



 Overseas Aid &  
Development Commission

# 2016 Annual Report



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

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## President's Introduction

I was honoured to be elected President of the Guernsey Overseas Aid & Development Commission in May 2016, and I am delighted to present my first Annual Report, looking back on the work of the Commission during 2016.

The role of the Overseas Aid & Development Commission is to distribute funds to projects that support sustainable and life-changing development among the world's poorest communities, on behalf of the people of Guernsey. The Commission focuses on fundamental issues, including hygiene and safe water, access to education and healthcare, food security and microfinance. We are also quick to respond to natural disasters and humanitarian crises, working closely with DEC to provide urgent funding where it is most needed.

The Commission makes grants of up to £40,000 per project, distributing a total budget of around £2.9million a year. We focus on countries in the bottom quarter of the worldwide Human Development Index – that is, countries where poverty is widespread, where access to education is limited, and where life expectancy is among the lowest in the world. The case studies in this report show how our efforts, on behalf of islanders, make a massive difference to the lives of those who have the least. Guernsey people can rightly be proud of their commitment to Overseas Aid.

Although Guernsey's public contribution, at just 0.13% of GDP, falls a long way short of the 0.7% pledged by other countries, we know that our funds go straight to the front line – to projects that make an important difference to people's daily lives. Our work keeps children and families healthy; it educates young people and gives them access to opportunities; it offers men and women new livelihoods and a route to financial security and hope for the future. This is vital international work, and Guernsey is making a positive difference in some of the world's most under-served communities.

The Commission has seen no real-terms increase in its budget since at least 2012, and is highly dependent on the goodwill of its Commissioners, who, for five months every year, put in hundreds of hours reviewing the 200-plus funding applications we receive, and applying their insight and specialist knowledge to evaluate them. Without their generous *pro bono* commitment, together with the hard work of the highly-capable Commission Secretary, the States would have no chance of delivering its commitment to international development.

My sincere thanks go to the Commissioners and the Commission Secretary for their work, as well as for their knowledge, patience and support, which has made my first year as President such an enjoyable one.

I commend this Annual Report as a record of the vital work which Guernsey is doing to promote sustainable development among the world's poorest communities, and hope it will challenge and inspire us to keep making a difference.

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

## 1. The Commission and the Commissioners

In May 2016, following the General Election of People's Deputies and a restructuring of the States of Guernsey Machinery of Government, the Guernsey Overseas Aid Commission was renamed the Overseas Aid & Development Commission. The change of name was to reflect, more closely, the Commission's work and highlight that as part of its role in the provision of overseas aid there was a key focus on the aid supporting sustainable development for the beneficiary communities.

The Overseas Aid & Development Commission's duties and powers are to:

- Distribute funds voted by the States for aid and development overseas by making contributions to ongoing programmes and to emergency and disaster relief;
- Develop programmes relating to the collection and distribution of funds involving the private sector; and
- Carry out the duties and powers above in accordance with policies set out by the Policy & Resources Committee.

The Commission's operational function will be to deliver or oversee the delivery of, and to be accountable to the States for, any operational functions conferred on the Commission by way of extant legislation or resolutions of the States or which may be allocated to the Commission by the States.

In May 2016, Deputy Emilie Yerby was elected as the Commission's President. Emilie is a People's Deputy for the Western Parishes St. Saviour, St. Pierre du Bois, Torteval and the Forest). Emilie studied languages at Cambridge and since graduating has worked in the private, public and voluntary sectors. Prior to standing for election as a People's Deputy, Emilie was the Research Manager for the Guernsey Community Foundation.

In addition to her presidency of the Commission, Emilie is also a member of the Committee *for* Health & Social Services, the Committee *for* Employment & Social Security and the Transport Licensing Authority.

In April 2016, the States of Deliberation confirmed the re-appointment of the Commissioners for a further two year term. The Commissioners are:

Mr. Tim Peet  
Mr. Steve Mauger  
Mr. Philip Bodman

Miss Judy Moore  
Dr. Nick Paluch  
Ms. Teresa de Nobrega

In addition to reviewing and assessing all applications for funding from the Commission's Grant Aid and Disaster Emergency Relief Funds several of the Commissioners undertook a number of fact finding visits in their own time and at their own expense.

In February 2016, Dr. Nick Paluch and his wife, Claudine, visited the Eastern Shan State in Burma (now known as Myanmar) and saw at first hand a project funded by a grant from the Commission to The Leprosy Mission.

The grant of £39,815 had helped more than 2,000 people in thirteen leprosy affected villages and had facilitated the building of four village primary schools as well as two mini hydro-electric energy plants, two gravity flow clean water systems and 220 household latrines.

Following his visit, Nick reflected:

*“When this application was originally approved by the Commissioners we all felt it represented excellent value for money but it was only when I saw it at first hand that I fully realized how much of a difference it will make to the lives of these very isolated and impoverished people. A large proportion of Shan State in eastern Burma is a restricted area for foreigners so we were privileged to be allowed access as guests of the National Director for The Leprosy Mission in Myanmar, Dr Zaw Moe Aung, and the local implementing team from CLMES (which stands for the Christian Leprosy Mission Eastern Shan State).*

*From our base in the town of Tachileik on the Thai/Burmese border it took us up to seven hours to reach each village both because of their remoteness and the extremely poor quality of the mountain tracks which become completely impassable in the rainy season. We had been warned that we might need to travel up by motorbike but in the end we were taken up on the back of a ‘trawlargyi’ (a very basic tractor engine with a trailer attached). The diesel fumes, the searing heat and the fact that you had to hold onto a rope to avoid being thrown off made it quite a tough journey but we were rewarded with a fantastically warm welcome from the villagers when we arrived.*



*The first village we visited was Nam Loht which is inhabited by an ethnic Lahu hill tribe of nearly 200 people. There had previously been no school in the village and the children had been receiving no formal education. Indeed most of the children had never seen westerners!*

Dr. Nick Outside the Nam Loht Primary School



*The grant from Guernsey had provided the materials for a Primary School building which the villagers had built themselves and when we walked in the 50 school children recited the alphabet and sang a song for us. Translation had to be three way from English into Burmese and then into Lahu.*

*The name 'leprosy villages' derives from the fact that they still contain people suffering from the effects of leprosy mainly in the form of facial and limb deformities and active leg ulcers. There are 3,000 new cases of leprosy diagnosed in Burma each year which are now amenable to treatment but in the past those cases went undiagnosed until the infection had caused permanent damage to the nervous system resulting in numb hands and feet susceptible to trauma and infection.*

*In the village of Wan Sar we joined the team for an impromptu leprosy clinic and we were amazed to see elderly patients with severe joint deformities and extensive skin ulcers still working in the fields and getting on with life when they arguably warranted admission to hospital. The Leprosy Mission keeps a register of these cases and regularly checks on them.*



Dr Nick in Mae Gyan village with a mother and son both affected by leprosy

*On another day we visited the village of Mae Gyan where Guernsey had provided a gravity flow water system designed to bring clean filtered water down from a mountain source into each one of the 59 households in the village. This in turn facilitated the installation of sanitary latrines and provided a year round water supply for their crops.*

*It was impressive to see how a relatively small investment of less than £5,000 had considerably enhanced the lives and prospects of more than 300 villagers.*





*Our final visit was to the village of Taung Po where we were again shown around the Primary school and saw the children at work in their classrooms. We were then taken about a kilometre out into the forest to see their mini hydro-electric plant in operation.*

Dr Nick being shown the mini hydro-electric power plant which supplies lighting to all the households in Taung Po village

*At a cost of just £750 water from a mountain stream diverted to flow through a culvert supplies sufficient sustainable power to light up all the homes in the village. One of the many benefits being that the children can read and do their schoolwork after dark.*

*Having visited several other projects supported by the Commission around the world in the past few years I was particularly struck by the resourcefulness and hard work of the Lahu people in this part of Burma. By contributing their own skills and labour to the project they had been able to make the money go much further than it would otherwise have done and they epitomized the Commission's philosophy of supporting developing communities by giving them a hand up rather than just a hand out."*

Claudine who is a qualified nurse and midwife also reflected:

*"My abiding memories from the trip are of the children's smiling faces and their eagerness to learn. Everywhere we went we were made very welcome and the people were extremely appreciative of the help Guernsey had given them. It was incredible to see just how remote these villages are and sobering to realize how little access they have to the type of medical care that we take for granted. All the women for instance give birth at home without a trained attendant. Maternal and neonatal mortality rates are still therefore much higher than they need be. One can only hope that it won't be too long before the provision of healthcare improves across the whole of Myanmar."*

In 2016, representatives of several charities met with the Commissioners. These meetings provided an opportunity for the charities to update the Commissioners on their work generally and, in particular, the progress of projects funded by the Commission, as well as their future plans.

In addition, these visits enabled the Commissioners to ask questions and so develop and deepen their understanding of the charities' work, the positive impact that the funding from the Commission makes and the wider challenges faced in delivering development aid to remote and often unstable communities and regions.

During 2016, the Commission's Secretary, Elizabeth Dene, took a three month unpaid sabbatical to undertake a volunteer placement with the Volunteer Missionary Movement in the Diocese of Nebbi and a Ugandan charity, Caritas Nebbi, in the far north-west of Uganda. During her time in Uganda, Elizabeth assisted Caritas Nebbi with capacity building, including advising on the identification of possible funding partners and donors, the preparation of grant aid applications and reporting on the delivery of funded projects. Elizabeth also took the opportunity of visiting many development projects Caritas Nebbi is delivering, as well as several projects funded by the Commission.

The Commission is grateful to the Policy & Resources Committee for providing officers to support the Commission's work during Elizabeth's sabbatical. It wishes to record its grateful appreciation to David Way and Julie Every for their hard work in ensuring that the Commission's work continued to be undertaken efficiently during Elizabeth's absence.

## **2. Commission Budget**

In January 2012, the States of Deliberation resolved,

- "1. That the States of Guernsey maintain its current level of contribution (+RPIX) per annum.*
- 2. That the States of Guernsey monitor the level of Overseas Aid expenditure with a view to reconsidering it once there is a higher degree of certainty over corporate taxation and when the fiscal position improves, or within 5 years, whichever is sooner."*

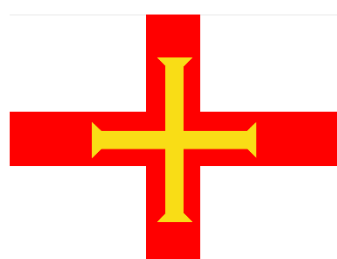
The Commission's Grant Aid Budget for 2016 was £2,715,000 and its Disaster Emergency Relief budget was £200,000. The Commission will be submitting a Policy Letter during 2017, setting out its proposals for the future funding arrangements for the Commission.

## **3. The Commission's New Logo**

As part of the Review of the Machinery of Government, the States of Guernsey undertook a full rebranding for all States Committees and bodies. As part of this review, the Commission asked that a logo be designed for the Commission to share with any of the charities receiving funding to use on any plaques, banners or other publicity linked to a project.

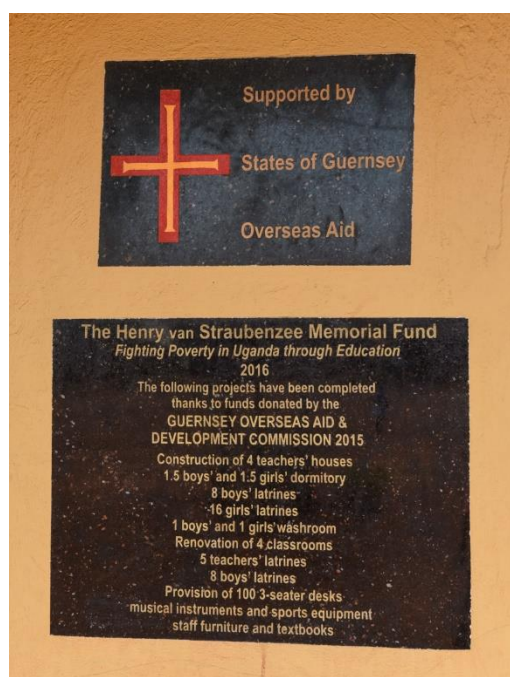
The Commission asked that the logo be kept simple whilst underlying that the funding had come from Guernsey. The Commission was mindful that in many cases, the logo would be replicated by hand by the local partners delivering a project in-country.

The new logo (shown below), has been shared with all the charities who have received funding over the last two or three years. The Commission is hopeful that the logo will be well used and has already received a number of positive comments from charities regarding the design and the ease with which it can be replicated.



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Overseas Aid

The picture below shows the logo as used by the Henry van Straubenzee Memorial Fund on the successful completion of a project in the Namayingo District of Uganda for the erection of additional buildings at the Kifuyo Primary School. The Commission provided funding of £39,800. The school accommodates 1,320 pupils aged between 5 and 13 years old.



The Commission has also received the following picture from Sense International which shows the Commission's logo being displayed at the Centre for Disability in Development the charity supports in Dhaka in Bangladesh. The picture is from a

training course on inclusive education for children with disabilities, focusing on deaf-blindness and multi-sensory impairment and how to integrate children with disabilities into mainstream education.



#### **4. 2016 Grant Aid Awards**

In 2016, the Commission received 268 applications from over 185 different charities and humanitarian agencies. Full details of all the successful funding applications are set out in Appendix 1.

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

The total amount of funding requested was £7,821,196. This represented a small decrease when compared with the amount requested in 2015. The Commission noted that in 2016, applications were received from 16 more charities compared with the 2015 applications, whilst the total number of applications had increased by 28 compared with 2015.

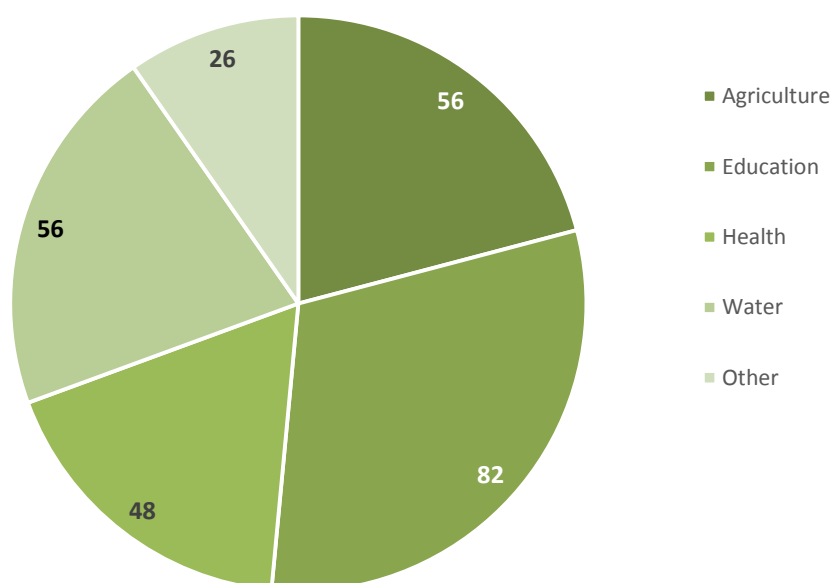
In 2016 the Commission supported 83 applications for funding and this represented 33% of the total number of applications received. This was a small improvement compared with 2015 when the Commission had only been able to support 30% of the requests for funding. In rejecting applications, the Commission was very mindful that in many cases, the applications were worthwhile and would make a lasting difference to the lives of very impoverished communities but the level of funding available simply prevented the Commissioners from supporting every project that they may wish to.

Figure 1 shows the distribution by project category across all the applications for funding received in 2016. Applications are categorised by the main focus of the project and the following award categories are used:

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

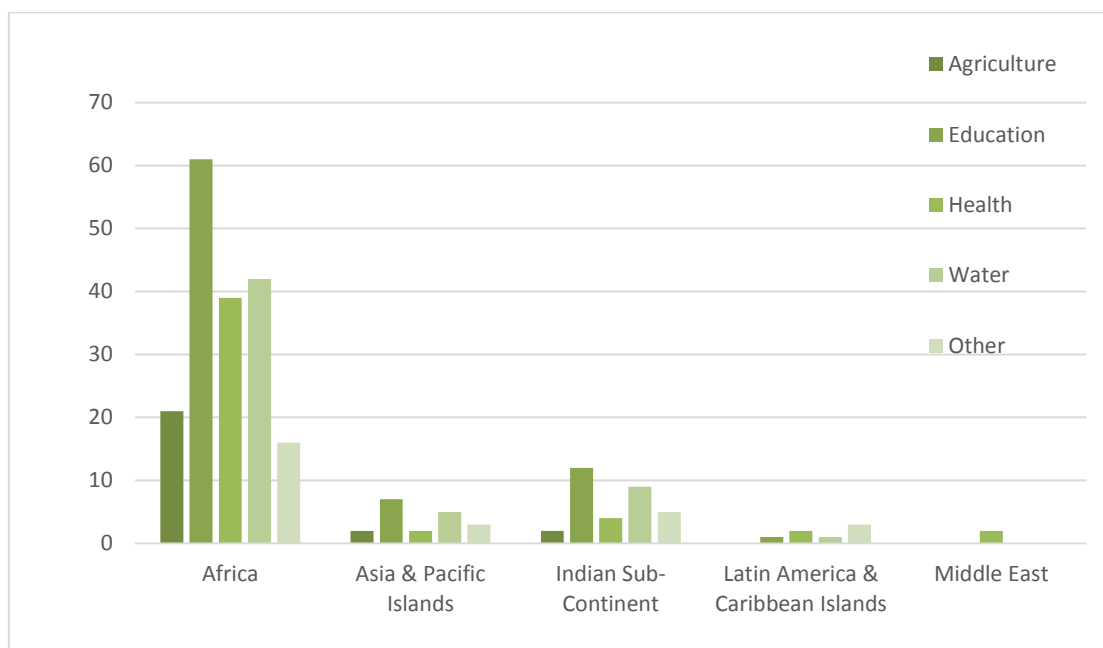
Figure 2 below shows the distribution of the Grant Aid applications by project category and region made by the Commission in 2016.

**Figure 1 - Distribution of 2016 Grant Aid funding requests by project category**



The Commission continues to afford a greater priority to the very poorest countries when considering funding requests. It also recognises that there are significant wealth inequalities across a particular country and the UN Human Development Index is but one indicator of poverty and the need for overseas development aid.

**Figure 2 - Distribution of 2016 Grant Aid funding requests by Region and Project Category**



The Commission continues to encourage charities applying for funding in countries outside the lowest quartile to ensure that their application clearly explains why the particular area remains reliant on overseas development aid rather than in-country government support. The majority of applications continue to be for projects in Africa. The distribution broadly reflects the large number of African countries in the lowest quartile of the UN Human Development Index.

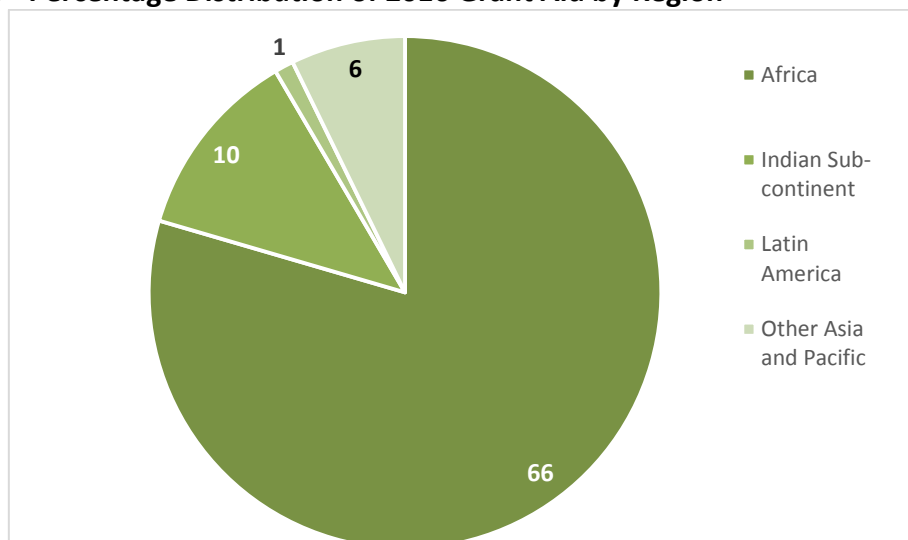
In addition, the Commission is always mindful that the impact of a natural disaster or civil conflict can last for many years after the event. It understands that the poorer the country the slower it is able to recover from such events. For these reasons, the Commission is always keen to support projects which seek to mitigate the impact of natural disasters (e.g. retro-fitting of schools, clinics and other community buildings in areas prone to earthquakes) and to rebuild communities following civil conflict (e.g. income generation projects to help rebuild a region's economy).

Prior to the launch of the 2016 Grant Aid Funding Round, the Commission amended its funding guidelines and invited charities working in the many refugee camps in Syria and the Yemen and the neighbouring non-European countries to apply for funding for sustainable projects within the refugee camps, e.g. the provision of clean water, safe sanitation facilities, education and health care centres, etc. The Commission's decision reflected the reality that for many Syrians these refugee camps have become a semi-permanent home and so there is a growing need for aid to improve the infrastructure in and safety of the camps.



Figures 3 and 4 show the distribution of Grant Aid awards by project category and region. Figure 5 shows the distribution of Grant Aid awards by country.

**Figure 3 - Percentage Distribution of 2016 Grant Aid by Region**



When compared with 2015, the percentage of water and sanitation-related projects the Commission supported showed an increase of over 10% of all projects when compared with 2015 grant aid awards. There was a small decrease in the percentage of educational projects receiving funding but an increase in the number of agricultural and food security projects. The Commission assigns the project to a category by the main focus of the project as many projects include more than one element. For example a school building project will typically include provision of latrines, water harvesting and collection and storage.

**Figure 4 - Percentage Distribution of 2016 Grant Aid by Project Category**

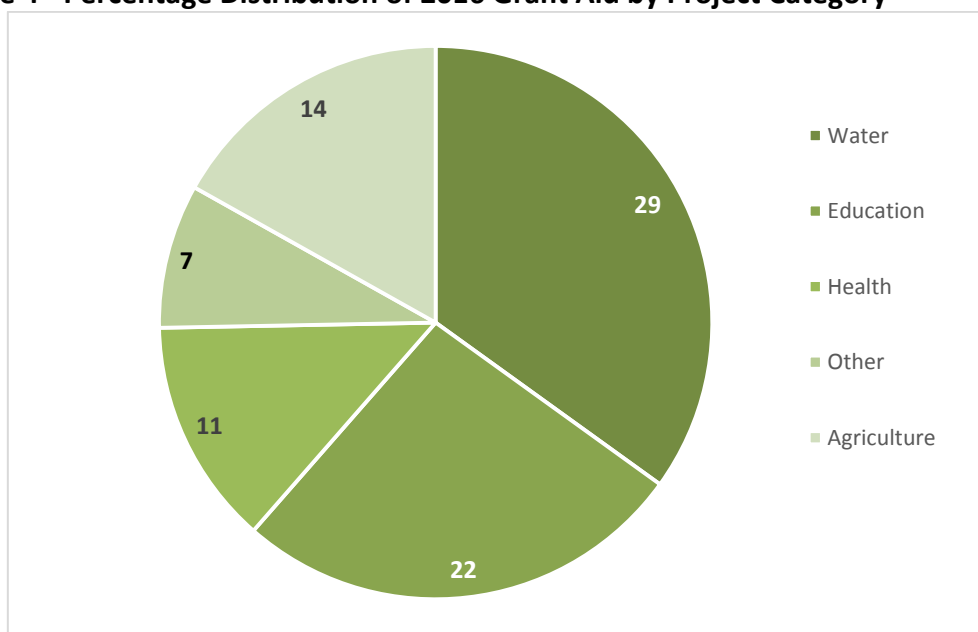
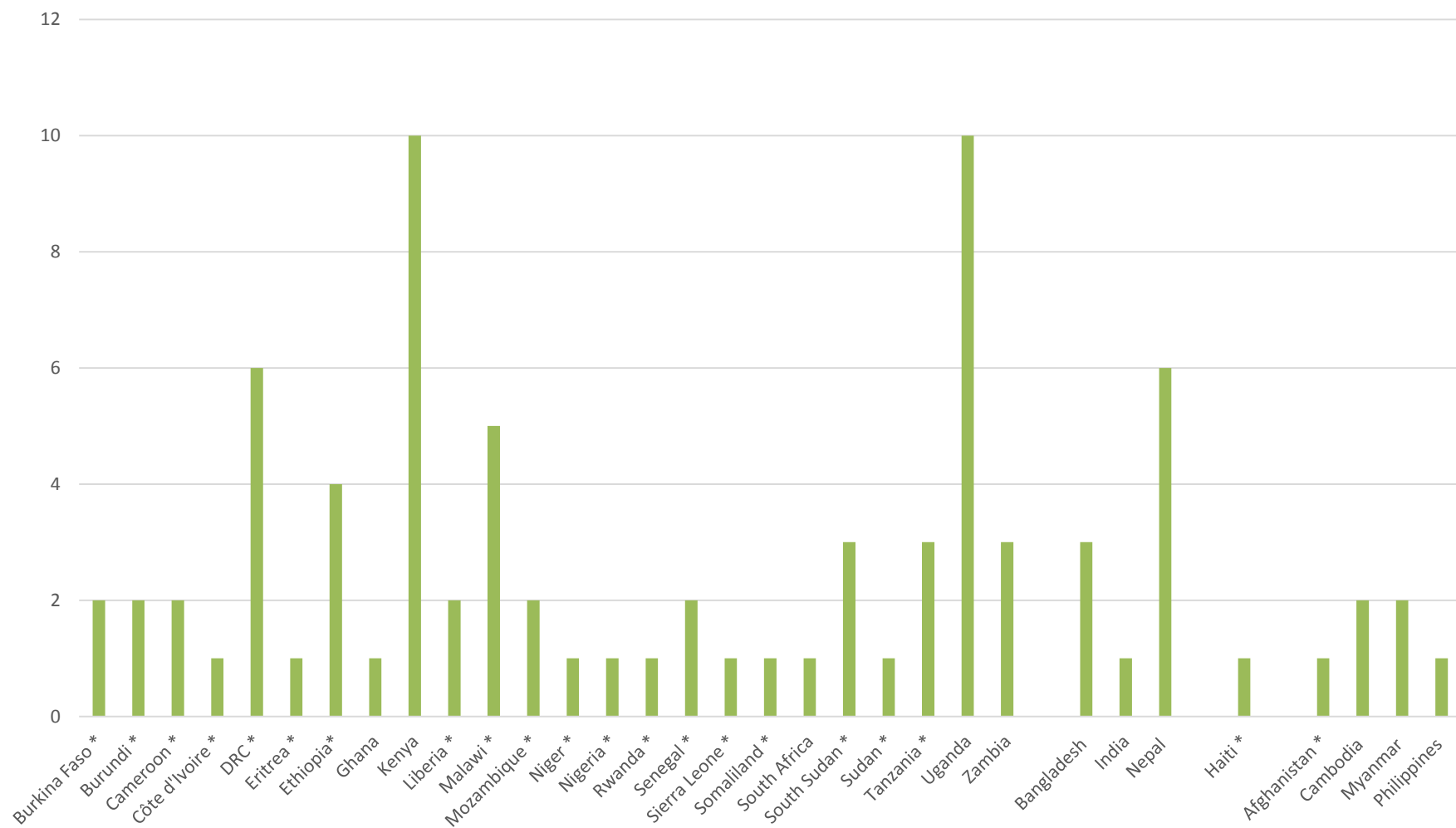


Figure 5 provides an overview of the distribution of grants by country and the predominance of African countries reflects the predominance of African countries at the lower end of the UN Index of Human Development. The countries marked with \* denote countries in the lowest quartile of the UN Index.

Where the country is not in the lowest quartile of the UN Index, the Commission requires the charity to clearly and concisely explain why the project merits support through overseas development aid. The application should explain why the basic need to be addressed through the project is not being supported by the country's national or local government. The Commission is also mindful there are often significant disparities in the distribution of wealth and so does not have a list of countries from which it will or will not consider applications.

**Figure 5 - Distribution of 2016 Grant Aid awards by Country**



#### 4. Updates on some of the projects funded in 2016

An integral aspect of all Grant Aid awards is a requirement for the charities to provide two reports on the delivery of the project. The first report is an interim report provides an overview of the progress of the project. The charity is required to indicate how work is progressing against the objectives set out in its application and details of how and how much of the Grant Aid award has been spent.

The second report must be submitted on completion of the project. This report must include an overview of the full delivery of the project and how the overall objectives of the project have been achieved. This report must include a budget showing the final costs against the approved budget. The report must also address how the project has and will continue to benefit the community. This should include reference to both direct and indirect beneficiaries. If the number of beneficiaries is different from the approved application, the report should explain why the differences have arisen.

The following case studies are drawn from projects funded by the Commission in 2015 and provide details from the various reports the charities have provided.

Charity	Project Category	Country	Project Outline	Amount of Award
Action on Armed Violence	Education	Burundi	Securing livelihoods through support to the Makamba Vocational Training Centre for Disabled People	£39,976
CORD	Agriculture	Burundi	Improving food security and rights conditions for marginalised Batwa people in Mutaho Commune, Gitega	£39,897
Excellent Development	Water	Kenya	Improved water access and hygiene awareness for 10,938 school children in Makueni County Kenya	£39,933
Hope for a Child	Water	Malawi	Malawi water, sanitation and hygiene project	£39,576
IMPACT Foundation	Water	Bangladesh	Provision of safe water to six impoverished communities in Bangladesh	£39,450
Mondo Challenge Foundation	Education	Nepal	Enabling safe access to school for girls in Timbu	£37,000
World in Need International	Water	Uganda	ACIMI sanitation and hygiene programme in northern Uganda	£5,800
World Vision	Water	Cambodia	Rural Pipe Water Connection & Treatment Project	£40,000

**Action on Armed Violence - *Securing livelihoods to cover basic needs through support to the Makamba Vocational Training Centre for People with Disabilities in Burundi***

In 2016, the Commission supported a project from Action on Armed Violence ([www.aoav.org.uk](http://www.aoav.org.uk)) to provide new equipment for the Makamba Vocational Training Centre in Burundi which provides training and support for people with disabilities to secure independence and sustainable livelihoods. The Centre teaches its students life skills and a choice of professional courses, including sewing, knitting, embroidery, and basket weaving.

The grant from the Commission has enabled the Centre to support sustainable reintegration of people with disabilities into the community. In addition to providing training in the use of equipment for the particular trade and business and marketing skills so that they can set up their own business, the Centre helps graduates join associations in their communities and offers employment starter kits (e.g. a sewing machine and materials). The resources supplied through the Commission's grant will assist 40 people with disabilities to graduate over the next five years, and will leave a stock of modern machines and materials with the Centre to contribute to the training of future beneficiaries.



*Makamba Centre students, Sr. Odette, Director of the Makamba Centre (left) pose with some of the new equipment*

The provision of the new equipment, each student currently enrolled has access to his or her own machine, whereas previously one machine was shared between two or three students. With the funds provided by the Guernsey Overseas Aid Commission the Makamba Centre is fully equipped for the first time since it was opened in 1977. Since the new equipment and materials were delivered the Centre has had enquiries from able-bodied young people in the local area seeking to enrol on the training course starting in September.

The Makamba Centre is unable to accommodate able-bodied people at this time due to the long waiting list of people with disabilities. However, the Commission notes that the training and resources provided by the Centre are now seen as a viable and sought-after option for improving access to livelihoods among the wider community, rather than a secondary option only suitable for people with disabilities who are perceived as unable to do anything else.



*Makamba Centre students use their new equipment during a training class*

### **CORD - Improving food security and rights conditions for marginalised Batwa people in Mutaho Commune, Gitega Province, Burundi**

In 2016, the Commission funded a project proposed by CORD ([www.cord.org.uk](http://www.cord.org.uk)) supporting the Batwa people<sup>1</sup> which aimed to help them increase the productivity of their land through improved crop production, better livestock rearing and agriculture techniques. The objective of the project was to improve food security for 340 households in Mutaho commune, Gitega Province.

The project focused on establishing sustainable livelihoods through:

- Goat rearing which allows both to generate organic fertilizers to support agriculture activities and as a potential income source;
- Establishing banana plantations
- Establishing savings and loans schemes; and
- Training in conflict resolution for the Batwa people and other tribes.

The Commission's grant has provided 1 female and 35 male goats to local groups of about 10 households.

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<sup>1</sup> The Batwa are widely accepted as amongst the first inhabitants of Central Africa. The Batwa are still to be found living in Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda and eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, with an estimated total population of 86,000 to 112,000. They are traditional farmers and pastoralists.





*A veterinary technician inspects the goats before they are distributed to beneficiaries for breeding*

*A Batwa woman receives a goat*



The beneficiaries have also been trained in banana production and this enables them to generate an income of about £39 from sale of 10 banana bunches. The savings and loans activities have assisted the beneficiaries to save and invest their new income sources and so provide greater financial and food security. A review of the impact of the project highlighted the following benefits:

<b>Banana plantation</b>	improved productivity through the introduction of a variety better suited to the region and the use of fertilisers from the goat rearing programme.
<b>Goat rearing</b>	between September 2016 and February 2017 over 160 kids were born and only 3 of the adult goats had died.
<b>Self-help group activities</b>	savings and loans schemes are now well-established in the communities who now have a better understanding of how to manage their income and expenditure.

**Conflict sensitivity session** training session are already improving understanding and communications between the Batwa and other community members and local taboo around Batwa living patterns is being reduced.

**Excellent Development – Improved water access and hygiene awareness for over 10,000 school children in Makueni County Kenya**

In 2016, the Commission awarded a grant of £39,933 to Excellent Development ([www.excellentdevelopment.com](http://www.excellentdevelopment.com)) towards a project seeking to:

- Enable on site water supplies at five schools through the provision of rainwater harvesting tanks;
- Improve school attendance at five schools as children should be able to spend more time at school and less time collecting water to take to school; and
- Improve health at ten schools as a result of improved access to clean water and better hygiene practices.

The charity advised the Commission that this project would build on the outcomes of a project previously funded by the Commission which involved the construction of five rainwater harvesting tanks at primary and secondary schools in Makueni.

The charity's final project report advised that all five new rainwater harvesting tanks had been completed, with construction materials (such as sand and stones) provided by SHGs, parents and school management. The tanks were ready ahead of the rainy season to start collecting water and thereby provide a sustainable year-round supply of water for the community at each school. The charity also said that the five new tanks, as well as five existing tanks previously funded by the Commission, have been painted with messages promoting good hygiene practices. These messages are aimed at encouraging better hygiene behaviours, first amongst students and then amongst their households. This should help to improve hygiene and health in communities by reducing the spread of water-borne diseases.

The report included the following pictures and messages from pupils at the Yekanga Secondary School and the Mituvu Primary School:



**Agnetta Maithya** (age 18):  
*"The messages remind me that cleaning hands washes away germs that may compromise one's health"*

**Musyoka Nzuma** (age 18):

*"Washing hands used to be a problem because water was not available, now with the messages and water available I wash hands regularly as the messages are a reminder to me".*



**Mumbua Mumina** (age 14):

*"The messages have been reminding me that I should wash my hands clean and stay away from diseases while at school. Even at home I teach my young siblings the importance of washing hands."*

**Kithongo Mbithuka** (age 14):

*"I was elected as the Minister for Water while I was in Class 7. My major roles are to make sure that my fellow pupils don't waste the water while drawing it... It doesn't take long for us because we follow the class order, from the nursery school to Class 8. We are very excited to have plenty of water in our school since we no longer carry water from our homes like we used to."*



### **Hope for a Child – Malawi water, sanitation and hygiene project**

Hope for a Child ([www.hopeforachild.org.uk](http://www.hopeforachild.org.uk)) is a Guernsey-register charity and in 2016, it applied for £39,576 to support a WASH project in the Mzimba District in Malawi. The project application explained the project's aims were:

*"To reduce poor health and mortality rates caused by waterborne infections among 3,500 people in three communities in Malawi's Mzimba district, through provision of clean water sources, safe latrines and improved public hygiene. This will be achieved by drilling three new and rehabilitating four old boreholes, digging 150 latrines or upgrading existing ones, and changing detrimental habits through education and public campaigns promoting good hygiene. Children are being particularly targeted; the new boreholes and some latrines*



*will be installed at three primary schools, which currently lack a water source and adequate sanitation facilities. Boreholes will be available for use by the wider community.”*

The charity’s end of project report concluded:

*“The project has been extremely effective in achieving the outcomes of improving the health and wellbeing of five rural communities. .... Community members are reporting fewer visits to the health clinic, which were frequent due to cholera and other infections. The clinic is a day’s walk away for many. The communities are delighted to have access to clean water and experience improved health.”*



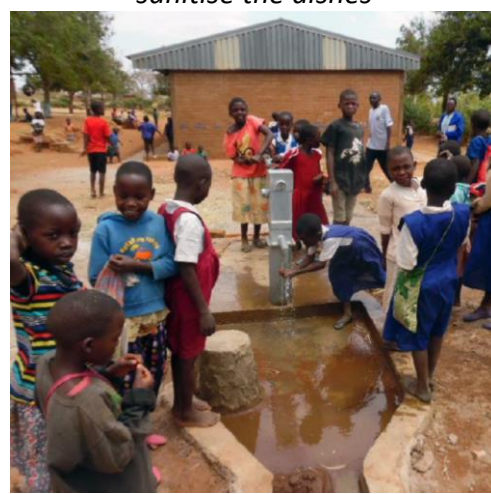
*Demonstrating the use of a “tippy tap” – a simple and affordable system to promote a culture of hand washing*



*Demonstrating the use of a raised dish rack to keep dishes out of the reach of animals and using UV radiation to sanitise the dishes*



*One of the new latrines with associated tippy-tap*



*New borehole at Lumemo Primary School, replacing the previous polluted stream as the water source for pupils*



*Kacheche school children performing a dance as part of the WASH awareness campaign*

The report also noted the following challenges it had encountered in delivering the project:

*“There was a severe food shortage during some of the project period, inhibiting smooth running of the project to an extent. It is difficult and can be inappropriate to engage community members when they are struggling to feed their families.*

*Foreign exchange-related issues presented financial challenges. The devaluation of the Malawi Kwacha made the drilling and purchase of components more expensive, and the devaluation of sterling meant the project budget could not cover all activities. As a result Hope for a Child contributed £4,713 to ensure the project was completed as planned.”*

### **IMPACT Foundation - Provision of safe water to six impoverished communities in Bangladesh**

In 2016, IMPACT ([www.impact.org.uk](http://www.impact.org.uk)) submitted an application for a project which aimed to:

*“To install SIDKO water plants<sup>2</sup> in six impoverished villages; directly benefitting 3,000 of the poorest people and indirectly benefitting 15,000 people. SIDKO water plants have many benefits, the most important is removing the arsenic which occurs naturally in much of Bangladesh’s ground water and which causes illness and death on a wide scale. Approximately 13% of households in Bangladesh drink arsenic-contaminated water regularly. SIDKO plants also filter out iron and bacterial contamination, are robust, straightforward to maintain, and keep water relatively cool. Each water plant can provide accessible, safe water to at least 100 households for up to 20 years.”*

<sup>2</sup> SIDKO water plants provide a water purification system capable of removing arsenic, iron and bacterial contaminants from 280 litres of water per hour

The Commission supported this project noting the durability of the technology and the high level of arsenic in Bangladesh's ground water supplies and noted that,

*"In Bangladesh an estimated 20 million people - mostly in poor, rural areas - have no choice but to drink arsenic contaminated water. 43,000 people die prematurely each year from arsenic-related disease such as cancer, cardiovascular and lung disease."*

IMPACT has reported that the project commenced in Hogoldanga and Gorchapra villages were already known to IMPACT Bangladesh because community members had attended their community hospital in Chuadanga town with symptoms of arsenic poisoning. IMPACT's water management team visited both village areas, testing 226 tubewells for signs of arsenic. 93% of which were found with high levels of arsenic concentration. The team discovered that very few of the households had previously tested their wells and were unwittingly drinking dangerously high levels of arsenic.



*Arsenic testing showing a high level of contamination*

Each SIDKO water plants takes approximately four to six weeks to complete and lasts for up to 20 years. They do not require special permits. The benefits over other arsenic filters are the large amount of water that can be processed; durability due to stainless steel construction; longevity; the ability to also remove iron and bacteria; and keeping water relatively cool in the heat.

#### **Mondo Challenge Foundation – Construction of a Girls' Hostel at Shree Golmadevi Secondary School, Timbu, Nepal**

In its application, Mondo Challenge Foundation ([www.mondochallengefoundation.org](http://www.mondochallengefoundation.org)) requested £37,000 to:

*"Build a boarding house for girls in the remote village of Timbu in Nepal's Helambu valley to enable 60 girls a year access secondary school. A new boarding house means these girls can access education without a dangerous,*



*daily trek and with a safe place to stay during the week. The new 6 roomed girls' boarding house will be earthquake-resistant."*

The 2015 earthquake had destroyed a previous building and the charity was seeking funding to rebuild the dormitory block with an earthquake proof structure.



*The dormitory building after the 2015 earthquake*

The charity planned to build a six-room two storey dormitory building using a brick and cement reinforced concrete frame structure. However the plans were modified to an eight room building plan using a stone masonry load-bearing concrete approach. This change was at the request of the school management committee who were keen to utilize the available space to the maximum so that they can accommodate more students in the future. The charity's engineers agreed the modifications and the new design was approved by the Nepal Department of the Engineering.

The following picture montage shows the progress of the building work.





Mondo Challenge Foundation has advised the Commission that the buildings would be completed in time to receive students for the new school year in April 2017.

**World in Need International – *ACIMI sanitation and hygiene programme in northern Uganda***

One of the smaller grants issued by the Commission in 2016 was a grant of £5,800 to World in Need International for a project to provide a toilet sanitation facility supplementing the provision of a new 90 metre deep well the cost of which has been agreed to be funded by Wilmslow Wells for Africa (UK another registered charity). The project aimed to provide the facilities for a holistic wash programme with hygiene and sanitation education being provided by world in need Northern Uganda in partnership with local elders and the local community health council.

As part of their project implementation report, the charity provided the following photo montage showing the delivery of the project.



*Preparation for drilling*



*Drilling rig arrives on site*





*Drilling commences*



*Drilling in progress*



*Construction of borehole*



*Borehole nearing completion*



*Installation of pump*



*Installation of pump*



*Final testing of borehole and pump*



*Borehole and pump in use by beneficiaries*

### **World Vision – Rural pipe water connection and treatment project in Cambodia**

In 2016, World Vision ([www.worldvision.org.uk](http://www.worldvision.org.uk)), was awarded £40,000 towards a project aimed at increasing access to clean water year round through a pipe water connection and treatment. The project was located in Krang Serei village, Kiri Voan commune, Phnom Sruoch district, Kompong Speu province, Cambodia. Kiri voan commune covers nine villages and the Commission's contribution has directly benefited six of the villages. Communities in this commune rely on home gardening, livestock raising, and farming (personal and cash crop) to earn their living. Their main source of water supply comes from Krang Serei community pond which is used to provide year round water for household consumption and agriculture. Over 2,800 people, including over 1,000 children and infants will benefit directly from the project.

In addition to the renovation of existing water ponds, the project included the construction of a water treatment plant including water testing, storage and a distribution network to connect the three main villages.

World Vision's end of project report provided the following summary of the project activities and its impact on the communities:

#### ***Conduct technical survey and design of pond, dam and water treatment plant and bidding for a contractor***

*A local consultant was recruited to lead the feasibility study/survey and design the layout and plan of pond, water treatment plant and main pipe connection from one village to another and the project team worked with him, the Water User Committee ("the WUC") in Krang Serei village and the local authorities.*

#### ***Renovation of the water storage pond to increase its capacity (from 50,000m<sup>3</sup> of water for 200 households to 65,000 m<sup>3</sup> of water for 516 households)***



*Following on from the progress described in the interim report, where the pond size was adjusted and the contractor to complete the works was selected after a competitive bid process, the pond renovation was completed in July 2016. The adjusted pond size took into account evaporation. The size of the pond is now 167m x 64.5m x 4.7m (0.7m deeper than original plan). The new design of pond renovation together with the pond dam can store at least 69,824m<sup>3</sup> of water.*



*The renovated pond and water treatment plant*

***Construction of water treatment plant including water treatment system, quality testing, storage for distribution, and pipe connection to 3 main villages***

*After completion of the ground work in preparation of the water treatment plant, as reported in the Interim Report, the water treatment plant construction was successfully completed by mid-November 2016. The building is large enough to adequately store and produce clean water to supply for the whole coverage area of the 6 target villages.*



*Connecting water pipes to the villages*

***Equipping the Water User Committee (WUC) with operation and maintenance skills to ensure the sustainable water supply with proper maintenance***

*The project provided capacity building to WUCs on maintenance and operation skills to ensure that they understand how to operate ‘dozer’ motors to mix Soda Ash Powder and Poly Aluminum Chloride for treating the pond water through and managing the water treatment plant. Water testing is required once per month to ensure water quality for community consumption is maintained, and this will be paid by WUC committees.*

***Raising awareness on safe water use to motivate and ensure beneficiaries have safe water storage and safe drinking water***

*277 households in rural Kiri Voan commune are now connected to the piped water supply system that enables them to access clean and E. coli-free water. This greatly contributes to reducing the risks of residents infected with water-related illnesses such as diarrhoea, typhoid, and kidney disease.*



*Community children accessing safe and clean water*

One of the villagers benefiting from the new water sources said,

*“I used to access water directly from unsafe dams/ponds for daily washing, cooking and drinking. Very often, one of my children suffered from diarrhea, fever or stomach cramps and I’d take them to the health center; after we’ve been connected to the piped system, none of the children have been ill.”*

***LEPRA – Community Action for Health and Hygiene Project in Bogra, Bangladesh***

In 2016, LEPRA ([www.lepra.org.uk](http://www.lepra.org.uk)) advised the Commission that the project funded by the Commission in 2015 had won a prestigious international award from the International Society for Neglected Tropical Diseases ([www.isntd.org](http://www.isntd.org)) for Cross-Disease Collaboration.



In 2015, the Commission supported a project to improve the health of people affected by leprosy, at risk of contracting leprosy and meeting gaps in the provision of safe drinking water, adequate sanitation and health education. The aims were to:

- Facilitate a change in behaviour towards a higher level of general and personal hygiene and health, especially amongst those affected by leprosy;
- Break the infection cycle of sanitation and hygiene-related diseases through the provision of latrines and tubewells; and
- Reduce the incidence of water-borne diseases and helminthic infestations, especially among children.

LEPRA's final project report showed that the number of households reporting the use of 'safe drinking water' is almost double (from 34% to 57%) and people are now spending only 5 minutes to fetch water, whereas the previous average was 30 minutes. Most importantly, the project enabled two-thirds of people involved to take better care of their pre-existing health condition and that 47% of those benefiting from the project reported that family members are now less ill compared to before the project.



*Hand washing demonstration*

LEPRA's Programmes Officer Bangladesh & Mozambique, Maartje Pronk, said

*"I would like to thank the Guernsey Overseas Aid & Development Commission for its generous support to the project. That support enabled us to implement this project and see such great changes in the lives of people affected by leprosy in Bangladesh. The project enabled two-thirds of people involved in the project to take better care of their pre-existing health condition. It also achieved a direct impact on health of half of the people in the project, as 47% reported that family members are now less ill when compared to one year ago. The Cross-Disease Collaboration Award allows us to share the story of our project even more widely and recognises the important contribution of all those involved in the project."*

The Commission was delighted to learn of this award as it underlines the huge and sustainable impact projects funded by the Commission have on the communities it supports.

## **5. Assessment of Grant Aid Applications and Compliance and Governance**

The Commission's procedures for assessing Grant Aid applications and how it administers awards are fully set out in its guidance notes. The notes are available from the Commission's website and are emailed to all the charities on the Commission's mailing list prior to the commencement of a new funding round.

In 2016, following discussions with the Director of the States Regulatory and Financial Crime Unit, the Commission strengthened its internal governance to ensure that it closely follows the best practice guidance set out in the FAFT Best Practices paper, *Combating the Abuse of Non-Profit Organisations (Recommendation 8)*<sup>3</sup>. In particular, the Commission applies rigorous compliance checks before confirming any Grant Aid awards to ensure that charities it supports are not ones either being or at risk of being misused by terrorist organisations:

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

In addition, following consideration of the recommendations in the Moneyval report which assessed the effectiveness of measures in place in Guernsey to prevent money laundering and the financing of terrorism, the Commission, in close consultation with the Policy & Resources Committee, reviewed its agreements with funded charities. As a result of this review, a more detailed charity registration form must be satisfactorily completed before any award is made. The registration form addresses the mechanism the charity has in place to ensure that all funds received and transferred to overseas development aid is properly accounted for and that the charity has appropriate measures in place to mitigate the risk of its funds (from any source) being used unlawfully, including through the payments of bribes, for financing terrorism or for money laundering purposes.

As a result of these discussions, the Commission's decision whether or not to support a particular project will now be made in two stages. The first stage will involve consideration of the applications for funding against the Commission's published criteria. An in principle decision to support a particular project will be made but the

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/BPP-combating-abuse-non-profit-organisations.pdf>

decision will not be confirmed and no funding will be released until the charity satisfactorily completed detailed compliance checks to ensure that charities it supports are not ones either being or at risk of being misused by terrorist organisations.

The form the charities receiving funding from 2017 onwards will enable the Commission to undertake appropriate compliance checks to ensure that all funds received and transferred to overseas development aid is properly accounted for and that the charity has appropriate measures in place to mitigate the risk of its funds (from any source) being used unlawfully, including through the payments of bribes, for financing terrorism or for money laundering purposes. The registration form requires the charity to evidence that it:

- is appropriately licensed or registered.
- maintains information on their activities and those who own, control or direct their activities;
- issues annual financial statements;
- has controls in place to ensure that funds are fully accounted for and spent in a manner consistent with the charity's stated activities;
- follows a "know your beneficiaries and associate charity" rule;
- keeps appropriate records; and
- is subject to monitoring by the appropriate authorities, including the application of effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions for violating these requirements.

## **6. Compliance with Grant Aid Awards**

The Commission continues to emphasise to the charities the importance of compliance with the reporting requirements. Compliance with these requirements is closely monitored and the sanctions may be imposed should a charity fail to comply with the reporting requirements. The Commission is pleased to report that all the charities receiving Grant Aid funding in 2016 have fully complied with the reporting requirements.

In administering the compliance regime, the Commission recognises that there are very often genuine reasons for a report being delayed. Delays in the delivery of a project are not a problem so long as the charity advises the Commission as soon as it is aware their report will not be ready ahead of the reporting deadline.

In 2016, the elections and other government-linked events meant that work on a number of projects in Nigeria and Ethiopia and civil unrest in South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo were delayed because it was unsafe for the in-country partners to progress work on the project. In each such case, the Commission's Secretary worked with the charity affected to agree new reporting timelines. The

Commission is pleased to report that all the delayed projects are again back on track and work is progressing well.

## 7. 2016 Disaster Emergency Relief Awards

The Commission receives an annual budget of £200,000 for use in response to natural disaster and humanitarian emergencies in least developed countries.

The Commission's Disaster Emergency Relief budget policy is predicated on the basis that it will focus support through appeals launched by the UK's Disasters Emergency Committee ("the DEC"). However, it also has an exceptional policy under which it considers one-off applications from individual charities for disasters and emergencies that for whatever reason have not resulted in the DEC launching a national appeal.

In 2016, the Commission received sixteen requests for emergency and disaster relief. The total amount request was £418,645. The Commission supported eight of these requests and made contributions amounting to £168,645. The largest single award was £50,000 to the DEC-led appeal for the humanitarian crisis in the Yemen.

The Commission also made four awards, totalling just under £70,000, to the worsening food crisis in the Horn of Africa. In making each of these awards it was mindful of the impact severe and prolonged drought has when associated with civil conflict. It remains mindful that such awards of themselves cannot have a significant impact on such crisis but recognises that governments should not ignore such disasters and humanitarian crisis.

Supported Requests		
Charity	Details	Amount
Red Cross	Disaster emergency relief for response to the Hurricane Matthew in Haiti	£16,500 to each charity
Plan International		
ActionAid		
OXFAM	Disaster emergency relief for response to the ongoing drought and famine in Ethiopia	£20,000
HART-UK	Disaster emergency relief for response to the ongoing humanitarian crisis in South Sudan, camp for IDPs in Wau, Western Bahr-El-Ghazal	£29,145
Christian Aid	Disaster emergency relief for response to the ongoing drought and famine in Ethiopia	£10,000
Christian Aid	Disaster emergency relief for response to the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Juba, South Sudan	£10,000
The DEC	Yemen humanitarian crisis	£50,000
<b>Total Disaster and Emergency Relief awards in 2016</b>		<b>£168,645</b>

Rejected Requests		
Charity	Details	Amount
RED International	Aid to support refugees in camps in Northern Iraq	£15,000
Christian Aid	Aid to support refugees in camps in Northern Iraq	£15,000
UNHCR	Disaster emergency relief for response to earthquake	£50,000
OXFAM	Disaster emergency relief for response to floods in Pakistan	£20,000
Red Cross	Disaster emergency relief for response to floods in Pakistan	£50,000
HelpAge	Disaster emergency relief for response to the ongoing drought and famine in Ethiopia	£50,000
ActionAid	Disaster emergency relief for response to the ongoing drought due to El Nino in Cambodia	£30,000

## 8. Part 2 Projects

During 2016, the Commission continued to work closely with the Association of Guernsey Charities to support the work of Guernsey-based overseas development charities. The Commission arranged a further workshop for these charities to help them better understand the Grant Aid application process. The workshop explained how to apply and highlighted the key information needed to assist the Commissioners when reviewing applications and so maximise their chances of securing a successful outcome. The workshop was a rerun of a similar workshop the Commission had delivered in 2015 and the charities had requested the event.

The Commission also held a presentation in July 2016 at Les Cotils to publicise its 2015 Annual Report and provide an update on its work and ambitions for 2016 and beyond.

The Commission invited representatives of three Guernsey charities - The Eleanor Foundation, School Farms Africa LBG and Goal50 - which it had supported with a Grant Aid award in 2016 to speak about their work in Tanzania, Kenya and South Africa.

In addition, Dr. Nick Paluch gave a presentation on three projects the Commission had supported in 2015 in Cambodia, which he had had an opportunity to visit whilst on holiday. Dr. Paluch's presentation showed the lasting impact of each project and how the facilities built with money from Guernsey was both changing and saving lives.

**ActionAid** - rehabilitation of a floating school on the Tonle Sap Lake in the Pursat Province and the provision of life-jackets and text books;





**PlanUK** – construction of a maternity unit at the Kandol Chrum Health Centre;



**VSO** – provision of a dedicated maternity unit and improvements to the water and electricity supply for a health clinic in the Stung Treng Province.



In 2016, the Commission agreed to provide matched funding to two local charities:

- The World Aid Walk; and
- Rotary Club of Guernsey Benevolent Fund.

## **2016 World Aid Walk**

In April 2016, the Commission agreed to provide matched funding to the World Aid Walk and pledged to match £ for £ all the money raised through the sponsorship collected by the walkers. The Commission's decision reflected its recognition as to how much part of Island life the World Aid Walk has become since its inception in 1970 and the huge difference the funds raised by countless walkers since then has made to the lives of some of the poorest people in the world.

The 2016 World Aid Walk raised £22,000. On the basis of a matched funding agreement, six charities will receive £3,500 each from the Walk, and a further £3,500 from the Commission. The charities supported by the walk are ActionAid, Christian Aid, the Eleanor Foundation, Oxfam, Save the Children Fund and the Tumaini Fund. In addition, the Walk's sponsor, Standard Chartered, will receive £1,000 towards its overseas charity for 2016, Seeing Is Believing.

The Commission asked the charities to identify a specific project into which the money would be directed. The following projects will benefit from the £7,000 raised by the World Aid Walkers and the Commission's matched support:

<b>ActionAid</b>	A school rebuilding project in Nepal to assist with post-earthquake rehabilitation.
<b>Christian Aid</b>	The cost of constructing a plinth-raised cluster village in Gaibandha in the north of Bangladesh. The total projects costs are just over £14,000 and the village will house 15 households.
<b>Eleanor Foundation</b>	The construction of a shallow well in Kagera, Tanzania. Each shallow well costs £7,000 and serves around 2,000 people.
<b>OXFAM</b>	An ongoing food security programme it has established in the Somali region of Ethiopia.
<b>Save the Children</b>	An emergency feeding programme for a small school in Ethiopia. This proposal is part of its wider response to the famine disaster relief the charity undertaking in Ethiopia.
<b>Tumaini Fund</b>	The purchase mosquito nets for families its supports in Kagera, Tanzania. The charity will purchase the nets locally and each net costs about £4.
<b>Seeing Is Believing</b>	To provide eye care services (through cataract surgery, treatment, eye examinations, distribution of spectacles, eye health education and training of eye health workers) in the Muchinga and Eastern Provinces, Zambia.

### ***Rotary Club of Guernsey Benevolent Fund***

The Commission agreed to match any monies raised by the Rotary Club of Guernsey Benevolent Fund as part of Rotary International's End Polio Now campaign ([www.endpolio.org](http://www.endpolio.org)).

The first recorded cases of polio were recorded in 1894 in Vermont in the USA. However, it was not until 1955 that a vaccine was developed until 1955. The Rotary Clubs involvement in a global vaccination programme dates from 1979. By 2006 only four countries remained polio-endemic – Afghanistan, India, Nigeria and Pakistan.

Since 1979, the Rotary Foundation's overall contribution to the programme to eradicate polio through a comprehensive vaccination programme is over US \$800 million. Between 1988 and 2014, polio cases had been reduced by over 99%.



*Top left* - Medicines being dispensed free of charge at the health camp

*Top right* – People registering at the health camp at Karnal, Haryana State, India

*Bottom Left* - Children in a tented slum community waiting patiently to receive their vaccination

The fundraising agreement will see the Commission match funding every pound raised by the island's two Rotary clubs up to an overall total of £40,000 thus doubling the money they raise to £80,000. The Commission notes that the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation has already agreed to match fund the money raised by Rotary on the basis of £2 for every £1 raised. This means that up to an additional £160,000 will be added to the money raised here in Guernsey. In other words, the fundraising by the Rotary clubs in Guernsey and the Commission's pledge of £40,000 could generate a total of up to £240,000 in support of Rotary's work to end the paralyzing disease.

## 9. Looking Forward

In 2017, the Commission will continue to strengthen and develop its partnerships with the charities applying for funding and, in particular, with Guernsey-based charities working overseas. The Commission will also continue to work to identify opportunities to develop programmes relating to the collection and distribution of funds involving the private and voluntary sectors.

The States' current funding arrangement for the Commission expires in January 2017. During 2017, the Commission will be submitting a Policy Letter setting out its proposal for the future funding arrangements for the Commission.

The Commission will also continue to work closely with Director of the States Regulatory and Financial Crime Unit and the Association of Guernsey Charities to ensure that all charities seeking funding from the Commission have appropriate and robust controls in place to ensure that all funds are fully accounted for, and are spent in a manner which is consistent with their purpose and objectives. The Commission will continue to review and update its policies and guidance mindful that where monies are being distributed outside of the Bailiwick and the United Kingdom such controls need to be stronger.

The Commission recognises that there are increasing risks associated with the provision of cash and it must ensure that any recipient charity has the necessary measures in place to manage the risk so that they can demonstrate that the use of the funds is consistent with their purpose and objectives. The Commission will also continue to ensure that charities understand the measures they must take to ensure that the funds and other economic resources are not being used in any way for: financial crime, such as fraud or corruption; for money laundering or terrorist financing purposes; or direct or indirect provision to any person listed under the Bailiwick's sanctions framework.

Finally, the Commission remains grateful to the States of Guernsey for its commitment to continue to provide funding for overseas development programmes. It is grateful that, despite the constraints that have been placed on States funding, this commitment to assisting some of the world's poorest and most vulnerable communities continues to be regarded as important.

# APPENDICES



**Appendix 1 Applications where 2016 Grant Aid requests were supported by the Commission**

Charity Name	Name of Project	Project country	Project Category	Amount Funding
ACCORD (Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development)	Improving livelihoods and food security in underserved areas of Addis Ababa	Ethiopia	Agriculture	£39,976
ACCORD (Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development)	Strengthening food security and income generation in the Kaffrine region of Senegal	Senegal	Agriculture	£40,000
Action on Armed Violence	Securing livelihoods to cover basic needs through support to the Makamba Vocational Training Centre for people with disabilities in Burundi	Burundi	Other	£10,997
Action on Armed Violence	Socio-economic support to survivors of sexual violence in Kalonge, Democratic Republic of the Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Education	£39,257
ActionAid	Improving access to quality education for children in rural Kampot Province, Cambodia	Cambodia	Education	£39,997
Advantage Africa	Sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable people in Kirondo, Uganda.	Uganda	Other	£36,860
Africa Educational Trust	Safe Space for Women's Education	South Sudan	Education	£34,470
African Revival	Bwacha Community School	Zambia	Education	£39,008
All Hands Volunteers (UK) Trust	Samar boat building project	Philippines	Agriculture	£8,450
ATA (Appropriate Technology Asia)	Environmentally sustainable energy provision for mountain communities	Nepal	Other	£29,468

Charity Name	Name of Project	Project country	Project Category	Amount Funding
Book Aid International	School Library in a Box for Zambia Open Community Schools	Zambia	Education	£23,300
British and Foreign Bible Society	Promoting literacy among Pygmies in the Republic of the Congo	Republic of the Congo	Education	£9,133
British Red Cross	Improved water, sanitation and hygiene in schools across Kurigram, Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Water	£39,319
British Red Cross	Providing clean water, safe sanitation and improved hygiene in Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Water	£39,863
Chance for Childhood	Rebuilding young lives in DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Education	£30,977
Childreach International	Save Shermathang's School	Nepal	Education	£35,888
Christian Aid	Enhancing the resilience, health and prosperity of rural communities in Karukh district, Afghanistan through the provision of a permanent safe water supply	Afghanistan	Water	£40,000
Christian Outreach (Cord)	Increasing food security and supporting equal rights for marginalized Batwa communities in Gitega Province, Burundi	Burundi	Agriculture	£39,897
Concern Worldwide UK	Water, sanitation and hygiene project in rural Lofa (Zorzor and Salayea Districts)	Liberia	Water	£40,000
CURE International UK	X-ray digital imaging system to expand the capability of X-ray machine at the CURE Hôpital des Enfants au Niger	Niger	Health	£39,595

Charity Name	Name of Project	Project country	Project Category	Amount Funding
Emmanuel International	Zomba Disaster Risk Recovery	Malawi	Agriculture	£20,193
Excellent Development Ltd	Improved water access and hygiene awareness for 10,938 schoolchildren in Makueni County, Kenya	Kenya	Water	£39,933
Feed the Minds	Vocational training to combat the exploitation of indigenous Bajoh cocoa farmers in South West Cameroon	Cameroon	Education	£13,000
Fields of Life	Water provision for 10 communities in Kumi District, Uganda	Uganda	Water	£27,546
Friends of Kipkelion Charitable Trust	Kipkelion school latrines	Kenya	Water	£37,807
Funzi and Bodo Trust	Improved Water Harvesting for Funzi Island	Kenya	Water	£19,060
GOAL International	Essential agricultural inputs for farmers in Maiwut County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan	South Sudan	Agriculture	£24,150
Goal50	Orphanage Project	South Africa	Other	£24,105
Habitat for Humanity Great Britain	Water and sanitation project for vulnerable populations in the Central, Northern and Eastern Regions of Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	Water	£40,000
Haiti Hospital Appeal	Improving emergency and surgical care in Haiti through a new emergency department at one of North Haiti's leading hospitals, including a self-sustainable power system providing reliable and clean energy	Haiti	Health	£39,797

Charity Name	Name of Project	Project country	Project Category	Amount Funding
Hands Around The World	Athi Special School Classrooms	Kenya	Education	£28,042
Hope for a Child	The Malawi Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Project	Malawi	Water	£39,576
Humanitarian Aid Relief Trust (HART UK)	Health and Hope hydro power and water supply	Myanmar	Water	£39,798
Henry van Straubenzee Memorial Fund	Kifuyo Primary School	Uganda	Education	£39,800
IcFEM Mission Europe	IcFEM Dreamland Mission Hospital Isolation and Private Ward Project- Phase One	Kenya	Health	£39,115
IMPACT Foundation	Restoring physical mobility through access to assistive devices and physiotherapy	Bangladesh	Health	£39,427
IMPACT Foundation	Providing accessible safe water to six impoverished communities	Bangladesh	Water	£39,450
Just a Drop	Kakelenge and Lwesubo villages safe water and sanitation project	Uganda	Water	£33,071
Leprosy Mission	Hospital lodgings for capacity building persons	Nepal	Health	£39,977
Leprosy Mission	Water, power, sanitation and education for Leprosy Villages in Myanmar	Myanmar (Burma)	Education	£39,815
Let Us Shine	Shining Stars Senior High School expansion - 4-classroom block and 6 KVIP latrines	Ghana	Education	£21,102
MaterCare International	Project Isiolo	Kenya	Health	£22,201
Methodist Relief and Development Fund	Improving crop yields and food security in Northern Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Other	£38,496

Charity Name	Name of Project	Project country	Project Category	Amount Funding
MondoChallenge Foundation	Enabling safe access to school for girls in Timbu, Nepal	Nepal	Education	£37,000
Network for Africa	Generating income through agriculture for 180 beneficiaries and their families in northern Uganda who are recovering from war and living in extreme poverty.	Uganda	Agriculture	£40,000
New Ways	Earth Pan Dam - Natete area	Kenya	Water	£20,265
One World Foundation Africa	Kiboga District education and WASH project	Uganda	Education	£39,841
Opportunity International United Kingdom	Improving the livelihoods of 500 women smallholder farmers in rural Rwanda.	Rwanda	Other	£40,000
Oxfam	Ethiopia: Feeding Families	Ethiopia	Agriculture	£39,575
PHASE Worldwide	Livelihoods in 6 Villages in Mugu District, Karnali Zone	Nepal	Agriculture	£38,902
PHASE Worldwide	Sanitation in the Sindupalchok District	Nepal	Water	£39,298
Pump Aid	Provision of safe and sustainable supplies of water, improved sanitation and hygiene education for communities in rural Malawi	Malawi	Water	£38,865
Quicken Trust	Village Health Centre	Uganda	Health	£ 8,529
Rainforest Saver Foundation	Cameroon Inga Project	Cameroon	Agriculture	£12,500
Raleigh International Trust	Improving access to school sanitation and hygiene education in Njombe, Tanzania	Tanzania	Water	£28,231



Charity Name	Name of Project	Project country	Project Category	Amount Funding
Reall (Homelessness International)	Establishment of a sustainable bio-digester system providing low income families with decent sanitation and affordable energy in Kitengela, near Nairobi, Kenya	Kenya	Water	£37,399
Salvation Army International Development	Bateke Beekeeping	Democratic Republic of Congo	Agriculture	£14,147
School Farms Africa LBG	Kibera Farm Project: kitchen, food store and bore hole construction, Kibera Academy	Kenya	Education	£40,000
Send a Cow	Securing sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable families in the Oromia Region, central Ethiopia.	Ethiopia	Other	£39,174
SIGNAL	Toilet construction and biogas installation at the Vocational Training Centre for the Deaf	Tanzania	Water	£18,516
SOS Sahel International UK	Community sand dam construction project in North Darfur	Sudan	Water	£36,721
TASTE	The Bassa School for the Deaf Borehole and Buildings refurbishment Project	Nigeria	Water	£30,505
Tearfund	Beyond Subsistence Food Security Initiative	South Sudan	Agriculture	£39,417
Tearfund	Equitable and sustainable WASH for all	Liberia	Water	£39,998
The Friends of Katete	Accommodation improvement	Zambia	Education	£ 8,500
This Is EPIC	Helping survivors of sexual violence re-integrate into communities and rise from poverty	Democratic Republic of Congo	Education	£18,613

Charity Name	Name of Project	Project country	Project Category	Amount Funding
Transform Burkina	'Water for Life' clean water for Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	Water	£ 6,626
Transform Burkina	'Safe space' Bethanie medical clinic development	Burkina Faso	Health	£13,992
Trócaire (Northern Ireland)	Ensuring access to safe water for 17 communities in Eastern DRC	The Democratic Republic of Congo	Water	£39,914
Tropical Health and Education Trust	Improved treatment and prevention services through providing high quality medical training tools to health workers	Somaliland	Education	£38,889
Trust for Africa's Orphans	Increasing profitable and sustainable farming for poor small holder farmers and their families affected by conflict and HIV/Aids	Uganda	Agriculture	£40,000
Tumaini Fund	Vocational training school for tailoring	Tanzania	Education	£18,000
UNICEF UK	Improving water and sanitation facilities in schools in Eritrea	Eritrea	Water	£39,997
United Society	Hold my Hand in Education	Malawi	Education	£39,625
Village Water	Local enterprise creation for safe water provision in Mozambique	Mozambique	Water	£39,309
VSO (Voluntary Service Overseas)	Chitunga Hydropower Project Phase II	Mozambique	Water	£39,999
WASOT	Construction of 8 learning classrooms Pap Othany Pri School	Kenya	Education	£42,550
World In Need International	ACIMI sanitation and hygiene programme, Northern Uganda	Uganda	Water	£ 5,800
World Medical Fund for Children	Improving access to health care in rural areas by training Village Health Volunteers.	Malawi	Health care prevention	£30,798

Charity Name	Name of Project	Project country	Project Category	Amount Funding
World Vision UK	Integrated nutrition, health and economic development Project in the Mbellacadio District, Fatick Region, Senegal	Senegal	Health care	£40,000
World Vision UK	Rural pipe water connection & treatment project	Cambodia	Water	£40,000

## APPENDIX 2 – Grant Aid Policy

### 1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 2. Background

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

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

Basic needs includes medical and health facilities, educational programmes and facilities, housing, water and sanitation provision and the means of sustaining a living, e.g. through agriculture, horticulture or through training in sustainable employment skills. The Commission supports projects which will generate a lasting and sustainable improvement in the living conditions for the communities receiving the aid. This ethos underpins the Commission's overriding object to offer a “hand up” to some of the world's least developed areas rather than a “hand out”.

### 3. Governance

The Commission is closely following the best practice guidance set out in the FAFT Best Practices paper, *Combating the Abuse of Non-Profit Organisations (Recommendation 8)*<sup>4</sup>. In particular, the Commission has strengthened its compliance checks to ensure that charities it supports are not ones either being or at risk of being misused by terrorist organisations:

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

As indicated above, the Commission was established to,

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

As a general rule, the Commission will give priority for funding to countries at the lower end of the UN Human Development Index. Where the country is not defined as a "least developed" country, the Commission requires the charity to provide additional reasons why this project should be supported over one in a least developed country. Applications for projects from the BRIC countries (the Federal Republic of Brazil, the Russian Federation, the Republic of India and People's Republic of China), the CIVETS countries (Colombia, Vietnam, Egypt, Turkey and South Africa) and other countries with emerging economies are afforded a lower priority than least developed countries.

The Commission does not accept applications for Grant Aid for projects in European countries.

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

The primary purpose of Grant Aid awards is to fund projects that make a sustainable and enduring improvement to the basic needs of very poor communities without the an on-going reliance on year-on-year overseas aid funding. The Commission does not provide Grant Aid to support the core funding for the charity's administration or day-to-day operation, salaries of staff employed by the charity, including any of the charity's staff who may be working on the project either in the local area or within the charity's organisational basis, staff training or development.

The Commission is mindful that many charities work with local partner agencies in the project country. An application may include wages for locally employed staff where key to the delivery of the project. This may include those taken on to assist with a construction project, to provide training and outreach, especially where this work is linked to enabling the local community to become more self-sufficient through the development of new sources of income or reducing the impact of illness and disease, etc. The Commission recognises that staff employed by a local partner agency often are key to the successful delivery of a project because of their local knowledge and understanding of cultural issues, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **7. Evaluation of Applications**

Each project is considered on its own merits and balanced against the various criteria. No weighting is applied to any of the individual criteria. When deciding which projects

should be funded, the Commission reviews all applications and, where the application has satisfied the general procedure, the projects are assessed against the criteria set out below. The procedure is in four parts:

- (i) *Charity or agency* – including compliance with Charity Commission regulations, proportion of income spent on campaigning and governance; where previous awards have been made - compliance with the Commission's own monitoring and reporting requirements.
- (ii) *Project location* – including position on UN Human Development Index, the political situation in the country, whether the country is subject of any UN or other international sanctions, the country's human rights record, etc.
- (iii) *Project objectives* – including projects objectives, how it will benefit the community, how many people will benefit, directly or indirectly, from the funding, the sustainability of the project, without reliance on further overseas aid funding, the reasonableness of the time frame for delivering the project, whether the needs of the beneficiaries have been fully identified, whether all logistical issues have been considered and planned for, whether the project has been well thought out, etc.
- (iv) *Project budget* – including assessing the proposed spending on the project, the cash flow projection, the level of detail, the cost-effectiveness of the project, whether the proposed spending appears to support the objectives of the project, the level of any administrative costs, including travel expenses and monitoring and evaluation costs, etc.

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

## **8. Notification of Decisions**

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

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

Where an application is approved the charity will be asked to confirm that the project is still able to proceed as set out in the application and the anticipated start date. The charity is also required to sign a simple agreement which sets out the amount of the award, the purpose for which the award is made and the reporting requirements. The

Commission will not release the Grant Aid award until the signed agreement and charity registration form have been received.

**(b) *Unsuccessful applications***

Where an application is rejected the Commission will use its best endeavours to provide feedback to the unsuccessful applicants. In some cases, the reason for refusing an application is simply because the Commission's budget is not able to support all applications that satisfies the general criteria and may merit funding. The Commission will, in general terms, advise the charity as to any aspects of the unsuccessful application which were unclear, lacking in detail or not within the general funding criteria.

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

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

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

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

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

**(c) *Interim Report***

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

#### **(d) *Final Report***

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

#### **(e) *Other reporting requirements***

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

- What has changed;
- What steps the charity has taken to mitigate the change in circumstances;
- How the charity proposes to overcome the change in circumstances;
- What impact the change of circumstances will have on the costs of the project; and
- The length of any delay to the overall project timetable.

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

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

#### **(f) *Non-compliance with the reporting requirements***

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

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



- Automatically rejecting future applications from the charity for a specified period.

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

**(g) *Return of unspent balances***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **10. UN or other international sanctions**

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

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

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

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

*Overseas Aid & Development Commission  
May 2017*

## **APPENDIX 3 – Disaster and Emergency Relief Policy**

### **Introduction**

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

### **General Policy**

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

### **Exceptional Award Policy**

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

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

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

- Provision of water, sanitation, medical services and emergency feeding programmes to disaster areas in the immediate aftermath of the disaster
- Provision of emergency shelter and clothing
- Distribution of emergency supplies within the areas affected by the disaster.

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

## Assessment Criteria

When assessing applications, the Commission will consider the following matters:

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

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

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

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

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

*Revised – May 2016*



***ACORD***

**Maize crop nursery in Biharamulo, Tanzania**



***African Revival***

**New classroom at Bwacha Basic School, Kalomo, Zambia**



***Habitat for Humanity***

**Villagers helping construct well at Assérékro, Central Region, Côte d'Ivoire**



***Advantage Africa***

**Pig breeding in Kirondu, Uganda**



***Christian Aid***

**Solar pump system at Anbar well, Karukh District, Afghanistan**



***Concern Worldwide***

**Fencing rehabilitated well in Gorlu, Sorzor District, Liberia**