



# BILLET D'ÉTAT

XI  
2005

WEDNESDAY, 27th JULY, 2005

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# ***B I L L E T   D ' É T A T***

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## **TO THE MEMBERS OF THE STATES OF THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY**

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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 27<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2005**, immediately after the Meeting of the States of Election already convened for that day, to consider the items contained in this Billet d'État which have been submitted for debate by the Policy Council.

**G. R. ROWLAND**  
Bailiff and Presiding Officer

The Royal Court House  
Guernsey  
8<sup>th</sup> July 2005

**PROJET DE LOI**

entitled

**THE EMPLOYMENT PROTECTION (GUERNSEY)  
(AMENDMENT) LAW, 2005**

The States are asked to decide:-

I.- Whether they are of the opinion to approve the Projet de Loi entitled “The Employment Protection (Guernsey) (Amendment) Law, 2005”, and to authorize the Bailiff to present a most humble Petition to Her Majesty in Council praying for her Royal Sanction thereto.

**THE ALDERNEY INTERNET GAMBLING  
(LOCATION OF COMPUTER SERVERS) ORDINANCE, 2005**

The States are asked to decide:-

II.- Whether they are of the opinion to approve the draft Ordinance entitled “The Alderney Internet Gambling (Location of Computer Servers) Ordinance, 2005”, and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

**INHERITANCE LAW REVIEW COMMITTEE**

NEW MEMBER

The States are asked:-

III.- To elect an Advocate of the Royal Court of not less than ten years standing, who need not be a sitting Member of the States, as a Member of the Inheritance Law Review Committee to replace Advocate R J Collas who has resigned as a Member of that Committee.

**ELIZABETH COLLEGE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

NEW MEMBER

The States are asked:-

IV.- To elect a member of the Elizabeth College Board of Directors to complete the unexpired portion of the term of office of Advocate R J Collas who has resigned as a Member of that Board, namely, to 5<sup>th</sup> January, 2009

## **POLICY COUNCIL**

### **SUSTAINABLE GUERNSEY MONITORING REPORT 2005**

Enclosed is a copy of the Sustainable Guernsey Monitoring Report 2005 for consideration by the States.

L C Morgan  
Chief Minister

13<sup>th</sup> June 2005

**(NB The Sustainable Guernsey Monitoring Report 2005, which is appended to this Report, is published separately)**

The States are asked to decide:-

V.- Whether, after consideration of the Report dated 13<sup>th</sup> June, 2005, of the Policy Council, they are of the opinion:-

To note that Report.

## **TREASURY AND RESOURCES DEPARTMENT**

### **INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT**

The Chief Minister  
Policy Council  
Sir Charles Frossard House  
La Charroterie  
St Peter Port

1<sup>st</sup> June 2005

Dear Sir

I enclose a copy of the above Report which I should be grateful if you would lay before the States.

Yours faithfully

L S Trott  
Minister

**(NB The Policy Council supports the proposition to note the Treasury and Resource Department's 2005 Interim Financial Report.**

**In doing so the Council strongly endorses the view that States finances are under considerable pressure and that the trend of ever increasing revenue and capital expenditure is unsustainable. There is a clear need for control and prioritisation of expenditure. Low priority services and projects will need to be curtailed.**

**Revenue expenditure must be reduced or the States finances will very soon be in deficit which will mean that no funds will be available for essential capital projects.**

**The Interim Financial Report states "it needs to be accepted that this is a joint responsibility that all Departments, States members and staff must share".**

**The Council, and hence the Ministers of all Departments, is fully committed to work with the Treasury and Resources Department in the process of curtailing States expenditure.)**

**(NB The Interim Financial Report, which is appended to this Report, is published separately)**

The States are asked to decide:-

VI.- Whether, after consideration of the Report dated 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2005, of the Treasury and Resources Department, they are of the opinion:-

To note that Report

## TREASURY AND RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

### REVIEW OF TAX ON RATEABLE VALUES

The Chief Minister  
Policy Council  
Sir Charles Frossard House  
La Charroterie  
St Peter Port

24<sup>th</sup> May 2005

Dear Sir

#### **Executive Summary**

As set out in last year's Budget Report, it is recognised that the current system of tax on rateable values (TRV) is in need of fundamental review.

This report, which can be considered to be a "green paper", sets out the Department's intention to conduct such a review and seeks States' approval for the preparation of new primary legislation conferring appropriate powers on the States, and the Department, to implement (by Ordinance and Regulations respectively) whatever proposals may result from that review, once they have been approved by the States.

#### **Background**

The TRV system currently generates approximately £4m in revenue annually (see Appendix I). The breakdown of the estimated amount to be collected in 2005 is as follows:

	£'000
Domestic: Local Market	1,553
Domestic: Open Market	250
Tourism	178
Horticulture & Agriculture	167
Utilities and Public Buildings	822
Business Premises	<u>1,150</u>
Total	<u>4,120</u>

The current processes concerning the rating of real property in the Bailiwick for taxation purposes date back to 1947, and 1949 in the case of Alderney. These allow for the assessment of the Annual Rental Value (ARV) of a property. The Annual Rental

Value was what was deemed to be a fair level of rent chargeable for the property in 1947. The Rateable Value (RV) is derived from the ARV at a rate of approximately 75%. Because the principles for assessing ARV have not been updated since 1947, they do not necessarily reflect the basis upon which rent is actually charged for property in the twenty first century.

In the intervening years, the bases of assessments have become complex. There are in excess of 30 different factors which are taken into account when assessing the rateable value of a dwelling, plus at least as many “additional features” which attract increased ratings (such as five different factors relating to central heating systems). Such a system is overly complex and inefficient to administer.

### **Scope of the Review**

The review will need to address the bases for both valuation and charging of tax, and the administration of the systems, and will cover the following:

- There are a number of perceived anomalies within the current valuation regime, such as differences in the approach to “new build” as against restored property; the use of zoning in St Peter Port; different rating of glasshouses between the upper and lower parishes; special considerations applied to flats for largely historical reasons; and the approach to car parking spaces.
- There is reason to re-examine whether current rental value remains the correct basis for the taxation of property. For instance, consideration might usefully be given to land and buildings of significant capital value but little, or even zero, rental value (e.g. land with the benefit of planning permission, uninhabitable buildings capable of redevelopment and even cliff land and marshes).
- Not all areas of land are recorded in the registry. There are land parcels for which the precise location has not been confirmed or the record of ownership has lapsed. The inclusion of all property within the regime will necessitate research into boundaries and titles.
- Penalties for the late payment of TRV, first introduced in 1995, have not encouraged owners to pay promptly, and staff spend a considerable number of hours chasing outstanding payments of TRV.
- The review will need to give consideration to improving arrangements to ensure that all outstanding TRV is paid in full before the ownership of a property is conveyed.
- The development of computer systems has highlighted the need to ensure that information regarding notifications of changes made to property and changes in ownership are received by Cadastre in a timely manner.



- The review will also need to consider rights of access to property, where property owners are reluctant to allow reasonable access to their property for measurement and assessment purposes.
- The review will need to consider the basis of charging for Public Utilities, which, with the exception of Guernsey Post Limited, are not presently assessed on any property or amenity calculation, but rather on a measure of their production or service output.
- Consideration will be given to TRV billing issues, including the timing of accounts, the possibility of joint billing together with Parish rates, computerisation of the assessment and calculation process, and whether direct debit could be used as a means to expedite the payment process.
- Consideration will also need to be given to the most appropriate timescale for implementing a new system and the need for transitional arrangements.

### **Consultation Process**

Any change to the system will inevitably have an impact on other bodies, notably the Parishes and the computation of their annual Remedies for occupiers' rates and refuse rates. Hence, comprehensive consultation will be required, to include, among others:

- Other Departments of the States, which currently use the rateable value of a property against which to levy charges or controls, e.g. Guernsey Water,
- The Housing Department, which is currently responsible for maintaining the register of Open Market properties and issuing housing licences (which are linked to Rateable Value), the Environment Department (Planning division) and Public Services Department,
- The Parish Douzaines,
- Hoteliers, the agriculture and horticulture sector and the wider business community,
- The Judiciary & Guernsey Bar Council.

The review will also assess the implications for Alderney, in consultation with the States of Alderney.

### **Resource Implications**

Although establishing a new system of TRV will probably have one-off resource implications, the adoption of a simplified system will result in on-going annual savings.

**Conclusion**

The Treasury & Resources Department proposes that the whole system of TRV be reviewed, with the objective of creating a simplified and more efficient system with robust and sustainable bases of assessment.

In order that the proposals emanating from that review, if endorsed by the States, might be implemented expeditiously, the Department proposes that, at this stage, a new enabling Law should be prepared, replacing the Cadastre Law, 1947 and the Tax on Rateable Values (Guernsey) Law, 1976, and empowering the States by Ordinance, and the Treasury and Resources Department by Regulation, respectively to erect and administer a TRV system which is uncomplex, robust, transparent and objective, and which includes appropriate facility for appeals.

**Recommendation**

The Treasury and Resources Department therefore recommends the States:

- a) To endorse the Department's intention to conduct a review of the system of Tax on Rateable Values, and to report back to the States with proposals for a revised system by no later than March 2006.
- b) To direct the preparation of an enabling Projet de Loi along the lines set out in the Conclusion to this report.

Yours faithfully

L S Trott  
Minister

**APPENDIX I****Amounts collected through the TRV System in recent years:**

Year ending 31 <sup>st</sup> December		£'000
	2005 (Estimated)	4,120
	2004	4,044
	2003	3,974
	2002	3,862
	2001 *	3,827
	2000	3,218
	1999	3,099
	1998	3,061
	1997	3,024
	1996	3,014
	1995	2,951
	1994	2,542

\* TRV was increased by 18% in 2001 as part of a compensating adjustment for a reduction in the rate of Document Duty.

The marginal growth in latter years is mainly due to new developments and extensions to existing properties, both domestic and commercial.

Between 1994 and 2004, the average cost of a house in Guernsey increased by over 200%.

The annual amount collected in TRV from the vast majority of local market domestic dwellings is in the order of £50 to £100 per annum.

**(NB The Policy Council supports the proposals)**

The States are asked to decide:-

VII.- Whether, after consideration of the Report dated 24<sup>th</sup> May, 2005, of the Treasury and Resources Department, they are of the opinion:-

1. To endorse the Treasury and Resource Department's intention to conduct a review of the system of Tax on Rateable Values, and to report back to the States with proposals for a revised system by no later than March 2006.
2. To agree that an enabling Projet de Loi be enacted along the lines set out in the Conclusion to that Report.
3. To direct the preparation of such legislation as may be necessary to give effect to their above decisions.

## **HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

### **HEALTH PROFESSIONS ORDINANCE**

The Chief Minister  
Policy Council  
Sir Charles Frossard House  
La Charroterie  
St Peter Port

17<sup>th</sup> May 2005

Dear Sir

#### **Regulation of providers of medical and allied health care services**

##### **Executive Summary**

1. Currently in Guernsey, statutory regulation of providers of medical and allied health care services is limited to regulation of the more traditional and established providers such as doctors, dentists, nurses, midwives and pharmacists. Other types of provider - many of whom are now collectively known within the United Kingdom health care system as Allied Health Professionals ("AHPs") - are not regulated at all.
2. The Health and Social Services Department believes that it would be in the interests of both the providers and users of all types of medical and allied health care services in Guernsey, for providers to be permitted to practise subject to statutory regulation which would include requirements for registration with the Department.

##### **Introduction**

3. All AHPs and related health care providers (such as chiropractors and osteopaths) who are practising in Guernsey, are, as far as is known to the Department, individuals who are qualified under UK regulations. Those providers are regulated under the UK system by three main bodies -
  - a) The Health Professions Council ("HPC") is the regulatory body set up by legislation in the UK (the Health Professions Order 2001) to regulate those types of AHPs as described in the Appendix to this Report,
  - b) The General Chiropractic Council ("GCC") is the regulatory body set up by legislation in the UK (the Chiropractors Act 1994) to regulate

chiropractors, and

- c) The General Osteopathic Council ("GOsC") is the regulatory body set up by legislation in the UK (the Osteopaths Act 1993) to regulate osteopaths.

The HPC, GCC and GOsC oversee the establishing of UK wide standards of training, professional conduct and fitness to practise for the professions they regulate, for the protection of the public and guidance of employers. This is underpinned by the personal and professional accountability of each practitioner for maintaining safe and effective practice, whether working in the public or private sector.

4. Lack of statutory regulation in Guernsey means that anyone can practise as an AHP, chiropractor or osteopath and advertise their services, whether they have undergone a recognised course of training or not, without any regulation by any authority here. It is also possible for professionals who have been struck off the register in the UK to practise in Guernsey in the private sector.
5. The Department recognises the importance of ensuring that health professionals have reached the standard of proficiency required for safe and effective practice and has produced proposals for new legislation, modelled on The Doctors, Dentists and Pharmacists Ordinance, 1987 and certain provisions in The Health Professions Order 2001, Chiropractors Act 1994 and Osteopaths Act 1993. Legislation would require health professionals wishing to practise in the public or private sector within Guernsey to be registered with the Health and Social Services Department.

Legislation would be administered by the Health and Social Services Department and overseen by the Law Officers of the Crown.

### **Proposed New Legislation**

#### **Register**

6. For the purposes of any new legislation, a health profession will be defined as one which is, in England and Wales, regulated by the Health Professions Council or under the Chiropractors Act 1994 or Osteopaths Act 1993. The Health and Social Services Department will maintain a register of health professionals who are registered with the Health Professions Council or under the Chiropractors Act 1994 or Osteopaths Act 1993 and who have applied to practise as a registered professional within Guernsey. It will be an offence for a person who has not registered with the Health and Social Services Department to practise any of the recognised professions within Guernsey.
7. Maintenance of the register will ensure that all health professionals practising in the public or private sector in Guernsey are registered with the Health



Professions Council or under the Chiropractors Act 1994 or Osteopaths Act 1993 and have satisfied the regulatory bodies as to fitness to practise.

Professionals newly admitted to the Health Professions Council, or upon the Chiropractors Act 1994 or Osteopaths Act 1993 registers, or wishing to commence work within Guernsey will be required to submit proof of registration, along with an application form, to the Health and Social Services Department.

Allied Health Professionals will be required to submit documentary evidence of proof of re-registration with the Health Professions Council biennially, following renewal of registration.

Chiropractors and osteopaths are required to submit documentary evidence of proof of re-registration with the General Chiropractic Council or General Osteopathic Council annually, following renewal of registration.

Persons registered with the Department shall only be permitted lawfully to provide services and techniques which are within their professional competence.

### **Protected Title**

8. To prevent the public being put at risk from practitioners who do not meet the requirement for registration with the HPC, GCC or GOsC or who have been struck off, common titles will be protected. (HPC protected titles are listed in the Appendix to this Report). Only those persons registered with the Department will be able to use the protected titles within Guernsey. Anyone who uses a protected title without being registered or falsely represents him / herself as being registered may be liable to prosecution.

### **Fitness to Practise**

9. In order to protect the public from persons who are not fit to practise, a person who is suspended from or struck off the HPC, GCC or GOsC register will be suspended from or struck off the Department's register.

### **New Professional Groups**

10. Provision will be made to add approved professions to the Department's register at such times as new professions are admitted to the Health Professions Council or become subject to statutory regulation in the United Kingdom.

### **Operation of Legislation in Other Islands of the Bailiwick**

11. Alderney wishes this legislation to include the island of Alderney.

Sark is not currently included in other legislation regarding the regulation of

healthcare professions but is considering whether it wishes to be included in this legislation.

### **Consultation**

12. The Department has consulted with all Chiropodists/Podiatrists, Physiotherapists, Chiropractors, Osteopaths and Arts therapists known to be working in Guernsey, the General Chiropractic Council, the General Osteopathic Council, the Social Security Department, St John Ambulance and Rescue Service and H.M. Greffier.

The persons consulted have been in favour of legislation being introduced.

### **Budgetary Provision**

13. The recurring budgetary requirements of administering the new legislation will be minimal and will be contained within the Department's present budgetary provision.

### **Effect on Staff Numbers**

14. Administration of the new legislation will be provided within the Department's existing establishment.

### **Conclusions**

15. The proposals set out in this document outline the action the Department believes is necessary to introduce formal registration for health professions to bring Guernsey into line with best practice elsewhere.

### **Recommendations**

16. The Health and Social Services Department recommends the States:

To approve that legislation be enacted for Guernsey on the lines set out in this report.

Yours faithfully

P J Roffey  
Minister



**PROFESSIONS REGULATED BY THE HEALTH PROFESSIONS COUNCIL  
and PROTECTED TITLES**

arts therapists	includes: art psychotherapists drama therapists music therapists
biomedical scientists	includes:  medical laboratory technicians
chiropodists, podiatrists	
clinical scientists	
dieticians	
occupational therapists	
operating theatre practitioners	
orthoptists	
paramedics	
prosthetists, orthotists	
physiotherapists	includes: physical therapists
radiographers	
speech and language therapists	includes: speech therapists

**(NB The Policy Council supports the proposals)**

**(NB The Treasury and Resources Department has no comment on the proposals)**

The States are asked to decide:-

VIII.- Whether, after consideration of the Report dated 17<sup>th</sup> May, 2005, of the Health and Social Services Department, they are of the opinion:-

- 1 To enact legislation for Guernsey along the lines set out in that Report.
2. To direct the preparation of such legislation as may be necessary to give effect to their above decision.

## **HOME DEPARTMENT**

### **THE GUERNSEY GAMBLING CONTROL COMMISSION: 2004 ANNUAL REPORT**

The Chief Minister  
Policy Council  
Sir Charles Frossard House  
La Charroterie  
St Peter Port

24<sup>th</sup> May 2005

Dear Sir

The Guernsey Gambling Control Commission Law, 2001 (the Law) requires the Commission to prepare an annual report and the Home Department to submit that report to the States.

The Law also requires the Commission to prepare audited accounts and for them to be laid before the States “in the same manner as the accounts of a Committee of the States”. The accounts are included within the report.

The 2003 Policy and Resource Planning Report stated that the annual re-appointment of the Commission’s auditors will be part of that body’s annual reporting process.

The Home Department recommends the States:

1. to note the Report
2. to approve the accounts of the Guernsey Gambling Control Commission for the year ended 31 December 2004
3. to appoint KPMG as auditors of the Guernsey Gambling Control Commission for the year ending 31 December 2005.

Yours faithfully

M W Torode  
Minister



**Guernsey Gambling Control Commission**  
**Guernsey**  
**Channel Islands**

**Annual Report**

**2004**

Guernsey Gambling Control Commission  
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## **Guernsey Gambling Control Commission**

29 April 2005

Deputy M. W Torode  
The Minister  
Home Department  
States of Guernsey  
Sir Charles Frossard House  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 1FH

Dear Sir

I have pleasure in presenting the Report of the Guernsey Gambling Control Commission for the period 1 January to 31 December 2004.

Yours faithfully,

Peter Morgan  
*Chairman*

*La Battue, Candie Road, St Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 1UP*  
*Tel: 01481 726819 Fax: 01481 700563*

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## **Chairman's Statement**

The Guernsey Gambling Control Commission was appointed in December 2002. I explained in the annual report of last year, that one of our first actions was to set in train the introduction of the regulatory framework on which the Commission will base the regulation of the casino industry in Guernsey. This framework was fully developed and the necessary legislation introduced during 2003.

The year under review, 2004, was in many respects an uncertain year for the Commission. The Commission had to face the stark reality that the decisions made by the States during the autumn of 2003 in relation to the granting of the hotel concession, meant that it would not be in a position to issue a licence until some time in 2005, or well into 2006. This inability to issue a licence in the foreseeable future had significant implications for the Commission both in terms of its ongoing funding as well as its ongoing functioning in accordance with its statutory responsibilities. The position of the Commission was further complicated by the ongoing negotiations between the States of Guernsey and the proposed concessionaire regarding the nature and extent of the hotel and casino project, which was still not finalised at 31 December.

Notwithstanding the above circumstances, the Commission conducted investigations and considered the suitability of the applicant company, St Pierre Park Casino Limited ("SPPC"), for the casino operator's licence as well as the key personnel associated with the management of the casino. This was not only done within the framework of the initial funding made available to the Commission in the form of a loan, but was undertaken without having to appoint any staff. The Commission was fortunate to make use of the resources and facilities available at the States of Guernsey, the Law Officers of the Crown and the Alderney Gambling Control Commission.



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During the year under review we have strengthened our links with other regulators. In particular, Andre Wilsenach attended the annual conferences of the International Association of Gambling Regulators and the Gaming Regulators European Forum at no cost to the Commission.

I am glad to note that all of these activities, which have involved a considerable investment in time by the Commission and support by the Alderney Gambling Control Commission, have cost the Commission only £20,800.

I wish to thank everyone who has contributed to the success of the Commission. In particular the Home Department, the Alderney Gambling Control Commission and HM Procurers Chambers, who provided us with invaluable legal advice.

I want to express the Commission's sincere appreciation to Andre Wilsenach and his staff at the Alderney Gambling Control Commission for rendering technical and administrative support during the year under review. We appreciate the willingness of the Alderney Commission to share their expertise in the gambling field with us on a consultancy basis.

Finally, I also wish to express special thanks to my fellow Commissioners, Peter Crook, Chris Spencer and Carol Goodwin, who contributed generously and enthusiastically to the activities of the Commission during the past year.

## Commission

The Commission is independent and non-political. It includes people with experience of regulation, corporate governance, financial services and management.

The Commission is chaired by **Peter Morgan**. He served as a douzaine representative on the States of Deliberation from 1981 to 1983, when he was elected as a Deputy. In 1988 he commenced the first of two consecutive terms as a Conseiller. He was elected to the Advisory and Finance Committee in 1989 and was President from 1994 to 1997. He was a Member and later President of the Civil Service Board. He served as Vice President of the Income Tax Authority and the Guernsey Transport Board and as a member of the Constitution of the States Review Committee, the Emergency council, the Appointments Board, the Prison Board, the Public Thoroughfares Committee and the Sea Fisheries Committee. He was also Chairman of the Guernsey Financial Services Commission. He is currently an adjudicator in respect of cases of unfair dismissal and a Trustee of the Training Agency, Drug Concern and the Town Centre Partnership. He sits as a Non-Executive Director on a number of boards in Guernsey and three in Jersey.

**Peter Crook** joined the Bank of England in 1960 and remained in the Bank for 26 years working in all the key areas including a 2-year period as a private secretary to the Governor. In 1986, he was seconded to the International Monetary Fund and under their auspices worked in the Cayman Islands as Inspector of Banks and Trust Companies and advisor to the Governor. He retired from the Bank and joined the Financial Services Commission in Guernsey in 1989 with responsibility for the banking sector. He was appointed Director General of the Commission in 1997. Since retiring from the Commission in 2001, he has taken up directorships in several investment fund companies.

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**Carol Goodwin** is a director of Investec Bank (Channel Islands) Limited and during the periods 1994 to 1996 & 1998 to 2001 held the position of Managing Director. She also acts as Director for several other subsidiary and associated companies for the Investec Group (formerly Guinness Mahon) as well as for some other financial services entities. Carol has extensive experience in the finance industry and has held senior executive positions in several European and North American banks, managing businesses in London, Toronto, Montreal, Amsterdam, Nassau and Guernsey. She was responsible for establishing and launching a new full-service bank in Holland in 1992 and since moving to Guernsey in 1994 has been instrumental in expanding Investec's business by ten-fold. Carol is a Fellow of the Institute of Canadian Bankers, a Trust and Estate Practitioner and a Chartered Director of the Institute of Directors.

**Chris Spencer** qualified as a chartered accountant in London in 1975. Following two years in Bermuda, he moved to Guernsey in 1977. Chris specialized in audit and fiduciary work and was managing partner/director of PKF from 1990 until his retirement in May 2000. Chris is a past President of the Guernsey Society of Chartered and Certified Accountants and a past Chairman of the Guernsey Branch of the Institute of Directors. He was also the non-executive Chairman of Guernsey Post Limited and a member of the Transport Board, and is currently a Director of a number of funds and other companies.

## **Regulatory Approach**

The single most important policy of the Commission is to provide a regulatory environment that meets international standards and thereby to protect the reputation of Guernsey. Following from this broad policy of the Commission, its main objectives are to ensure that:

- all gaming is conducted honestly and fairly;
- the funding, management and operation of casino gaming on Guernsey remains free from criminal influence and exploitation; and
- the interests of the public are protected, in particular, ensuring that players understand what they are being offered, that the games are fair and that the young and vulnerable are protected.

These objectives are reflected in the regulatory framework of the Commission, which provides for the following:

### **Licensing**

Licensing is the first step. The main objective is to ensure that the applicant company and its key employees are 'fit and proper'.

The owners, managers and sources of finance are all subjected to probity investigation. It is a rigorous process that will typically involve examination of financial records, including personal financial records, and the business history of the applicant company and its associates, in addition to the usual checks through police and financial intelligence records.

If the outcome is satisfactory, and the Commission makes a finding of suitability, where upon the applicant company and its key personnel are awarded licences

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conditional on approval of their internal controls. These further approvals are required before the licensee is allowed to commence business.

**Technical compliance**

In addition to licensing the casino operator, it is also expected of the suppliers of gaming equipment to be approved by the Commission. Accordingly, suppliers will typically be expected to apply for a Certificate of Prior Approval, during which the Commission will assess the suitability of the supplier.

To ensure that the casino gaming equipment complies with international standards, it is expected of the holder of a Certificate to obtain the approval from the Commission for the equipment to be used in the casino. In considering an application for the approval of gaming equipment, the Commission may appoint persons with the appropriate technical background to assist the Commission with the evaluation of the equipment.

**Internal controls**

The Commission also provides detailed guidelines for the submission of a suitable Control System Submission. The purpose of the Control System Submission is to provide the casino operator the opportunity to submit to the Commission for its approval a set of internal controls and operating procedures, instead of the Commission prescribing such controls and procedures.

A licensee's control system submission should be designed to provide the following:-

- Administrative control which includes the plan of organisation and the procedures and records that are concerned with the decision processes leading to management's authorisation of transactions.

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- Accounting controls which include the plan of organisation and the procedures and records that are concerned with the safeguarding of assets and the reliability of financial records.
- Controls to prevent the use of casino gaming for purposes of the laundering of the proceeds of crime.
- Control over all matters related to the playing and operation of casino games and gaming machines on the licensed premises.

Only once the Control System Submission has been approved, the licensee will be allowed to commence with casino operations. These controls will also be used as the basis upon which the Commission conducts its ongoing compliance checks of the operation.

### **Regulatory Framework**

The regulatory framework in terms of which the Commission regulates the licensee consists of the following:

- The Guernsey Gambling Control Commission, Law, 2001;
- The Guernsey Gambling (Casino Gaming) Ordinance, 2001;
- The Guernsey Gambling Control Commission (Casino Gaming) (Fees) Ordinance, 2003;
- The Gambling (Casino Gaming) Regulations, 2003; and
- The Guernsey Gambling Control Commission Control System Guidelines for Casino Operators Licence, 2003.



## **Activities during 2004**

### **Investigations and licensing**

In March, the Commission received an application from St Pierre Park Casino Ltd (“SPPC”) for the casino operator’s licence. The application consisted of corporate declarations for both SPPC and CI Traders, the ultimate parent company as well as key personnel declarations for ten key persons of SPPC, who were mainly directors of the company.

To assist the Commission with its investigations into the backgrounds of the applicant company, its business associates and the various key personnel, the Commission contracted the services of Dixon Wilson, a London based firm of chartered accountants, who are well experienced in this field. Dixon Wilson has been conducting similar investigations for other gaming regulatory bodies such as the Gaming Board of Great Britain, the Alderney Gambling Control Commission and the Bahamian Gaming Authority.

In August a report was submitted to the Commission containing the findings of the investigations conducted by Dixon Wilson. In considering the granting of the licence, the Commission also noted that under the provisions of section 2 of the Gambling (Casino Gaming) Ordinance, 2001 (which concern the grant of an operator’s licence), the Commission is unable to grant a licence unless it is satisfied as to the matters set out in subsection (2) of the Ordinance, which prescribes that a casino licence may only be granted to the holder of a concession. The Commission was not satisfied that SPPC is the holder of a concession as required by paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of the Ordinance. The Commission was aware, however, that on 26 September 2003 the States of Guernsey resolved to grant such a concession, subject to a number of conditions precedent as set out in an appendix to a formal

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Policy Letter (dated 21 August 2003) from the President of the Tourist Board and which was considered at that meeting. Accordingly, the Commission decided to await confirmation that those conditions precedent have been satisfied by SPPC.

Notwithstanding the above legal position, the Commission resolved that, based upon the information it holds it is minded to grant a casino operator's licence to SPPC, subject to the provisions of both the Gambling (Casino Gaming) Ordinance, 2001 and the Gambling (Casino Gaming) Regulations, 2001. The Commission was also satisfied that the following persons associated with SPPC, were fit and proper persons to be issued with Key Employee Registration Certificates, as contemplated under Part 7 of the Gambling (Casino Gaming) Regulations, 2003 ("the Gaming Regulations"):

- Thomas Hays Scott, in his capacity as Chairman of SPPC;
- Paul Ronald Smith in his capacity as Chief Executive Director of SPPC;
- Philip John Cropley, in his capacity as Chief Executive Director of SPPC;
- John Richard Whittle, in his capacity as Finance Director of SPPC;
- William Alistair Galston, in his capacity as Non-Executive Director of SPPC;
- Peter McNally in his capacity as Managing Director of SPPC;
- Brian Richard Davies, in his capacity as Company Accountant of SPPC;
- David Martin Bralsford in his capacity as CEO of CI Traders; and
- Donald Duff in his capacity as Finance Director of CI Traders.

In reaching the above decisions, the Commission also took into account that a notice of the application has been published by the applicant in accordance with regulation 1(3) of the Gaming Regulations. Further to the publication of this notice, the Commission, in terms of Regulation 3, is required to hold a public hearing to hear any persons who might have material objections to the granting of the licence and the response of SPPC to any such objections. However, at the date of the meeting, the Commission had not received any objections to the application and



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considering that the prescribed period of 21 days had expired, the Commission resolved not to hold a public hearing, as contemplated in said regulation.

The decisions of the Commission to find both SPPC and the above mentioned key personnel suitable to hold a licence, should a concession be granted in future, was communicated to both the applicant and the Chief Officer of the Home Department on 20 August and was made public on 23 August when the Commission issued a media statement.

### **The Commission**

The Commission held four meetings during the year. Apart from household matters, the Commission typically considered such matters as:

- The annual report for 2003;
- Progress with the application by St Pierre Park Casino Ltd;
- Suitability of St Pierre Park Casino Ltd for a licence;
- Suitability of the key personnel of St Pierre Park Ltd;
- Objections to the application for a licence;
- Future funding of the Commission;
- Annual licence fees; and
- Amendments to the legislation.

The Commission also held meetings with the following parties:

- The Chief Officer of the Home Department in April, May and August, during which the Commission's future funding was discussed;
- Directors of St Pierre Park Casino Limited in May, during which the Commission was provided with progress on the development of the hotel casino;

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- James Kidgell of Dixon Wilson in August, during which he provided the Commission with a summary of their findings following the investigations into the background of St Pierre Park Casino Ltd and its Key Personnel;
- The Minister and Chief Officer of the Home Department in September, during which the Chairman provided a progress report on the activities of the Commission;
- The Minister and Chief Officer of the Commerce and Employment Department in September, during which the annual licence fees of the Commission was explained; and
- Advocate Robert Titterington of HM Procurer's Chambers, who advised the Commission on several occasions during the year under review.

In June, Andre Wilsenach presented a progress report to the Gaming Regulators European Forum (GREF) at its annual meeting in Oslo, explaining the regulatory approach followed by the Commission and progress made, so far.

## **Staffing**

The Commission undertook all of the said activities without having to employ any staff on a full-time basis. Instead, the Commission continued to make use of the services of Andre Wilsenach on a consultancy basis, as per the agreement reached with the Alderney Gambling Control Commission in 2002.

## **Finances**

The activities of the Commission during the year under review were funded by an interest bearing loan from the States. The Commission is pleased that it was able to undertake all of the above mentioned actions at a total cost of only £20,779.62 for the year. The main items of expenditure for the year to 31 December 2004 were:

- |                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| • Commission fees  | 8,750 |
| • Consultancy fees | 8,532 |

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- Interest paid 3,517

It is important to point out that the total cost of the investigations into the background of SPPC and its key personnel, was covered from SPPC in the form of investigation fees in accordance with Section 3(a) of The Guernsey Gambling Control Commission (Casino Gaming) (Fees) Ordinance 2003. The total cost of these investigations amounted to £25,853.

Considering the cost of the Commission's actions in 2003 (£71,089) and the costs incurred during 2004 (£20,779), the Commission used a total of £91,868 of the loan facility of £150,000 that was initially made available to the Commission. The audited financial statements for the year under review are attached to this report. In this regard, it is important to point out that, considering the very protracted nature of the process of the granting of a concession and the current uncertainties as when such a concession may be granted, the Commission can not foresee it being in a position soon to repay the loan from the States. However, being mindful of the fact that granting of the concession is currently under review by the States, the Commission has reduced its activities to the absolute minimum and is convinced that it will, until there is more certainty, be able to operate at a much reduced cost during 2005.

## **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR 2004**

### **Statement of responsibilities for the preparation of financial statements**

The Guernsey Gambling Control Commission (“the Commission”) is responsible for the preparation of a statement of accounts for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Commission and for selecting suitable accounting policies. In preparing that account the Commission is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them on a consistent basis;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Commission will continue in business.

The Commission acknowledges responsibility for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Commission. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Commission and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The following persons served on the Commission during the year under review:

- Mr. Peter Morgan (Chairman);
- Mr. Peter Crook;
- Mrs. Carol Goodwin; and
- Mr. Chris Spencer.

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**Independent auditors' report to the Guernsey Gambling Control Commission**

We have audited the accounts on pages 20 to 22 which have been prepared under the accounting policies set out on page 22.

**Respective responsibilities of the Guernsey Gambling Control Commission and auditors**

As described in the statement of responsibilities for the financial statements, the Guernsey Gambling Control Commission is responsible for the preparation of accounts for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Commission and for selecting suitable accounting policies. Our responsibility, as independent auditors, is established in Guernsey by law, the UK Auditing Practices Board and by our profession's ethical guidance.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out on page 22. We also report if, in our opinion, the Guernsey Gambling Control Commission has not kept proper accounting records or if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

**Basis of audit opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with UK Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the accounts. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Guernsey Gambling Control Commission's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

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We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

**Opinion**

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Guernsey Gambling Control Commission, as at 31 December 2004 and of its deficit for the year then ended and has been properly prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out on page 22.

KPMG Channel Islands

Guernsey

Chartered Accountants

3 May 2005

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**Balance sheet at 31 December 2004**

	<i>Note</i>	<b>2004</b> £	2003 £
<b>Current assets</b>			
Bank balances – current		1,003	6,158
AGCC – client account		<u>20</u>	<u>-</u>
		<b>1,023</b>	<b>6,158</b>
 <b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>			
Accruals		5,637	3,511
Loan: States of Guernsey		<u>87,254</u>	<u>73,736</u>
<b>Total Current liabilities</b>		<b>(92,891)</b>	<b>(77,247)</b>
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<b>(91,868)</b>	<b>(71,089)</b>
 <b>Total net assets</b>		<b>£ (91,868)</b>	<b>£ (71,089)</b>
 <b>Reserves</b>		<b>£ (91,868)</b>	<b>£ (71,089)</b>

The accounts were approved by the Guernsey Gambling Control Commission on 29 April 2005.

Signed on behalf of the Commission.

*Chairman*

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**Revenue Account at 31 December 2004**

		<b>2004</b>	<b>2003</b>
	<i>Note</i>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Income</b>			
Licence revenue	<i>1</i>	-	-
Interest received		<u>20</u>	<u>-</u>
		<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Members Attendance fees		<b>8,750</b>	40,588
Alderney Gambling Control Commission		<b>8,532</b>	26,594
Travel & Subsistence		-	2,088
Entertainment		-	84
Interest Paid		<u>3,517</u>	<u>1,735</u>
		<b>20,799</b>	71,089
<b>Deficit for the financial year</b>		<b>(20,779)</b>	<b>(71,089)</b>
Deficit brought forward		<b>(71,089)</b>	<u>-</u>
<b>Deficit carried forward</b>		<b>£ (91,868)</b>	<b>£ (71,089)</b>



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## Notes to the financial statements

### 1. Accounting policies

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with UK applicable accounting standards. The particular accounting policies adopted are described below.

#### *Accounting convention*

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

#### *Income*

Income is accounted for on an accruals basis.

#### *Statement of control*

The Guernsey Gambling Control Commission is wholly owned and ultimately controlled by the States of Guernsey. Responsibility for the operations of the Guernsey Gambling Control Commission has been delegated to the members of the Board who have been appointed by the States of Guernsey.

-End-

**(NB The Policy Council supports the proposals)**

**(NB The Treasury and Resources Department supports the proposals)**

**(NB The Public Accounts Committee has approved the proposal relating to the appointment of auditors.)**

The States are asked to decide:-

IX.- Whether, after consideration of the Report dated 24<sup>th</sup> May, 2005, of the Home Department, they are of the opinion:-

1. To note the Report
2. To approve the accounts of the Guernsey Gambling Control Commission for the year ended 31 December 2004
3. To appoint the firm of KPMG as auditors of the Guernsey Gambling Control Commission for the year ending 31 December 2005.

## **CULTURE AND LEISURE DEPARTMENT**

### **THE WILFRED CAREY PURCHASE FUND 1990 - 2004**

The Chief Minister  
Policy Council  
Sir Charles Frossard House  
La Charroterie  
St Peter Port

25<sup>th</sup> May 2005

Dear Sir

#### **Executive Summary**

1. This States Report sets out the use of the Wilfred Carey Fund since its creation in 1990 in order to inform States Members of its effectiveness. It includes information contained in the Heritage Committee's report (published as Appendix IV of Billet III of 2000). The Report also highlights a minor anomaly brought about by the changes in the Machinery of Government and proposes a revision in order to remove it. This will simply allow the Archives Service, now under the control of the Policy Council, to continue to access the Fund as it did when it was under the control of the former Heritage Committee.

#### **Background**

2. Between 1937 and 1989 the States voted the then Ancient Monuments Committee an annual sum of money to purchase objects of special historic interest to the Island. The annual amounts were placed in a Purchase of Exhibits Fund into which private donations were also paid.
3. By the mid 1980's the Ancient Monuments Committee had concluded that the amounts being paid into the Purchase of Exhibits Fund were inadequate for this purpose. The Committee resolved to explore other ways in which to increase the amount of money available for the purchase of such items without having to ask the States for more funds from the General Revenue.
4. Accordingly on 1 March 1990 after consideration of the Report, dated 24 January 1990, from the Ancient Monuments Committee (Billet d'État III of 1990), the States resolved inter alia:

*“To approve the sale by public auction or private treaty of the two paintings by Luis Melendez, which the States acquired in 1929 as part of the Carey bequest.”*

*“That the monies realised by the sale of those two paintings shall be credited to a new purchase fund for use in acquiring items of specific local interest to add to the Museums Collections of material, having strong Guernsey connections.”*

*“To approve the name of the new purchase fund as the Wilfred Carey Purchase Fund.”*

*“That a notice shall be attached to every item purchased with the aid of the Wilfred Carey Purchase Fund indicating that the item was acquired with the aid of that Fund.”*

5. The States also agreed that the Wilfred Carey Purchase Fund should clear the overdraft on the existing Purchase of Exhibits Fund.
6. On the 26 April 1990 the President of the Ancient Monuments Committee informed the States that the two Melendez paintings had been sold by private treaty for the nett sum of £1,773,000.
7. On 12 July 1990 after consideration of the Report dated 23 May 1990 from the Ancient Monuments Committee on the operation of the Wilfred Carey Purchase Fund (Billet d’État XII of 1990) the States resolved:

*“To approve the establishment, operation and use of the Wilfred Carey Purchase Fund as set out in paragraph 3, 4, 5 and 6 of that Report.”*

*“To approve the presentation to the States from time to time of reports on the operation of that Fund”*

8. The relevant paragraphs of the Ancient Monuments Committee’s Report, dated 23 May 1990, are as follows:

*“3. Having considered the matter carefully the Committee has reached the conclusion that the nett sale proceeds should not be used for purchases but should be invested as a Capital Sum, and the interest accruing from this investment should be used in the manner set out in paragraph 4 below.*

*4. The Committee proposes that from the income accruing each year to the Fund:*

- 1 *there shall be made available to the Committee such sum as the States may from time to time see fit to approve for the Purchase of Exhibits; such monies to be expended at the Committee's discretion*
- 2 *the balance of the income accruing to the Fund shall be made available to the Committee on the following terms:*
  - (i) *for the extraordinary purchases of items of Island interest as agreed between the Committee and the Advisory and Finance Committee*
  - (ii) *for the capitalisation as such sum as may be agreed from time to time between the Committee and the Advisory and Finance Committee in order to assist maintaining the real value of the Fund*
  - (iii) *for such other purpose as may be found to be appropriate use of the Fund, but only with the specific approval of the States.*
5. *In respect of the year 1990, the Committee proposes:*
  - 1 *that from the investment income of the Fund the sum of money to be made available to the Committee for the Purchase of Exhibits Fund shall be £50,000*
  - 2 *that from the investment income of the Fund shall be transferred a sufficient amount to clear the overdraft on the present Purchase Fund [£114,680]*
  - 3 *that any balance of income shall be available for use in accordance with the principles set out in paragraph 4.2 above.*
6. *In respect of the year 1991 and subsequent years the Committee proposes:*
  - 1 *that from the investment income of the Fund the sum of money made available to the Committee for the Purchase of Exhibits Fund shall be the equivalent of £50,000 adjusted annually according to the change in Guernsey Index of Retail Prices*
  - 2 *that any balance of income shall be made available to the Committee for use in accordance with the principles set out in paragraph 4.2 above."*

9. The £1,773,000 received from the sale of the two Melendez paintings was placed in a Capital Account within the Wilfred Carey Purchase Fund. There are two other accounts in the Wilfred Carey Purchase Fund.
  - a) The Revenue Account into which interest on the capital is paid and out of which an annual sum is paid to the Purchase of Exhibits Account (plus further amounts for any extraordinary purchases);
  - b) The Purchase of Exhibits Account, (created in 1993), is used to purchase items for the Museums Collections. (Before 1993 purchases were made directly from the Revenue Account);
10. The Revenue Account is operated on the basis of maintaining the value of the original capital received from the sale of the Melendez paintings. On that basis, the annual payment of the Purchase of Exhibits Account was set at £50,000 in 1990 to be increased annually in accordance with the increase in the Guernsey Index of Retail Prices.
11. The Revenue Account was also used to meet the overdraft of £114,680 that had arisen, with the consent of the Advisory and Finance Committee, prior to the establishment of the Wilfred Carey Purchase Fund.
12. The movements and balances on these accounts are subject to annual external audit and are included in the States year end accounts Billet d'Etat.
13. Details of the history of the use of the Revenue and Purchase of Exhibits Account and a description of significant purchases made with the Fund are attached as Appendices to this report. The purchases from the Wilfred Carey Fund form a valuable part of the Museums and Archives Collections. They have been displayed in a variety of exhibitions over the years where they are identified as having been purchased by the Fund. When not on display they form part of the reference collections.

#### **Future use of the Fund**

14. Before 2004 objects were also purchased by the Heritage Committee for the Archives Service.
15. Since May 2004, the Culture and Leisure Department has assumed responsibility for the Fund and has continued to use it to purchase items for its Museums collections. The Department has been unable to use the fund to purchase items for the Archives collection following the transfer of responsibility for the Archives Service to the Policy Council under the changes to the machinery of government in 2004.

16. The Culture and Leisure Department considers that the Fund should continue to be able to be used to purchase items for the Archives collection, so that important archive material is not lost to the Island, and has discussed with the Policy Council how this can be achieved.

### **Recommendations**

The Culture and Leisure Department therefore recommends to the States that:

1. The Fund continue to be used for acquiring items of specific local interest or having strong Guernsey connections to add to the Museums and Archives Collections of material.
2. A notice continue to be attached, where appropriate, to every item purchased with the aid of the Wilfred Carey Purchase Fund indicating that the item was acquired with the aid of the Fund.
3. A States Report on the use of the Fund shall be presented every four years, at the mid term in the life of the States, rather than the existing indeterminate period.
4. The current three Accounts approach between Capital, Revenue and Purchase of Exhibits is retained.
5. The Policy Council shall have access to the Purchase of Exhibits Account to purchase additions for the Archives collection maintained by the Archives Service. The annual value of any purchases requested by the Archives Service should be subject to periodic agreement between the Culture and Leisure Department, Policy Council and the Treasury and Resources Department.
6. The Capital Account shall continue to be protected and due care taken to review the true value of the Fund at those same four-yearly intervals. Due consideration to be given at those times to return sums to the Capital Account to help protect its real value for future use.
7. The sum transferred to the Purchase of Exhibits Account each year shall be determined by the Treasury and Resources Department, due consideration being given to the adequacy of the Revenue Account and the likely call on the Purchase of Exhibits Account by the Museums and Archives Services
8. The Treasury and Resources Department be delegated future authority by the States to approve extraordinary purchase requests from the Revenue Account by the Museums and Archives Services.

9. The purchases of the Museums and Archives Services should continue to be coordinated to ensure the most effective use of resources and development of the Island collections.
10. All of the objects purchased either by the Museums Service or the Archives Service shall be properly recorded.

Yours faithfully

Deputy Peter Sirett  
Minister



**Appendix 1****Revenue Account 1990 – 2004**

Year	Interest	Donations/ Commissions	Transfer to Purchase of Exhibits Account	Extraordinary purchases	Purchases	End of Year Balance
	£	£	£	£	£	£
						(114,680)
1990	174,376	-	-	133,800	34,530	(108,634)
1991	201,246	1,388	-	-	54,350	39,650
1992	187,088	874	31,560	-	44,642	151,410
1993	137,119	-	59,773	-	-	228,756
1994	114,882	-	60,610	17,644	-	265,384
1995	143,774	-	62,065	-	-	347,093
1996	134,953	-	64,299	-	-	417,747
1997	154,479	-	66,099	-	-	506,127
1998	177,663	-	69,206	-	-	614,584
1999	136,882	-	89,103	-	-	662,363
2000	147,090	-	73,135	-	-	736,318
2001	128,746	-	75,987	-	-	789,077
2002	105,018	-	77,430	-	-	816,665
2003	94,094	-	80,837	-	-	829,922
2004	115,428	-	83,990	-	-	861,361

**Appendix 2****Purchase of Exhibits Account 1990 – 2004**

Year	Donations/ Commissions	Transfer from Revenue Account	Purchases	End of Year Balance
	£	£	£	£
1992	-	31,560	-	31,560
1993	375	59,773	77,786	13,922
1994	162	60,610	46,511	28,183
1995	556	62,065	32,730	58,074
1996	180	64,299	24,855	97,698
1997	125	66,099	11,947	151,975
1998	50	69,206	112,694	108,537
1999	2,500	89,103	200,140	0
2000	25	73,135	67,246	5,914
2001	-	75,987	67,283	14,618
2002	-	77,430	74,418	17,630
2003	-	80,837	66,783	31,684
2004	-	83,990	68,155	47,519

### **Appendix 3**

#### **Significant purchases from the Wilfred Carey Purchase Fund 1990 - 2004**

This appendix identifies those items that were purchased as extraordinary expenditure and also highlights significant purchases classified as costing £2,000 or above.

#### **1990**

##### **Significant Purchases**

Oil in the Monamy school; The Battle of La Hogue, May 1692	£8,920
Watercolour by W. J. Caparne; Bon Port Ravine	£5,000
Watercolour by W. J. Caparne; Iris Fields, Caledonia Nursery	£3,750
Oil by S. L. Kilpack; La Coupée, Sark	£3,360
Watercolour by H. B. Wimbush; St Peter Port Harbour, circa 1904	£2,000

##### **Extraordinary Purchases**

Stevens Guille Collection <b>(Archives Service )</b>	£133,800
--	----------

#### **1991**

##### **Significant Purchases**

Oil by W A Toplis; Les Gouliot Rocks, Sark 1884	£7,500
Oil by Peterson; Guernsey brig <i>Laura</i>	£5,200
Oil by F. J. Waugh: Sark, 1854	£4,500
Model boat; Isle of Sark	£4,023
Model Ship; William Le Lacheur	£9,000
Model; St. Peter Port 1900	£30,000
Model; Roman ship 286 AD	£4,500
Models; Medieval fishermen	£7,220
Medal - Distinguished Service Order (WWII)	£4,470
Watercolour in the circle of W. F. Mitchell	£2,012
Early Colt revolver with original box	£2,000
Silver Salver, London 1786	£2,000

#### **1992**

##### **Significant Purchases**

Watercolour by P. J. Naftel: Water Lane, St Martin's	£7,500
Osborne Letters ( <b>Archives Service</b> )	£6,705

Self Portrait by M. Peake	£6,705
Oil by J. V. de Fleury: Belle Greve Bay, 1866	£6,500
Creamware (9) by E. Cohu, late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	£5,000
Watercolour by P. J. Naftel: The Timber Yard, Pangbourne, 1868	£3,800
Watercolour by M. Naftel: Garden Flowers, 1886	£2,250
Watercolour by I. O. Naftel: Portrait of Anna-Maria Horton and son	£2,235

### 1993

#### Significant Purchases

Bronze bust by Rodin; Victor Hugo, 1883	£26,000
Plaque by G. Michel; Head of Victor Hugo	£9,174
Oil by Whitcombe: A lugger off Castle Cornet - Guernsey, 1785	£5,811
Oil by unknown artist: Captain Le Couteur of Torteval, circa 1850	£5,500
Oil by W. J. Caparne: Cradle Rock and Peastacks	£5,465
Unknown artist: Portrait of Thomas Guille	£2,500
Oil by unknown artist: The SS Stella	£2,000

### 1994

#### Significant Purchases

Exhibition models by E. Lawrence Associates	£12,780
Town clock cage mechanism by Charles Penton of London, 1782	£11,691
Guernsey painted chest, initials R. B. H. dated 1754	£9,000
Silver bowl by G. Henry, circa 1730	£4,470

#### Extraordinary Purchases

Gosselin; 'View of St Peter Port'	£17,644
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### 1995

#### Significant Purchases

Collection - 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries letters and documents. <b>(Archives Service)</b>	£6,132
Watercolour by M. Finucane; Market Place, Guernsey	£5,000
Illustrations by Lukis; Sketches in Natural History	£4,000
Guernsey cabinet makers tool chest, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	£4,000
Silver porringer by R. Barbedor	£2,990
Watercolour by F. W. Surge; La Coupeé, 1896	£2,250

**1996****Significant Purchases**

Lithographs (23) by M. Moss	£6,000
Oil by W. T. Dix; Les Autelets Rocks from Sark	£6,000
Oil by A. J. Black; In the Track of the Sun, Sark	£4,500
Oil by S. L. Kilpack; Fort Grey	£2,500

**1997****Significant Purchases**

Watercolours (2) by A. S. Bainbrigge; Castle Cornet	
& Oils (2) by W.B.C.; <i>SS Roebuck</i> and <i>SS Reindeer</i>	£3,220
Painting by M. Peake; Houses and Trees	£2,500

**1998****Significant Purchases**

Oil by W. T. Richards; Petit Port Bay	£32,500
Iron Cannons - George III	£21,000
Album of paintings by Reverend J. Hall; Guernsey 18 <sup>th</sup> century	£19,205
Iron Cannons - George III	£6,000
Durand Family Archive ( <b>Archives Service</b> )	£4,000
Model boat; <i>SS Stella</i> (first payment)	£3,980
Guernsey Pewter; Woolmer Collection	£3,623
Oil by Helcke; La Salerie battery	£3,500
Enigma coding machine, WWII	£3,200
Wooden Guernsey Chest	£2,950
Guernsey tram models and track	£2,000

**1999****Significant Purchases**

Watercolour by P-A. Renoir; Bretagne – Guernesey	£36,156
Oil attributed to T Young; View of St Peter Port	£17,397
Model boat; <i>SS Stella</i> (final payment)	£7,970
Cannon carriages (8)	£6,800
Oil by H. B. Wimbush; West Coast of Sark towards Les Autelets	£5,000
Models for the Stella Exhibition	£4,850
Painting by P. Le Vasseur; Tree of Life (first payment)	£4,500
Anti-Tank Gun; German Pak 36	£3,500

**Extraordinary Purchases**

Gosselin Collection	£98,629
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**2000****Significant Purchases**

Scale Model - HMS Charybdis	£10,750
Gun Carriages	£9,000
Oil by John Young; St Sampson's Church, Guernsey	£8,645
Captain T. F. de Havilland Journals	£7,500
Painting by P. Le Vasseur; Tree of Life (Final payment)	£4,750
Watercolour by Anna Richards Brewster; La Fregondee, Sark	£3,000
Watercolour; View of St Peter Port from St Sampson's	£2,000
Watercolour by H. B. Wimbush; West Coast, Sark	£2,000
Oil by Anna Richards Brewster; Careening Hard, St Peter Port	£2,000
Collection of documents 17 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> Century ( <b>Archives Service</b> )	£11,690

**2001****Significant Purchases**

Oil by William Trost Richards; Icart Point	£18,500
Oil by John Edward Brett; the Alter Rock	£16,000
Gosselin Archive ( <b>Archives Service</b> )	£16,000
De Havilland Collection ( <b>Archives Service</b> )	£4,668
De Havilland Collection ( <b>Archives Service</b> )	£4,231

**2002****Significant Purchases**

Oil by William Trost Richards; Moulin Huet Bay	£35,000
The Hamon Weapon Collection	£8,000
Presentation sword	£7,500
Watercolour by Charles Rowbottom; The Moulin de Haut	£5,000
Oil by John Edward Brett; View Leaving Guernsey	£3,500
Frank R. Neubert; Collection of photographs	£3,000
Pencil drawing by Eric Snell; Phoenix Bowl Drawing #12	£3,000
De Sausmarez family; collection of documents ( <b>Archives Service</b> )	£2,450

**2003****Significant Purchases**

Watercolour by Peter Le Lievre; Cannon at Castle Cornet	£12,500
Watercolour by Peter Le Lievre; the Keep, Castle Cornet;	£12,500
Collection of Guernsey-French translations (Archives Service)	£9,172
E. and J. Barnard Silver Trophy; the Guernsey Races	£2,550

**2004****Significant Purchases**

Five watercolours by William Lionel Wyllie	£8,481
Oil by Arthur Gilbert; Moulin Huet Bay	£6,500
Watercolour by W.J. Caparne; Chrysanthemum show - Market Hall	£3,800
Sculpture by Peter Thursby; Les Autelets	£3,500
Two oils by unknown artist; Guernsey ships – the Obey and the Wave	£3,200
Oil by C.H. Cook Wells; Les Laches, from the Pier Head, Sark	£2,750
Watercolour by Isabel Naftel; Portrait of Miss Slade	£2,370

**(NB The Policy Council supports the proposals)**

**(NB The Treasury and Resources Department supports the proposals)**

The States are asked to decide:-

X.- Whether, after consideration of the Report dated 25<sup>th</sup> May, 2005, of the Culture and Leisure Department, they are of the opinion:-

1. That the Wilfred Carey Purchase Fund shall continue to be used for acquiring items of specific local interest or having strong Guernsey connections to add to the Museums and Archives Collections of material.
2. That a notice shall continue to be attached, where appropriate, to every item purchased with the aid of the Wilfred Carey Purchase Fund indicating that the item was acquired with the aid of the Fund.
3. That a States Report on the use of the Fund shall be presented every four years, at the mid term in the life of the States, rather than the existing indeterminate period.
4. That the current three Accounts approach between Capital, Revenue and Purchase of Exhibits is retained.
5. That the Policy Council shall have access to the Purchase of Exhibits Account to purchase additions for the Archives collection maintained by the Archives Service and that the annual value of any purchases requested by the Archives Service shall be subject to periodic agreement between the Culture and Leisure Department, the Policy Council and the Treasury and Resources Department.
6. That the Capital Account shall continue to be protected and that due care shall be taken to review the true value of the Fund at those same four-yearly intervals and that due consideration shall be given at those times to return sums to the Capital Account to help protect its real value for future use.
7. That the sum transferred to the Purchase of Exhibits Account each year shall be determined by the Treasury and Resources Department, due consideration being given to the adequacy of the Revenue Account and the likely call on the Purchase of Exhibits Account by the Museums and Archives Services
8. That the Treasury and Resources Department be delegated future authority by the States to approve extraordinary purchase requests from the Revenue Account by the Museums and Archives Services.



9. That the purchases of the Museums and Archives Services shall continue to be coordinated to ensure the most effective use of resources and development of the Island collections.
10. That all of the objects purchased either by the Museums Service or the Archives Service shall be properly recorded.

## **PUBLIC SECTOR REMUNERATION COMMITTEE**

### **PUBLIC SERVANTS' PENSION SCHEME AND TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION REGULATIONS**

The Chief Minister  
Policy Council  
Sir Charles Frossard House  
La Charroterie  
St Peter Port

27<sup>th</sup> May 2005

Dear Sir

#### **Executive Summary**

1. The Public Sector Remuneration Committee (the Committee) is seeking ratification from the States of:
  - \* Amendments to the Public Servants' Pension Scheme (PSPS).
  - \* Revised arrangements for the provision of pension benefits for Teachers and Lecturers (Teachers) in Guernsey.
  - \* Approval for employees of Blanchelande Girls' College to be members of the PSPS.

The main proposals, which enjoy the support of all the relevant elected representatives, will result, ultimately, in all States employees being encompassed by a single scheme.

#### **Main Proposals**

2. The Committee is responsible for making recommendations to the States in respect of both the PSPS and the Teachers' Superannuation Regulations. It is also responsible for the administration of the PSPS but the Department of Education is responsible for the administration of the Teachers' Superannuation Regulations.
3. The PSPS encompasses all States employees (and some others) with the exception of Teachers. There are approximately 3700 currently employed and 2100 'retired' members of the PSPS. There are approximately 760 currently employed and 800 'retired' members of the Teachers' Scheme.

4. The reasons for the current arrangements are not to provide different benefits to members of the separate schemes (the benefits are very similar) but simply a matter of history. In particular, the PSPS (originally known as the Civil Service Scheme) has expanded over the years to encompass other States employees (and others) - only Teachers have remained separate.
5. Whilst the current system has operated fairly successfully to date there are certain concerns and it appears appropriate to all involved to rationalise the current arrangements. These can be detailed as follows:
  - \* The PSPS already encompasses employees who would be in separate schemes in the UK (eg Principal Civil Service, Local Government, NHS, Police and Firefighters' Schemes) and there is no reason why it cannot encompass one more group who already receive similar benefits.
  - \* Incorporation of Teachers into the PSPS would streamline the arrangement for consideration of pension issues at a political level. Responsibility would rest with the Committee whereas there is an element of duplication at present with the Department of Education discussing pension issues with Teachers' representatives prior to consideration by the Committee. The Committee is, of course, already responsible for determining all other aspects of pay and conditions of service for States employees including Teachers.
  - \* Incorporation of Teachers into the PSPS would also permit streamlining at an administrative level thereby facilitating a combined pension section and alleviating a potentially serious lack of resources; currently States pension expertise rests predominantly on only two employees – one in respect of each scheme, working in different locations.
6. The above general points have recently been brought into focus by a request from Teachers for their retired members to receive increases in pension benefits based on the Guernsey RPI rather than the UK RPI which has applied until now in accordance with the rules approved by the States.
7. In considering this request the Committee (like its predecessor the Civil Service Board) noted that the Teachers' entire package of pension benefits was in line with those of their UK counterparts. The Committee formed the view that it would be inappropriate to look at one aspect of pension benefits in isolation but it would be appropriate to look at the whole package. The Committee believes therefore that Teachers should join the PSPS and thereby receive the same benefits as their colleagues in other employment throughout the States including pension increases based on the Guernsey RPI. This solution would address both the request from Teachers and the wider issues detailed earlier. After considerable discussion, involving employed and retired members of the PSPS, employed and retired members of the Teachers' Scheme, and the Department of Education, agreement has been reached on the appropriate way forward which is acceptable to all parties.

8. The proposals are detailed below:
  - \* There should be some improvements to the PSPS. These improvements, which are relatively minor in nature, would bring aspects of the PSPS into line with arrangements in the Teachers' Scheme but, more importantly, are justified on the basis of similar provisions in UK comparator schemes.
  - \* Currently employed and retired Teachers will be given the option on an individual and once only basis of transferring to the PSPS (thereby ensuring that in future they receive the same benefits and pension increases as their colleagues in States employment).
  - \* The Teachers' Scheme will be closed to new employees (it will continue to exist for current members who choose not to transfer to the PSPS).
9. The substantive changes to the PSPS are as follows:
  - (i) A reduction in the 'vesting' period for qualification for on-going pension benefits from five years to two years. At present the only options for leavers with less than five years' service are a refund of their own contributions or a transfer of their accrued benefits to an approved pension arrangement. This amendment will provide to members with between two and five years' service, like those with longer service, the further option of deferred benefits – the cost of which is the same as the already available transfer option;
  - (ii) The introduction of ongoing pension benefits in the event of ill-health or death in service for those with between two and five years' service (at present on-going benefits apply only after five years' service) – these changes are a consequence of (i);
  - (iii) The introduction of the facility for total commutation of pension in exceptional circumstances of serious ill-health;
  - (iv) The removal of the minimum hours requirement (936 hours per annum) for eligibility for membership of the scheme – this will enable all employees on permanent contracts to join the scheme. The current arrangement impacts disproportionately on women and, therefore, has to be amended to comply with forthcoming legislation on Sex Discrimination and Equal Pay.
10. All the above proposals enjoy the support of the Staff Side of the Pensions Consultative Committee (representing current and retired States employees in the PSPS); the Negotiating Committee for Teachers and Lecturers in Guernsey; and the Retired Teachers' Association.
11. There are some transitional arrangements of a technical nature to facilitate the transfer from the Teachers' Scheme to the PSPS for those who choose to take

this option. In particular the arrangements for pension increases for those retired members who transfer to the PSPS will be as follows:

- (i) In April 2005 the increase specified in the current Teachers' Scheme (i.e. 3.1% for the full year) – this has already been applied;
- (ii) An additional increase backdated to April to reflect the difference between the increase which applied to benefits in the PSPS (4.5%) and the increase specified in the Teachers' Scheme (3.1%);
- (iii) In January 2006 a proportion of the increase applied to PSPS benefits – in accordance with the uprating arrangements for all newly granted benefits in the PSPS.

NB: Each January pension benefits granted in the preceding calendar year receive a proportion of the full "RPI" increase which reflects the amount required to maintain the purchasing power of the benefit at the date the benefit was granted.

### **Blanchelande Girls' College**

- 12. At present, teachers employed at Elizabeth College and Ladies College are eligible for membership of the Teachers' Scheme and the non-teaching staff at these schools are eligible for membership of the PSPS.
- 13. The teaching and non-teaching staff of Blanchelande Girls' College have requested that they be eligible for membership of the States scheme(s).
- 14. The Committee has noted that:
  - \* Blanchelande now receives financial assistance from the States in much the same manner as the other Colleges;
  - \* the States has its interests represented on the Board of Governors;
  - \* the staff receive rates of pay in line with those determined for States employees by the Committee;

and therefore supports the request.
- 15. The revised rules for the PSPS therefore make provision for both teaching and non-teaching staff of Blanchelande Girls' College to be eligible for membership.

### **Funding Implications**

- 16. The Committee has received the following advice from the Scheme's Actuary in respect of the proposals:

- \* the effect of Teachers receiving increases based on the Guernsey instead of the UK RPI depends on whether the former is higher (a cost) or lower (a saving) than the latter. The immediate impact can be assessed on the difference between the respective increases for 2005 which is 1.4% (4.5% - 3.1%). Assuming all retired Teachers take up the option to transfer to the PSPS the cost for the full year is approximately £70,000;
- \* the changes to the PSPS will result in an insignificant cost.

The Actuary does not propose any change in the employer's contribution rate in respect of these changes.

### Summary

17. In summary, the Committee is recommending:

- \* some minor amendments to the Public Servants' Pension Scheme;
- \* that currently employed and retired Teachers be given the option on an individual basis of transferring to the PSPS;
- \* that the Teachers' Scheme be closed to new employees (who would be eligible for membership of the PSPS);
- \* that employees of Blanchelande Girls' College be eligible for membership of the PSPS.

18. Each of the above recommendations has been discussed and agreed with the relevant elected representatives.

19. To achieve the above the Committee recommends the States to approve:

- \* the draft States of Guernsey (Public Servants) (Pensions and Other Benefits) (Amendment) Rules, 2005, and draft Teachers' Superannuation (Guernsey) (Amendment) Regulations, 2005 both of which are attached as an Appendix to this report; and
- \* the pensions increase for retired members of the Teachers' Scheme who transfer to the PSPS as detailed in paragraph 11 of this report.

Yours faithfully

J P Le Tocq  
Chairman

## APPENDIX

**The States of Guernsey (Public Servants)  
(Pensions and other Benefits)  
(Amendment) Rules, 2005**

THE STATES, in pursuance of their Resolution of 27<sup>th</sup> July 2005, have approved the following Rules:-

**Amendments to 1972 Rules.**

1. The States of Guernsey (Public Servants) (Pensions and other Benefits) Rules, 1972, as amended (hereinafter referred to as “the 1972 Rules”) are further amended as follows:-

*Rule 2*

In Rule 2 insert the following as new paragraph 2(2)(i)

“(i) transfer values in respect of Existing Members of the Teachers’ Scheme who have elected to transfer to the Scheme pursuant to the Teachers’ Regulations 2005”

*Rule 5*

In Rule 5(2) (b) substitute ‘two’ for ‘five’

Add new Rule 5(5) as follows:

“5 (5) For the avoidance of doubt, where a person becomes eligible to be a member of the Scheme under Rule 5 (1) (b) above by reason of an amendment to the definition of qualifying part time employment contained in Rule 42 of these Rules, he shall be treated as having commenced qualifying part-time employment on the date that the amendment to that definition comes into effect”

*Rule 7*

Insert in Rule 7(c) the words ‘teaching and’ before the words ‘non-teaching’

In Rule 7 insert the following as new paragraphs (j) (k) and (l)

- “(j) a member of the teaching staff of Elizabeth College;
- (k) a member of the teaching and non teaching staff of Blanchelande Girls’ College;
- (l) Existing Members of the Teachers’ Scheme who have elected to transfer to the Scheme pursuant to the Teachers’ Regulations 2005,”

*Rule 12*

In Rule 12 insert the following as new paragraph (e) and renumber existing paragraph (e) as paragraph (f)

- “(e) in the case of Existing Members of the Teachers’ Scheme who have elected to transfer to the Scheme pursuant to the Teachers’ Regulations 2005, any period of reckonable service which counted in respect of that Existing Member under the Teachers’ Scheme as at the date of the transfer .”

*Rule 12A*

Renumber existing Rule 12A and the formula comprised within it as Rule 12A(1)

Add Rule 12A (2) as follows:

- “12A. (2) In the case of a Teacher who is a member of the Scheme and whose contract does not stipulate the number of hours per calendar year which the States were entitled at the time to require a full time employee to devote to his employment (FTP) or the number of hours per calendar year which the States were entitled at the time to require that member to devote to his employment (HP) the length of any period of reckonable service of a member of the Scheme in qualifying part time employment is to be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$Z \times LP$$

where

Z is the percentage of the notional teaching hours to be worked by that member at the time as is set out in that member’s contract of employment, and

LP is the actual length (in years and any fraction of a year) of the period concerned.”

*Rule 16*

In Rule 16(1) substitute on line two “two” for “five”

*Rule 18A*

Add Rule 18A as follows:

- 18A (1) In the case of any Existing Member of the Teachers’ Scheme
- (a) who has elected to transfer to the Scheme pursuant to the Teachers’ Regulations 2005; and



- (b) to whom the provisions of Regulation 26 (1) of the Teachers' Regulations applies; and
- (c) that person has a guaranteed minimum pension,

then the provisions of Regulation 26 (3) – (6) (inclusive) shall apply to that person as if those provisions were set out in full in these Rules.

18A (2) The provisions of Regulation 26 (3) – (6) (inclusive) shall take precedence over any other Rule that is inconsistent with them in relation to that person, but in all other respects the Rules shall continue to apply in full.

### Rule 19

The Table incorporated within Rule 19, should now read as follows:

Years of Qualifying Service	Benefits
less than 2	Either (i) a payment equal to 1/12 of pensionable pay and a terminal grant; Or (ii) refund of the member's contributions to the Fund plus compound interest at 3% per annum with yearly rests at each 31st December, whichever is the greater
2 or more but less than 5	A retirement pension and a terminal grant based on the member's years of reckonable service.
5 or more but less than 10	A retirement pension and a terminal grant based on twice the number of the member's years of reckonable service.
10 or more	A retirement pension and a terminal grant based on Either (i) 20 years of reckonable service Or (ii) The number of the member's years of reckonable service plus 6 2/3 years, whichever is the greater

*Rule 19(A)*

Insert new Rule 19A

- 19(A) (a) Where,
- (i) at the time when a person with more than two years of qualifying service first becomes entitled to a retirement pension by virtue of Rule 19, and
  - (ii) exceptional circumstances of serious ill health affect that person, the Board may discharge the liability to pay that pension by payment of a lump sum calculated in accordance with paragraph (b) below.
- (b) The lump sum shall be an amount equal to five times the annual pension payment calculated in accordance with the above Table and shall be paid together with the amount of the terminal grant.
- (c) ‘Exceptional circumstances’ shall mean that the life expectancy of the member has been certified by a qualified medical practitioner acting on behalf of the Scheme as being less than one year.
- (d) For the avoidance of doubt a member to whom a payment under Rule 19(A)(a) has been made shall be treated as being in the receipt of a retirement pension for the purposes of Rule 28.

*Rule 23*

In Rule 23(1) substitute ‘two’ for ‘five’

*Rule 24*

In Rule 24(1) and 24(2)(a) substitute ‘two’ for ‘five’

*Rule 25*

In Rule 25 substitute ‘two’ for ‘five’

*Rule 26*

In the second row of the Table incorporated within Rule 26,

The *first* column should read “less than two”

In the third row of the Table incorporated within Rule 26,

The *first* column should read “two or more”

*Rule 42*

Add the following new definitions at the appropriate place in the alphabetical order

“Existing Member of the Teachers’ Scheme” means a person who was a member of the Teachers’ Scheme, and includes those who

- (a) are in receipt of benefits under the Teachers’ Scheme; or
- (b) Would, except for the election they have made under the Teachers’ Regulations, 2005 to transfer to the Scheme, be entitled to receive benefits at some future date in the Teachers’ Scheme;

“Teachers’ Scheme” means the Teachers’ Superannuation Scheme being the superannuation scheme regulated by the Teachers’ Regulations;

“Teachers’ Regulations” means The Teachers’ Superannuation (Guernsey) Regulations, 2001;

“Teachers’ Regulations 2005” means The Teachers’ Superannuation (Guernsey) (Amendment) Regulations, 2005.

Add in the definition of ‘pensionable pay’ at the end of the definition:

“ Provided further that in paragraph (c) above, in the case of a Teacher who is a member of the Scheme and whose contract does not stipulate the number of hours per calendar year which the States were entitled at the time to require a full time employee to devote to his employment (FTP) or the number of hours per calendar year which the States were entitled at the time to require that member to devote to his employment (HP), his pensionable pay in respect of that period of qualifying part time employment shall be increased in accordance with the following formula:

$$\frac{RP}{Z}$$

where

RP is the actual total amount of remuneration paid to that member in respect of that period of qualifying part-time employment and

Z is the percentage of the notional teaching hours to be worked by that member at the time as is set out in that member’s contract of employment,

Delete in the definition of “qualifying part-time employment” the words “but which entitles..” to the end of the definition.

### Commencement

2. These Rules shall come into force on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2005.

### Construction, citation and collective title

3.
  - (1) These Rules and the 1972 Rules shall be construed as one.
  - (2) These Rules may be cited as the States of Guernsey (Public Servants) (Pensions and other Benefits) (Amendment) Rules, 2005.
4. These Rules, and the States of Guernsey (Public Servants) (Pensions and other Benefits) Rules, 1972 to 2004, may be cited together as the States of Guernsey (Public Servants) (Pensions and other Benefits) Rules, 1972 to 2005.

# The Teachers' Superannuation (Guernsey) (Amendment) Regulations, 2005

SI 2005/[1]

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## ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

### Part 1

#### *General*

1. Title, commencement and extent.
2. Interpretation.

### Part 2

#### *Amendment to Existing Scheme*

3. (1) Closure of Teachers' Scheme to new members
3. (2) Supply Teachers to continue to accrue pensionable service after Change Date in respect of supply work
4. No inward transfer values to be accepted after the Change Date
5. Existing members may elect to transfer to PSPS
6. Supply Teachers
7. Preservation of Guaranteed Minimum Pensions

## Appendix

#### *Transfer Value Rules*

The Education Department, designated for the purpose of sections 1 and 3 of The Superannuation (Teachers and Teachers' Families) Guernsey Law, 1974, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by the said sections 1 and 3 and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby make the following Regulations:-

## PART 1: GENERAL

### Title, commencement and extent

1. (1) These Regulations may be cited as The Teachers' Superannuation (Guernsey) (Amendment) Regulations, 2005 and shall come into force on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2005.  
  
(2) These Regulations shall have effect in the Islands of Guernsey, Herm and Alderney.

## Interpretation

### 2. (1) In these Regulations,

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| ‘Benefits’              | means the benefits payable to an Existing Member as defined by and payable pursuant to the Teachers’ Regulations in respect of their Contributions to the Teachers’ Scheme   |
| ‘Change Date’           | means the 1 <sup>st</sup> August 2005  |
| ‘Contribution’          | means the ordinary and additional contributions payable by an Existing Member to the Teachers’ Scheme as defined by and payable pursuant to the Teachers’ Regulations  |
| ‘Eligibility Criteria’  | means a person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) shall have accepted an offer of employment at any time prior to the Change Date which contains the right for them to become a member of the Teachers’ Scheme, and</li> <li>(b) who will not take up that offer of employment until on or after the Change Date</li> </ul> |
| ‘Department’            | means the Education Department of the States of Guernsey being the successor to the Council referred to in The Teachers’ Regulations’  |
| ‘Existing Member’       | means a person who at the Change Date was a member of the Teachers’ Scheme, and includes those who <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) are in receipt of Benefits at the Change Date, or</li> <li>(b) are entitled to receive Benefits at any time after the Change Date, and includes</li> <li>(c) Supply Teachers</li> </ul>    |
| ‘New Qualifying Person’ | means a person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) who is appointed to pensionable employment within the meaning of the Teachers’ Regulations for the first time, on, or at any time after, the Change Date, and who is not an Existing Member; or</li> </ul>   |

(b) A person who is a member of the Teacher's Scheme at the Change Date but is not in pensionable employment within the meaning of the Teachers' Regulations and

(i) who has not made an election under Regulation 5 (2) and

(ii) who returns to pensionable employment (other than immediately following a period of approved maternity leave) at any time after the Change Date;

'PSPS' means the States of Guernsey Public Servants Pension Scheme established by The States of Guernsey (Public Servants)(Pensions and other Benefits) Rules, 1972 (as amended)

'Teachers' Regulations' means The Teachers' Superannuation (Guernsey) Regulations, 2001

'Supply Teacher' means a person who has at any time made an election under Regulation 4 (1) of the Teachers Regulations and who is not disqualified by Regulation 4 (2) or 6 of the Teacher's Regulations and whether or not at the Change Date they hold a current contract to provide supply teaching services

'Teachers' Scheme' means the Teachers' Superannuation scheme being the superannuation scheme which at the Change Date is regulated by the Teachers' Regulations

(2) The Interpretation (Guernsey) Law, 1948 shall apply to the interpretation of these Regulations.

(3) In these Regulations,

(a) reference to an enactment includes a reference to that enactment as amended, repealed, replaced, extended or applied by or under any other enactment;

(b) reference to a section, paragraph, sub-paragraph, regulation, part or schedule is (unless otherwise stated) a reference to a section, paragraph, sub-paragraph, regulation, part or schedule of these Regulations.

## **PART 2: AMENDMENT TO EXISTING SCHEME**

### **Closure of Teachers' Scheme to new members**

3. (1) With effect from the Change Date the Teachers' Regulations shall not apply to any New Qualifying Person and in particular a New Qualifying Person shall not:

- (a) pay any Contribution; nor
- (b) receive any Benefit,

pursuant to the Teachers' Regulations except in respect of any New Qualifying Person who satisfies the Eligibility Criteria.

### **Supply Teachers to continue to accrue pensionable service after the Change Date in respect of supply work**

- (2) Notwithstanding Paragraph 3(1) the Teachers' Regulations shall continue to apply to a Supply Teacher who at any time prior to the Change Date has been in pensionable employment within the meaning of Regulation 4(1) of the Teachers' Regulations, but at the Change Date is not under a current contract of employment in respect of any subsequent pensionable employment within the meaning of Regulation 4(1) of the Teacher's Regulations.

### **No inward transfer values to be accepted after the Change Date**

4. (1) With effect from the Change Date the Department shall not be entitled to accept a transfer value pursuant to Regulation 63 of the Teachers' Regulations in respect of any New Qualifying Person.
- (2) Notwithstanding Regulation 4(1) the Department shall be entitled to accept a transfer value pursuant to Regulation 63 of the Teachers' Regulations in respect of any New Qualifying Person who satisfies the Eligibility Criteria.

### **Existing Members may elect to transfer to PSPS**

5. (1) With effect from the Change Date, the Department, may, subject to Paragraphs 5(2) and 6(1) inclusive, pay to the PSPS a Transfer Value in respect of each Existing Member of the Teacher's Scheme (which for the purpose of this Regulation 5 shall include any person who satisfies the criteria in Regulation 4(2)).
- (2) A Transfer Value shall only be paid in respect of an Existing Member who shall have elected in writing to the Department, on or before 31<sup>st</sup> October 2005, for a Transfer Value to be paid from the Teachers' Scheme to the PSPS.



- (3) Regulation 61 of the Teacher's Regulations shall not apply in respect of the calculation of any Transfer Value payable under this Regulation 5. The Transfer Value shall be calculated in accordance with the Appendix.

### **Supply Teachers**

6. (1) Notwithstanding Paragraph 5(2) a Supply Teacher shall be entitled to elect for a Transfer Value to be paid to the PSPS, under Regulation 5, at any time prior to the earliest to occur of any of the following:
- (a) the date being 90 days following the date (both dates inclusive) when he or she ceases to be in pensionable employment within the meaning of the Teachers' Regulations; or
  - (b) the date being 90 days following the date (both dates inclusive) when he or she returns to full time pensionable employment within the meaning of Regulation 3(1) (a) or (b) of the Teachers' Regulations; or
  - (c) the date being 180 days following the date (both dates inclusive) on which a resolution is passed by the States of Deliberation approving a change in the rules of the PSPS which
    - (i) applies to the contract upon which that Supply Teacher is engaged to provide supply teaching services, and
    - (ii) by reason of which, makes that Supply Teacher eligible to be admitted to the PSPS.

### **Preservation of Guaranteed Minimum Pensions**

7. (1) Nothing in these Regulations shall affect the application of Regulation 26 of the Teachers' Regulations, to any member of the Teachers' Scheme whether or not they make an election under any provision of these Regulations to transfer to PSPS

## **APPENDIX**

### **Calculation of the Transfer Value**

The Transfer Value shall be assessed and certified by the Actuary appointed by the Council in accordance with the following provisions:

1. The transfer value will be calculated as the value of the past service reserves for the transferring pensioners, deferred pensioners and active members held in the Teachers Scheme calculated on an ongoing funding actuarial basis.
2. The transfer values for pensioners will include an allowance for expected future pension increases.
3. The transfer values for deferred pensioners will include an allowance for expected future deferred pension and pension increases.
4. The transfer values for active members will include an allowance for expected future salary increases up to the date of leaving the scheme or retiring and expected future pension increases once the benefit is in payment.
5. The ongoing past service reserves will be calculated on the actuarial basis adopted for the 2004 valuation.
6. The transfer values will then be adjusted to allow for the ongoing funding level of the Teachers Scheme.

Dated 2005

M. A. OZANNE

Minister  
Education Department

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations are made under the Superannuation (Teachers and Teachers' Families) (Guernsey) Law, 1974 and make provision for the closure to new members of entrance to the Teachers Scheme; to allow supply teachers to continue to accrue pensionable service after the commencement date in respect of supply work; to permit existing members deferred members and pensioners of the Teachers Scheme to cease their membership and transfer their accrued benefits to the States of Guernsey Public Servants Pension Scheme; and to amend certain provisions of the Teachers' Superannuation (Guernsey) Regulations 2001

### **Regulation 1**

The Regulations shall come into force on the 1<sup>st</sup> August 2005 and have effect in Guernsey, Herm and Jethou.

### **Regulation 2**

Regulation 2 defines the terms used in these Regulations.

### **Regulation 3**

Regulation 3 (1) closes the Teachers Scheme to new members with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> August 2005. From that date a person who would otherwise have qualified to join the Teachers' Scheme will be eligible to join the Public Servants Pension Scheme. There is an exception for any person who has accepted employment before the 1<sup>st</sup> August 2005 but who will not take up that employment until after that date.

Regulation 3(2) allows those Supply Teachers who have accrued pensionable service under the Teachers Scheme to continue to accrue pensionable service after the 1<sup>st</sup> August 2005 within the Teacher's Scheme if they are not under current contract at that date even though the Teachers' Scheme is closed to new members.

### **Regulation 4**

Regulation 4 amends the Teachers' Regulations to prevent a transfer from another Superannuation Scheme to the Teachers' Scheme after 1<sup>st</sup> August 2005. After that date any such transfer will be made to the Public Servants Pension Scheme. There is an exception in favour of the persons referred to in Regulation 3(1).

### **Regulation 5**

Regulation 5, gives the existing members of the Teachers Scheme, including those who are already receiving benefits and those who are active members and those who have deferred benefits, a right to elect to transfer to the Public Servants Pension Scheme. This transfer is given effect by a transfer of the assets and liabilities from the Teachers' Scheme under the rules set out in the Appendix. The election must be made prior to the 1<sup>st</sup> November 2005 except in the case of Supply Teachers.

**Regulation 6**

Regulation 6 provides that Supply Teachers (whether or not they are under a current contract) shall be entitled to make an election, to transfer to the Public Servants Pension Scheme if either they cease to be in pensionable employment, or if they return to full time pensionable employment, or if the Public Servants Pension Scheme changes its rules to permit casual hours to be treated as pensionable employment.

**Regulation 7**

Regulation 7 preserves the rights of those members of the Teachers' Scheme to guaranteed minimum pensions under the provisions set out in Regulation 26 of the Teachers' Regulations and whether or not they elect to remain in the Teachers' Scheme or transfer to PSPS

**(NB The Policy Council supports the proposals)**

**(NB The Treasury and Resources Department supports the proposals)**

The States are asked to decide:-

XI.- Whether, after consideration of the Report dated 27<sup>th</sup> May, 2005, of the Public Sector Remuneration Committee, they are of the opinion:-

1. To approve the draft States of Guernsey (Public Servants) (Pensions and Other Benefits) (Amendment) Rules, 2005, and the draft Teachers' Superannuation (Guernsey) (Amendment) Regulations, 2005 both of which are attached as an Appendix to that Report.
2. To approve the pensions increase for retired members of the Teachers' Scheme who transfer to the Public Servants Pension Scheme as detailed in paragraph 11 of that Report.

***ORDINANCES LAID BEFORE THE STATES***

**THE HOUSING (CONTROL OF OCCUPATION)  
(EXTENSION) ORDINANCE, 2005**

In pursuance of the provisions of the proviso to article 66 (3) of the Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948, as amended, the Housing (Control of Occupation) (Extension) Ordinance, 2005, made by the Legislation Select Committee on 13<sup>th</sup> June, 2005, is laid before the States.

**THE BOATS AND VESSELS (REGISTRATION, SPEED LIMITS  
AND ABATEMENT OF NOISE) (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2005**

In pursuance of the provisions of the proviso to article 66 (3) of the Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948, as amended, the Boats and Vessels (Registration, Speed Limits and Abatement of Noise) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2005, made by the Legislation Select Committee on 13<sup>th</sup> June, 2005, is laid before the States.

***STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS LAID BEFORE THE STATES***

**THE SOCIAL INSURANCE (CLASSIFICATION) (AMENDMENT)  
(GUERNSEY) REGULATIONS, 2005**

In pursuance of section 117 of the Social Insurance (Guernsey) Laws 1978 – 2004, the Social Insurance (Classification) (Amendment) (Guernsey) Regulations, 2005, made by the Social Security Department on 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2005, are laid before the States:

EXPLANATORY NOTE

These Regulations provide for locum and other salaried pharmacists and veterinary practitioners to be treated in the same way as medical or dental practitioners.

**THE HEALTH SERVICE (MEDICAL APPLIANCES)  
(AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 2005**

In pursuance of Section 35 of The Health Service (Benefit) (Guernsey) Law, 1990, the Health Service (Medical Appliances) (Amendment) Regulations, 2005, made by the Social Security Department on 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2005, are laid before the States.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

These Regulations further amend the Health Service (Medical Appliances) Regulations, 1990, as amended, by allowing lymphoedema products to be prescribed as a medical appliance.

**THE HEALTH SERVICE (BENEFIT) (LIMITED LIST) (PHARMACEUTICAL  
BENEFIT) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 2005**

In pursuance of Section 35 of The Health Service (Benefit) (Guernsey) Law, 1990, the Health Service (Benefit) (Limited List) (Pharmaceutical Benefit) (Amendment) Regulations, 2005, made by the Social Security Department on 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2005, are laid before the States.

**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

These Regulations add to 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.

*APPENDIX I***POLICY COUNCIL****OVERSEAS AID COMMISSION – ANNUAL REPORT 2004**

The Policy Council has received the Overseas Aid Commission's 2004 Annual Report and has agreed that it should be published as an appendix to the July Billet d'État continuing the arrangement by which the annual reports of the former Overseas Aid Committee were published.

L C Morgan  
Chief Minister

13<sup>th</sup> June 2005



## ***Overseas Aid Commission Annual Report 2004***

**In accordance with Resolution XVIII on Billet d'Etat III of 2004**

**This report is prepared in accordance with the measures agreed by the States in March 2004 for the establishment of the Overseas Aid Commission, in particular the provision that the Commission: "...shall submit an annual report to the Policy Council for presentation to the States".**

**The States contribution to development aid overseas in 2004 amounted to £1,349,398, and £200,000 for emergency disaster relief, a total of £1,549,398. Details of the grants made are enclosed, together with a breakdown of expenditure.**

**It should be noted that the sum for development aid, indicated above, was expended by the former Overseas Aid Committee before the Commission was established.**

**This was not the case with regard to emergency disaster relief, however, which was expended by the Commission, under a separate protocol, the principle of which was agreed by the States in 1999 and which ceased at the end of 2004, whereby the Treasury and Resources Department, in conjunction with the Commission, was able to increase the Commission's budget by up to £200,000 each year for the purpose of providing aid in respect of specific emergency disasters. As from 2005, the States has agreed to add £200,000 to the Commission's annual allocation with any balance remaining added to the Commission's grant allocation the following year.**

## Projects Supported – 2004

<b>Agriculture/Fisheries</b>
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### **BANGLADESH**

#### **CAFOD**

<b><u>Social Forestry Programme, Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Dinaipur, Khulna, Mymensingh and Barind</u></b>	<b>£23,128</b>
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To motivate poor people in Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Dinaipur, Khulna, Mymensingh and Barind, to care for the environment by planting trees around homesteads, ponds, institutions and on marginal land and to provide training and inputs to enable them to take up agro-forestry, nursery management and vegetable cultivation in order to raise an income. The Social Forestry Programme is implemented in 269 unions of 43 thanas under the seven regions where CAFODS's partner organisation Caritas works, mainly through partner groups formed under Caritas's core development programmes. Agriculture is the largest sector of Bangladesh's domestic economy with four sub sectors: crop production, forestry, livestock and fishery. The food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations estimates that Bangladesh lost 37,700 hectares of forest per year in the 1990s. Bangladesh is said to have the third highest forest destruction rate in the world, after Haiti and Jamaica. Increased forest cover depends on planting trees, the survival of which depends on the quality of the saplings. In interior rural areas, there is a lack of nurseries to meet local demand for saplings. There is plenty of scope to spread the nursery trade among the poor and landless people as a profitable enterprise. The last national nutritional survey found that the average intake of vitamin A was only 38% of the recommended daily allowance and that 88% of families consumed less than the daily requirement. It is estimated that annual vegetable production in Bangladesh is approximately only one fifth of what is required. By establishing a kitchen garden, a marginal or poor farmer can yield sufficient vegetable crops for family consumption and supply a surplus to the local market; thereby increasing his/her income. Funding is for the provision of inputs such as vegetable seeds, fruit tree saplings, and to provide education training.

### **NICARAGUA**

#### **Peace and Hope Trust**

<b><u>Fruit Tree Saplings and Husbandry Programme, Managua District</u></b>	<b>£10,903</b>
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The aim of this project is to serve the poorest people of Managua District through the provision of fruit tree saplings. Self-sufficiency is part of the Peace and Hope ethos for improving the daily lives of the people of Nicaragua and this will be encouraged through the supply of saplings at a nominal subsidised cost. Instruction in husbandry will then be given so that fruit can be harvested and subsistence timber provided. The project will firstly involve the purchase of land. The proposed plot is situated adjoining

a current Peace and Hope project. This is the construction of a 'model' straw bale house, which is an earthquake-proof design, built with low-cost materials and therefore particularly relevant to the Nicaraguan people. The second stage will be the construction of an instructional centre. Thirdly, a Nicaraguan instructor will be employed to teach husbandry techniques particularly relevant to the situation e.g., methods of obtaining wood from Rosewood trees in ways which do not damage the tree itself, for making carvings. This will provide meaningful employment in an area where under employment is at 80%. This is a project that will benefit the whole community, it will provide a livelihood for those purchasing the saplings, thus generating an income for their families and improving the local economy as a whole. This project will also benefit the physical environment by encouraging the planting of trees and sensible use of timber rather than the destruction of Nicaragua's forests. Over 3,000 trees have already been planted to produce wood and food. Funding is for the purchase of land and the construction of the instructional centre.

## ***PHILIPPINES***

### **One World Action**

#### **To Establish an Organic Sugar Farm, Mindanao District**

**£6,629**

The overall aim is to establish an organic sugar farm in a poor, isolated farming community in Mindanao District, which will be managed by and will directly benefit 150 people. This will involve the provision of farm inputs such as sugar cane seed for planting and water buffalo and sugar processing facilities (a mill building and processing equipment). The water buffalo will be used as draught animals and to provide power to the processing machine. A revolving community fund will also be established. Training will be given to farming families to transfer key skills to ensure successful management of the project, including sugar processing and production technology, financial management and marketing. Sugar is used extensively in preserving and preparing food and is an important cash crop throughout the region. This project will provide a significant, sustainable source of additional income for the 20 households. It is hoped that it will provide a model for replicability within the area.

## ***SENEGAL***

### **World Vision UK**

#### **Fiddu Water Supply, Kolda/Velingara Region**

**£23,766**

To drill a 70 metre deep borehole at Fiddu village, and to equip it with a motorised pump, so that clean, potable water will be available to all. This will be accompanied by training for village water committees in management and hygiene, which will reduce the threat of water borne diseases. The project consists of drilling the borehole and constructing a concrete tank, pump housing, the provision of 500 metres of PVC pipes and two water taps. Fiddu is a newly-created village in Southern Senegal in the rural area of Sintiang Kopundara, set within the region of Kolda/Velingara. The region

borders Guinea and the Gambia and is, according to governmental statistics, the poorest in Senegal. The village came about as a result of a rural regeneration project, which has so far seen the creation of 82 hectares of newly-irrigated land. This land will enable the cultivation of bananas, rice and different vegetables. This has created enough farming land for 70 poor families (approximately 600 people) who have moved to the area. Within the last year they have constructed their own village, (called Fuddu), to be near their new fields. As the area under cultivation grows to its expected size of 200 hectares, so the population of the village is also expected to grow (as more of the area's poorest people move there). At present in the village, there is only one traditional hand-dug well to provide water to all 70 houses.

## ***SIERRA LEONE***

### **Mercy Ships**

#### **Drip Irrigation Project, Malambay Community and Polio**

**£15,978**

To provide over 450 farmers in the Malambay area, and 56 people in the Progressive Handicapped Development Association (PHDA), a polio community, with subsidised bucket irrigation kits (initially two each), to benefit over 1,500 people in total. Although Sierra Leone's population has increased in recent years, food production has decreased as a result of the civil war. Crops are not grown during the dry season, except in the limited swamp land, since they cannot be watered. This inefficient use of resources can easily be rectified using simple irrigation. This initiative will enable the farmers to cultivate nutritious food (vegetables) when there is no rain, in areas where no crops are currently grown. The increase in food production will heighten food security, improving nutrition and health. What is not consumed will be sold at the market in Freetown, generating income that can be used to purchase rice and other basic necessities. Each kit can grow up to 60 metres length of vegetables using only 80 litres of water per day. The aim is to benefit, in particular, the upland areas which lie only one to three metres above the water table. With the creation of shallow, hand-dug wells, 'bucket kits' (drip-irrigation kits) can then be employed to water the vegetables during the dry season. The water is collected from the well and deposited in a 20-litre bucket, high off the ground, which feeds a hose, punctured with holes, lying along a vegetable plot. A total of 3,850 drip irrigation kits will be purchased and delivered for use in Malambay and the PHDA community. Their use will be overseen by a local trained agriculturalist. Each kit can easily last five or more years, if properly maintained. Using the fertile upland areas instead of the swamp land to grow vegetables will increase their yield, quality and value. Moving the vegetable production also means that groundnuts can be grown in the swamplands during the dry season. These nuts will provide extra protein, generate income and improve the fertility of the soil for rice production in the swamp land during the rest of the year.

**Tearfund****Agricultural Recovery Project, Kambia District****£24,815**

To support the development of sustainable livelihoods by increasing the income levels and achieving long-term food security for 6,000 small-scale farmers in the Mambolo, Samu and Bramaia Chiefdoms of Kambia District. Ten years of devastating civil war destroyed much of Sierra Leone's infrastructure and the livelihoods of its population. In response to identified needs, this agricultural project has been designed to help farmers initially regain and then improve on past levels of rice and vegetable production. The project started in January 2002, and is supporting farmers with seed and tool loans, providing agricultural training, and supporting communities to rebuild village grain stores and drying floors each year for a period of three years. The main activities of the project are; (i) distribution of seed and tools to 1,000 farming families newly returned to the District since the last growing season; (ii) distribution of the previous year's recovered seed to 1,000 at risk farming families who have been unable to reach sustainability; (iii) construction of 18 drying floors and 3 village grain stores; (iv) identifying and training 10 new Agricultural Animators, and provide refresher training for the original 20 Agricultural Animators. Animators will generally work in pairs, a male and female together to ensure that improvements are made at the household level; (v) supporting and supervising 30 Agricultural Animators to provide encouragement, advice and training to 3,000 farming families to improve their production techniques and understanding of nutrition and diet. Each Animator will work with approximately 100 farming families; (vi) provision of training to 3 Agricultural Management Committees to manage the maintenance of the drying floors and the seed loan scheme; (vii) supervision of the 3 Agricultural Management Committees to recover and store the returned seed loans and identify new beneficiaries; (viii) undertaking a nutritional survey to determine the impact of the project on the health and livelihoods of the beneficiaries.

***SUDAN*****CAFOD****South Sudan Women's Concern, Kajokeji County****£27,866**

South Sudan Women's Concern is a programme aimed at helping rehabilitate families who have been displaced by civil war in Sudan and are now returning to their area of origin (Kajokeji County). Working through a network of women's groups in the project areas, the main emphasis is to improve food security through the distribution of tools, seeds and small livestock, supported by agricultural workshops and extension visits to farms. In addition the programme promotes health education, adult literacy and income generating activities amongst female-headed households. People from this part of Southern Sudan fled to refugee camps in Uganda during the early 1990's as a consequence of fighting in the region, and ongoing looting by fighting forces. They took very little with them when they fled. Over the past few years' families have been starting to return to Kajokeji. Most of these are female-headed, the men being



conscripted by one of the fighting factions or killed in the fighting. However the ongoing peace talks are encouraging more people to return, as it is widely believed that a peace agreement will eventually be signed. Most return with little more than their clothes. The provision of seeds, tools and agricultural support is essential in order to enable them to get back on their feet. The aim is to enable each of up to 3,000 families (approximately 21,000 people) to produce maize, groundnuts, beans, sweet potatoes, sorghum and 3 harvests of fresh vegetables each year. Revolving crop production will be encouraged, the livestock project will be expanded and skills training workshops and exchange visits will be provided. Funding is for the provision of production enhancement loans, seeds and tools.

## **Tearfund**

### **Community Development Project, South Kordofan State**

**£25,000**

To improve the standard of living in 10 rural communities in Debiebat, South Kordofan State, by increasing the quantity, quality and variety of local food production. Appropriate technology will be introduced as well as the use of sustainable farming practices and techniques. Direct beneficiaries will be 300 households (approximately 1,800 people) receiving improved quality and quantity of food in the lifespan of the project. Indirect beneficiaries will be the broader community (estimated 25,000 people) with access to a greater variety of food within one year and the potential for increased food production after one year. The project will introduce animal traction using appropriate local animals (oxen) in 10 communities. Each community will be provided with three pairs of oxen (total of 60 oxen) and locally appropriate draft equipment. The locally-appointed community development committee (CDC) in each village will manage the oxen teams and equipment, ensuring that each team is shared by 10 farmers. Training will be provided to CDC members and farmers in the use of animal traction and improved seed varieties. At the end of one year, conservative estimates suggest that the amount of food produced by targeted farmers will have increased by 50%, and with the introduction of new seed varieties, the nutritional quality of the produced food will likewise have increased. The result will be an improvement in household food security through increased arable land, increased food production and the project will also promote a spirit of self-reliance and group-based community work amongst other communities. The CDCs will be provided with leadership and development training in order to ensure they are equipped to manage a sustainable agricultural programme in the long-term. Peace building training will be provided in a connected project to support long-term stability in the region.

**UGANDA****International Care and Relief**

<b><u>Improving Food Security and Economic Opportunities for Rural Families, Masindi District</u></b>	<b>£18,456</b>
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The project aims to improve the food security and economic opportunities of over 800 farmers and their families in Masindi District, Uganda. The project will assist an agricultural resource centre in Masindi to offer demonstrations and training in improved farming practices, introduce cattle breeds which are high in milk production, and provide families with access to drought resistant crops. With an average of six people per household, almost 5,000 people will benefit from this initiative. The project will: (i) train young farmers in ox-drawn ploughing techniques to help them exploit unused farm land and increase crop yields by over a third; (ii) help young farmers to maintain increased crop production by providing long term access to oxen and ploughs; (iii) provide farmers with access to improved crop species that are high yielding, resistant to drought and disease, and of high nutritional value; (iv) introduce improved cattle breeds into the community and provide guidance on better feeding habits, vaccination programmes, and disease control.

**Methodist Relief and Development Fund**

<b><u>Enhancing Rural Women's Capacity to Practice Sustainable Agriculture, Mukono District</u></b>	<b>£24,908</b>
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The overall aim is to improve the livelihoods of five groups of women in Ntenjeru Sub-county, Mukono District, an impoverished rural area for which agriculture is the backbone of the economy, accounting for over 80% of the labour force. Many of these women are widows and/or are caring for extended family, because of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Women carry out 70 to 80% of all agricultural work but only 7% of women in Uganda own their own land. The unemployment level is high. This is particularly due to the high levels of illiteracy and limited opportunities to generate wealth. The majority of the affected people depend directly on land and water for survival and derive most of their food and income from crops, livestock and fishing. This project, by utilising and improving on the existing resources and skills will train group members in improved methods of sustainable agriculture and animal husbandry, and provide access to improved breeds of animals and seeds, therefore increasing food security, income generation, and creating employment, thus eradicating poverty and hunger among the vulnerable communities. An agricultural extension worker will be available to offer ongoing support and to advise. Animals will be distributed on a revolving basis, with the obligation to pass on the calf/gift of a newborn to another member, thus creating a sustainable equitable sharing of resources. Those already trained will then be able to train others. The Katosi Women Fishing and Development Association has set up a micro-loan initiative to also assist with the project in the long-term. The project will benefit some 2,376 people, including members of the following groups; the Katosi

Women Fishing and Development Association, the Agali Awamu Women's Group, the Bukwaya Women's Group, the Kasakye Women's Group and the Muwumuza Women's Group. More women have expressed wishes to join the groups.

### **Mines Awareness Trust**

#### **Assistance to Victims of Landmines/Unexploded Ordnance, Kasese District**

**£16,096**

The aim of this project is to assist between 250-300 disabled farmers and their families (approximately 1,500 - 1,800 people) in the Rwenzori Mountains, Kasese District, who are victims of landmines/unexploded /ordnance, to get their produce to market by providing transport and drivers in this mountainous region of Western Uganda, an area heavily contaminated by the detritus of war. In addition to the direct beneficiaries, the project will also benefit the communities in which the disabled farmers live, some 25,000-30,000 people in total. Many of these survivors rely on gathering wild fruits from the hillsides around their villages to feed their families and to rebuild their lives. There is also a coffee saplings scheme which is in its infancy and which will also benefit from the project. At present, the farmers sell their produce after many hours walk, to traders at the foot of the mountains, who then take the produce to more distant markets at substantial profit. The provision of trucks to the Mines Awareness Trust's (MAT) partner organisation, AMNET-R (Anti-mine Network - Rwenzori), plus driver costs for six months, will provide the framework for assisting the disabled farmers in the transportation of their produce to more distant markets, thus providing them with a realistic price for their efforts. This project will eventually be run as a cooperative by the farmers, as part of the AMNET-R framework, and should be self sustaining after the initial six-months period. This project links in with a joint MAT/AMNET-R Mines Awareness initiative, funded by the UN Mine Action Service, operating in the Rwenzori Mountains.

<b>Education</b>
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### ***CAMBODIA***

#### **Save the Children Fund (UK)**

#### **Rural Primary School Accessibility Project, Kratie Province**

**£23,963**

To provide accessible opportunities for rural primary school children in Kratie and Prasoap Districts, Kratie Province, to obtain higher grades and to improve school hygiene in selected communities. The project will work in 12 primary schools, 7 of which will receive new classrooms, and 5 of which will have existing classrooms repaired. In addition, the project will bring about the construction of 10 school latrines. Three-hundred and fifty school tables and chairs will be provided, and hygiene promotion activities will be carried out. The project will benefit a total of 3,150 primary school children in 12 schools.



**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC****Community Partners Association**

<b><u>Bombita Development Programme - A Further Two Additional Classrooms at Bombita, Barahona Province</u></b>	<b>£20,234</b>
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The basic aim of the project is to assist in the development of an extremely poor Haitian migrant community living at Batey Bombita in the Province of Barahona. This community has been established for very many years but has received no assistance from the Dominican Government. The Community Partners Association (COPA) is striving to achieve its aims through education, health provision and health education. To this end it has constructed a school and clinic similar to those already completed by COPA in La Hoya. The Committee's most recent grants have been for 2 classrooms in 1997 and a double classroom with staff room and toilet in 1999. The school currently has 430 students on roll. There are two classes in each age group up to year 6 but only one class in each of years 7 and 8. All the classrooms are occupied. As the two form entry grows through the school into years 7 and 8 there will be no rooms available for them. Funding is therefore for the provision of a double classroom for years 7 and 8 in time for September 2004.

**INDIA****Vazon Elim Pentecostal Church**

<b><u>Eternal Word Ministries Carpentry Training Centre, Thirumullaivoyal District, Tamil Nadu</u></b>	<b>£29,778</b>
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To construct a Carpentry Training Centre at Eternal Word Ministries (EWM) Orphanage, Chennai, Thirumullaivoyal District, Tamil Nadu State, in the grounds of the Orphanage. The Centre is part of a building project that plans a school for 500 pupils, taken from the Orphanage, with the remaining places offered to outside pupils, and a church. People from the local community will carry out the training of the young men and the maintenance of the building. A 20-acre farm is in the possession of EWM and it is being developed to provide the Orphanage with fresh vegetables, fruit, nuts, milk, etc. The aim is to provide a two-year course to 35 young men from the Orphanage to enable them to have a trade and, thus, a sustainable means of living independently. The Orphanage currently caters for 165 children in the boys' section and 295 in the girls' section - a total of 460 children, including 65 from Gujarat following the earthquake disaster in 2001. There is also a baby unit, housed in a separate building to the Orphanage, for children up to five years. Some of the children are "full" orphans. Others have been turned out of homes where parents are unable to cope, or where a single parent cannot support all of the children in the family. The Centre will help families connected with the orphans as well as the orphans themselves.

**KENYA****Karibuni Trust****Tusaidie Watoto School and Kibera Primary Schools Project, £23,470**

Further to the Committee's grants in 2002 and 2003, 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 112 children in January 2004. 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. Whilst the new government introduced free Primary School education during 2003, despite assurances to the contrary, parents must still pay for text books, uniforms, etc. Nursery education must still be paid for and is beyond the means of these children and their carers. 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.

**MALAWI****Christian Resource Ministries****Running Costs of Maoni Orphanage and Equipping of Maoni School, Lunzu £9,880**

The overall aim of this project is to assist with the running costs of the MAONI Orphanage at Lunzu, near Blantyre. Malawi one of the poorest countries in the world. The need for orphanages and other support in Malawi has been growing very much in the last decade. War, poverty, adverse trade factors, and above all, AIDS, has contributed to the country's current state. The increase in AIDS, resulting in many deaths among the 18-30 age groups has left a growing number of orphans and one-parent families. The MAONI Orphanage, founded in December 2000 by Bishop M. Dimba, started as a day feeding centre and is now a complex of new buildings, comprising a dining hall, two dormitories, one each for girls and boys, kitchens, offices and sanitary blocks. Eventually, it will be able to accommodate up to 200 children once the girls' dormitory is equipped. In addition, in June 2003 a school was opened in the grounds of the orphanage. This project will fund the feeding of up to 200 children at the orphanage for one year, along with the provision of wages for the staff, comprising four teachers and the orphanage director. The project will also equip the adjacent school to a suitable standard for children from the ages of 4 to 14.

**NEPAL****Save the Children Fund (UK)**

<b><u>Construction of Early Childhood Care and Development Centres, Surkhet, Doti and Sindhupalchowk Districts</u></b>	<b>£24,400</b>
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To follow on from the success of the Committee's fundings of this project in Surkhet District in 2000 and 2002, the aim is to enable the construction of a further 90 Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Centres in the Districts of Surkhet, Doti and Sindhupalchowk, as an integrated part of the government education system. There is a strong need for the construction of these centres in order to extend community-based ECCD into remote rural villages. Centres will be constructed with the participation of local communities, who will take ownership of the centres and manage them with support from government. At least 1,800 poor rural children aged from 3-5 years old in the three Districts will benefit directly with the opportunity for physical, mental and social development, easing the workload of women and older girls will be largely freed from childcare responsibilities. The project also aims to gain wider recognition for community-owned ECCD centres and to influence policy on the importance and benefits of community-based ECCD. Funding is for building materials, skilled labour, transportation and local administrative costs.

**NIGER****United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**

<b><u>Reducing Malnutrition Among Children Under Five Years Old, Daratou and Kalgo</u></b>	<b>£27,500</b>
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The overall aim is to reduce malnutrition among children under five in Niger, an impoverished country which has an economy based on subsistence farming, but where only one fifth of the land is arable, and where the environment also suffers from overgrazing, soil erosion, deforestation and desertification, and a country where two out of five children are chronically malnourished. The project will educate women volunteers in 12 villages in Daratou and 8 villages in Kalgo, on how: to monitor the weight and growth of children from birth up to the age of three years; to maintain accurate birth and health records, thus enabling the registration of all births; to counsel mothers on ways to improve the nutrition of their children by teaching them how to prepare high-energy nutritious food. Medicines to combat parasites and treat childhood illnesses will be provided and mothers will also be taught how to correctly administer them. Training will be given to families in how to manage their food supplies. This will entail managing community-based cereal banks, farm supply banks and micro-credit co-operatives. A total of 1,280 children under the age of five will be saved from malnutrition and will have healthier futures as a result. Many others will benefit from the training, and the knowledge and information will be passed from generation to generation, and will therefore continue to benefit others for years to come.

**SUDAN****South Sudanese Community Association (UK) Limited****Jambo Mixed Primary School, Western Equatoria Sub-region** **£26,730**

To promote access to quality primary school education at Jambo Village, Mundri County, in Western Equatoria Sub-region of Southern Sudan, to a catchment population of around 25,000 people. Following the outbreak of war between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan Peoples Liberation Army in 1983, many people were dislodged and services stopped. The people of Jambo also moved far off from the main road. Now that there is peace in area, people have started to return to their former places. Jambo village, like the rest of Southern Sudan, has a collapsed economy. There is no local currency for trade and exchange. Some bartering still continues with some vestiges of co-operative movement. The living standards of the people of Jambo are below normal average. The climate is favourable coupled with fertile soils, which could boost the production of crops. The livestock including poultry had dwindled due to war but the situation is improving. There are growing numbers of livestock under threat from tsetse attack and a high prevalence of contagious Bovine pleura-pneumonia. What remains of the roads, markets, schools, health facilities are but vestiges of the past. The project activities will include: recruiting workers and teaching staff; constructing one primary school with 8 classrooms; enrolling 640 girls and boys in the school; supplying an adequate quantity of books and other school supplies; raising the awareness of the community about the importance of education, especially for girls; promoting the participation of the Parents and Teachers Association, the local education committee and local communities in planning, supporting, managing, monitoring, evaluating all the education programmes through training. Funding is for the provision of construction costs, text books, uniforms, stationery and school furniture.

**UGANDA****Christ Our Hope Orphanage Centre****Sustainability for Christ Our Hope Orphanage Centre, Wakiso** **£22,464**

Further to the Committee's grant in 2002 for a 4-classroom block and vocational training block at Christ Our Hope Orphanage Centre, the aim of this project is to further assist economic and social development in Temangelo Parish, Mumyuka Sub-County, Wakiso District (formerly Mpigi District) through providing support to many orphans and less privileged children from very poor families (currently 434 children), in particular through the construction of a maize mill and provision of machinery. The mill will generate income through the sale of ground maize flour to neighbouring towns, schools, etc and the surplus will be consumed at the Centre. The income will provide the Centre with a sustainable means of income. An Isuzu pick-up truck will also be purchased for the transportation of the maize to the mill and, subsequently, to transport the maize flour to market. It will also be used to transport the children to other schools for skills acquisition, and to attend sports and games events. A five-acre piece of land

will be purchased for the growing of maize. Funding is for the provision of the maize mill building/store, milling machinery, a reconditioned Isuzu pick-up truck, power line installation and the purchase of five acres of land.

### **Church of God: Eastern Africa Region**

#### **Non-formal Education Support Programme, Seeta Christian Primary School, Mukono District** **£24,189**

To upgrade the current school infrastructure at Seeta Christian Primary School, Mukono District, from wooden structures to permanent buildings. The aim is to expand the programme towards orphans, vulnerable and destitute children and to increase the involvement from 200 pupils at present, to 500, with the provision of adequate facilities at the completion of the project. To enable this, a 2-storey building will be constructed holding 10 classrooms, a teaching staff common room and 2 offices. In addition, houses for 10 teachers will be constructed plus a 6-room pit latrine and a kitchen. School furniture will be provided together with office furniture, educational and scholastic materials.

<b>Health</b>
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### **ANGOLA**

#### **LEPRA (The British Leprosy Relief Association)**

#### **Strengthening the Tuberculosis and Leprosy Control Programme in Moxico Province** **£23,850**

The overall aim is to support the tuberculosis (TB) and leprosy control programme in Moxico Province, the largest Province in Angola, where the majority live in extreme poverty and where data collected since the end of the conflict in 2002 indicates that the prevalence of TB and leprosy has increased dramatically. Health services are extremely poor in some areas. Through this project, which is part of a WHO programme, LEPRA will ensure that quality aid services reach all of Mexico's nine municipalities. Some of these municipalities are in particular need of support because of the influx of tens of thousands of returnees, mostly from Zambia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This will entail the rehabilitation and basic equipping of programme health centres and health posts, as well as the training and supervision of health workers based at these centres. For this, LEPRA will also work directly with the local TB-Leprosy programme staff. Training will be given in the diagnosis and treatment of TB and leprosy and in the prevention of disability. Medicines will be supplied and distributed by the Angolan government, with support from other organisations. Support will also be given for follow-up visits to defaulter patients and to promote health education activities on leprosy and TB, targeted at teachers, local religious leaders. In addition, LEPRA has been involved in setting up essential laboratories and TB-Leprosy control services, most of which will become available within the next year. This will ensure the provision of screening and treatment facilities to a population of at least 200,000



residents and refugees who would otherwise have no access to such services. This project will support and strengthen the existing health system and it is hoped that the target of 80% of health units being able to provide leprosy and TB services may be achieved by the end of 2004. Funding is for the construction/repair of 3 TB laboratories and in-patient units, 17 health post kits, training of staff and volunteers, drugs, milk and food supplements.

## **BANGLADESH**

### **One World Action**

#### **To Improve Community Health and Sanitation in the Chittagong Hill Tracts £15,480**

The project will improve the health status and food security of approximately 200 families, around 1,200 people, living in 10 indigenous communities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, an extremely remote region within one of the poorest countries in the world, where high incidences of malaria, and diarrhoea infection caused by the lack of clean drinking water and sanitation, contribute to the exceptionally high child mortality rates. One World Action's partner organisation, Gonoshasthaya Kendra, will work with community members to establish 10 water systems, 30 latrines and to provide mosquito nets for 1,200 people. Access to clean water and latrines will lead to a dramatic reduction in the incidence of water and faecal-borne diseases, such as cholera and diarrhoea. Mosquito nets, and training for their correct use, will reduce cases of malaria. The benefits will also include more reliable water sources for micro-irrigation of family gardens thereby boosting family food production, and promoting sustainable livelihoods.

### **HelpAge International**

#### **Older Women's Health Project, Dhaka, Palash and Tangail £12,971**

The overall aim is to improve the health and status of poor, older women in Dhaka, Palash and Tangail, and to promote their inclusion in existing health programmes, in one of the poorest and least developed countries in the world. The project seeks to improve older women's access to health care, increase understanding amongst health workers about older people's specific health needs and raise awareness about ageing in the community. It is expected that 1,200 older women will benefit directly from project activities and a further 10,000 people will benefit indirectly. This will be achieved through the provision of primary health care for older women, training on the needs of older women for health professionals, community volunteers and family members, and increasing age awareness in the community through sensitisation workshops. Project activities will involve the provision of: (i) primary health care - curative health care services will be provided through the Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition's static and satellite clinics in the project area. Older women will be provided with referral services for eye care and other specialised treatment in the nearby hospitals if necessary; (ii) training family and community carers - community care systems will be developed through training community volunteers/gerontologists to monitor vital health signs of

older women in the community and refer them to the clinics as required. They will also provide peer education on self-care and basic health, sanitation and nutrition issues in the community. In addition, training in care giving will be provided to family members caring for bed-bound older people; (iii) training health staff - workshops for health and social support will be held on ageing issues (including the physical, social, economic and psychological implications of ageing) so that they can be more responsive and sensitive to older people's needs and considerations; (iv) community sensitisation - community leaders of existing village groups will be trained in ageing issues, and particularly the special health and social needs of older people. This will enable volunteers to be recruited from among the community to assist older people in need.

### **LEPRA (The British Leprosy Relief Association)**

#### **Information, Education and Communication for the Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis (Elephantiasis), Rajshahi and Nowabgonj** **£20,110**

The overall aim of this project is to produce and distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials for the implementation of the National Lymphatic Filariasis Elimination programme in the North-Western Districts of Rajshahi and Nowabgonj; villages where the main economic activity is farming, and where the diet is very poor in proteins with the principal source being fish and poultry, which are eaten only occasionally. Lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis) causes chronic complications such a genital damage, which due to the nature and consequences of the disease can often result in the loss of self-sufficiency for the whole household. The IEC programme will contribute to the elimination of lymphatic filariasis in the project area within the next 4-6 years, and throughout Bangladesh by 2015, thus reducing the burden and occurrence of disability - it is estimated that over 150,000 infections will be prevented each year for the next 4-6 years. The project will contribute to reducing the burden of poverty. Pamphlets, posters and training materials will be designed, produced and distributed locally to make people aware of the early stages of the disease, particularly the poorest who may not go to seek medical advice, and to make people aware of where to seek free treatment. Baseline surveys, educational campaigns and training of health care personnel and volunteers, for which there will be a strong emphasis on training both men and women, will be co-ordinated between the communities, local authorities and LEPRA Bangladesh. Schools and other public places will be visited to raise awareness and implement IEC activities. The efforts and experience gained will enable trained community volunteers and community based organisations (CBOs) to address other public health problems at a local level in the future. For the individuals to whom a life of disability and stigmatisation will be spared, the cost-effectiveness of this intervention will be invaluable. Funding is for the preparation and printing of IEC materials and for the training of volunteers and health workers.

**GHANA****MaterCare International**

<b><u>Operating Theatre for West African Regional Birth Trauma Centre, Mankessim, Central Region</u></b>	<b>£39,164</b>
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The overall aim is to establish a West African Regional Birth Trauma Centre at Mankessim, near the Cape Coast, Central Region, to develop comprehensive programmes for the care of women with obstetric fistula through the construction of a specialised operating theatre. The Birth Trauma Centre will be located in the same compound as a separate centre providing maternity care for destitute women and psychological counselling for women physically abused, those HIV positive and those with obstetric fistula. The Birth Trauma Centre will consist of a treatment ward with 30 beds, an operating theatre with three operating tables and a rehabilitation hostel with 30 beds. Facilities which will be shared include an outpatients block, small laboratory and pharmacy maintenance, kitchen, laundry, administration block etc. Surgical treatment, rehabilitation and psychological counselling will be provided to some 200 cases in the first year, increasing to 500 cases annually thereafter. Training programmes in fistula surgery will be provided and a nurse management course. Advocacy programmes will develop information materials and research programmes will follow up patients that have been treated. It is estimated that for every mother who dies, 30 more suffer long-term damage to their health, most commonly obstetric fistulae which occur as a consequence of neglected obstructed labour and frequently also from cultural practices e.g. female circumcision and Gisiri cuts. Because they are incontinent of urine and/or faeces they are treated as outcasts by their husbands, families and society, simply because they are wet, and offensive. They suffer pain, humiliation, and lifelong debility if not treated. It is estimated that world-wide 2 million mothers are suffering the problem, mostly in Sub-Saharan Africa, and 50,000 are added each year. The tragedy is that most of this mortality and morbidity is preventable and treatable. Funding is for the provision of the operating theatre, water system and air conditioning.

**HAITI****Christian Aid**

<b><u>Integrated Health Development Programme, Mare Rouge</u></b>	<b>£21,136</b>
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The project aims to address the lack of access to health care for children, pregnant women and adults living in Mare Rouge in the North West of Haiti, by guaranteeing good quality curative and preventive health service reaching a population of over 20,000. Towards its aim, the project will: (i) implement vaccination services to children against a variety of illness, some fatal; (ii) support the provision of basic drugs and medicine and advice in health issues with regular home visits; (iii) run two mobile clinics visiting less accessible areas and treat 29-50 people on a monthly basis; (iv) raise awareness on subjects such as family planning, water treatment, and precautions for avoiding malaria by carrying out community meetings, and broadcasting on the local



community radio 4, programmes of 30-60 minutes duration on a monthly basis. Haiti is the poorest country in the Western hemisphere. The population of Haiti has appalling health service provision. This problem is acute in the North West of the country where the health of the population is even worse than elsewhere in the country and risks to pregnant women are particularly high.

## **INDIA**

### **Arpana Charitable Trust (UK)**

#### **To Eliminate Blindness Due to Treatable Conditions, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi Slums** **£32,500**

To eliminate blindness due to treatable conditions in rural areas of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and the Delhi slums. Eye morbidity/blindness in the target area is higher than the average for India because NW India, the Punjab, Himachal and Haryana have a high incidence of diabetes and hyperlipidaemia. The areas to be served are vast, covering in excess of 1,000 villages, over 1,500,000 people. The Arpana Hospital is 130 kms north of Delhi and it also serves Himachal as a training and referral base. The Arpana eye team holds 12 Eye Screening Camps each month - covering a population of over 1,000,000 in Karnal District and Western Uttar Pradesh. Arpana intends to continue to hold up to 150 Eye Screening Camps each year. Currently it is carrying out a survey of new areas in Uttar Pradesh, where it is known there is a very high cataract rate. Patients are brought from these camps to Arpana Hospital for surgery and returned to their villages once in-patient care is complete. Over 5,000 eye surgeries are performed each year. The provision of additional equipment will both expand the work that can be undertaken at Arpana Hospital and, in Himachal Pradesh, enable the Hospital to perform many eye operations there at the Centre. Additional equipment such as automated perimeter, auto refractometer and other items enable the Hospital, using the same manpower, to increase its operating ability by over 90%. This will make an enormous difference to these poor patients who at present have to be transported to Arpana Hospital in Madhuban, an uncomfortable and very tiring journey through the mountains, which takes at least 10 hours by road. Many patients are too infirm or frightened of the distance to undertake the journey. The provision of a 50-seat bus will make it possible to overcome many of the problems facing patients who live some distance away. The vehicle currently in use is 10 years old and very unreliable due to long usage and the poor state of the local roads. It requires frequent repairs and is totally inadequate. A new, reliable vehicle will ensure that Arpana can continue to bring high quality health care, free of charge, to a growing number of needy villagers who would otherwise go or remain blind.

### **LEPRA (The British Leprosy Relief Association)**

#### **Empowering Communities to Access Health Services, Andhra** **£17,398**

This project will be targeted at the urban slums and rural communities of the Adilabad and Hyderabad Districts of Andhra Pradesh, a community which is primarily

agricultural, where at least half of the population are affected, either directly or indirectly, by TB, malaria or leprosy. Poor sanitation is also a serious problem, with only 18% of households having access to toilet facilities. The educational and literacy level is below the national standard and is one of the reasons for the community's lack of awareness on the availability of treatment. They have little confidence in the public health system. The overall project aim is to change the community's outlook towards health, particularly aiming at women for whom poverty affects disproportionately, but also to strengthen the local health services. Focus will be on both the community and the Primary Health Centres (PHC), through implementing health education and training in order to create social awareness and promote early case detection on TB and leprosy and increase community participation. Further aims will be to increase the TB case detection rate from 30% to 40% by 2004 and to 70% by 2007, to eliminate leprosy by 2005, and to create awareness on malaria and prevention methods. A team of doctors and paramedics will be available in the areas where public health services are weakest. Volunteers will be trained in matters relating to TB, malaria, leprosy and general health education, and will serve as a link between the communities, LEPRO and the PHC's. The use of existing resources will be extended to all in the project area through promoting alliances among existing community-based organisations and between these and service providers, so that a sustainable network is quickly established. In principle, all in Andhra Pradesh will benefit from this project, (6 million people) but the poorest groups are being targeted as a priority; specifically, the tribal population, women and landless people, the latter making up the largest group in the area. The total population of these poorest groups is 3.75 million. Funding is for the provision of a Jeep, 3 motorcycles, equipment and health education.

## ***KENYA***

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

#### **Construction of Two Dams, Mwingi and Tseikuru Districts £15,000**

The construction of two earth catchment dams, one each in the villages of Itulu and Katakani in the Districts of Mwingi and Tseikuru respectively, to serve the Akamba people, in very arid and famine stricken areas. Some 2,000 people will benefit.

### **East and Southern Africa Volunteer Scheme**

#### **Manyatta Primary School Toilet Block, Central Province £2,395**

To provide a block of fifteen pit latrine toilets and urinals to serve three hundred pupils at Manyatta Primary School, Nyeri District, Central Province. There is a high level of poverty amongst parents of the pupils. The population consists of mainly subsistence farmers. There is no government support for school buildings or infrastructure and parents are required to provide and maintain these. At present the school is under threat of closure by the local health authority because of the need for adequate sanitation. Construction will be undertaken by the parents with the employment of some skilled labour. Pit latrines are the common form of sanitation in rural Kenya. Pits are usually

between 8-10 metres in depth and last for approximately ten years. Manyatta Primary School has limited land available to use for toilets and re-siting will be difficult. The School Committee is proposing to build latrines based on a septic tank system which will be long lasting and alleviate the necessity to rebuild the block.

### **East and Southern Africa Volunteer Scheme**

#### **Mukenia - Elementaita Water Project, Rift Valley Province**

**£7,200**

To provide 20 x 5,000 gallon water tanks at individual homesteads in Nakuru District, Rift Valley Province, to enable 40 families (approximately 250 people) to harvest rainwater for domestic use. Currently the only water source is highly contaminated with fluoride at six times the World Health Organisation safe level. The community will undertake the construction under supervision. Located in the Rift Valley the area is semi-arid with unreliable rainfall. Regular long-term droughts are expected, the last one between 1998 and 2001. This causes great hardship to the population of mainly subsistence farmers. There is no government support for school buildings or infrastructure and parents are required to provide and maintain these. The community has to rely upon water collected from a borehole, which yields water highly contaminated by fluoride. This is used mainly for washing. Drinking water is brought by matatu (minibus taxi) from Nakuru town some fifteen kilometres away and sold for the equivalent of 0.15p per jerry can to those people who can manage to pay. This is a rural area with high unemployment and very poor infrastructure. The roads are unmade and there is no electricity service. Forty families (1 tank per two families) will have access to water for domestic use in the dry periods. (January - March, May - October). This will improve sanitary conditions in the homes, thus reducing sickness and mortality rates, and allow some irrigation for kitchen gardens. The women spend 20% of their time walking to collect water, storage tanks will allow more time for other important domestic activities.

### ***MALAWI***

#### **Sue Ryder Care**

#### **Vehicle for Mobile Community Nursing and Medical Rehabilitation Project, Balaka and Ntcheu Districts**

**£15,000**

The provision of a four-wheel drive vehicle to further enable an established mobile community nursing and medical rehabilitation project in the Balaka and Ntcheu districts of Bwanje Valley, one of the poorest areas of Malawi, providing services for chronically ill and disabled people in remote rural areas. The project covers 5,500 square kilometers in which around 62,000 disabled people and 100,000 chronically ill people are without access to medical care. It benefits individuals and whole communities by establishing sustainable healthcare and by rehabilitating sick and disabled people back into community life. Three Care Teams use four-wheel drive vehicles to reach remote communities and train volunteers (selected from the community by the community) to provide primary healthcare advice, medical treatment

and preventative health education. Over 300 community volunteers have been trained so far. In 2002 over 7,000 people directly benefited from medical treatment and rehabilitation and thousands more indirectly benefited from receiving healthcare educating and from the participation of those who had rehabilitated back into their communities. The Care Teams are dependent on the reliability of their four-wheel drive vehicles and urgently need a replacement for one of their vehicles that has reached the end of its usability.

## ***MOZAMBIQUE***

### **LEPRA (The British Leprosy Relief Association)**

<b><u>Information Education and Communication Support for the Tuberculosis and Leprosy Programme, Zambezia Province</u></b>	<b>£20,790</b>
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Further to the Committee's previous grants in respect of LEPRA's work in Zambezia Province, the overall aim is to raise awareness about tuberculosis (TB) and leprosy among the rural population in the Province. Mozambique is a country where there is a continual rising prevalence of TB and leprosy, but also of HIV/AIDS. Given the strong association between TB and HIV/AIDS in Zambezia, LEPRA is moreover committed to strengthening the TB programme and to expand the network of existing services throughout. The project will provide the basis for the expansion and will play a key role in linking communities with little or no access to health services to the formal health system. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities proposed are the continued expansion of radio broadcasts in local languages and community theatre, the continuation of the production of pamphlets and health education material and the organisation of special events for International Leprosy and TB days. There will be campaigns to raise awareness about early signs and symptoms of Leprosy and TB, and LEPRA will also ensure that drugs distribution points are located at a maximum distance of 5km from any village. Training will be given to various groups of health staff and practitioners, midwives and NGO volunteers, all of whom will work closely with patients, encouraging them to look for the signs and symptoms and to seek appropriate care, but also motivating them to complete treatment. Follow-up support for patients and community members will also be provided. All training will be in collaboration with the provincial and local health authorities. Direct beneficiaries of this project are primarily those diagnosed with TB or Leprosy of which there are presently an estimated 2,900 and 1,276 respectively. Indirect beneficiaries are family members of patients of which there are currently an estimated 20,000. This project will enable the timely detection and treatment for both diseases. Funding is for the provision of equipment, training and health education.



**NIGERIA****CAFOD****HIV/AIDS Voluntary Counselling and Testing, Northern Nigeria****£28,225**

The overall aim of the project is to reduce the spread of HIV infection in northern Nigeria, and investigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on communities and people affected by the disease. It will support 19 of CAFOD's partner organisations in Northern Nigeria to enhance their work on HIV/AIDS by providing training and support that will enable them to offer voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) services. Funding is for the running of two 5-day training workshops, to provide a year's supply of HIV test-kits, and to support local partner-partner exchange visits which will enable partner organisations to support each other in the development of their VCT services. The partner organisations offer the only primary healthcare services available to largely rural populations and between them cover 242 villages, with a population of over 1.4 million people. This project will enable the partners to further develop their HIV/AIDS work. Voluntary counselling and testing is now generally acknowledged to play a critical role in tackling HIV/AIDS, not just by positively identifying whether someone is infected or not, but also in raising wider awareness about the virus, and promoting behaviour change that will reduce the rate of spread of infection. The counselling is a critical part of this process and will be the main subject of the workshops. If HIV testing is not accompanied by appropriate counselling it can be (literally) a highly traumatic event for the patient, and people are disinclined to use the service. There is considerable evidence to suggest that knowing sympathetic counselling will be available is a positive factor in encouraging people to take a test if they think they may have been exposed to the virus. Counselling needs to be available both pre-and-post the test, and can identify that a test is necessary. Counselling has also been shown to be a highly effective means of raising awareness about HIV/AIDS, supporting people who think they may have been exposed to the virus, promoting behaviour change to prevent the further spread of the virus, and ensuring that people affected by HIV both as individuals and as carers, have appropriate knowledge and access to support services within their own communities.

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA****United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)****HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care, Port Moresby****£31,780**

To reduce the transmission of HIV in the capital Port Moresby, and surrounding villages and settlements. Papua New Guinea has one of the fastest growing HIV/AIDS epidemics in the East Asia and Pacific region. It is now the primary cause of death reported in Port Moresby's General Hospital. However, as the epidemic is not as advanced as it is in other parts of the world, there is a chance to intervene now, in order to minimise the transmission of HIV from mothers to babies. The following activities will be undertaken: the prevention of HIV among premarital couples; providing access

to adequate antenatal care; administering antiretroviral drugs to HIV positive women during pregnancy and delivery; improving care during labour and delivery; and providing counselling and support to HIV positive women on infant feeding decisions. UNICEF's partners for this project are the National AIDS Council, the Department of Health and the Department of Education. The relationships between women in the communities and health service providers and counselors and Port Moresby General Hospital, will be strengthened. Some 1,500 practising counselors in health institutions will be trained to give the correct information on infant feeding to pregnant women who are HIV positive. All counselors will also have direct links with support groups in Port Moresby to refer HIV positive mothers for continued care and counselling. Funding will cover the cost of training materials for the counselors, supervision and follow-up procedures in communities etc, and will also provide start-up operational costs for the establishment of a neighbourhood care/monitoring system at 30 specific care points.

## ***SIERRA LEONE***

### **Mercy Ships**

#### **"Water for Life" Well Restoration Project, Koya Rural District**

**£26,586**

The "Water for Life" Well Restoration Project aims to increase access to improved water supplies in the Koya Rural District of Sierra Leone. Sustainable, safe water supplies will reduce the incidence of waterborne diseases, improve overall health, and reduce the under-five mortality rate. Most wells in the Koya Rural District became damaged or contaminated during the course of Sierra Leone's decade-long civil war. Less than half of the rural population have access to an improved water source (see below). The Water for Life project plans to restore 38 wells, affecting an estimated 22,800 people. In order to assure long-term sustainability of these water sources, community education as well as technical training will form an integral part of the programme. The Water for Life project will combine immediately practical improvements and restoration of water sources with motivating, training and equipping the community in these skills. A three-week intensive course will be held for motivated persons/leaders in the community (an average of 3 persons per village or per water source). This will cover the essentials of a healthy lifestyle, causes of sickness and water-borne illnesses, water source assessment and protection, and hygienic practices. Compared to people living in urban areas, the rural residents of Sierra Leone, like those of the Koya Rural District, have the least access to safe water. The provision of clean water will benefit the whole community with improved health and quality of life. Of particular concern, however, are those most vulnerable; infants, young children, and the elderly. Sierra Leone has suffered with one of the world's highest under-five child mortality rates. Clean water will help protect those most at risk of health problems. The project is integrated with other Mercy Ships' programmes in the area, including community health teaching, latrine construction, women's initiatives and agricultural development.

## **SUDAN**

### **The Leprosy Mission**

#### **Leprosy and Disability Care Programme, Khartoum State**

**£17,688**

The overall aim of the project is to raise the material quality of life and more crucially, the self-esteem and personal potential of a forgotten minority in Khartoum State. This minority can be labelled "the disabled" - a nomenclature that includes children and adults afflicted by leprosy, cerebral palsy, polio and other causes of disability and disfigurement. To achieve this aim, the project will necessarily have three components; (i) provision of health care, eg patient detection, chemotherapy for leprosy, physiotherapy and self-care instruction and significantly, training of future health staff; (ii) advocacy both to and for the disabled and leprosy affected on a personal and political level through the capacity building of grassroots Disabled Peoples' Organisations (DPOs) and other key indigenous groups and organisations. (Advocacy will especially focus on securing the enactment of the Sudanese Disability Act, which although providing for the disabled on paper has proved inadequate in practice). (iii) social inclusion of the disabled (including those with leprosy) in the community on an equal

basis with the able bodied. This aspect of the work will focus largely on community health education by project staff but equality will focus on encouraging the beneficiaries to take their place in society with the intention that familiarity with a polio or leprosy affected person, for example, will result in acceptance and inclusion; the most effective way to achieve this level of inclusion is through employment. The project will fund the purchase of a computer, printer, office furniture, eye care equipment, staffing costs, telephone connection, training and a 60-day field trip.

## **TANZANIA**

### **Marie Stopes International**

#### **To Improve Sexual and Reproductive Health, Arusha Region**

**£25,000**

The overall aim is to contribute to poverty alleviation in the rural district of Mererani, Arusha Region, Northern Tanzania, one of the poorest countries in the world, by means of increasing levels of health awareness among women, men and youths, thereby enabling them to improve their sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and enjoy their reproductive rights. The project will improve access to health services at the Marie Stopes Centre at Mererani, (MST) and provide mobile outreach services to 4 remote rural villages where the populations, particularly women owing to their physiology and gender inequality, are at high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS, a key factor to poverty in Tanzania. MST will provide specialised SRH and maternal health services, voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) for HIV/AIDS, treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and primary healthcare. Training will be given to a member of the MST Mererani team as a VCT counselor. Due to the issue of gender inequality the project will be addressed in a sensitive manner by increasing the involvement and

awareness of men and gaining their support for this initiative. Training will be given to male motivators and youth peer educators to provide information and advice to other men and youths about maternal health and prevention of STI/HIV/AIDS, and a local specialist will be recruited to work with the peer educators. Youths will participate in specifically designed community theatre, which will disseminate SRH messages among the community. Community-based distribution agents will provide education and advise, and various community-based health workers will be trained and then involved in health promotion activities. It is estimated that in the project year up to 9,000 individuals will seek services from the Mererani Centre with many more being provided with service at the outreach posts. This project will help to ensure that these essential services are available for years to come. In addition, it will generate important experience and lessons for future public-private partnerships in the health sector.

## **UGANDA**

### **Christian Engineers in Development**

#### **Kinuuka Valley Dam (Charco) Water Supply, Rakai District (formerly Masaka)**

**£25,043**

The aim of the project is to assist in the alleviation of poverty and ill health at Kinuuka provision of ready access to clean water, the improvement of sanitation, and health education, which will lead to a healthier more productive community. Relieving women from long hours fetching and carrying water, will release them to pursue more productive activities and the freeing of girls from the same task will enable them to attend school. The settlement of Kinuuka lies about 85km west of Masaka. There is a population of about 1,800 people. There is a large primary school which includes 40 boarders, a secondary school and a small trading centre. The people are largely subsistence peasant farmers with small herds of cattle. Boreholes as a source of water have not proved successful, and shallow wells have failed. There are no springs and existing water holes which contain polluted water, dry out during the dry season and long distances then have to be traveled to find water of indifferent quality. The only practical solution is to store surface run-off during periods of heavy rain. A suitable site for a 'charco' has been located near the settlement and a detailed survey is underway. Collection of the surface run-off from the catchment will provide sufficient water to meet the needs of the community throughout the year. Health and hygiene education and improved sanitation form an essential part of the programme. Training on health and personal hygiene and water management will be provided, and precast concrete latrine pit covers will be fabricated and made available to the community to encourage improved sanitation and training given in cover fabrication.



**ZAMBIA****The King's Church, Guernsey****Sachibondu HIV/AIDS Prevention and Education (SHAPE),  
North-West Province****£23,226**

Further to the Committee's previous grant in 2003, the aim is to provide further support to the local population of 80,000 people of Sachibondu, situated in the North-West Province of Zambia, close to the borders of Angola and Congo, by way of removing the stigma attached to HIV/AIDS through raising awareness and educating those concerned. Individuals will be thereby provided with informed choices about HIV/AIDS prevention and care programmes. The Sachibondu HIV and AIDS Prevention and Education (SHAPE), a church-based, non profit making project will serve the catchment areas of chiefs Kanyama, Kakoma and Mukanyala. It will train selected voluntary members of the Christian Community Church (CCC) as HIV/AIDS trainers, thereby integrating the pastoral ministry of the CCC, the health care provided by the existing successfully operated Sachibondu Health Clinic, currently relevant skills and the experience of trained staff, to create a base for training in home-based care, child-care and outreach. Appropriate hospital care will be provided at the clinic for people with AIDS (PWAs) along with the support and provision of basic necessities required for home-based and orphan care, such as food, clothing and medical supplies. By the end of 2004 the project will have provided: (i) training in HIV/AIDS awareness and education to 8 basic schools and their communities; (ii) holistic care at the clinic to 200 PWAs; (iii) training and equipping of 120 home-based carers, ie 5 home-based carers for each of the 24 CC Churches within the catchment area, to serve 240 PWAs in their communities; (iv) physical and psychological support to 240 orphans and vulnerable children, including appropriate care and access to education; (v) foster parent training and support to 360 individuals. As well as the aforementioned, this project will fund the provision of staff salaries, office expenses such as stationery, a telephone and computer maintenance, along with fuel and vehicle maintenance and a generator.

**Integrated Development*****LAO PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC*****World Vision UK****Community Based Disaster Management, Champassak Province****£24,330**

To reduce the vulnerability to droughts and floods for 480 people in the 93 poorest and most deprived households in 10 target villages in Champassak Community, Champassak Province. A further 5,020 people will also benefit indirectly. This project, Phase II, will follow up and strengthen the structures already established in the communities via Phase I. Further basic awareness raising and training will take place and existing Village Disaster Preparedness Units will be strengthened through further training and resources to enable them to assist the communities as a whole in their goal

to live with and mitigate the effects of flooding while at the same time maximising the benefits that annual flooding brings. Similar messages will be taught at schools. Phase II will increase the chances of sustainability as it will provide communities with more training in income diversification as well as in disaster preparedness. It will also provide the communities on the best utilisation of the weirs for dry season crop and year round fruit and vegetable production. Phase II will maximise the potential of the new cultivable land made available through the weir constructions. Income diversification will also include seed distribution, rice bank promotion, fingerling (fish) distribution, and the establishment of savings and credit groups. Funding is for the provision of community awareness, education promotion, income diversification, personnel and other project supports costs.

## **AFGHANISTAN**

### **ASHRAM International**

#### **Structured Integrated Employment Generation Programme for Women-headed Households, Kabul and Panjsher Valley** **£12,730**

The primary aim is to narrow the gender gap through the livelihood approach and empower war widows and orphaned girls in the rural areas of Kabul and Panjsher Valley. These individuals were farmers originally and who lost everything in the recent war. The structured approach consists of two components: (i) to purchase 1,600 40-day old chickens for distribution to 32 women-headed farmer families at 50 chickens per family. The families will also be supplied with adequate chicken feed, wire-meshed chicken coups and vessels for water and food. This initiative will provide basic family income and restore self sufficiency, and dignity to the women-headed households. The project will provide a co-ordinator to assist with the purchasing and distribution, etc of the chickens and a female worker who will communicate with the farmers. It is envisaged that from this sustenance income foundation level, such women farmers who have access to farmland and water will also progress towards the purchase of a milch cow and, possibly, 4 or 5 sheep; (ii) to set up four communal village bakeries to provide work for war widows and orphaned girls. Each bakery will employ approximately 8-10 war widows. This will free the women breadwinner from baking at home twice daily and to be involved in other income - producing activity for the family such as beekeeping, sewing or knitting garments for sale in the market. Each village bakery will bake bread for every household (approximately 200 households per village), and every householder will provide the dough. The women will be initially assisted with bags of flour, machinery, work space and fuel. Also, the women will be encouraged to join literacy classes, and these will include lessons in hygiene and child care.

**BURKINA FASO****Water Aid****Sanitation and Hygiene Education for Subsistence-level  
Communities, Passore Province****£19,440**

To improve the health and quality of life of rural communities in Bokin, one of the nine departments of Passore Province in central Burkina Faso, where there is an almost total lack of sanitation coupled with limited community knowledge and understanding of basic hygiene practices, thus leading to a high incidence of diarrhoea and other water and sanitation related diseases. The overarching aim is not just to provide improved access to sanitation by increasing their capacity to construct, use and maintain simple, low-cost latrines, but also by equipping the communities involved with knowledge of associated health and hygiene issues. Integral to the project activities is the process of building the capacity of SASO to implement and manage such projects, thereby strengthening the local NGO's organisational capacity and bolstering grass-roots development in Burkina Faso. The project will provide improved access to sanitation by increasing the communities' capacity to construct, use and maintain simple, low-cost latrines, of which the aim is to build 590. Community members will be trained as masons and hygiene promotion volunteers, thus providing knowledge in valuable skills including latrine promotion, usage and maintenance, and hygiene education, all of which will enable them to increase their income earning potential. A credit system will be developed to include the formation and training of local credit and follow-up committees, also a project team, along with the establishment of conditions for loans allocation and reimbursement. Each household wishing to construct a latrine will be able to access a loan in order to obtain the necessary materials, as well as receive support from 1 of 10 trained masons or 14 trained hygiene promoters. There will be a celebration of 'sanitation day' to raise community awareness of key issues and solutions. Approximately 11,800 people will benefit from this project. The knowledge gained will be passed on from generation to generation, for years to come, thus increasing the project's chance of success and long-term sustainability. Funding will contribute towards the provision of office equipment, vehicle costs and materials, staff costs and project management.

**BURUNDI****Christian Aid****Income Generation for People Living with HIV/AIDS, Gitega****£10,596**

The project aims to improve the welfare and living conditions of people infected by HIV/AIDS. It is targeted at a group of widows in Kibimba Town, in Gitega Province, 120km east of the capital Bujumbura, Burundi, a country where eight years of internal conflict has left the communities with limited access to health services, but where there has also been a critical increase in Malaria and HIV/AIDS prevalence. Most are living with HIV/AIDS and while needing further education and counselling information that

the members will impart to their friends and peer groups, Christian Aid's partner organisation wants to increase income for its members. Its concern is also to improve their diet by enriching it with animal proteins and vitamins through vegetable farming. Project activities will include training workshops on living with HIV/AIDS, counselling and education for people living with HIV/AIDS, training on management of dairy units, cattle purchase and cowshed construction, assistance in development and operation of vegetable gardens. The beneficiaries will be mainly from the women's association of 30 families, comprised of infected and affected people so that those who are healthy may assist those that are weak. This project will improve the well-being of the women and their families, leaving a long-term impact in the targeted communities.

## ***CAMBODIA***

### **Mines Advisory Group (MAG)**

#### **Humanitarian Mine Action Support, Countrywide**

**£25,002**

This project, working in the provinces of Pursat, Battambang, Preah Vihear and Kompong Thom and fielding a range of highly trained Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) teams, Mine Action Teams (MAT's), and Rapid Response Teams (RRT) will significantly reduce the impact and dangers inflicted upon the population of Cambodia. Around 40% of villages in Cambodia are affected by landmines or unexploded ordnance (UXO). This has a huge impact on a country where the majority of the population live in rural areas, and where over 85% of the rural population rely on subsistence agriculture for their livelihoods and thus suffer from the impact and dangers of landmines and UXO, explosive remnants of the war. MAG works with the communities directly affected by these issues by clearing land for other NGO's to conduct their vital community development work. The project will significantly strengthen the support MAG provides to its manual mine clearance teams; it will contribute towards providing vital access to land for agriculture and other uses such as school and health centre buildings. The teams depend on key technical equipment including, reliable transport, both by motorbike and 4x4 vehicles, many of which are used as ambulances, but also on communication by battery powered radios, thus ensuring the security, safety and efficiency of the team personnel as they carry out their operations throughout the contaminated provinces, through which they would have to travel over difficult terrain to remote villages. The radios are the only method of communications with the operations base and without this vital equipment, the clearance and activities of the teams would be hindered and limited to areas closer to the operations base. This project will ensure maximum benefit to the local community, including a number of sectors including health, education and agriculture, as well as initiatives that contribute towards economic growth. The benefits of this project will last long after the formal end of the project period and the project will contribute greatly in future years towards clearing landmines in Cambodia. Funding is for the purchase of vehicle spare parts, 30 hand held radios, 80 batteries, 7 second hand motor bikes, 4 small generators, compasses etc.

**ETHIOPIA****ChildHope UK****Children at Risk - HIV/AIDS in Addis Ababa****£20,010**

Working through the national NGO Children's Aid Ethiopia (CHADET), the project aims to build on positive lessons from other countries in the region, notably Uganda, in reducing HIV rates among young people through education and increased condom use. The project also aims to provide vocational training for sex workers, so that they can seek alternative forms of employment. The overall goal of the project is to contribute to an effective HIV/AIDS strategy for Ethiopia in relation to children at risk, and specifically to reduce the risk of HIV/AIDS to boys and girls in Woredas (districts) 7,8 and 25 in Addis Ababa. Within the above-mentioned districts, the project will directly benefit 7,830 people, but should indirectly reach the entire population of 250,000 of the three Woredas. The project will work by: reducing the number of child sex workers in the 3 mentioned areas of Addis Ababa; improving the awareness and practice of safe sex by girl sex workers, other boys and girls living and working on the streets and other target communities; advocating policy approaches through the NGO sector for children at risk of HIV/AIDS. The spread of HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia is a direct threat to children living and working on the streets and to the development of Ethiopia. There are 3,000,000 people in Ethiopia infected with HIV/AIDS - 4.9% of the population. The Ethiopian National HIV/AIDS programme estimates that 60% of the country's males aged 15-49 could die of the disease by 2009 and that children living and working on the street (particularly those involved in sex work) are especially vulnerable. The rates amongst street children are higher. It is estimated that there are around 100,000 street children in Addis Ababa and 12,000 known cases of HIV positive children in the region. Ethiopian women's subordinate position to men makes it far more difficult to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS at all levels and are more vulnerable than their male counterpart because of the risks of unplanned pregnancy, etc. For these reasons, the large majority of school sponsorship and vocational training places will be reserved to girls. Similarly, with preventative and curative care, the majority of beneficiaries will be girls. They are more vulnerable economically too.

**GAMBIA****Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)****Food and Income Generation Project, Upper River Division****£25,000**

To address the needs of the women and children in the Wali and Sandu Districts of the Upper River Division, a densely populated but very poor rural area in Gambia, one of the poorest and most food insecure countries in Africa. In this part of the Gambia, it is the women who pay for children to go to school, so new income-generating activities, with training, will make a real difference to the children's access to education. This in turn will help to break the cycle of poverty, malnutrition and deprivation. Working with two local community-based organisations and 31 local women's groups ("kafos"), 4



VSO volunteers will help them to develop new food production and income-generating activities, and the management and business skills that will make them sustainable. The direct beneficiaries will be the 4,273 kafos members, plus their families and communities in 31 villages. The ultimate beneficiaries are estimated at 35,000. The grant will enable them to set up a dairy production unit, a rice irrigation scheme, a food production and retail outlet, 10 groundnut oil presses (to provide oil for soap-making), and a savings and credit scheme.

## **GUATEMALA**

### **The Toybox Charity**

**South High Risk Team: Working to Stop the Flow of Children onto the Streets, Guatemala City** **£22,009**

The overall aim of the South High Risk Team, working the shanty towns of Ferrocarrilera, La Cuadra and Fegua, located on the outskirts of Guatemala City, is to support families where the children are at high risk of becoming street children, to help them to be able to stay at home and not to drift onto the streets. One of the ways in which they do this is to enable the children to gain access to an education by working with the local schools, paying the annual enrolment fee and running an educational programme that is recognised by the Guatemalan Ministry of Education. This programme allows children who otherwise cannot attend a school to receive an education and when they can to continue a normal programme at a state school. The team also works with the parents in order to support the children. Training workshops are run for the parents depending on the needs of the community, and vocational training for the parents and older teenagers to enable them to earn a living and thus take the pressure off sending the children out to 'work'. The team also enables the community to gain access to medical care. This project directly helps 265 children, 106 adults, (53 families).

## **KENYA**

### **International Childcare Trust**

**To Protect Street Children at Liyavo and Birunda Settlements, Kitale, Trans Nzoia District.** **£27,006**

Further to the Committee's provision of initial support to the project in 1998 through the construction of an additional children's centre at Livayo, the overall aim is to continue to protect the most marginalised and socially isolated youngsters (mostly street and working children) near Kitale, Trans Nzoia District, from abuse and exploitation. The project is located in Liyavo and Birunda, underdeveloped rural settlements for internally displaced persons. The following activities will enable the reintegration of vulnerable children back into society; (i) the construction of an all-purpose community hall; (ii) educating children about basic human rights and providing a temporary, supportive environment with basic needs such as shelter, medical attention, nutritious diet, health

and remedial education, and reintroduction to formal education and/or vocational training in marketable skills; (iii) training youngsters in educational vocational skills and low input agriculture (according to their age), to encourage income generation; (iv) public meetings, sporting events, etc; (v) running a clinic with an integrated, extensive community development programme including free or low cost health and medical treatment; (vi) improving access in the settlement area for transport; (vii) improving settlement facilities for school, and for adult education and training; (viii) identifying children's needs and empowering them to feel more confident, grow and develop strategies for future independent living; (ix) tracing family and community links, reuniting families and mediating where necessary; (x) encouraging the capacity of the children to become active participants in the development process through raising public awareness of the street child phenomenon. Funding is for the provision of part-funding for year three of various components including personnel costs, resident and drop-in care, education training, and land and construction costs. Projected beneficiaries total 660 for year three. However, of the total projected beneficiaries of 777 for years one and two, the actual number of beneficiaries so far is 7,485 owing to the exceptional success of the clinics and a much broader and imaginative approach to childcare and participation in project/community activities.

## **NEW WAYS**

### **Construction of Rock Catchment Dam, Turkana District**

**£15,000**

Further to the Committee's grant for two double-walled catchment dams in Turkana District in 2003, the aim is to construct a further double-walled rock catchment dam in Turkana District, along the Narengawoi River, to assist part of an integral programme to bring water supplies to the nomadic people of Northern Kenya, to provide a sustainable water supply 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 substantial rains are scarce. Due to the subjection of 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. Food distribution continues to be on-going because the area has insufficient water for irrigation. Such conditions have long undermined any development in the area, but there is a real need for long-term solutions. The provision of water for irrigation will enable the nomadic population to be more settled and will enable the provision of schools, health centres, etc and provide a better potential for long-term development. The double-walled dam will be built in the dry riverbed where, over the years, the seasonal rainwater has hewn away at the rock. The dam 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.

## **Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)**

### **Training and Enterprise Development Project, Coast Province**

**£29,000**

To help to transform the lives of the ever-growing number of young people who leave school with no skills, no jobs and no means of earning a living, through rebuilding/upgrading and equipping training workshops and production units at 8 Youth Polytechnics in Coast Province. The tools and equipment will also be available for hire by local women's groups and artisans who need but cannot afford to buy them. With unemployment at 25% and 50% of people living in poverty, young people who have dropped out of primary education in Kenya desperately need good quality skills training focused on job opportunities in their local areas, that will enable them to earn a living. Equally their communities need the income that will be generated by increased employment and the local production of affordable goods. This five year project will transform the ability of the Youth Polytechnics to meet these needs. It will also raise awareness of HIV and AIDS throughout the Province, where infection rates are 15% and rising. The beneficiaries will include 3,000 primary school leavers from poor families; 3,800 members of local women's groups and artisans, who will have access to short business and technical skills upgrading courses and to tools they could not otherwise afford; over 100 instructors and managers at the Polytechnics, whose technical, business and management skills will be greatly improved; and 800 trainees and 24 staff from other Provinces attending the national and regional skills workshops.

### **Wanangwe School and Orphanage Trust**

#### **Reconstruction of HIV/AIDS Foster Family Homes, and Continuing Provision of Basic Human Needs for HIV/AIDS Orphans, Miwani Division**

**£16,300**

The overall aims are (i) to reconstruct the relocate 40 HIV/AIDS foster family homes in the Kisumu District, Miwani Division, where the relentless flooding has destroyed many of the homes, all of the crops, animals and vegetable gardens, and has left swamp-ridden land and a greater potential for disease outbreaks such as malaria and water-borne disease epidemics; (ii) to build on the Committee's previous support and continue to alleviate the increasing poverty level in the villages where food aid is depended upon for survival; (iii) to complete, equip and open up the HIV/AIDS Outreach Clinic in Miwani, which will act as the local counselling and testing centre, and (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. The Wanangwe School and Orphanage Trust (WASOF) has been working with a local charitable organisation, OGRA, to find suitable foster families for the orphans. For each home that is reconstructed, a seven-member family can be re-housed. These homes will be better equipped to withstand the changing weather conditions. The raw materials and products required will be bought from within the village. As well as this, the project is offering alternative sustainable root crops that can withstand adverse weather conditions and they are initiating income-generating projects which will provide local employment, but also ensure that the women groups can support their families and work towards



becoming self-reliant. Through this, they are slowly turning the swamps into paddy fields for rice and the excess water is being re-directed into the main stream. Impregnated mosquito nets are also being distributed as part of WASOF's health promotion. This will also go towards enabling self-sufficiency within the communities. In addition, issues of counselling, training, education, drama and psychiatric illnesses as a result of AIDS will be addressed. By educating the future generation of Miwani the community will be better equipped to look after themselves without relying solely on outside funding. This will give the village a future. Funding is for the reconstruction of 40 foster family homes, HIV/AIDS orphan project costs, and laboratory equipment for the outreach clinic.

### **Widows and Orphans International**

<b><u>Education Programme for Orphans and Income Generation for</u></b>	<b>£11,600</b>
<b><u>Widows and Orphans, Nyando District</u></b>	

The overall aim of the project is to reduce illiteracy levels amongst orphans in Kochogo in Nyando District, Nyanza Province in Western Kenya, and to build the capacity and increase the income-generating capabilities for the disadvantaged community members. This will be achieved by: (a) completing the construction of 4 secondary school classrooms at Kochogo Secondary School for orphans which are being constructed by Nottingham University Medical School students (through their Kenya Orphans Project), which will offer priority education opportunities for up to 160 students per year, the majority of whom are HIV/AIDS orphans and who are currently unable to access education living in this area; (b) building the capacity of people living with HIV/AIDS, widows, orphans and foster parents through income-generating activities by increasing the number of income-generating projects from the current 10 to 14 (one pig farming, one posho mill, one welding workshop and eventually one tailoring shop). Currently, there are no interventions set to address the educational needs of orphans and other vulnerable children who drop out of formal education, especially those who cannot afford to pay school fees or whose parents are dead and there is no one to pay for their education. Income-generating activities will address this need thus increasing literacy levels and reducing poverty. In addition to annually accommodating up to 160 additional students per year, the benefits of the project will include the provision of employment for up to 10 orphans in the welding workshop and between 10 to 15 other orphans will be trained annually as welders, thereby benefiting up to 75 people including siblings. The posho mills and pig farming initiatives will each benefit 30 women per year, around 300 people including family members.

**MOZAMBIQUE****HelpAge International****HIV/AIDS Reduction and Improved Coping Mechanisms, Maputo Province** **£17,465**

The aim of the project is to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS in Matola Gare District, Maputo Province, and to provide improved coping mechanisms in the region, in one of the world's poorest countries with an emerging democracy and very poor infrastructure. It has been observed that poverty and HIV/AIDS are the key underlying factors for nutritional and health vulnerability for older men and women and the burden of caring for victims and orphans of HIV/AIDS is intensified in extreme poverty conditions. This project seeks to reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS in the community of Matola Gare through the provision of HIV/AIDS education and awareness raising and improving community coping mechanisms, health and nutritional status through access to clean water and the distribution of vegetable seeds and agricultural tools to 300 older people and their families. This project will be implemented by AMAI (local partner) and it is estimated that approximately 3,000 members of the community will indirectly benefit. The project will carry out the following activities: (i) HIV/AIDS awareness raising: community members will be trained to carry out HIV/AIDS education among families and the community of Matola Gare. This will provide information on how the disease is transmitted, prevention, and raise awareness of the impact of HIV/AIDS. Information will be disseminated through dramas, radio and printed material; (ii) provision of water supply: improving access to water will involve the building of one new well and repairing 3 others which will benefit the whole community. Water filters will also be purchased and selected members of the community trained in water purification systems and maintenance. The water will be used for irrigation and household needs as well as being safe for drinking; (iii) distribution of seeds and tools. Agricultural tools and vegetable seeds will be distributed and training provided to older people and their families to enable them to effectively grow a variety of vegetables and increase their food security.

**NIGER****World Vision UK****Equipping a Community Youth Training Centre, Niamey, East Harobanda** **£15,264**

To attempt to provide a better future to impoverished youth in East Harobanda, a district of Niamey the capital city, an area with a population of approximately 95,000, through equipping the Association des Jeunes de Kirkissoye Youth Centre (AJK), a Youth Training Centre, with all the furniture, fittings and supplies needed. The Centre was constructed with the help of the French NGO Co-operation, but this did not include the finishing and equipping of the Centre. The Centre comprises of a library, a general meeting and training hall, a computer room and a small office for use by AJK. The

Centre will thus provide a reading, learning and community training facility to serve the youth of East Harobanda. It will also help to address the lack of education being offered, especially to girls, as well as giving the opportunity to the youth to have a place for meeting and training, and a community meeting and adult training centre (including literacy training). Vocational training will be provided, mechanics, carpentry and building skills for young men and training in sewing, cosmetics and dyeing for women. The project will transform the empty building into a valuable resource to greatly improve the opportunities for students and school dropouts. Approximately 350 young men and women predominantly, and adults both male and female, will be helped directly by the project. At least 20 young people will receive a year of vocational training annually, and more than 100 women annually will take part in the literacy classes. Reading, cultural and sports activities will also be made available.

## **RWANDA**

### **Hope and Homes for Children**

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

**£19,270**

The aim of the project is threefold: (i) to empower 50 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 155 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 one of the highest 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 relieved immediate suffering. Funding will also go towards establishing the families' economic independence, either through grant or micro-credit. Families typically receive a reducing grant over three years, 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); furniture/equipment for families, school fees, materials and uniforms; emergency feeding; grants/support for micro-commerce, e.g. selling items at market, training in enterprise skills.

**Tearfund****Food Security and Rural Development, South-west Rwanda****£25,000**

To impact the rural population of 5,000 vulnerable families in the dioceses of Gitarama, Butare, Gikongoro and Cyangugu in South-west Rwanda, through community participation in the identification and implementation of relevant community development projects. Through a process of action and reflection the aim is to motivate people to change the quality of their lives, their environment, community and society. The overall aim is to promote stability, reconciliation and peace through self determined socio-economic improvement at grass roots leading to sustainable development. The specific aims are: (i) to improve land management and resources and improve soil fertility to achieve increased food production, through terracing, use of improved seeds, soil conservation techniques and improved food storage etc; ii) to encourage health and nutrition education through group farming projects, diversification and improvement of local production, as well as HIV/AIDS awareness, prevention and counselling; (iii) to develop commercial farm enterprises and alternative forms of rural industry and employment through various micro-credit enterprises; (iv) to train and build up the church in community development, such as the training of trauma counselors, etc; and (v) to encourage communities and families to work together to solve their problems through capacity building and self-help intervention.

***SIERRA LEONE*****Hope and Homes for Children****Reintegration and Reunification Programme, Makeni District,  
Northern Province****£21,420**

The aim of the project is twofold: (i) to establish a stable family life for 70 children in the Makeni area, Northern Province, children orphaned or abandoned during the recent civil war, by tracing their natural or extended families where possible and placing them in foster families if not; (ii) to help these families become self-sufficient over time. Much of Sierra Leone was devastated by 11 years of brutal war which officially ended in 2002, with more than 2 million people forced into displacement. The selection of the most appropriate families to assist is made in consultation with local Paramount Chiefs and Village Committees. Social workers ensure that beneficiary families are integrated into their communities. Each family is consulted and fully participates in establishing their own action plan to achieve economic independence, and are helped to achieve self-sufficiency ideally within a three-year period through a tailor-made and integrated package. When a family exits from the support network, another family is taken on. Families are helped to achieve self-sufficiency in the following ways: (a) through the Farm Resource Centre, which provide families with two basic things which help them survive - palm nut trees and goats. Foster families are given a pair of goats that will provide milk for food and for sale and/or palm nut trees which have been raised from seedlings to a size suitable for planting out. Palm nut trees are a valuable local crop providing a high grade oil. These two basic resources are enough to give families a

better chance of surviving; (b) through skills-training programmes (such as soap-making, bread making, garment dyeing) for older teenagers in the project's care and for members of families who provide the assisted children with homes, in order to help them to survive and become economically self-sufficient.

## ***SOUTH AFRICA***

### **Learn to Earn**

**Learn to Earn, Business Resource Centre, Khayelitsha, Western Cape, Cape Peninsula** **£28,771**

The general aim of Learn to Earn (LTE) is to enable impoverished and disadvantaged young people in Khayelitsha, which has a high level of unemployment and where public services are minimal and crime rates are high, to obtain the basic vocational skills to help themselves. Since its formation in 1989 LTE has trained more than 5,000 unemployed adult students and the project now has branches in the townships of Hermanus and Durbanville. Students pay fees of around 10% of the cost for each 5-week course attended. It is projected that around 680 students will have been trained during the last financial year. LTE's focus is on training, developing and assisting any unemployed persons in various skills, e.g. garment making, baking, computer desk top publishing, housekeeping, literacy and numeracy, and business and creative crafts to enable them to become employed and self-supporting. The specific aim is to create a Business Resource Centre (BRC) which will facilitate the next phase of job creation through active involvement in graduates' business development on the ground. The BRC will serve the different LTE branches, graduates, business partners and LTE association members through being more pro-active in the creation and brokering of business opportunities and partnerships, whilst continuing to provide business infrastructure for the entrepreneur and LTE's own business activities. The aim is also to effectively communicate the LTE model and approach to other areas of South Africa and Africa. Funding is to provide various start-up costs i.e. office furniture and equipment, a vehicle, start-up programmes/entrepreneur development and business activities, and various building expenses such as built in cupboards, training room furnishings, carpeting, etc.

## ***TANZANIA***

### **Water Aid**

**Improving Access to Safe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education, Kiteto District** **£25,445**

The overall aim is to improve the health and living standards of communities in Kiteto, a remote semi-arid rural district in North Tanzania, where an estimated 70% of the rural population does not have access to protected water sources and where there is virtually no rainfall from May to November. This project will focus largely on community participation, helping to develop skills and a sense of empowerment, and ensuring that



new facilities are appropriate and accessible to all. It will enable the completion of two borewell schemes in the Matui and Ndaleta villages, the research and development of alternative water sources in areas in need, and sanitation improvement and promotion, along with hygiene education in Songambele, Ndedo, Njoro, Matui and Ndaleta villages. Health clubs for community hygiene promotion will be formed in three of the five named villages. There will be 'child-to-child' hygiene promotion groups in schools; children who have high levels of motivation and the ability to rapidly develop skills will be taught about safe practices and their links to disease, so that they can make others aware. Issues linked to water, eg pastoralists (who move around with their herds) and agriculturalists (subsistence farmers who live off the land in a fixed location) will be researched, as there is a need to reduce conflict between the two. In addition, community-elected water and sanitation committees will be responsible for the operation of new facilities, including the collection of user contributions; there will be the provision of an institutional capacity building to KINNAPA, a community-based NGO for project planning and management, and to the Kiteto District Council for the implementation of the new Tanzanian water policy. Approximately 12,000 people will benefit from this project; it will lead to sustainable development, becoming effective in the long term. Funding will contribute towards the provision of office equipment, vehicles, materials, staff costs, freight and project management.

## **UGANDA**

### **HelpAge International**

#### **Improving the Livelihoods of Older People Supporting HIV/AIDS £25,000** **Orphans, Jinja District**

To improve the quality of life of 300 disadvantaged older people in Jinja District, who are the primary carers of their orphaned grandchildren (through HIV/AIDS). It is estimated that there will be 1,200 indirect beneficiaries, that will include children and community members. The project also aims to increase their income through sustainable income generation activities and provide increased ability to meet their most basic needs. The project seeks to enhance older people's capacity to support themselves and their families through increased livelihood security. Specific activities will include: (i) enabling 300 older people, using their own experience and knowledge of the local markets, to identify viable income generation activities; (ii) establishing a revolving fund to support poor older people in their income generation activities. It is envisaged that initially 50 loans will be distributed to 50 households headed by older people, each taking care of an average of 6 members. The loans will therefore benefit at least 300 primary carers in one disbursement, subsequently increasing the number in each round of loans; (iii) the provision of training relating to income generation activities, specifically book keeping, marketing and management to ensure sustainability and increase business productivity; (iv) improving and renovating 28 shelters which are in desperate need of repair with the help of community members, (v) to raise awareness of the needs of older people in relation to the devastating impact of HIV/AIDS among the community support organisations, and the local county authorities.

## **Just World Partners**

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

**£14,546**

This project is a continuation and development of a pilot project funded by the Committee in 2003, set up by the organisation Give Me a Chance (GMC), in which ex-child Ugandan soldiers are aided in generating a living by being trained in various career options. The overall aim is to secure the long-term welfare of the resettled child soldiers through the training and provision of practical skills. The project will support those children who had been abducted and forced into serving as child soldiers by Ugandan rebel groups, and in some cases, raped, and used as sex slaves, but who have since been resettled through the efforts of GMC. Many of these children, as well as being both physically and psychologically affected, usually miss out on a substantial part of their education, which later affects their ability to generate a living upon their return to the villages, causing many of them to face impoverishment. The project will aid the provision of a rehabilitation programme, which will last for five or six weeks per child. The organisation will negotiate the release of child soldiers into the programme. Counseling will be provided with a view to community re-integration. Family visits will also be encouraged so as to quickly re-establish relationships between a child and his/her family. Medical treatment (if needed) will be given, along with the provision of clothing and nutritious food. The children will be trained in good hygiene and will also be tested for HIV. Two micro-enterprise trainers and two training specialists will provide ongoing support in these skills. In addition, a small number of ex-child soldiers who show particular aptitude will be assisted, through the use of a small grant scheme, to set up their own micro-enterprise. Uganda currently harbors approximately 4,000 child soldiers. It is estimated that this project will benefit 300 ex-child soldiers per year, enabling them to be reintegrated into their communities.

## **Kawuku Women's Group**

### **Chilli Sauce Production Project, Gaba Parish, Kampala District**

**£4,433**

Further to the Committee's grant in 2001, the aim is to further the general social and economic situation of the poor women in Kawuku Village, Gaba Parish, by enabling them to grow the essential raw materials ( red peppers, chillies, tomatoes and onions) for the commercial production of chilli sauce. It will provide practical training and improve on the manufacturing of chilli sauce for commercial sale and will thus improve the standard of living of the 32 women members of Kawuku Women's Group, benefiting around 300 people. In addition, the provision of a motorcycle will help in transporting the chilli sauce to market, and will assist the Group with transport needs generally. The profits generated by the project will enable revolving loans to be provided to the Group members, to assist them and their families to achieve sustainable income-generating projects of their own. Funding is for training, the provision of seeds, the purchase of bottles, labels including printing costs, stationery, and a motorcycle.



## **Voluntary Action for Development**

### **Household Food Security and Environmental Management, Wakiso District**

**£24,066**

To improve agricultural output among the disadvantaged farmers and their families in Wakiso District and to enable them to increase their productivity, and thus attain food security among the 400 farmers and their families in the community and improve their quality of life. The project will promote proper land use and management of natural resources by the farmers and will create a revolving fund scheme for the farmers who have no other access to such services because of a lack of collateral. Some 62 seminars will be conducted on sustainable agriculture methods and 15 community-based agricultural trainers will be selected and trained in such methods. Farmer-to-farmer training will be conducted on such issues as the upgrading of local breeds and improved livestock management. Other aspects of farm management will be included such as pest management, business management, bookkeeping, etc. Group advisory services/visits will be undertaken. Improved seeds will be provided and animal stock improvement will be undertaken. Tree nurseries will be established, women groups will be trained in energy conservation and in the construction of energy saving cooking stoves. The project, therefore, will be of benefit to the impoverished community in several ways.

<b>Emergency Disaster Relief</b>
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**INDIAN OCEAN****Disasters Emergency Committee**

<b><u>Donation to Tsunami Earthquake Appeal</u></b>	<b>£125,000</b>
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To enable the twelve British aid agencies participating in the Disasters Emergency Committee's Tsunami Earthquake Appeal in respect of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster which has resulted in a death toll of well over one hundred thousand people and left millions in need of food, water, sanitation, shelter, medicines etc in some ten countries affected by the earthquake and tsunami.

**SUDAN****Disasters Emergency Committee**

<b><u>Donation to Sudan Emergency Appeal</u></b>	<b>£75,000</b>
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To enable the eleven British aid agencies participating in the Disasters Emergency Committee's Sudan Emergency Appeal to provide food, clean water, sanitation, shelter, medicines etc, to the millions of people affected by the humanitarian crisis in the Darfur Region of Sudan and Eastern Chad. The current humanitarian crisis follows two decades of conflict between the Government and Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army, secondary conflicts and periodic natural disasters, all of which has strained the coping mechanism of the most vulnerable. Because of the violence in Darfur, multitudes have had to flee their homes. Some have managed to cross the border into neighbouring Chad. Many more have headed for makeshift camps inside Sudan.

## ***Distribution of Funding 2004***

### **Africa**

<i>Agriculture/Fisheries</i>	<i>£176,885.00</i>
<i>Education</i>	<i>£134,233.00</i>
<i>Health</i>	<i>£269,167.00</i>
<i>Integrated Development</i>	<i>£394,632.00</i>
<i>Emergency Disaster Relief</i>	<i>£75,000.00</i>

<b>Total Aid Given to Africa</b>	<b>£1,049,917.00</b>
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### **Indian Sub-Continent**

<i>Agriculture/Fisheries</i>	<i>£23,128.00</i>
<i>Education</i>	<i>£54,178.00</i>
<i>Health</i>	<i>£98,459.00</i>
<i>Integrated Development</i>	<i>£0.00</i>
<i>Emergency Disaster Relief</i>	<i>£125,000.00</i>

<b>Total Aid Given to Indian Sub-Continent</b>	<b>£300,765.00</b>
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### **Latin America & Caribbean**

<i>Agriculture/Fisheries</i>	<i>£10,903.00</i>
<i>Education</i>	<i>£20,234.00</i>
<i>Health</i>	<i>£21,136.00</i>
<i>Integrated Development</i>	<i>£22,009.00</i>

<b>Total Aid Given to Latin America &amp; Caribbean</b>	<b>£74,282.00</b>
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### **Other Asia & Pacific**

<i>Agriculture/Fisheries</i>	<i>£6,629.00</i>
<i>Education</i>	<i>£23,963.00</i>
<i>Health</i>	<i>£31,780.00</i>
<i>Integrated Development</i>	<i>£62,062.00</i>

<b>Total Aid Given to Other Asia &amp; Pacific</b>	<b>£124,434.00</b>
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<b>Total Contribution to Aid Overseas</b>	<b><u>£1,549,398.00</u></b>
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**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE****FIRST ANNUAL REPORT**

The Chief Minister  
Policy Council  
Sir Charles Frossard House  
La Charroterie  
St Peter Port

3<sup>rd</sup> June 2005

Dear Sir

I am pleased to present the Public Accounts Committee annual report for its first year to 30 April 2005 in accordance with Billet d'Etat XXIV dated 29 October 2003. The States of Guernsey accepted that the Committee would produce an annual report on its activities for their information which would be published as an appendix to a Billet d'Etat.

**1 Executive Summary**

The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) held its inaugural meeting in May 2004 and its first year has been an active one for all staff and members, commencing with the establishment of duties and training requirements. During the year we published two reports. The report to the States on Off Island Placements and its recommendations were accepted and should result in savings of more than £1million per annum when fully implemented. The second report, on Inter-Island Co-operation, was published as an appendix to the February Billet. This has promoted further exploration of the significant savings possible for the States of Guernsey by working with Jersey.

The Committee subsumed the functions and responsibilities of the States Audit Commission and continued its work including liaising with External and Internal Auditors. PAC has also established good contact with the Scrutiny Committee to enable appropriate coverage, avoiding duplication, and liaison to assist the States in adapting to this new form of accountability.

The PAC remit is large, covering not only States operations but also non-States bodies in receipt of public funds, or set up by Statute. In order to monitor this diverse portfolio four working parties have been set up to consider matters in depth, before reporting back to the main committee. In future, they will also recommend areas for further investigation.

We have been fortunate to inherit the contract with the National Audit Office (NAO), agreed by the Audit Commission. Under this contract three value for money investigations, and a review as a result of a States Requête, have been carried out, together with five risk assessments of Departments. In addition the NAO has undertaken other tasks not commissioned by PAC, including a review of Regulation and the Commercialisation of the Utilities and membership of the Waste Panel of Inquiry.

The October 2003 Billet d'Etat set out one of the first tasks for the Public Accounts Committee, to review and make recommendations on establishing the post of an Auditor General. Having discussed this and received advice from various bodies, PAC wishes to give this further consideration at a later date and will return to the States with its recommendations, along with formalising the approach to its work.

Progress is being hampered by the lack of establishment, which limits our effectiveness. Although the Committee had the experience and support of the NAO and senior Civil Service supernumerary staff, it was not able to formally appoint an Executive Officer until November 2004, giving it then an approved establishment of just one. Operations were transferred from Edward T Wheadon House to Sir Charles Frossard House, and the Committee now receives some support from the Government Business Unit and the services of a Junior Executive.

This report also briefly outlines our plans for the second year of operations. The Committee's main task will be to carry out its mandate to try to ensure that the States receives value for money, leading to more effective, efficient and economic activities.

## **2 Formation of the Public Accounts Committee**

The setting up of a Public Accounts Committee was approved in October 2003, Billet d'Etat XXIV and came into effect in May 2004 as part of the new Machinery of Government. The October 2003 Billet outlined the mandate, functions and responsibilities of the Public Accounts Committee (see Appendix One).

PAC has a wide remit encompassing not just States Departments and Committees, but also those organisations (NGOs) in which the States has a significant financial interest, such as the States Trading Companies, regulatory offices and organisations in receipt of public funds, e.g. St John's Ambulance, Relate etc.

The States approved that:

- The operations of the PAC would operate much as the States Audit Commission with less formality and with meetings held 'in committee', although it may hold meetings in public.
- Given the technical and operational issues relating to departmental finances and controls senior Civil Servants would attend meetings of the PAC with or without their Minister and answer questions and provide information in these areas and

on matters of 'value for money'.

- The PAC would subsume responsibilities of the States Audit Commission and have a membership of a Chairman, four States Members and four non-States Members, all elected by the States and all with a vote.

In May the States elected Deputy Rhoderick Matthews as chairman and the other committee members as shown in Appendix 2. Non-States members include three former members of the Audit Commission, Mr Chris Bradshaw, Mrs Susie Farnon and Mrs Jenny Tasker, ensuring that there would be continuity following on from the good work of the now disbanded Commission.

At the first meeting Deputy Leon Gallienne was elected Vice-Chairman.

### **3      Activities of the Public Accounts Committee**

Being an entirely new Committee of the States of Guernsey, we have been building a sound foundation for future years. We have made a good start, some details of which are outlined below.

#### **i)      States Reports**

The NAO, under the contract set up by the Audit Commission, conducted a review of Off Island Placements arising from concerns over the spiralling costs of such placements. The report was published shortly before the PAC was set up and was used as evidence for a hearing of the PAC with the main Departments involved. The Report was debated and accepted by the States in February 2005.

Representatives from the Institute of Directors from both Jersey and Guernsey attended PAC to discuss inter-island co-operation, and we decided to take the matter further by holding a hearing with the Chief Minister and Chief Executive. A PAC report promoting greater co-operation was published as an Appendix, also in the February Billet. Although this matter was not debated by the States, it did command considerable public and media interest. PAC will be monitoring whether opportunities are being sought and found for mutual savings.

#### **ii)     States Audit Commission**

The functions and responsibilities of the States Audit Commission have been subsumed by PAC, and before it ceased meeting a list of concerns and outstanding work was prepared and later handed over to PAC. We have followed up many of the matters and shall continue to monitor progress on the recommendations of the Audit Commission reports.

In its role of financial scrutiny and following on from the Audit Commission, links have been established with the Internal Audit Unit of the Treasury and Resources Department. The senior staff of the Unit provide quarterly updates of

their work and have the opportunity of bringing any area of interest or concern to the PAC. In addition the staff from both PAC and the Unit meet regularly.

Although PAC does not receive every audit report produced we receive all internal audit reports that are deficient, involve fraud or value for money issues. Three deficient reports have been received to date.

iii) External Auditors

Another part of the mandate of the Public Accounts Committee is the appointment of External Auditors. The PAC met with representatives of KPMG, the General Revenue Auditors and PwC CI LLP, the auditors of GFSC to report on the main findings of the 2003 accounts. We also re-appointed the auditors for the Gambling Control Commission.

Earlier in 2005 we carried out a survey on the performance of the external auditors and this led to the recommendation for their reappointment to audit the accounts for the next financial year end.

iv) Liaison with Scrutiny Committee

The Public Accounts Committee noted at an early stage that there could be confusion over its role and that of the Scrutiny Committee. In order to clarify the position, the two Committees produced and agreed a Memorandum of Understanding (see Appendix 5). The Chairman and Vice Chairman of both Committees have met twice during this first year, and the staff work closely to ensure that there is no overlap in their investigations.

v) Working Parties

With nine members, PAC is a large committee and whilst developing its activities, the whole Committee has been involved as part of the learning process. As the portfolio of work increased we decided to devolve much of the work onto small units with membership of three or four persons selected from the main Committee. Three working parties have been set up in this monitoring role and report back to the full Committee on their activities and areas to which the full Committee should devote time. The Working Parties are:

- Contract Review Working Party

A Working Party comprising three members of the main Committee was selected to concentrate on States contracts, whether construction or otherwise. A mandate of the Contract Review Working Party was set and the members received training from a number of leading authorities on contracts within the Civil Service. The Working Party also met with HM Procurer and other Crown Advocates to confirm the legal position of PAC and the Working Party in reviewing contracts.



The Working Party has met with a number of other parties in carrying out its reviews as noted in Appendix 4. The main areas covered by this Working Party were:

- Discussing the procedures for capital contracts with the Minister, Deputy Dorey and staff from the Treasury and Resources Department and to ensure that there was no overlap of approach in this area of work.
- A series of meetings with capital project staff from Education and Health and Social Services Departments to gain an overview of their projects and processes.
- Carrying out the terms of the Walters Requête with respect to the events leading to the award of the Airport Contract, holding meetings with the law Officers and Minister and staff of the Public Services Department. NAO have been commissioned to undertake this work as part of their contract with the PAC. Liaison with the Law Officers is continuing.

The Working Party has also taken an active interest in the investigation on the refurbishment of Beau Sejour. It recommended that the main Committee take the matter forward. A hearing will be held shortly.

There is no shortage of work in reviewing contracts, and the Contract Review Working Party has met 14 times since it was set up last July. At its last meeting, a fourth member joined the working party to help tackle its heavy workload.

- Public Trading Operations Working Party

In January 2005, the Public Accounts Committee set up a working party to monitor the non-States bodies and other General Revenue trading bodies.

This Working Party has met five times since inception, including a visit to Jersey to view two operations prior to monitoring the Guernsey equivalents.

In setting up its area of responsibility the Working Party met with the Senior Advisor of the Machinery of Government.

The Working Party is taking an active interest in reviews commissioned by Departments and has met with the NAO team reviewing the Commercialisation of Utilities.

- Audit Working Party

In March of this year a third working party was set up to monitor the financial scrutiny functions throughout the States. The Audit Working Party

has taken over duties from the main Committee and meets with the Internal Audit Unit quarterly, and External Auditors annually, for their comments following the States of Guernsey and Guernsey Financial Services Commission annual audits. This Working Party has also taken over the monitoring the performance of the National Audit Office under the terms of their contract.

This Working Party has met twice.

vi) Procedure Working Party

A further working party has been set up to consider the administrative procedures of the Public Accounts Committee and the office of Auditor General.

This Working Party will be instrumental in clarifying the role of the Public Accounts Committee and producing guidelines.

The Working Party met once during the first year of the Public Accounts Committee.

vii) The Work of the NAO

During the first year there have been three main investigations carried out in accordance with the terms of the NAO contract. The first, on Off Island Placements, has been published and debated by the States of Guernsey and noted net savings in excess of £1 million a year. Another two investigations are nearing completion, one of which is a review on Income Generation, information from this should prove valuable when considering taxation strategy options. The NAO is also carrying out investigations on the Airport Terminal Development as part of the Walters Requête on the procedures prior to the contract being awarded.

The NAO, as part of their contract with the States of Guernsey, have carried out risk assessments of various Departments in order to identify areas that may require further investigation in the future.

Mr Richard Eales, the NAO Director responsible for the Guernsey contract, was also selected to be one of the five members of the Waste Panel set up by the Policy Council following the Ogier Requête. The Policy Council has made allowance for the time spent on this, and the original contract term has therefore been extended until the end of September 2005. Whilst we supported this appointment because of the importance to the Island, it did delay some key work streams being undertaken by the NAO for the PAC.

The NAO has also assisted other Departments in carrying out work related to the amalgamation of functions following the Machinery of Government reforms and was commissioned to carry out a review following commercialisation of the

utilities by the Treasury and Resources and Commerce and Employment Departments.

Work on Home Department operations has also been studied and will be considered by both that Department and PAC when complete.

viii) Appointment of the Auditor General

An important supporting role of Public Accounts Committees elsewhere in the world is the post of an independent Auditor General. As the PAC is still developing its own role, it has delayed decisions on the role of an Auditor General until its own processes have been finalised.

The Procedure Working Party is considering the matter and will report to the main Committee in the coming year.

In the first year, PAC has met 22 times, and held discussions with a variety of organisations and civil servants (a full list of visitors is found in Appendix 3). Three hearings have been held.

In addition, further meetings have been held by the Working Parties. The membership of the Working Parties is found in Appendix 2 and their visitors are listed in Appendix 4.

We express thanks to Departments for their help in responding to requests for information and attending hearings and meetings. It has not been easy to adapt to this change in the way government operates and we have listened and acted upon the constructive and positive advice we have received during our first year.

#### **4 Approach to Work**

The main thrust of the work of the Public Accounts Committee is to ensure that the States receives value for money. In the UK, this activity is supported independently by the National Audit Office and the PAC was delighted that a contract had been awarded to the same body to carry out similar duties locally.

An area to be investigated is selected, and, with the agreement of all parties, the NAO or other consultants review the area in depth. The findings and recommendations are reported and Departments have the opportunity to confirm and agree the contents of this report.

The Public Accounts Committee will then arrange to hold a formal hearing on the contents of the report, calling Chief Officers as main witnesses, supported as appropriate by other senior civil servants, to give evidence. The PAC then writes its own report based on what it has read and heard and would then normally present this to the States of Guernsey with its recommendations for debate.

## **5 Committee Training**

As a result of the support and advice given by the NAO, the members of PAC have been able to learn the processes leading to delivery of reports. Members have visited Westminster, Cardiff and Edinburgh to observe hearings and meetings and discussed methodology with elected representatives and staff. In addition, the Shadow PAC from Jersey has visited us as part of a joint learning process.

In order to assist the hearing process a request was made to Human Resources of the Policy Council to include training for witnesses in future training programmes.

## **6 Staffing**

The contract with the National Audit Office has been extremely valuable and members have benefited from the advice of the NAO Director, Mr Richard Eales, who has been based in Guernsey since the beginning of 2004. PAC has been restricted in the work it could carry out as a result of not having a permanent establishment when its political existence began. It is grateful for the support from two senior Civil Servant supernumerary staff during 2004 and the Government Business Unit since its move from Edward T Wheadon House last October.

A permanent member of staff, Sara Gould, was appointed to the post of Executive Officer in November and since February 2005 supported by Catherine Peet, a supernumerary from the Junior Executive Scheme.

The Public Accounts Committee could contribute more to achieve savings for the States of Guernsey, but, having such a small establishment and limited budget, it cannot conduct many value for money investigations. We shall be carefully reviewing our staffing and financial needs in this second year of operation.

## **7 Accommodation Acknowledgement**

For the period to October 2004, staff carrying out the work on behalf of the Public Accounts Committee were housed by the Social Security Department. The PAC is grateful to the Department for having looked after its staff so well.

The office of the Public Accounts Committee is now located at Sir Charles Frossard House and communication with other forms of scrutiny have since improved.

## **8 The Year Ahead**

As the Public Accounts Committee moves into the second year of operation, value for money initiatives started in our first year will lead to hearings and reports for debate and approval by the States.

The PAC will seek to formally define its procedures by the production of guidelines and confirming these and other operational processes in a States Report. We shall also be

reviewing the Auditor General role. Before the end of 2005 PAC will be conducting the tender exercise for the appointment or reappointment of external auditors for the States of Guernsey.

Worthwhile progress in identifying cost savings, potential income, and ways to avoid unnecessary expense will only be achieved if sufficient resources can be devoted to these objectives. Independence and objectivity are both necessary, but co-operation from and with States Departments is also essential.

Yours faithfully

R R Matthews  
Chairman

**Appendix 1****PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE****MANDATE**

- a)
  - (i) To ensure that proper scrutiny is given to States' assets, expenditure and revenues to ensure that States' bodies operate to the highest standards in the management of their financial affairs
  - (ii) To examine whether public funds have been applied for the purposes intended by the States and that extravagance and waste are eradicated
  - (iii) To recommend to the States the appointment of the States External Auditors and their remuneration.
- b) To liaise with the Scrutiny Committee to ensure there is appropriate co-ordination of the entire scrutiny process.
- c) To develop, present to the States for approval as appropriate, and implement policies on the above matters which contribute to the achievement of strategic and corporate objectives.
- d) To exercise the powers and duties conferred on it by extant legislation and States resolutions.
- e) To be accountable to the States for the management and safeguarding of public funds and other resources entrusted to the Committee.

**Appendix 2****Membership of Public Accounts Committee and its Working Parties****Full Committee**

Deputy Rhoderick Matthews (Chairman)  
Deputy Leon Gallienne (Vice-Chairman)  
Deputy Chris Brock  
Deputy Brian Gabriel  
Deputy Scott Ogier  
Mr Michael Best  
Mr Chris Bradshaw  
Mrs Susie Farnon  
Mrs Jenny Tasker

**Contract Review Working Party**

Deputy Leon Gallienne (Chairman)  
Deputy Rhoderick Matthews  
Mr Michael Best  
Deputy Brian Gabriel (new member)

**Public Trading Operations Working Party**

Deputy Chris Brock (Chairman)  
Mr Chris Bradshaw  
Mrs Jenny Tasker

**Audit Working Party**

Deputy Leon Gallienne (Chairman)  
Deputy Rhoderick Matthews  
Deputy Chris Brock  
Mrs Susie Farnon

**Procedure Working Party**

Deputy Rhoderick Matthews  
Deputy Leon Gallienne  
Mr Chris Bradshaw  
Mrs Jenny Tasker



**Appendix 3****Visitors to PAC Full Committee**

Quarterly meetings have been set up with the Internal Audit Unit: Director of Risk and Assurance and Audit Manager have visited three times to outline their work.

Other visitors have included:

- Minister and Chief Officer of Environment Department
- KPMG – external auditors
- PricewaterhouseCoopers – external auditors
- Director-General and Regulatory Manager, Office of Utility Regulation
- Director of Strategic Property Unit, Treasury and Resources Department
- Chairman, Jersey Shadow PAC and Shadow Chairman, Jersey PAC
- Mr Brian Walden
- HM Procureur and Crown Advocate
- Director and Senior Advisor, KPMG Advisory Section
- Head of Human Resources and Director, Strategy and Policy, Human Resources,
- President, Vice-President and Executive Officer of the Association of Guernsey Civil Servants
- Chief Officer, Treasury and Resources Department

In addition a hearing was held on Off Island Placements involving:

- Chief Officer and Staff of Health and Social Services Department
- Chief Officer and Staff of Education Department
- Chief Officer of Treasury and Resources Department as States Treasurer

Further hearings were held on Inter-Island Co-operation:

- Jersey and Guernsey Chairmen and members, Institute of Directors
- Chief Minister and Chief Executive

**Appendix 4****Visitors to PAC Working Parties****Visitors to the Contract Review Working Party have included:**

- Purchasing Co-ordinator, Treasury and Resources Department
- Director of Engineering, Public Services Department
- HM Procureur (twice)
- Crown Advocate (twice)
- Director of Strategic Property Unit, Treasury and Resources Department
- Contract Lawyer, St James Chambers
- Project Director, Education Development Plan and National Head of Project Management, King Sturge
- Minister, Chief Officer, Deputy Chief Officer, Airport Director, Public Services Department.
- Project Team, Health and Social Services Department

**Visitors to the Public Trading Operations Working Party:**

- NAO Commercialisation and Regulation team
- Senior Advisor - Machinery of Government

**Visitors to the Audit Working Party:**

- Director of Risk and Assurance and Audit Manager, Internal Audit Unit.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE/SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

**Memorandum of Understanding on the differing roles of the Public Accounts Committee and the Scrutiny Committee**

In a nutshell, a scrutiny Committee examines and challenges policy whereas a public accounts Committee takes the policy as read and focuses on whether it is delivering value for money.

In practice, however, there are a number of grey areas - and consequent scope for misunderstanding - concerning the examination of policy and its implementation. This paper seeks to set out the basic differences between the Committees as regards policy and discusses some of the practical consequences.

This paper has been seen by the Chairpersons of both the Scrutiny and Public Accounts Committees and is being put forward for consideration by both Committees. If the Committees are content, it is intended that this paper would form the basis of a memorandum of understanding between the two Committees.

**The basic differences between the Scrutiny Committee and the Public Accounts Committee as regards policy**

	<b>Scrutiny Committee</b>	<b>Public Accounts Committee</b>	<b>Potential Overlap</b>
Main interest	Whether States' policies meet Guernsey's needs	Whether programmes and services are delivering value for money <sup>1</sup>	
Policy	Interested in whether current policy is appropriate or whether other policies should be explored or developed.	Takes current policy as starting point. Does not question policy but may examine whether the financial analysis underpinning policy was correctly carried out.	No
Policy implementation	Interested in whether current policy is producing the desired outcomes or whether other policies would be more effective.	Interested in whether programmes and services are being delivered in accordance with the States' wishes [the "value"].	Yes
Cost	Interested in cost in broad terms in order to help evaluate policy options.	Interested in whether programmes and services can be delivered more cost-effectively or whether more can be achieved for the same money [the "money"].	No

Some illustrative examples of how the Scrutiny Committee and Public Accounts Committee might address different subjects are given in the Annex to this paper.

Some further points arising from the above are as follows:

- PAC needs to know what a policy is before it can determine whether it is being implemented with due regard to value for money. PAC therefore needs to ask to see policy plans and objectives, as background to its examination of specific topics, not for the purpose of examining the policy itself but as a starting point for its examination of value for money.

<sup>1</sup> PAC also has an interest in other matters, such as financial management and the audit of the States' accounts, where there is no parallel with the Scrutiny Committee.

- PAC may wish to examine the financial analysis behind policies. This is to ensure that the financial assessments and projections on which policies have been promoted are soundly based and proper procedures have been followed.
- PAC's examination of value for money covers the three e's:
  - economy (whether programmes and services can be delivered for less cost);
  - efficiency (whether outputs can be maximised for a given input or inputs minimised for a given output); and
  - effectiveness (whether the objectives of policies and programmes have been achieved).
- The Scrutiny Committee and PAC have a potential overlap of interest as regards how effectively policy has been implemented (the third "e"). It is therefore important that there should be close and continuing liaison between the two Committees to avoid duplication of effort, to minimise the burden on Departments and to ensure proper co-ordination of the entire scrutiny process. Such liaison should include the discussion of work programmes and possible topics for review.
- Sometimes there is confusion as to what is policy and what is policy implementation. In the UK, "policy" is only generally construed as the top level policy on any given issue. Anything else is normally deemed to be policy implementation, even if Ministers are involved in making the detailed decisions on how policy should be implemented. The danger of applying too wider a definition of policy is that it can be used to prevent PAC examining important issues that are legitimately its concern (an example might be where a Department agreed at political level not to go out to tender for a particular contract - staff might then say that this issue was off-limits for PAC because it was a policy decision by the Department).

In practice, however, the distinction between policy and policy implementation is not an easy one on which to implement a hard and fast rule. As the two Committees gain experience, they will therefore need to develop over time an understanding as to where the boundaries lie.

<b>Richard Eales</b> <b>NAO Director</b> <b>20 September 2004</b>	<b>Roger Domaille</b> <b>Chief Scrutiny Officer</b> <b>20 September 2004</b>
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**Some illustrative examples of how the Scrutiny Committee and Public Accounts Committee might address different subjects**

<b>States Policy</b>	<b>Examples of questions the Scrutiny Committee might ask as regards policy</b>	<b>Examples of questions the Public Accounts Committee might ask as regards delivery and value for money</b>
To reorganise secondary, post-16 and special needs <b>education</b>	Are the Education Department's policies appropriate for the island's educational needs?	Are the Department's individual programmes to implement the policies being put into effect efficiently and effectively? Are they being delivered in accordance with the States' wishes?
To prevent the use of illegal <b>drugs</b>	What are the related policies and do they fit with each other? Is the policy effective? Is the implementation effective? Should the policy, or policies be changed? Should the implementation be changed? Should more effort be directed to helping drug abusers?	Is Customs effectively implementing the policy to prevent the importation of illegal drugs? Are its operations efficient and is value for money achieved? Could better value for money be achieved by amending operations and changing operational priorities?
To ensure <b>legal aid</b> is available to persons so that the Island's human rights obligations are satisfied.	Does the current legal aid scheme meet the policy objectives and is it appropriate for Guernsey needs? Are the criteria appropriate?	Is expenditure being properly monitored and controlled? Is legal aid awarded only for cases which meet the criteria set by the States?
To ensure that Guernsey raises sufficient <b>tax</b> revenues to meet its expenditure	What are the Island's tax and spending policies?	Are the authorities collecting all the tax revenues the States have approved? Do they pursue all tax debts promptly and effectively?
To reduce the level of car usage by providing incentives for people to use their cars less and other <b>transport</b> more	Why the policy? Is the island's transport strategy working? Is a new strategy required? Is the subsidised Bus Service meeting States objectives?	Is the subsidy given to the island's bus service delivering what the States intended? Have any conditions attached to the grant been met?
To prevent <b>civil service</b> numbers from rising	Why? Is the Staff Number Limitation Policy effective? Is its implementation effective? Does it conflict with other policies or agreed service delivery? Are there alternative policies?	Is the Staff Number Limitation Policy being implemented properly and effectively? Is it cost effective and does it represent value for money?
To ensure the best achievable <b>health</b> for the greatest number of residents within the available resources	Are the policies succeeding? Are there gaps in the policies? Are the priorities reasonable?	Is the Department meeting the policy objectives and is it making best use of resources?







**IN THE STATES OF THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY**

**ON THE 27<sup>th</sup> DAY OF JULY 2005**

The States resolved as follows concerning Billet d'État No XI  
dated 8<sup>th</sup> July, 2005

**PROJET DE LOI**

entitled

**THE EMPLOYMENT PROTECTION (GUERNSEY)  
(AMENDMENT) LAW, 2005**

I.- To approve the Projet de Loi entitled “The Employment Protection (Guernsey) (Amendment) Law, 2005”, and to authorize the Bailiff to present a most humble Petition to Her Majesty in Council praying for her Royal Sanction thereto.

**THE ALDERNEY INTERNET GAMBLING  
(LOCATION OF COMPUTER SERVERS) ORDINANCE, 2005**

II.- To approve the draft Ordinance entitled “The Alderney Internet Gambling (Location of Computer Servers) Ordinance, 2005”, and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

**INHERITANCE LAW REVIEW COMMITTEE**

NEW MEMBER

III.- To elect Advocate S W F Howitt as a Member of the Inheritance Law Review Committee to replace Mr R J Collas, Deputy Bailiff, who has resigned as a Member of that Committee.

**ELIZABETH COLLEGE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

NEW MEMBER

IV.- To elect Advocate P M A Palmer as a member of the Elizabeth College Board of Directors to complete the unexpired portion of the term of office of Mr R J Collas, Deputy Bailiff who has resigned as a Member of that Board, namely, to 5<sup>th</sup> January, 2009

## **TREASURY AND RESOURCES DEPARTMENT**

### **INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT**

VI.- After consideration of the Report dated 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2005, of the Treasury and Resources Department:-

To note that Report.

## **TREASURY AND RESOURCES DEPARTMENT**

### **REVIEW OF TAX ON RATEABLE VALUES**

VII.- After consideration of the report dated 24<sup>th</sup> May, 2005, of the Treasury and Resources Department:-

1. To endorse the Treasury and Resource Department's intention to conduct a review of the system of Tax on Rateable Values, and to report back to the States with proposals for a revised system by no later than March 2006.
2. To agree that an enabling Projet de Loi be enacted along the lines set out in the Conclusion to that Report.
3. To direct the preparation of such legislation as may be necessary to give effect to their above decisions.

## **HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

### **HEALTH PROFESSIONS ORDINANCE**

VIII.- After consideration of the Report dated 17<sup>th</sup> May, 2005, of the Health and Social Services Department:-

- 1 To enact legislation for Guernsey along the lines set out in that Report.
2. To direct the preparation of such legislation as may be necessary to give effect to their above decision.

## **HOME DEPARTMENT**

### **THE GUERNSEY GAMBLING CONTROL COMMISSION: 2004 ANNUAL REPORT**

IX.- After consideration of the Report dated 24<sup>th</sup> May, 2005, of the Home Department:-

1. To note the Report
2. To approve the accounts of the Guernsey Gambling Control Commission for the year ended 31 December 2004
3. To appoint the firm of KPMG as auditors of the Guernsey Gambling Control Commission for the year ending 31 December 2005.

## **CULTURE AND LEISURE DEPARTMENT**

### **THE WILFRED CAREY PURCHASE FUND 1990 - 2004**

X.- After consideration of the Report dated 25<sup>th</sup> May, 2005, of the Culture and Leisure Department:-

1. That the Wilfred Carey Purchase Fund shall continue to be used for acquiring items of specific local interest or having strong Guernsey connections to add to the Museums and Archives Collections of material.
2. That a notice shall continue to be attached, where appropriate, to every item purchased with the aid of the Wilfred Carey Purchase Fund indicating that the item was acquired with the aid of the Fund.
3. That a States Report on the use of the Fund shall be presented every four years, at the mid term in the life of the States, rather than the existing indeterminate period.
4. That the current three Accounts approach between Capital, Revenue and Purchase of Exhibits is retained.
5. That the Policy Council shall have access to the Purchase of Exhibits Account to purchase additions for the Archives collection maintained by the Archives Service and that the annual value of any purchases requested by the Archives Service shall be subject to periodic agreement between the Culture and Leisure Department, the Policy Council and the Treasury and Resources Department.
6. That the Capital Account shall continue to be protected and that due care shall be taken to review the true value of the Fund at those same four-yearly intervals and that due consideration shall be given at those times to return sums to the Capital Account to help protect its real value for future use.
7. That the sum transferred to the Purchase of Exhibits Account each year shall be determined by the Treasury and Resources Department, due consideration being given

to the adequacy of the Revenue Account and the likely call on the Purchase of Exhibits Account by the Museums and Archives Services

8. That the Treasury and Resources Department be delegated future authority by the States to approve extraordinary purchase requests from the Revenue Account by the Museums and Archives Services.
9. That the purchases of the Museums and Archives Services shall continue to be coordinated to ensure the most effective use of resources and development of the Island collections.
10. That all of the objects purchased either by the Museums Service or the Archives Service shall be properly recorded.

## **PUBLIC SECTOR REMUNERATION COMMITTEE**

### **PUBLIC SERVANTS' PENSION SCHEME AND TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION REGULATIONS**

XI.- After consideration of the Report dated 27<sup>th</sup> May, 2005, of the Public Sector Remuneration Committee:-

1. To approve the draft States of Guernsey (Public Servants) (Pensions and Other Benefits) (Amendment) Rules, 2005, and the draft Teachers' Superannuation (Guernsey) (Amendment) Regulations, 2005 both of which are attached as an Appendix to that Report.
2. To approve the pensions increase for retired members of the Teachers' Scheme who transfer to the Public Servants Pension Scheme as detailed in paragraph 11 of that Report.

## ***ORDINANCES LAID BEFORE THE STATES***

### **THE HOUSING (CONTROL OF OCCUPATION) (EXTENSION) ORDINANCE, 2005**

In pursuance of the provisions of the proviso to article 66 (3) of the Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948, as amended, the Housing (Control of Occupation) (Extension) Ordinance, 2005, made by the Legislation Select Committee on 13<sup>th</sup> June, 2005, was laid before the States.

### **THE BOATS AND VESSELS (REGISTRATION, SPEED LIMITS AND ABATEMENT OF NOISE) (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2005**

In pursuance of the provisions of the proviso to article 66 (3) of the Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948, as amended, the Boats and Vessels (Registration, Speed Limits and Abatement of Noise) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2005, made by the Legislation Select Committee on 13<sup>th</sup> June, 2005, was laid before the States.

***STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS LAID BEFORE THE STATES***

**THE SOCIAL INSURANCE (CLASSIFICATION) (AMENDMENT) (GUERNSEY)  
REGULATIONS, 2005**

In pursuance of section 117 of the Social Insurance (Guernsey) Laws 1978 – 2004, the Social Insurance (Classification) (Amendment) (Guernsey) Regulations, 2005, made by the Social Security Department on 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2005, were laid before the States:

**THE HEALTH SERVICE (MEDICAL APPLIANCES)  
(AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 2005**

In pursuance of Section 35 of The Health Service (Benefit) (Guernsey) Law, 1990, the Health Service (Medical Appliances) (Amendment) Regulations, 2005, made by the Social Security Department on 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2005, were laid before the States.

**THE HEALTH SERVICE (BENEFIT) (LIMITED LIST) (PHARMACEUTICAL  
BENEFIT) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 2005**

In pursuance of Section 35 of The Health Service (Benefit) (Guernsey) Law, 1990, the Health Service (Benefit) (Limited List) (Pharmaceutical Benefit) (Amendment) Regulations, 2005, made by the Social Security Department on 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2005, were laid before the States.

**K. H. TOUGH  
HER MAJESTY'S GREFFIER**

**IN THE STATES OF THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY**

**ON THE 28<sup>th</sup> DAY OF JULY 2005**

**(Meeting adjourned from 27<sup>th</sup> July, 2005)**

The States resolved as follows concerning Billet d'État No XI  
dated 8<sup>th</sup> July, 2005

**POLICY COUNCIL**

**SUSTAINABLE GUERNSEY MONITORING REPORT 2005**

V.- After consideration of the Report dated 13<sup>th</sup> June, 2005, of the Policy Council:-

To note that Report.

**S.M.D. ROSS  
HER MAJESTY'S DEPUTY GREFFIER**