



BILLET D'ÉTAT

VII
2004

WEDNESDAY, 26th MAY, 2004

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B I L L E T D ' É T A T

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE STATES OF THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

I have the honour to inform you that a Meeting of the States of Deliberation will be held at **THE ROYAL COURT HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th MAY, 2004,** at 10.00 a.m.

NB. A SHORT SERVICE WILL BE HELD AT THE TOWN CHURCH AT 9.15AM PRIOR TO THE ABOVE STATES MEETING TO MARK THE OCCASION OF THE NEW SESSION OF THE STATES OF DELIBERATION. ALL MEMBERS ARE INVITED TO ATTEND. SPOUSES AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC ARE WELCOME TO ATTEND.

PROJET DE LOI

entitled

THE INCOME TAX (GUERNSEY) (AMENDMENT) LAW, 2004

The States are asked to decide:-

I.- Whether they are of opinion:-

- (1) To approve the Projet de Loi entitled “The Income Tax (Guernsey) (Amendment) Law, 2004”, and to authorise the Bailiff to present a most humble Petition to Her Majesty in Council praying for Her Royal Sanction thereto.
- (2) Considering it expedient in the public interest so to do, to declare, pursuant to section 1 of the Taxes and Duties (Provisional Effect) (Guernsey) Law, 1992, that the said Projet de Loi shall have effect from the 1st June, 2004, as if it were a Law sanctioned by Her Majesty in Council and registered on the records of the Island of Guernsey.

PROJET DE LOI

entitled

**THE HUMAN RIGHTS (IMPLEMENTATION AND AMENDMENT)
(BAILIWICK OF GUERNSEY) LAW, 2004**

The States are asked to decide:-

II.- Whether they are of opinion to approve the Projet de Loi entitled “The Human Rights (Implementation and Amendment) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2004”, and to authorise the Bailiff to present a most humble Petition to Her Majesty in Council praying for Her Royal Sanction thereto.

**THE ALDERNEY INTERNET GAMBLING (TEMPORARY RELOCATION)
ORDINANCE, 2004**

The States are asked:-

III.- Whether they are of opinion to approve the draft Ordinance entitled “The Alderney Internet Gambling (Temporary Relocation) Ordinance, 2004”, and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

THE PAROLE REVIEW COMMITTEE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2004

The States are asked to decide:-

IV.- Whether they are of opinion to approve the draft Ordinance entitled “The Parole Review Committee (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004”, and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

**THE PAROCHIAL TAXATION (RESERVE FUNDS) (AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE, 2004**

The States are asked to decide:-

V.- Whether they are of opinion to approve the draft Ordinance entitled “The Parochial Taxation (Reserve Funds) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004”, and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

**THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE (BAILIWICK OF GUERNSEY) LAW, 2002
(COMMENCEMENT) ORDINANCE, 2004**

The States are asked to decide:-

VI.- Whether they are of opinion to approve the draft Ordinance entitled “The Public Trustee (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2002 (Commencement) Ordinance, 2004”, and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2004

The States are asked to decide:-

VII.- Whether they are of opinion to approve the draft Ordinance entitled “The Public Trustee (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004”, and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

LADIES' COLLEGE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

NEW MEMBERS

The States are asked

VIII.- To elect –

- (1) a sitting member of the States as Chairman of the Ladies' College Board of Governors to fill the vacancy which will arise on the 1st June, 2004, by reason of the expiration of the term of office of Deputy W. M. Bell, who is eligible for re-election;
- (2) a member of that Board of Governors to fill the vacancy which will arise on the 1st June, 2004, by reason of the expiration of the term of office of Deputy M. E. W. Burbridge;
- (3) a member of that Board of Governors nominated by the Education Department for election by the States to fill the vacancy which will arise on the 1st June, 2004, by reason of the expiration of the term of office of Deputy J. P. Le Tocq.

GUILLE-ALLES LIBRARY COUNCIL

NEW MEMBER

The States are asked:-

IX.- To elect a sitting member of the States as a member of the Guille-Alles Library Council to fill the vacancy which will arise on the 1st June, 2004, by reason of the expiration of the term of office of Deputy M. E. W. Burbridge, who is eligible for re-election.

INHERITANCE LAW REVIEW COMMITTEE

NEW CHAIRMAN AND NEW MEMBER

X.- To elect –

- (1) a sitting member of the States as Chairman of the Inheritance Law Review Committee to replace Mr. J. E. Langlois, who has ceased to have a seat in the States;
- (2) a sitting member of the States as a member of that Committee to replace Mr. R. H. Bisson, who has ceased to have a seat in the States.

ORDINANCES LAID BEFORE THE STATES

**THE SUDAN (PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, ETC.)
(GUERNSEY) ORDINANCE, 2004**

In pursuance of the provisions of the proviso to paragraph 66 of the Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948, as amended, I lay before you herewith the Sudan (Provision of Technical Assistance, etc.) (Guernsey) Ordinance, 2004, made by the States Legislation Committee on the 13th April, 2004.

**THE GAMBLING (CROWN AND ANCHOR) (GUERNSEY) (AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE, 2004**

In pursuance of the provisions of the proviso to paragraph 66 of the Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948, as amended, I lay before you herewith the Gambling (Crown and Anchor) (Guernsey) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004, made by the States Legislation Committee on the 13th April, 2004.

**THE STATES AUDIT COMMISSION (GUERNSEY) (REPEAL) LAW, 2004
(COMMENCEMENT) ORDINANCE, 2004**

In pursuance of the provisions of the proviso to paragraph 66 of the Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948, as amended, I lay before you herewith the States Audit Commission (Guernsey) (Repeal) Law, 2004 (Commencement) Ordinance, 2004, made by the States Legislation Committee on the 13th April, 2004.

THE BAR (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2004

In pursuance of the provisions of the proviso to paragraph 66 of the Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948, as amended, I lay before you herewith the Bar (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004, made by the States Legislation Committee on the 19th April, 2004.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS LAID BEFORE THE STATES

**THE HEALTH SERVICE (BENEFIT) (LIMITED LIST)
(PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFIT) REGULATIONS, 2004**

In pursuance of the provisions of section 35 of the Health Service (Benefit) (Guernsey) Law, 1990, as amended, I lay before you herewith the Health Service (Benefit) (Limited List) (Pharmaceutical Benefit) Regulations, 2004, made by the Guernsey Social Security Authority on the 20th March, 2004.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

These Regulations prescribe a limited list of drugs and medicines available as pharmaceutical benefit and which may be ordered to be supplied by medical prescriptions issued by medical practitioners or dentists, as the case may be.

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE (PROCEEDS OF CRIME) (DESIGNATION OF COMPETENT AUTHORITIES) REGULATIONS, 2004

In pursuance of the provisions of section 54(1)(c) of the Criminal Justice (Proceeds of Crime) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 1999, I lay before you herewith the Criminal Justice (Proceeds of Crime) (Designation of Competent Authorities) Regulations, 2004, made by the States Advisory and Finance Committee on the 17th March, 2004.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Under the provisions of the Criminal Justice (Proceeds of Crime) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law 1999 a police officer is prohibited from passing on details of a suspicious transaction report to a person outside the Bailiwick unless the disclosure:-

- i) is for the purpose of the investigation of crime or for criminal proceedings outside the Bailiwick; or
- ii) is made to “competent authority” outside the Bailiwick designated by regulation made by the Advisory and Finance Committee.

These regulations designate the Civil Recovery Unit of the Scottish Executive as a competent authority under section 44(1) of the 1999 Law.

THE GAMBLING (CASINO GAMING) REGULATIONS, 2003

In pursuance of the provisions of section 17(1)(c) of the Gambling (Casino Gaming) Ordinance, 2001, I lay before you herewith the Gambling (Casino Gaming) Regulations, 2003, made by the Guernsey Gambling Control Commission on the 11th March, 2003.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

These Regulations, made by the Guernsey Gambling Control Commission (“the Commission”) under the Gambling (Casino Gaming) Ordinance, 2001, provide for the regulation and good conduct of casinos in Guernsey.

Part 1 of the Regulations (regulations 1 to 4) contains provisions concerning applications for a casino operator's licence. The provisions require applications to be in writing and to be publicised. An application for a licence is to be dealt with by the Commission by way of a hearing at which the applicant and others (including persons who object to the application) are entitled to attend and be heard.

Part 2 (regulations 5 to 8) consists of regulations relating to the system of management, accounting and other controls which an applicant for or holder of a casino operator's licence intends to implement to ensure that gaming in a casino (“licensed premises”) is carried out properly and fairly. Amongst other things, regulations in this Part require an applicant or holder of a licence to submit a control system submission for approval by the Commission (regulation 5). Casino gaming and the operation of gaming machines may only take place upon licensed casino premises in accordance with the provisions of a control system submission which are

approved by the Commission (regulation 8).

Part 3 (regulations 9 to 11) relates to the members and officers and servants of the Commission. Regulation 9 sets out the duties of members, officers and servants and requires, amongst other things, that they carry out their duties honestly and fairly. Regulation 10 prescribes the powers and duties of authorised persons (an “authorised person” meaning a police officer, member of the Commission or any officer or servant of the Commission) to inspect licensed premises and exercise certain other powers to ensure that casino gaming is carried out fairly. Under regulation 11 the licensee of a casino shall provide offices for the use of any authorised person, from where an authorised person may carry out his functions.

Part 4 (regulations 12 to 25) contains miscellaneous provisions relating to the holder of a casino operator's licence and casino gaming generally. The regulations in this Part regulate various matters including: a licensee's agreements and arrangements with business associates who are unsuitable (regulation 12); the display at the licensed premises of information relating to stakes, prizes and rules (regulations 13 and 14); the maintenance by a licensee of records and documents (regulation 15); the display at licensed premises by a licensee of his licence (regulation 16); restrictions upon undesirable advertising of a casino by a licensee (regulation 17); requirements concerning the display of the word “casino” and trade names of a licensee (regulations 18 and 19); the hours during which a casino may operate for the purposes of casino gaming (regulation 20); the approval by the Commission of additional forms of entertainment upon licensed premises (regulation 21); the submission to the Commission for approval of a code of conduct that will promote responsible gaming (regulation 22); the prohibition of casino gaming by persons under the age of 18 years (regulation 23); standards of maintenance for licensed premises (regulation 24) and the payment of gratuities to licensees and their employees (regulation 25).

Part 5 (regulations 26 to 33) consists of provisions relating to the exclusion of persons from licensed premises. Under regulation 26, the Commission may establish a list of persons who are to be excluded from licensed premises, whilst under regulation 33, a licensee must keep a record of persons who have been involved in cheating. Persons whose details appear on a list established under regulation 26 may not enter licensed premises and licensees and their employees must not allow such persons to enter licensed premises.

Part 6 (regulations 34 to 62) contains provisions establishing a scheme under which key employees of a licensee must hold registration certificates issued by the Commission and requiring a licensee to appoint a specific nominee to be responsible for the operation of licensed premises. Regulation 35 classifies which persons employed by a licensee are key employees for the purposes of this Part. Regulations 36 to 39 consist of provisions which regulate applications for key employee certificates and enable the Commission to grant or refuse applications or to require further information to be submitted before making any decision. Regulations 41 to 57 contain miscellaneous provisions relating to key employee registration including - the powers of the Commission to issue registration certificates subject to conditions (regulations 41 to 43); the period of validity of key employee registrations (regulation 44); cancellation of key employee registrations (regulation 47); suspension or

revocation of key employee registrations (regulation 48) and the returns to be made by a licensee about employees (regulation 54).

Regulations 58 to 62 comprise provisions which relate to nominees. Under regulation 58, every licensee is obliged to appoint a nominee approved for the purpose by the Commission. Regulation 59 prescribes the functions and duties of a nominee and regulations 60 to 62, respectively, provide for the absence of a nominee, the appointment of an alternate nominee and the replacement of a nominee.

Part 7 (regulations 63 to 73) consists of regulations designed to control the manufacture and supply of casino gaming equipment by making such manufacture and supply illegal in Guernsey except as provided for under the Regulations (regulation 63). Regulations 64 to 68 enable the Commission to consider, investigate and determine an application for a certificate of prior approval which, once granted, enables the holder lawfully to carry out those activities relating to casino gaming equipment as are authorised under the certificate. Other regulations in this Part deal with the period of validity of a certificate (regulation 69); the fee payable in respect of an application for a certificate of prior approval; renewal of certificate of prior approval (regulation 71) and the withdrawal by the Commission of a certificate of prior approval (regulation 73).

Part 8 (regulations 74 to 80) includes provisions relating to the keeping, use and registration of casino gaming equipment. Under regulation 74 it is a criminal offence for a licensee or the holder of a certificate of prior approval under Part 7 to keep, maintain or (in the case of a licensee) expose casino gaming equipment for play, unless that equipment is registered under this Part. Regulation 76 contains provision which enables the Commission to register casino gaming equipment. Other regulations under this Part - enable the Commission to cancel or suspend the registration of equipment (regulations 77 and 78); require a licensee and holder of a certificate of prior approval to keep certain records relating to registered equipment (regulation 79) and enable the Commission to appoint approved evaluators (regulation 80) to evaluate equipment in respect of which an application to register is made under this Part.

Part 9 (regulations 81 to 83) contains provisions which are designed to facilitate the resolution of disputed claims to gambling winnings in excess of £50 in value. Under regulation 81 licensees are obliged to notify claimants of disputed winnings of their rights under the Regulations to have any dispute determined as set out in this Part. In the first instance any disputed claim may be assessed by an assessor appointed by the Commission under and in accordance with regulation 82. Appeals from the decision of an assessor may be made to the Commission as provided for under regulation 83.

Part 10 (regulations 84 to 88) consists of miscellaneous provisions. Under regulation 84, the Commission is empowered to issue compliance notices in respect of contraventions of the Regulations which do not in themselves constitute criminal offences. Any such notice must contain certain particulars relating to the matter complained of by the Commission and include a period during which the person to whom the notice is addressed must take action to ensure that any contravention does not recur. Regulation 85 provides that all notices, approvals etc. to be given or made

under the Regulations shall not be valid unless given etc. in writing. Regulations 86, 87 and 88 deal respectively with interpretation; citation and commencement.

The First Schedule lists those matters which must be addressed in a control system submission made in accordance with Part 2.

The Second Schedule sets out those occupations and categories of personnel which fall within the key employee classification.

(NB The Guernsey Gambling Control Commission apologises for the delay in placing this Statutory Instrument before the States and therefore not complying immediately with the provisions of the Gambling (Casino Gaming) Ordinance, 2001, concerning the laying of Regulations before the States.)

THE POLICE POWERS AND CRIMINAL EVIDENCE (CODES OF PRACTICE) (BAILIWICK OF GUERNSEY) ORDER, 2004

In pursuance of the provisions of section 74(4) of the Police Powers and Criminal Evidence (Codes of Practice) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2003, I lay before you herewith the Police Powers and Criminal Evidence (Codes of Practice) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Order, 2004, made by the States Committee for Home Affairs and the States Board of Administration on the 15th March, 2004.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

As from 5th April 2004 this Order brings into effect the codes of practice issued in relation to police officers and customs officers in accordance with the Police Powers and Criminal Evidence (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2003.

THE MILK (RETAIL PRICES) (GUERNSEY) ORDER, 2004

In pursuance of the provisions of section 8(4) of the Milk (Control) (Guernsey) Ordinance, 1958, I lay before you herewith the Milk (Retail Prices) (Guernsey) Order, 2004, made by the States Agricultural and Countryside Board on the 19th April, 2004.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Order changes the retail price of milk sold in litres and half litres from 2 May 2004.

DE V.G. CAREY
Bailiff and Presiding Officer

The Royal Court House,
Guernsey.
The 7th May, 2004

APPENDIX I
STATES OVERSEAS AID COMMITTEE
ANNUAL REPORT 2003

The President
States of Guernsey
Royal Court House
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 2PB

29 March 2004

Dear Sir

In accordance with Resolution XIII of the States of 28 February 1980, I enclose the report of the States Overseas Aid Committee for 2003 for publication as an appendix in a Billet d'Etat.

Yours faithfully



Jonathan P Le Tocq
President

Enc

States Overseas Aid Committee

Annual Report 2003

In accordance with Resolution XIII on Billet d'Etat III 1980

The Committee's budget for contributions to development aid overseas in 2003 was £1,197,500, plus the sum of £1,558 taken from the Committee's savings. This was used to fund the following types of projects: Agriculture/Fisheries, Education and Training, Health and Integrated Development.

In August the Committee, together with the Advisory and Finance Committee, agreed to provide an immediate grant of £30,000 to the Disasters Emergency Committee Liberia Crisis Appeal, following the most recent fighting in Liberia's intermittent civil war which reached the capital Monrovia, leaving an estimated 250,000 displaced people in the capital living in appalling, unsanitary conditions, of a total of around one million Liberians countrywide estimated to be affected by this acute humanitarian crisis.

Projects Supported - 2003

Agriculture/Fisheries

CAMBODIA

HelpAge International

Increasing Food Security, Battambang and Banteay Mean Chey Provinces

£22,500

To improve the quality of life for 550 vulnerable older people in Battambang & Banteay Mean Chey Provinces through increasing food security and improving access of opportunity to sustainable income generation and livelihood activities. This would enable 420 older people and their immediate household, attain food through the formation of 12 rice banks, that not only enable the community to borrow paddy rice with minimum interest but also provide a storage facility to store rice which in turn can be borrowed by other members in time of need. Any surplus rice can be sold to the market to provide income to pay for the operational costs of managing the rice banks to ensure sustainability. In addition 12 rice barns will be built. Through the provision of sustainable income-generation opportunities, 130 older people will be given training on integrated farming methods and pest management to increase their own capacity and maximise the production of vegetables. Support for such activities will be given in the form of seeds, equipment and materials. Food security continues to be one of the major concerns of the Cambodian people. For older people, this is exacerbated through exclusion from decision-making processes and limited access to service and support.

HAITI**Oxfam****Support for Small-scale Coffee Producers, North/Northeast Haiti****£23,974**

To improve the quality of coffee produced by 200 small-scale coffee farmers in North and Northeast Haiti, to help them access new markets and, thus, to improve sustainably their living conditions and levels of income on a sustainable basis. In Haiti, coffee is mainly produced by small-scale farmers but it is a vital source of export income for the whole country. For the past 4 years, Oxfam has implemented a long-term development programme to support six coffee co-operatives (RECOCARNO) comprising 4,500 farmers in North and Northeast Haiti who are struggling to survive. The project will strengthen the collective position of the co-operatives, and reduce the isolation of individual farms, as well as improving the quality of coffee. Training will be given to 200 farmers, selected from the six coffee co-operatives. The project will have the following benefits: (i) developing RECOCARNO's ability to market an array of products in local and international coffee markets; (ii) building a central unit for the treatment of green coffee and a unit for roasting coffee in order to improve the production of coffee in the co-operatives. A credit scheme will be established to finance the activities necessary for producers to turn their coffee beans into coffee grains; (iii) assisting co-operative members to diversify into alternative crops to provide an additional source of income by equipping them with two units for the production of fruit products to sell in local markets; (iv) supporting two co-operatives to commercialise agricultural commodities (yams and citrus) in local and international markets. This will involve installing production facilities, developing a brand, setting up a distribution system and marketing and selling the produce; (v) training for 200 farmers, including 80 women, in agricultural practices – 60 of whom will become managers. As a result of these activities, the project outcomes will include the production of two types of high quality coffee (one Fair Trade, one Organic Gourmet), which will be sold in new markets. Coffee grain production will also be available for non-members in the region. Funding is for the provision of equipment, materials and supplies, training workshops and local project staff costs.

INDIA**Mavanhalla Youth and Tribal Welfare Association****Adivasi Agricultural Activity - Chemmanathem Village, Tamil Nadu****£21,417**

To assist the 105 Adivasi families in the Chemmanthem village, some 750 people, by helping them to cultivate their land, the fruits of which will generate income and in addition provide them with their own means of sustenance and self-sufficiency. At present there is a lack of essential inputs. Funding is to provide specifically support for land preparation and the initial purchase of seeds/seedlings. Ongoing training with regard to cultivation and marketing techniques will also be provided. The local government agricultural department has recently provided solar powered fencing, and it has also agreed to sell seeds to the project at a subsidised rate, and will provide the irrigation required. Organic methods are to be used as far as possible with the variety of crops to include: potato, garlic, capsicum, horse grain, beans, chillis and ragi, (a highly nutritious grain).

KENYA**Tearfund****Sololo Integrated Community Development Programme, Moyale and Marsabit Districts****£24,862**

The overall aim is to work with approximately 20,000 people in Moyale and Marsabit Districts equipping the community with long term, integrated solutions to the problems of poverty and ill health caused by frequent droughts and low food production. The communities will own the water sources and forestry sites, elect water committees and choose people to be trained. The objectives of the project are: to promote water access and availability to Anona, Damballa Fachana and Badasa communities, by desilting an earth pan, demonstrating and providing water jars, and piping water to a seed bulking farm, thereby increasing water consumption from 20-60 litres/day/household, reducing the walking distance to water points and reducing water borne diseases; to improve livestock productions practices and products, thereby improving livestock health and increasing and diversifying livestock products; to promote cereals, pulses, oil and root crop production to increase yields from 2-6 bags/acre/year/household and also to diversify both food production and consumption and so to considerably reduce the risk of malnutrition; to promote environmental protection in soil erosion prone areas leading to well conserved lands, increased crop yields and an increased capacity to cope with drought. The project will help address the current lack of accessible water and relevant farming skills.

NEPAL**Appropriate Technology Asia****Community Permaculture Project, Humla District****£13,787**

To improve the livelihoods of 1,118 people living in the Humla District of Mid-West Nepal, especially the socially excluded (eg women and occupational castes). Particularly disadvantaged individuals from areas so far neglected by other organisations active in the district will be selected from both Hindu Nepali and Bhotia Llama communities in Northern and Southern Humla, with the view to strengthening the links between the two communities. Secondary beneficiaries are approximately 235 people in the communities and members of local NGOs. The project will specifically: (i) increase food security and reduce the number of months the villagers must borrow money for food; (ii) reduce the dependence on unsustainable trade practices in timber and non-timber forest products; (iii) introduce new and alternative techniques for farming; (iv) increase the voice and status of women. This will be addressed by: the training of 26 people (men and women) in permaculture and new techniques and the creation of a community agricultural resource for research and development of new agricultural techniques designed to maximise productivity and reduce environmental impact. There will also be available, documented information on local perceptions of new techniques, which can be utilised for broader, district-level implementation of similar techniques.

SIERRA LEONE

HelpAge International

Supporting Older People's Rehabilitation in Post-war Sierra Leone, Kailahun District

£25,000

To assist older people and their families in the Upper Bambara Chiefdom, Kailahun District, to return to their homes after years of displacement caused by years of water and devastation in the country. Three hundred of the most vulnerable older people identified in their communities, will receive agricultural start-up packs, which include seeds and tools. The seeds have a different planting season and will be provided just before the start of each planting season. Most of the agricultural tools will be made by local artisans to promote the redevelopment of small enterprise within the area. The planned provision of seeds will not only help older people and their families meet their basic food requirements, but will ensure that there are surpluses that can be sold to generate cash sums for other needs. The provision of seeds and tools will also help reinforce the status of the older persons within the family and community. The project builds on the strong agricultural foundation, which used to be Upper Bambara Chiefdom's main economic source.

Mercy Ships

Transportation Project, Molombay Community, Near Freetown

£5,000

To provide an affordable means of transporting Molombay residents and their produce to the marketplace in Freetown, reducing the cost of production and increasing competitiveness and consequently, income. To provide an affordable means of transportation to the capital for other purposes, such as employment, education and recreation. The project will take the form of providing a second-hand Mercedes 807 minibus or similar, which will be managed and run by local residents. Molombay is a 16-village locality, forming part of Koya chiefdom, with a population of around 1,480. The need has arisen as a result of the civil war in Sierra Leone which left the Molombay community with only one provider of public transport. As a result of this monopoly, the price of travel into the capital, Freetown, is high. This makes the production of goods expensive for the community's residents, reducing their ability to compete against other traders. This directly affects their income and consequently their standard of living. The project will provide the same service at one third of the current price, increasing access to commercial and educational opportunities. The operation will be managed by the Area Development Committee, and will benefit the whole community

SWAZILAND

Skillshare International

Swaziland Sustainable Wood Fuel Pilot Programme, Lubombo & Shiseleni Districts

£6,500

To fund a pilot project that will promote the use of low cost, local renewable energies for domestic use in Lubombo and Shiseleni Districts, the two most vulnerable and poverty stricken communities of Swaziland. This will have a tremendous impact, not just in terms of conservation and the environment, but also in terms of tackling poverty at the household level. REASWA (Renewable Energy Association of Swaziland) has developed the Sustainable Biomass programme to ensure that wood fuel is used in Swaziland in a sustainable and efficient manner. Approximately 77% of the 1 million population of Swaziland, (circa. 114,000 households) live in rural areas and the majority use wood fuel as their primary energy source for cooking and heating. Therefore a large proportion of the population is vulnerable to shrinking wood fuel supplies, and deforestation is also impacting heavily on the environment, with increasing desertification and soil erosion. The programme will target four rural areas, identified and agreed upon in consultation with Ministry of Agriculture Extension Field Staff. The proposed communities are in the above most disadvantaged areas.

UGANDA

The UWESO UK Trust

Goat Farming Project, Nakasongora District

£25,300

To increase the production of goat meat which will improve the nutritional standard and cash income for poor families who care for orphans who cannot undertake large capital enterprises in the Nakasongora District, Uganda. It will also increase the productivity of small ruminants in the country for meat, milk and high grade skin to specialist leather products by: (i) improving the genetic make-up of the national flock; (ii) improving the management and feeding of goats; (iii) stimulating and promoting small ruminant production among farmers and extension workers. The beneficiaries are the 200 families who will initially participate in this project. (Each family will be supporting at least 6 orphans, therefore 1,200 orphans will initially benefit). Each of the families will be provided with 4 female goats, they will 'pay back' two of the first female goats. The paying back of goats 'in-kind', will help set up more families in business, thus self-generating project. Goats have important roles in cultural, social and economic sectors for Ugandan small farmer. In terms of palatability it is a delicacy and a favourite food on special occasions, such as the celebration of funeral rites, Christmas Day, Easter Day, weddings and thanksgiving ceremonies for the birth of a baby. Goats act as very helpful cash security as they are easily sold to generate cash to meet urgent home demands such as medicine, school fees and paraffin at any time of year. The government veterinary officers will be responsible for training the families in all aspects of goat farming. The project has been designed for maximum sustainability. With the exception of some training and travel costs for beneficiaries, and transportation costs, the key project input is the cost of the goats, all the others are in the hands of the families themselves e.g. land, labour and skills.

Education

EAST TIMOR**Children in Crisis****Renovation of Community School, Baucau District****£21,940**

To renovate four community schools in Baucau District in order to provide access to a basic education for up to 400 children each year in remote rural communities in East Timor. Following a vote to break away from Indonesian rule in 1999, the retreating army and militia wreaked revenge on the Timorese population, systematically destroying towns and villages, looting buildings and then burning them to the ground. It is estimated that 90% of all education centres in East Timor were destroyed or badly damaged during the violence. Although the majority of government schools have reopened again, many of them are operating at what the United Nations describes as "a basic operational level" which means the schools have a roof, desks and chairs. Hundreds of other non-formal schools are operating at an even more basic level, with no resources and untrained teachers. A Children in Crisis assessment in June and November 2001 identified that only 5% of teachers in the non-formal sector had received any kind of teacher training and 95% were only educated to senior high school level. Children living in more remote areas do not have access to formal schools and it is not uncommon for lessons to be taught by members of the community in churches, community centres or other makeshift classrooms. This programme will build and renovate schools in rural communities, providing a suitable learning environment in which children can learn. The schools will consist of solid walls and roofs that will not leak during the rainy season. Each school will also be provided with desks, chairs and teaching resources.

HAITI**ActionAid****Basic Education for Children in Difficult Circumstances, Port-au-Prince****£24,997**

The project will provide basic education to children living in difficult circumstances (domestic child workers and children from the poorest families) in two of the most disadvantaged urban districts of Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti. The country has a long history of political instability and lack of governance, which remains at the core of the Haiti's poverty problems. The two schools are based in the Western Department of Haiti, the first in the district of Solino, commune of Delmas and the second in the district of Arcachon in the commune of Carrefour. The project aims to give financial support to the schools and will also support a gender-based community education approach and mobilisation on child, girl and women's rights in a total of 11 urban districts having community schools for children living in difficult circumstances. The financial support provided will also extend to fund the salary of a director and three teachers in each of the two schools; it is essential to fund these salaries as there is no financial assistance from the state. The project will also provide basic teaching and training materials such as book, stationery and writing materials. Assistance will be given to start up income-generating activities for the two community schools, in order to provide for long-term sustainability. There will be a total of 1,320 child beneficiaries in the basic education programme, that is 120 pupils for each of the 11 community schools aged between 10–15 years. Without this project, these children would have no access at all to basic education.

KENYA

Advantage Africa

Mitaboni Special Education Project, Machakos District

£9,996

To enable children with learning difficulties in the vicinity of Mitaboni, in Machakos District of Kenya, to receive an education and with the support of their families, learn everyday skills that will improve their quality of life and enable them to contribute more fully to home and community activities. The project also aims to promote understanding among the parents, staff and community, of the rights, needs and potential of children with learning disabilities, as stigma and prejudice mean that they are misunderstood by their community and sometimes even their families. It will do this by the building, furnishing and equipping of a school classroom and dormitory to enable the special school at Mitaboni to double its intake capacity from 25 to 50 children; installing water tanks, guttering and necessary pipes and taps for a water supply. The beneficiaries of the Mitaboni project have been fully involved in its initiation and planning from the first days of the children's assessment to a 'harambee' – a community fundraising event. They will continue to be involved in the building, training and awareness-raising activities as the project is implemented. There will also be training and exchange visits to other schools in order to promote understanding of the potential and needs of disabled people in general, and identifying means of sustaining the running costs of the school in the long term through fees and income-generating activities that will bring an income to the school, whilst providing education and dignity to children. The project aims to contribute towards the improved incomes, health and education of at least 20,000 people in the next five years.

Karibuni Trust

Tusaidie Watoto Nursery School and Kibera Primary Schools Project, Nairobi

£18,205

Further to the Committee's grant in 2002, the aim is to continue to provide Nursery education, food, clothes, (uniforms and shoes), health and social care for 60 pre-school children and on leaving the nursery, Primary School education in the Kibera Slum area. The Primary School at Kibera is to accommodate 91 children in January 2003. Kibera is reputed to be the largest and worst slum in Africa with 1,200,000 people living in 9–10 square miles, HIV/AIDS is endemic and many children are AIDS orphans. The children would have no education at all without that provided by the project; they are selected as those most at risk of living off the streets, (begging, stealing, working etc), by the Headmistress, Social Worker and Local Minister. In Nairobi particularly, children are not accepted for Primary School education without basic numeracy and English literacy skills. The registration fee for the first year alone is equivalent to four months salary, with subsequent fees per term of 35–40% of the monthly income; with the additional purchase of uniforms, PE kits and books, this is well beyond the means of most families/carers in the slum. The schools will provide the children with education and skills to enable independence and self-sufficiency and prevent them from becoming children living on the streets.

Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)

Special Needs Education Project, Nationwide

£26,500

Further to the Committee's funding in 2001 for year two of this four-year project, funding is for the final year of the project, to increase opportunities and access to education for children with disabilities and raise awareness of their needs. By strengthening local organisations involved in this field, the project aims to increase access to special education services, to build, upgrade and support Special Needs Units and to train teachers in the skills needed to work with disabled children. In Kenya, many physically and mentally handicapped children are hidden away at home, they may be unable to go to school due to the nature of their disabilities or because their parents are unaware of their potential to be educated, because of the superstition and stigma attached to disability. In light of this, the project is also raising awareness amongst parents and others in the community of the needs and potential of children with disabilities. Another important element of the project is the work being undertaken with advocacy organisations within Kenya, to promote the rights of children with special needs. It is hard to estimate accurately how many of the reported 4,000,000 children with disabilities in Kenya will benefit, but it is likely to be tens of thousands. Fewer girls than boys attend Special Needs Units. The project addresses this disparity by investing resources in supporting girl's education, e.g.. For prosthetics, bursaries, boarding fees etc. Advocacy and awareness-raising work seeks to change attitudes concerning the education of girls. Funding is also for facilities, prosthetics, teaching materials etc.

NEPAL**Just World Partners**

**Aphain Garchaun (WE DO IT - Ourselves), Central Division, Narayani
Region, Chitwan District**

£13,426

The aim of the project is to enable and empower 60 girls/young women to gain confidence and self-esteem as well as giving them practical skills which will lead to alternative employment opportunities in their respective communities and thus provide them with a safeguard against being trafficked into prostitution. Nepal is ranked amongst the poorest of the least developed countries. Converse with other countries, life expectancy is lower for women than men, falling as low as 38 years in some districts. In rural areas, those without land and so called 'untouchables', suffer particular social discrimination and exclusion. This renders many vulnerable to illegal and marginal activities. In particular, the trafficking of girls and women for prostitution, mainly to India, is increasing rapidly. It is hoped that as the trainees become economically self-sufficient that they will pass on their livelihood skills and opportunities to others through non-formal education and vocational training. As role models they will also become the advocate/campaigners working in their communities to raise awareness about trafficking and the dangers and risks of prostitution. This will help to prevent many who are at risk of entering into prostitution through ignorance or poverty, develop local micro-enterprises which will generate badly need income for themselves and their families. Life skills training will include self-empowerment, awareness of women's rights, communication skills, classes on HIV/AIDS/STDs and reproductive health. Vocational skills will include training in goat rearing, chicken/egg production, bee keeping, tailoring and handicraft production. Once trained the girls will be assisted to set up their own small businesses through the provision of micro-credit loans/grants.

SIERRA LEONE

PLAN International UK

Primary School Rehabilitation, Port Loko

£21,930

The project aims to rehabilitate the dilapidated structure of the District Education Committee Primary School in Port Loko. Following the end of the ten-year civil conflict that destroyed most of the country's infrastructure, the government wants to introduce free primary education but lacks the resources to accommodate all school-age children. School structures are dilapidated and represent a real threat to children's safety as well as hindering their learning process. The project aims also to provide the school with latrines and a well and hand pump, to provide clean drinking water and improve sanitary conditions. With help from the local community, Plan will completely rehabilitate two of the four classrooms, as well as making minor repairs to a third block. The fourth classroom block is new. The work will include constructing walls to provide some privacy, as currently many classes are held simultaneously in the same room, causing obvious distraction to both pupils and teachers. The project will also involve the construction of cement flooring for the classrooms, protecting the children from disease-carrying insects that live in the humid ground. The new roof will keep out the sun's rays during the dry season and the cold rain during the wet months. Considering the current lack of a potable water system in the local community, the well will provide all community members with clean drinking water from a convenient location. The rehabilitated school facilities will directly benefit 698 pupils and 14 teachers in the first year of the project.

SOUTH AFRICA

Annalene Retief Health Foundation

Vocational Training for Poor Children, Cape Town Area

£5,280

Further to the Committee's previous funding in 2002 of another component of the Annalene Retief Health Foundation's on-going project in the Cape Town area, the aim of this particular initiative is to help underprivileged children in Ravensmead and Uitzicht, Cape Town area, to be self sufficient by training them in the production of handicraft products. Training will be provided to secondary school children, after school, in two craft workshops, one for boys and another for girls. Machinery and equipment will be provided for each workshop where thirty children will be trained per workshop. Funding for the boys' workshop is for the provision of hand tools – saws, chisels and hand drills, electric drills and drill bits, the provision of 30 work benches and 30 electrical points, plus the provision of initial materials. The requirements for the girls' workshop are 8 sewing machines, 3 industrial knitting machines, 11 electrical points and 30 work benches, plus the provision of initial materials.

SRI LANKA

Mines Awareness Trust

Community-based Mines Risk Education, Puttalam District

£31,800

To provide mines risk education and technical back up in Puttalam District through training local people to train and educate internally displaced people (IDP's) on the danger of mines and unexploded ordnance. By building local capacity it is the aim that, in the short term, the project can continue to be managed by the community themselves. The aim is to provide five months funding for a local team of 33 trainers at £2,000 per month, who will supply mine risk education with the technical backup in the field so as to reinforce their teaching practices and ensure that the additional and vital duty of mapping and reporting the presence of mines and unexploded ordnance to the United Nations Coordination centre is run efficiently. The aim is also to provide funding for the provision of one 4x4 vehicle and one generator, which will allow access to the widely dispersed camps and villages that trainers will need to work in, otherwise the trainers will have to move about the country with all their equipment by local bus, or hitchhiking. In some of the most heavily mined areas such as Mannar in the north-west, roads are impassable by anything except 4x4 vehicles and local bus services do not exist. Sri Lanka has been in a state of civil war for 20 years. Fighting has been between the government and a rebel force, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. The ruling party is desperate for peace. There has been a lack of fighting for ten months and as a consequence internally displaced persons (IDP's) have been returning back to their homes. This area is expecting an influx of more than 100,000 IDP's over the next few months and is a priority target for the teams. (One estimates puts the number of mines in Sri Lanka at 20 million). These returnees are unaware of the position of minefields – most are unaware of what a mine looks like. The whole programme of mine risk education is based on the concept of training local people to train and educate the target population on the dangers of mines and unexploded ordnance. Mines Awareness Trust aims to do this so that after one or two years, the project will be managed by the local community themselves.

TANZANIA

St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church

Martyrs of Uganda Vocational Training Centre, Mafia Island

£15,268

To enable primary school leavers on the Island of Mafia who are unable to go for further studies, to acquire skills for self-employment, in a location where the sole income source is through fishing. Mafia Island with a population of approximately 50,000, is one of the least developed districts in Tanzania and the people are in abject poverty. Logistically, getting on and off the Island is difficult, expensive and hazardous, there is an airstrip, but it is not asphalted, they are also without a harbour, wharf or landing stage for ships and boats, increasing their isolation. After independence, education was taken over by the state and on the point of collapse, the church has once again been allowed to build and run schools. The Parish priest is especially proactive and has started with the implementation of a nursery school for the under seven's, which the Catholic community in Guernsey is supporting. However, he has also identified an absolute need to train the dejected young people in a trade, so that they can earn a living, gain self-respect and make a real difference to themselves and the community. Funding is therefore required for a Vocational Training Centre. Six young men would be admitted every year to learn mechanics. Further expansion plans involve starting a tailoring training project initially for girls in the Parish, to be based in the existing kindergarten school building and eventually the establishment of a multisectoral training centre for girls and women to cater for the entire District of Mafia Island. The aim is that teachers' wages and the basic tools necessary for starting business when training is complete, will be financed by selling items produced.

UGANDA

PLAN International UK

Primary School Construction, Tororo District

£20,798

To construct two new blocks at Kisoko Primary School, Tororo District, eastern Uganda, the first containing two classrooms and an office, and the second two classrooms and a storeroom. The school has 1,080 children currently enrolled. The aim is to significantly improve learning and teaching conditions at the school, to allow the children to reach their educational objectives and help their families to improve their living conditions. A School Management Committee will be established to oversee the project, including parents, teachers, school children and members of the wider community. In 1997 the Government of Uganda introduced the Universal Primary Education Programme with the aim of providing free education to all school-aged children. However the Government simply does not have the resources to accommodate the subsequent increase in the number of children enrolling in schools. Kisoko Primary School serves several sub-counties in Tororo District, and 1,080 children are presently enrolled. The current school facilities have been unable to cope with the increased demand for primary education since 1997. Currently many children are forced to attend classes outside in the open air, or in dangerously dilapidated classrooms containing more than 100 children. It is mainly the youngest children who are subject to these difficult learning conditions. It is extremely difficult to maintain standards of hygiene in such exposed areas, and almost impossible to hold children's attention when competing with all the distractions of the outside world. During the rainy season, lessons normally conducted under trees cannot take place and the children miss many months of their education. These poor conditions often cause children to drop out of school, leaving them unable to achieve high standards in education or access employment opportunities. The completion of primary school is vital if children in rural Uganda are to help themselves and their families out of the poverty that is now so prevalent.

ZAMBIA

Help an African Schoolchild Trust

Kasenga Primary School Development, Chilubula

£21,289

To increase the size of Kasenga Primary School in Chilubula, which has 300 children at present, so as to enable a further 200 children to receive an education. The school serves an area of 3 large villages and outlying farms. A new classroom block will be constructed, plus two teachers' houses. The local Education Authority will provide the teachers for the school subject to the block and teachers houses being built. There are no other schools for 17 miles. The progress of the 'bush school' is dependent on these additional resources being provided as the school will be able not only to teach more children, but will also offer an education to a greater age range and help some children with handicaps.

Emergency Disaster Relief

LIBERIA**Disasters Emergency Committee****Donation to Liberia Crisis Appeal****£30,000**

Following the abatement of fighting in the Liberian civil war, to enable the eleven UK member aid agencies of the Disasters Emergency Committee to provide medical care, clean water, sanitation, food and temporary shelter to, initially, an estimated 250,000 displaced people sheltering in Monrovia in appalling conditions, of the total of around one million Liberians countrywide estimated to be affected by this acute humanitarian crisis.

Health

AFGHANISTAN**ASHRAM International****Rehabilitation Services for the Physically Handicapped, Kabul****£14,945**

To work in partnership with Sandy Gall's Afghanistan Appeal (SGAA), to revive SGAA's disused orthopaedic workshop and physiotherapy service facility in Kabul, in particular to facilitate this workshop towards becoming a physiotherapy treatment centre with 1,440 beneficiaries per month. In addition, the monthly production of 120 appliances and aids and 20 seating chairs for those disabled with cerebral palsy; also the training of 10 Afghan orthopaedic technicians in supply, maintenance and fitting of orthotic appliances. (Appliances that give support to the limbs or to the body and made from a mixture of metal and polypropylene to be both lightweight and durable). There are many other disabilities to be treated as a result of the overcrowded conditions in the refugee camps such as post-polio paralysis and other illnesses. Many children suffer from post-polio paralysis, cerebral palsy, tuberculosis and congenital defects in that they need both physiotherapy treatment and orthoses. Over two and a half decades of civil strife followed by intense bombing and mining by the superpowers have left Afghanistan decimated and demoralised. The UN estimates that there are in excess of 20 million landmines to be de-mined. Funding is for the provision of staff costs, maintenance of equipment, supplies etc.

BANGLADESH

TB Alert

LAMB - Tuberculosis Control Programme, Dinajpur and Nilphamari Districts

£10,575

To reduce deaths from TB to a measurable rate of 10/100,000 within Parbatipur, Chirirbondor, Khansama and Saidpur Thanas using the supervised administration of the World health Organisation's (WHO) approved regime of Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS). The project will seek to provide a holistic perspective: medically, socially, economically and spiritually, to the provision of TB treatment in the four listed Thanas, for everyone who needs it irrespective of class, gender or creed. Central to this approach will be the activities that raise awareness of the disease, allowing early diagnosis and treatment and thus preventing the disease from escalation. TB clinics will be staged weekly within each Thana, to diagnose and treat patients. Field Workers will be employed to perform the following activities: (i) Home visits, treatment observation and support for the first two months (intensive treatment phase); (ii) Follow-up visits for the remaining four months of treatment to ensure treatment is completed; (iii) Health education for patients and their family members; (iv) Community awareness raising activities to raise awareness of TB and its symptoms, tackle stigma and discrimination and promote early detection of TB patients; (v) Contact tracing to check anyone who has been in contact with a TB patient for signs of the disease. The rural population of this area of Bangladesh have extremely limited access to health care, poor, cramped housing, inadequate nutrition and are exposed to a wide range of diseases. The WHO declared TB a global emergency in 1993. TB is a major public health problem in Bangladesh, causing twenty-five percent of all avoidable adult deaths. In 2001 the incidence of infectious cases of TB was recorded at 107 per 100,000 population. An untreated person with TB can pass the disease on to ten to fifteen other people a year. The most effective way to prevent the spread of TB is to cure the people who have it. TB exacerbates poverty; the provision and maintenance of cost-effective TB services is a key element to effective poverty alleviation. Funding is for the provision of supplies and personnel costs, to benefit some 940 new patients per year.

Tearfund

Deep Hand Tube Well Installation Programme, Barisal District

£13,254

To install 25 deep hand tube wells (approximately 300m deep) in Dhamshar and Mulpine villages, Barisal District, to draw groundwater with less arsenic contamination and enable 300 families, approximately 1,500 people, access to safe water for drinking and domestic purposes. The project will also provide technical and educational training to 3 users and gain community participation in the sharing and maintenance of the deep hand tube well system for sustainable community development. Although Bangladesh is a country with 230 rivers, a vast proportion of its inhabitants do not have access to safe drinking water. Although statistics suggest that water is highly accessible in Bangladesh, much of the water is unsafe, as surface water is contaminated with water borne diseases, over 50% of groundwater sources are contaminated with arsenic, and a large proportion of tube wells are out of order and unusable. People have returned to using surface water, with all its health risks, in preference to risking arsenic in ground water. The percentage of the communities in Dhamshar and Mulpine who are using safe water from improved sources is low. In addition to addressing this problem in Dhamshar and Mulpine villages, the deep hand tube well will also be used for vegetable gardening in fallow land in the winter season.

GUINEA BISSAU

PLAN International UK

School Health Hygiene Project, Bafata Region

£24,827

To improve the learning environment for 1,600 children and 30 teachers in ten primary schools in the Bafata Region of central Guinea Bissau, through the provision of improved wells for clean drinking water, as well as hand washing facilities. The project will also promote positive changes in knowledge, attitudes and practice regarding sanitation and hygiene. Teachers and children will participate in training on sanitation issues. The local community will form Water Management Committees to be trained on the management and maintenance of water facilities. The project will have a positive impact on both the health and educational capacities of schoolchildren, reducing the risk of them contracting infectious diseases while at school. Improvements in health will ensure children are able to attend class and concentrate on their learning. Children will use their acquired skills and knowledge to promote positive change in their families and communities. Women and children will be relieved of the burden of walking long distances on a daily basis to collect the families' water, allowing more time for study or other activities. The health of the whole community will benefit from a safe water source. Almost a quarter of the deaths in the region are caused by diarrhoea or dysentery, both of which can be contracted from contaminated drinking water.

HAITI**PLAN International UK****Potable Water Project, La Vallee****£23,661**

To provide the mountain community of Geffray, in the southern region of La Vallee, Haiti, with a conveniently located source of safe drinking water. More than half of infant deaths in Haiti are caused by diarrhoeal infections, often resulting from the consumption of polluted or contaminated water from unsafe sources. Women and children in the community spend up to three hours every day walking along treacherous mountain paths to collect the family water supply. This project aims to reduce the time spent collecting water, and improve the health of the community as a whole, by providing a connection to the region's water system. Some 2,000 people will benefit from a year-round source of drinking water at a convenient distance from their homes. The proposed system will include a 10,500 gallon water reservoir, 300 metres of distribution pipes, 30 metres of connection lines and five water kiosks placed at strategic locations throughout the community. With the support of Plan Haiti, the community has established a Water Management Committee consisting of men, women and children from the local area. The committee will participate in training on water hygiene and community health issues, and on the maintenance of the water system and will oversee the planning, implementation and monitoring of the project.

INDIA**Arpana Charitable Trust (UK)****Completion of Nurses Home at the Training Centre, Arpana Hospital,
Haryana State****£27,500**

To complete a Nurses Home at the Training Centre in the grounds of Arpana Hospital, Madhuban, Karnal District, in order to formally train at least 15 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives and 10 Ophthalmic Technicians a year, for a government recognized certificate. The Training Centre also provides informal training to a wide variety of rural and Community health workers. The Hospital serves a population of about 350,000 people. As most of the trainees are women, nervous about a move away from home and public transport to the training facility very limited, it is all the more important to provide secure, efficient accommodation for them. The building is at present partly constructed and urgently needs funds to complete the second floor and construct a third. Arpana have their own resident voluntary architect, engineer and highly experienced building team. They are also successful in maintaining discounts for major construction materials and will take responsibility for the recurring costs of the nurses' accommodation. There is however a particularly distressing factor that Arpana hope to help to address simultaneously, that of the sharp fall in births of the female child, which it now considers to have reached crisis proportions. It reports that illegal abortion of the female fetus after ultrasound sex determination is now rampant and that the appalling practice of female infanticide also continues in the villages. They are well aware that although their programmes have improved health awareness in the target area, poverty, superstition, ignorance, disease and discrimination against women and the female child are still major problems. Through this programme Arpana expect the trained workers to bring about a change in attitude towards the girl child and female sex generally. With this in mind, it hopes to correct this attitude and thus raise the profile of the female sex with a re-education programme, involving intensive counseling and motivation techniques. To date Arpana has successfully trained 260 traditional birth attendants in their target area, with the emphasis on integrating trainees with their newly acquired skills, back into and for the benefit of, their own communities.

Interlock**Dispensary/Maternity Home and Guest Support Unit, Vadadhasol,
Konkan, Maharashtra State****£25,000**

As part of an existing overall development programme spread over an area of some 30kms radius, to construct a centre for a dispensary/maternity home and guest facility with transport to provide basic medical needs and an outreach to two clinics at Wadavali and Chunakolvan that serve over 30 villages, around 30,000 people. This is an area of growing population and currently is without any medical facility. The centre will meet some of the extra demand and prevent many villagers, in hope of treatment, migrating to the towns and cities. The centre will be part of an alternative development strategy geared to rural development that is recreating sustainable local economies through a culture based Eco-tourism project previously funded by the Committee in 2001 at Vatsalya Mandir Oni, formerly Matumandir Oni. The guest facility will contribute to the running costs of the maternity home and clinic. This project coincides with 2002 being designated by the United Nations as the International Year of Eco-tourism.

Sense International

Home-Based Support for Deafblind Children, Bihar, Rajasthan and Orissa States

£11,744

To improve the quality of life for deafblind children in Patna, Bihar State, Shri Ganganagar in Rajasthan State and Khurda in Orissa State. These are children who are both deaf and blind. As 95% of all that is learned comes through sight and hearing, deafblindness causes unique problems in communication, mobility and accessing information. In India, it is estimated that there are over 450,000 deafblind people, the majority of whom receive no support at all. Many remain at home in total isolation, others are sent to schools that do not understand their complex needs and are totally inappropriate for them. With the appropriate support it is possible for deafblind children to lead quality lives. This project will be run by three small, community-based organisations, which provide the only services for deafblind children in their areas. They will take support directly to the homes of children who need it most and educate the whole community about the special needs of deafblind children in rural areas of Bihar, Rajasthan and Orissa. The aim for the coming years is to double the number of children receiving support. Sense International believes that programmes for deafblind people in any country can only be strong and sustainable if they are led, managed and controlled by people within that country. It is for this reason that they work in partnership with local organisations such as the Bihar Blind People's Care Society (BBPCS); LKC Shri Jagdamba Blind School; and Nehru Seva Sangh (NSS). Each of these organisations has been working with disabled people in the communities in which they are based for a number of years. These organisations were approached by the parents of deafblind children who are unable to find appropriate advice or support for them. At present the three organisations are providing regular, direct home-based support to 16 children and their families. In addition to this, many more are being reached through community events.

The Leprosy Mission

Construction of New Staff Quarters for Nurses at Saldoha Hospital, Jharkhand State

£12,121

To provide a better standard of accommodation for two nurses at Saldoha Hospital, Jharkhand State. Saldoha Hospital is situated in a fairly remote area and serves as a referral centre for an impoverished population of around 3 million people of whom 8,000 are affected by leprosy. The Hospital was upgraded in 1999 to provide quality medical care to the local community and referral facilities for the leprosy patients. Though the Hospital is located in the interior forest about 15 km away from the main road, it still attracts many patients including non-leprosy from the adjoining districts covering a radius of 20 km. The area is endemic for malaria, tuberculosis, gastroenteritis and childhood diseases. The Hospital also caters to many patients with skin-related problems from other States.

The Leprosy Mission

Four-Wheel Drive Vehicle and Motorcycle for Chandag Hospital, Uttranchal

£7,948

To assist staff in their field health education activities and hospital work at Chandag Hospital, Uttranchal, through the provision of a four-wheel drive vehicle and a motorcycle. Chandag Hospital is situated in a very poor area in the foothills of the Himalayas and the terrain make access very difficult without a four-wheel drive vehicle or cross-country motorcycle. The motorcycle will enable the non-medical supervisor to visit satellite clinics and encourage more patients to come for treatment.

KENYA

Cooper, Bryan & Marjorie - "Wishing for a Well" Appeal

Construction of Two Dams, Mwingi and Ngomeni Districts

£15,000

The construction of a further two earth catchment dams, one each for the villages of Mavia and Mwanzingi in the Districts of Mwingi and Ngomeni respectively, to serve the Akamba people, in very arid and famine stricken areas. Some 3,200 people will benefit.

MALI**PLAN International UK****Solar-Powered Water System, Kati Region****£24,128**

To provide a reliable and sustainable source of potable water to the population of the village of Kourouba, located in the Kati region of southwest Mali, using a solar powered pump and a water storage and distribution system. The high rates of infant and child mortality within rural communities in Mali are largely attributable to the lack of access to clean water. This not only encourages the spread of water-borne and infectious diseases, but also limits agricultural yields and therefore has a negative impact on the nutrition of both children and adults. This project will have a positive impact on all 1,527 community members of Kourouba village, particularly children, by significantly reducing the risks of contracting water-borne diseases and enabling each community member to consume their recommend water intake each day. It will also considerably lessen the time women and children must spend collecting water, and increase agricultural yields. The project will involve drilling a borehole at a central point in the village and installing a solar powered water pump to pump the water into a reinforced concrete tank. The tank will be connected to a pipe network distributing water to four taps. No community members will have to travel further than 300 metres from their home to reach one of the taps. The community will establish a Water and Sanitation Committee, comprising seven local women and men, which will take responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of the project, including supervising the construction work. This Committee will participate in a training package that includes project development, administration and management, simple techniques for the operation and maintenance of the solar powered water system, hygiene and sanitation around water points and in the storage of water, and household water to storage and treatment. The Water and Sanitation Committee will also play a key role in encouraging good hygiene and sanitation practices within the Community.

NIGERIA

Reform Corporation

Oruku Community Drinking Water Project, Enugu State

£10,145

To assist an impoverished community in Oruku, Enugu State, that is historically menaced by Guinea Worms in their main water supply systems – i.e. streams and rivers. By providing borehole water that is free from worms in accessible points, many lives will be saved from deaths occasioned by Guinea Worms that are inherent in their natural water supply. Guinea Worm has a significant negative impact on the economy for it occurs during the rainy season at the peak of agricultural activities. If a person or family – as happens in most cases – is infected, they spend weeks, sometimes months too ill to be able to cultivate. This leads to severe hunger with an increased risk of death. Prevention will greatly impact the economy and household food security positively in a population whose main occupation is peasant farming, hunting, fishing, petty trading and crafts. Up to 10 boreholes will be sunk in strategic and accessible positions in Oruku to benefit a regular population of around 20,000 people, and a total number of beneficiaries ranging to over 100,000 people including users from other communities.

The Leprosy Mission

Community Eye Health Project, Countrywide

£3,600

To provide glasses and/or eye care to all states currently assisted by The Leprosy Mission and other members of The International Federation of Anti-Leprosy Associations. Although the project will be based at Minna, Niger State, the ophthalmic work will benefit eye-care patients across the whole of the country, encompassing a considerably challenging environment: steaming rainforests, scorching desserts, the central grasslands of the Jos plateau and the mosquito-infested swamplands that stretch from Benin to Nigeria's expansive coastline. The project will: (i) provide eye care to a least two different communities per week – this will principally involve eye screening and treatment of eye pathologies. It is envisaged that 4,800 people will benefit from this project, that is an average of 50 people per screening. As travelling is hazardous and also expensive for the poor (either in loss of earnings and/or travelling fee) it is therefore more effective for the project to travel to the people, than the people to the project, this will minimise delays and encourage access to eye care facilities: (ii) make glasses available and available at an affordable price; also (iii) undertake public health education to reduce dependence on ineffectual – and often harmful – traditional medicine and surgical eye procedures; and (iv) carry out at least 100 cataract operations within an initial twelve-month period.

SOUTH AFRICA

OC Team

ECAP AIDS Educational and Empowerment Programme, Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal

£12,200

ECAP (Evangelical Christian AIDS Programme) is an AIDS educational and empowerment programme run by the Evangelical Seminary of Southern Africa (ESSA) in Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal. Research from the Seminary revealed the enormity of the HIV/AIDS problem in their local community and the pivotal role that churches could play in a community educational programme to address the needs of those suffering from AIDS. South Africa has one of the highest HIV/AIDS infection rates in the world. The province of KwaZulu-Natal where Pietermaritzburg is located has the highest infection rate in the country. The implications of this pandemic are catastrophic. The potential therefore for growth in the ECAP project has necessitated the search for extra funding. The objective for the next year is to see 15 church congregations in the local area aware of HIV/AIDS and involved in its prevention and management and to see 15 church congregations empowered to offer projects in their communities aimed at preventing HIV/AIDS and caring for those suffering from the illness. The ECAP project involves the provision of training to churches on raising awareness of AIDS in order that they may be equipped to teach others, particularly women, who are the traditional care-givers and youth, who are the most sexually active. The aim is to reduce the spread of the infection in the local area, thereby working towards the goal of an AIDS-free society. The project also empowers churches to offer home-based care to those suffering with AIDS. As part of the project, students at ESSA are also trained so that when they enter new employment after college, they may launch the training in other geographical areas. Funding is for the provision of an 8-seater minibus and running costs for one year. Currently ECAP project staff must use their own vehicles or public transport for field work, which is ineffective. A mini-bus would enable project staff to collect local leaders and training participants to field work, thus increasing the number of people equipped by the educational programme.

SWAZILAND

Sound Seekers

Swazi-Earcare Audiology Laboratory, Nationwide

£28,250

To establish an audiology service for Swaziland, based in Mbane District, with particular emphasis being placed upon the provision of help to children who live in the rural areas. The States of Jersey has funded the equipment for the Audiology Clinic, and the Nuffield Foundation will fund the Audiologist Trainer, who will train the two Nursing Sisters to become the initial Audiology Practitioners. It is essential to build upon this by equipping the supporting laboratory, which will be run by a team of two trained technicians, to maintain and repair the audiological equipment and make the ear moulds for the hearing aids. These rural children, because of the lack of public transport, are prevented from receiving professional help for impaired hearing and the inevitable middle ear infections, especially chronic otitis media, which is so prevalent in this environment. The young people currently have little hope of either identification, help, or the prospect of subsequent education without such intervention. The provision of a Laboratory will address this issue and many others. The team based there will establish a means to examine children in particular and create a schools screening system in the rural areas of Swaziland; establish baby clinics and achieve the earliest identification of hearing impairment. The team will operate a referral programme for patients requiring surgery and those who require treatment of infective middle ear disease; nurses will be on hand to dispense antibiotics. The team will develop appropriate systems to ensure that not only the professional assistance is provided but that in the laboratory, skills are available to accept second hand equipment and hearing aids from the Society and hospitals in the UK and ensure that equipment is maintained, hearing aids issued and ear moulds made. Funding is for the provision of the necessary laboratory equipment, both electronic and for making the ear moulds. Estimates indicate that there will be at least 100,000 beneficiaries of the project.

The British Red Cross Society

Water and Sanitation Programme, Cetshwayo District

£24,373

To improve health standards in Cetshwayo District, by providing sanitation facilities and safe, sufficient water to a total of 700 households, approximately 3,300 people. This will be achieved by constructing small water reservoirs to serve this population and by digging pipe trenches to distribute the water to households. The project will include the construction of 183 latrines and 8 spring water points. Training will also be provided to Health Educators who will then train 80% of household representatives from the 700 households in place on health and hygiene practices. All these steps will mitigate endemic health problems. Swaziland in Africa's second smallest mainland country and home to some of the most vulnerable people in Southern Africa. The country has limited supplies of potable water. Waterborne diseases such as cholera and diarrhoea are endemic. As a result, infant mortality rates are extremely high, at 110 deaths per 1,000 live births and life expectancy is only 39 years. This water and sanitation programme is therefore an urgent requirement for a needy population.

UGANDA

Uganda Society for Disabled Children (USDC)

Construction and Equipping of Hearing Impairment Centre, Arua Hospital, Arua District

£22,836

To construct and equip a hearing impairment centre at Arua Hospital, Arua District, for the assessment and treatment of hearing-impaired children in the West Nile region. The West Nile region comprises of Arua, Yumbe, Nebbie, Adjumani and Moyo districts. Deafness among Ugandan children is three times that of the UK, and in most areas children with hearing problems account for 15% of the USDC's caseload. For this reason, USDC is embarking on a programme of training for rural clinic staff, which will lead to even more hearing-impaired children being identified. Arua Hospital, which is a referral hospital for the five Districts mentioned above, has an ENT specialist (posted by the Ministry of Health) who is unable to practice due to a complete lack of facilities, owing to a lack of money. This is a waste of a valuable resource and by establishing a proper treatment centre in the grounds of the Hospital to capitalise on the specialist's expertise, a viable referral option for children in need will be provided. Up to 500 hearing-impaired children will benefit from the facility per year. Funding is for the provision of construction costs, diagnostic and treatment equipment.

Uganda Society for Disabled Children (USDC)

Construction and Equipping of a Children's Rehabilitation Hostel, Masaka Hospital, Masaka District

£15,272

To construct and equip convalescence accommodation at Masaka Hospital, Masaka District, for children who have undergone surgery to correct a disability. At present they tend to be discharged from hospital far too early causing complications to set in. Masaka Hospital seems as a regional referral Hospital for Masaka and the surrounding Districts of Sembabule, Rakai and Kalangala with a total population of about 2 million. The number of patients needing help far outweighs the Hospital's bed capacity which is only 330. Because of the overwhelming demand, disabled children needing post-surgical care or those on rigorous rehabilitation programmes end up being discharged earlier than they should be, to create space for other patients. In most cases this early discharge results in complications in the recovery of the children, as they lack the supervision of doctors, physiotherapists, orthopaedic officers, occupational therapists and nurses from within the Hospital. The provision of a children's Rehabilitation Hostel within Masaka Hospital will alleviate bed shortage and encourage more Children to come forward for surgery by ensuring proper rehabilitation afterwards. Around 128 disabled children per year will benefit from this facility. In addition, there will be about another 30 using the accommodation each year while they undergo intensive occupational physiotherapy. Funding is for the provision of construction costs for a 16-bed dormitory with toilets, showers and a kitchen, and furnishing it with the necessary beds and mattresses, lockers etc.

Water Aid

Developing Models for Better Health: Safe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education Projects, Katakwi District

£20,019

To support the provision of sustainable water supplies through hygiene education promotion, sanitation and the provision of improved access to potable water, including the construction of 15 water points, and improved sanitation and hygiene promotion to benefit over 3,000 people in 20 villages in the parishes of Obur, Asamuk, Aleles and Dadas, Katakwi District. In Katakwi District, there is an average of 30% potable water coverage – significantly lower than the national average – and sanitation coverage of only 16%. One reason for this low figure is that in general people come from a pastoral background, and are not accustomed to using latrines. All Water Aid projects are identified based on beneficiary needs and priorities. Discussions held with communities in Katakwi indicated that diarrhoea, worms, dysentery, measles, eye diseases and malaria are the most common diseases in the area. Through this project, quality of life will be improved and time freed up to be spent on productive activities.

ZAMBIA

Ryder-Cheshire Foundation

ZATULET TB Health Programme, Lusaka

£24,470

ZATULET is non-profit making NGO which runs a health centre in Lusaka for the purpose of detecting, treating, preventing and controlling Tuberculosis (TB) and Leprosy in Zambia. The first aim of the project is to provide a borehole which will provide clean water for drinking, cooking, medical needs and for improved sanitation. The second aim of the project is to provide a vehicle for use by the organisation to transport seriously ill patients to hospital, to make home visits to the further reaches of the catchment area more efficient (at the moment bicycle is the only means of transport), and for defaulter tracing (i.e. trying to locate and contact patients who have not completed their treatment – vital to prevent the diseases returning in a drug-resistant form. Currently ZATULET obtain their water from a shallow well which is unprotected and untreated. The water has to be bailed for drinking and medical use, which greatly increases the need for fuel burning, thus further impoverishing the local soil. The project will enable ZATULET to help more patients in the impoverished Kalingalinga and Chainda districts. The centre currently has 300 patients, consisting of the poorest and most vulnerable sections of society (the centre does not discriminate in any way and patients are treated whatever their background, religion or gender). The use of the vehicle will enable staff to visit them more often at home, ensuring that they continue their treatment (this is vital as non-completion of TB treatment can result in multi-drug resistant forms of the disease – a death sentence in poor countries like Zambia). This is particularly important for women patients who are less likely to visit a clinic because until they are severely ill they feel that their time should be spent on their childcare and household duties. If they are very ill the volunteers are able to help them with chores such as water collection, cooking and childcare. The vehicle will also enable the staff to carry out Community Workshops in schools, churches, football grounds or community halls to raise awareness of TB among the population of Kalingalinga and Chainda districts (awareness raising will reach approximately 5,000 people).

TB Alert

Bwafwano Community Volunteers - Supporting HIV/AIDS/TB Patients, Lusaka Chazanga, Ngwerere and Masuku Compounds

£23,650

To train volunteer members of the community in the Lusaka Chazanga, Ngwerere and Masuku Compounds, to provide effective care, treatment and economic empowerment for HIV/AIDS patients with TB, in the shanty-town districts of Lusaka. Using the World health Organisation recommended 'Directly Observed Therapy Short-Course' (DOTS) regime, the project aims to target over one thousand patients affected with HIV plus TB. Although HIV/AIDS remains an incurable malaise, TB is curable, even in a person who has a primary infection of HIV/AIDS. The project this will reduce deaths as a result of TB by around seventy-five per cent. The project will also provide home based care, counselling, assistance and income generating activities, to improve not only the life expectancy but also the quality of life for individuals living under the shadow of HIV/AIDS. The main project activities are as follows: (i) Training/refresher courses for volunteer caregivers to give home-based treatment and care to patients; (ii) Screening, contact tracing and implementation of DOTS; (iii) Counselling, practical and financial support to patients and their families; (iv) Income-generating activities, for example craft and agricultural skills, for volunteer carers and cured patients; (v) Public-awareness programmes and education to raise awareness of the issues of TB and HIV among 10,000 people in this area of Lusaka, to improve early case detection of TB and self-referrals and crucially to confront the damaging prejudice and stigma which surround both diseases. Funding is for the provision of a computer and peripherals, a vehicle with running costs, for patient transport, and bicycles for caregivers. More than twenty per cent of the population of Zambia are currently infected with HIV/AIDS, and more than sixty per cent develop TB as a result of compromised immune systems. TB is now a leading cause of death in Zambia due to the high incidence of HIV/AIDS. The prevalence of TB in Zambia is highest in poor, overcrowded, shanty-town areas. Recent and rapid increase in TB in Africa is primarily due to HIV. Curing an HIV+ person of TB not only gives then several more years of life, but also reduces the transmission of TB to others in the community.

The King's Church, Guernsey

AIDS Education and Prevention, Sachibondu, North-West Province

£20,700

To remove the stigma attached to HIV/AIDS through raising awareness and educating the local population of 80,000 people of Sachibondu, situated in the North-West province of Zambia, close to the borders with Angola and Congo. Individuals will be thereby provided with informed choices about HIV/AIDS prevention and care programmes. There is a successfully operated local health centre in conjunction with the nearest government hospital. With virtually no health care provided in the nearby countries its catchment area, in terms of people travelling to the Health Clinic has increased to include villages as far as 100 km away from Sachibondu; the Health Clinic is consequently held in high esteem by the local villages. With very little financial support from the Zambian government, the Health Clinic has been run by a UK-Registered nurse who has obtained limited support from UK donors. The mission has located a highly recommended trained HIV/AIDS professional, who is willing to work alongside the existing Health Clinic. Most of the immediate financial need is required for the acquisition of a suitable vehicle, in order for the health professional to take his preventative education to the population, village by village, and for the construction of base premises for consultations, etc.

Integrated Development

CAMBODIA**Mines Advisory Group (MAG)****Humanitarian Mine Action Support, Countrywide****£25,161**

To significantly strengthen the support MAG provides to its manual mine clearance teams in Cambodia. This will be achieved through the purchase of 2 Zhil trucks, by which Mechanical Clearance Units known as Tempests will be transported between minefields, countrywide, and 4 vehicle fitted radios in order to comply with International Standards, and to ensure the safety of the mobile teams. The Tempest enables mine clearance to be conducted in a safer, quicker and cost-effective manner. Deployment of the machine increases the safety of manual deminers by removing tripwires, as well as stripping vegetation and collecting metal fragmentation. Without support from the Tempest, each one of MAG's deminers can spend up to 4 hours out of the 6 hour working day preparing ground before actual clearance takes place. Therefore, the machine increases the efficiency and impact of MAG's Humanitarian Mine Action programme on the affected communities of Cambodia. This project will therefore: reduce the risk of death and injury from landmines to the people of Cambodia; allow safe access to land previously contaminated by landmines, for agriculture and other purposes; allow land to be used for community buildings, such as schools, clinics and pagodas; allow community development initiatives by other NGOs to take place.

Tearfund**Agriculture, Business and Community Development Project, Prey Veng Province****£24,751**

The overall aim is to work with approximately 40,000 people across 56 villages in 4 communes in Prey Veng and Kamchay Mear Districts, Prey Veng Province, one of the poorest provinces in Cambodia. The project aims to strengthen relationships, social capital and economic capacity to bring about increased equity and self-reliance in the communities. The project aims will be achieved through a variety of activities: (i) the provision of clean water through treadle pumps and sand filters; demonstration latrine and water filters will be constructed in all the villages. (ii) the improvement of irrigation systems and agricultural extension services: 2 demonstration gardens with a fish pond, vegetables, rice and trees will be set up. (iii) the establishment of Village Revolving Funds including training in management and accounting. (iv) the facilitation of enterprise development: animators will work with Village Development Committees to set up a small business to make and sell soil/cement blocks, cement roofing tiles, and water filters. (v) the promotion of literacy: 11 village managed libraries will be established, and an annual literacy teacher workshop will be held to share experience about literacy classes. (vi) training of Village Health Volunteers and Traditional Birth Attendants and gender awareness training. Funding is for the provision of commune activities, revolving fund injections, commune capacity building training, transport and administration costs.

CHINA**Appropriate Technology Asia****Community Sanitation Project, Quinghai Province****£10,492**

To improve the livelihoods of 1,200 poor and marginalized Tibetans living in Capu Township, Hualong County, Quinghai Province (formerly part of Tibet), China. The project is designed to improve the waste management of rural villages, by employing innovative approaches to sanitation to provide a safe means of handling human wastes. The intention is to create diversification in the range of sustainable, low cost domestic sanitation techniques available to local people, to reduce the prevalence of diarrhoeal diseases, particularly amongst children and to provide pathogen-free compost to maximise the overall productivity of agriculture and minimise the risk of food and nutritional deficits. This will be achieved using solar-assisted, cold climate specific aerobic composting toilets, to minimise transmission of bacteria and cysts. The specific aims of the project are: (i) to improve waste management through the provision of 60 toilets to households and institutions throughout Capu Township. (There will be facilities provided for approximately 1,185 people), (ii) to reduce the incidences of disease and illnesses, which are a result of lack of sanitation facilities and awareness of the link to health. This will be done through an awareness raising programme staff running the programme throughout the area for approximately 5,312 people.

ETHIOPIA**FARM-Africa****Vehicle for a Women's Enterprise Development Project, Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples's Region****£15,500**

To provide a 4-wheel drive vehicle, to be used by project staff in Kedida Woreda in Kembata and Timbaro Zone and Lemu Woreda in Hadya Zone in the central southern parts of the country. Ethiopian women are disadvantaged in terms of economic opportunities, education and access to services. The geographical areas to be covered by the project are large and remote and appropriate transport is a necessity. This project will also work with women who developed an asset base through these previous initiatives and also take successful elements to women in new areas. The project has three components: (i) to enhance the ability of women to organise productive activities and also take successful elements to women to organise productive activities through providing goats and training in livestock management and building the capacity of Women's Groups, through providing technical support to microfinance operations and business development services; (ii) disseminating information on women's welfare issues – training and awareness on harmful traditional practices and women's legal rights; (iii) other interventions such as training in literacy and numeracy, research and sharing experiences. It is estimated that as a result of project activities in all regions, women's income will be increased and the standard of living of households covered by the project will be improved. The health and nutritional status of 1,000 households (6,000 people) will be improved and women will actively participate in economic and social development, make informed choices about reproductive health and ensure that their rights are maintained.

SCIAF**Integrated Urban Slum Development Programme, Addis Ababa****£26,629**

To improve the quality of life for residents in the Kebele 8, one of the worst urban slum communities in Addis Ababa, with a population of around 6,000, by working with the local community to improve their physical environment and build their skills, confidence and capability to tackle the multiple problems they face. The unemployment rate is over 50% and 71% of households are headed by women, and within these households there are significantly numbers of children, the elderly and disabled. Key areas of activity to be funded under this grant are: to rebuild 20 houses which are currently unfit for habitation; to construct 7 communal kitchens for use by those families with no cooking facilities; to construct 10 communal latrines to serve families with no access to sanitation. Home visits will be undertaken to provide care and support to people living with AIDS (hygiene care, medication and nutritional support). Community training, will be undertaken to provide health, leadership, negotiation skills, etc for community leaders, youth and volunteers; workshops will be held for strengthening linkages and joint planning, involving community representatives, other NGOs and members and regional/local government (from zone and sub-zone level); pre-phase out preparation (strengthening management and planning skills of the various community groups (technical committee, elders' committee, neighbourhood groups, community animators and volunteers).

INDIA

Action Village India

CRUSADE (Women's Micro-Credit and Social Development), Tamil Nadu

£17,100

The project aims to permanently improve the quality of life and social standing of very poor, marginalised women and their families in Tiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu, by promoting the formation of Women's Self Help Groups (SHGs). The SHGs organise their own savings and loan schemes and starting income-generating activities. The groups will also impart literacy to illiterate women members who want to learn to read and write and train 'Cluster' coordinators to run health education programmes for women and children. The resulting social and economic changes empower marginalised women and enhance their status and capacity for making decisions in the family and the community. The project will enable it to continue work with 213 SHGs with 3,500 members and to start work with 1,500 more women in 100 SHGs, bringing its reach to over 6,000 women and a total population of around 30,000. Funding is for various items including a revolving loan fund, SHG members' training, the provision of Cluster coordinators, literacy instructors and literacy materials.

International Childcare Trust

Shelter, Protection, Education and Development for Youth (SPEDY), Tamil Nadu State

£17,340

To protect the most marginalised and socially isolated youngsters (mostly street and working children) in Dindigul, Mannur Thirumali, Tamil Nadu State, from abuse and exploitation, and to (re)integrate vulnerable children back into society through the following activities: educating children about their basic human rights and providing a temporary, supportive environment, in which they enjoy those basic rights such as shelter, medical attention, health education, nutritious diet, remedial education, (re)introduction to formal education and/or vocational training in marketable skills (two-wheeler mechanics, tailoring, welding, plumbing, small-scale enterprise management, etc); listening to children, as groups and individually, to identify their unique needs and empowering them to feel more confident, grow and develop strategies for future independent living; tracing family and community links, reuniting families and mediating where necessary; networking and forming alliances with state and civil society organisations to harness an understanding of what services are (or should be) available and lobbying government to fulfil its responsibilities under international law (Convention on the Rights of the Child, etc); and building the capacity of the children to become active participants in the development process through an awareness raising programme, which educates the public about the 'street child' phenomenon.

Village Service Trust

Economic Empowerment of Dalit Women, Tamil Nadu

£28,000

To increase the income of 1,500 poor, Dalit women in Theni District, Tamil Nadu, India. The project will build on existing work with poor, predominantly Dalit, (or 'untouchables', are the group of people below and outside India's hierarchical caste system), women in self-help groups (SHGs). The members of these groups pool small savings and open a joint bank account through the partner NGOs. As the fund grows they can borrow money for emergency and consumption purposes (e.g. mending their hut roof, hospital costs). It is very difficult for poor, particularly Dalit women, to access other forms of credit Banks will seldom lend to poor women as they have no collateral and money lenders charge between 60–300% interest. These groups now have federations which represent them and are gradually taking over the role of our partner NGOs. They also have a fund which is used to make loans ?70 for micro-enterprise (small businesses) such as shoe making and dairy cow husbandry. These productive loans are repaid with interest so that many more women can benefit from the fund. Small businesses free women from irregular, poorly paid and exploitative farm work. Of the women who have so far received micro enterprise loans, 75% state that their household income has increased. Women's financial independence also improves their decision making power in the family and increases their self-confidence and esteem. So far, approximately 400 women have received loans. The overall aim of the project is to add to the fund and ensure that many other women have received loans, and in particular to ensure that approximately 357 additional women benefit through the receipt of loans in the first year. Funding is for the provision of the loan fund, training to loan recipients, and research and development.

INDONESIA

Opportunity International UK

Microfinance for Poor Women's Businesses, Bali, Indonesia

£24,798

To help poor women in Bali support themselves in the midst of the catastrophic downturn in the economy following the bombings on 12 October 2002. This will be done through the provision of credit and small-business training services, with an emphasis on creating businesses that are less dependent on tourism. Other training – such as health and political awareness – may be incorporated as well. The Wahana Kria Putri Foundation (WKP), is the local partner agency and a non-profit, no-governmental organisation that is locally owned and managed. It has served the poorest of the economically active poor in Bali for many years with the aim of helping them establish their own microbusinesses in order to provide for their families. The aim of this project is to enable poor women to provide regular income for their families, restore confidence in the community through post-explosion trauma counselling and other services. Four to six people will be trained to lead formal and informal personal groups. The groups are aimed at raising the confidence level of clients to help them rebuild their environment again. WKP will form 10 'Ciandri' groups that will be the basic structure used for loan disbursement. Each group will have 10 members for a total of 100 people. There will be six intensive compulsory training sessions per group before loan disbursement begins. Business planning is a major component of these sessions. Loan disbursement will begin after the training sessions are completed. Emphasis will be placed on businesses that are not reliant on tourism, but can be profitable within the indigenous community. Clients continue to receive intensive assistance in developing their businesses; at this stage, the groups have become support networks for each other and help each other grow economically and emotionally. One hundred women will benefit directly from the loans, which, with family members, will make abroad 500 beneficiaries in total. Also, on average 1.5 jobs are created with each loan, thus indirectly benefiting a further 150 people. Also, 100 women will receive counselling, and help in creating businesses.

KENYA

NEW WAYS

Construction of Two Rock Catchment Dams, Turkana District

£14,420

To assist part of an integral programme to bring water supplies to the nomadic people of Northern Kenya, with the construction of two double-walled catchment dams that would provide a sustainable water supply at Natoo and Ngiburin, within 16 Km in an especially arid area. It is estimated that 9,500 people will benefit from this project. Turkana is a region where temperatures are very high and rains are scarce, twice in recent years (April 1997 and November 1999), the area has been declared a National Emergency Zone. Due to the subjection of these periodic droughts, official statistics report that 60% of animal herds have been lost and as the Turkana people are largely nomadic, their entire existence relies on these herds. There is a lake in the area, but the water is neither drinkable nor suitable for cultivation due to the high concentration of salt minerals. Such conditions have long undermined any development in the area, but there is a real need for long-term solutions. The double-walled dams will be built in the dry riverbed where, over the years, the seasonal rainwater has hewn away at the rock. The dams will work ecologically and cost effectively to capture and protect this water for up to and around 9 months, rather than exploiting already depleted underground sources, by digging wells at a higher cost. As well as a team of professional and masonry students working on their construction, will be people of the local villages who will contribute with their work as symbolic payment towards the project.

Wanangwe School and Orphanage Trust

Provision of Basic Human Needs for HIV/AIDS Orphans, Kisumu, District

£11,800

The project encompasses a range of objectives, that directly relate to the above programme, the aim of which is to continue to reduce the physical and emotional suffering of HIV/AIDS orphans in Kisumu District, through the provision of basic needs such as shelter, food, clothing and their integration into foster family units. Those objectives are: (i) To complete the construction of 3 classrooms at Wanangwe Primary School, thus offering educational opportunities for the 720 HIV/AIDS orphans living in the area, where the literacy level is under 36%. (ii) To increase the number of income-generating projects managed by the villagers by two fold, thus promoting self-reliance employment, and thus empowerment of the women. This would in turn enable families to take on and support foster children. (iii) To increase the number of Counsellors available in the community from 6 to 9. Their purpose being to re-educate local people with regards to safe sex issues and HIV/AIDS by promoting tolerance, compassion and understanding. (iv) To continue to reduce the physical and emotional suffering of HIV/AIDS orphans through the provision of basic needs such as shelter, food and clothing and integrating them into foster family units.

MALAWI & MOZAMBIQUE

Christian Resource Ministries

Borehole Project, Central District, Malawi, and Tete and Zambezia District, Mozambique

£4,350

To provide the Mpilisi (Malawi), Nthapo and Murumbala (Mozambique) villages with access to clean water. In many parts of rural Africa, water supply is a problem. Sometimes the nearest water involves a three-hour walk in each direction, if a person arrives there late, the supply could have dried up; for this reason many women start their day at about 2 am. Often the nearest supply is disease ridden (eg malaria, diarrhoea) and contaminated by animals using it. If the women who are involved in fetching water could find it close by, the following benefits would result; cleaner water, with less risk of disease; have more time to spend with their families, feeding their children, getting them off to school and caring for the elderly or sick; more time and energy for tending garden plots to grow their own food; fewer back pains. There is a perpetual cycle of deprivation, people get dirty water – so they get ill; garden plots remain untended – so food production suffers – people suffer from under nourishment. The beneficiaries of this project consist partly of refugees from civil wars, who have been relocated to these areas away from their original homes. As over 400 people live in each of the 3 villages, the project will benefit more than 1,200 people.

NICARAGUA

One World Action

Construction of Training Centre for Women with Disabilities, Managua and Nationwide

£15,975

In conjunction with the NGO SOLIDEZ, to improve the access of women with disabilities to attend training courses and planning and co-ordination events. Participants will come from Managua and 18 Municipalities around Nicaragua. Demands on SOLIDEZ for training courses have significantly increased since 1999, this has meant that SOLIDEZ has had to continually look for different venues for implementing their activities in Managua. However, many of these venues have severe limitations. Most are inaccessible for women in wheel-chairs and for those using walking frames, rents are exorbitant and the sanitary conditions of many are unacceptable. To respond to this situation, SOLIDEZ has embarked on a building programme to provide an accessible venue for training. So far, they have completed the construction of a small auditorium for holding training events and planning meetings. However, they now need funds for building sleeping accommodation for women who live at a distance from Managua, a consultation room and a small store room for the storage of educational materials. The World Health Organisation estimates that there are at least 200,000 disabled women in Nicaragua. The majority of these live almost entirely unsupported in conditions of acute poverty and isolation. The project will benefit 1,732 women with disabilities every year. These women are members of the 18 self-help local groups which SOLIDEZ has established around the country. They will attend workshops on small-business management, organisation etc and representatives of the different self-help groups will use the venue for joint planning and strategy.

RWANDA

Hope and Homes for Children

Economic and Social Survival and Independence for Families Supporting Orphaned Children, Gikongoro Prefecture

£19,850

The continuing aim of the project, further to the Committee's support in 2002, is threefold: (i) to empower 38 of the most vulnerable families (households headed by children or elderly grandparents as a result of the 1994 genocide or since due to HIV/AIDS or other causes) looking after 115 orphaned children in Gikongoro Prefecture; (ii) to enable the children to remain within a loving family, to go to school, to receive medical care and be trained in a skill or micro-commerce; (iii) to ensure that these children are brought up in stable and supportive families who are able to attain long-term social and economic independence. Rwanda is first in the world table for AIDS orphans as a percentage of the population. The selection of the most appropriate families to assist has been made by seeking the advice of local leaders and the community itself; thus removing the possibility of envy. The beneficiary families were asked in detail exactly what their needs were and how they felt they could best achieve economic independence. The project is therefore addressing each family on an entirely individual basis, rather than trying to make 'one size fit all'. Grants made initially go towards schooling, repair of houses, healthcare and any basic necessities that relieve immediate suffering. However, in most cases, about half of the funding will go towards establishing the families' economic independence, either through grant or micro-credit. In a typical example, the family would receive ?500 in the first year, ?250 in the second, ?100 in the third with the aim that they become economically independent by the fourth year; before taking on a new family, project managers must be confident that it can sustain support for that family until support is no longer required. The funding required will be for salaries, travel and administration of in-country workers; repairs to houses (many collapsing due to no surplus income above survival since 1994); school fees, materials and uniforms; emergency feeding; farming support (livestock, tools, hire of labour – for families with land but no member capable of farming); support for micro-commerce, eg. selling items at market.

SIERRA LEONE

Action for Peoples in Conflict (AFPIC)

Action for Children in Conflict, Makeni, Bo and Kalahun Districts

£24,750

To assist the integration of marginalised children – child mothers, their children and other sexually abused young girls – into Sierra Leonian society in the provincial Districts of Makeni, Bo and Kalahun following the ten-year civil war, and the atrocities these children have suffered. The government of Sierra Leone has introduced demobilisation and rehabilitation programmes for ex-combatants, but only limited programmes for rehabilitation for girls. Survey's indicate that most of the child-mothers and girls in Freetown have not enrolled, largely due to a deep suspicion of officialdom resulting from the atrocities they experienced during the war. AFPIC is already working in Freetown. The project will be extended to the above three provincial areas. The government is already dispersing 'internally displaced people' from the camps in Freetown to the provinces. This move is understandable because of the appalling conditions in the camps, but they have insufficient funds to adequately support survivors in the new locations. Through AFPIC's presence these children will gain the support that they so desperately need. Literacy, counselling and skills-training will be provided in these three provincial centres in accommodation AFPIC will adapt for the purpose. Overall these three centres will provide support for in the region of 675 children each year, to enable the reintegration of these marginalised children into Sierra Leonian society.

Mercy Ships

New Steps Integrated Rehabilitation Programme, East Freetown

£25,600

To facilitate the rehabilitation of more than 800 people in Kissy, East Freetown, who have been disabled by war, land mines or disease, by providing healthcare, social and economic services. To encourage independence and improve well-being by addressing the root causes of poverty and social exclusion of disabled persons. To give hope and confidence to disabled persons by empowering them, their families and communities through training and education. To partner with national and community-based NGOs in transforming societal attitudes towards persons with disabilities. To promote Biblical principles of justice, integrity and acceptance. New Steps is an integrated rehabilitation programme and provides prosthetic limbs and braces, as well as physical and occupational therapy to those whose mobility has been impaired by war injuries or other causes. Mobile medical teams work with disabled persons in their communities to provide health education and services. Psychological issues are addressed through post-trauma counselling, family support and peace education. Advocacy is offered through staff participation in formulating and implementing a national policy of services for the disabled. New Steps trains disabled persons in a number of areas, including physical rehabilitation, health education and advocacy. Courses are given to local pastors and Christian counsellors. Social teams help disabled persons into employment through micro-enterprise development, including business management workshops and vocational training. The aim is to gradually transfer ownership of the programme to nationals, promoting independence and ensuring sustainability. Funding is for the provision of workshops for micro-enterprise projects, raw materials, supplies and equipment for prosthetic limbs and braces, e.g. plaster of paris, plastics, steel and leather, capital for a revolving loan fund, and local staff salaries.

The British Red Cross Society

Community Animation and Peace Support, Bo and Moyamba Districts

£24,449

Ten years of civil war in Sierra Leone has left houses erased, farming land ruined, and productive resources destroyed. During the war many communities, particularly women and children, were victims of appalling violence, abductions, destruction and human rights abuse. 1.2 million people fled from their homes and 17,000, mostly children, were abducted from their families and forced to be combatants. The resulting loss of livelihoods as well as collapse of the social infrastructure of communities is devastating. This programme seeks to recreate harmonious and productive communities and contribute towards sustaining peace in two seriously affected districts, Bo and Moyamba. Seven communities will be targeted in 2003 with a total of 4,620 beneficiaries, many of whom will be women and children. Drama groups, cultural festivals and mediation between returning former combatants and communities will be used to facilitate trauma healing and reconcile communities. Seeds and tools, building materials to reconstruct community infrastructure, literacy training and promotion of income-generating activities will be provided to create sustainable livelihoods.

TANZANIA

FARM-Africa

Provision of Video Equipment for Awareness-raising and Training for Villagers, Nou Forest

£2,970

To provide video equipment for awareness-raising and training purposes as well as a monitoring tool to visually record the overall impact of the project for villagers of the Nou Forest, Tanzania. The provision of video equipment will enable the project to: (i) document project activities to evaluate progress and impact and subsequently use the resulting video to assist other forestry projects and train government staff; (ii) produce oral history videos, documenting the differing ways in which the forest has been managed over the last half-decade, especially useful techniques that have been discarded and also how the current project progresses; (iii) encourage people in the villages to take part in the project, as most are very interested in such technology and this provides an innovative way in which to disseminate information. The primary beneficiaries of the Joint Forest Management project are the 66,000 villagers who live in the 17 villages that border the forest. Up to 200,000 people reliant on the water sources of the forest will also benefit from its improved management. The Nou Forest in Tanzania affects the livelihood of over 200,000 villagers. Severe deforestation is causing a serious downward spiral of poverty for such people. FARM-Africa's Joint Forestry Management project, which began in 2002, works with local people and governments, to devise a plan to manage the forest effectively. Without trees, which act as a sponge, the rainfall water quickly dries up and the land erodes and becomes unfit for growing crops. Evaluating the progress of the project and finding ways to involve local people are vital.

UGANDA

Just World Partners

War Children: Poverty Alleviation through Income Generation for Resettled Child Soldiers, Nationwide

£13,566

This pilot project aims to secure the long-term welfare of resettled child soldiers through the provision of practical skills, which will help them to generate a living. The disadvantaged groups the project will be supporting, will be those children who have been abducted or forced into recruitment by rebel groups in Uganda, but have been resettled through efforts of GMC. These child ex-soldiers also include girls who are also enrolled and often used as sex slaves by rebel group commanders. The rehabilitation programme lasts for 5–6 weeks per child. Here they are acclimatised to having freedom of movement; provided with nutritious foods and clothing; given medical treatment (if necessary); trained in good hygiene; tested for HIV status and individual counselling, (if found to be HIV+); also a skill evaluation to determine their prospects for community reintegration. GMC is an African non-governmental organisation, which has been actively involved in peace building through resettlement since 1998. They have identified two of the most likely community resettlement enterprises as: practical brick-making skills and Shea nut oil – harvesting, processing and packaging. Two micro-enterprise trainers will be recruited to provide the training in these areas. The project aims to benefit an estimated 300 ex-child soldiers a year.

Uganda Society for Disabled Children (USDC)

Construction and Equipping of Metalwork Workshop at Ocoko Vocational Training Centre, Arua District

£10,800

To construct and equip a metalwork training facility at Ocoko Vocational Training Centre, Arua District, northern Uganda. Vocational training helps young disabled people acquire many of the practical skills they need in order to compete for employment, or possibly to start their own small businesses. Work opportunities for disabled people in East Africa tend to be few, largely due to widespread discrimination and lack of formal qualifications or experience. As a result, many disabled people rely on the charity of their families or begging on the streets, just to survive. The courses offered by USDC aim to address this problem by providing practical skills training, and are targeted at those who may not have much of a school background. They usually run for 1 year and are residential. Metalwork is felt to be a highly marketable skill, with strong demand from the motor industry and from people needing gates, window bars and the like. Furthermore, a suitable instructor has recently been recruited by the Arua District Council to work at Ocoko, so the provision of metalwork training has become even more urgent. This project will add a badly needed dimension to the training at Ocoko which is currently limited to carpentry and leatherwork, with a total of about 50 students. Metalwork will add about another 15 – 20 students to the Centre, bringing it near its residential capacity. Funding is for the provision of construction costs and equipment for the Centre, and towards the purchase of workshop materials and supplies.

VIETNAM**Tearfund****Community Development Project, Ha Giang Province****£24,770**

The Community Development Project in Ha Giang Province works among minority ethnic groups in the northern highlands of Vietnam, in 28 villages in the three communes of Tan Tien, Dan Van and Ban Nhung. The total population of these communes is approximately 9,000 people. The project will be working with local communities to increase their capacity to manage the resources available within each village and to be able to access resources and services from the wider district and thereby improve their socio-economic status. The project focuses on the areas of community animation, agriculture, health and gender awareness. The activities will include: (i) the training in alternative livestock and crop varieties; (ii) trials of seeds and animals in demonstration plots; (iii) an increase in availability of draft animals to poorest farmers through 'buffalo banks; (iv) the training of Village Health Workers in health education techniques; (v) the training in production of water filters to reduce diarrhoeal and other diseases resulting from unclean water; (vi) initiating a Women's Group credit scheme to address the needs of the poorest women; (vii) providing farming inputs to facilitate women's farming activities. The project is working in one of the poorest regions of Vietnam and will help communities to increase their capacity to manage the locally-available resources, thereby initiating community led development.

Distribution of Funding 2003

Africa

<i>Agriculture/Fisheries</i>	<i>£86,662.00</i>	
<i>Education</i>	<i>£139,266.00</i>	
<i>Emergency Disaster Relief</i>	<i>£30,000.00</i>	
<i>Health</i>	<i>£269,470.00</i>	
<i>Integrated Development</i>	<i>£194,684.00</i>	
Total Aid Given to Africa		£720,082.00

Indian Sub-Continent

<i>Agriculture/Fisheries</i>	<i>£35,204.00</i>	
<i>Education</i>	<i>£45,226.00</i>	
<i>Health</i>	<i>£108,142.00</i>	
<i>Integrated Development</i>	<i>£62,440.00</i>	
Total Aid Given to Indian Sub-Continent		£251,012.00

Latin America & Caribbean

<i>Agriculture/Fisheries</i>	<i>£23,974.00</i>	
<i>Education</i>	<i>£24,997.00</i>	
<i>Health</i>	<i>£23,661.00</i>	
<i>Integrated Development</i>	<i>£15,975.00</i>	
Total Aid Given to Latin America & Caribbean		£88,607.00

Other Asia & Pacific

<i>Agriculture/Fisheries</i>	<i>£22,500.00</i>	
<i>Education</i>	<i>£21,940.00</i>	
<i>Health</i>	<i>£14,945.00</i>	
<i>Integrated Development</i>	<i>£109,972.00</i>	
Total Aid Given to Other Asia & Pacific		£169,357.00

Total Contribution to Aid Overseas	£1,229,058.00
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APPENDIX II

STATES EDUCATION COUNCIL

ST. SAMPSON'S INFANT'S SCHOOL: VALIDATION REPORT

The President,
States of Guernsey,
Bailiff's Chambers,
Royal Court House,
ST. PETER PORT.
GY1 2PB

16th March, 2004

Dear Sir,

St Sampson's Infant School : Validation Report

I enclose two copies of the summary of the validation report and the Council's response for the above school. I shall be grateful if you will arrange for this to be published as an appendix to the Billet d'État for April 2004.

Copies of the full report will be made available for any member of the public to inspect at both the school and the Education Department.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. A. Ozanne', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Deputy M. A. Ozanne,
President,
States Education Council.

Encs.

**ISLANDS' FEDERATION FOR THE EVALUATION OF SCHOOLS
(IFES)**

Summary of the Validation Report

**ST SAMPSON'S INFANT SCHOOL
GUERNSEY**

November 2003

SUMMARY OF THE VALIDATION REPORT

ST. SAMPSON'S INFANT SCHOOL

St. Sampson's Infant School is situated in the north west of the Island. Its pupils transfer to the neighbouring Vale parish to attend the Vale Junior School.

There are 62 pupils on roll, 36 boys and 26 girls, aged from 4 to 7.

They are taught by 4 full time staff, including the headteacher, and 1 part time teacher.

There are 3 classes with an average class size of 21 and a pupil/teacher ratio of 16 : 1.

Background

The school was inspected during the week of November 3rd 2003. The validation team consisted of four Ofsted inspectors from the UK. The team met informally with the staff and toured the school accommodation on the Monday of the validation and then spent three days inspecting the school.

The school provided a comprehensive range of documentation and information in advance of the visit, having spent a year working on its self-evaluation activities. Additional information, including portfolios and children's work, was made available during the week. Valuable support was provided for the school by the Education Officer Primary and the Island's Advisory Teacher. Staff had attended the Education Department's IFES Internal Evaluator training course on how to carry out a self-review.

The evidence base to validate the school's findings was collected through :

- * scrutiny of a wide range of whole school and subject documentation from the last three years, including School Improvement Plans, portfolios, minutes of meetings and SATs results;
- * observation of 35 whole or part lessons;
- * examination and discussion of teachers' planning;
- * attendance at assemblies and some extra curricular activities;
- * examination of pupils' current and previous work;
- * approximately 9 hours of planned discussions with teachers and other staff, pupils and parents;
- * observation of pupils on arrival and departure from the school and at other times around the buildings and grounds;
- * scrutiny of letters and returns from the confidential parental questionnaire.

At the end of the week, subject leaders received an oral feedback on their areas of responsibility, and the team's main findings were reported to the headteacher, and to the Director of Education.

Main Findings

- * The school successfully organised and completed its self evaluation exercise. It is to the credit of all concerned that they were able to produce a thorough and accurate self review report, despite the small numbers of staff. Good support was provided by the Island's advisory teacher.
- * The headteacher and her staff have established a secure, caring and purposeful ethos within the school which encourages good teaching and learning. New staff have settled in well.
- * The school has continued to make good progress in many areas since the last inspection in 1998.
- * The returns from the parental questionnaire (appendix A) reveal high levels of satisfaction with the school's leadership, management, provision and performance.
- * A strong partnership with parents and the local community has been established which helps to underpin and promote children's learning.
- * Of the 35 lessons observed during the inspection, 91% were judged to be of at least a satisfactory standard, and a commendable 43% were of good quality.
- * Steady improvement has been achieved over the past four years in English and mathematics SATs scores. Reading tests indicate that, on average, children's reading ages are 8.5 months in advance of their chronological ages. Overall, attainment is in line with national expectations for level 2 plus, and generally matches the assessments made by teachers.
- * Further detailed analysis of test results and assessment outcomes needs to be done to obtain information about specific strengths and weaknesses in order to set class and individual targets. Consistent implementation is also needed of the school's marking system and the use of plenary sessions.
- * The school has paid beneficial attention to strengthening lesson planning, determining clear learning objectives and developing work and activities for children of different abilities, particularly in literacy and numeracy. Valuable support to the teaching is provided by the school's classroom assistants.
- * The Island's curriculum advisers are assisting effectively with the development of expertise in subjects such as English, drama, history, geography, RE, PE and PSHE.
- * Subject and class portfolios are being produced which, with further development, will be of benefit in informing parents and teachers of continuity and progression in children's work. The portfolio on the environmental area is particularly informative.
- * The school provides a broad and reasonably balanced curriculum in line with the requirements of the early learning goals of the Foundation Stage and the National Curriculum (Guernsey) at Key Stage 1.
- * Children receive a positive and well planned introduction to schooling in the reception class. Several have already benefited from the school's weekly part-time nursery provision. Good progress is being made in implementing the Foundation Stage Profile.
- * The National Literacy and Numeracy Strategies are now firmly established. More work needs to be done on developing the use of ICT across the curriculum.
- * A new policy for addressing special educational needs (SEN) guides the work of the school. Further work is rightly intended to provide more in-service training for staff, to establish individual

education programmes (IEPs), to monitor the teaching of withdrawal groups, and to set targets for higher attaining children.

- * Good provision is made for children's social, moral, spiritual and cultural development.

- * School assemblies and collective worship are well planned and delivered, and there are appropriate arrangements for children's welfare and guidance.

- * Staff provide positive role models for children. Relationships are good, and behaviour in the school and playground is of a high standard.

- * Financial systems are efficiently administered, and the school will shortly benefit from an increased budget. The office is well run and organised by the joint administrative assistants.

- * Fund raising by parents provides valuable extra resources for the school, such as digital cameras for each class and a loudspeaker system for the hall.

- * The school's aims are clearly stated and the School Improvement Plan (SIP) effectively guides the work of the school. Internal communication is assisted through a regular programme of minuted meetings and weekly diaries. There is good liaison with the relevant outside agencies, and parents are kept well informed through newsletters and both formal and informal meetings. Minutes of staff and SMT meetings would benefit from more clearly defined items for action and the staff responsible for implementing them.

- * Good use is made of the extra 0.2 member of staff to provide a rolling programme of release time for teachers to undertake necessary tasks of monitoring and evaluation in their subject areas.

- * The eventual appointment of a new deputy headteacher should accompany an update of both senior management and subject leader responsibilities. Management issues relating to team building, staff support and communication raised in a staff questionnaire are to be formally addressed.

- * Arrangements for PSHE and circle time, golden time and golden rules are well planned and effective, and help to reinforce the school's values.

- * Staff willingly avail themselves of INSET opportunities and the headteacher is anticipating undertaking the national leadership training programme for serving heads (LPSH). The school would benefit from the establishment of an induction policy for new staff, and the incorporation of the performance management system into a more clearly defined programme of staff professional development and in-service training (INSET).

- * The school's limited accommodation is used effectively, and there are adequate resources to meet curriculum requirements. The school is well cleaned and maintained, and has won awards for the tidiness of the playground and the development of its environmental area. Parking facilities remain poor.

Key Issues that the School Needs to Address

* The internal report identifies a number of areas for further development, and these are endorsed by the validation team. They relate to improving management and organisation structures, strengthening teaching and learning, continuing to raise achievement and building upon the good practices in the early years. In particular, the school should continue to build upon existing good practice and :

- provide a clear vision and prioritised management strategies for achieving post-VSSE goals;
- review the most effective use of SMT and subject leader time and their monitoring roles and responsibilities;
- supplement minutes of meetings, where appropriate, with clear items for action;
- establish IEPs, clear targets for the most able children, and strengthen the use of ICT across the curriculum;
- improve the analysis and use of assessment data;
- establish an induction policy and programme for new staff, within the context of a comprehensive professional development and in-service training programme for all staff;
- address formally the team building and other issues raised in the staff questionnaire;
- ensure that all children's work is dated, well presented and placed within an appropriate context to assist with the monitoring of continuity and progression.

The school is responsible for drawing up an action plan after receiving the Report, showing what it is going to do about the issues raised and how it will incorporate them in the school's Improvement Plan. A follow-up visit to the school will be made in autumn 2004 in order to monitor and discuss the progress the school has made, and a written report will be made to the Director of Education.

APPENDIX A

St Sampson's Infant School

PARENTAL SURVEY

Number of questionnaires sent out	56
Number of questionnaires returned	34
Percentage return rate	61

NUMBER of responses in each category	Strongly Agree	Tend to Agree	Tend to Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't know	Nil Response
My child likes school	21	13	0	0	0	0
My child is making good progress in school	23	5	4	1	1	0
Behaviour in the school is good	21	11	0	0	2	0
My child gets the right amount of work to do at home	14	10	5	3	2	0
The teaching is good	17	12	1	0	3	1
The school gives me a clear understanding of what is taught	20	6	7	1	0	0
I am kept well informed about how my child is getting on	17	11	4	1	0	1
I would feel comfortable about approaching the school	23	8	0	1	1	1
The school handles complaints from parents well	12	5	3	1	12	1
The school expects my child to work hard and achieve his best	15	14	1	0	3	1
The school is well led and managed	19	10	1	0	4	0
The school's values & attitudes are helping my child to become mature and responsible	19	14	0	0	1	0
The school provides an interesting range of activities outside lessons	13	14	7	0	0	0
The school works closely with parents	15	14	4	1	0	0

STATES EDUCATION COUNCIL
RESPONSE TO THE VALIDATION REPORT
ON
ST. SAMPSON'S INFANT SCHOOL

The Education Council and the staff of St. Sampson's Infant School welcome and accept the Validation Report of November, 2003. The school is rightly commended for the production of its self review report which was described as thorough and accurate.

The headteacher and her staff have established a secure, caring and purposeful ethos within the school which encourages good learning and teaching. In addition, the parental questionnaires show a high level of support for the school's leadership, management, provision and performance. A strong partnership with parents and the local community has been established which helps to underpin and promote children's learning.

Staff provide positive role models for children. Relationships are good, and behaviour in the school and playground is of a high standard.

The curriculum is broad and reasonably balanced with literacy and numeracy now firmly established. Good provision is made for children's social, moral, spiritual and cultural development, and there are appropriate arrangements for children's welfare and guidance. Arrangements for PSHE and circle time, golden time and golden rules are well planned and effective, and help to reinforce the school's values.

Children receive a positive and well-planned introduction to schooling and good progress is being made in implementing the Foundation Stage Profile.

The validation process has clearly identified the strengths and areas for development within the school. The staff have worked extremely hard to ensure a successful outcome and will continue to reinforce the strengths and address the areas for development in the post-validation phase.

APPENDIX III



STATES OF GUERNSEY
ADVISORY
& FINANCE
COMMITTEE

Policy and Research Unit

Thursday
22 April 2004

Issued by:
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GUERNSEY RETAIL PRICES INDEX

4.2% annual change as at 31 March 2004

At the end of March, Guernsey's annual rate of inflation, as measured by changes in the Index of Retail Prices, was 4.2% compared with 3.9% at the end of the previous quarter.

RPI X, the rate of inflation that excludes mortgage interest payments stands at 3.2%

Table 1

The Index Figures at the end of March 2004 were:

117.4 (Dec 99=100)
139.3 (Mar 1994 =100)
188.2 (Dec 1988 =100)
251.6 (Dec 1983 =100)
399.5 (Dec 1978 =100)

Period	%	Period	%
3 Months	2.2	2 Years	9.2
6 Months	3.2	3 Years	12.3
9 Months	3.6	4 Years	16.0
12 Months	4.2	5 Years	20.3

Matters affecting the R.P.I during the last year

The major contributors to the March 2004 figure were Housing (1.9% out of 4.2%), Food (0.9%), Fares/Other Travel (0.4%), Alcohol (0.3%) and Leisure Goods (0.2%) Motoring, Household Goods, Clothing, Personal Goods, Household Services and Tobacco each had an increase of 0.1% giving a total contribution of 0.7%. Fuel, Light and Power decreased by 0.1%. Leisure Services and Food Away from Home did not change.

The Housing Group has again had the greatest effect on inflation at 1.9%. This was mainly due to an increase in interest rates and consequent rise in the average mortgage debt. The cost of building work and major house improvements has also continued to rise.

The Food Group has also had an upward effect on the index. The price of bread has increased twice in the last twelve months. Fresh fruit, potatoes and fish have also increased during the last year.

Increases in the Fares/Other Travel group was mainly due to travel out of the Island. Alcohol has also increased, mainly beers and spirits.

Matters affecting the R.P.I during the last three months

The main contributors to inflation over the last three months were the cost of accommodation in the UK, some airfares, women's clothes and beer consumed at home. Downward effects on the quarterly change included cell phones and home computers.

Annual % Changes for each quarter

Table 2

	March	June	September	December
1991	8.6	8.7	6.1	5.5
1992	4.6	4.1	3.6	3.2
1993	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.4
1994	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.4
1995	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.6
1996	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.8
1997	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.7
1998	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.2
1999	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.4
2000	3.8	4.4	4.5	3.9
2001	3.3	2.3	2.6	1.9
2002	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.4
2003	4.7	4.3	3.3	3.9
2004	4.2			

GUERNSEY RETAIL PRICES INDEX - MARCH 2004

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN GROUP INFLATION AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO OVERALL INFLATION

Table 3 **GUERNSEY INFLATION RATE (+4.2%)**

	Weight	Quarterly %Change	Annual %Change	% Contribution
Food	127	1.0	6.8	0.9
Alcoholic Drink	52	4.2	6.2	0.3
Tobacco	19	3.7	3.7	0.1
Housing	216	2.7	8.5	1.9
Fuel, Light and Power	41	-0.3	-2.9	-0.1
Household Goods	79	0.8	1.1	0.1
Household Services	33	3.2	3.6	0.1
Clothing & Footwear	56	1.2	2.6	0.1
Personal Goods	49	0.8	2.9	0.1
Motoring Expenditure	85	1.4	1.2	0.1
Fares/Other Travel	33	7.3	10.8	0.4
Leisure Goods	63	1.2	2.7	0.2
Leisure Services	92	0.8	-0.3	0.0
Food Away from Home	55	0.1	0.5	0.0
Overall	1000			
All Items				4.2

Weight is the proportion of the total index represented by each group. **Contribution** shows the effect of price changes in relation to the relative weight of the groups.

Retail Prices Index (RPI)

The RPI is a measure of inflation in Guernsey. It can be defined as "an average measure of change in the prices of goods and services bought for the purpose of consumption by the vast majority of households" (RPI Technical Manual, Office for National Statistics, 1998).

Goods and services that consumers purchase have a price, and these will vary over time. The RPI is designed to measure such changes. Imagine a very large shopping basket (over 2100 items) comprising all the different kinds of goods and services bought by a typical household. As the prices of individual items in this basket vary, the total cost of the basket will vary - the RPI is a measure of the change from quarter to quarter in this total cost.

No two households spend their money in exactly the same way and this basket of goods is compiled using spending pattern data from the Household Expenditure Survey. This is carried out every five years, hence the RPI index base is reset to 100 e.g. Dec 1999 = 100, Mar 1994 = 100 etc. The RPI while not applying precisely to any one household or person, will be close to the experience of inflation for the great majority of households.

GUERNSEY RETAIL PRICES INDEX - MARCH 2004

Figure 1

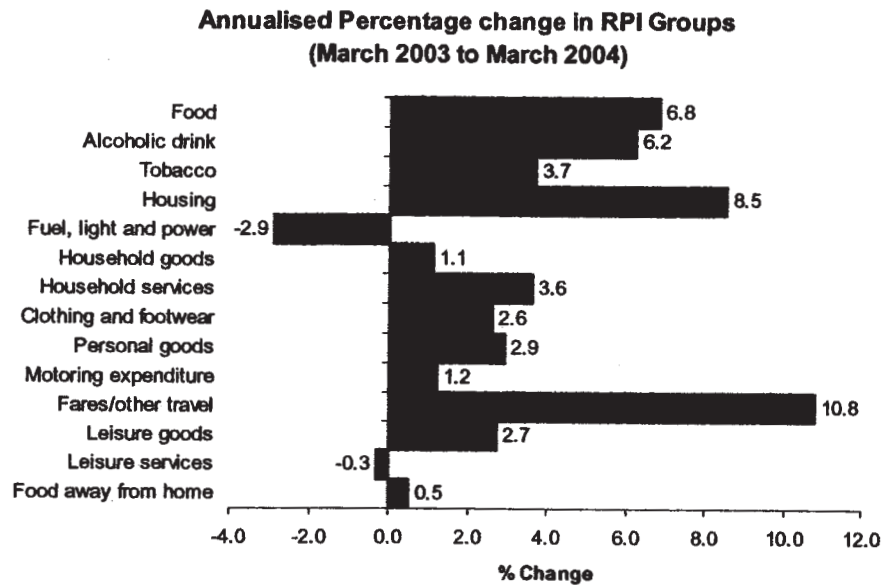


Figure 2

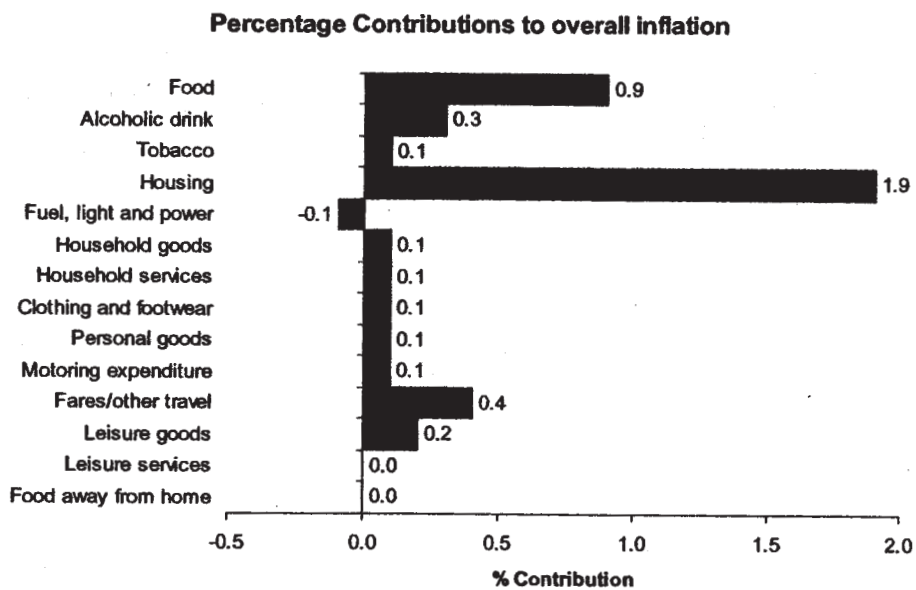
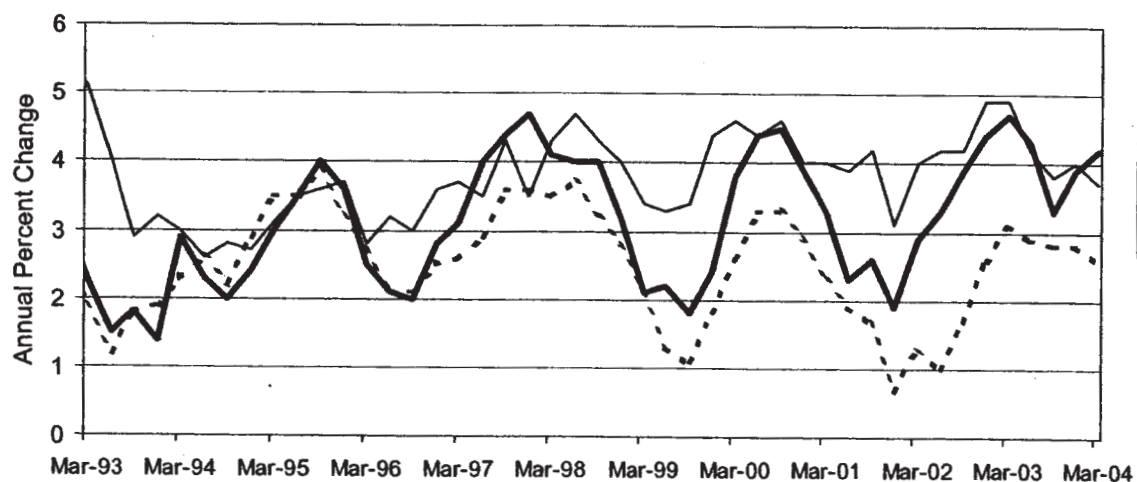


Figure 3

Annual Rate of Headline Inflation - Guernsey, Jersey and the UK



GUERNSEY RETAIL PRICES INDEX - MARCH 2004

RPI comparison with Jersey and the UK

Guernsey and Jersey tend to run at a higher rate than the UK. The chart on page 3 (figure 3) shows that inflation in Guernsey followed the general trends of the UK inflation rate, albeit at a higher level until 2003 when the trend changed. Since then the UK has declined and Guernsey has risen.

Table 4

		Annual Movements						Quarterly Movements		
		Guernsey		UK		Jersey		Guernsey	UK	Jersey
		Headline	RPI X	Headline	RPI X	Headline	RPI X	Headline	RPI	
1998	Mar	4.1	2.3	3.5	2.6	4.3	3.8	0.9	0.5	1.7
	June	4.0	2.3	3.7	2.8	4.7	4.1	0.9	1.6	1.2
	Sept	4.0	2.6	3.2	2.5	4.3	3.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
	Dec	3.2	2.2	2.8	2.6	4.0	3.9	0.4	0.0	0.2
1999	Mar	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.7	3.4	3.6	-0.2	-0.2	1.1
	June	2.2	3.1	1.3	2.2	3.3	3.6	1.0	0.9	1.1
	Sept	1.8	3.0	1.1	2.1	3.4	3.6	0.4	0.5	0.9
	Dec	2.4	2.8	1.8	2.2	4.4	4.3	1.1	0.7	1.1
2000	Mar	3.8	3.1	2.6	2.0	4.6	4.3	1.2	0.3	1.3
	June	4.4	3.6	3.3	2.2	4.4	4.0	1.6	1.6	1.0
	Sept	4.5	3.5	3.3	2.2	4.6	4.2	0.7	0.4	1.1
	Dec	3.9	3.8	2.9	2.0	4.0	3.4	0.5	0.3	0.5
2001	Mar	3.3	2.9	2.3	1.9	4.0	3.6	0.6	0.0	1.4
	June	2.3	2.7	1.9	2.4	3.9	3.8	0.8	1.3	0.9
	Sept	2.6	3.1	1.7	2.3	4.2	4.2	0.8	0.1	1.3
	Dec	1.9	2.9	0.7	1.9	3.1	3.6	-0.1	-0.7	-0.6
2002	Mar	2.9	3.8	1.3	2.3	4.0	4.4	1.6	0.6	2.3
	June	3.3	3.6	1.0	1.5	4.2	4.4	1.0	1.0	1.1
	Sept	3.9	3.8	1.7	2.1	4.2	4.2	1.4	0.8	1.3
	Dec	4.4	3.8	2.9	2.7	4.9	4.5	0.4	0.5	0.1
2003	Mar	4.7	4.3	3.1	3.0	4.9	4.8	1.9	0.8	2.4
	June	4.3	3.8	2.9	2.8	4.2	4.6	0.6	0.8	0.4
	Sept	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.8	4.4	0.4	0.7	0.9
	Dec	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.6	4.0	4.0	1.0	0.5	0.3
2004	Mar	4.2	3.2	2.6	2.1	3.7	3.5	2.2	0.6	2.1

RPI X

A single measure of inflation may not meet all user's needs. Following the Office for National Statistics' Review of the Island's RPI, one recommendation was for the Policy and Research Unit to publish the RPIX. RPI X literally means RPI **eXcluding mortgage interest payments**; the RPI is calculated again after this item has been removed.

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IN THE STATES OF THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

ON THE 26TH DAY OF MAY, 2004

The States resolved as follows concerning Billet d'État No. VII
dated 7th May, 2004

PROJET DE LOI

entitled

THE INCOME TAX (GUERNSEY) (AMENDMENT) LAW, 2004

I.

- (1) To approve the Projet de Loi entitled “The Income Tax (Guernsey) (Amendment) Law, 2004”, and to authorise the Bailiff to present a most humble Petition to Her Majesty in Council praying for Her Royal Sanction thereto.
- (2) Considering it expedient in the public interest so to do, to declare, pursuant to section 1 of the Taxes and Duties (Provisional Effect) (Guernsey) Law, 1992, that the said Projet de Loi shall have effect from the 1st June, 2004, as if it were a Law sanctioned by Her Majesty in Council and registered on the records of the Island of Guernsey.

PROJET DE LOI

entitled

**THE HUMAN RIGHTS (IMPLEMENTATION AND AMENDMENT)
(BAILIWICK OF GUERNSEY) LAW, 2004**

- II. To approve the Projet de Loi entitled “The Human Rights (Implementation and Amendment) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2004”, and to authorise the Bailiff to present a most humble Petition to Her Majesty in Council praying for Her Royal Sanction thereto.

**THE ALDERNEY INTERNET GAMBLING (TEMPORARY RELOCATION)
ORDINANCE, 2004**

- III. To approve the draft Ordinance entitled “The Alderney Internet Gambling (Temporary Relocation) Ordinance, 2004”, and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

THE PAROLE REVIEW COMMITTEE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2004

- IV. To approve the draft Ordinance entitled “The Parole Review Committee (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004”, and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

THE PAROCHIAL TAXATION (RESERVE FUNDS) (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2004

- V. To approve the draft Ordinance entitled “The Parochial Taxation (Reserve Funds) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004”, and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE (BAILIWICK OF GUERNSEY) LAW, 2002 (COMMENCEMENT) ORDINANCE, 2004

- VI. To approve the draft Ordinance entitled “The Public Trustee (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2002 (Commencement) Ordinance, 2004”, and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2004

- VII. To approve the draft Ordinance entitled “The Public Trustee (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004”, and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

LADIES’ COLLEGE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

NEW MEMBERS

- VIII.- (1) To re-elect Deputy W. M. Bell as Chairman of the Ladies’ College Board of Governors with effect from 1st June, 2004;
- (2) To re-elect Deputy M. E. W. Burbridge as a member of that Board of Governors with effect from 1st June, 2004;
- (3) To elect Deputy D. A. Grut as a member of that Board of Governors nominated by the Education Department for election by the States with effect from 1st June, 2004, to replace Deputy J. P. Le Tocq.

GUILLE-ALLES LIBRARY COUNCIL

NEW MEMBER

- IX. To re-elect Deputy M. E. W. Burbridge as a member of the Guille-Alles Library Council with effect from 1st June, 2004.

INHERITANCE LAW REVIEW COMMITTEE

NEW CHAIRMAN AND NEW MEMBER

X. To elect –

- (1) Deputy Mrs. J. A. Pritchard as Chairman of the Inheritance Law Review Committee to replace Mr. J. E. Langlois, who has ceased to have a seat in the States;
- (2) Deputy Mrs. C. H. Le Pelley as a member of that Committee to replace Mr. R.H. Bisson, who has ceased to have a seat in the States.

ORDINANCES LAID BEFORE THE STATES

THE SUDAN (PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, ETC.) (GUERNSEY) ORDINANCE, 2004

In pursuance of the provisions of the proviso to paragraph 66 of the Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948, as amended, the Sudan (Provision of Technical Assistance, etc.) (Guernsey) Ordinance, 2004, made by the States Legislation Committee on the 13th April, 2004, was laid before the States.

THE GAMBLING (CROWN AND ANCHOR) (GUERNSEY) (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2004

In pursuance of the provisions of the proviso to paragraph 66 of the Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948, as amended, the Gambling (Crown and Anchor) (Guernsey) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004, made by the States Legislation Committee on the 13th April, 2004, was laid before the States.

THE STATES AUDIT COMMISSION (GUERNSEY) (REPEAL) LAW, 2004 (COMMENCEMENT) ORDINANCE, 2004

In pursuance of the provisions of the proviso to paragraph 66 of the Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948, as amended, the States Audit Commission (Guernsey) (Repeal) Law, 2004 (Commencement) Ordinance, 2004, made by the States Legislation Committee on the 13th April, 2004, was laid before the States.

THE BAR (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2004

In pursuance of the provisions of the proviso to paragraph 66 of the Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948, as amended, the Bar (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004, made by the States Legislation Committee on the 19th April, 2004, was laid before the States.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS LAID BEFORE THE STATES

THE HEALTH SERVICE (BENEFIT) (LIMITED LIST) (PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFIT) REGULATIONS, 2004

In pursuance of the provisions of section 35 of the Health Service (Benefit) (Guernsey) Law, 1990, as amended, the Health Service (Benefit) (Limited List) (Pharmaceutical Benefit) Regulations, 2004, made by the Guernsey Social Security Authority on the 20th March, 2004, were laid before the States.

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE (PROCEEDS OF CRIME) (DESIGNATION OF COMPETENT AUTHORITIES) REGULATIONS, 2004

In pursuance of the provisions of section 54(1)(c) of the Criminal Justice (Proceeds of Crime) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 1999, the Criminal Justice (Proceeds of Crime) (Designation of Competent Authorities) Regulations, 2004, made by the States Advisory and Finance Committee on the 17th March, 2004, were laid before the States.

THE GAMBLING (CASINO GAMING) REGULATIONS, 2003

In pursuance of the provisions of section 17(1)(c) of the Gambling (Casino Gaming) Ordinance, 2001, the Gambling (Casino Gaming) Regulations, 2003, made by the Guernsey Gambling Control Commission on the 11th March, 2003, were laid before the States.

THE POLICE POWERS AND CRIMINAL EVIDENCE (CODES OF PRACTICE) (BAILIWICK OF GUERNSEY) ORDER, 2004

In pursuance of the provisions of section 74(4) of the Police Powers and Criminal Evidence (Codes of Practice) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2003, the Police Powers and Criminal Evidence (Codes of Practice) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Order, 2004, made by the States Committee for Home Affairs and the States Board of Administration on the 15th March, 2004, were laid before the States.

THE MILK (RETAIL PRICES) (GUERNSEY) ORDER, 2004

In pursuance of the provisions of section 8(4) of the Milk (Control) (Guernsey) Ordinance, 1958, the Milk (Retail Prices) (Guernsey) Order, 2004, made by the States Agricultural and Countryside Board on the 19th April, 2004, were laid before the States.

D. R. DOREY
HER MAJESTY'S DEPUTY GREFFIER