentations, we will seek to recruit new members. We also plan to seek recruits through our new connections with the States of Guernsey.

### **Action Plan for the coming two years:**

Please note, ongoing activity is required from the Council (developing Goal 1) and there must be a Steering Group that meets regularly to ensure progress and continued commitment to the campaign (Goal 5). We strongly recommend that the Steering Group

also sets themselves at least one aim to develop activities around Goal 2 (Retail and catering outlets), Goal 3 (community involvement, including workplaces, places of worship, educational establishments and other community organisations) and Goal 4 (events and media coverage). Your group knows what will have the greatest impact locally and what works in your community. Be brave, be creative and be imaginative. We look forward to hearing your plans!

### **Taking Goal 1 forward: Required**

**The local council passes a resolution supporting Fairtrade, and agrees to serve Fairtrade products (for example, in meetings and in its offices and canteens)**

**A few questions to start the group thinking!** How will the steering group build on the relationship with the Council, developing action and support on the commitments made in the original resolution? Are there new ways the Council can use its buying power to benefit producers and workers in developing countries (for example, use of more Fairtrade products by council staff e.g. cotton uniforms or use in other places e.g. school canteens or libraries)? Are there different ways your council can support the work of the steering group and help increase awareness and understanding across the community?

**Overall aim or aims** (what do we want to achieve in the next two years?):

Thanks to the involvement of the Overseas Aid & Development Commission ("the Commission") we will seek to assess the current level of support by the States of Guernsey and develop plans and initiatives to grow the support.

**Planned activities** (what are we going to do to get there?):

The Commission will co-ordinate a States audit, including Committees, schools and other States-funded organisations, e.g. Guernsey Training Agency, Guernsey Financial Services Commission, etc.

Commission also offered to prepare a questionnaire for Committee Presidents to complete.

Subject to re-accreditation being successful, a statement to be made in the States of Deliberation (Guernsey's parliament) to announce the outcome; also approach the Bailiff to see if he would host a (Fairtrade) reception to include the original signatories of the Fairtrade Requête.

The Commission will check with Procurement to ensure that the use of Fairtrade product is still a part of tender documents.

In addition, this will also include a greater emphasis on the use of Fairtrade products by those supplying goods and services to the States of Guernsey, including food and beverages but also raising the awareness of less well-known Fairtrade products such as Fairtrade cotton.

Through the Commission, signs will be placed in staff kitchens to raise awareness and encourage the use of Fairtrade coffee and tea (staff generally provide their own tea and coffee either on an individual basis or through an informal tea-fund) both at work but also at home.

**Measuring success** (how will we measure progress?):

This will be the first time we really have an in-depth assessment of the active support by all the sections of the States of Guernsey. An accurate statement of the current levels of



support will provide a basis for moving forward and working to increase usage. Also, if resistance / issues are raised we will be in a position to address constructively.

### **Taking Goal 2 forward: Recommended**

**A range of Fairtrade products are readily available in the area's shops and served in local cafés/catering establishments.**

**A few questions to start the group thinking:** How does the campaign aim to increase the range and availability of Fairtrade locally and encourage businesses to make more of a commitment? Are there specific companies we want to influence and how will we make it easy for anyone to choose Fairtrade every time they shop or enjoy a coffee in town?

**Overall aim or aims** (what do we want to achieve in the next two years?):  
Results from our ongoing audit of supporters will inform our activity in this area. Although we have achieved a very high penetration with over 260 registered supporting organisations and businesses making progress further is proving a challenge. We really need to target key opportunities and focus our efforts on these.

**Planned activities** (what are we going to do to get there?):  
We now have several major wholesalers who stock some fairly significant Fairtrade stock lines and we can perhaps work with them to engage with some key prospects.

**Measuring success** (how will we measure progress?):  
Key prospects, if able to be encouraged to use Fairtrade, will generate their own publicity and this can have an effect on the wider community and perhaps encourage other businesses to follow.

### **Taking Goal 3 forward: Recommended**

**Local work places and community organisations (places of worship, schools, universities, colleges and other community organisations) support Fairtrade and use Fairtrade products whenever possible. Populations over 100,000 will also need a flagship employer**

**A few questions to get the group thinking!** How will the campaign reach new work places and community organisations, encouraging them to make their own commitment to Fairtrade and get involved with the local campaign? Are there partners that could help the steering group reach and inspire new audiences or events and activities that could encourage more organisations to get involved, or take their involvement to the next level?

**Overall aim or aims** (what do we want to achieve in the next two years?):  
The involvement of the Commission is a massive boost for Fairtrade Guernsey and the Steering Group will do all it can to work with the Commission and staff to develop new areas identified by the Commission.

**Planned activities** (what are we going to do to get there?):  
The Commission has proposed several initiatives, including:  
- Work with Fairtrade Guernsey to identify school/s wishing to be accredited as a Fairtrade School  
- Liaise with Guernsey Airport and Guernsey Harbours to ensure appropriate signage  
- Arrange Fairtrade display in Royal Court lobby during Fairtrade Fortnight

- Liaise with Guernsey Prison to identify opportunities to promote Fairtrade in prison, e.g. possibility of Fairtrade goodies bags to be given to prisoners during Fairtrade Fortnight
- Update Fairtrade page on gov.gg website and link to both the Commission's page and Fairtrade Guernsey's website
- Include update on Fairtrade Guernsey matters in the Commission's Annual Reports
- Include promotion of Fairtrade principles as part of criteria for Grant Aid funding applications, especially for agricultural and horticultural-focused proposals
- Arrange for signs to be placed in all staff kitchens encouraging staff to think Fairtrade when buying tea, coffee, sugar, etc. to bring to work and at home
- Secure "dress down" day for Fairtrade Guernsey during Fairtrade Fortnight
- Liaise with States Corporate Communications Team as required for assistance in producing posters, media releases, etc.

**Measuring success** (how will we measure progress?):

The above activities are easily measurable and regular meetings between the Commission and FTG will ensure monitoring and identifying of opportunities.

## **Taking Goal 4 forward: Recommended**

**Events and media coverage raise awareness and understanding of Fairtrade across the community.**

**A few questions to get the group thinking!** What events do you want to organise over the coming two years? Are there any established community events that you want to make Fairtrade a part of? How will the campaign 'make a noise' through the local press, local newsletters and perhaps social media? How will your campaign spread the word over the coming two years?

**Overall aim or aims** (what do we want to achieve in the next two years.?):

We want to encourage our supporters to organise their own events and also importantly to tie-in appropriate media coverage which they arrange themselves.

**Planned activities** (what are we going to do to get there):

Fairtrade Fortnight 2018:

Saturday 24 Feb – Men's Fairtrade Breakfast

Monday 26 Feb – Launching FTF18 – Professor Kevin Bales CMG (Author of several books, including "Blood and Earth" and Disposable People"; co-founder of the NGO Free the Slaves) will give an illustrated talk on Modern Day Slavery, with a special focus on Gold. (We hope to also make use of the FT Foundation "Gold Photo Exhibition").

Press and Local Radio coverage.

Schools Competition.

Fairtrade Fortnight Special Menus at local restaurants.

Make full use of proposed visit by Fairtrade Coffee farmer through targeted events.

Saturday 3 March – Annual Fairtrade Quiz

C I Co-operative Society sponsorship of newspaper Design-an-Ad Fairtrade section

December – Fairtrade Mulled Wine at St Martin's Parish Christmas Fayre.

Ongoing usage and development of our website and social media feeds.

**Measuring success** (how will we measure progress):

We will assess the levels of support of the activities above. Some, like our annual quiz are oversubscribed each year, but others are new initiatives and we will need to consider future activity.

### **Taking Goal 5 forward: Required**

**A local Fairtrade steering group representing a range of local organisations and sectors meets regularly to ensure the Fairtrade Island continues to develop and gain support**

**Please give details of the current Steering Group (include a full list of present members with roles and any organisations they may represent):**

**A few questions to get the group thinking!** Does our group represent different sectors across the community? How could we recruit new members? Could we join forces or work with other Fairtrade Island Steering Groups close by? How can we work more closely with active schools, colleges, workplaces or businesses?

**Overall aim or aims** (what do we want to achieve in the next two years?):  
To engage with potential new group members, enlist their active support to attend meetings and encourage the raising and development of new ideas to take our island to the next level of support for Fairtrade.

**Planned activities** (what are we going to do to get us there?):  
Use volunteer websites and also articles in glossy/business magazines.

**Measuring success** (how will we measure progress?):  
Increase in numbers attending group meetings.

### **And finally... Beyond the Five Goals!**

Fairtrade Towns have come a long way since the core five goals were developed in 2001 and Steering Groups since then have come up with some amazing and inspired ways to take their campaign forward. If your group has a dream, an idea or activity that falls outside the core five goals but that you think will make a difference, make it part of your plan!

**Overall aim or aims** (what do we want to achieve in the future?):  
Encourage the Island Games to be held in Guernsey in early July 2021 to be Fairtrade.

**Planned activities** (what are we going to do to get us there?):  
We have already made an approach to the Chairman of the Organising Committee for the 2021 NatWest Island Games and have been advised that consideration of the use of Fairtrade will be on the agenda for discussion early next year.

**Measuring success** (how will we measure progress?):  
Thousands of competitors and supporters will swell the island population and would be exposed to the Fairtrade message in a unique. (This could be our own "London Olympics" will all the significant benefits).



<b>Index to photographs on back cover</b>	
<b>World Child Cancer</b> – newly refurbished cancer ward in Mbingo Baptist Hospital, Cameroon	<b>Samaritan’s Purse</b> – new borehole and pump in River Gee County, Liberia
<b>Rainforest Saver Foundation</b> - gathering inga pods as part of food sustainability project in Cameroon	<b>Friends of Kipkelion</b> – newly constructed latrine at Londiani Girls’ Primary School in Kenya
<b>UNICEF</b> - Pupil using improved WASH facilities in Njome, Tanzania	<b>Women for Women International</b> – drip feed irrigation in Masaka, Rwanda
<b>Eleanor Foundation</b> – SODIS water purification system using PET bottle at Kisenga Primary School, Biharamulo, Tanzania	<b>Chance for Childhood</b> – young girls attending classes at Kibati Centre, North Kivu region, Democratic Republic of the Congo





