BILLET D'ÉTAT

XXII
2019

WEDNESDAY, 6th NOVEMBER, 2019

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Legislation Laid Before the States

The Airport Fees (Guernsey and Alderney) Regulations, 2019
The Pilotage Dues (Guernsey) Regulations, 2019
The Moorings Charges (Guernsey) Regulations, 2019
The Harbour Dues and Facilities Charges (Guernsey) Regulations, 2019
The Single Euro Payment Area (Guernsey) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019

Legislation for Approval

1. Policy & Resources Committee - The Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948 (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019, P.2019/98
2. Policy & Resources Committee - The Income Tax (Guernsey) (Approval of Agreement with Bermuda) Ordinance, 2019, P.2019/99

OTHER BUSINESS

3. Policy & Resources Committee – Committee Operational Responsibilities and The Organisation of States' Affairs (Transfer of Functions and Consequential Matters) Ordinance, 2019, P.2019/88
4. Committee *for* Home Affairs - Amendments to Criminal Justice Legislation in Respect of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, P.2019/100
5. Schedule for future States' business, P.2019/101

APPENDIX

1. Overseas Aid & Development Commission – 2018 Annual Report

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BILLET D'ÉTAT

TO
THE MEMBERS OF THE STATES
OF THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

I hereby give notice that a Meeting of the States of Deliberation will be held at **THE ROYAL COURT HOUSE,** on **WEDNESDAY,** the **6th November, 2019** at **9.30 a.m.,** to consider the items listed in this Billet d'État which have been submitted for debate.

R. J. COLLAS
Bailiff and Presiding Officer

The Royal Court House
Guernsey

18th October, 2019

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS LAID BEFORE THE STATES

The States of Deliberation have the power to annul the Statutory Instruments detailed below.

No. 92 of 2019

THE AIRPORT FEES (GUERNSEY AND ALDERNEY) REGULATIONS, 2019

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by section 2(1) of the Airport Fees Ordinance, 1987, as amended, and as delegated to it by section 1(1)(d) of the Fees, Charges and Penalties (Guernsey) Law, 2007, made by the States Trading Supervisory Board on 12th September, 2019, is laid before the States.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

These Regulations prescribe the fees for the use of Alderney Airport and Guernsey Airport. Under the terms of the Fees, Charges and Penalties (Guernsey) Law, 2007, these dues and charges may now be prescribed by regulations of the States' Trading Supervisory Board.

These Regulations come into force on 1st April, 2020.

No. 93 of 2019

THE PILOTAGE DUES (GUERNSEY) REGULATIONS, 2019

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by sections 1, 2, 3 and 8 of the Pilotage Dues and Fees Ordinance, 1987 and sections 1 and 5 of the Fees, Charges and Penalties (Guernsey) Law, 2007, made by the States Trading Supervisory Board on 12th September, 2019, is laid before the States.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

These Regulations prescribe the pilotage dues and related charges payable under the Pilotage Dues and Fees Ordinance, 1987. Under the terms of the Fees, Charges and Penalties (Guernsey) Law, 2007, these dues and charges may now be prescribed by regulations of the States' Trading Supervisory Board.

These Regulations came into force on 1st January, 2020.

No. 94 of 2019

THE MOORING CHARGES (GUERNSEY) REGULATIONS, 2019

In pursuance of section 2 of the Vessels and Speedboats (Compulsory Third-Party Insurance, Mooring Charges and Removal of Boats) (Guernsey) Law, 1972, sections 1 and 5 of the Fees, Charges and Penalties (Guernsey) Law, 2007 made by the States Trading Supervisory Board on 12th September, 2019, is laid before the States.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

These Regulations prescribe the mooring charges payable under section 2 of the Vessels and Speedboats (Compulsory Third-Party Insurance, Mooring Charges and Removal of Boats) (Guernsey) Law, 1972 (the "**1972 Law**"). Under the terms of the Fees, Charges and Penalties (Guernsey) Law, 2007, these charges may now be prescribed by regulations of the States' Trading Supervisory Board.

These Regulations come into force on the 1st April, 2020.

No. 95 of 2019

THE HARBOUR DUES AND FACILITIES CHARGES (GUERNSEY) REGULATIONS, 2019

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by sections 2 and 3 of the Harbour Dues (Saint Peter Port and Saint Sampson) Law, 1957, section 33 of the Harbours Ordinance, 1988, sections 1 and 5 of the Fees, Charges and Penalties (Guernsey) Law, 2007, made by the States Trading Supervisory Board on 12th September, 2019, is laid before the States.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

These Regulations prescribe the harbour dues payable under section 2 of the Harbour Dues (Saint Peter Port and Saint Sampson) Law, 1957, and the charges payable for the use of harbour facilities under section 33(1) of the Harbours Ordinance, 1988. Under the terms of the Fees, Charges and Penalties (Guernsey) Law, 2007, these dues and charges may now be prescribed by regulations of the States' Trading Supervisory Board.

These Regulations came into force on 1st January, 2020.

No. 96 of 2019

THE SINGLE EURO PAYMENTS AREA (GUERNSEY) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 2019

In pursuance of section 60 of the Single Euro Payments Area (Guernsey) Ordinance, 2016, “The Single Euro Payments Area (Guernsey) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019”, made by the Committee for Economic Development on 12th September, 2019, are laid before the States.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

These Regulations amend the Single Euro Payments Area (Guernsey) Ordinance, 2016 ("the Ordinance") to provide that a contravention of, or failure to comply with, the requirements of section 49B of the Ordinance is not an offence. Payment service providers to whom the Ordinance applies must under that section apply "strong customer authentication" ("SCA"), as defined in section 62 of the Ordinance, in accordance with regulatory technical standards adopted under Article 98 of Directive (EU) 2015/2366 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25th November 2015 on payment services in the internal market. Regulatory technical standards have now been adopted under Article 98 of that Directive and apply from the 14th September 2019. Notwithstanding the above, the European Banking Authority has accepted that National Competent Authorities may give firms extra time to implement SCA. In the UK, the Financial Conduct Authority has stated that it will not take regulatory action against firms simply because they do not meet the relevant requirements for SCA from the 14th September 2019 in areas covered by an agreed industry implementation plan. In Guernsey, section 56 of the Ordinance provides that a payment service provider who, without reasonable excuse, contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of the Ordinance is guilty of an offence. This amendment therefore permits the same approach to the implementation of SCA in Guernsey as will be taken in the UK, without the possibility of payment service providers committing an offence. The Regulations also substitute a reference to "customer" in section 34(4)(c) of the Ordinance.

These Regulations come into force on the 14th September, 2019.

The full text of the legislation can be found at:
http://www.guernseylegalresources.gg/article/90621/Statutory-Instruments

THE STATES OF DELIBERATION
of the
ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

THE REFORM (GUERNSEY) LAW, 1948 (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2019

The States are asked to decide:-

Whether they are of the opinion to approve the draft Ordinance entitled "The Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948 (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019", and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

This proposition has been submitted to Her Majesty's Procureur for advice on any legal or constitutional implications in accordance with Rule 4(1) of the Rules of Procedure of the States of Deliberation and their Committees.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

This Ordinance amends article 20A of the Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948. It prevents the institution of civil or criminal proceedings against any Dean of the Douzaine or independent Member for any words spoken or written when sitting on a Review Board to hear an application under the Administrative Decisions (Review) (Guernsey) Law, 1986.

The Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948

(Amendment) Ordinance, 2019

THE STATES, in pursuance of their Resolution of the 2nd day of March, 2016[a], and in the exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 20H of the Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948[b], hereby order:-

Amendment of the Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948.

1. Immediately after article 20A(2) of the Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948 insert the following paragraph -

"(3) No civil or criminal proceedings may be instituted against a Dean of the Douzaine of any Parish of the Island of Guernsey or an independent Member appointed by the Chairman of the Panel of Members for or in respect of any words spoken or written as a consequence of that person's role in a Board appointed in accordance with section 5 of the Administrative Decisions (Review) (Guernsey) Law, 1986[c]."

Citation.

2. This Ordinance may be cited as the Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948 (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019.

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[a] Article XIII of Billet d'État No. VI of 2016.

[b] Ordres en Conseil Vol. XIII, p. 288; amended Order in Council No. II of 2007; there are amendments not relevant to this enactment.

[c] Ordres en Conseil Vol. XXIX, p.381; amended by Order in Council X of 2019; there are other amendments not relevant to this enactment.

THE STATES OF DELIBERATION
of the
ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

THE INCOME TAX (GUERNSEY) (APPROVAL OF AGREEMENT WITH BERMUDA) ORDINANCE, 2019

The States are asked to decide:-

Whether they are of the opinion to approve the draft Ordinance entitled "The Income Tax (Guernsey) (Approval of Agreement with Bermuda) Ordinance, 2019", and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

This proposition has been submitted to Her Majesty's Procureur for advice on any legal or constitutional implications in accordance with Rule 4(1) of the Rules of Procedure of the States of Deliberation and their Committees.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

This Ordinance specifies, as an approved international agreement, an agreement providing for the obtaining, delivery, making available, furnishing and/or exchanging of documents and information in relation to tax, made for the purposes of the Income Tax (Guernsey) Law, 1975.

The agreement specified was made between the States of Guernsey and the Government of Bermuda for the Automatic Exchange of Information relating to Tax Matters given effect by an exchange of letters signed on the 4th February, 2019 and the 5th March, 2019, on behalf of the States of Guernsey and the Government of Bermuda respectively.

The Income Tax (Guernsey) (Approval of Agreement with Bermuda) Ordinance, 2019

THE STATES, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 75C of the Income Tax (Guernsey) Law, 1975[a], and all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order:-

Approval of Agreement.

1. (1) Pursuant to section 75C of the Income Tax (Guernsey) Law, 1975, the agreement described in subsection (2) providing for the obtaining, delivery, making available, furnishing and/or exchanging of documents and information in relation to tax is specified for the purposes of that Law.

(2) The agreement is the Arrangement between the States of Guernsey and Bermuda for the Automatic Exchange of Information relating to Tax Matters given effect by an exchange of letters between the States of Guernsey and the Government of Bermuda and signed respectively on the 4th February, 2019 at St Peter Port and the 5th March, 2019 at Hamilton.

Citation.

2. This Ordinance may be cited as the Income Tax (Guernsey) (Approval of Agreement with Bermuda) Ordinance, 2019.

Commencement.

3. This Ordinance shall come into force on the 11th November, 2019.

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[a] Ordres en Conseil Vol. XXV, p. 124; section 75C was inserted by section 5 of Order in Council No. XVII of 2005 and has been subsequently amended.

P.2019/88

THE STATES OF DELIBERATION
of the
ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

POLICY & RESOURCES COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE OPERATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES
AND
THE ORGANISATION OF STATES' AFFAIRS (TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS AND CONSEQUENTIAL MATTERS) ORDINANCE, 2019

The States are asked to decide:-

Whether, after consideration of the Policy Letter entitled 'Committee Operational Responsibilities and the Organisation of States' Affairs (Transfer of Functions and Consequential Matters) Ordinance, 2019 dated 4th September 2019 they are of the opinion:

1. To note the contents, including the schedules of operational responsibilities set out in Appendix 1 for the various States' Committees,

2. To agree that Rule 58 of the Rules of Procedure of the States of Deliberation and their Committees, to read as follows,

> "The Policy & Resources Committee has the power to allocate operational functions to Committees, and to transfer them between Committees, as set out in Annex Two to the mandates of the Committees of the States, without requiring the approval of the States;
>
> Provided that:
> the allocation or transfer has the agreement of all Committees concerned and also provided that neither mandates of Committees of the States nor Annex One attached thereto may be amended without resolution of the States;
>
> Provided also that:
> the power to transfer shall not apply to an operational function conferred on a Committee by legislation."

and

3. To approve the draft Ordinance entitled 'The Organisation of States' Affairs (Transfer of Functions and Consequential Matters) Ordinance, 2019' and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

The above Propositions have been submitted to Her Majesty's Procureur for advice on any legal or constitutional implications in accordance with Rule 4(1) of the Rules of Procedure of the States of Deliberation and their Committees.

THE STATES OF DELIBERATION
of the
ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

POLICY & RESOURCES COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE OPERATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES
AND
THE ORGANISATION OF STATES' AFFAIRS (TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS AND CONSEQUENTIAL MATTERS) ORDINANCE, 2019

The Presiding Officer
States of Guernsey
Royal Court House
St Peter Port

4th September 2019

Dear Sir

1. Executive Summary

1.1 This policy letter addresses three matters, all of which arise from the resolutions linked to the reports of the States' Review Committee on the reform of Guernsey's machinery of government.

1.2 First, the policy letter addresses the one outstanding resolution from States Review Committee's Third Policy Letter[1]. The resolution relates to the requirement for the Policy & Resources Committee to prepare a schedule of operational responsibilities for each Committee, namely:

> "…. the Policy & Resources Committee shall compile a comprehensive schedule of committees' operational functions which shall be inserted as a replacement Annex Two to the 'Mandates of Committees of the States with effect from the 1st of May, 2016' Appendix, by no later than the end of 2016."

1.3 Second, the Committee is proposing an amendment to Rule 58 of the Rules of Procedure of the States of Deliberation and their Committees to clarify that the Committee's power to transfer an operational function from one committee to another shall not apply where the function is conferred on a committee by legislation.

[1] Billet d'État XXI of 2015 refers

1.4 Finally, at its meeting on 16th February 2016, the States approved the Ordinance entitled the Organisation of States' Affairs (Transfer of Functions) Ordinance, 2016[2]. Further to enactment of the Ordinance, it has become apparent that the transfer of some functions has been inadvertently over-looked and that there are some consequential amendments to legislation that ought to be made (in some instances for the avoidance of doubt) in order to ensure implementation of the Resolutions of the States relating to the Organisation of States' Affairs from 2015 and 2016. It is therefore proposed that the attached Ordinance is enacted to address the relevant transfers and consequential matters.

2. Committees' Operational Responsibilities

2.1 At its meeting on 27th November 2015, the States having consider the States Review Committee's Third Policy Letter, resolved that, with effect from 1st May 2016, the mandates of States' Committees would be in two parts: one part setting out policy responsibilities, plus an annex detailing the operational responsibilities – "Annex Two".

2.2 The policy letter stated,

> "5.2.7 In line with the indicative duties and powers of the Policy & Resources Committee which were approved in principle by the States in July, the Policy & Resources Committee's proposed mandate includes allocating operational functions to committees, or transferring them between committees, without requiring the approval of the States provided that the allocation or transfer has the agreement of all committees concerned. However, it is recommended that this power should be withheld from the Policy & Resources Committee until after they have compiled the comprehensive schedule of committees' operational functions referred to in paragraph 4.1.7. It must be made clear that, even once the Policy & Resources Committee is able to take the lead in allocating or transferring operational functions, where agreement cannot be reached between the relevant committees the proposed allocation or transfer would need to be laid before the States for resolution. It must also be made clear that neither the mandates of committees of the States, i.e. what is set out in the main part of Appendix A to this policy letter, nor Annex One attached thereto could ever be amended without resolution of the States."

[2] Billet d'État III (Volume 1) of 2016 refers

2.3 The Policy & Resources Committee has been working with the various Committees to draft and agree schedules for their respective operational responsibility. The work required to compile a comprehensive schedule of the Committees' operational functions and service has proved to be less straightforward than initially anticipated.

2.4 At its meeting on 13th August 2019, the Committee approved the schedules of Committees' operational functions. Each Committee has been fully consulted in the preparation of the schedule for their Committee. The schedules are appended to this policy letter at Appendix 1.

2.5 The Elizabeth College Board of Directors, the Guille-Allès Library Council, the Ladies College Board of Governors and Priaulx Library Council are not included in the Schedule as these Boards do not have any operational functions under the current Mandates and that it is not believed that it was intended that they should be subject to the regime agreed further to the Review. In any event, in the cases of the Colleges, they are governed by statute.

2.6 Further, as part of this review and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule 58 of the States' Rules of Procedure, the Policy & Resources Committee has, with the agreement of the relevant Committees, transferred a number of operational responsibilities from one Committee to another. These transfers are reflected in the approved schedules in Appendix 1.

2.7 The Policy & Resources Committee has also included a standard sentence at the end of each Committee's schedule of operational responsibilities to capture any functions which may have been inadvertently omitted from the list, namely by adding the following text after the list of operational functions,

> "Any other operational functions for which the [*relevant committee name*] was responsible for delivering or overseeing immediately before 13th August 2019."

2.8 Finally, the Policy & Resources Committee is recommending that

(a) the final section of each of the Committee mandates (other than those of the Elizabeth College Board of Directors, Guille-Allès Library Council, Ladies College Board of Governors and Priaulx Library Council) be replaced with the following:

> "**Operational Functions**
> To deliver or oversee the delivery of, and to be accountable to the States for, any operational functions allocated to the Committee in Annex Two to the Mandates of Committees of the States.", and

(b) the schedule of committees' operational functions as set out in Appendix 1 shall be inserted as a replacement Annex Two to the Mandates of Committees of the States.

3. Amendment to Rule 58 of the Rules of Procedure of the States of Deliberation and their Committees

3.1 As currently drafted Rule 58 states:

> The Policy & Resources Committee has the power to allocate operational functions to Committees, and to transfer them between Committees, as set out in Annex Two to the mandates of Committees of the States, without requiring the approval of the States;
>
> Provided that:
> the allocation or transfer has the agreement of all Committees concerned and also provided that neither mandates of Committees of the States nor Annex One attached thereto may be amended without resolution of the States;
>
> Provided also that:
> this power to allocate or transfer operational functions shall not have effect until such time as the Committee has approved a comprehensive schedule of Committees' operational functions.

3.2 Rule 58 did not have effect until 13th August 2019, i.e. the date on which the Policy & Resources Committee approved the schedule of Committees' operational functions as now set out in Appendix 1. The Committee's decision to approve a comprehensive schedule of Committees' operational functions means that this requirement has been discharged and so the final section of Rule 58 no longer applies.

3.3 Further, during the preparation of the schedules of operational functions, it became apparent that some of the functions are conferred on Committees by legislation. In such cases, these functions should not be transferred by the Policy & Resources Committee under Rule 58. However, as currently drafted, Rule 58 is silent on this point, the Policy & Resources Committee's view is that it was never the intention for Rule 58 to provide for a transfer of an operational function which is prescribed through legislation.

3.4 Therefore, the Policy & Resources Committee recommends that, for the avoidance of doubt, and also to ensure that functions conferred on Committees by legislation cannot be transferred by an administrative process, Rule 58 of the Rules of Procedure of the States of Deliberation and their Committees is replaced as follows:

"The Policy & Resources Committee has the power to allocate operational functions to Committees, and to transfer them between Committees, as set out in Annex Two to the mandates of the Committees of the States, without requiring the approval of the States;

Provided that:
the allocation or transfer has the agreement of all Committees concerned and also provided that neither mandates of Committees of the States nor Annex One attached thereto may be amended without resolution of the States;

Provided also that:
the power to transfer shall not apply to an operational function conferred on a Committee by legislation."

4. The Organisation of States' Affairs (Transfer of Functions and Consequential Matters) Ordinance, 2019

4.1 At its meeting on 16th February 2016, the States approved the Ordinance entitled the Organisation of States' Affairs (Transfer of Functions) Ordinance, 2016[3].

4.2 This Ordinance implemented the transfer of functions from the Departments and relevant Minsters and Deputy Ministers referred to in the Ordinance to the appropriate Committees established in accordance with the recommendations of the States Review Committee and relevant Presidents and Vice Presidents of those Committees. The transfers were made in accordance with the Resolutions of 9th July 2015[4], 27th November 2015[5] and 16th February 2016[6] relating to the Organisation of States' Affairs as proposed by the States Review Committee in its three policy letters.

4.3 Since the aforementioned Ordinance was enacted, several Committees have identified additional statutory functions that need to be transferred to a different Committee. Some are linked to decisions to move operational functions between Committees which post-date the February 2016 debate and other relate to matters which were overlooked when the 2016 Ordinance was drafted.

4.4 In addition, the review has identified some consequential amendments to legislation necessary, in some instances for the avoidance of doubt, to ensure

[3] Billet d'État III (Volume 1) of 2016 refers
[4] Billet d'État XII of 2015 refers
[5] Billet d'État XXI of 2015 refers
[6] Billet d'État III (Volume 1) of 2016 refers

the resolutions of the States relating to the Organisation of States' Affairs from 2015 and 2016 are fully executed.

4.5 These amendments and other provisions have been incorporated into the Organisation of States' Affairs (Transfer of Functions and Consequential Matters) Ordinance, 2019 and are summarised below:

	Function or other matter	**Reason for function transfer/amendment**
1.	Grant of licence to import explosives under *Loi relative aux Explosifs*	Health & Safety is within mandate of Committee *for* Employment & Social Security; it previously rested with the Committee *for* Economic Development
2.	Definition of "Legislation Select Committee" in Health, Safety and Welfare of Employees Law, 1950 and Colorado Beetle (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 1956	Legislation Select Committee functions now discharged by Legislative Review Panel as appointed by Scrutiny Management Committee; definition requires amendment
3.	Definition of "harbour territory" in Articles 36(2) and (4) of Ordonnance ayant rapport à la Construction de Maisons, Salles Publiques et Bâtiments, et au Tracement de Routes et Chemins, 1931	The "harbour territory" in the Ordonnance is referred to by reference to territory controlled by the Committee *for the* Environment & Infrastructure; the responsibility for the management of Guernsey Harbours now rests with the States' Trading Supervisory Board
4.	Reference to "States Legislation Select Committee" in section 7 of the Colorado Beetle (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 1956	This reference should be to the Legislation Review Panel
5.	Grant of permissions to erect or suspend structures or objects over public highway under Public Highways Ordinance, 1967	Health & Safety is within mandate of Committee *for* Employment & Social Security; it previously rested with the Committee *for* Economic Development
6.	Power to consent to designation of "mooring station" under Public Health (Vessels) (Guernsey) Order, 1974	Function relates to harbours operational issue, thus should be matter for the States' Trading Supervisory Board and not the Committee *for* Health & Social Services

7.	Disclosure of information for population management purposes by the Administrator under the Social Insurance Law, 1978	Responsibility for administration of population management is that of the Committee *for* Home Affairs; prior to coming into force of Population Management Law functions of Housing Authority under the 1978 Law were transferred to the Committee *for* Employment & Social Security
8.	Functions relating to water resources and control of water resources under Environmental Pollution (Guernsey) Law, 2004	Water resources are under management and control of STSB/Guernsey Water rather than the Committee *for the* Environment & Infrastructure
8.	Permissions to import veterinary medicinal products, animal feeing stuffs, fertilisers, hay, straw etc. and live animals under Import (Control) (Guernsey) Order, 2010	Functions are now responsibility of Committee *for the* Environment & Infrastructure and not Committee *for* Economic Development
9.	References to "Chief Minister" and "Deputy Chief Minister" in Schedule 1 to the Civil Contingencies (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2012 which contains provisions relating to the constitution of the CCA	There are references to the Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister in Schedule 1 which should, following the 2015/2016 Re-Organisation of States' Affairs, be amended for the avoidance of doubt to references to the President and Vice-President of the Policy & Resources Committee
10.	Any reference to “States Legislation Select Committee” or the “Legislation Select Committee” to be substituted for the “Legislation Review Panel as appointed by the States Scrutiny Management Committee	There are references to the Legislation Select Committee should, following the 2015/2016 Re-Organisation of States' Affairs, be amended for the avoidance of doubt to references to the Legislation Review Panel

5. Consultation

5.1 The Policy & Resources Committee has consulted with all States’ Committees as to its operational functions and responsibilities. All the States’ Committees have advised that the operational functions and responsibilities, as drafted, are correct.

5.2 In addition, it has consulted with the Law Officers of the Crown and their advice is fully reflected in this policy letter.

6. Compliance with Rule 4

6.1 In accordance with Rule 4(1), the Propositions have been submitted to Her Majesty's Procureur for advice on any legal or constitutional implications.

6.2 In accordance with Rule 4(4), the Propositions have the [unanimous/majority] support of the President and members of the Policy & Resources Committee.

6.3 In accordance with Rule 4(5), details of the consultation undertaken by the Committee is set out above. The proposals in this policy letter reflect the Committee's mandate and, in particular, its duties under Rule 58.

Yours faithfully

G A St Pier
President

L S Trott
Vice-President

A H Brouard
J P Le Tocq
T J Stephens

APPENDIX 1

"**ANNEX TWO TO THE MANDATES OF COMMITTEES OF THE STATES**

SCHEDULE OF COMMITTEES' OPERATIONAL FUNCTIONS

Policy & Resources Committee – Operational Functions

The Policy & Resources Committee shall deliver or oversee the delivery of –

(a) Operational functions relating to -

1. External relations
2. Providing administrative support for independent tribunals
3. Public Sector Remuneration
4. Revenue Service
5. Government policy function
6. Treasury
7. Provision of corporate services including:
    a. Business continuity
    b. Communications
    c. Data and analysis services
    d. Data protection
    e. Finance services
    f. Health and safety
    g. Information and support services
    h. Insurance services
    i. Internal Audit
    j. OneHR
    k. Payments to States' Members
    l. Procurement services
    m. Risk management
    n. Shared services
8. Providing advice and administrative support for the Island's Douzaines through the Douzaine Liaison Group
9. Prioritisation of legislation
10. Alderney Liaison Group
11. Sark Liaison Group
12. The Bailiwick Council
13. Oversight and co-ordination of the Channel Islands Public Service Board

14. Studying and reporting on Schemes for the application of certain General Synod measures[7].

(b) Any other operational functions for which the Policy & Resources Committee was responsible for delivering or overseeing immediately before 13th August 2019.

Committee *for* Economic Development – Operational Functions

The Committee *for* Economic Development shall deliver or oversee the delivery of –

(a) Operational functions relating to -

1. Promoting and attracting economic activity to Guernsey through the implementation of the States of Guernsey's economic development strategy
2. Visit Guernsey
3. Locate Guernsey
4. Digital Greenhouse
5. Sea Fisheries[8]
6. Providing advice and administrative support for the Guernsey Registry (Companies Registry and Intellectual Property Office)
7. Providing advice and administrative support for the Office of the Director of Civil Aviation Office
8. Providing advice and administrative support for the Aircraft Registry (2-Reg)
9. Broadcasting services
10. Providing advice and administrative support for the Office of the Public Trustee
11. Providing advice and administrative support for regulated sectors under the Committee's mandate

(b) Any other operational functions for which the Committee *for* Economic Development was responsible for delivering or overseeing immediately before 13th August 2019.

[7] See Resolution 3(a) of Billet d'État XXI of 27th November 2015 (https://www.gov.gg/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=99231&p=0)

[8] NB – under the provisions of the Sea Fish Licensing (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2012 and the Fishing (Licensing and Protection of Fisheries) Ordinance, 1987 the statutory responsibility rests with the Committee *for the* Environment & Infrastructure; however, the duties in respect of the regulation and patrol of the Bailiwick's territorial waters and the licensing of fishing vessels operating within these waters rest with the Office for the Committee *for the* Environment & Infrastructure with operational oversight by the Committee *for the* Environment & Infrastructure

Committee *for* Education, Sport & Culture – Operational Functions

The Committee *for* Education, Sport & Culture shall deliver or oversee the delivery of –

(a) Operational functions relating to -

Sport & Culture

1. The management of Beau Sèjour Leisure Centre
2. The management of 0utdoor sporting and recreational facilities excluding public parks (but including Delancey Park)
3. The management of the States of Guernsey museums and galleries
4. The management of States of Guernsey historical and archaeological sites
5. The planning and implementing of appropriate arrangements to mark the Island's celebrations of Liberation Day including religious services

Education

6. Oversight of the Guernsey Training Agency
7. The management of the Institute of Health & Social Care Studies
8. Pre-school places, funding and quality standards
9. The management of mainstream and special schools, St Anne's Alderney and Herm School
10. Post 16 education
11. Governance of schools
12. Professional Standards in teaching
13. Providing advice and administrative support in respect of the Grant-Aided Colleges, including but not limited to financial support for special place holders and fee payers at the Grant-Aided Colleges
14. Higher education and further education on and off-Island, including student finance

Services

15. Island Archives
16. Library Services, including the Schools' Library Service, and grant support for the Guille Allès Library and Priaulx Library
17. Guernsey Music Service
18. Careers Guernsey - all-age careers service
19. GWEx – Guernsey Work Experience for school children
20. Providing grant-aid, liaison with, and oversight of the:
    - Youth Commission, including the Holiday Playscheme and the Duke of Edinburgh Awards Scheme
    - Sports Commission
    - Arts Commission
21. States Apprenticeship Scheme – grant aid
22. Support to third party providers of services including grant aiding organisations e.g. Dyslexia Day Service, Sailing Trust

Special Education Needs Support Services; Safeguarding; Health and Well-being

23. Health and relationship advisory services

24. Co-ordination and quality assurance of support agencies and external providers supporting schools
25. Support services for children with learning and communication difficulties, including behavioural, visual and sensory needs
26. Formal Assessment and Determination of Need and SEN Code of Practice
27. Special Education Equipment Grants
28. English as an additional language
29. Communication and Autism Service
30. Education Psychology Service
31. School Attendance Service
32. Home education and education other than at school
33. Multi-agency support e.g. ASET and MASH; mental health and well-being; child-protection
34. Serious Case Reviews and Islands Safeguarding Children Partnership
35. Critical Incident Support for schools including Child Protection and Business Continuity

Education Authority, Policy and Quality Assurance

36. Strategy, Policy & Quality Assurance of Education Authority functions and Education Policy
37. SACRE – School Advisory Council for Religious Education
38. Inspection of all Schools and College of Further Education
39. Inspection of Education Services/Audit of Sport & Culture Services
40. Standards and learning effectiveness
41. Summer Schools and transition days

Admissions

42. School Admissions including pre-school, special school, primary, secondary and post-16
43. Catchment areas; planning and management

Training

44. Education Development Centre: Professional Development
45. Initial Teacher Training and QTS training programmes training. Progression pathways for Learning Support Assistants
46. In-service training (INSET) and CPD

Resources & Communication

47. Outdoor Learning and off-site visits –advice and compliance with safety procedures and trip planning
48. School Transport Services (in conjunction with the Office *of the* Committee *for the* Environment & Infrastructure)
49. School facilities hire
50. Building maintenance for education controlled premises
51. Health and Safety / Risk Management
52. Education Building Programmes (development and maintenance of the Education real estate)
53. Parents' open events and forums
54. Guernsey Prison Partnership Agreement

(b) Any other operational functions for which the Committee *for* Education, Sport & Culture was responsible for delivering or overseeing immediately before 13th August 2019.

Committee *for* Employment & Social Security – Operational Functions

The Committee *for* Employment & Social Security shall deliver or oversee the delivery of –

(a) Operational functions relating to -

1. The Health and Safety Executive
2. The Employment Relations Service
3. The Guernsey Legal Aid Service
4. The administration of contributory and non-contributory benefits
5. The operation of the Job Centre and various back to work and work rehabilitation programmes
6. The organisation of reciprocal agreements relating to social insurance entitlements
7. Investment of the Guernsey Health Service Fund, Long-Term Care Insurance Fund and Guernsey Insurance Fund
8. Administration of the Corporate Housing Programme (CHP), including the CHP Fund
9. Management and maintenance of States-owned social rented housing
10. Administration of the rent rebate scheme
11. Administration of keyworker accommodation
12. Administration of social rented and extra care housing allocation and waiting lists
13. The distribution and management of a number of charitable grants.

(b) Any other operational functions for which the Committee *for* Employment & Social Security was responsible for delivering or overseeing immediately before 13th August 2019.

Committee *for the* Environment & Infrastructure – Operational Functions

The Committee *for the* Environment & Infrastructure shall deliver or oversee the delivery of –

(a) Operational functions relating to -

Environment: Environmental Protection and Management

1. The promotion and coordination of environmental initiatives;

2. Environmental management and advice[9]
3. The conservation and enhancement of the natural and semi-natural environment;
4. The management of the natural and semi-natural environment of States owned land including sites of nature conservation importance, cliff paths, beaches, headlands, Lihou island and other public areas and parks, gardens and plantations;
5. Plant Health (& control of weeds and invasive plant species)
6. The management of environmental emergencies
7. Environmental Health[10]
8. Agriculture and Countryside:
    - Guernsey cattle breed programme (AI Service and breed recording)
    - Farm Biodiversity Action Plans and state aid
    - Countryside and farming advice
    - Provision of slaughterhouse and carcass incinerator facilities
    - Veterinary Services / States Veterinary Officer,
    - Animal Health (& biosecurity)
    - Animal Welfare (& the licensing of veterinary surgeons and veterinary medicines)

Infrastructure : Land Use and Planning

9. Providing advice and administrative support for the preparation of the:
    - States' Strategic Land Use Plan
    - Marine Spatial Plan
10. Providing advice and administrative support relating to land planning other than in relation to the certification of the States' Strategic Land Use Plan
11. Providing administrative support for the Planning Panel

Infrastructure : Coastal Infrastructure

12. The maintenance and repair of all sea wall structures around the Island
13. Coastal flood/sea inundation prevention schemes and developments
14. La Vallette Bathing Pools
15. Alderney Breakwater

Infrastructure : Transport

16. Traffic management, road safety and the regulation of public transport
17. Vehicle registration and vehicle and driver licensing
18. The maintenance of the structure and wearing surfaces of the road network and green lanes including road cleaning.

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[9] NB - States resolution 5 of 8th February 2012 (Article X of Billet d'État X of 201212 refers) requires oversight/liaison with the Director of Environmental Health and Pollution Regulation (the Director) on water pollution and monitoring for the same. These functions will be carried out by the Director when Part VI (Water Pollution) of the Environmental Pollution (Guernsey) Law, 2004 is commenced.

[10] NB – under the provisions of the Loi relative à la Santé Publique, 1934 and the Public Health Ordinance, 1936, the statutory responsibility rests with the Committee *for* Health & Social Care; however the duties are exercised by the Office for Environmental Health & Pollution Regulation with operational oversight by the Committee *for the* Environment & Infrastructure.

19. The management, collection and disposal of surface waters that fall on and/or pass under the road network.

Infrastructure : Maritime Affairs

20. Receivership of wrecks
21. Administration of the Maritime Strategy
22. Administration of the Civil Hydrography Programme
23. Sea fisheries[11]

Infrastructure : Housing

24. Administration of the Open Market Housing Register

Infrastructure : Energy

25. Energy advisory services
26. Renewable energy – trials, data acquisition, and public understanding

Infrastructure : Commodities

27. Security of supply of essential commodities including food, fuel and energy

(b) Any other operational functions for which the Committee *for the* Environment & Infrastructure was responsible for delivering or overseeing immediately before 13th August 2019.

<u>Committee *for* Health & Social Care – Operational Functions</u>

The Committee *for* Health & Social Care shall deliver or oversee the delivery of –

(a) Operational functions relating to -

1. Providing advice and administrative support in relation to the:
   - governance, regulation and registration of health and social care professionals and services
   - regulation of nursing and residential homes
   - Health Improvement Commission
2. Commissioning and delivery of various health and social care services including secondary healthcare and off island services
3. Acute hospital services including adult, paediatric, maternity and neonatal services
4. Diagnostic and therapeutic services
5. Children and Family Community Services
6. Adult Community Services including services within the community, services for older people and for adults with a disability
7. Mental Health

[11] [11] NB – under the provisions of the Sea Fish Licensing (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2012 and the Fishing (Licensing and Protection of Fisheries) Ordinance, 1987 various statutory powers relating to fisheries protection rest with the Committee *for* Economic Development. The operational patrolling functions are however discharged or overseen in practice by or on behalf of the Committee *for the* Environment & Infrastructure.

8. Providing administrative support for statutory officials within health and social care
9. Public Health Services
10. Environmental Health[12]
11. Liaison with Sark for health and social care
12. Carewatch

(b) Any other operational functions for which the Committee *for* Health & Social Care was responsible for delivering or overseeing immediately before 13th August 2019.

Committee *for* Home Affairs – Operational Functions

The Committee *for* Home Affairs shall deliver or oversee the delivery of –

(a) Operational functions relating to -

1. Providing advice and administrative support for
   - The Population Management Law
   - Liquor licensing
   - The registration and control of firearms
   - Gambling
   - The Disclosure and Barring Service and Vetting Unit
2. The operation of:
   - Law Enforcement
   - Guernsey Prison
   - Guernsey Probation Service
   - Family Proceedings Advisory Service
   - Guernsey Fire and Rescue Service
   - Emergency Planning function and Civil Protection Volunteer
3. Providing administrative support to independent tribunals

(b) Any other operational functions for which the Committee *for* Home Affairs was responsible for delivering or overseeing immediately before 13th August 2019.

Civil Contingency Authority – Operational Functions

The Civil Contingency Authority shall deliver or oversee the delivery of –

[12] NB – under the provisions of the Loi relative à la Santé Publique, 1934 and the Public Health Ordinance, 1936, the statutory responsibility rests with the Committee *for* Health & Social Care; however the duties are exercised by the Office *for* Environmental Health & Pollution Regulation with operational oversight by the Committee *for the* Environment & Infrastructure.

(a) Operational functions conferred under Parts 2 and 3 of the Civil Contingencies (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2012.

(b) Any other operational functions for which the Civil Contingencies Authority was responsible for delivering or overseeing immediately before 13th August 2019.

Development & Planning Authority – Operational Functions

The Development & Planning Authority shall deliver or oversee the delivery of –

(a) Operational functions relating to -

1. Planning legislation (except those that relate to planning inquiry administration), including:
    - Enforcing planning legislation
    - Operational functions relating to preparing development plans, subject plans, local planning briefs, guidance notes, development frameworks
    - Administering planning applications and pre-application advice requests
    - Making building regulations and Guernsey technical standards
    - Administering building regulation applications and pre-application advice requests
    - Conservation and design advice
    - Administering the statutory lists of protected buildings and protected monuments
    - Administering tree protection orders and functions in relation to sites of special significance and conservation areas
    - Immunity certificates and property searches
2. Administering the High Hedges (Guernsey) Law, 2016
3. Administering the legislation in relation to *Salles Publique*
4. Public building and public entertainment inspection and licencing
5. Clearance of ruins

(b) Any other operational functions for which the Development & Planning Authority was responsible for delivering or overseeing immediately before 13th August 2019.

Overseas Aid & Development Commission – Operational Functions

The Duties & Powers set out in the mandate of the Overseas Aid & Development Commission are also considered operational functions.

Any other operational functions for which the Overseas Aid & Development Commission was responsible for delivering or overseeing immediately before 13th August 2019.

Scrutiny Management Committee – Operational Functions

The Scrutiny Management Committee shall deliver or oversee the delivery of –

(a) Operational functions relating to -

Scrutiny

1. Providing advice and administrative support for the process of political scrutiny

Public Accounts

2. Providing advice and administrative support for the proper scrutiny is given to the States' assets, expenditure and revenues
3. Providing advice and administrative support for the examination of whether public funds have been applied for the purposes intended by the States
4. Providing advice and administrative support for the external audit process

Legislation

5. Providing advice and administrative support the review and revision of draft Projets de Loi and Ordinances as transmit for enactment in accordance with Article 66 of the Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948

(b) Any other operational functions for which the Scrutiny Management Committee was responsible for delivering or overseeing immediately before 13th August 2019.

States' Assembly & Constitution Committee – Operational Functions

The States' Assembly & Constitution Committee shall deliver or oversee the delivery of

(a) Operational functions relating to -

1. Providing advice and administrative support in relation to the Committee's mandate
2. Hansard – production and publication

3. Statistics relating to States' Members and Meetings – collation and presentation to the States of Deliberation

(b) Any other operational functions for which the States' Assembly & Constitution Committee was responsible for delivering or overseeing immediately before 13th August 2019.

States' Trading Supervisory Board – Operational Functions

The States' Trading Supervisory Board shall deliver or oversee the delivery of –

(a) Operational functions relating to -

1. Management of Guernsey and Alderney airports
2. Management of St Peter Port and St Sampson's Harbours including:
   - Coast guard services
   - Guernsey register of British ships
   - Maritime safety including the investigation of marine accidents, provision of navigational aids, safety information and liaison with search and rescue services
   - Monitoring the compliance with international and local laws of all vessels in Bailiwick waters and control of shipping in Bailiwick waters, excluding receiver of wreck and responding to pollution at sea
   - Pilotage services
3. Management of the collection, disposal and recovery of solid waste
4. The Waste Disposal Authority
5. Management of the public water supply and waste water disposal including:
   - Monitoring water catchment area for pollution & nutrient levels
   - Management of controlled streams
   - Collection and treatment of rainfall
   - Water pollution
6. Management of a direct labour organisation and emergency works response team (States' Works)
7. Management of the Guernsey Dairy including liaison with its stakeholders
8. Administration and promotion of the Channel Islands' lottery
9. Shareholder's functions and duties in respect of the States' trading companies
10. Management and administration of all States-owned and leased property and real estate including the provision of advice to the organisation on property matters and the provision of corporate engineering and architectural services

(b) Any other operational functions for which the States' Trading Supervisory Board was responsible for delivering or overseeing immediately before 13th August 2019.

Transport Licensing Authority – Operational Functions

The Transport Licensing Authority shall deliver or oversee the delivery of –

(a) Operational functions relating to:

- Providing administrative support for the regulation and licensing of transport services under the Air Transport Licensing (Guernsey) Law, 1995, including the issuing of air route licences.

(b) Any other operational functions for which the Transport Licensing Authority was responsible for delivering or overseeing immediately before 13th August 2019."

The Organisation of States' Affairs (Transfer of Functions and Consequential Matters) Ordinance, 2019

THE STATES, in pursuance of their Resolutions of the 9th July, 2015[a], 27th November, 2015[b] and ** ****, 2019[c], and in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by sections 1, 2 and 3 of the Public Functions (Transfer and Performance) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 1991[d], section 2 of the Health, Safety and Welfare of Employees Law, 1950[e] and all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order:-

Titre XVII of Loi relative aux Explosifs.

1. In Titre XVII of the Loi relative aux Explosifs[f] -

(a) the functions, rights and liabilities of the States Committee for Economic Development are transferred to the States Committee for Employment & Social

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[a] Billet d'État No. XII of 2015.

[b] Billet d'État No. XXI of 2015.

[c] Billet d'État No. ** of 2019.

[d] Ordres en Conseil Vol. XXXIII, p. 478; as amended by Ordinance No. XXXIII of 2003; and No. IX of 2016.

[e] Ordres en Conseil Vol. XIV, p. 312; as amended by Recueil d'Ordonnances Tome XXV, p. 328; Tome XXVII, p. 139; Ordinance No. XXXIII of 2003; and No. IX of 2016.

[f] Ordres en Conseil Vol. III, pp. 414; as amended by Ordres en Conseil Vol. III, p. 473; Vol. V, p. 30; Vol. XV, p. 11; Vol. XXII, p. 560; Vol. XXIII, p. 188; Vol. XXIV, p. 250; Vol. XXXI, p. 278; Vol. Vol. XXXIV, p. 586; Recueil d'Ordonnances Tome XXV, p. 328; Tome XXVII, p. 139; Ordinance No. XXXIII of 2003; No. IX of 2016.

Security, and

(b) for the phrase "Committee for Economic Development" substitute "Committee for Employment & Social Security".

Amendment of the Health, Safety and Welfare of Employees Law, 1950.

2. In section 4 of the Health, Safety and Welfare of Employees Law, 1950[g] –

(a) for "the States Legislation Select Committee (hereinafter referred to as "**the Committee**")", substitute "the Legislation Review Panel as appointed by the Scrutiny Management Committee (hereinafter referred to as "**the Panel**")", and

(b) for "Committee" substitute "Panel".

Article 36(2) and (4) of the Ordonnance ayant rapport à la Construction de Maisons etc.

3. In paragraphs (2) and (4) of Article 36 of the Ordonnance ayant rapport à la Construction de Maisons, Salles Publiques et Bâtiments, et au Tracement de Routes et Chemins[h] -

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[g] Ordres en Conseil Vol. XIV, p. 312; as amended by Recueil d'Ordonnances Tome XXV, p. 328; Tome XXVII, p. 139; Ordinance No. XXXIII of 2003; and No. IX of 2016.

[h] Recueil d'Ordonnances Tome VIII, p. 123; as amended by Ordres en Conseil Vol. XXXI, p. 278; Vol. XXXI, p. 469; Recueil d'Ordonnances Tome VIII, p. 140; Tome VIII, p. 148; Tome XI, p. 338; Tome XXVI, p. 57; Ordinance No. XXXIII of 2003; No. XL of 2013; No. IX of 2016; and G.S.I. No. 60 of 2015.

(a) the functions, rights and liabilities of the States Committee for Home Affairs are transferred to the States' Trading Supervisory Board, and

(b) for the phrase "the States Committee for Home Affairs" substitute "the States' Trading Supervisory Board".

Amendment of the Colorado Beetle (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 1956.

4. In section 7 of the Colorado Beetle (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 1956[i], in the definition of "**Legislative Assembly**", for "States Legislation Select Committee" substitute "the Legislation Review Panel as appointed by the States Scrutiny Management Committee".

Public Highways Ordinance, 1967.

5. In the Public Highways Ordinance, 1967[j] -

(a) the functions, rights and liabilities of the States Committee for Economic Development are transferred to the States Committee for Employment & Social Security, and

(b) in section 1, for the phrase "States Committee for

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[i] Ordres en Conseil Vol. XVII, p. 84; as amended by Ordres en Conseil Vol. XVII, p. 194; Vol. XXXI, p. 406; and No. IX of 2016.

[j] Recueil d'Ordonnances Tome XV, p. 241; as amended by Ordres en Conseil Vol. XXXI, p. 278; Recueil d'Ordonnances Tome XXIV, p. 162; Tome XXV, p. 328; Tome XXVI, p. 176; Tome XXVII, p. 139; Ordinance No. XXXIII of 2003; and No. IX of 2016.

Economic Development" substitute "States Committee for Employment & Social Security".

Section 1(2) of the Public Health (Vessels) (Guernsey) Order, 1974.

6. In section 1(2) of the Public Health (Vessels) (Guernsey) Order, 1974[k], in the definition of "mooring station" –

(a) the functions, rights and liabilities relating to the consent of the States Committee for Health & Social Care are transferred to the States' Trading Supervisory Board, and

(b) for the phrase "States Committee for Health & Social Care" substitute "States' Trading Supervisory Board".

Sections 111A and 111B of the Social Insurance (Guernsey) Law, 1978.

7. (1) In Sections 111A and 111B of the Social Insurance (Guernsey) Law, 1978[l] -

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[k] G.S.I. No. 46 of 1974; as amended by G.S.I. No. 9 of 1975; G.S.I. No. 27 of 2009; Ordinance No. XXXIII of 2003; and No. IX of 2016.

[l] Ordres en Conseil Vol. XXVI, p. 292; amended by Ordres en Conseil Vol. XXVII, pp. 238, 307 and 392; Vol. XXIX, pp. 24, 148 and 422; Vol XXXI, p. 278; Vol. XXXII, p. 59; Vol. XXXIV, p. 510; Vol. XXXV(1), p. 164; Vol. XXXVI, pp. 123 and 343; Vol. XXXVIII, p. 59: Vol. XXXIX, p. 107; Order in Council No. X of 2000; No. IX of 2001; No. XXIII of 2002; No. XXIV of 2003; No. XI of 2004; No. XVIII of 2007; No. V of 2012; No. IV of 2014; No. III of 2016 and No. IV of 2018; Recueil d'Ordonnances Tome XXV, p. 148; Tome XXVI, p. 177; Ordinance No. XXXIII of 2003; No. XLIV of 2007; Nos. VII and XLII of 2009; No. XVII of 2011; No. XXXVIII of 2012; No. XXX of 2013; Nos. IX and XXX of 2016; Nos. XIII, XXIII and XXXIV of 2017; Nos. XXVII and XXXVI of 2018; and Alderney Ordinance No. VIII of 2018.

(a) the functions, rights and liabilities of the States Committee for Employment & Social Security are transferred to the States Committee for Home Affairs, and

(b) for the phrases "States Committee for Employment & Social Security" and "Committee for Employment & Social Security" respectively wherever appearing substitute "States Committee for Home Affairs" and "Committee for Home Affairs".

(2) For the avoidance of doubt, subsection (1) does not affect the transfer of functions made under the Social Insurance (Collection of Contributions) (Transfer of Functions) Regulations, 2018[m].

Environmental Pollution (Guernsey) Law, 2004.

8. (1) In sections 40(1) and 43 of the Environmental Pollution (Guernsey) Law, 2004[n] -

(a) the functions, rights and liabilities of the States Committee for the Environment & Infrastructure are transferred to the States' Trading Supervisory Board, and

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[m] G.S.I. No. 2 of 2018.

[n] Order in Council No. XIII of 2004; as amended by Order in Council No. XIII of 2010; Nos. XV and XVI of 2015; Ordinance No. XXXIII of 2003; No. XXXVIII of 2006; No. XLIX of 2006; No. XIII of 2007; No. XVIII of 2010; No. V of 2011; No. IX of 2016 and the Environmental Pollution (Enforcement and Appeals) Ordinance, 2019.

(b) for the phrase "Committee for the Environment & Infrastructure" wherever appearing, substitute "States' Trading Supervisory Board".

Import (Control) (Guernsey) Order, 2010.

9. (1) In subparagraphs (b)(ii) and (e) of Schedule 2, and paragraphs 6 and 7 of Schedule 7, to the Import (Control) (Guernsey) Order, 2010[o] -

(a) the functions, rights and liabilities of the States Committee for Economic Development are transferred to the States Committee for the Environment & Infrastructure, and

(b) for the phrase "the States of Guernsey Committee for Economic Development" substitute "the States of Guernsey Committee for the Environment & Infrastructure".

Civil Contingencies (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2012.

10. In the Civil Contingencies (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2012[p] in Schedule 1 -

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[o] G.S.I. No. 39 of 2010; as amended by Ordinance Nos. I and IX of 2016; G.S.I. No. 8 of 2012; G.S.I. No. 47 of 2013; G.S.I. Nos. 45 and 70 of 2014; and G.S.I. Nos. 17, 52 and 102 of 2015

[p] Order in Council No. XIV of 2012; as amended by Ordinance No. IX of 2006; and Sark Ordinance No. II of 2017.

(a) for the avoidance of doubt, the functions, rights and liabilities conferred on the Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister are respectively transferred to the President and Vice-President of the States Policy & Resources Committee, and

(b) for the expressions "Chief Minister" and "Deputy Chief Minister" substitute respectively "President of the Policy & Resources Committee" and "Vice-President of the Policy & Resources Committee".

References to Legislation Select Committee.

11. Except where the context requires otherwise, for any reference in an enactment to "Legislation Select Committee" or "States Legislation Select Committee" substitute "Legislation Review Panel as appointed by the States Scrutiny Management Committee".

Citation.

12. This Ordinance may be cited as the Organisation of States' Affairs (Transfer of Functions and Consequential Matters) Ordinance, 2019.

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THE STATES OF DELIBERATION
of the
ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

COMMITTEE *FOR* HOME AFFAIRS

AMENDMENTS TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE LEGISLATION IN RESPECT OF MONEY LAUNDERING AND TERRORIST FINANCING

The States are asked to decide -

Whether, after consideration of the Policy Letter dated 2nd September, 2019, of the Committee *for* Home Affairs, they are of the opinion to endorse the policy approaches set out in the Policy Letter:

1. To agree to amend the Criminal Justice (Proceeds of Crime) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 1999, the Drug Trafficking (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2000, the Criminal Justice (International Cooperation) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2001 the Terrorism and Crime (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2002 and the Disclosure (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2007 to enable the delegation of the functions and powers of Her Majesty's Procureur under those Laws to a Crown Advocate or another Advocate of the Royal Court.

2. To agree to amend the Terrorism and Crime (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2002 and the Disclosure (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2007 to extend the prohibition on tipping off to all requests for information made under those Laws.

The above Proposition has been submitted to Her Majesty's Procureur for advice on any legal or constitutional implications in accordance with Rule 4(1) of the Rules of Procedure of the States of Deliberation and their Committees.

THE STATES OF DELIBERATION
of the
ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

COMMITTEE *FOR* HOME AFFAIRS

AMENDMENTS TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE LEGISLATION IN RESPECT OF MONEY LAUNDERING AND TERRORIST FINANCING

Presiding Officer
Royal Court
St Peter Port
Guernsey

2nd September, 2019

Dear Sir

1. Executive Summary

1.1 The Bailiwick's criminal justice framework contains legislation which addresses money laundering and terrorist financing (Anti Money Laundering and Combatting the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Laws). It has been developed and amended over many years to seek to keep pace with international norms and also to address matters of effective implementation or technical matters which arise from time to time. Two matters, relevant to each of these perspectives, have been raised by HM Procureur in proposing amendments to the legal framework.

1.2 The legislation concerned is the Criminal Justice (Proceeds of Crime) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 1999, the Drug Trafficking (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2000, the Criminal Justice (International Cooperation) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2001, the Terrorism and Crime (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2002 (the Terrorism Law) and the Disclosure (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2007 (the Disclosure Law).

1.3 The first amendment relates to the delegation by HM Procureur of her powers and functions in relation to applications to the Court for orders to be made or in relation to the disclosure of information under the legislation specified in the paragraph above. The second amendment relates to including specific protection against tipping off under the Disclosure Law and the Terrorism Law in relation to recent revisions so that all requests for information made under these two enactments will be treated in the same way.

2. Legislative proposals

2.1 On 6 August 2019, HM Procureur wrote to the Committee to set out the rationale for recommended amendments to the Bailiwick's criminal justice framework for addressing money laundering and terrorist financing.

Court orders

HM Procureur has a range of powers and functions under the AML/CFT Laws concerning the obtaining of evidence for the investigation and prosecution of crime. Primarily, these relate to making applications for court orders such as production orders (which require the provision of documents or other material); customer information orders (which require businesses to produce the information they hold on their clients); and account monitoring orders (orders which enable the authorities to keep track of payments in or from named bank accounts for a specified period). References to HM Procureur in Bailiwick legislation are defined as including HM Comptroller. As a consequence, the powers and functions of HM Procureur may be exercised by either of HM Procureur or HM Comptroller. The AML/CFT Laws do not enable HM Procureur to delegate the exercise the powers and functions to another party such as a Crown Advocate or other Advocate of the Royal Court. .

However, there are fewer constraints which apply to investigations into the civil forfeiture of the proceeds of crime or criminal investigations into fraud than there are for criminal investigations into money laundering and terrorist financing.
In this connection, under section 51 of the Forfeiture of Money, etc in Civil Proceedings (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2007 (Civil Forfeiture Law) HM Procureur may, either generally or in a specific case, arrange for any of her functions under the Civil Forfeiture Law (other than the power of delegation itself) to be exercised in her name by a Crown Advocate or other Advocate of the Royal Court. Similarly, under section 1 of the Criminal Justice (Fraud Investigation) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law , 1991, which gives HM Procureur certain investigatory powers that do not require a court order, she may authorise any person to exercise those powers on her behalf.

HM Procureur has further advised that the current position with regard to criminal investigation is inconsistent with that in jurisdictions with similar legal systems, such as the UK, where delegation of investigatory powers for crimes of all kinds is commonplace, and that there are no policy grounds to retain the current position under the AML/CFT Laws.

In order to ensure consistency across the legal framework in relation to the issue of court orders, reduce any possibility of delay if both Law Officers were to be unavailable to sign an application for an order, and to be consistent with international norms, HM Procureur has therefore recommended that the AML/CFT Laws (those specified in paragraph 1.2 above) should be amended to include a provision in line with that in section 51 of the Civil Forfeiture Law as outlined above; this would be modified as necessary in the case of each of the individual AML/CFT Laws. Any modifications should ensure however that powers and functions that are

not related to criminal investigations or proceedings (e.g. those relating to the application of counter-terrorism measures) are not included within any new statutory power of delegation. The Disclosure Law was not included within HM Procureur's recommendation on this point in her letter of 6 August 2019, as it does not include any powers relating to court orders. However, it contains a power for HM Procureur to disclose information in certain circumstances, and since writing on 6 August 2019, HM Procureur has further advised that this power should be made subject to delegation in the same way as her powers and functions under the other AML/CFT Laws.

The Committee agrees with these recommendations and notes that the AML/CFT Laws can be amended by Ordinance.

Tipping Off

Under the Disclosure Law and the Terrorism and Crime Law there is a power for the Financial Intelligence Service (FIS) at the Guernsey Border Agency to obtain additional information from any person following the making of a report under those Laws. This is a report of suspicion of money laundering or terrorist financing that a person acquires in the course of a business. A request for additional information from the FIS is subject to safeguards, including a prohibition on tipping off, i.e. revealing that a request for additional information has been made.

The Disclosure Law and the Terrorism Law were recently amended to give the FIS the power to obtain additional information following the making of other reports, i.e. reports that are not required under those Laws. These are primarily reports (including requests for information) from overseas or domestic authorities with responsibilities relating to economic crime. This new power was, to a large extent, made subject to the same safeguards as the existing power to obtain additional information. However, while there are some generic tipping off provisions elsewhere in the legal framework, in order to ensure consistency of approach within the two laws to all requests for information made under them and certainty of coverage of the tipping off framework, it would be best to apply the tipping off provisions in the two Laws to requests that relate to the recent amendment.

Therefore, HM Procureur has advised that the Disclosure Law and the Terrorism Law should be amended to ensure that the protection against tipping off applies to all requests for additional information in the same way. The Committee agrees with this advice, which can be achieved by Ordinance.

3. Compliance with Rule 4

3.1 In accordance with Rule 4(1), the Propositions have been submitted to Her Majesty's Procureur for advice on any legal or constitutional implications. She has advised that there is no reason in law why the Propositions should not to be put in effect.

3.2 In accordance with Rule 4(4) of The Rules of Procedure of the States of Deliberation and their Committees, it is confirmed that the proposition accompanying this policy letter is supported unanimously by the Committee *for* Home Affairs however Deputy Oliver was not present when the Policy Letter was considered.

3.3 In accordance with Rule 4(5), the Propositions relate to the duties of the Committee to advise the States and to develop and implement policies on matters relating to its purpose, including: crime prevention; law enforcement, including policing and customs.

3.4 Also in accordance with Rule 4(5), the Committee consulted with the Policy and Finance Committee in Alderney and the Policy and Finance Committee in Sark. Both Committees agree with the proposals to amend the Bailiwick's criminal justice framework.

Yours faithfully

M M Lowe
President

M P Leadbeater
Vice-President

V S Oliver
J C S F Smithies
P R Le Pelley

ANNUAL REPORT 2018

Overseas Aid &
Development Commission

“

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

”

Index to photos on front cover

Henry van Straubenzee Memorial Fund – New borehole at Nalinaibi Primary School, Uganda	Seed Madagascar – New classroom furniture for schools in Madagascar
Human Appeal – Farmer receiving tools and seeds in Bardera District, Somalia	Tiyeni – Traning, tools and seeds for vulnerable farming families in Chimbongohdo, Malawi
International Nepal Fellowship – Disaster risk training as part of an agricultural resilience project in Western Nepal	Fields of Life - New borehole in Kumi District, Eastern Uganda

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2018 Annual Report
President's Introduction

As I write this, we are some distance into 2019, and plans for the future development of Guernsey's Overseas Aid programme, into 2020 and beyond, are already well underway. Many of you will already be familiar with those plans; those who are not will find a short introduction in Section 8 of this Report, where we look forward to the years ahead. There is much to be excited about, with many challenges and opportunities along the way.

It is in that context that we can look back on 2018 as, perhaps, a foundational year for Overseas Aid & Development in Guernsey – a year in which promising new partnerships were created, and new ways for us to amplify our impact were explored.

It was a year of internal change for the Commission, as we bid farewell to two long-serving Commissioners: our former Vice-President, Tim Peet MBE, and Steve Mauger, both of whom retired after ten years in the role. Their humour, wisdom – and meticulous scrutiny! – is very much missed, and their dedicated service greatly appreciated. But we were delighted to welcome Bryan Pill and Margaret McGuinness on board as new Commissioners, after a highly competitive recruitment process, and to appoint Judy Moore to the role of Vice President. Bryan brings extensive field expertise, and Margaret a deep knowledge of water and sanitation, which will be an asset to the Commission's work.

Early in 2018, I was delighted to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with Ille et Vilaine, France, on behalf of the Commission. As part of a commitment, led by Guernsey's Policy & Resources Committee, to strengthen mutual understanding and cooperation between our jurisdictions, the MoU will allow the Commission to match-fund development projects which are also being supported by the French département. For us, this is an opportunity to reach poor communities in francophone Africa, whose needs closely reflect our core mission, but whom we have had fewer chances to support before now.

2018 also saw an evolution in the States' commitment to Impact Investment. Having agreed, at the very end of 2017, to invest in a development impact fund, in November 2018 the States of Guernsey decided to allocate £1 million from the previous year's surplus to this investment. The Commission has helped to draw up guidelines which reflect Guernsey's international development objectives, and the Policy & Resources' Treasury team are currently finding a suitable partner. Not only will this allow us to increase the reach of our Overseas Aid work – it also reflects Guernsey's broader commitment to promoting green and sustainable finance as a whole.

The year was book-ended by positive developments: in February 2018, Guernsey achieved reaccreditation as a Fairtrade Island, and celebrated a busy and thought-provoking Fairtrade Fortnight. At the end of the year, the States of Guernsey approved an amendment asking the Commission to return, during 2019, with proposals setting out whether, and how, Guernsey could increase its financial commitment to Overseas Aid.

But 2018 was not without its challenges, either. All of us who care about international development will have watched with grief and anger as the revelations of abuse in the humanitarian aid sector came to light. The Commission, like many other funding bodies, moved at once to ensure our safeguarding and child protection standards were as rigorous as they could be. We recognise that funders have an important role to play in setting the tone for the sector – but we also feel a responsibility to provide support and capacity - building, especially for Guernsey charities working overseas, who won't have access to the same range of training and advice as many UK-based charities. With that in mind, we facilitated on-island safeguarding training for the Commission and partner charities during 2018, and hope to extend this further through 2019 and beyond.

As 2018 moved into 2019, the Commission began work on the States Resolution directing us to explore future funding options, and took part in a routine Internal Audit Unit review looking at our governance and risk management processes. The review, which was led by an experienced auditor from the UK's Department for International Development, could not have been more timely. We have already been able to incorporate its recommendations into our improved application processes this year, as well as building them into our planned changes for the future.

But while I have focused on the changes, the heartbeat of 2018 has been – as it always is – our steady, dedicated focus on meeting the basic needs of the world's poorest communities, through our grant-funding and emergency relief programmes; and, in the language of the Sustainable Development Goals, trying to ensure that we leave no one behind. We look forward every year to receiving applications from organisations who are doing innovative and life-changing work with disadvantaged people in some of the world's most difficult and inhospitable regions – it is that vital and valuable work which, year after year, turns our commitment to international development into a reality.

Deputy Emilie McSwiggan
President
Overseas Aid & Development Commission

SECTION ONE

The Commission and the Commissioners

The Commission's mandate

1. To distribute funds voted by the States for aid and development overseas by making contributions to ongoing programmes and to emergency and disaster relief.
2. To develop programmes relating to the collection and distribution of funds involving the private Sector.
3. To carry out the duties and powers above in accordance with policies set out by the Policy & Resources Committee.
4. To fulfil the responsibilities set out in Annex One to the mandates of committees of the States.

In 2018, the Commission continued to focus on its endeavours on the delivery of its grant aid programme, the core area of its mandate. The Commission's grant aid programme aims to support overseas aid and development programmes that provide sustainable improvements through projects to address basic needs.

Policies for awards

During 2018, the Commission reviewed its grant aid award and disaster and emergency relief policies and also introduced a new policy for community partnerships. The policies were approved by the Policy & Resources Committee in accordance with the requirements of its mandate.

The revised policies and the new community partnership policy were shared with the many charities with whom the Commission works. The community partnership policy seeks to develop and strengthen the links between the Commission and the local community. Under this new policy, the Commission will consider applications from:

- Guernsey-based and registered charities;
- Guernsey-based groups, teams or individuals who are carrying out fundraising for overseas aid and development projects; and/or
- Guernsey-based businesses, other private sector organisations, clubs or community groups who are supporting overseas aid and development projects.

All applicants must have the ability to demonstrate that funds donated by the Commission will be used in compliance with the Commission's financial governance standards, including anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing, and that projects will be delivered in a manner that protects beneficiaries from sexual exploitation or abuse, i.e. through effective child protection and adult safeguarding policies. In practice, this means that either the applicant or the organisation for which the applicant is fundraising must be a charity, which complies with the Commission's standards as set out in the grant aid awards policy.

Applications for funding for a community partnership award must, as with all the Commission's funding awards, seek to meet a basic need, the Commission will also consider the following matters:

- Is there an opportunity to significantly increase the project's impact through funding from the Commission? (e.g. is there a multiplier effect from match-funding by another donor? Would additional funding attract publicity or substantially expand the project's reach?)
- Is there an opportunity to reward a considerable effort by the local community if the Commission contributes to this project? (e.g. does the fundraising approach require particular effort, sacrifice or thoughtfulness on the part of fundraisers?)
- What are the applicant's plans for raising the profile of its work, and of the Commission's support?
- Does the application provide an opportunity to increase awareness among a specific sector of the community? (e.g. school-led fundraising efforts; projects which involve a local business as a third partner, together with the charity and the Commission.)

- What makes the application different from a routine application for grant-funding, or a project which the community can support without the Commission's involvement?

The Commission may make a grant of an agreed amount, or it may agree to match any funds raised by the applicant up to an agreed ceiling. The Commission will normally offer match-funding where this creates an incentive for fundraisers to raise more on their own initiative.

Meetings with charities

The Commission receives a number of requests from charities wishing to meet with the Commission. The Commission recognises that such meetings can be very beneficial as they allow the Commissioners to learn first-hand from the charities about their work and, in particular, projects which have been supported by funding from Guernsey. However, the Commission is also mindful that the cost of travel to Guernsey for UK-based charities is significant and so will generally not accept such requests unless the charity's representatives are coming to Guernsey for other reasons, i.e. the purpose of their visit is not limited to meeting with the Commission.

In 2018, the Commission met with representatives of three charities:

- Sir Paul Lambert, Secretary General of the Venerable Order of St John;
- Mr David Mortimer, Mr Steve Hogg and Mrs Jannine Birtwistle from the Rotary Clubs of Guernsey; and
- Mr Keith Lloyd, a Guernsey resident and trustee of Tertiary Educational Trust for Africa[1,2] which sponsors gifted African students to obtain professional qualifications.

1. www.testforghana.com/TFA/

2. The Tertiary Education Trust for Africa aims to aid the social and economic development of Africa by enabling bright but needy students to receive undergraduate education at local public Universities and Polytechnics against their personal pledge to work for the benefit of their communities and their nation upon graduation. The fundamental philosophy behind the formation of the Trust is the belief that one of the causes of poverty in developing countries is a lack of education. The Trust provides both full and partial scholarships for undergraduate study in a wide spectrum of academic and practical subjects which in the opinion of the local Trustees are best oriented towards the social and economic development needs of their countries and their communities. The Trust has made in excess of 500 scholarships awards in both Ghana and Malawi, and is currently aiming to begin operations in Uganda in 2012.

The Commissioners

During 2018, all the Commissioners' terms of office expired. Two Commissioners, Mr Tim Peet, OBE, and Mr Steve Mauger, having completed 10 years' service on the Commission stepped down from their roles.

Mr Peet is a retired surgeon and was appointed as a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for the teaching of surgical skills to doctors working in Uganda. After retiring from practice in Guernsey in 1999, Mr. Peet made regular visits to Uganda where he worked in the country's principal hospitals in Kampala tutoring and operating with Ugandan doctors.

Mr. Peet's medical background and in-country experience has been invaluable to the Commission when considering applications for funding, particularly where the project focused on training for healthcare professionals and the purchase of medical equipment.

Mr. Mauger's interest in the Commission's work stemmed from his many years as a volunteer with the Guernsey branch of Christian Aid. Mr. Mauger has been a committee member of Churches Together in Guernsey and Chairman of the Fairtrade Guernsey Steering Group. Through these roles he has gained a good working knowledge of both conditions and projects in various parts of the world.

Mr. Mauger's diverse experience of the development aid sector and his very practical, value for money approach when reviewing applications, especially those involving the construction of buildings or other facilities, has been appreciated by the other Commissioners.

The Commission wishes to record its grateful thanks to both Mr. Peet and Mr. Mauger for their commitment and hard work, especially the many hours each Commissioner spends reading and assessing each of the 250 to 300 applications for grant aid funding received each year, over the 10 years they have served on the Commission. Alongside their fellow Commissioners and those they have previously worked with, Mr. Peet and Mr. Mauger have willingly made this high level of commitment in the knowledge that, as a result of their endeavours, some of the world's poorest communities receive development aid which will bring a life changing and sustainable improvement in their lives.

The remaining Commissioners, Mr Philip Bodman, Ms Teresa de Norbrega, Miss Judy Moore and Dr Nick Paluch, were re-appointed by the States of Deliberation for a further 4 year term.

Mr Philip Bodman - a chartered accountant and graduate in agricultural Economics. Prior to returning to Guernsey, he spent ten years in overseas development work, including working in Papua New Guinea and South America. Mr. Bodman had a scholarship with the UK's Overseas Development Administration (the predecessor to the current UK Department for International Development). He now maintains an interest in providing support to overseas development projects through his role as Missions Treasurer at Holy

Trinity Church. Mr. Bodman's agricultural background is of great assistance to the other Commissioners when assessing the sustainability and viability of agricultural and horticultural projects.

Ms Teresa de Nobrega - a Guernsey Advocate with experience of both visiting less developed countries and initiating various charitable fundraising activities. She is a Trustee of the Guernsey Blind Association and an active local supporter of a number of NGOs including UNICEF, the International Red Cross and Amnesty International. Ms de Nobrega's legal background is valued by her fellow Commissioners when considering the governance of the applicant charities and their in-country partners.

Miss Judith Moore - a Chartered Physiotherapist and works as Academic Lead for Teaching and Learning with the Institute of Health and Social Care. Miss Moore has also taught disaster preparedness activities in Sri Lanka and Dominica, and been directly involved in supporting small projects undertaken in Sri Lanka. She has been a volunteer with St. John Ambulance for over 30 years and has used that experience to support her voluntary work overseas. Miss Moore's understanding of disaster preparedness and her educational background are invaluable to the Commissioners when evaluating educational projects and those focused on post-disaster or conflict rehabilitation.

Dr Nick Paluch - a retired Medical Practitioner and qualified (non-practising) Barrister. He has undertaken volunteer work in several less developed countries whilst also maintaining an independent involvement in fundraising and overseas aid support activities, including visiting several projects that have benefitted from financial support provided by Guernsey. In early 2018, Dr Paluch and his wife (a qualified midwife) spent four months working as volunteers in a health clinic in northern Malawi (see below for further details).

The vacancies were advertised (see Appendix 1) and it attracted a large number of high calibre candidates keen to join the Commission. Following interviews, the Commission proposed the appointment of Mr Bryan Pill and Mrs Margaret McGuinness to the States of Deliberation to fill the two vacancies.

Mr. Pill was born in Guernsey and, having completed his education, he obtained a B.Ed from Exeter University. Mr. Pill spent 12 years in education, including 4 years teaching in South India.

Mr. Pill has worked for the overseas development charity, Mission Aviation Fellowship[3] ("MAF") for over 25 years, including 12 years as a bush pilot working

3. Mission Aviation Fellowship was founded in 1948 and is a charitable organisation which operates a fleet of 51 light aircraft from 17 bases in seven countries in Africa, Asia, Eurasia, and Latin America. Its pilots save valuable travel time and cover seemingly impossible distances in minutes or hours compared to days by foot, road, or river. Each year, MAF flies over two million nautical miles to speed the work of some 600 charitable and humanitarian organisations. MAF flights create access to medical care, provide disaster relief, and make community development projects possible in some of the most remote places on earth.

in Tanzania, Uganda and Bangladesh and a further 10 years supporting programmes in Chad, South Sudan, Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Africa and Uganda. This work involved flying in support of MAF's responses to many emergencies and disasters, including civil conflict in Rwanda, Chad and South Sudan and the Ebola crisis in East Africa. Mr. Pill is now semi-retired and continues to work for MAF on a part-time basis promoting MAF's work.

Mr. Pill's extensive experience of development aid in Africa and Asia will be invaluable to the Commission as his extensive first-hand experience means that he understands the challenges those delivering development aid face on a daily basis and has a sound understanding of the key requirements to achieve a successful and sustainable project.

Mrs McGuinness moved to Guernsey in 2015 to take up the post as Water Quality Risk Manager with Guernsey Water. Prior to moving to Guernsey, Mrs McGuinness had worked in the water science industry for over 22 years including as Public Health Manager for Scottish Water. A post she had held for 10 years.

Mrs McGuinness has a vast professional experience in and knowledge of public health matters, especially within the context of water and sanitation. Mrs McGuinness also served as WaterAid[4] Ambassador in Scotland for a number of years. This role involved her in funding raising for and promoting the work of WaterAid. In its advertisement for new Commissioners, somebody with experience and knowledge of water and sanitation matters was identified as one of the specialist skill areas the Commission was keen to fill. Mrs McGuinness' experience in and understanding of these matters, particularly linked to her role with WaterAid, will undoubted fill this knowledge gap.

Mr. Pill and Mrs. McGuinness were appointed by the States to serve a four year term. In July 2018, Miss Moore was elected to serve as the Commission's Vice President.

4. WaterAid is one of the UK's largest development aid charities promoting access to clean, safe water. It has teams in 34 countries across the world, working with its partners to transform millions of lives every year by improving access to clean water, toilets and hygiene. Since 1981, WaterAid has provided clean water to nearly 25 million people.

Life as a Commissioner

In early 2018, Dr Paluch and his wife spent four months working as volunteers at a rural health clinic in Malawi on a self-funded basis. They were based at Chembe, a fishing village on the southern shore of Lake Malawi. Whilst in Malawi, Dr Paluch took the opportunity to visit three projects which had benefited from grant aid funding from the Commission in 2016 and 2017.

The first was located some 30km along the lakeshore west from Chembe. Here, a grant to the Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund, in partnership with CADECOM (the Catholic Development Commission in Malawi), had helped 5 villages to become more resilient to drought by using solar powered pumps to draw water from the lake via shallow wells into small-scale irrigation systems thereby increasing crop production and yields. Elsewhere in Malawi the late rainy season had given rise to a poor maize harvest and there was a very real risk of food shortages later in the year.

The second was in Blantyre, a four hour drive south from Chembe. Dr Paluch visited Nchokera School one of three schools where the charity Joshua Orphan and Community Care had been given a grant to build new latrine blocks and sanitation facilities for 1,500 girls with a view to encouraging better school attendance and improved hygiene.

The final project Dr Paluch visited was in Lilongwe, the capital of Malawi. The Commission had provided a grant to a Guernsey-based charity, the Ellen Jane Rihoy Trust, for the building of six additional classrooms for a primary school in the township of Chiuzira.

Dr Paluch officially opened the new classroom block and learned that the new facilities will be used by the school's 3,000 plus pupils. Guernsey in conjunction with the Ellen Jane Rihoy Trust and the Lloyd family had helped the same school in the late 1990s when it only had 500 pupils. The provision of these additional classrooms continues to build on the school's success. A significant percentage of the pupils now continue their education after they finish at the school and progress into secondary education.

Reflecting on his visits, Dr Paluch said,

"Guernsey's Overseas Aid & Development Commission supports approximately 80 projects each year in the least developed countries of the world. Being able to visit just a few of them in person to see for myself what a difference they can make to whole communities is always a humbling and inspiring experience for me."

The role of Commissioner is an unpaid one and one which requires a lot of work. The Commissioners appear to thrive on the challenges their role requires as the following reflections from some of the Commissioners demonstrate.

Reflecting on her role, Miss Moore said,

"Having worked on relief projects overseas I feel this is an opportunity for me to be able to contribute at a time when I cannot travel myself. I hope my experience in the field combined by my professional background enables me to

contribute to the decision making process and governance process, which enables Guernsey funds to be effectively utilised by those most in need of support."

Mr. Pill expressed similar thoughts,

"Having worked in Education both locally and for 4 years in India, then with an International Mission Agency as a Pilot for over 20 years, I have been excited to see some amazingly good projects that have made a positive difference to the people who received the services and equally have seen some projects where personally it seems that resources have been poorly used. I feel I can offer some expertise and insights having worked with and alongside a large number of agencies particularly in Africa and Bangladesh. I love the way Guernsey is able to offer a helping hand to a large number of partners, many with Guernsey links and connections, working on small projects in some of the world's most deprived regions. I love to think that Guernsey will be always known as a generous island. It has been a real privilege to work with a team who have a passion for helping others and as a consequence enable men and women, boys and girls to reach out to others around the world, as did the International Red Cross to many of our parents and grandparents in the Occupation."

Reflecting on his time as a Commissioner, Mr. Bodman said,

"Serving as a Commissioner on the Overseas Aid & Development Commission is a genuine privilege. Guernsey is a wealthy island and is willing to commit a proportion of that wealth to helping some of the poorest people on earth. Our long-established method of allocating taxpayers' money to small, discrete projects with clear outcomes has benefited hundreds of communities over the years.

As a Commissioner we get an insight into the lives of the poorest of the poor and how our island can relieve that suffering. We thereby can demonstrate that Guernsey corporately cares for others, as well as ourselves, and demonstrate that we are responsible global citizens. The impact of our targeted small scale projects is significant and covers health, agriculture, sanitation and education amongst other areas. The charities who approaches are closely connected with the communities in which they are working and give a real insight into the difficulties faced by the world's poor which Guernsey can help alleviate. We can all be proud of the part we play in improving the lives of those who are less fortunate than we who live in Guernsey."

Postscript

In July, the Commission welcomed Jack Bush, a 6th form Grammar School student, on a work's experience placement. During his time with the Commission, Jack provided invaluable assistance to the Commission's Secretary in the preparation of this Annual Report and, in particular in selecting reports for inclusion in the section giving updates on projects funded by the Commission.

New girls' latrine block and hygiene facilities at Nchokera School near Blantyre (Joshua Community Care)

Well, solar pump and storage tank for irrigation project at Domwe village, Lake Malawi (SCIAF)

Irrigation well at Mbapi village on the shore of Lake Malawi (SCIAF)

Taking part in a theatre workshop with pupils at Nchokera School, Blantyre (Joshua Community Care)

Handing over the keys to the 6 new classrooms at Chiuzira School, Lilongwe (Ellen Jane Rihoy Trust)

With Keith Lloyd and some of the pupils outside Chiuzira School (Ellen Jane Rihoy Trust)

SECTION TWO

The Commission's Budget

The Commission's Budget

The Commission's Grant Aid Budget for 2018 was £2,960,000.

In November 2017, the States of Deliberation, having considered a policy letter entitled "Overseas Aid & Development Commission – Funding Arrangements and Future Developments"[1] dated 25th September 2017 resolved:

1. To agree that the Overseas Aid & Development Commission's budget allocations for Grant Aid and Disaster and Emergency Relief be treated as a single development aid budget and for the Commission to determine the proportion of its budget allocated across its core mandated functions;
2. To note the Overseas Aid & Development Commission's decision to progress, in close consultation with the Policy & Resources Committee (as "lead partner"), the initial exploratory discussions it has had regarding the possibility and feasibility of establishing a Guernsey Development Impact Fund;
3. To delegate authority to the Policy & Resources Committee to approve the investment of between £200,000 and £250,000 per annum of the Overseas Aid & Development Commission's budgets for 2018-2020 in the proposed Guernsey Development Impact Fund; and to direct the Policy & Resources Committee to transfer a commensurate amount from the Budget Reserve to increase the revenue expenditure budget of the Overseas Aid & Development Commission in 2018 and make appropriate allowance when recommending to the States Cash Limits for 2019 and 2020 for the Overseas Aid & Development Commission.
4. To note the Overseas Aid & Development Commission's ongoing commitment to ensure good governance in all areas of its mandate, and especially to ensure strict monitoring of all Grant Aid awards;
5. To note the measures the Overseas Aid & Development Commission has introduced to strengthen its compliance procedures in respect of preventing misuse of funds for money laundering or the funding of terrorism; and
6. To note the Overseas Aid & Development Commission's response to the States Resolutions of January 2012.

In November 2018, when debating the 2019 Budget for the States of Guernsey[2], the States agreed to rescind Resolution 3 above and replace it with the following Resolution:

4. To approve the immediate establishment of an Overseas Aid & Development Impact Investment Fund within the General Reserve with an allocation of £1million and to delegate

1. P.2017/83 of Billet d'État XXI of 2017

2. P.2018/108 of Billet d'État XXIV of 2018

authority to the Policy & Resources Committee to approve investment of this Fund.

The States further agreed:

4A. To direct the Overseas Aid & Development Commission to research and recommend to the States, by no later than April 2019, a range of initiatives which could increase the States of Guernsey's contribution to international development to 0.2%, 0.3%, 0.5% or 0.7% of GDP over the 5-10 year period beginning 1st January 2020 and ending between 31st December 2025 and 31st December 2030.

The Commission's response to Resolution 4A is set out in Section 8 – Future Developments and programmes of this report.

SECTION THREE

2018 Grant Aid Awards

2018 Grant Aid Awards

In 2018, the Commission received 241 (277 in 2017) applications from over 180 different charities and humanitarian agencies. Full details of all the successful funding applications are set out in Appendix 2.

As in previous years, the over-subscription of applications for Grant Aid funding meant that the Commission was 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 £8,306,292 (£9,657,641 in 2017) and this represented a 14% decrease in the total amount of funding requested in 2017. In 2017, the Commission saw a 20% increase in the number of applications and so the decrease in 2018 was perhaps more a levelling off rather than a fall per se. The average amount of funding requested in 2018 was £34,465 compared with £34,856 in 2017, i.e. the average amount requested for individual projects was broadly similar.

In 2018, the Commission supported 73 applications for funding and this represented 30% of the total number of applications received. The Commission's total grant aid allocation in 2018 was £2,430,319 and the average award was £33,292.

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

1. **Agriculture**
   Includes projects focusing on agriculture, horticulture, forestry and fishing and food security projects

2. **Education**
   Includes all education and training programmes and the construction of schools and education facilities

3. **Health**
   Includes all healthcare, vaccination, disease prevention and public health projects and the construction of medical

4. **Other**
   Includes income generation schemes, micro-loans, disaster preparedness, land-mine clearance and rehabilitation projects facilities

5. **Water**
   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.

When deciding which applications to support, the Commissioners focus on the quality of the individual applications, the impact the projects will have, and their long-term sustainability. The Commission requires charities to demonstrate in their applications how their proposal seeks to address one or more of the UN SDGs. The Commission regards the following statements from the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals as being the most important cross-cutting principles,

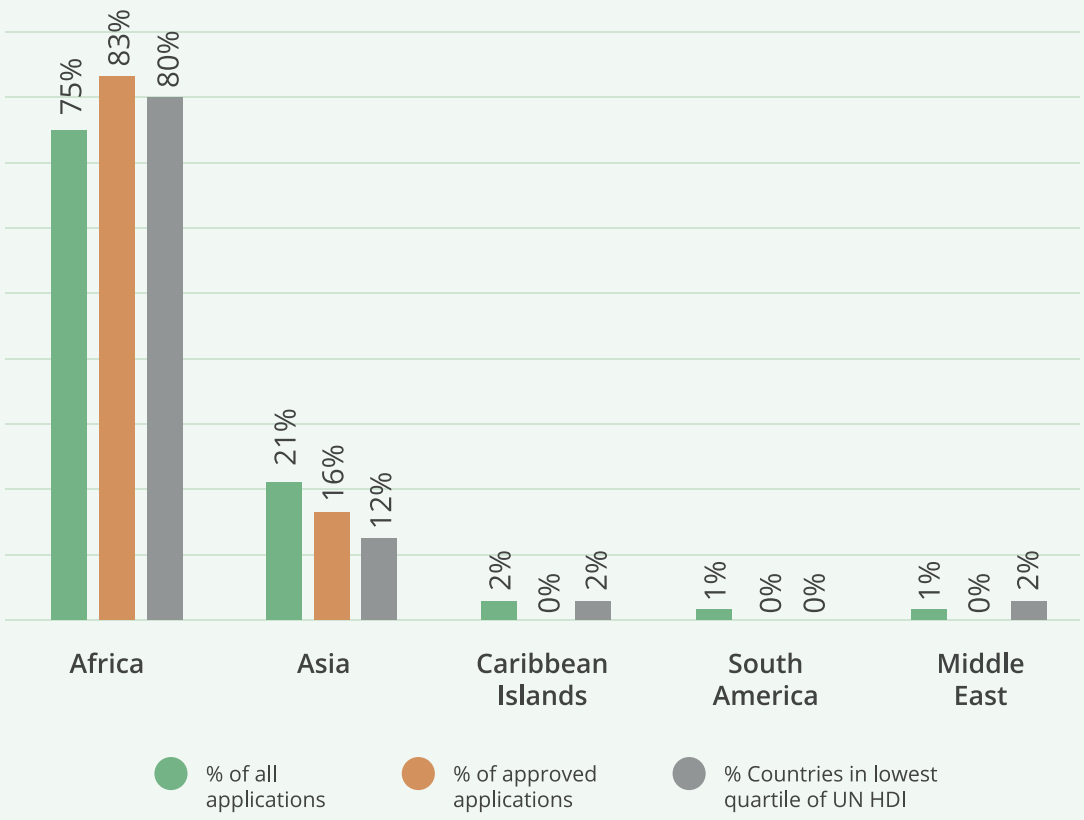
- Leave no one behind; and
- Start with the farthest "first".

The Commission does not have any quotas regarding the distribution of projects across the categories or any geographic location, either by region or by country. The only geographic criteria is that priority is given for projects in countries listed in the lowest quartile of the United Nations' Human Development Index[1] ("the UN HDI").

Figure 1 shows the distribution by continent of all applications received and those approved and includes the countries within each continent which are in the lowest quartile of the UN HDI.

1. hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi

Figure 1 - Distribution of awards by continent



The UN HDI is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and income per capita indicators. In essence, a country scores a higher UN HDI when the life expectancy at birth is longer, the education period is longer, and the income per capita is higher. It is used to distinguish whether the country is a developed, a developing or an underdeveloped country.

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

Position on UN Index	Country	HDI
148	Swaziland	0.541
149	Syria	0.536
150	Angola	0.533
151	Tanzania	0.531
152	Nigeria	0.527
153	Cameroon	0.518
154	Papua New Guinea	0.516
154	Zimbabwe	0.516
156	Solomon Islands	0.515
157	Mauritania	0.513
158	Madagascar	0.512
159	Rwanda	0.498
160	Comoros	0.497
160	Lesotho	0.497
162	Senegal	0.494
163	Haiti	0.493
163	Uganda	0.493
165	Sudan	0.490
166	Togo	0.487
167	Benin	0.485
168	Yemen	0.482

Position on UN Index	Country	HDI
169	Afghanistan	0.479
170	Malawi	0.476
171	Ivory Coast	0.474
172	Djibouti	0.473
173	Gambia	0.452
174	Ethiopia	0.448
175	Mali	0.442
176	DR Congo	0.435
177	Liberia	0.427
178	Guinea Bissau	0.424
179	Eritrea	0.420
179	Sierra Leone	0.420
181	Mozambique	0.418
181	South Sudan	0.418
183	Guinea	0.414
184	Burundi	0.404
185	Burkina Faso	0.402
186	Chad	0.396
187	Niger	0.353
188	Central African Republic	0.352

Figures 2 shows the distribution of grant aid awards by project category.

The percentage of water-related projects (also known as WaSH – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) was only slightly up compared with 2017 (i.e. an increase of 2%). However, the number of educational projects increased from 27% to 35% and all other categories remained within 1 or 2% of the 2017 figures. When making such comparisons, it should be noted that many projects are multi-faceted and so the category reflects the primary focus. For example, most water and sanitation projects include an educational element to encourage hand-washing and the boiling of water to reduce the spread of water-borne disease. Similarly, many of the educational and health projects which involve the construction of buildings, include provision of latrines and facilities for the collection and storage of rain water.

Figure 3 shows the distribution of awards by continent. As reported in previous years, in 2018 the majority of the Commission's grant aid awards were for projects in Africa. This continues to reflect the predominance of African countries in the lowest quartile of the UN HDI.

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

Figure 2 - 2018 grant aid approved awards by project category

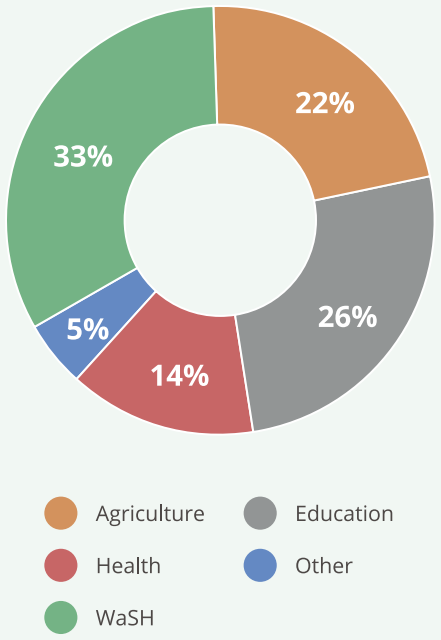
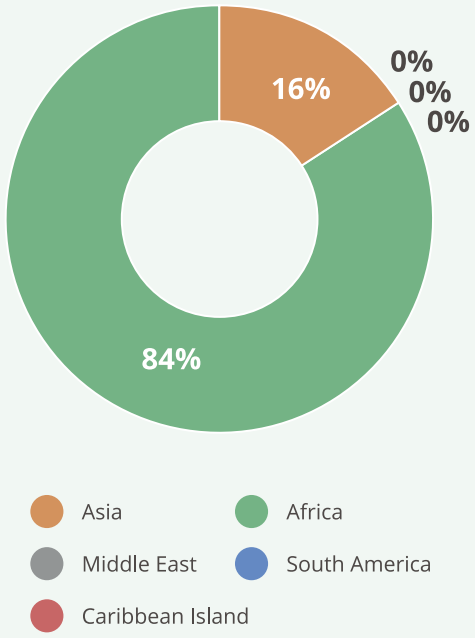


Figure 3 - 2018 grant aid approved awards by continent

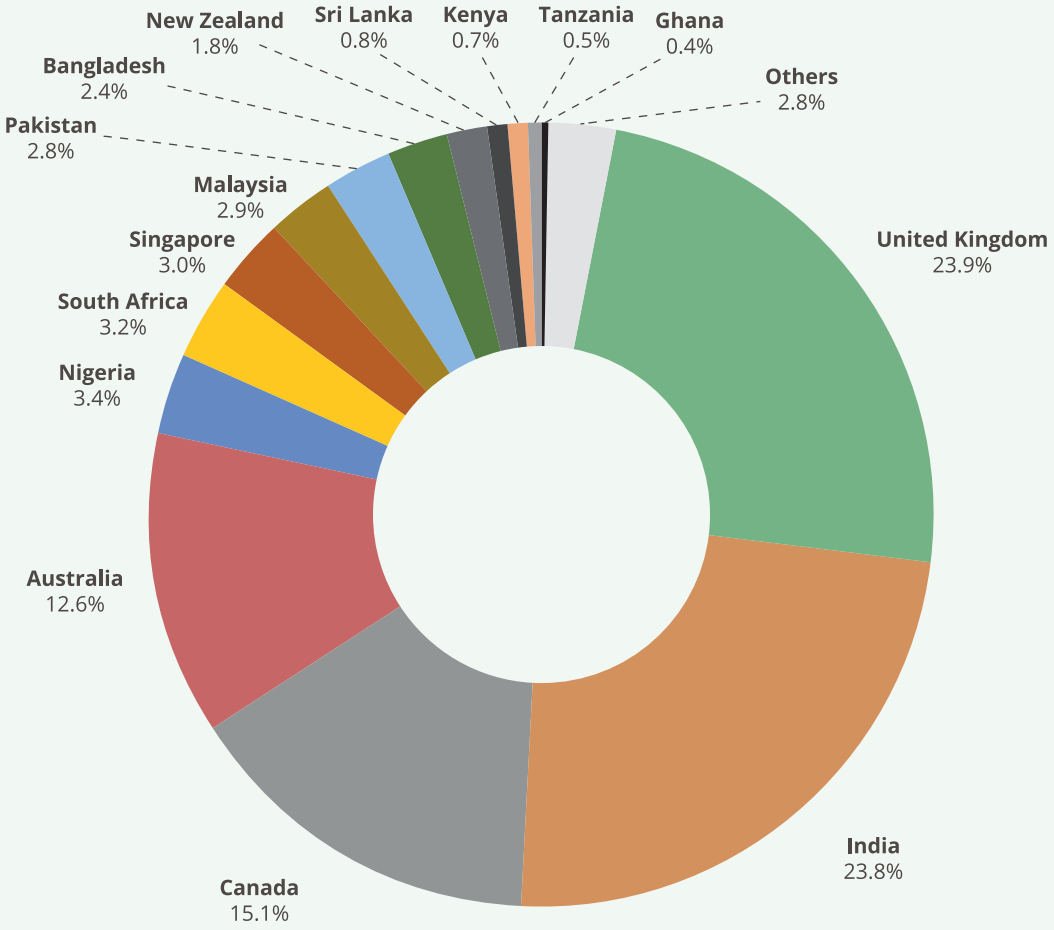


communities following civil conflict (e.g. income generation projects to help rebuild a region's economy).

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

The graph shows that the majority of applications continue to be for projects within Commonwealth countries and, in particular, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Bangladesh. Figure 4 shows the distribution of GDP across the Commonwealth countries.

Figure 4 - Commonwealth Countries by GDP (nominal)



The non-Commonwealth country for which most applications was received was Nepal. This perhaps reflects the close links between the UK and Nepal and also the impact of the massive earthquake in 2015.

Figure 5 - Distribution by Country of Funding Requests

SECTION FOUR

Update on projects supported in 2018

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

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

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

Advantage Africa

Uganda - £38,513

Safe water, self-reliance and improved health for vulnerable people in Nsangala, Lwemisege and Kyanyinamudu, Uganda

Butterfly Tree

Zambia - £37,182

Sikaunzwe Rural Health Centre Development

CAFOD

Niger - £39,924

Supporting community education initiatives in the village of Goubé, in Niger

Comrades of Children Overseas

Tanzania - £39,241

Cultivating schools for life

Concern Worldwide

Ethiopia - £40,000

Improving clean water availability and access in Gimba Community in Legambo woreda, South Wello zone

Emmanuel International

Tanzania - £40,000

Lupembe Lwasenga Water Project Part 2

Excellent Development

Kenya - £37,734

Improved water access and hygiene awareness for 5,469 schoolchildren in Ukambani, Kenya

Feedback Madagascar

Madagascar - £39,861

Ambolomadinika Secondary School - Madagascar

Learning for Life

Bangladesh - £18,748

Floating School in Bangladesh

Street Child

Liberia - £39,923

Creating effective learning environments for 4000+ children in South East Liberia

USPG

Myanmar - £22,265

Increase access to clean water and improve hygiene in rural communities in Myanmar

Advantage Africa
pathways out of poverty

Safe water, self-reliance and improved health for vulnerable people in Nsangala, Lwemisege and Kyanyinamudu, Uganda

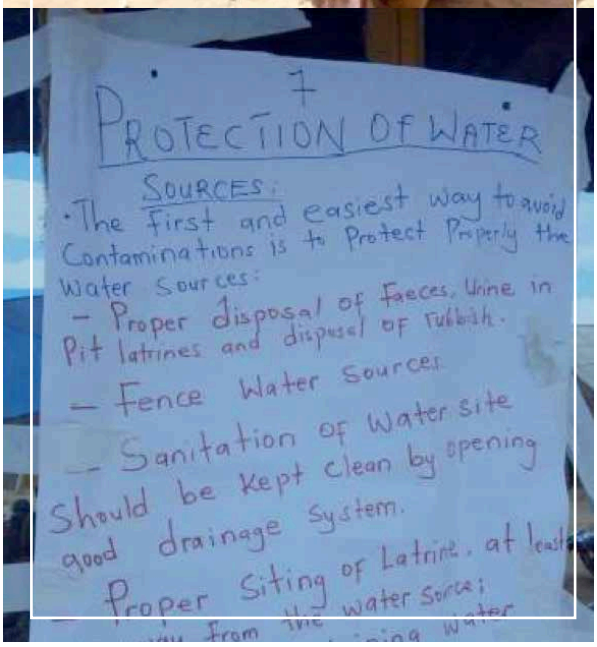
Advantage Africa[1] supports people affected by poverty, disability and HIV to improve their education, health and incomes. In 2018, the Commission awarded the charity £38,513 for a project which would:

"provide a 'hand up' to the poorest people in Nsangala and its adjoining villages of Lwemisege and Kyanyinamudu, equipping them to overcome poverty and become self-reliant. They will access safe water, meet their basic needs through livestock-rearing and improved crop farming, protect themselves from malaria and manage the impact of HIV."

The Commission supported this application because the project was working with groups that are especially vulnerable and neglected, fitting within the ethos of seeking to reach the last first. The overall number of direct beneficiaries was good and the project had a number of elements, each focusing on addressing a basic need in a sustainable way. The Commission noted the charity had a good track record and was building on the successful outcomes of other similar projects.

1. www.advantageafrica.org

Advantage Africa has recognised that community training in sustainable water management is key to successful delivery. In response, the charity worked with the villages to establish Water Committees and train the members so that they understood how to ensure the new water source remained operational – all before they started construction.



The project was not without difficulties: the charity reported that drilling the 150 foot borehole in Nsangala had proven challenging due to the hard rock that needed to be drilled. But as soon as the work was completed, the villages started using the new water source, and now over 100 families use it on a daily basis.

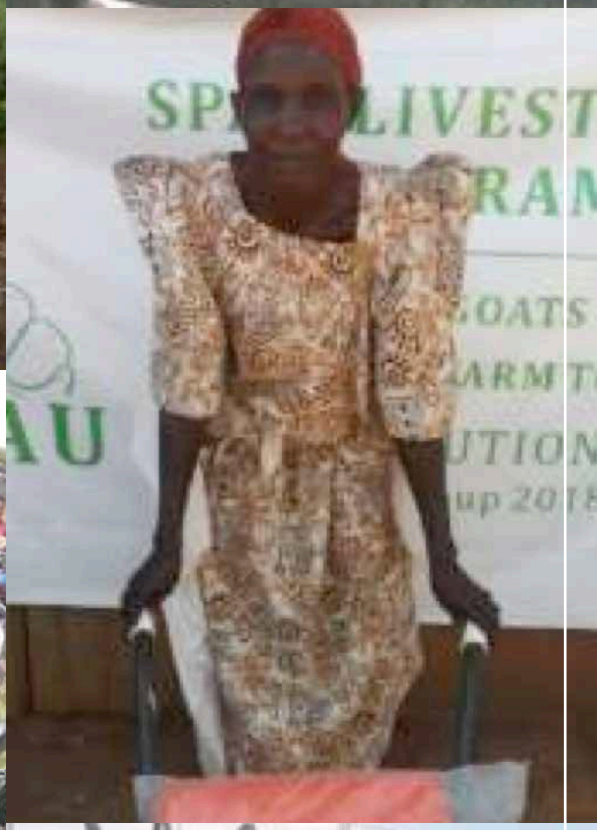
Work on drilling the bore hole, finishing off the concrete base of the pump and showing the new water source in operation and fully protected from animals, etc.

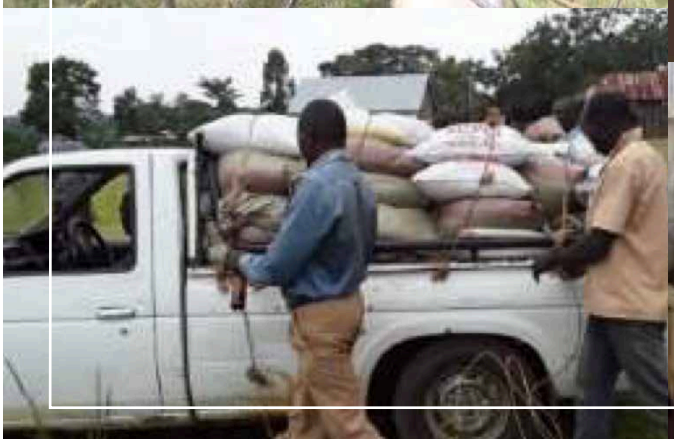
A second element of the project involved training 110 single parent families in the three villages in poultry-, goat- and pig-rearing. Once the training was completed, the participants received either 50 chicks, or two kids, or two piglets – in each case, with two months' supply of food, to get them started – giving these families a stable source of food and income.

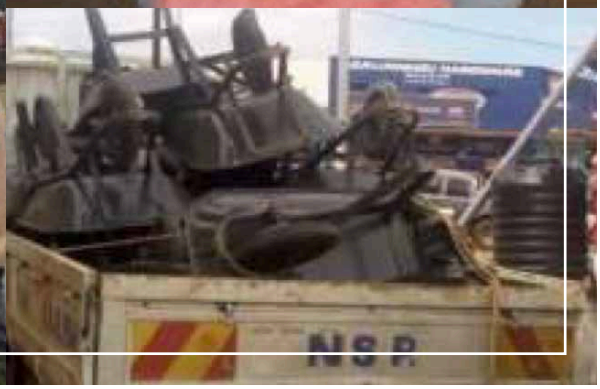
Finally, the project enabled some 30 further single parent families to cultivate small plots of land to grow coffee, beans and maize. The project included training for the beneficiaries around soil management and conservation, irrigation techniques and general crop management.

At the end of the course, the families received a wheelbarrow and tarpaulin to help protect the harvested crops, as well as an initial quantity of seeds.

The following photographs show the distribution of the livestock as well as how versatile the hired pick-up truck was in transporting large volumes of feed and wheelbarrows.







Sikaunzwe Rural Health Centre Development

The Butterfly Tree[2] charity was founded in February 2006, as the founders learned about the decimation caused by HIV/AIDS in Zambia, by which every family had been affected.

In 2018, the charity was awarded £37,182 to rebuild a health clinic in Sikaunzwe in Zambia, providing a safe environment for general medical practice, including testing and treatment for HIV, TB and malaria; as well as appropriate facilities for maternity care.

In agreeing to support the application the Commission noted that this was the only clinic for many miles and served a large number of direct beneficaries; addressing a basic need for primary health care and helping to tackle the causes of mother and child mortality. It also noted that there was strong community engagement with the proposed project, and that the Zambian Ministry of Health would provide trained medical staff to run the clinic.

The charity reported that:

"The first phase was to construct the main clinic, to replace the old one which has major defects and is infested with bats. Any remaining funds were used to purchase materials for the other structures. The second payment funded a separate maternity unit, women's shelter and two double VIP latrines.

In addition, beds with bedside lockers for the maternity clinic were purchased and mattresses for the women's shelter from this grant aid. A desk, table and chairs, delivery bed, screens and various items of medical equipment were included in the budget and are now in place. Mosquito nets were also purchased.

After discussion with the medical staff at Sikaunzwe Health Centre it was agreed that the donation of mosquito nets should also be given to school pupils. This group of people often get missed out, as under-fives and pregnant women are the priority groups. Reports show that there are many cases of malaria in children aged between five and fifteen. The mosquito nets have been distributed to the two schools closest to the health centre. Every pupil at Sikaunzwe and Kawewa Schools has taken ownership of a mosquito net, and the project will be monitored and evaluation by medical staff, The Butterfly Tree and teachers."

The Butterfly Tree reported that the Health Centre is now complete and will be run by the Ministry of Health's skilled medical staff, in a better, more spacious, and safe environment; while the maternity unit will be used solely for pregnant women and for the delivery of babies to keep them away

2. www.thebutterflytree.org.uk/

from the main clinic, where sick people are being treated and often admitted.

A women's shelter has been constructed to provide accommodation for women from outreach villages, to be close to the maternity clinic prior to the onset of labour. This will encourage more women to have their babies delivered by professional midwives and will reduce the risk of mother and infant mortality. Improved latrines will help to reduce the risk of contracting diarrhoeal disease; and the distribution of mosquito nets will give children protection from contracting malaria – contributing towards Zambia's aim of eliminating malaria by 2021.

The project report concluded,

"The health centre now has adequate structures to cater for a wide range of needs. Both the maternity unit and the women's shelter will encourage more women to come to deliver at the centre, rather than opt for home deliveries, which can be detrimental if there are any complications. It will also encourage women to attend antenatal and immunization clinics. [...] The Butterfly Tree has donated medical supplies, baby clothing and blankets and will continue to offer further support to this clinic.."

The following photographs show the newly rebuilt clinic, maternity unit and women's shelter and the pupils from the Sikaunzwe Junior School with their new mosquito nets.

Supporting community education initiatives in the village of Goubé, Niger

CAFOD[3] is an international development charity and the official aid agency of the Catholic Church in England and Wales and is part of the large Caritas humanitarian organisation.

In 2018, CAFOD was awarded a grant of £39,924 for an education project in Niger. The charity summarised the project as follows:

"This project will improve the quality of education in rural Goubé, through constructing 4 classrooms and gender-segregated 4-door block Ventilated Improved Pit latrine in the village's only school. The school, established just two years ago by community members, currently meets in two make-shift classrooms with capacity for just 28% (200) of Goubé's children, leaving 72% without access. The classroom and latrine construction, desks, benches and teaching equipment will increase the school's capacity to enrol 400 children (200 additional) per year. Additionally, teacher training on classroom management and gender-sensitive pedagogy, alongside increased community participation in education will reduce school drop-out."

In agreeing to support this project, the Commission noted that Niger is ranked at the bottom of the UN Human Development Index and the country is politically very unstable. It noted that CAFOD was one of the few charities working in this region of Niger and that the provision of education was a particular target of several of the terrorist groups operating in the region.

CAFOD, through its in-country partner, Caritas Niger[4], chose to focus on the village of Goubé because it had some of the poorest educational infrastructure. Despite the ever-present threat of terrorist violence in the region, CAFOD reports that the project has now been completed and the four new classrooms and latrine block are in full use.

Funding from the Commission, together with £10,000 from another donor had, in addition to the new buildings, allowed Caritas Niger to provide each classroom with 45 steel-framed wooden benches, a table and chair, and secure lockers; as well as classroom materials, including teacher kits (books, teaching tools and stationery) linked to the national curriculum for Niger. It has also been able to train the newly-established Parent-Teachers Association, helping them to more effectively monitor the learning of the students.

3. www.cafod.org.uk/

4. Caritas (https://www.caritas.org/) is an international catholic foreign aid group which takes inspiration from the Catholic Church. Its Niger division (which was established in 2005) aims to combat discrimination and promote justice in the country, mainly by providing aid (such as developing infrastructure and providing education).

The skills developed through training led to the teachers abandoning corporal punishment in favour of alternative means of discipline. This initial increase in knowledge will need to be sustained and built upon, which will be done through mentoring the teachers and providing further training to strengthen their skills.

The following comments from some of the beneficiaries show the impact of the Commission's funding and give confidence that the school will continue to grow and prosper:

Seidou Saleh, 68 Years Old

"I feel like going to school now; this school is the best ever in the Commune of Karma. We're thankful to CADEV and OA&DC for this help. It really brings us peace and joy to see that at this age, something of this kind is happening to our community"

Semsiya Hama, 10 Years Old

"I'm really happy for our school now; every morning when I wake up I can't wait to come to school. Before, coming to school was a pain, but now, it is a passion. When I grow up, I'd like to become a teacher. It was a faraway dream, but now, it looks like it is possible."

Salima Hadiza, 42 Years Old

"I'm delighted for this school and even more committed to my son and daughter's education. Before I really saw no importance for it, but now I understand that hope is important. I wish that my son progresses and becomes a Doctor, and that my daughter becomes a Teacher"

Ms. Hadizatou Mounkaila, Teacher

"I really am committed to this school and never will I abandon it. When my deceased Husband Djibo (peace be upon him) told me that he wanted to engage the community with the idea of building this school. Now that I see this school evolving with a solid building of this kind, I'm happy that his vision has come to fruition. It is my commitment to uphold it – that is why I come to teach, despite having to care for our small baby as you can see."

Brighter Futures across the globe

Comrades of Children Overseas (COCO)[5] aims to provide sustainable sources of quality education to children living in poor and marginalised communities. In 2018, COCO was awarded a grant of £39,241 to support its "Cultivating Schools for Life" programme in the Ruvuma region of southern Tanzania.

In deciding to support this application, the Commission noted that this project built on previous successful similar projects in Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda. It would support a good number of direct beneficiaries, addressing basic needs in both education and agriculture to enable the beneficiaries to build sustainable lives and livelihoods for themselves. The Commission noted that the project looked beyond traditional, but unsustainable, school feeding programmes, by teaching the pupils how to cultivate crops to feed themselves and their families and to sell any surplus.

The project application explained,

"This project aims to improve nutrition and food security across four schools by promoting sustainable agriculture and establishing food forests on each site. Following a needs assessment at each location, training will be delivered to ensure sustainability after the funding ends, and underpin scaling-up capability. Cultivating Schools for Life has the potential to impact 3,280 people within the four localities."

COCO carried out risk/needs assessments at four partner school sites at the beginning of the programme, and acquired equipment to undertake all of the elements of the programme. The charity reported that these preparations meant that the programme was completed smoothly with no issues.

5. www.coco.org.uk

The project involved developing Food Forests at all four partner schools. These contain cows, goats, chickens, rabbits and guinea pigs (which were purchased with the first tranche of funding) as well as crops, including a wide variety of fruit and vegetables such as maize, the primary crop in Southern Tanzania. Each school has a different environment so a slightly different selection of crops was made to suit each one. For example, Kindimba Secondary is growing coffee as it is in the mountains where conditions are optimal for coffee growing.

COCO has reported that the cows at Elimika Centre are not producing as much milk as cows at the other sites, so there are plans to replace these cows; but the animals at all other sites are healthy and reproducing successfully, producing eggs, milk and meat for students to eat, with excess being sold to generate income.

The animals are also providing manure which is being used in the food forests as free, organic fertiliser, as well as in small pre-existing school gardens. At Elimika, the school garden was previously producing few crops and maintaining the beds was time-consuming and difficult, plus artificial fertiliser was damaging to the soil and expensive. With the addition of sustainable agriculture training and the use of manure, the school garden is now successfully producing a variety of vegetables and the students are learning agriculture skills.

As a result, students at all the schools now have a more balanced diet, eating a variety of protein sources, vegetables and fruit. For example, at Mshangano Secondary School the majority of food eaten comes from the food forest, with only rice and small fish needing to be purchased externally for one meal a week. Thanks to the variety of crops, the students are able to eat a different meal every day.

COCO reports that 2,062 people have been positively impacted so far, including 963 students, 51 staff members, 26 people employed in setting up the food forest, 126 farmers trained in sustainable agriculture training, and 496 other farmers who benefitted from the trained farmers passing on their knowledge. Once those trained in sustainable agriculture techniques begin to harvest their crops, the families of all of these people will also benefit from improved food security and increased household income, which will allow parents to contribute to school fees, access healthcare and lift their families out of poverty.

Already, each trained farmer has a garden which has been cultivated with crops; the main crops of maize and beans will be harvested in June/July 2019. After harvesting, it is expected that household income will increase by at least 300% for each farmer, significantly reducing levels of malnutrition.

Finally, a favourable exchange rate left COCO with a 'gain' of £1,520 against the original budget. With the prior agreement of the Commission, this funding was used to provide a fish pond for Hoja Secondary School. This pond should enhance the existing food forest, generate additional income for the school, and provide an extra food source for students. The fish can be fed on waste crops, manure will be used to add vitamins to the water that the fish live in, and the nutrient-rich water will be good for watering crops.

Pupils kitted out with traditional hoeing tools

Harvesting onions at Mshangano Secondary School

Animal husbandry at the Mshangano Secondary school

Harvesting crops at the Elimika school garden

Concern worldwide

Improving clean water availability and access in Gimba community in Legambo Woreda, South Wello zone, Ethiopia

Concern Worldwide was established in response to the famine and conflict in Biafra, Nigeria in 1968. The charity's vision, mission and work are all defined by one goal – ending extreme poverty, whatever it takes.

In 2018, Concern Worldwide applied for £40,000 funding from the Commission for a water and sanitation project for the Gimba community in Legambo Woreda, South Wello zone, Ethiopia. The application included the following overview of the project,

"The project will improve access to and availability of safe water to 2,375 people by protecting three springs, constructing a water collection chamber, six water points and a 1,500 metre pipeline. Access to clean water will reduce the incidence of waterborne diseases. The time that women and girls spend fetching water from a distance will be reduced, freeing up time for study, rest and productive purposes. Women and girls' vulnerability to violence when walking long distances to collect water will also be reduced.
The water scheme will be managed by a trained committee elected from the users, ensuring its sustainability."

The Commission agreed to support the project because it addressed a basic need in a remote and impoverished area of Ethiopia. It noted that the project sought to provide a sustainable water supply to mitigate the impact of droughts linked to climatic changes, which would directly benefit a good number of people, including many who are amongst the most marginalised in Ethiopia – approximately 95 percent of the population live in rural areas and depend on a subsistence rain-fed farming, which is an unstable, highly vulnerable livelihood dependency.

The charity reported that it was able to protect 5 springs; construct 3 storage tank reservoirs with a capacity of 10 cubic metres each (originally only 1 had been planned); install 6 circular public water points, 5 washing basins, 5 cattle troughs and one on-spot collection; as well as laying 2,500 metres of pipeline and training 4 Water Committees (again, only 1 had originally been planned) to ensure the sustainability of the project. The additional storage tanks and training were achieved through savings, with the agreement of the Commission.

The charity reported that, after the completion of the project and final evaluation of the number of beneficiaries, the project has reached 2,015 people and 3,634 animals.

The construction of Sayntew spring. 10m^3 sandwiched Masonry service reservoir

The construction of Enjoriw Spring. Public fountain at Waylie

Cattle trough at Mamedo village

Washing basin at Enjoriw village

In respect of the long-term sustainability of the project, Concern's report advised,

"The project is designed based on community demand and a responsive approach that considers the involvement of all stakeholders, with the active participation of the community at all stages of the project implementation and creating links between Water Users Committees and the Woreda Water Office (Official Government body). As part of the sustainability, a MoU was signed with the woreda water office to enforce the legal rights of the community to get major maintenance services on the infrastructures when needed. The water user committee training included management and technical trainings.

The project participants received on the job trainings on simple maintenance and creating strong linkage with Woreda water office to work on any outstanding issues. Operational and maintenance planning, financial management and general project management trainings were provided to support committees in the overall management of the water scheme.

The project emphasised environmental sustainability and ensured that the intervention does not affect the downstream ecology in project implementation phases and during its life."

Lupembe Lwasenga Water Project Part 2

Emmanuel International (EIUK)[6] was first established in 1987 and has been involved with development projects worldwide. Its projects build the self-reliance and dignity of those involved and seek to meet basic needs and use simple technology that are easy to replicate.

In 2018, the Commission made an award for £39,923 to EIUK for the second phase of a water and sanitation project in Lupembelwasenga in Tanzania – a village with a population of about 3,000. Until recently, village residents would typically spend an hour or more going to fetch water from shallow springs/wells near the village, or from the Little Ruaha River which is 2km away – and even patients at the dispensary and maternity facility had to bring their own water, as there is no water supply.

In agreeing to support this application, the Commission noted that the project was addressing a basic need in a remote area of Tanzania. Phase 1, the installation of a gravity water supply into the village, including three water points serving the lower part of the community had been

6. www.eiuk.org.uk/

commissioned in late 2017. Phase 2 aimed at completing the distribution system by installing a solar pumping station and pumping main to lift water to the higher end of the village, and a distribution system to 20 more water points throughout the village. The Commission noted that there was strong community engagement and the water system was using simple but tried and tested technologies that could be maintained at low cost by the community.

The charity reports that the village has mobilised and provided all the manual labour needed to complete 4km of pumping main and 13km of distribution system pipework as planned. The solar power and pump system and the upper balancing tanks have been installed/ constructed and commissioned. The Water Users Association has also been established and is already functioning in part. The primary school and village community had received teaching in good health, hygiene and sanitation.

The following photographs show the key aspects of the project.

Water balancing tanks

Completed water pump

Completing work on second water pump

Villagers backfilling trench for pipework

Hand washing training for the primary school pupils

The primary school's water management committee

This last photograph shows a villager collecting water from the only water source available before the new water system was commissioned.

Excellent

Improved water access and hygiene awareness for 5,469 schoolchildren in Ukambani, Kenya.

Excellent Development[7] is a registered charitable company that supports some of the world's poorest people to transform their own lives through water and soil conservation in drylands.

In 2018, the Commission approved an award of £37,734 for a project to improve water access and hygiene awareness for 5,469 schoolchildren in Ukambani, Kenya. In agreeing to support this application, the Commission noted that the project was addressing a basic need and using simple technology, water harvesting, to provide clean water to a school in a remote and arid area of Kenya. The Commission was also aware that the charity is experienced in this type of development work and has a proven track record with the Commission for delivering other sustainable water projects.

The project had three elements:

(a) Construction of a rainwater harvesting tank for each of five schools;

(b) Hygiene and sanitation training for the school pupils; and

(c) Installation of hand washing stations.

7. www.excellentdevelopment.com

The charity's project report confirmed that all three parts had been successfully delivered, with a 104,000-litre rainwater harvesting tank constructed at each of the five schools. Water is now channelled from the schools' roofs via guttering and is stored in the tanks so that it can be used for drinking, hygiene, washing and cooking purposes.

The report advised that parents were key to implementing this activity as they were responsible for collecting the local materials needed for construction, such as sand and stone. They also provided their own labour to help build the tanks. The schools signed agreements to ensure that any maintenance and/or repairs will be covered by school funds. The charity expects that the enormous capacity of these tanks should hold sufficient water to carry students and staff through the dry season.

Hygiene and sanitation training is designed to be an interactive programme where the main objective is to infuse critical hygiene practices that children may adopt into their daily lives. The charity reports that the training was well attended by 1,504 children (including some children not currently enrolled in the schools) plus staff who participated in training, which covered personal hygiene, food and water hygiene – along with how to treat water, the steps to proper hand washing, how germs spread and how to build barriers, how to make soap, and how to keep their school and home environment clean.

The schools were also taught how to best oversee and maintain their new rainwater harvesting tanks and hand washing stations. Those who participated in the trainings formed school health clubs to promote good hygiene and sanitation practices both at school and home. Key messages about hand washing were also painted onto the rainwater harvesting tanks to reinforce the training.

Finally, the report confirmed that, in conjunction with the hygiene training, hand washing stations were set up at each of the schools. These are 1,000-liter plastic tanks fitted with four taps. The health clubs and school management are responsible for making sure tanks are filled with water and that a cleaning agent such as soap or ash is available.

Excellent Development's report also included a number of case studies from pupils and teachers from each of the five schools about the impact the project had had on their lives. The following are from

the Ngomeni Primary School Kathonzweni Division, Makueni County. Ngomeni Primary school is a public day school. The area is arid and dry and suffers from widespread marginalization by successive government regimes leading to a lack of access to basic amenities such as clean water. The learning centre, being an integral part of the community has suffered numerous water challenges.

Josephine King'oo, Headmistress

"The school now enjoys an unlimited supply of clean water from the water tank which has enabled us sustain the feeding program. We are planning to start a vegetable garden & agro forestry plot and irrigate crops & trees using water from the tank. This will aid in a change of eating habits as well as working towards a healthy school community through balanced diets. Cases of absenteeism have significantly reduced as pupils now enjoy the journey to school without carrying water, there is also increased concentration levels in class"

Teresiah Mwende, 9 Years Old

Class five pupil "The water tank has helped improve the levels of cleanliness within the school as facilities such as classes and latrines are always cleaned regularly". "The hygiene training taught us important practices which help keep us safe from disease, many of us have embraced the art of washing hands after visiting latrines and before taking our meals and fruits"

Mwongela Sammy , 11 Years Old

"We have always been required to carry water since I joined this school, it was tiresome and burdening while some pupils would bring water from sources not fit for human consumption which would lead to cases of stomach problems amongst us. Since last year we no longer carry water to school, we also have unlimited access to clean drinking water from the facility which has made life more fun for us. The meals are always prepared on time which has made the school routine more consistent"

Ambolomandinika Secondary School Project.

Feedback Madagascar[8] work hand in hand with some of the poorest communities in Madagascar to improve their lives and their environment.

In 2018, Feedback Madagascar was awarded a grant of £39,861 to build a new secondary school in Ambolomadinika. The application explained that:

"The project is to build two new school buildings, each with three classrooms, for the Ambolomadinika Secondary School in Ikongo district, Vatovavy Fitovinany region of Madagascar - accompanied by a sanitation block (5 fly-proof latrine compartments and girls/boys urinals) including a rainwater catchment system with hand-washing facilities and a borehole/hand-pump for clean drinking water. The aim is to increase children's access to education so as to reduce poverty long-term. Ensuring sufficient and high-quality school infrastructure whilst improving hygiene, sanitation and the school environment, and progressing community management of infrastructure, is expected to raise school attendance and boost school results."

The Commission agreed to support this project because it was addressing a basic need in a remote area of Madagascar, a country in the lowest quartile of the UN Human Development Index. The Commission also noted that Feedback Madagascar has demonstrated their capacity to support this type of project through the successful completion of previous similar awards.

The project completion report stated,

"Overall, the Ambolomadinika Secondary School Project was a huge success. Whilst before students had to put up with 4 hazardous classrooms at risk of collapse, and use of two borrowed rooms (from the primary school and the church), now they have two furnished cyclone-proof buildings equipped with sanitation block. Whilst school results had been appallingly low up until now (pass rate for exams to High School reducing from just 6% in 2016-2017 to 5% in 2017-2018), everybody is optimistic that the new school infrastructure will contribute to significantly improving results in the future. This will be a huge boost to community development in the area, leading to long term poverty reduction."

The photographs on the right show the school before and after the new buildings were constructed with the funding from the Commission. The below photograph shows the school pupils, teachers and local community at the official opening ceremony for the new school.

8. www.feedbackmadagascar.net

learning for life
give an education, change a life

Floating school

Learning for Life[9] works to enable South Asia's most marginalised populations to gain access to education, health and employment - the basic human rights that form the first, essential step in overcoming poverty.

In 2018, Learning for Life was awarded £18,748 by the Commission for a project to build a boat to house a school for children in the delta region of Bangladesh. The application explained,

"This project aims to provide education for desperately poor, marginalised communities, living in the river basin areas of Bangladesh. These communities are completely cut off from mainstream services for nine months of the year due to annual flood waters. This project will establish and maintain a "floating school" aboard a specially designed boat that we have found can reach these isolated communities. This boat will enable desperately poor children to be able to attend school throughout the year, an opportunity that would simply not be available to them otherwise."

In agreeing to support this application for funding, the Commission noted that the project was addressing a basic need in an innovative way which sought to overcome the challenges of building schools in a region that was at very high risk of annual flooding linked to cyclones.

The project report stated,

"The project has now successfully enrolled 30 children in the floating school. The project has also recently received some additional funding which has enabled us to enrol 30 adolescent girls who have received education and life-skills training in the afternoon."

Initially, the school was run in a local community space. However, as soon as the boat was available, classes moved to the official floating school. There are currently 30 children aged 5 to 9 years enrolled and receiving pre-primary level education. Classes start at 9.00 AM and end at 12.00 P.M. The school is run for 6 days a week. The national curriculum was followed throughout the year. At the end of the year all 30 learners sat the national annual examinations. Children sat both written and oral tests. The children achieved impressive results, with 19 students obtaining a GPA of 4.0 or higher."

The report added that the floating school has also acted as a resource centre and a focal point for the community, empowering the entire population through social awareness education, training on rights and entitlements and provision of health and hygiene information.

The following photographs show pupils lining up to board their floating classrooms at the start of the day and one of the classrooms in full operation.

9. www.learninglife.org.uk

Creating effective learning environments for 4000+ children in South East Liberia

Street Child is a UK-based charity working in ten of the World's poorest nations. Formed in 2008, its mission is to help children into education in some of the World's toughest places.

In 2018, Street Child received a grant from the Commission to help it create effective learning environments for over 4,000 children in South East Liberia. The charity's application stated:

"Liberia has the world's highest rate of out of school children. While indicators are terrible throughout Liberia, the major education crisis is widely known to be in the overlooked South East. In 2017, Street Child was awarded the management of 11 Government primary schools in Maryland, Liberia's most South-Easterly country through the Partnership Schools for Liberia initiative. Although the Government pays teacher salaries and funds Street Child to provide materials, community engagement and teacher training, the physical needs of these schools were unfunded and shocking."

The Commission agreed to support this application because it addressed a basic need. Further, the Commission was mindful that Liberia was particularly badly affected by the West African Ebola crisis and that, prior to the Ebola outbreak, Liberia had only just started to make positive steps to rebuilding its economy and infrastructure of many years of war. The Commission also noted that this project was building on other similar projects the charity had successfully completed, and that there was strong community and government support for the project. The charity's project report explained that the school in Old Lady Town was previously using an old, dilapidated mud and stick structure. Children were learning in overcrowded and ineffective

classrooms with unpaved, dusty floors. The construction of the new 6 classroom school building was completed in the summer and opened to students for the new academic year in September. There are 184 students currently enrolled (101 boys and 83 girls), which is a 30% increase on students before construction of the new school. Speaking after the official opening ceremony, the Old Lady Town Chief said,

"This is an exciting day, we never thought we would have a school like this in our community. Children are coming to enrol from all the surrounding villages."

The photographs below show the school buildings before and after the refurbishment with the funding from the Commission.

Street Child's report concluded that the classrooms of all 11 schools managed by Street Child in Maryland have now been furnished with desks, benches and blackboards using funds from the Guernsey Overseas Aid & Development Commission, and today a total of 5069 students (2616 girls, 2453 boys) are benefitting from these improved learning environments.

Increase access to clean water and improve hygiene in rural communities in Myanmar.

United Society Partners in the Gospel (USPG)[10] was first established in 1701 and has been working with the Church of Myanmar since 1853 with a principal focus on supporting rural health and providing clean water. In 2018, USPG was awarded a grant of £22,245 for a water and sanitation project in seven villages in the Yangon and Mandalay regions of Myanmar. USPG's application explained,

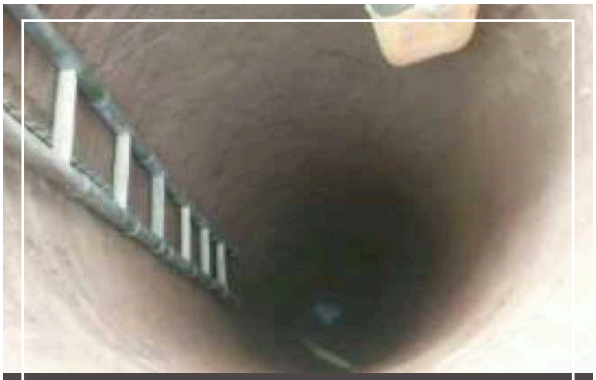
"The project's goal is to increase access to clean water and improve hygiene practices for 2,261 people in poor, rural communities in the regions of Yangon, Hpa-an and Mandalay. Water systems will be installed to reduce diarrhoea and other waterborne diseases. Training will be provided to community members to improve hygiene practices, increase understanding of climate change, build resilience to natural disasters; and increase gender awareness. To enable the communities to maintain the water systems Community Development Committees will be established and

10. www.uspg.org.uk

developed. The long-term benefits include improved health and an increase in livelihoods, lessening dependency on overseas aid. GOAC committed to funding all the direct costs of the project, aside from the land clearing which was funded by the Church of the Province of Myanmar. USPG agreed to fund the indirect costs of the project."

In agreeing to support this project, the Commission noted that it addressed a basic need and sought to improve access to clean water using simple technology which could be easily maintained by the local communities. It noted that the charity was building on previous successful projects and had a good understanding of the nature of the work, the needs of the communities and the likely challenges in delivering the project. The Commission also noted that the number of direct beneficiaries was very good for the amount of funding requested.

USPG reports stated that the project has benefited seven villages in total, reaching nearly 3,000 people including 750 men, 795 women, and 1,400 children and infants; providing access to a new water source, and training in hygiene and sanitation, gender awareness, and environmental protection including disaster reduction. This also led to reduced use of other pre-existing water sources, leading to indirect benefits for another 2,335 people.



Digging a deep well in Mandalay

Carrying pipes for the water system

Water arrives in a remote village

Villagers attending disaster reduction and climate change training

The report concluded,

"The WASH project has resulted in the seven target communities having access to clean water, and the communities have been enabled to take ownership of the water systems through Community Development Committees. They now have the skills and knowledge necessary to maintain the systems, and have set up a payment scheme to collect the fees for the maintenance charge.

The training sessions on hygiene and sanitation have improved hygiene practices which will benefit their health over the long-term through the reduction of diarrhoea and other waterborne diseases. Due to less time spent on collecting water, adults are now able to focus on their livelihoods and generating income, and children are able to focus on their education. In addition, through training on climate change and disaster reduction, community members have learned about alternative forms of farming that are more sustainable in the long-term. They will also be more aware of natural hazards, have strengthened networks to ensure a timely response, and know what resources they have to respond in times of disaster.

Lastly, the beneficiaries also undertook training on gender awareness, to open up discussions on women's roles within the household and community, and promoting gender equality to improve their opportunities in the future. Overall, the project activities have made the communities more self-sustaining and resilient."

SECTION FIVE

2018 Disaster and Emergency Aid Applications

2018 Disaster and Emergency Aid Applications

In 2018, the Commission made four separate awards from its Disaster and Emergency Aid budget of £200,000. The details of these awards and the recipient charities are set out below:

Charity	Details	Amount/Date
Humanitarian Aid Relief Trust	Nigeria - ongoing humanitarian crisis in or near Jos County. The funding will facilitate the provision of food relief for 3 months, as well as provide school supplies, toiletries, children's games, medicine, water and bedding.	£45,165 August 2018
Disasters Emergency Committee	Indonesia earthquake and tsunami appeal	£75,000 October 2018
Tearfund	Yemen – food aid in response to worsening humanitarian crisis	£40,000 December 2018
Disasters Emergency Committee	Indonesia earthquake and tsunami appeal	£30,000 December 2018
Total		£190,165

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

Disasters Emergency Committee - Indonesian Tsunami Appeal

The DEC launched the Indonesia Tsunami Appeal on 4th October 2018 after an earthquake measuring 7.4 on the Richter scale rocked the Indonesian island of Sulawesi on 28th September, triggering a terrifying tsunami that reached 18 feet in height and left a trail of destruction in its wake.

The rare phenomenon of liquefaction (where the ground turns to liquid mud or quicksand) was the source of many of the deaths and resulted in the total destruction of several villages. Liquefaction can occur when an earthquake strikes a place that rests on sediment, rather than rock, that is saturated with water. It was observed in the 2010 and 2011 earthquakes in Christchurch, New Zealand and caused much destruction in the 1976 earthquake in Tangshan, China. Two sisters, Ani and Nuri lived in one of the villages, Petobo, destroyed by liquefaction. They described what happened in the following graphic terms,

"I saw ahead our neighbours' house opposite just disappeared. It just got sucked into the ground. And the coconut trees were moving towards us. We didn't know what was happening."

Other survivors spoke of the desperate battle to pull family members and children from being sucked under the mud and, of grabbing hold of their hair in a desperate attempt to save them.

Tens of thousands of homes were destroyed and entire communities decimated. At least 2,100 people were killed and 4,400 were seriously injured. The disaster left 200,000 survivors in need of humanitarian assistance, around a quarter of whom were children. At the start of 2019, 133,000 people were still displaced, with many living in tents and reliant on aid. The DEC appeal raised £29 million to provide clean water and emergency shelters to thousands of families; as well as training in how to rebuild safer housing in case disaster strikes again. Cash support to families, school materials for children, and help to rebuild livelihoods are an important second phase of the response. The Commission recognises that post-

The village of Petobo, which was destroyed by liquefaction

earthquake rebuilding in the region will take years rather than months, after such a devastating disaster, but its financial contribution to the DEC-led appeal will begin to help those directly affected by the earthquake to rebuild their lives, homes and livelihoods.

Humanitarian Aid Relief Trust – Nigerian humanitarian crisis

In August 2018, the Commission received a request from Humanitarian Aid Relief Trust ("HART") for emergency aid to help it respond to the escalating violence in northern Nigeria. HART explained,

"Ethnic and religious animosity has fuelled conflicts in Nigeria for decades. The existence of northern radical Islamist sects, for example, has been a source of considerable tension since the country gained independence in 1960. The recent reign of terror inflicted by Boko Haram has been well documented. Less well known, however, is the escalation of attacks by Fulani[11] herders against predominantly Christian communities in the middle belt region.

The Anglican Bishop of Bauchi, Musa Mwin Tula, represents many of the worst affected areas. He told us: "The conflict between herdsmen and farmers has existed for a long time. But the menace in recent times has jumped from a worrisome itch in the north to a cancerous disease, spreading throughout the country, claiming lives and threatening to spiral into a monster."

HART also advised the Commission that in July 2018, the Nigerian House of Representatives declared killings in Plateau State to be a genocide.

HART explained that they were one of a handful of overseas aid agencies still working in the region through local partners, mostly Christian communities.

One of the several churches that provide a refuge for those fleeing the atrocities itself destroyed by Fulani rebels

11. The Fulani are an ethnic group of about 20 million people across 20 west and central African countries. Since time immemorial, they have driven their herds of cattle through other people's lands, causing tensions and some violence, but traditionally, they have moved on. However in the last two to three years, increasing numbers of Fulani have adopted a new 'land grabbing' policy in northern and central Nigeria. They attack rural villages, kill local people, destroy homes, drive villagers off their lands and settle in their place. While there have been attacks by Fulani herders on Muslim farmers in Zamfara State, these are overwhelmingly outnumbered by attacks on Christians. The Global Terrorism Index in 2016 and 2017 named Fulani militants as the fourth deadliest terrorist group in the world, with only Boko Haram, ISIS and al-Shabab being accounted deadlier.

HART estimated that over 38,000 refugees were being cared for in 10 refugee camps, with very little or grossly inadequate government intervention.

In its report, HART explained that the aid provided by the Commission had been used to help those working in the Anguldi Refugee Camp in Jos, Plateau State, which provides shelter to 2,600 internally displaced persons. HART also included the following testimonies about the atrocities from survivors who had benefited from the emergency relief aid provided by the Commission,

"They shot Sarah's husband and children and so she begged them to kill her too, but they refused, saying that they wanted her to cry and bear the pain." Deaconess Susan Essam, Jos

"My sister was raped and her wrists cut off before she was shot through the heart. They took my brother, his wife and all their six children, tied and slaughtered them like animals." Margaret, Ngar village

"They were hacking and killing people, making sure that those that were shot were finished off...They wore red to conceal blood splashes on their clothes as they butchered their victims." Lydia, Ningon village

"I called my brother but there was no reply. The next morning I found out that he, his wife and four others were shot, butchered and burnt." Helen, Gana-Ropp

"They were going from house to house, looting and taking away anything they found valuable and then setting the houses on fire." Helen, ex-land village

HART reported that there were over 18,000 displaced people in the region during 2018; that over 4,000 houses and 1,400 farms had been burned or destroyed, and more than 600 people killed.

Baroness Cox, HART's founder, said:

"The UK Government and mainstream media have characterised these attacks as 'ethnic riots' or 'tit-for-tat tribal clashes between farmers and herders'. While the causes of violence are complex, the asymmetry and escalation of attacks by well-armed Fulani upon predominately Christian communities is stark and must be acknowledged. We must not ignore their suffering any longer."

HART's report contained a number of other photographs which left the Commission in no doubt as to the scale of these atrocities and why the Nigerian government had referred to genocide in the region. These photographs are too distressing for publication.

Some 1,000 children and 800 women sleep in this room at Anguldi IDP Camp

Tearfund – Yemen Famine

In December 2018, following consideration of a report of the International Crisis Group, How to Halt Yemen's Slide into Famine, the Commission approved a request from Tearfund for £30,000 to help support its food aid programme in Yemen. Tearfund explained:

"Yemen continues to face the largest humanitarian crisis worldwide today, with some 75% of the population (22.2million people) in urgent need of humanitarian assistance, 11.3% of which are in acute need, requiring immediate humanitarian assistance to survive.

17.8 million people are now food insecure – a 5% increase over 2017 estimates. Large populations continue to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4) acute food insecurity. Yemen's ports are critical to the supply of food and other humanitarian assistance to the capital Sana'a and other regions in northern Yemen. After a blockage restricted the movement of crucial supplies in November and December 2017, the ports are now open and operational. However, due to escalated conflict in the main port city of Hudaydah since early November 2018, there will likely be further constraints to the availability of essential commodities. In a worse-case scenario, significant declines in imports and conflict that cuts populations off from trade and humanitarian assistance for an extended period could lead to Famine (IPIC Phase 5)."

As well as helping to provide five months of food assistance to 1,200 households, Tearfund said that:

"The funding from the Commission will allow the project to support local committees [...] to run their own small initiatives within their own communities for example creating play areas for children. The idea was proposed by the local committees themselves as well as by ITDC local staff, after seeing the desire of the committees to be agents of change in their own communities."

In its update report, Tearfund said that:

"The funds supported six committees running a total of 10 small projects in their own villages as well as additional training for the committee leaders. Each committee came up with project ideas that they knew their demographic would need (sewing classes, literacy classes, and water well protection for women; soccer field for young men; school bathrooms for girls; road pothole repair for men). The two children's committees came up with the idea of child friendly play spaces and helped prepare the area for their initiative. The local initiatives will continue to serve as a strategic bridge between life-saving relief and community rehabilitation."

The report also included the following case study about Safia Kassem Abdullah, who is one of the beneficiaries in the village of Qubly in Al-Aza'ez area of Al-Shamayatayn District.

“Safia’s children felt humiliation and shame whenever they left home for school or to play with other children in the village. Safia was not able to buy clothes for them because of their acute poverty. Some of her neighbours would give her their kids’ second-hand clothes as a kind of charity, but whenever Safia’s children left home wearing those clothes, they faced rebuke and teasing from their peers. So they chose to stay at home in isolation rather than go outside, leaving the house only when absolutely necessary. They felt like prisoners in their own home. The isolation and humiliation stayed that way until ITDC intervened through the ‘Famine intervention in Yemen’ project. Safia’s family was targeted in the distribution and received food baskets for five months. She thus saved some money and used it to buy clothes for her children. This was enough to make them feel confident enough to leave the house again. They are back in school, playing with their friends, and enjoying their childhood. Something as simple as a series of food baskets played a huge role in Safia’s and her kids’ lives.”

SECTION SIX

Community Partnerships

Ille et Vilaine

In June 2017, Guernsey signed a partnership agreement with the authorities for the Ille et Vilaine département of France. The agreement identifies the following areas for potential co- operation between Guernsey and Ille et Vilaine:

- Education, youth mobility and sport
- Culture
- Exchange of civil servants and good practice
- Any other areas of common interest.

The Ille et Vilaine authority has a small overseas development budget of around €60,000 per annum. This is distributed via Brittany-based charities working in the field of overseas development (mostly in former French colonies in Africa, including Mali, Niger and Sierra Leone).

During an exchange visit of Ille et Vilaine civil servants in Autumn 2017, the officer with responsibility for the region's overseas aid budget spent time with the Commission's Secretary and also attended part of one of the Commission's funding meetings. The possibility of a partnership or shared funding agreement between the Commission and one of the French charities receiving support from Ille et Vilaine were discussed as options to strengthen the States' partnership agreement with the authorities for the Ille et Vilaine département of France.

These discussions were further explored by the Commission. The Commission considered the best option would be to agree a partnership under the broad umbrella of the Commission's community partnerships. The Commission agreed that it would invite the authorities in Ille et Vilaine to propose suitable projects to the Commission from the applications submitted by their local overseas aid charities and the Commission would then select one or more projects for co-funding. Under the agreement, Ille et Vilaine is responsible for undertaking the compliance checks on the recipient charity or charities and monitoring the delivery of the project, but again these are based on the checks the Commission makes of the charities applying for funding through its grant aid awards programme. Once the project has been completed, the Ille et Vilaine charity will provide a copy of the project report to the Commission and the Commission would report on the partnership through its annual report.

Following further consultation with the Policy & Resources Committee and the authorities in Ille et Vilaine, it was agreed to establish partnership working as part of the Commission's wider community partnerships programme. The Commission recognised that many of the French charities working overseas the Commission may partner with were working in former French colonies within Africa. The Commission was mindful that some of these countries were amongst the poorest in African and there were fewer British overseas aid agencies working within them.

In October 2018, the Commission signed a framework agreement (see Appendix 3) with Ille et Vilaine for great collaboration to develop and implement a funding protocol between the Department of Ille et Vilaine

and the Commission, for the Commission to be able to provide financial support to charitable organisations based in Ille et Vilaine.

Under this framework agreement, the Commission will work closely with Ille et Vilaine to identify opportunities for joint sponsorship of development aid projects in some of the poorest regions of Africa.

Deputy Yerby, the Commission's President said,

"We are delighted to be able to enter into this partnership and believe it will provide greater opportunities to strengthen Guernsey's contribution of overseas aid and development by working closely with colleagues in Ille et Vilaine and charitable bodies in that region. The Commission has carefully examined the due diligence and governance checks undertaken on the charities receiving funding from Ille et Vilaine and is satisfied that these closely match those undertaken by the Commission when awarding grants to Guernsey and UK-based development aid charities. The Commission is therefore delighted to be able to extend financial support under its mandate to develop programmes relating to the collection and distribution of funds involving the private and charitable sector. "

Deputy Jonathan Le Tocq, on behalf of the Policy & Resources Committee said,

"The cooperation agreement with Ille et Vilaine is an important tool to facilitate closer joint working with some of our closest neighbours, and in these times of change it is important to ensure that we continue to build on and strengthen these links. Guernsey is developing a mature international identity and I welcome the

Left to right: Deputy Jonathan Le Tocq, Policy & Resources Committee, Mr Jean-Luc Chenut, President Conseil Départemental of Ille-et-Vilaine and Deputy Emilie Yerby, President, Overseas Aid & Development Commission

signing of this framework agreement for collaboration on overseas aid projects, which is a concrete example of the joint projects that are possible under the cooperation agreement with Ille et Vilaine. This collaboration will provide real and tangible benefits to individuals who are most in need of our assistance, and it is a pleasure to be able to work with our Breton neighbours to provide this aid."

President Conseil Départemental of Ille et Vilaine, Jean-Luc Chenut said:

"I am very pleased to have attended the annual summit as part of the cooperation agreement between Ille et Vilaine and the Channel Islands. The geographic proximity of our territories provides us with opportunities for cooperation on economic, touristic, educational, cultural and environmental matters for the mutual benefit of all three jurisdictions. It is for this reason that the Conseil Départemental of Ille et Vilaine is fully committed to pursuing the already longstanding cooperation with the Channel Islands."

In May 2018, the Commission agreed to support four projects and make awards of between €3,000 and €10,000. The following programmes were selected.

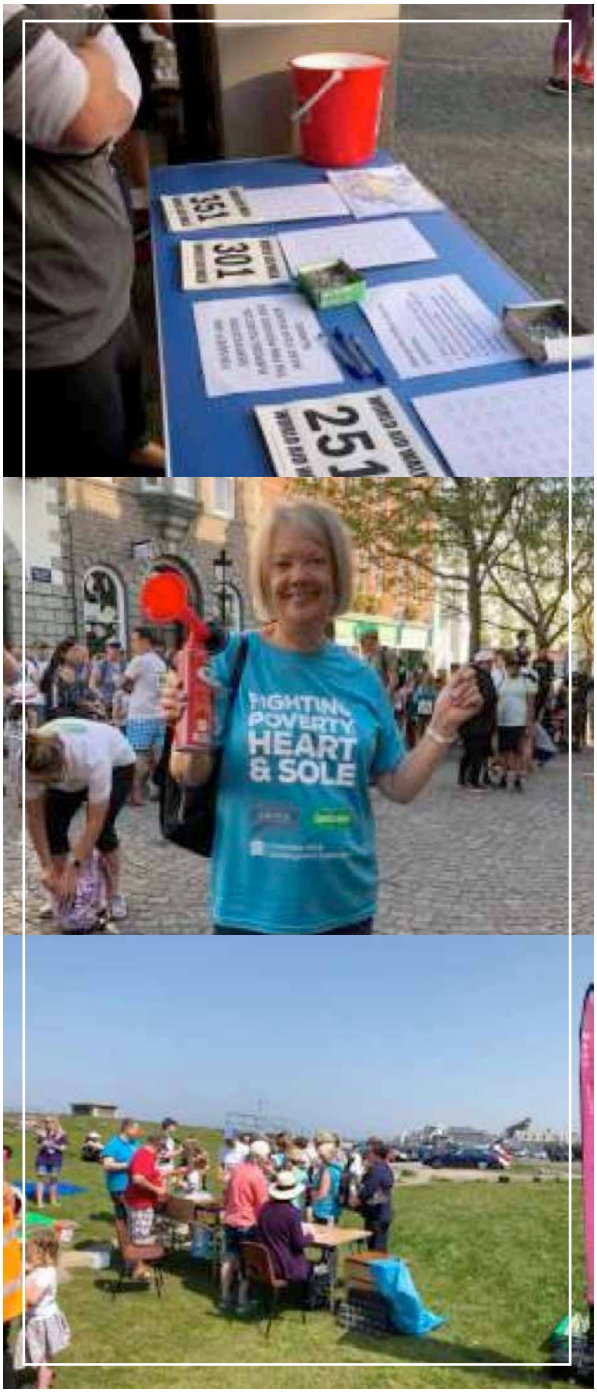
The Commission will report on the impact of these programmes in its 2019 Annual Report.

Charity	Project Location	Project Outline	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount of funding agreed
Secours Populaire	Benin	Improve nutrition programme for children aged 0 to 5 years in 4 communities in Benin	4,500 children across 1,890 families	€5,000 Total project budget - €206,727
Association Burkina 35	Burkina Faso	Creation of 4 boreholes equipped with hand pumps and rehabilitation of 4 boreholes with hand pumps	7 villages	€3,000 Total project budget - €32,804
Association Ille-et-Vilaine Mopti	Mali	Provision of drinking water to 6 villages / 5,600 people	6 villages / 5,600 people	€10,000 Total project budget - €235,705
TERIA	Mali	Provision of drinking water and a solar pump and water storage tower in the village of Tendeli	800 people	€3,000 Total project budget - €20,900

World Aid Walk 2018

In 2018, the Commission continued to build and foster relationships with Guernsey charities and businesses as part of its wider mandate to enter into partnerships as it believes it will provide greater opportunities to strengthen Guernsey's contribution to overseas aid and development. This was the third year the Commission had agreed to match fund the sponsorship raised by walkers £1 for £1.

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. It began as a small local event organised by Roy Banniers and his friend Ken Wild. The Commission also recognised that this is now very much a whole community event with walks also arranged in Alderney, Sark and Herm.



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

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

The funding will be used towards its work in the Philippines as part of our Island to Island project. £3,650 will be used to establish climate information services, £1,520 towards a climate resiliency field school and £1,235 towards a teaching farm.

The charity proposes to use the money to purchase mosquito nets for families its supports in Kagera, Tanzania. The charity will purchase the nets locally and each net costs about £4. Each net enables two children to sleep under it and so significantly reduce the risk of them contracting malaria.

The charity will use the money to construct a shallow well in Kagera, Tanzania. The work is part of the charity's wider programme to provide clean water to this region of Tanzania. The cost of each shallow well is approximately £7,000 and each well serves a local population of around 2,000 people.

The charity proposes to use the money to support its ongoing work in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda to establish village savings and loans schemes to bring basic banking skills to poor and remote communities that struggle to access traditional sources of finance.

LENT 2018

CAFOD
Just one world

Parish of Our Lady & the Saints of Guernsey

In early 2018, the Parish of Our Lady and the Saints of Guernsey approached the Commission for matched funding for its Lenten appeal to support the work of CAFOD in Zimbabwe.

The application explained that, although once known as the breadbasket of Africa, Zimbabwe now struggles to grow enough food for the population. The collapse of the economy, combined with changes in the climate, have led to the country struggling to feed itself in many of the last few years. Children, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers are particularly vulnerable to the effects of malnutrition. In early 2018, former Vice President, Emmerson Mnangagwa was sworn in as President of the country after Robert Mugabe resigned after 37 years following military intervention. The Catholic Church was working with the new government to support economic recovery and electoral reforms for Zimbabwe.

The application explained that the Guernsey Catholic community was aiming to raise £4,600 during Lent 2018 to support the CAFOD project, including:

- planting vegetable gardens,
- teaching new farming techniques,
- providing seeds to grow protein-rich foods,
- training nurses and village health workers on nutrition,
- setting up breastfeeding and weaning support groups for new mums,
- running cooking demonstrations,
- teaching about good hygiene and providing safe water.

The application also highlighted that for every £1 raised in the UK or Channel Islands the UK Department for International Development had committed to match fund the money raised to a maximum of £5,000,000.

The Commission agreed to match fund the fundraising to £5,000. The Catholic community raised some £5,600 and so received the full £5,000 grant from the Commission. This money enabled CAFOD, once the DIFD matched funding was added to the overall total, to support four times as many people in rural Zimbabwe as would have been the case without the double matched funding commitments from the Commission and DIFD.

The budget bellows shows the breakdown of how each £5,000 was used to promote sustainable agriculture and lives.

Some of the beneficiaries of the work to rebuild Zimbabwe's rural agricultural communities

Activity	Cost
Nutrition training for a district nurse to pass on to health workers and local mothers	**£100**
Training for two health workers and a network of local mums on breastfeeding, weaning, and good nutrition for mothers and babies. Advice for setting up their own support groups for rural mothers	**£194**
Farming training using locally-available materials like manure, compost and mulch	**£356**
4 workshops run by CAFOD staff and nutritionists with cooking tips and the benefits of eating nutritious meals	**£780**
Seeds to grow peanuts and sesame cost £22 per family. Total cost for 2 villages of 30 families	**£620**
5 of each tool per garden: pick, shovel, flat pan wheelbarrow, concrete wheelbarrow, rake, mattock, hoe, watering can, knapsack sprayer, fork, trowel, spade	**£1,260**
Vegetable seeds cost £55 per family: tomato, kale, cabbage, carrots, onion, butternut squash, pumpkin, aubergine, green pepper. Total cost for a village of 30 families	**£1,650**
Total Spending	**£5,000**

SECTION SEVEN

Governance and oversight of awards

Introduction

As reported in previous annual reports, the Commission continues to emphasise to the charities the importance of compliance with the reporting requirements. Compliance with these requirements is closely monitored and sanctions may be imposed should a charity fail to comply with the reporting requirements.

The Commission takes account of issues which may be of wider public concern for Guernsey. The Commission is cognisant that in supporting a charity project or programme, it is effectively entering into a formal relationship with that charity which goes much wider than a simple financial relationship. It is important that neither party undermines the reputation or public trust in the other. For example, where a charity has publicly espoused negative views about Guernsey, it may be in neither the charity's nor in Guernsey's interest to enter into a formal (including financial) relationship.

Other considerations linked to reputational damage for Guernsey and the wider international development sector include other significant breaches of trust, non-compliance or decisions made by charity trustees that significantly affect public trust and confidence in charity.

During 2018, the Commission further reviewed its due diligence to ensure that it reflected best practice where money is being transferred overseas and may be at risk of being diverted to support terrorist financing, used for money laundering purposes, or otherwise misappropriated.

Prior to the confirmation of any award, all charities whose application is shortlisted for a possible award are required to complete a detailed due diligence questionnaire for the Commission to assess that the charity has in place appropriate:

- Constitution documents which cover the good governance of the charity;
- Independent oversight of the charity's finances and disbursements;
- Safeguards to ensure that its funds are protected from all forms of financial crime, including anti-money laundering and terrorist financing measures; and
- Measures to protect staff, volunteers and beneficiaries from sexual exploitation and abuse and harassment.

The Commission recognises that the charitable sector is very large and diverse and has a significant combined annual income. It is essential for each charity to have in place an appropriate governance framework which ensures public confidence in the administration, management, transparency and integrity of the charitable sector. This will also demonstrate to other stakeholders that the third sector is a mature sector which is regarded as such by both government and the sector itself.

Further, during 2018, following guidance issued by Guernsey's Policy & Resources Committee – Non-Profit Organisations: Guidance Paper on Governance Measures – the Commission's enhanced

due diligence was revised to require all charities to demonstrate appropriate governance measures in the following areas,

- the charity's constitution;
- risk mitigation;
- identification of donors, especially where these are from overseas or for a significant amount (i.e. £1,000 or more);
- identification of beneficiaries;
- identification of other partners, including other charities or NPOs;
- financial controls; and
- financial probity and transparency.

Safeguarding Procedures

In February 2018, the Commission sought to respond to the reports in the media over the previous few days regarding the activities of some staff and volunteers working for the UK charity Oxfam following the earthquake in Haiti in 2011.

The Commission condemned, in the strongest terms, the mistreatment and abuse of people receiving aid by those who should instead have been ensuring their safety and welfare.

Since these matters were first reported, the Commission has closely monitored the developments and, in particular, noted the action taken by DFID or the Charity Commission in respect of Oxfam and other charities also cited in these revelations. As a result, in mid- 2018 following the announcement that the Charity Commission was undertaking a full review of these matters, the Commission advised Oxfam and Save the Children Fund that, in accordance with the Commission's policy not to consider applications for funding from charities which are subject of an inquiry by the Charity Commission, they would not be eligible to apply for grant aid or disaster and emergency relief awards until the Charity Commission's inquiry was completed and all recommendations had been fully implemented.

In addition, the Commission also reviewed its own due diligence procedures and advised all charities applying for funding in its 2019 funding round that shortlisted charities would need to evidence they had appropriate safeguarding policies and procedures in place.

When reviewing a charity's safeguarding policies and procedures, the Commission requires a charity to evidence that the following areas are appropriately addressed:

1. Setting a culture that makes staff, volunteers and beneficiaries feel comfortable and supported to raise concerns;
2. Reducing risk and ensuring that the organisation has assessed its safeguarding risk profile;
3. Making sure the right policies are in place for raising issues and encouraging speaking up;
4. Ensuring that when issues are raised they are investigated correctly, in a timely manner and thoroughly;
5. Ensuring that the organisation's policies, including those for supporting survivors, are accessible to all, e.g. are

The Commissioners joined by representatives of some local charities working overseas who attended the safeguarding training

the policies available in the languages spoken by the charity's in-country partners and beneficiaries;

6. Ensuring there is a culture of openness and accountability in relation to safeguarding, including appropriate protection for whistle-blowers.

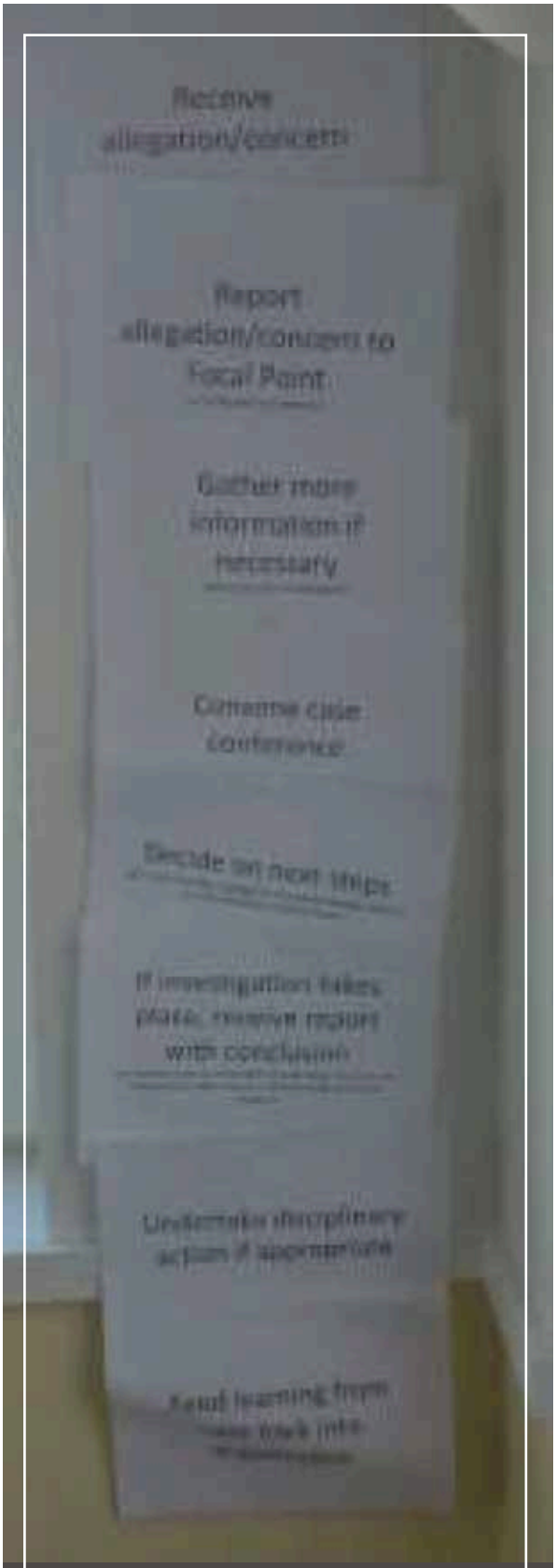
In addition, the Commission arranged for an experienced safeguarding trainer, Aneeta Williams, to deliver a two-day training course for the Commissioners and representatives of the various Guernsey-based development charities. Aneeta has over 15 years' experience of advising, supporting and training development aid charities, networks and faith-based organisations across the globe to develop robust safeguarding policies, procedures, monitoring tools and investigation guidelines based on international standards and good practice. Aneeta has worked with UNICEF, The Children's Society, Surrey Children's Services, Tearfund, Plan International, World Vision UK, Mothers Union and War Child UK.

Day 1 of the course focused on safeguarding essentials and its learning outcomes were to ensure that participants were able to,

- Explain what safeguarding means in the context of delivering development aid, and why it is important;
- Identify key standards in the sector and which apply to their organisation;
- Outline the prevention, reporting and response approach;
- Identify what should be in place in their organisation, and what the gaps are; and
- Complete an action plan to take back to their organisation.

Day 2 focused on supporting charities in developing good safeguarding practices and the learning outcomes were to:

- Develop a safeguarding objective for your organisation;
- Develop the outline of core safeguarding policies;



The steps for investigating all safeguarding reports

- Identify the core procedures needed to support implementation of safeguarding policy; and
- Identify gaps in an organisation's safeguarding policies and procedures, and steps to address them.

The training highlighted the importance for all charities to have a clear protocol for responding to all allegations of sexual exploitation, child abuse or other safeguarding- related concerns. One of the exercises the participants were asked to do involved identifying the key actions and the order in which they should be undertaken to ensure that all reports were investigated appropriately.

Those attending the course were also given a large number of template documents which, when tailored to the particular charity's work, provide a suite of safeguarding policies, procedures and practices which reflect best practice for safeguarding within the development aid sector. The training also highlighted a large library of resources and template documents available on the Bond[1] website[2] and encouraged all the charities applying to the Commission for funding to make full use of these free resources which cover all areas of work and compliance for charities working overseas.

1. The Bond network is made up of over 400 diverse organisations working in international development and humanitarianism. Its members range from large NGOs with a worldwide presence, such as ActionAid and Amnesty International, to smaller, more specialist charities working in specific regions or with specific groups of people. Its network also includes think tanks, universities, foundations and training providers.

2. www.bond.org.uk/resources

One Commissioner was able to take the Safe Guarding training course and use it to deliver safe guarding advice and training to three partner organisations that Hope for a Child, a Guernsey charity, work with in Malawi.

In addition, the Commission recognised the importance of leading by example and so have agreed a code of conduct for the Commissioners (see Appendix 4) to demonstrate their commitment to maintaining the highest degree of ethical conduct. The Code covers all areas of the Commission's work, including when Commissioners visit Guernsey sponsored projects as part of their private travels overseas.

The Commission recognises the overriding importance of appropriate due diligence of the charities shortlisted for an award and their in-country partners. Although the risk of funds from the Commission being diverted for the purposes of terrorist financing, money laundering and other forms of financial crimes, are low, the Commission maintains a high level of due diligence to ensure that such risks remain low and that the awards it makes reach the intended beneficiaries.

The Commission believes the due diligence checks it has in place are necessary and proportionate to the risks of an award being misappropriated and to the amount of money involved. However, it recognises that these checks cannot mitigate all risks of a charity or in- country partner diverting an award for purposes other than those approved by the Commission.

Compliance with terms and conditions of awards

The Commission is very conscious that the funds it provides to charities working in the development sector is public money. It is essential for the public to have confidence in the Commission's governance and its oversight of the delivery of the development projects.

Public confidence also includes consideration of potential reputational damage for Guernsey and this may include any activities undertaken by the charity which may be regarded as undermining public confidence in the charity's purpose and activities, both in Guernsey and elsewhere.

The Commission is pleased to report that the vast majority of charities fully complied with the reporting requirements under the terms and conditions of an award. Further, all charities shortlisted for an award successfully completed the Commission's pre-award due diligence.

During 2018, the Commission issued formal warnings to three charities regarding the late submission of project reports. In all three cases, the reasons for the delay in submitting the reports were linked to reasons the charity could not have reasonably foreseen or planned for. However, as in previous years, the charities failure to advise the Commission promptly of the delay was the reason why formal warnings were issued. The Commission regularly reminds charities as

to the importance of timely reporting and indicates that late reports by themselves are not generally problematic. The problems arise when a charity fails to appraise the Commission of such delays and the reasons for them.

In December 2018, the Commission received a whistle-blowing email from somebody connected to an in-country partner of a charity that had been supported by the Commission, concerning a project it had been funding in Uganda. The email alleged that the in-country partner had diverted the funds received from the Commission and used the money for personal projects. The allegations related to the first tranche of an award made in 2018, some £19,500.

In accordance with its established procedures, the Commission suspended funding to the charity and immediately reported the concerns to the relevant authorities (the Guernsey Police and the Charity Commission for England and Wales as the regulatory body for the charity concerned). The outcomes of those investigations, which were ongoing at the time of writing, will be reported in a future Annual Report.

The Commission, with advice from the States Internal Audit Unit, immediately reviewed its procedures to provide assurance in respect of its general policies and procedures, and advice and guidance on the handling of this specific case, to give confidence that good practice was being followed in all respects. The review recommended that the Commission required charities to provide full details of the trustees, including date of birth and any familial relationships, for both the applicant charity and the in-country partner not-for-profit organisation.

SECTION EIGHT

Future developments and programmes

Guernsey Development Impact Fund

The Commission continues to work with the Policy & Resources Committee to progress the creation of the Guernsey Development Impact Fund ("the Fund"). The Policy & Resources Committee is leading on progressing this initiative given its expertise in the wider investment arena. The Commission's role is to advise on the areas of development aid most suited to social investment.

As reported in Section 2 – the Commission's Budget, in November 2018, the States agreed to approve the immediate establishment of an Overseas Aid & Development Impact Investment Fund within the General Reserve with an allocation of £1million and to delegate authority to the Policy & Resources Committee to approve investment of this Fund.

The Commission understands that the Policy & Resources Committee's Investment & Bond Sub-Committee has identified a number of potential investment partners and discussions are ongoing.

The Commission hopes that it will be possible to announce further details of the Guernsey Development Impact Fund in late 2019 or early 2020.

Strengthening Good Governance

As set out in Section 7 of this report- the Commission is cognisant that in supporting a charity or NGO's project or programme, it is effectively entering into a formal relationship with that charity or NGO which goes much wider than a simple financial relationship. It is important that neither party undermines the reputation or public trust in the other. Where a charity or NGO has publicly espoused negative views about Guernsey, it may be in neither the charity's or NGO's nor in Guernsey's interest to enter into a formal (including financial) relationship.

The Commission requires all charities applying for an award to demonstrate that they have appropriate governance structures. This is to ensure that the money it receives is used for the expressed charitable purposes and projects are delivered without malicious actors using the charity as a vehicle for any form of financial crime, including money-laundering and terrorist financing, and other criminality, especially in respect of the sexual exploitation and abuse of children and vulnerable adults.

In November 2018, the Policy & Resources Committee issued guidance for locally-registered charities entitled "Non-Profit Organisations: Guidance Paper on Governance Measures"[1] setting out the

1. guernseyregistry.com/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=116215&p=0

requirements for charities to demonstrate appropriate governance measures The Commission's due diligence checks on a charity or NGO before approving any award reflects the standards in this guidance, including appropriate governance measures in the following areas:

- the charity's constitution;
- risk mitigation;
- anti-money laundering and counter terrorism financing measures;
- identification of donors, especially where these are from overseas or for a significant amount (i.e. £1,000 or more);
- identification of beneficiaries;
- identification of other partners, including other charities or NPOs;
- financial controls;
- financial probity and transparency.

Future Funding Arrangements

As set out in Section 2 of this report, on 6th November 2018, the States' agreed an amendment to the 2019 Budget[2] which directed the Commission,

"to research and recommend to the States, by no later than April 2019, a range of initiatives which could increase the States of Guernsey's contribution to international development to 0.2%, 0.3%, 0.5% or 0.7% of GDP over the 5-10 year period beginning 1st January 2020 and ending between 31st December 2025 and 31st December 2030."

In 1958, discussions amongst governments about whether there should be official aid targets were based on total flow of both official and private resources going to developing countries. A target of 1% was first suggested by the World Council of Churches and, during the 1960s, all OECD Development Assistance Countries members subscribed to this target. However, it had a major flaw, namely that governments cannot control or predict private capital flows, nor can they readily adjust official flows to compensate for fluctuations in private flows.

In 1969, the Pearson Commission's report "Partners in Development" proposed a target of 0.7% of donor GNP to be reached "by 1975 and in no case later than 1980". This suggestion was taken up in a UN resolution on 24th October 1970, namely that:

"Each economically advanced country will progressively increase its official development assistance [...] and will exert its best efforts to reach a minimum net amount of 0.7% of its gross national product [...] by the middle of the Decade."

The Commission recognises that its response to this amendment must be an appropriate balance between the States' international responsibilities and its internal funding pressures, including, Guernsey's status as a low-tax jurisdiction and the need to manage ongoing economic uncertainty arising from Brexit.

The Commission's work sits within one of the four pillars of the Policy & Resource

2. P.2018/108 of Billet d'État XXIV of 2018

Plan ("the P&R Plan") – Future Guernsey – by strengthening Guernsey's mature international identity as a positive actor on the global stage. Effective overseas aid is good for Guernsey's reputation, and can have a significant impact among the world's most disadvantaged communities. The Plan states:

"Guernsey already has a respected international identity with a strong history. … We want to maintain and enhance our international identity. We want to ensure that we have a clear, well-understood and respected constitutional position. We are a mature jurisdiction with the responsibilities associated with that. We need to seek extension of international standards to Guernsey, where appropriate and proportionate for our size."

Guernsey's support for overseas aid is our mature international identity in action. Overseas aid giving enables Guernsey to make a positive impact among disadvantaged communities in some of the world's poorest countries. It is good for our global reputation. As Guernsey faces periodic external attacks on our fiscal and economic policy, our commitment to overseas aid allows us to demonstrate the constructive role that we play in the world, and our readiness to give back.

In October 1970, the UN General Assembly resolved:

"Financial aid will, in principle, be untied. While it may not be possible to untie assistance in all cases, developed countries will rapidly and progressively take what measures they can … to reduce the extent of tying of assistance and to mitigate any harmful effects [and make loans tied to particular sources] available for utilization by the recipient countries for the purpose of buying goods and services from other developing countries.

Financial and technical assistance should be aimed exclusively at promoting the economic and social progress of developing countries and should not in any way be used by the developed countries to the detriment of the national sovereignty of recipient countries."

Guernsey's contribution to overseas development is untied and, through large and small development aid charities, focuses on supporting sustainable improvements for the lives and livelihoods of some of the world's poorest communities.

This approach has been a guiding principle for the Commission since it was established in 1980 and was reflected in the opening paragraph of the policy letter of February 1980 which launched Guernsey's Overseas Aid Committee (now the Commission),

"The people of Guernsey have always been known for their charitable giving to worthy causes, not only at home but also overseas, and they give substantial support, both material and financial, through charitable organisations at all times and particularly when there is a special need."

Building on this principle, the Commission's objectives for the next ten years of overseas aid giving can be summarised as follows:

(a) We focus our giving on the areas of greatest need;

(b) We seek to maximise the impact of our funding;

(c) We prioritise sustainable and life-changing developments;

(d) Our giving is good for Guernsey's reputation; and

(e) We give safely and effectively.

Postscript

On 18th July 2019, the States of Deliberation supported the Commission's policy letter, Our Place in the World: the next ten years of overseas aid in Guernsey[3], namely:

1. The proposed future structure of overseas aid as set out in Table 3, paragraph 10.6, of the policy letter;
2. That, in 2020 and 2021, the funding allocated to the Overseas Aid & Development Commission should be increased by inflation only, and to direct the Policy & Resources Committee to take this into account when recommending Cash Limits as part of the annual Budget Report;
3. That the States of Guernsey should adopt a target for its overseas aid giving of 0.2% of GDP by 2030, and to direct the Policy & Resources Committee to include a strategy to achieve this target within the Medium Term Financial Plans spanning the period 2022 to 2029;
4. That, until such time as Guernsey's overseas aid giving reaches 0.2% of GDP, consideration should be given to allocating a proportion of any annual surpluses achieved by the States of Guernsey in excess of that budgeted towards overseas aid, and to direct the Policy & Resources Committee to include proposals to that effect in successive States' Budgets in the event of such a surplus;
5. That the Commission's mandate, as set out in the Rules of Procedure of the States of Deliberation and their Committees, should be amended by the deletion of: "to carry out the duties and powers above in accordance with policies set out by the Policy & Resources Committee" and the substitution therefor of: "to carry out its duties and powers in accordance with operational policies approved by the Policy & Resources Committee, and the strategic direction set by the States".

The States' Resolution, the Commission's budget will increase towards 0.2% of Guernsey's GDP over the ten years leading to its 50th anniversary in 2030, then it is clear that the way the Commission delivers overseas aid also needs to change to support this.

3. P.2019/41 of Billet d'État XIII of 2019; https://www.gov.gg/article/171823/Our-Place-in-the-World-The-next- ten-years-of-overseas-aid-in-Guernsey

Table 3 of the policy letter (contents replicated below) set out the changes that will be introduced ahead of the 2021 funding round. The timings will provide sufficient time for the Commission to draft new policies and guidance notes and to promote and publicise the changes where appropriate. It should also give applicant charities sufficient time to make changes to their own governance arrangements where these are needed. The Commission proposes that, to enable small and larger charities to compete on a similar basis, any charity may apply for either a single year or multi-year award.

Small Grants / Single-year Awards

Budget

£1,570,000 (approx. 50%)

Outline

- c.31 grants per year;
- Maximum award of £50,000 per grant;
- Charities would have the choice of either applying for a small grant or for a large grant (see below) each year – max. 1 application per charity;
- Projects must meet a basic need (water, education, etc.);
- This broadly replicates the current funding approach;
- The smaller number of awards (down from approx. 80 p.a.) enables greater due diligence and oversight of individual projects, with "spot audits" or inspections by or on behalf of the Commission forming part of the project monitoring;
- The significant reduction in the total number of projects would enable the Commission to request fuller financial information as part of the reporting process, as the Commission's officers would have the time to review these.
- **This area of work could be increased a small amount with an increase in funding. But there are significant overheads involved in the oversight of small grants, so it would not be capable of substantial or rapid expansion.**

Large Grants / Multi-year Awards

Budget

£900,000 (approx. 30%)

Outline

- Providing 6 new grants per year based on maximum award of £150,000 per award;
- Awards to be paid over 2 or 3 years;
- Charities would have the option of either applying for a large grant or for a small grant (see above) each year – max. 1 application per charity;
- Larger, long-term investments in communities and in partner organisations improves the security and sustainability of developments, and is consistent with the Internal Audit recommendations;
- Each project will be supported by a contractual agreement with the charity, including the programme for staged payments, reporting, etc.;
- As there would be only a few projects in progress in any particular year, the Commission would have be able to maintain close oversight of each project and its impact for the beneficiaries;
- **This is the area of the Commission's work most capable of expansion with an increase in budget, without increasing overheads.**

4. That is, natural disasters or humanitarian crisis which though localised have a significant impact on the day- to-day life of the local community but are not widely reported across the media and so attract few aid contributions.

Disaster and Emergency Relief Awards

Budget

£350,000 (approx. 12%)

Outline

- Grants to be based on maximum award of £100,000 per award;
- The Commission will prioritise 'unreported' disasters[4];
- The majority of the budget will be allocated on a quarterly basis to such 'unreported' disasters;
- between £50,000 and £100,000 will be retained for ad hoc requests and appeals;
- The Commission will prioritise charities (including smaller charities) which have a strong presence in the affected region and so are able to respond immediately;
- A smaller number of larger grants will allow deeper due diligence to be done;
- This helps to manage concerns about safeguarding in the humanitarian response sector;
- An increase in funding (from £200,000 reflects Islanders' desire to give effectively to people who are suffering in crises;
- **This approach to emergency relief would be capable of some expansion with an increase in the Commission's budget (although the Commission will ensure funding allocations are balanced so that its main focus remains grant-funding.)**

Community Partnerships

Budget

£120,000 (approx. 4%)

Outline

- Typically matched funding grants linked to Guernsey charities, organisations or businesses raising money for specific development aid projects;
- Partnerships such as the World Aid Walk and Ille et Vilaine would continue under this policy;
- Capacity building for local charities (such as the provision of training on safeguarding, due diligence, mitigating risks of money laundering and combating terrorist financing, or financial management) would also be an important part of this work; and
- Opportunities for joint working with Jersey Overseas aid, including linking with their overseas work parties' programme, which enables people to volunteer abroad, will also be explored.
- **This area of work could be increased a small amount with an increase in the Commission's budget, but is largely dependent on initiatives coming forward from the wider community.**

Skills-based Partnership

Budget

£40,000 (approx. 1.3%)

Outline

- The Commission will develop partnerships with Guernsey-based companies and organisations to support placements to foster sharing of professional skills;
- This could also include bursary awards to support Guernsey-based professionals looking to undertake a voluntary placement overseas to share professional skills, etc.;
- The Commission will be offering co-funding for such placements, working with the employer or the individual volunteer;
- A policy to govern this new programme area will be worked up in detail for 2021;
- The Commission will initially start this on a small scale, with a small number of local organisations;
- If effective at a small scale, this is an area of the Commission's work that could be considered for expansion in future;
- This approach strengthens local buy-in to overseas aid, and is good for Guernsey's reputation, as it enables the skills we are known for to be used for good around the world.

Communication and Education

Budget

£20,000 (approx. 0.7%*)

Outline

- The Commission will produce education materials for schools about overseas aid/Guernsey's positive role in the world, in support of the Island curriculum;
- The Commission will continue to promote Guernsey as a Fairtrade Island and to hold membership of the Fairtrade Steering Group;
- The Commission will offer learning opportunities to islanders interested in international development, through work experience or potentially an internship programme;
- The Commission will organise occasional public-facing events, with local charities working overseas, to raise awareness of Guernsey's impact globally;
- The Commission will work with Jersey to explore the creation of a Channel Islands' International Development Network;
- The need to raise local awareness of overseas aid (and especially its impact) was a consistent theme at the workshops;
- Jersey and Isle of Man both recognise this and invest in communication and education;
- ***It's proposed that the budget for this area will remain capped at no more than 50% of the maximum value of a Small Grant.**

Commission Administration

Budget

£50,000 (approx. 1.6%)

Outline

- Staff salaries (discussed below);
- Administrative costs, including training and development for staff and Commissioners, subscriptions, audit, advertising, postage, printing, etc.;
- The budget for this area will remain capped at no more than 2% of the Commission's budget

The proposals include significant changes to the Commission's approach to funding overseas aid on behalf of the States. However, as we approach the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Guernsey Overseas Aid Committee, it is perhaps an opportune time for the Commission to revisit its policies and approaches to delivering overseas aid. During the last 40 years the need for development aid to assist the world's poorest communities has not diminished. Indeed, whilst the geographic focus of Guernsey's development aid may have changed, the gap between the most developed and least developed countries has arguably widened.

SECTION NINE

Guernsey: A Fairtrade Island

Guernsey has been a Fairtrade Island since 2006[1], following a commitment by the States to support the Fairtrade goals and objectives of the Fairtrade Foundation ("the Foundation")[2].

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

Political responsibility for Fairtrade matters within the States of Guernsey rests with the Commission. The Commission's President is an ex-officio member of the Guernsey Fairtrade Steering Group. This ensures there is a direct channel of communication between the Steering Committee and the Commission and the States more generally.

The Commission also continues to encourage charities applying for grant aid awards to where and whenever possible, to look to source materials for projects not only in-country but through local co-operatives which have been established on Fairtrade principles.

Re-accreditation of Guernsey as a Fairtrade Island

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

1. www.fairtradeguernsey.com/
2. www.fairtrade.org.uk/

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

"From your renewal form it is apparent that Fairtrade in Guernsey continues to go from strength to strength. We were particularly impressed with the amount of work that has clearly gone into promoting Fairtrade in the community, especially with regard to the official launch of your new website. This platform looks both informative and easy to navigate, and will be an excellent space to reach out to a wider audience. We were also very impressed with the support from the Chief Minister, Jonathan Le Tocq, in his statement to the States Assembly. Recognition such as this, in addition to features in both local newspapers and media, is fundamental in highlighting the importance of steering groups such as yours in supporting farmers and workers who grow our food in developing countries. Not only do these inform Guernsey of ways in which to get involved, but inspires them to do more.

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

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

Fairtrade Fortnight 2018

Sunday 25 February – Sunday 11 March

'For hundreds of years, we were taught to serve, to be workers. Now with Fairtrade, we are entrepreneurs' (Marcial Quintero, member of Coobana, a Fairtrade banana co-operative in Panama)

During 2018 Fairtrade Fortnight, the Steering Group sought to highlight that millions of farmers and workers are still being ripped off despite working hard to provide the products which are exported to the developed world. The various promotions and events focused on the

Fairtrade Fortnight pictures showing the Steering Committee's work to ensure Islanders think Fairtrade when shopping

unfairness in global trade which sadly is rooted in centuries of exploitation.

Yet across the globe, Marcial and hard-working producers like him are unravelling this legacy. They continue, with the support of Fairtrade, to campaign for a fair deal that will enable them to work their way out of poverty and transform their communities.

The events focused on the strength of action for change that can come from individual consumers working together to influence the purchasing decisions of supermarkets, etc. The emphasis was about the more people choosing, sharing and shouting about Fairtrade the greater the power of producers like Marcial to break the stranglehold of poverty prices. The 2018 Fairtrade Fortnight encouraged Islanders to stand with farmers like Marcial to close the door on exploitation, and welcome more people into Fairtrade.

'Before joining Fairtrade we didn't see any benefits, development or profit. The price we received per box wasn't enough to cover our costs – and for 17 years it didn't change. Since starting with Fairtrade, it's made a mega-revolution in our lives.'
Marcial Quintero, Coobana

SECTION TEN

Conclusions

2018 was a busy year for the Commission. As set out in this report, in addition to its core work of distributing the funds voted by the States for aid and development overseas and making contributions to ongoing programmes and to emergency and disaster relief, the Commission has worked to strengthen its programmes relating to the collection and distribution of funds involving the private sector.

The Commission recognises that its assessment of the many applications it receives from charities seeking funding is but half of its role. Whilst channelling its grants to projects it has assessed as addressing a basic need and providing a sustainable and transformative change for the recipient community is at the heart of its work, this has to be balanced against appropriate and proportionate due diligence on both the applicant charity and their in- country partners to mitigate the risk of the funds being diverted for unauthorised purposes. It is for this reason that again during 2018, the Commission continued to work with the Policy & Resources Committee and its technical advisors to ensure that the charities the Commission agrees to partner with have the governance measures, financial control and safeguarding policy requirements in place to ensure that funding reaches the intended beneficiaries and is used for the approved purposes.

In late 2018, the Commission welcomed the publication, by the Policy & Resources Committee, of its, 'Non-Profit Organisations: Guidance Paper on Governance Measures'. The guidance sets out the requirements for charities to demonstrate appropriate governance measures. The Commission reviewed and, where necessary amended, the due diligence checks it undertakes before approving any award to ensure that its practices and procedures align with the Committee's guidance, including appropriate governance measures in the following areas:

- the charity's constitution;
- risk mitigation;
- anti-money laundering and counter terrorism financing measures;
- identification of donors, especially where these are from overseas or for a significant amount (i.e. £1,000 or more);
- identification of beneficiaries;
- identification of other partners, including other charities or NPOs;
- financial controls;
- financial probity and transparency.

In 2019, the Commission will continue to focus on its core work, to distribute funds voted by the States for aid and development overseas by making contributions to ongoing programmes and to emergency and disaster relief. It will also prioritise work on:

- Impact Investment (in close partnership with the Policy & Resources Committee)
- The future funding and organisation of Overseas Aid
- Continued strengthening of governance, compliance and due diligence arrangements, and
- Providing support and training to local charities in respect of governance and safeguarding.

Finally, in preparing this Annual Report, although the report is reviewing the Commission's work and activities during 2018, the Commission cannot ignore the publication of the Charity Commission for England and Wales' findings following a statutory inquiry into Oxfam's handling of sexual misconduct by staff during the Haiti Earthquake response in 2011.

The Charity Commission's report highlighted very serious failings at all levels within Oxfam. The report noted that there remain significant cultural and systemic matters which have yet to be fully addressed. As a result, the Charity Commission stated that Oxfam will remain subject of a regulatory Direction under Section 84 of the Charites Act 2011. The Direction requires the trustees to take specified actions including to submit an action plan for the Commission's approval by 30th June 2019. The Charity Commission also provided general regulatory advice and guidance under Section 15(2) of the Act in relation to trustee duties on safeguarding and trustee duties.

The Charity Commission's report stated,

"No charity is more important than the people it serves of the mission it pursues. ... Charities must never lose sight of why they exist and must demonstrate how their charitable purpose drives everything they do, and most especially how they respond when things go wrong."

This statement serves as a powerful reminder for the charitable sector as to their role and duty. It also serves to remind the Commission of the need to endeavour to ensure the charities receiving funding from Guernsey strive to achieve the highest standards regarding not just safeguarding but more generally in how it undertakes its work.

Further, the Commission recognises that public confidence is key to ensuring that donations for humanitarian and overseas development work continue to be made by members of the public, organisations and institutional donors. This ripple effect of failures such as those exposed in the working practices and culture within Oxfam are of concern across our community. Research from the Charities Aid Foundation[1] published in May 2019[2] revealed that both trust and donor numbers suffered a marked decrease between 2016 and 2018. The proportion of people giving money to charities, either directly or via sponsorship, dropped from 69 per cent to 65 per cent, and now less than half – 48 per cent – of people believe that charities are trustworthy.

The Commission recognises that, part of its role, is to work to maintain and strengthen public confidence in those charities working in the development aid sector and so ensure the funding needed to enable the world's poorest communities to grow themselves out of poverty.

The Commission's policy is that any charity which is subject of an inquiry by the Charity Commission cannot apply

1. www.cafonline.org/

2. www.cafonline.org/docs/default-source/about-us-publications/caf-uk-giving-2019-report-an-overview-of-charitable-giving-in-the-uk.pdf?sfvrsn=c4a29a40_4

for funding from the Commission until the charity has fully discharged all the recommendations made as a result of the inquiry. Therefore, only once Oxfam has fully complied with the action plan imposed by the Charity Commission will the Commission consider whether to lift its decision to suspend Oxfam from the list of charities eligible to apply for funding.

Finally, in light of the Charity Commission's wider comments in regards the responsibilities and duties of all charities, during 2019 the Commission will be further reviewing, and updating where necessary and appropriate, its due diligence procedures and checks before accepting an application for funding from a charity and before confirming any grant award.

In closing, the Commission looks forward to 2019 as a year of further change in identifying and progressing opportunities to strengthen Guernsey's contribution to overseas aid and development by working closely with colleagues across the development sector and to continue to make a positive contribution to developing a mature international identity for Guernsey.

APPENDIX ONE

Advertising for new Commissioners

Overseas Aid & Development Commission

Vacancies for Two Commissioners

Are you looking to play an active part in your community? Do you take an active interest in third world issues and development aid? Are you able to evaluate grant requests to make balanced and fair decisions?

Introduction

The Overseas Aid & Development Commission (the Commission) is inviting applications for Islanders interested in serving as Commissioners. The Commission will have two vacancies from June 2018 following the retirement of two long-serving Commissioners, Mr Tim Peet, MBE, and Mr Steve Mauger.

Appointment to the Commission is made by the States of Deliberation on the recommendation of the Commission and is for a four year term. This is an unpaid role but one which is both interesting and rewarding and provides an opportunity to make decisions that will have a real and enduring impact on the lives of some of the world's poorest communities.

The Commissioners' role is to apply their experience of development aid and professional knowledge to help ensure that the annual grant the Commission receives from the States (£2.9 million for 2018) is used to support projects that will over a sustainable improvement of the basic needs of those living in poverty in the world's least developed countries.

The Role of Commissioner

The role of Commissioner includes doing preparatory work in advance of meetings by reading the papers provided; and taking an active part in the deliberations and decision-making. The role is unpaid.

The Commission meets regularly (typically once a month), generally on Wednesday afternoons (typically between 4.00pm and 6.00pm). These meetings include:

- Four or five funding meetings (generally held between September and January) to consider applications for charities for grant aid awards
- Ad hoc meetings to consider requests for disaster and emergency relief awards in response to natural disasters or humanitarian crisis

- Meetings with local organisations seeking matched funding from the Commission to support development aid projects
- Meeting/s to review and approve the Commission's annual report
- Ad hoc meetings with representatives of development aid charities to hear about the progress of supported projects and their plans for future work.

Commissioners are required to review and evaluate applications for funding against the Commission's published funding criteria. This includes reading and assessing the applications prior to a meeting and then, during the meeting, discussing the merits of the applications with the other Commissioners and reaching agreement whether or not to support a particular request for funding. Each year the Commission receives between 250 and 300 individual applications for grant aid funding and these are considered in batches of between 50 and 60 applications per funding meeting. In addition, the Commission receives between 15 and 20 emergency and disaster relief requests, 10 to 15 matched funding requests and a similar number of meetings with charities.

The majority of the Commissioners' work is undertaken at home reading and assessing the many applications for funding, reading the project reports submitted by the charities that receive funding from the Commission and generally keeping themselves abreast of matters relating to development aid.

This is a real opportunity to contribute positively not only to our local community but also to improve the lives of some of the world's poorest communities.

This is an interesting and exciting role for any local residents with an active interest in third world issues, especially development aid. The current Commissioners bring a large range of skills to the Commission's work including direct experience of working in a least developed country, professional experience in medicine, tertiary and health education and legal matters, active participation with an established development aid charity and expertise in project management and good governance.

The Commission would be particularly interested in applications from local residents with development aid experience in the following area:

- Education, especially within primary or secondary schools
- Water and sanitation
- Micro-finance and community savings programmes
- Engineering, especially in relation to solar power and hydrology
- Climate change and mitigation of its impact.

Life as a Commissioner

To assist you in deciding whether this may be a role for you, the current Commissioners have this to say about the Commission's work and their role:

Dr Nick Paluch, a recently retired GP, was appointed to the Commission in 2012 and has made the following reflections on his time as a Commissioner,

"For me the role of Commissioner is an immensely satisfying way to put my knowledge and experience to good use for the benefit of others. At the end of the funding round it is great to know that I have played my part in ensuring that the Overseas Aid budget has been allocated as fairly and as conscientiously as possible. It is even more rewarding to know what a huge difference the grants will make to the lives of individuals and communities all around the world.

I have particularly enjoyed being able to some of the projects we have supported in Africa and South East Asia whilst on holiday to see and learn at first what an impact they have had."

Judy Moore, a qualified physiotherapist and Academic Lead for Teaching and Learning at the Institute for Health Studies, says,

"Having worked on Overseas Aid Projects in Sri Lanka and Dominica, I feel that being a Commissioner has enabled me to use my experience to help in the difficult decision making process regards to distribution of the funds. I am currently unable to participate in any specific projects overseas, but I feel that being part of the Commission has given me the chance to contribute in another way.

When I was first interviewed for the role I said the 'cynicism and realism' would be valuable assets and I still feel these are still essential qualities to be able to judge one very worthwhile project against another."

Steve Mauger, who is the Secretary to the Guernsey Fairtrade Steering Group and a long-standing supporter of Christian Aid says,

"The role of Commissioner is both a privilege and responsibility. Being exposed to such a great number and variety of aid initiatives across the developing world, though large NGOs and small charities, is of great encouragement and humbling. Being constantly aware that the funds granted as a result of our deliberations bring about such life- changing and life-saving consequences, and remembering that these funds are from taxpayers, brings a very clear focus to the role."

Philip Bodman, Chief Operating Officer in a local financial services company said,

"I have had a long-standing interest in overseas aid matters, particularly having spent ten years working in the developing world before I returned to Guernsey,

I was very pleased to be invited to serve on the Overseas Aid Commission in 2012 and to help make best use of the Guernsey taxpayers' money in improving the lives of those less fortunate than ourselves. Since then I have seen what an impact our limited resources can have in transforming lives and opportunities for those with very little. Guernsey can be very proud that it looks beyond its shores and seeks to help others. It makes a tangible difference in many communities and rightly raises our profile and standing nationally and internationally. There is always more to be

done but it is right that our government has decided to maintain this commitment to the wider world.

I am continually impressed by the depth of knowledge and experience of my fellow Commissioners and the passion they demonstrate to ensure that every pound makes a difference."

Further information

Interested? Looking for more information about the Commission's work?

Further information about the Commission's work, including details of its grant aid and disaster and emergency relief policies, can be found on its website – www.gov.gg/overseasaid.

The Commission's annual reports (downloadable from the Commission's website) include updates on projects the Commission has supported through its grants and statistics about the number, type and location of projects funded by the Commission.

If you have any questions or would like further information including details of the role please do not hesitate to contact Elizabeth Dene, Commission Secretary (telephone 717284 or email overseasaid@gov.gg).

Applications should be made by submitting a letter of application. Deadline for applications: 4.00pm on Friday 9th March 2018.

APPENDIX TWO

2018 grant aid awards

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

Charity Name	Name of Project	Grant Award	Country	Brief Summary
African Relief Fund	Constructing a village level borehole in Daynuunay Village, Somalia	£38,055	Somalia	Daynuunay Village is located in a rural area of Bay District in Southern Somalia, and is home to around 9,500 people who subsist on smallholder farming. The village has no access to clean water and lies in an arid region. It has been repeatedly hit by drought requiring UN emergency relief. The aim of this project is to construct a village level solar powered borehole which will provide plentiful clean water to villagers on a sustainable basis. This will increase resilience against drought, and enable them to develop their livelihoods.
Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development	Provision of Water for Micro Irrigation in Nakivale Refugee Settlement, South Western Uganda	£40,000	Uganda	The project will improve agricultural productivity for 1200 Burundian and Congolese refugee farmers in Nakivale settlement, a water-stressed zone of South Western Uganda. One solar powered production well will be constructed to pump an average of 10m3/hr of water, irrigating 200 gardens. This will enhance farmers' resilience to drought, enabling them to grow crops all year and ensuring access to nutritious food for domestic and commercial purposes. Increased productivity will insure the targeted refugee households against decreasing and inconsistent food aid by humanitarian agencies, improve their nutrition and food security, their incomes, and access to safe water for domestic use.
Appropriate Technology Asia	Environmentally Sustainable Energy for isolated Mountain Communities, Nepal	£25,094	Nepal	The overall aim is to address extreme issues of fuel security through the provision of innovative solutions to fuel provision, while also introducing strategies for improving health and food security that will not put natural resources at risk in the high altitude areas of Humla and Surkhet District. The aim is to provide targeted fuel security related activities that introduce an integrated approach toward energy production, forest protection, agricultural fertility management, and health and sanitation. The project aims help communities better protect their natural environment while also improving productivity for increased self-sufficiency and long term sustainability.

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

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

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

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

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

Charity Name	Name of Project	Grant Award	Country	Brief Summary
Excellent Development Ltd	Improved water access and hygiene awareness for 5,469 school children in Ukambani, Kenya	£37,734	Kenya	This project will provide access to water at 5 schools suffering from long- term drought in Ukambani, Kenya, in order to improve school attendance and enable improved hygiene for 5,469 schoolchildren. This will be achieved through the construction of a 109m³ rainwater harvesting tank at each school to provide a sustainable year-round water supply for students and staff. Each tank will be painted with Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) messages to promote improved hygiene behaviour amongst children, staff and the wider community. The impact of this will extend beyond the duration of the project.
Feed the Minds	Advancing sustainable agricultural management and shock resilience in Sierra Leone	£33,511	Sierra Leone	To reduce food insecurity and increase resilience to shock in Bombali District - one of the poorest and most food insecure regions of Sierra Leone - we will train 500 rural farmers (10 cooperatives) in sustainable agricultural management (SAM) to break the cycle of land degradation and poor yield. SAM training will embed resource efficient irrigation, soil, and land management practices to raise farmer incomes by 20%, in conjunction with savings and loans associations (SLAs) to secure a commitment to saving £3/month against £0 baseline. SLAs will enable anticipation and adaption to drought, floods and market fluctuations, enabling basic-needs provision.
FEEDBACK TRUST	Ambolomadinika Secondary School - Madagascar	£39,861	Madagascar	The project is to build two new school buildings, for the Ambolomadinika Secondary School in Ikongo district in Madagascar - accompanied by a sanitation block (5 fly-proof latrine compartments and girls/boys urinals) including a rainwater catchment system with hand-washing facilities and a borehole/ hand-pump for clean drinking water. The aim is to increase children's access to education so as to reduce poverty long-term. Ensuring sufficient and high-quality school infrastructure whilst improving hygiene, sanitation and the school environment, and progressing community management of infrastructure, is expected to raise school attendance and boost school results.

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

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

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

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

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

Charity Name	Name of Project	Grant Award	Country	Brief Summary
Leprosy Mission England, Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man	Improvement of Patient-Care Facilities at Mawlamyine Christian Leprosy Hospital, Myanmar	£40,000	Myanmar	Mawlamyine Christian Leprosy Hospital has been at the forefront of leprosy diagnosis, treatment and aftercare in Myanmar since its foundation in 1898. It is also an important centre for disability service provision and dermatology. However, its capacity to serve its patients is being constrained by a lack of up-to- date medical equipment. This project will improve the quality and range of healthcare and rehabilitation support for people with leprosy and disabilities by providing vital surgical and medical equipment. This will greatly improve the efficiency and effectiveness of healthcare provision for patients affected by leprosy and disability, as well as other patients.
MAG (Mines Advisory Group)	Landmine clearance in Mashonaland East, Zimbabwe to support sustainable agriculture	£39,717	Zimbabwe	In Zimbabwe, approximately 96% of those living in rural areas depend on farming for their livelihoods. However, dense minefields deny local communities safe access to vital agricultural land and are an ongoing threat to their livestock. Through the procurement of essential safety equipment, MAG will deploy one Mine Action Team in Mashonaland East, one of the most contaminated regions, to conduct landmine clearance, releasing 107,900m² of land. This will benefit 2,472 men, women and children who will be able to improve their livelihoods and lives by safely cultivating their land, sustainably, without the threat of death or injury.
Maries Stopes International	Improving Obstetric Care in Underserved Areas of Sierra Leone	£40,000	Sierra Leone	The long term aim of the project is to contribute to a significant reduction in maternal and neonatal mortality in rural Koinadugu, Sierra Leone. The specific objectives linked to this long term aim are to: 1. Increase access to quality integrated sexual and reproductive health and maternal and child health (MCH) services 2. Improve capacity of Kabala centre staff to provide a full complement of quality MCH services 3. To increase knowledge of and demand for quality MCH services

Charity Name	Name of Project	Grant Award	Country	Brief Summary
New Ways	Earthpan Dam near the village of Longolomoe	£22,860	Kenya	The Project's core objective is to provide access to water for the villagers and nomads that live in the vicinity of the village of Longolomoe, which is 10kms from Kaikor (on the Kenya/Ethiopia Border). The water will provide access to drinking water for the people of the area and their animals (which they rely on for their primary source of food). There are approximately 3,550 beneficiaries. In addition, the clean water will improve hygienic standards and offer possibilities for small crop cultivation.
Orbis Charitable Trust	Strengthening Cataract, Trachoma and Refractive Error Services in Kembata-Tembaro Zone and Halaba special woreda, (KAT) Southern Ethiopia.	£40,000	Ethiopia	The project has provided, with the generous support of GOAC from 2014- 2016, a comprehensive approach to reducing avoidable blindness, focusing on the three main causes of blindness in the country, cataract, trachoma and refractive errors. The project ended in 2017. However, an impact survey carried out in 2016 showed that the prevalence of early trachoma remained high in 3 woredas; Damboya, Kedida Gamela and Halaba. World Health Organisation guidance says five more annual rounds of Mass Drug Administration are required followed upon completion by another impact survey to assure prevalence reduction, we would like GOAC to contribute to this.
Rainforest Saver Foundation	Cameroon Inga Project	£15,250	Cameroon	To enable three community leaders/farmers trained in the sustainable Inga farming system (supported by Guernsey Overseas Aid) to expand their promotion of it. Crops are grown between rows of nitrogen fixing Inga trees, which shade out weeds. Annual pruning lets in light, produces plentiful firewood; leaf litter and brush create fertile growing medium; mycorrhizal fungi hold phosphorus. Fertility increases without chemical inputs as mulch builds up year on year, providing sustainable annual crops. In wet tropical areas Inga re-fertilises degraded, deforested soils destroyed by deforestation, slash and burn farming, and overuse. The farmers no longer need to burn rainforest.

Charity Name	Name of Project	Grant Award	Country	Brief Summary
Raleigh International Trust	Youth-led School Sanitation and Hygiene in Tanzania	£40,000	Tanzania	To improve access to, and use of, safe and sustainable sanitation for 974 children (aged 7-13) attending two primary schools in Tanzania's Dodoma region by 31 January 2019. Schools targeted by this project lack the sanitation facilities which help keep children safe from illness borne by unsafe water and waste. We intend to utilise Overseas Aid & Development Commission funding to provide skilled labour, construction and training materials, and to support activities in the school community which will drive uptake of the new facilities, healthy behaviour in school and at home, and ensure sustainable management of new facilities in school.
Samaritan's Purse International	Butembo WaSH project	£39,904	Democratic Republic of Congo	This project will establish sustainable water interventions to build resilience of returnees and internally displaced persons in dire need of potable water in Lubero Territory in the North Kivu Province. Interventions will include rehabilitation of two springs, construction of two hand dug wells fitted with hand pumps, Community- Led Total Sanitation and hygiene education and promotion using Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation methodology in the four localities. The provision of water and sanitation will improve the communities' overall health and socio-economic well-being, directly benefiting 4,000 individuals with a further 16,373 indirectly benefiting.
SEED Madagascar	Project Sekoly Manamnabro and Lanirano Primary Schools	£26,973	Madagascar	We will construct two school buildings for two primary schools in Madagascar (Manambaro School and Lanirano School) enabling 307 children to study for full school days. A lack of classroom space currently means children in years three and four at both schools study for half days only. At Manambaro, we will construct a latrine block, reducing the student:latrine ratio from 1:349 to 1:140, and support teachers to deliver 66 WASH lessons through a train the trainer approach. Our extensive experience implementing integrated classroom capacity/WASH projects has shown this to be a simple, cost- effective method of improving education and WASH sustainably.

Charity Name	Name of Project	Grant Award	Country	Brief Summary
SEED Madagascar	Project Fanaka	£17,810	Madagascar	We will build and distribute 1000 benches in the Anosy Region of Madagascar to priority schools where many children are forced to stand or sit on the floor due to lack of classroom furniture. Our extensive experience implementing Project Fanaka has shown this to be a simple, cost-effective and important method to improving the educational environment for children in the Anosy region, which in turn improves the education Anosy children receive, and decreases school drop-out rates across the area.
Self Help Africa	Building the resilience of smallholder farmers through improving access to drought-tolerant seeds	£32,426	Ethiopia	The aim of this project is to improve the production of high quality, drought-tolerant seed varieties in Boset district, East Shewa Zone, Oromia region. This project will directly benefit 186 seed producers, members of WirtuBoset cooperative, through strengthening their capacity to produce improved seed, reach a wider market and grow their organisation. Furthermore, the project will indirectly benefit 25,374 people in the Oromia region, who will have access to improved, drought tolerant seed, enabling them to build their resilience to the recurrent droughts that have had a devastating impact on farming communities in the region.
Send a Cow	Building Resilient Communities in Southern Ethiopia	£39,820	Ethiopia	The project will help a total of 11,850 vulnerable people in Southern Ethiopia gain practical skills to strengthen their resilience to climate change and shocks. Six demonstration centres will be established and managed by farmers. Here, community members can gain new skills, share ideas, learn how to improve crops, diversify diets and increase income. Spring development will provide 850 people with water for drinking, irrigation and washing. Two schools will promote vegetable gardening and rainwater harvesting, engaging 2,000 youth in sustainable farming.

Charity Name	Name of Project	Grant Award	Country	Brief Summary
Send a Cow	Building self-sufficiency and resilience through agricultural development in Burundi	£39,780	Burundi	This project will reach 16,500 vulnerable rural people in Burundi - the hungriest country in the world. It will directly address hunger and poverty for 10,400 smallholder farming families who will benefit from increased agricultural production, savings and small enterprise development. Farmers will learn sustainable agriculture techniques, plant agroforestry nursery beds and install rainwater harvesting technologies and water pumps to increase food production and resilience to drought/flooding. Storage facilities, training in crop storage and bicycles will reduce produce losses and improve market access. Farmers will plan, learn and save together for sustainability.
Sense International	Access to appropriate quality education and lifelong learning for people with deafblindness in Bangladesh	£40,000	Bangladesh	The project aims to meet basic needs of 90 children and young adults with deafblindness in Bangladesh, enabling access to appropriate community- based education as a critical stepping stone to school inclusion, through an individualised, holistic programme of support. This will lead to improved quality of life and reduced household poverty, targeting the poorest families, with the following outcomes: 1) Regional Resource Centre (RRC) established as a hub of expertise on deafblindness; 2) People with deafblindness and their families receive community-based education support; 3) Evidence-based publication disseminated and training for the Government of Bangladesh on how to include people with deafblindness.
SOS Sahel International UK	Improving Water Security in South Kordofan State, Sudan	£39,608	Sudan	The project proposes to provide safe drinking water and improve the livelihoods of the target community by constructing one sand dam in Almatar Village, Khor Alawei, Rashad locality. This sand dam will help to conserve ground water, raising the water table so that the community has access to safe, clean drinking water all year round (even in the dry season). The dam will improve infiltration of water and greening of the environment, and will also provide water for irrigation and animals, thus improving livelihoods.

Charity Name	Name of Project	Grant Award	Country	Brief Summary
Sound Seekers	Introducing audiology services to Holy Spirit Hospital in Makeni City, Sierra Leone	£39,801	Sierra Leone	Our objective is to increase access to audiology services for up to 600 people in Makeni, where there is currently no audiology services available in any government hospital in the area. We will set up an audiology clinic within Holy Spirit Hospital, providing equipment, technical support and training healthcare staff to gain an audiology diploma to ensure the project will continue long after the project funding ends. This project is based on a proven model where we work in partnership with government hospitals and schools, and have successfully set up audiology services in Malawi, Zambia, the Gambia and Cameroon.
Street Child	Creating effective learning environments for 4000+ children in South East Liberia	£39,923	Liberia	Liberia has the world's highest rate of out of school (OOS) children (UNICEF, 2016). Most OOS children live in South-East Liberia. The Government of Liberia (GoL) has sought Street Child's (SC) help by awarding, in an innovative arrangement, SC the management of 11 Government primary schools in Maryland, Liberia's most South-Easterly County. GoL will pay teachers and fund SC to provide materials, community engagement and teacher training. However the physical needs of these 11 schools is unfunded and shocking. SC is urgently seeking, in this proposal, funds for vital repairs and construction to ensure conducive environments for 4,000+ children's learning.
Tearfund	Green Village Revolution: Revitalizing local horticulture among Tanzanian youth	£38,579	Tanzania	Young people in rural villages in Tanzania are driven to migrate to urban centres in search of income as traditional rain-fed agriculture does not provide them with a viable income. However, opportunities for sustainable livelihoods in urban areas are limited and youth often end up more vulnerable than if they had not migrated. This project seeks to revitalize horticulture in 2 rural villages by engaging 100 youth (18-35 yr olds) in co-operative farming, known as 'Green Villages'. In a Green Village, youth will work to develop the skills and market linkages to earn an income from horticultural produce.

Charity Name	Name of Project	Grant Award	Country	Brief Summary
This Is EPIC	Developing new Savings & Loan groups to help sexual violence survivors and the vulnerable to re- integrate back into communities and rise from poverty	£29,345	Democratic Republic of Congo	The project will develop 40 new Village Savings & Loan (VSL) groups in five different communities with direct aim of helping sexual violence victims and other vulnerable people become financially secure and reintegrated back into communities. There is an overwhelming need for more VSL groups as communities' battle to overcome conflict and poverty. Communities face many difficulties including extreme poverty and instability in their livelihoods and futures. VSL enables those living in extreme poverty to manage their household cash flow more effectively and invest in their own sustainable income-generating businesses. VSL secures and stabilises their future and supports community integration.
This Is EPIC	Reinforcing the economic sustainability of Savings Groups in Luwero & Kyotera, Uganda	£28,433	Uganda	Further develop previous projects that successfully helped families rise from poverty using the Village Savings & Loans (VSL) model. This will provide VSL to 900 new households and enhance access to financial services for 2,460 households through VSL and business training. Project comprises: • Creating 30 new VSL groups. • Reinforcing current groups' economic capabilities by providing training in business and enterprise skills. • Development of skills through livestock rearing course and project. VSL enables those living in extreme poverty to manage their household cash flow more effectively and invest in their own sustainable Income- generating activities (IGA). VSL secures and stabilises their future.
Tiyeni	Strengthening smallholder farmer resilience in Chimbongondo, Malawi	£5,604	Malawi	The project aim is to reduce poverty and food shortages for smallholder families in Chimbongondo, a climate vulnerable rural community in Malawi. The project will train 456 smallholder families, with theory and practical group training in Tiyeni's Deep-Bed farming method. The Deep Bed method enables communities to build resilience by improving upon the traditional ridge and furrow system. Improvements are made in water retention, soil texture & fertility, plant biodiversity and crop productivity. Project funding will be spent on a Field Officer and tools and inputs, as part of a 'starter pack'.

Charity Name	Name of Project	Grant Award	Country	Brief Summary
Tiyeni	Strengthening smallholder farmer resilience in Embombeni, Malawi	£9,856	Malawi	The project aim is to reduce poverty and food shortages for smallholder families in Embombeni, a climate vulnerable rural community in Malawi. The project will train 1,064 smallholder families, with theory and practical group training in Tiyeni's Deep-Bed farming method. The Deep Bed method enables communities to build resilience by improving upon the traditional ridge and furrow system. Improvements are made in water retention, soil texture & fertility, plant biodiversity and crop productivity. Project funding will be spent on a Field Officer and tools and inputs, as part of a 'starter pack'.
Transform Burkina	A place to go, Soulyale	£12,150	Burkina Faso	As part of a major school development programme, to construct three toilets and washrooms for pupils at Soulyale school, in north west Burkina Faso
Trócaire (Northern Ireland)	Increased access to water using sustainable solar energy for rural poor households in the drought prone region of Eastern Tigray, Ethiopia	£40,000	Ethiopia	This project will improve access to potable water in the drought-prone region of eastern Tigray, Ethiopia. The project will target 319 subsistence farmers' households (2,552 people) recovering from the devastating effects of the 2016 El Nino drought. The project will use solar energy to pump and distribute water from a shallow well. Additionally, it will rehabilitate two existing water points, construct a reservoir to store water, and install pipelines transporting water to the water points. By providing access to safe and clean water, the project will improve household health, hygiene, and wellbeing.
Tumaini Fund	Pit latrine construction at Kabanga Secondary School	£14,050	Tanzania	To construct 10 pit latrines at Kabanga Secondary School in Kegera. School has links with Les Beaucamps High School. Pupils at Les Beaucamps High School have fundraised to provide shallow well for clean water but state of existing pit latrines source of water borne disease and hence school absences. Also wholly inadequate for girls especially during menstrual cycle
Tumaini Fund	Mosquito nets	£5,000	Tanzania	To provide a further 1250 mosquito nets to offer protection to at least two children. Part of wider project which has received funding from the World Aid Walk and the Commission

Charity Name	Name of Project	Grant Award	Country	Brief Summary
United Society Partners in the Gospel (USPG)	Increase access to clean water and improve hygiene in rural communities in Myanmar	£22,265	Myanmar	The project's goal is to increase access to clean water and improve hygiene practices for 2,261 people in poor, rural communities in the regions of Yangon, Hpa-an and Mandalay. We will install water systems to reduce diarrhoea and other waterborne diseases. We will provide training to improve hygiene practices, increase understanding of climate change, build resilience to natural disasters; and increase gender awareness. We will develop Community Development Committees to be able to maintain the water systems and support the community after the project. The long- term benefits include improved health and an increase in livelihoods, lessening dependency on overseas aid.
United World Schools	School Development Project in Northern Cambodia	£30,968	Cambodia	United World Schools (UWS) provides education to children in remote and marginalised communities that are beyond the reach of the government or other NGOs. Since 2008, we have enrolled over 15,000 children in UWS community schools. This project will bring education to c.200 children in an ethnic-minority community that currently has no educational facilities. We will construct a four-classroom school with a well and toilet block, equip the school with resources and train local teachers to work alongside government teachers. After year 1, we will partner the school with a school in a more affluent country which will take on its running costs, providing financial sustainability.
Village Water	Lessons for Life. Water, Hygiene and Sanitation in rural Zambian schools	£39,651	Zambia	To work with 3 schools in rural Zambia who have never had access to safe drinking water. The Lessons for Life project delivers hygiene and sanitation promotion, improved access to sanitation facilities, and construction of a safe water point, benefitting 1050 pupils, 22 teachers, and 9,480 surrounding community members. Access to safe water and sanitation are fundamental human rights which have an immediate impact on health, enabling people to improve their lives through farming, and regularly attending school.

Charity Name	Name of Project	Grant Award	Country	Brief Summary
Widows and Orphans International	Enhancing sustainable income and food security in Siaya County	£39,922	Kenya	Project aims to improve quality of life of 350 households, 75% living with HIV on very low income and caring for over 600 OVC. It intends to increase production levels of staple commodities (maize, beans sorghum and other grains) through application of locally produced organic fertiliser using vermin composting technology, better storage of grain through grain bulking scheme enabling families to sell their products when market prices stabilise. Grain bulking model will enable communities to use grain as collateral and build confidence for securing credit from microfinance institutions supporting future production of grain hence promoting food security and enhancing incomes.
Women for Women International (UK)	Equipping Marginalised Women's Group Businesses in Afghanistan to Build Sustainable Pathways Out of Poverty	£39,301	Afghanistan	Marginalised women in war-ravaged. This project aims to alleviate poverty among marginalised Afghan women by strengthening livelihoods via increased productivity and earnings. Currently, WfWI is supporting 1,700 marginalised Afghan women to earn together in 76 groups businesses, using vocational skills gained through our 12-month social and economic empowerment training. We are seeking £39,301 to achieve our aim by providing 25 groups of 600 women with kits comprising equipment and/or livestock that will improve their products, profitability and sustainability.
Y Care International	Promoting Disaster Risk Reduction and Safe Health and Hygiene Practices in Disaster Prone areas of Liberia's capital city, Monrovia	£40,000	Liberia	This project aims to improve health, wellbeing and disaster resilience of 6,870 young people, their families and communities in Liberia's largest slum: West Point in the capital city, Monrovia. Through training on disaster risk reduction (DRR), basic health and hygiene practices, and first aid, this project will promote healthier and more hygienic practices and greater disaster resilience among disadvantaged young people and their communities.

APPENDIX THREE

Framework agreement with Ille et Vilaine

States of Guernsey

Ille & Vilaine
LE DEPARTEMENT

Accord-cadre de collaboration entre le Departeme'nt d'Ille-et-Vilaine et la Guernesey Overseas Aid & Development Commission

Soutenu par le Comite Policy & Resources des Etats de Guernesey

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Le Departement d'Ille-et-Vilaine, represente par son President Jean Luc Chenut

La Guernesey Overseas Aid & Development Commission (ci-apres denommee "la Commission"), representee par sa Presidente, Mme Emilie Yerby

Le Comite Policy & Resources de Guernesey (ci-apres denomme «P & R»), represente par son ministre delegue aux Affaires exterieures, Jonathan Le Tocq

Ci-apres denommees conjointement <des parties», etablissent un partenariat pour:

• Developper et mettre en reuvre un protocole de financement conjoint entre le Departement d'Ille- et-Vilaine et la Commission pour apporter un soutien financier aux associations de solidarite internationale basees en Ille-et-Vilaine

Les references:

La cooperation entre le Departemental d'Ille-et-Vilaine et les Etats de Guernesey, concerne les domaines de !'education, de la mobilite des jeunes, du sport, de la culture, les 'echanges de fonctionnaires et de bonnes pratiques, et tout autre domaine d'interet commun.

Avant-propos

Le Departement d'Ille-et-Vilaine, la Commission Overseas Aid & Development et le Comite Policy & Resources des Etats de Guernesey expriment leur intention d'approfondir leur cooperation en creant un cadre de collaboration, permettant a la Commission d'apporter un financement a des des associations de solidarite internationale, dont le siege est dans le departement d'Ille-et-Vilaine, conformement aux criteres de financement de la Commission.

Conditions generales

Les points cles de cet accord sont les suivants :

les responsabilites du Departement d'Ille-et-Vilaine et de la Commission,
les criteres de selection des projets,
les verifications et controles des organisations a financer,
le calendrier previsionnel,
les transferts de fonds.

Principales responsabilites

Le Conseil departemental d'Ille-et-Vilaine sera responsable de l'appel a projets ; de l'evaluation des demandes soumises; d'effectuer les verifications de diligence raisonnable a l'egard des organisations qui ont presente une demande de financement ; de creer une liste restreinte de projets pouvant etre finances conjointement qui seront partages avec la Commission ; et de valider la liste finale des projets qui recevront un financement.

La Commission sera chargee d'examiner la liste restreinte des projets transmise par le Departement d'Ille-et-Vilaine ; de selectionner les projets a financer ; et transferer les fonds pour les projets approuves directement a l'association de solidarite internationale.

Criteres pour la selection des projets

Le Departement d'Ille-et-Vilaine procedera a une evaluation initiale des demandes de financement afin de creer une liste restreinte de projets que la Commission examinera. Cet examen initial des demandes permettra d'evaluer les projets en fonction des criteres d'attribution des fonds du Departement, tels qu'enonces a l'annexe 1.

La Commission evaluera les projets preselectionnes par rapport aux criteres d'octroi de financement de Guernesey, comme mentionnes ci-dessous, et fournira au Departement d'Ille-et-Vilaine une liste des projets que la Commission souhaite financer conjointement.

La politique d'aide de la Commission se concentre sur des projets qui fourniront une aide humanitaire pour ameliorer les conditions de vie d'une communaute.

En definissant les «besoins fondamentaux» sur lesquels une subvention est accordee, les projets suivants sont des exemples types de projets soutenus par la Commission:

- I!IStallation durable d'assainissement et d'acces a l'eau
- Projets agricoles, horticoles ou de peche
- Installations medicales et de soins de sante
- Projets educatifs, y compris la construction d'installations d'enseignement et l'etablissement de programmes de formation durables
- Ameliorer la gestion des risques de catastrophes, en particulier dans les zones a haut risque de catastrophes naturelles
- Projets de rehabilitation d'infrastructure de base apres un conflit ou une catastrophe naturelle
- Deminage pour reutilisation des terres a des fins agricoles, etc.

- Impulser des cycles de micro credits dans le but decreer ou dynamiser le developpement economique

La Commission sera en mesure de financer conjointement des projets de solidarite internationale, conformement aux criteres de selection etablis. La Commission pourra egalement envisager de financer plusieurs petits projets. Toutefois, pour soutenir !'accord de cooperation conclu entre le Departement d'Ille-et-Vilaine et les Etats de Guernesey, la Commission et le Departement d'Ille-et-Vilaine donneront la priorite, si possible, au financement de projets plus importants qui permettront des financements conjoints.

Verifications et controles des organismes a financer

Pour assurer le respect des exigences en matiere de lutte contre le blanchiment d'argent et le financement du terrorisme, le Departement d'Ille-et-Vilaine procedera a des verifications prealables aupres des organismes ayant depose une demande de financement avant le transfert des fonds. Les contr61es seront effectues dans le cadre du processus de candidature en utilisant les criteres du formulaire de candidature delivre par le Departement d'Ille-et-Vilairie, tel que defini en annexe 1. La Commission acceptera que toutes les organisations qui ont ete evaluees et aient reussi les contr61es effectues par le Conseil departemental d'Ille-et-Vilaine puissent recevoir des fonds de Guernesey.

Seules les demandes de financement d'organismes ayant passe avec succes les contr61es effectues par le Departement d'Ille-et-Vilaine seront incluses dans la liste restreinte des projets a cofinancer, envoyee a la Commission a Guernesey.

Pendant la duree du projet finance, Departement d'Ille-et- Vilaine recevra des factures et un rapport d'auto-evaluation decrivant l'avancement du projet et la maniere dont le financement est utilise. Le rapport de l'association sera partage avec la Commission a des fins de surveillance et de bilan.

Transfert de fonds

Une fois les projets selectionnes et approuves pour financement conjoint, la Commission transferera les fonds directement a !'organisation. L'association fournira a la Commission ses coordonnees bancaires pour faciliter le paiement.

Les demandes de financement seront en euros et la Commission transferera le montant equivalent en livres sterling a !'organisation pour couvrir la demande de financement en euros. Le taux de change sera convenu lors du transfert des sommes.

Avant tout transfert aux organisations, ces dernieres devront au prealable signer et renvoyer a la commission !'accord de financement entre !'association et la Commission, qui precisera !'objet et le montant de la subvention et d'autres clauses telles que les exigences requises en matiere de suivi du projet (rapports). L'accord de financement sera envoye par le

Departement a !'association et devra etre renvoye a la Commission dument complete et signe. Une copie de l'accord de financement est disponible en annexe 2.

Les delais pour les decisions

Le Departement d'Ille-et-Vilaine transmettra a la Commission le calendrier previsionnel des etapes et des dates butoirs, en decembre de l'annee precedant l'appel a projets.

Lorsque l'appel a projet sera clos, le Departement d'Ille-et- Vilaine procedera a une premiere evaluation des projets et creera une liste restreinte de projets susceptibles d'etre cofinances. Cette liste sera envoyee a la Commission pour examen des projets potentiels et selection de ceux que la Commission souhaite soutenir par un financement conjoint. Les choix de la Commission seront envoyes au Conseil departemental d'Ille-et- Vilaine.

Lorsque le Departement d'Ille- et- Vilaine aura reu la selection des projets a soutenir par la Commission, le Conseil departemental repartira l'enveloppe attribuee par Guernesey et informera la Commission de la liste definitive.

Le Conseil departemental d'Ille-et-Vilaine votera et approuvera la selection des projets a financer. Une fois cette validation finale donnee, !'association de solidarite internationale destinataire retournera l'accord de financement signe, et les fonds seront transferes aux associations concernees dans les 6 a 8 semaines suivant la date de debut du projet.

Signatures

Le Departemental d'Ille-et- Vilaine, represente par son President, Jean Luc Chenut	La Overseas Aid & Development Commission, representee par sa Presidente la Deputee Emilie Yerby
Le comite Policy & Resources de Guernesey, represente par le Ministre des Affaires etrangeres, le Depute Jonathan Le Tocq	

ANNEXE 1

Ille & Vilaine
LE OEPARTEMENT

Appel a projets « action de solidarite internationale » 2018

Reglement

1) Criteres d'eligibilite des projets :

Porteurs de projets :

./ Association ou comite de jumelage developpant des projets de solidarite internationale ou menant des actions de sensibilisation ou d'education a la solidarite internationale.
./ Avoir son siege en Ille-et-Vilaine depuis plus d'un an a la date de cloture du depot des demandes.

Recevabilite des dossiers :

./ Les projets doivent concerner le continent africain. Les projets menes dans les pays d'intervention du Departement seront privilegies et plus particulierement dans les regions partenaires : (Region Alaotra Mangoro a Madagascar, Province de Sefrou au Maroc, Region de Mopti au Mali}.
./ Le dossier doit etre complet et comporter les devis principaux des depenses envisagees.
./ Les porteurs de projets dans les domaines de l'eau et de l'assainissement, de la gestion des dechets et de l'energie devront egalement solliciter des subventions aupres des collectivites competentes dans le cadre du 1% eau, dechets, energie (loi OUDIN SANTINI}.

Irrecevabilite des dossiers :

./ Les echanges linguistiques et sportifs
./ Les projets individuels
./ Les rallyes raids et les envois de contenairs

2} Depenses prises en compte :

Les depenses prises en compte ne peuvent exceder 30% du budget total de l'action.

Les depenses prises en compte sont les suivantes :

./ Les depenses d'investissement materiel (acquis sur place} ou d'equipement realisees dans les pays d'intervention : travaux d'assainissement (eau, assainissement}, gros materiel, mobilier lourd, equipement.
./ Les depenses d'investissement immateriel ou de formation realisees dans les pays d'intervention : frais de formation/information pour les apprenants (transport, nourriture, hebergement..}, frais lies a la publication des documents pedagogiques, defraiements des

formateurs/intervenants, depenses engagees pour les actions de sensibilisation, depenses pour la mise en place de fonds de microfinance.

../ Les depenses liees a l'accueil en Ille-et-Vilaine de partenaires dans le cadre de la mise en ceuvre de projet de developpement (transport international et national, frais de sejour).

les depenses non prises en compte :

../ Les frais de fonctionnement des infrastructures soutenues dans les pays **d'intervention** (remuneration de personnel, charges courantes).

../ L'achat de terrain et de depenses immobilieres (construction, renovation).

../ Les frais de fonctionnement lies a l'activite ordinaire de l'association porteuse en Ille-et-Vilaine.

../ L'envoi de materiel.

3} Criteres de **priorisation** des **projets**:

Grille d'analyse des projets

1	Developpement global et durable	Inscription du projet dans une demarche de developpement durable (economique, social, environnemental, culture!) ? Complementarite avec d'autres projets menes sur le meme **territoire** ?
2	Partenariat, dans la definition et la mise en ceuvre du projet (en Ille-et-Vilaine et dans le pays **d'intervention)**	Nature des partenaires locaux (autorites locales, societe civile...) impliques dans la definition et la mise en ceuvre du **projet**. Avez-vous elabore votre projet avec d'autres associations d'Ille-et-Vilaine ? Elaboration du projet : A quels besoins repond le **projet** ? Comment ont-ils ete identifies? **les** beneficiaires ont-ils ete associes? Quel portage local du projet ? Contacts avec les autorites locales? Mise en reuvre du projet : pilotage local du **projet,** implication des beneficiaires? Participation du partenaire local a des instances d'echange et de concertation sur le **territoire d'intervention** ?
3	Perennite du **projet**: appropriation par les populations **et** autonomisation du **projet**	Consultation et participation aux decisions des beneficiaires, des acteurs politiques, economiques et sociaux dans le respect de la diversite **culturelle?** Actions envisagees pour assurer la perennite du projet (renforcement des competences locales, moyens techniques, autonomie financiere...) ?
4	Coherence avec les orientations nationales et locales	Les autorites locales ont-elles ete informees/associees au **projet?** Obtention de l'accord des autorites? Sont-elles partie prenante dans la mise en ceuvre ? Coherence du projet avec les orientations prioritaires definies par ces **autorites?**

5	Evaluation	Qualite des criteres de suivi et d'evaluation retenus. A quelle periodicite l'evaluation est-elle **prevue?**
6	Ancrage **territoriale** en Ille-et-Vilaine	Nombre d'adherents de l'associatiori Actions prevues en Ille-et-Vilaine - Autour du projet (pour la preparation et la **restitution)** - En matiere de sensibilisation a la solidarite internationale.
7	Diversification des sources de financement	Sollicitation d'autres collectivites? Des **fondations?** Les actions prevues en Ille-et-Vilaine permettent-elles de generer des ressources ?
8	Egalite homme/femme	Ce projet **contribue-t-il** a garantir l'egalite entre les femmes et les **hommes?**

4) Date et lieu de **depot** des dossiers :

Les dossiers **doivent** etre adresses complets pour le mardi 04 avril 2018 **dernier** delai au :

Departement d'Ille-et-Vilaine,
Mission Cooperation Internationale
Pole Egalite, Education, Citoyennete
13, avenue de cucille
35 000 RENNES

NB: Le formula ire unique de demande doit etre adresse avec les pieces justificatives aux deux collectivites aupres desquelles vous souhaitez solliciter des financements. Il a pour but de faciliter les demarches administratives des associations en le completant qu'une seule fois.

La Region Bretagne et le Departement d'Ille-et-Vilaine etudient les demandes en fonction de leurs propres criteres **d'attribution** et leur calendrier.

5) Reponse et versement de la subvention :

Les dossiers seront presentes devant la commission permanente du **lundi** 16 juillet 2018. Les reponses seront communiquees par **courrier**.

6) Compte rendu de **realisation** du **projet** :

Le compte-rendu detaille doit reprendre les objectifs du **projet**, les resultats attendus, l'impact escompte et indiquer si ceux-ci sont atteints. En cas **d'ecart, il** doit en preciser les raisons. Il sera accompagne de taus documents (photos...) permettant de visualiser les realisations. Lecompte rendu doit etre signe du President ou du responsable de la structure. Il est à adresser à la Mission cooperation internationale à la fin de l'action et au plus tard au moment du depot d'une nouvelle demande.

Information

Celine BOURDAIS : 02.99.02.20.48 : celine.bourdais@ille-et-vilaine.fr

ANNEXE 2: Accord de Financement

Payment Codes:
OA2535/600020

«ID»/ «Fuii_Name_of_Charity»
Funding Year- 2018

Overseas Aid & Development Commission

Accord de financement

Agreement in respect of Grant Aid Award

ASSOCIATION/ ORGANISATION CARITATIVE	
Nom complet de !'association *Full name of the charity*	
Adresse postale du siege social de l'association *Registered address of the charity*	
CANDIDATURE SE ECTIONNEE	
Detail du projet *Project details* *GOAC reference- «10»*	"nom du projet"
Montant valide du financement *Amount of funding approved*	€ "montant demande"
Date du debut du projet *Commencement date of project*	
Nom et courriel de la personne referente *Name and email address for principal contact person*	
Details du co financeur- *Details of co-funder/s* *Veuillez joindre une preuve que le cofinancement est disponible pour le projet approuve* *Please attach proof that co-funding is available for use on the approved project*	
Nom du partenaire ou agence local (e) *Merci de bien vouloir communiquer ses coordonnees en detail*	

Please provide details of any in-country partner agencies who will be delivering the project

Je soussigne.e ....., representant legale de l'association....., je declare que:

Le projet ci-dessus sera entrepris tel que decrit dans la proposition et les depenses refleteront celles prevues dans le budget assode.

J'ai lu et compris les criteres sur lesquels le financement a ete accorde (voir page 3- A) et, en particulier, je comprends que, si pour quelque raison que ce soit, les modalites d'utilisation des fonds etaient amenees a changer,!'association doit notifier a la Guernsey Overseas Aid Commission sans delai, en detinissant comment et pourquoi le projet a change et l'impact de ces changements sur les objectifs generaux du projet, les couts et l'aboutissement du projet.

Je comprends que, dans de telles circonstances, le travail sur le projet devrait cesser, du moins en ce qui concerne !'utilisation du financement de la Commission,jusqu'a ce que la Commission confirme sa position.

Je comprends que toute partie non depensee du financement doit etre retournee a la Guernsey Overseas Aid Commission a la fin du projet, a moins qu'il n'en soit convenu autrement et que l'argent puisse etre conserve pour l'utiliser sur un aspect directement lie du projet approuve.

Je comprends que !'association doit fournir a la Commission un rapport expliquant comment le projet progresse et comment ses objectifs sont atteints,a savoir:

- Un rapport final - doit etre soumis environ douze mois apres la reception de l'aide financiere et,au plus tard quatorze mois apres la reception de la subvention. Il doit inclure un rapport comptable final complet listant les depenses reelles par rapport au budget approuve.

Je comprends que !'association de solidarite internationale devra mentionner la Guernsey Overseas Aid Commission en tant que donateur, et utiliser son logo page 3 (B) si !'association que je represente souhaite communiquer sur son projet

Je comprends que la Commission peut exiger que !'association rembourse tout ou partie du financement en cas de violation du present accord ou de son propre reglement interieur.

Nom: _____

Fonction: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

FOR USE BY THE OVERSEAS AID & DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Application details	«Fuii_Name_of_Charity» <<ID» «Name_of_Project»
Amount of funding awarded	f«Amount_Requested»
Date acceptance notice received	
Date payment released	

(A) "The Commission's Grant Aid policy focuses on projects which will deliver humanitarian aid to improve a community's basic living needs and conditions.

In defining "basic needs" on which the funding is been granted", the following types of projects are examples ofthe types of projects the Commission has supported:

- Sustainable supply of clean water basic sanitation facilities
- Agricultural, horticultural or fishing projects
- Medical and health care facilities
- Educational projects, including building teaching facilities and establishing sustainable training programmes
- Improving disaster preparedness, particularly in areas at a high risk of natural disasters
- Rehabilitation basic infrastructure projects following conflict or natural disaster
- Mines clearance to return land to agricultural *use*, etc.
- Rotating loan funds, micro-credit unions, village savings scheme."

(B) Logo à utiliser à des fins de communication :

Supported by
States of Guernsey
Overseas Aid

Framework agreement for collaboration between the department of Ille et Vilaine and the Guernsey Overseas Aid & Development Commission

Supported by the *Bureau des Îles Anglo-Normandes* on behalf of the Policy & Resources Committee of Guernsey

The Departmental Council of Ille et Vilaine, represented by Mr Jean-Luc Chenut, President Conseil Départemental of Ille-et-Vilaine

The Guernsey Overseas Aid & Development Commission (hereinafter referred to as "GOAC"), represented by its President Deputy Emilie Yerby

The Policy & Resources Committee of Guernsey (hereinafter referred to as "P&R"), represented by its Minister for External Affairs Deputy Jonathan Le Tocq

Supported by the Bureau des Îles Anglo-Normandes on behalf of the Policy & Resources Committee of Guernsey (hereinafter referred to as "BIAN")

Hereinafter jointly referred to as "the parties", establish a partnership to:

- Develop and implement a match funding protocol for GOAC to be able to provide financial support to charitable organisations based in Ille et Vilaine

References:

In view of the cooperation between the Departmental Council of Ille et Vilaine and the States of Guernsey, which covers education, youth mobility, sport, culture, exchange of civil servants and good practice, and any other areas of common interest.

Foreword:

The Departmental Council of Ille et Vilaine, the Guernsey Overseas Aid & Development Commission and the Policy & Resources Committee of the States of Guernsey express their intention to deepen their cooperation by creating a framework for collaboration for GOAC to provide funding to charitable organisations headquartered in the department of Ille et Vilaine, in line with the GOAC funding criteria.

Terms and conditions

The key points of the agreement are as follows: responsibilities of the Departmental Council of Ille et Vilaine and GOAC, criteria for selection of projects, due diligence checks, timescales for decisions, transfer of funds.

Main responsibilities

The Departmental Council of Ille et Vilaine will be responsible for issuing the call for funding; evaluating requests that are submitted; carrying out due diligence checks on organisations that have applied for funding; creating a shortlist of projects that could be jointly funded that will be shared with GOAC; and approving the final list of projects that will receive funding.

GOAC will be responsible for reviewing the shortlist of projects that is provided by the Departmental Council of Ille et Vilaine and selecting projects to fund; and transferring the funds for approved projects directly to the charitable organisation.

Criteria for selecting projects

The Departmental Council of Ille et Vilaine will do an initial assessment of applications for funding to create a shortlist of projects for GOAC to review. This initial review of applications will assess projects against the Departmental Council's criteria for awarding funding.

GOAC will assess the shortlisted projects against the Guernsey criteria for awarding funding, and provide the Departmental Council of Ille et Vilaine with a list of the projects that GOAC would like to joint fund.

GOAC will be able to joint fund international development projects, in line with the relevant selection criteria, which have a funding request of around €10,000, which would mean funding of €5000 from each jurisdiction. GOAC will also be able to consider funding multiple smaller projects. However, to support the cooperation agreement in place between the Department of Ille et Vilaine and the States of Guernsey, GOAC and the Departmental Council of Ille et Vilaine will prioritise, where possible, funding for larger projects which will allow for joint funding to take place.

Due diligence checks

To ensure compliance with Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism requirements, the Departmental Council of Ille et Vilaine will carry out due diligence checks on the organisations that have applied for funding, prior to any funds be transferred. The checks will be carried out as part of the application process using the criteria in the application form issued by the Departmental Council of Ille et Vilaine. GOAC will accept that any organisations which have been assessed and passed the checks carried out by the Departmental Council of Ille et Vilaine are able to receive funds from Guernsey.

Only applications for funding from organisations which have passed the checks carried out by the Departmental Council of Ille et Vilaine will be included in the shortlist of projects for joint funding.

During the lifetime of the project that is being funded the Departmental Council of Ille et Vilaine will receive invoices and reports outlining the progress of the project and how the funding is being used. These reports will be shared with GOAC for monitoring and reporting purposes.

Transfer of funds

Once projects have been selected and approved for joint funding, GOAC will transfer the funds directly to the organisation. The Departmental Council of Ille et Vilaine will provide GOAC with the relevant banking details to facilitate the payment.

Question – who will tell the organisations that they are being joint funded? Will I&V do this, or will GOAC have to make contact? I think it would be easier if I&V did this, perhaps as part of any correspondence they have with organisations telling them their application has been successful?

Timescales for decisions

The Departmental Council of Ille et Vilaine will issues its application for funding in 31st March of each year. The deadline for funding requests will be the beginning of April.

When the application for funding has closed, the Departmental Council of Ille et Vilaine will carry out an initial assessment of the projects and will create a shortlist of possible projects that could be eligible for joint funding. This shortlist will be sent to GOAC so that they can review the list of potential projects and select those that they would like to support through joint funding. GOAC's selections will be sent to the Departmental Council of Ille et Vilaine by the end of April.

When the Departmental Council of Ille et Vilaine have received GOAC's selection of projects to be supported, the Departmental Council will complete its selection or projects and will inform GOAC of the final list by the end of May.

The Departmental Council of Ille et Vilaine will vote and approve the selection of projects to be funded at its Assembly Meeting in July. Once this final approval has been given funds will be transferred to the relevant organisations by 31st July each year.

Signatures

The Departmental Council of Ille et Vilaine, represented by Mr Jean-Luc Chenut, President Conseil Départemental of Ille-et-Vilaine	The Guernsey Overseas Aid & Development Commission, represented by its President Deputy Emilie Yerby
The Policy & Resources Committee of Guernsey, represented by its Minister for External Affairs Deputy Jonathan Le Tocq	

APPENDIX FOUR

Code of Conduct for the Commissioners

Overseas Aid & Development Commission

Code of Conduct for the Commissioners

Introduction

In keeping with its vision and values, the Overseas Aid & Development Commission ("the Commission") is committed to maintaining the highest degree of ethical conduct amongst all its staff and associated personnel.

The Commission's Mandate

The Commission is a committee of the States of Guernsey with a mandate 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;

Carry out the duties and powers above in accordance with the policies set out by the Policy and Resources Committee; and

Fulfil the responsibilities set out in Annex 1 to the mandates of the 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 lay people appointed by the States of Deliberation.

Scope and Purpose

This Code of Conduct applies to the Commission's six Overseas Aid & Development Commissioners (the Commissioners"). The Commission's President's conduct is set out in the Code of Conduct for States Members and the conduct of the Commission's officers is set out in the Civil Service Code.

The purpose of the Code of Conduct is to assist the Commissioners to discharge of their duties and to ensure public confidence in the Commission. Commissioners are required to comply with the provisions of this code in all aspects of their public life.

Whilst this Code does not seek to regulate what Commissioners do in their purely

private and personal lives they must, however, be aware that some private and personal matters may impinge on their public roles.

Whilst recognising that local laws and cultures differ considerably from one country to another, the Commission supports projects in a large number of developing countries, and therefore the Code of Conduct is developed from international and UN standards. The Commissioners are expected to uphold local law wherever they operate, except where the Code of Conduct is more stringent, in which case the Code applies.

General conduct for holders of public office

Commissioners, in line with other holders of public office, including States Deputies, shall observe the following general principles of conduct:

Selflessness

Commissioners shall take decisions solely in terms of the public interest.
They shall not do so in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family or friends, their business associates or any voluntary or charitable organisation with which they are involved.

Integrity

Commissioners shall not place themselves under any financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organisations that might influence them in the performance of their official duties.

Objectivity

in carrying out their role, including making awards from the Commission's budget, Commissioners shall make choices on merit, and at no time improperly discriminate against or afford undue preferential treatment to any group or individual.

Accountability

Commissioners are accountable for their decisions and actions to the States and the public and must submit themselves to whatever scrutiny is appropriate to their office.

Openness

Commissioners shall be as open as possible about all decisions and actions that they take and must not knowingly deceive or mislead. They shall give reasons for their decisions and restrict information only when the wider public interest, or statutory provision, clearly demand.

Honesty

Commissioners have a duty to declare any private interests relating to their duties and to take steps to resolve any conflicts arising in a way that protects the public interest.

Leadership

Commissioners shall promote and support these principles by leadership and example.

Safeguarding Standards[1]

Commissioners will:

Uphold the integrity and reputation of the States of Guernsey and the Commission by ensuring that their professional and personal conduct is consistent with values and standards of both bodies

- Will treat all people fairly with respect and dignity;
- When working in an international context or travelling internationally on behalf of the Commission, will be observant of all local laws and be sensitive to local customs;
- Will seek to ensure that their conduct does not bring the Commission into disrepute and does not impact on or undermine their ability to undertake the role for which they appointed; and
- Will not work under the influence of alcohol or use, or be in possession of, illegal substances on States premises or whilst representing the Commission.

Not engage in abusive or exploitative conduct

- Will not engage in sexual activity with children (persons under the age of 18). Mistaken belief in the age of a child is not a defence;
- Will not exchange of money, employment, goods or services for sex, including sexual favours or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behaviour, is prohibited. This includes any exchange of assistance that is due to beneficiaries of assistance;
- Will not engage in sexual relationships with beneficiaries of assistance, since they are based on inherently unequal power dynamics;
- Will not engage in any commercially exploitative activities with children or vulnerable adults including child labour or trafficking;
- Will not physically assault a child or vulnerable adult; and
- Will not emotionally or psychologically abuse a child or vulnerable adult

Ensure the safety, health and welfare of all the Commission's officers and associated personnel (volunteers, partners, suppliers and contractors)

- Will adhere to all legal and organisational health and safety requirements;
- Will comply with any local security guidelines and be pro-active in informing management of any necessary changes to such guidelines; and
- Will behave in a manner such as to avoid any unnecessary risk to the safety, health and welfare of themselves and others, including partner organisations and communities with whom we work.

1. It is recognised that some of the standards set out under this section are similar to those set out under General Standards for holders of Public Offices; where the standards are different, the Commissioner should uphold the higher standard of conduct.

Be responsible for the use of information, assets and resources to which they have access by reason of their appointment as a Commissioner

- Will ensure that they use States assets and resources entrusted to them in a responsible manner and will account for all money and property;
- Will not use States IT equipment, software or e-mail and social media platforms to engage in activity that is illegal under local or international law or that encourages conduct that would constitute a criminal offence. This includes any material that intimidates or harasses any group based on protected characteristics, or encourages extremism; and
- Will not use States IT equipment to view, download, create, distribute or save in any format inappropriate or abusive material including but not limited to pornography or depictions of child abuse.

Perform their duties and conduct their private life in a manner that avoids conflicts of interest

- Will declare any financial, personal or family (or close intimate relationship) interest in matters of official business which may impact on the work of the Commission;
- Will not be involved in awarding benefits, contracts for goods or services, employment or promotion within the Commission, to any person with whom they have a financial, personal, family (or close intimate relationship) interests; and
- Will not accept significant gifts or any remuneration from governments, communities with whom the Commission work, donors, suppliers and other persons which have been offered tome as a result of their appointment as a Commissioner.

Uphold confidentiality

- Will exercise due care in all matters of official business, and not divulge any confidential information relating to colleagues, work-related matters or any sensitive information unless legally required to do so.

Relationship with the Civil Service

Commissioners shall uphold the political impartiality of the Civil Service and shall not ask civil servants to act in a manner which would conflict with the Civil Service Code. Commissioners should familiarise themselves with the contents of that Code. In reaching decisions they shall give fair consideration and due weight to informed and impartial advice from civil servants, as well as to other considerations and advice from other persons.

Possible inducements, including gifts and hospitality

The acceptance by a Commissioner of a bribe, including any fee, compensation or reward, to influence his or her conduct as a Commissioner, in connection with the promotion of, or

opposition to, any matter submitted or intended to be submitted to the Commission, the States of Deliberation, or any Department or Committee of the States, and any trading in influence to secure undue advantage is contrary to law.

The acceptance of hospitality may be acceptable in appropriate circumstances as a means of effecting the Commission's mandate. However, Commissioners shall not accept gifts, hospitality or services that might appear to place the recipient under any form of obligation to the giver. In receiving any gift or hospitality Commissioners should consider subjectively whether they would be prepared to justify acceptance to the public.

Commissioners must declare, to the Commission's Secretary, any gifts and hospitality they may receive in the course of their duties for the Commission. Any money or tangible gifts received by a Commissioner which are required to be declared must not be retained but must be transferred or delivered into the ownership of the States.

Complaints and reports

The Commissioners are required to bring to the attention of the Commission's President or Secretary any potential incident, abuse or concern that they witness, are made aware of, or suspect which appears to breach the Standards contained in this Code. Commissioners reporting concerns are protected by the States of Guernsey Whistleblowing policy.

Commissioners who have a complaint or concern relating to breach of the Code should report it immediately to the Commission's Secretary. If the Commissioner does not feel comfortable reporting to the Commission's Secretary (for example if they feel that the report will not be taken seriously, or if that person is implicated in the concern) they may report to any other appropriate staff member. For example, this could be a senior officer within the Policy & Resources Committee.

Commissioners receiving reports or concerns are obliged to report the matter without delay to the appropriate authorities or the Commission's Secretary who will ensure that the matter is referred onwards. Where such matters may suggest that a child or vulnerable person may be a risk of harm or that an offence has been committed, the matter must be referred to the police without delay.

Investigation of complaints against a Commissioner

Any complaints about the conduct of a Commissioner shall be investigated by an impartial and independent party ("the investigator") appointed by the Policy & Resources Committee[2].

The investigator shall act in accordance with the principles of natural justice and fairness. The investigation will be

2. In the event the Policy & Resources is conflicted, the investigator shall be appointed by the States Assembly & Constitution Committee.

inquisitorial in character. The investigators task is to establish the facts of a case and to report these, along with his/her conclusions as to whether or not there has been a breach of the Code of Conduct to the Policy & Resources Committee. Any complaint must also be supported by evidence sufficient to establish a prima facie case that the Code has been breached. The investigator shall report his/her findings in the following form:

- summary of the initial complaint and of the relevant elements of the Code of Conduct;
- brief account of the key facts in the case, with references to evidence as appropriate and with any contested points of fact highlighted;
- his findings with reasons as to whether or not the Code has been breached;
- any evidence, written and oral; and
- a recommendation as to what action, if any, should be taken.

Commissioners are expected to co-operate with any investigation into their conduct. They should supply written evidence as requested. They may be accompanied to any meeting by a colleague, friend or legal adviser, but every effort is made to keep proceedings informal. If they choose to bring a colleague, friend or adviser they are free to consult him or her off the record, but will be expected to answer for themselves any question put to them.

Declaration

In accepting my appointment as a Commissioner, I undertake to discharge my duties and to regulate my conduct in accordance with the requirements of this Code

Name: .....

Signature: .....

Date: .....

Index to photos on back cover

Book Aid International – Buluzi Primary School in Malawi	The Leprosy Mission – Patient undergoing treatment in the Mawlamyine Christian Leprosy Hospital, Myanmar
Friendship UK – Construction of a medical clinic in Mongla, Bangladesh	Able Child Africa – Construction of an inclusive school in Mbeya, Tanzania
This is Epic – Village Savings & Loans Group helping sexual violence victims and vulnerable people to become financially secure in the South Kivu Region of the Democratic Republic of Congo.	The Haller Foundation – Construction of a water dam at Mwakirunge, Kenya

Overseas Aid &
Development Commission