

JOAC

Reaches out....



...to a world in need

JERSEY OVERSEAS AID COMMISSION

ANNUAL REPORT

2012

JOAC

Jersey Overseas Aid Commission

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CHAIRMAN'S FOREWORD



The latest information provided in the Human Development Index earlier this year was encouraging with major gains being shown since 2000. Norway, Australia and the United States lead the rankings of 187 countries and territories, while conflict-torn Democratic Republic of the Congo and drought-stricken Niger have the lowest scores in the measurement of national achievement in health, education and income. However in March this year the United Nations Development Programme published a Human Development

Report which also showed the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Niger as amongst the countries making the greatest strides since 2000. It appears that since this time countries across the world have been moving towards higher levels of human development with faster progress in low and medium HDI countries listed, evidence perhaps that the world is moving slowly towards greater equality.

2012 was another very busy year for Jersey's Overseas Aid Commission. Following the introduction of the new application format in respect of grant aid, agencies were not only interviewed in London in respect of their one year proposals but a series of meetings were also held in Jersey in respect of three year applications. This new format certainly provided the time for the Commission to fully review and understand each program presented. By allocating specific agencies to individual Commissioners, it enabled detailed research to be undertaken behind each project submitted which was extremely beneficial in ensuring that the right questions were asked. It also ensured a holistic approach was actually working within the area surrounding the proposed project by identifying which other agencies, if any, were working together. This ensured that efforts would not be duplicated but actually maximised, and the Commission was encouraged that its supported agencies are indeed collaborating in such a manner thus enhancing the projected outcomes to communities supported.

During the year Commissioner Geoffrey Crill undertook a visit to Kenya where he was able to view at first hand a selection of programmes currently supported by the Commission and I thank Geoffrey for providing us with an account of his visit featured within this report. I should also like to extend thanks to Jersey's

Chief Minister and former Chairman of the Commission, Ian Gorst, who together with Deputy James Reed also participated in visits to JOAC funded projects whilst attending in the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference in Sri Lanka last September.

Thanks again are given to the Commission's Officers, the States Greffe and Treasury Services and indeed all those volunteers who provide support to the Commission either by serving or supporting our sub-Committee for Community Work projects. It is appropriate that special thanks be given to Ian Brown, who after 25 years service has retired from the sub-Committee to work overseas to South Africa. Finally I should like to give special mention to the Northern Trust who has underwritten administration costs in respect of our interviews with our UK based aid agencies by providing meeting facilities at no cost to the Commission since 2006! It is such generosity like this which ensures our administration costs are kept to a minimum ensuring our funding targets those most in need.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Paul Rounton". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Paul" and the last name "Rounton" clearly legible.

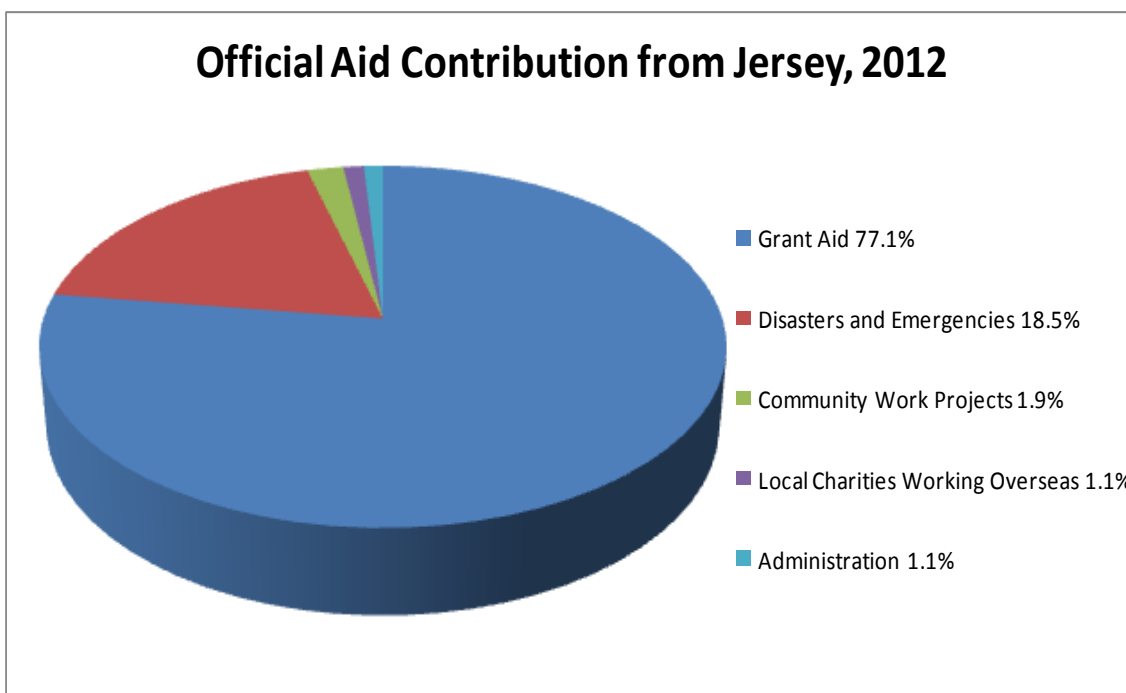
May 2013

2012 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

Balance 1st January	4,202
States Grant	<u>8,880,700</u>

Net Expenditure

Grant Aid to Agencies	6,851,488
Disasters and Emergencies	1,652,509
Community Work Projects	175,771
Local Charities Working Overseas	99,594
Administration	98,498
Balance 31st December	7,042
	8,884,902



GRANT AID

Three Year Programmes

GRANTS VOTED FOR PROJECTS COMMENCING 2012 DUE FOR COMPLETION END OF 2014

CONCERN

Improving livelihoods and Health, **Somalia**

£150,000 over three years

Aiming to improve the production capacity of 750 households (4,500 people) through soil and water conservation combined with increasing access to good quality agricultural inputs. Additional objective is the reduction of water borne disease through improved water, sanitation and hygiene.

CARE & RELIEF FOR THE YOUNG (CRY) UK

Happy parents, happy children school, **Cambodia**

£119,609 over three years

The main focus of the project is to increase parity of access to primary education for children aged between five and twelve years through the provision of a new school and water and sanitation.

IMPACT FOUNDATION

Maternal and early childhood health, **Zanzibar**

£145,840 over three years

Funding from JOAC has ensured that an estimated 75,000 pregnant women and 135,000 young children from rural areas will receive quality maternity care, routine health checks and vaccinations and specialist medical treatment when necessary for conditions such as ear disease and visual impairment.

MARIE STOPES

Access to reproductive health services through mobile outreach, **Senegal**

£150,000 over three years

With maternal and child mortality both major public health issues in Senegal, this project allows access to high quality reproductive health services for women, men and youths through mobile outreach clinics.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Supporting education for children affected by conflict, **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**

£149,997 over three years

The project aim is to increase access to quality education for children in post-conflict areas in the Lubero territory, North Kivu province through the construction or renovation of six primary schools.

OXFAM

Water and sanitation in schools, **Nepal**

£149,670 over three years

Through the installation of water and sanitation systems in 15 primary schools, covering five communities, funding will improve access to water and sanitation in addition to providing water for agriculture to provide opportunity for income generation.

PLAN UK

Water and sanitation for life, **Burkina Faso**

£149,642 over three years

Aiming to dramatically improve the health of over 50,400 people who are critically underserved for water and sanitation in two of the poorest districts of Burkina Faso

PUMP AID

Improved safe and clean water supplies, **Malawi**

£147,840 over three years

This project will deliver 97 elephant pumps over the three year period addressing the needs of 97 communities in rural communities selected through consultation and discussions with the district authorities to improve access to clean and safe water supplies.

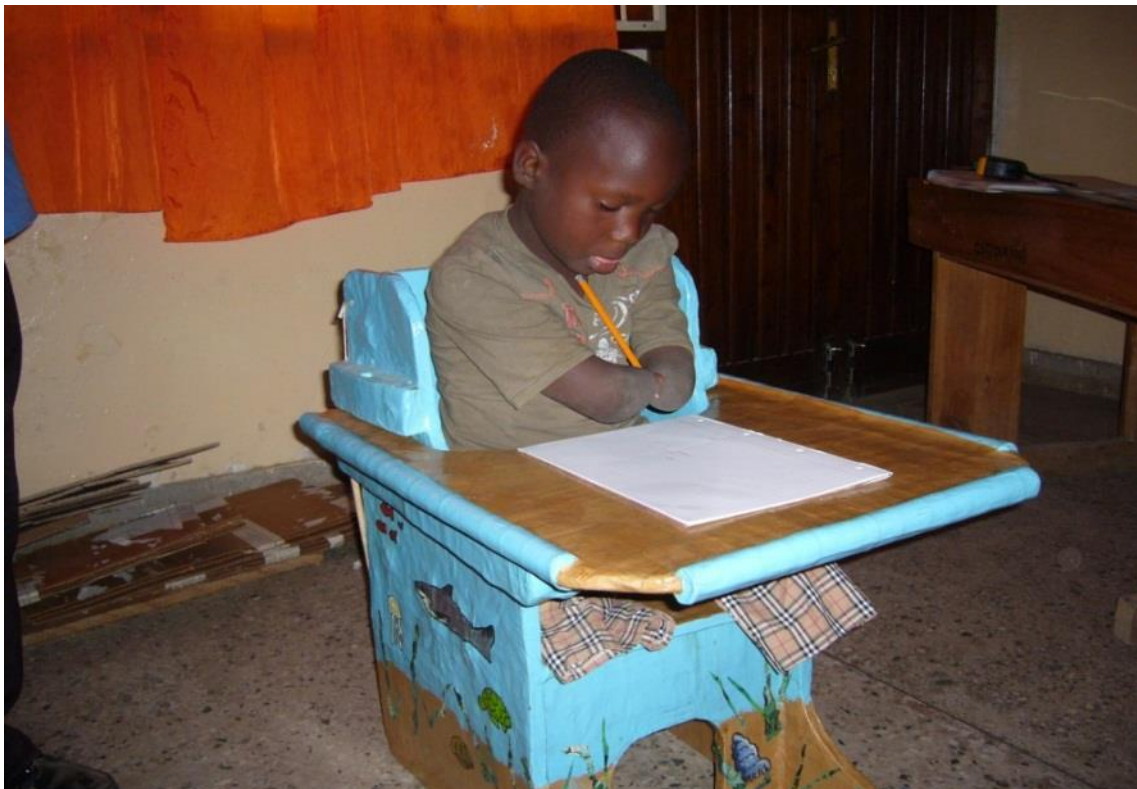
In addition to the above three year grants funding was also released to agencies for the second and third years of approved three year programmes as outlined in previous annual reports.

GRANT AID One Year Programmes

GRANTS VOTED DURING 2012

AbleChildAfrica

Early childhood education centre	Tanzania	34,451
Disability mainstreaming and childhood toolkits	Africa	26,795
Improving healthcare for disabled children	Uganda	61,411



Enjoying his independence -Samson now has the opportunity to sit supported in his chair, and has started to learn to write and feed himself every day
Early Childhood Education Centre, Tanzania

ACORD

Urban agriculture and water management	Ethiopia	62,265
Development of rural potential	Mali	63,250

Action Aid

Vocational training and income generation	Burundi	65,000
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Basic Needs

Goat rearing and chicken keeping	Tanzania	30,329
Livelihood opportunities for vulnerable youths	Uganda	29,892

GRANT AID One Year Programmes

GRANTS VOTED DURING 2012....continued

British Red Cross

Community based disaster risk reduction	Nepal	65,000
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Care and Relief for the Young (CRY)

Poor community water supply	Zimbabwe	32,557
Medical care centre	Philippines	38,078

Care UK

Food security for the ultra poor	Bangladesh	65,000
Community resilience to drought	Bolivia	58,718

Children in Crisis

Strengthening low level schools	Liberia	34,646
Reviving primary education in rural Kambia	Sierra Leone	55,322

Children of the Andes

Preventing and raising awareness of violence <i>In partnership with War Child UK</i>	Colombia	53,441
Keeping street girls safe	DRC	64,354



War Child UK addressing the immediate and urgent need to provide shelter, evaluation and reintegration services to vulnerable street girls living in Goma

Keeping Street Girls Safe, DRC

GRANT AID
One Year Programmes

GRANTS VOTED DURING 2012....continued

Christian Aid

Strengthening health service delivery	Sierra Leone	64,922
Nutrition and food security	Guatemala	64,980
Supporting flood victims	Burkina Faso	64,955

Christian Outreach Development (CORD)

Increased access to drinking water	Burundi	51,672
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Concern Worldwide

Water and environmental health	DRC	65,000
Livelihood support and environment protection	Chad	65,000

CURE UK

Medical care for children with disabilities	Zambia	65,000
Medical care for children with disabilities	Malawi	65,000
Medical care for children with disabilities	Kenya	65,000

Disability and Development Partners

Education support deaf children	Burundi	55,200
Rural rehabilitation outreach	India	59,910

Durrell

Sustainable resource development	Madagascar	30,000
Sustainable resource development	Madagascar	29,200
Improving local livelihoods	Madagascar	27,000

Everychild

Reintegrating child domestic workers	Nepal	45,278
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Excellent Development

Improving access to water, food and income	Kenya	47,900
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Farm Africa

Increasing access to water for pastoralists	Ethiopia	64,925
Scaling up smallholder cassava production	Sudan	55,500
Building the assets and income of the poor	Ethiopia	34,223

GRANT AID One Year Programmes

GRANTS VOTED DURING 2012....continued

Global Care

Community development and cyclone centre	Bangladesh	55,255
Day care for children with additional needs	Uganda	43,380

Habitat for Humanity

Community based disaster mitigation	Bangladesh	65,000
New homes, renovations and livelihoods	Cambodia	65,000

Hands Around the World

Zumbo lower primary school	Uganda	9,735
Paluoc Carpentry Training Workshop	Kenya	27,594

Helpage International

Improved access for older people to healthcare	Kenya	64,827
Reducing seasonal food security	Tajikistan	60,781

Homeless International

Improving access to sanitation and hygiene	Malawi	59,879
Community led environmental sanitation	Tanzania	48,410
Secure housing initiative	Pakistan	12,605

Hope and Homes

Placing abandoned babies with local families	Sudan	29,666
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Humanitarian Aid Relief Trust *(front cover photo)*

Training for Community Outreach	Burma	63,360
Training for Community Outreach	Burma	59,490

International Childcare Trust

Empowering children and teenage girls at risk	Tanzania	40,960
Young people's skills development centre	Kenya	64,986

International Medical Corps

Improving healthcare	Chad	61,133
Improving public sanitation and waste disposal	Sudan	58,545

International Rescue Committee

Enhancing maternal and neonatal outcomes	Sierra Leone	62,300
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GRANT AID One Year Programmes

GRANTS VOTED DURING 2012....continued

Impact Foundation

Model Eye Care project	Bangladesh	59,560
Prevention and treatment of ear disease	Cambodia	59,691
Establishing community safe water supply	Nepal	47,999

Leonard Cheshire Disability

Improved social inclusion	Uganda	60,017
Access to education	Bangladesh	59,087



*Leonard Cheshire providing access to education.
Bangladesh*

Mission Aviation Fellowship

Cessna C182 SMA Aircraft	Madagascar	65,000
Juba base expansion	Sudan	65,000

Opportunity

Supporting rural livelihoods	Ghana	56,550
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Orbis

Establishing childhood eye health facilities	Zambia	64,987
Eliminating blinding trachoma	Ethiopia	64,336

GRANT AID One Year Programmes

GRANTS VOTED DURING 2012....continued

Oxfam

Creating jobs and cleaner cities	Kenya	59,812
Providing clean water by solar power	Bangladesh	60,695

Plan UK

Access to education	Laos	65,000
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Practical Action

Community approach for sustainable water	Zimbabwe	61,217
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Pump Aid

Safe and sustainable water supplies	Liberia	52,872
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Save the Children

Quality education for children	Uganda	62,864
Improving access to clean water and sanitation	Tibet	64,995
Construction of classrooms	Solomon Islands	64,951

Self Help Africa

Food security for vulnerable people	Zambia	43,470
Increasing food security for returnees	Uganda	51,464

Send a Cow

Child health, nutrition and hygiene	Kenya	47,368
Sustainable livelihoods for families	Lesotho	40,216



Through practicing the new farming techniques they have learned, families have been able to not only produce food for themselves, but also generate surplus produce for sale, providing a steady source of income.

Sustainable livelihoods for families, Lesotho

GRANT AID **One Year Programmes**

GRANTS VOTED DURING 2012.....continued

Sense

Sustainable infrastructure for deafblind/*MSI	Kenya	17,033
Service model for deafblind/*MSI	Peru	18,062

*multi sensory impaired

Sightsavers

Cataract and optical correction	Bangladesh	55,000
Trachoma control	Mozambique	43,890
Tropical disease control	Nigeria	47,783

SOS Sahel

Support for fishery groups	Sudan	25,656
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Sound Seekers

Training audiology technicians	Kenya	37,575
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St John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital

Outreach clinic	West Bank	65,000
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Sue Ryder Care

Community based healthcare	Malawi	14,830
Physical rehabilitation services	Malawi	12,560

Riders for Health

Sustainable healthcare delivery	Kenya	46,109
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Target TB

TB testing/treatment for slum dwellers	India	52,857
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Tearfund

Food security, water supply and sanitation	Burkina Faso	64,938
Improving food security	Mozambique	64,225
Rainwater harvesting project	Uganda	64,935

The Butterfly Tree

Sibbulo education	Zambia	64,968
Mahululo health centre	Zambia	63,463

GRANT AID
One Year Programmes

GRANTS VOTED DURING 2012....continued

The Cambodia Trust

Physical rehabilitation for the disabled	Cambodia	32,425
Cambodian school of prosthetics & orthotics	Cambodia	26,953

The Good News Trust

South Myanza Community development (1)	Kenya	64,556
South Myanza Community development (2)	Kenya	64,728
South Myanza Community development (3)	Kenya	64,852

The Leprosy Mission

Housing, water and sanitation	Niger	41,131
Mingwanga health centre	DRC	32,691

The Womens Council

Community initiatives in inclusion	India	24,040
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Tools for Self Reliance

Capacity building for disadvantaged	Sierra Leone	18,699
Combating Youth unemployment and poverty	Ghana	17,400

Toybox

Education and sustainable care	Guatemala	55,777
Community action against violence	Nicaragua	38,708

Treeaid

Building women's shea butter enterprise	Burkina Faso/ Mali	65,000
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UNICEF

Motorcycle ambulances	Sudan	63,863
Education for nomadic children	Kenya	64,821
Distribution of mosquito nets	Mozambique	60,134
Developing school libraries & teacher training	Solomon Islands	65,046

VSO

Stenghtening Nigeria's response to HIV/AIDS	Nigeria	664
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GRANT AID One Year Programmes

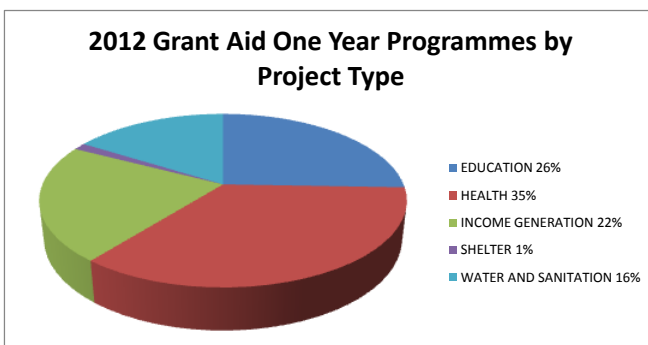
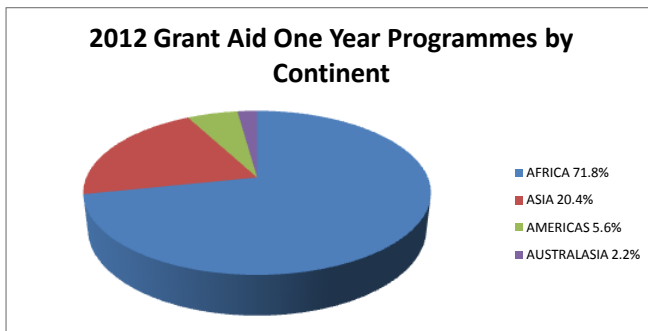
GRANTS VOTED DURING 2012....continued

Wateraid

Accelerating water and sanitation services	Zambia	64,980
WHIRL Sanitation project	Liberia	65,000
Improved water supply	Tanzania	65,000

World Vision

Reducing maternal health and child mortality	Sierra Leone	52,127
Enhancing food security	Bolivia	49,056



GRANT AID

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM AGENCY'S REPORT

CARE

Building indigenous communities resistance to drought through soil conservation and agro forestry, Bolivia

In 2012, the Jersey Overseas Aid Commission donated £58,718 to CARE in support of its project in the Chaco region of Bolivia: "Building indigenous communities' resistance to drought through soil conservation and agro forestry."

The project's aim was to help 10,000 people in the indigenous communities of the Chaco region, which has a poverty rate of 95% and which also suffers from a severe process of soil degradation with great vulnerability to climate change. It was anticipated that the project would also reduce vulnerability to annual drought, improve agricultural productivity, provide better access to water and food, and protect livelihoods. It was expected to ensure an agricultural production that would be more efficient, sustainable and diversified through agro forestry activities, the improvement of future agricultural productivity and availability of water through the management of watershed and soil conservation. Training in the aforementioned actions at local level would guarantee the sustainability of the project and the empowerment of the communities.

Start-up activities of the project included meetings with leaders of the Chuquisaca Department, municipal mayors, and the Consejo de Capitanes Guaraníes de Chuquisaca (CCCH). These focused on the training of municipal representatives in disaster risk management and different aspects of the planning and design of their municipal charters. Community authorities and beneficiaries received training in the management of silvopastoral systems, watersheds that supply water to the community, and the management and conservation of soil.

The implementation of agro forestry measures was developed in three municipalities and included the provision of drought-resistant seeds and recovery of forest areas. After having successful experiences dealing with corn and sorghum silage, beneficiaries asked for fodder sorghem seeds for further sowing. The project has helped put farmers in contact with suppliers of sorghem seeds, acquiring the seed in order to test them in fodder sorghum plots. During an exchange of experiences, they demonstrated the benefits of direct feed and hay production. The effect has been that many farmers have already made the decision to sow a piece of their land with sorghum to ensure part of their fodder needs. In two silvopasture projects, electric fences used for the division of paddocks have been successfully introduced, helping to lower dependency on

forests by requiring fewer poles than a conventional fence and make better use of the produced fodder.

The implementation of soil conservation initiatives was carried out through planting new pastures, the building of contour fascines with branches produced by forest thinning, along with the construction of infiltration trenches and small dikes in the gullies of silvopastoral plots and watersheds. Three watersheds have been enclosed with 284 hectares protecting the vegetation cover, benefiting 248 families.



An irrigation system was built in conjunction with the municipal government of Villa Vaca Guzman and the government of the Chuquisaca Department. This system irrigates six hectares of land which will be used for the sowing of drought-resistant seeds (of corn, beans and peanuts), and ensures the supply of seeds for the multiplication chain, benefiting directly 150 families of small seed producers and indirectly 2,500 families using certified seeds in the Bolivian Chaco.

Basic training was also provided to the communities through exchanges between farmers, communities, owners, and research centres in order to empower them and bring sustainability to the project.

GRANT AID

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM AGENCY'S REPORT

CHRISTIAN OUTREACH DEVELOPMENT (CORD)

Increased Access to Safe Water, Burundi

The aim of this project was to contribute to the eradication of poverty by providing clean drinking water to 12,600 people in 6 communes in Bujumbura rural province through the protection and rehabilitation of 72 springs. This project formed part of a three year water programme for the protection and rehabilitation of 400 springs and 6 water gravity schemes benefitting 139,000 rural inhabitants with the larger programme co-funded by the UK Government (DFID) and Guernsey Overseas Aid Commission (GOAC).

The project was due to start in January 2012 as co funding for a larger project funded by DFID. However, the release of DFID funds was significantly delayed to the extent that the JOAC funded part of the project only began in earnest in June 2012. With reduced time, CORD together with a local NGO Organisation d'Appui à l'Autopromotion (OAP) focused on five communes beginning with the Isare commune, moving on to Kabezi, Kanyosha, Bugarama and Mutambu communes. At the commencement of the project there was an initial meeting with representatives from the local administration to discuss the aims and objectives of the project. The leadership of the communal water structure, in collaboration with the water users, provided CORD with a list of 150 priority springs to be protected or rehabilitated in the five communes.

The grant of £51,672 from Jersey enabled CORD to exceed initial indicators by protecting 90 springs and providing greater access to water and hygiene education for 18,900 people. This success and increase was largely achieved with the help of the local community. CORD and OAP received great support and interest from the community and we received more local assistance than initially anticipated. Further the initial budgeted local materials were supplied and paid for by community members with the aim of ensuring the project reaches more people in Bujumbura Rural and remains sustainable over time. This enabled CORD and OAP to rehabilitate more springs within the five communes.

Therefore, as well as exceeding initial indicators, another success of the project was community collaboration who provided the local materials such as sand and gravel, as well as contributing the labour required to do all the preparation work for springs to be protected or rehabilitated. The project provided materials including cement, pipes and roofing and paid skilled local people to build the springs.

The newly rehabilitated springs have been of great benefit to the population. A case study concerning one of the beneficiaries living in Isarecommune demonstrates this well. Kabezi spring caters for 36 households.



Bucumi Terese, a mother of 6, has been married for 10 years and has been using this spring because other protected springs are far from her home. She reported that *"Before the spring was protected, the water was smelling and not good for drinking but we kept drinking because we had no choice. Our children were regularly sick."* Now that Kabezi spring is protected, Bucumi and those in her community can access clean water for their families.

At the time that CORD forwarded its report, all 90 springs were being used by the population who now have access to clean drinking water. JOAC funded 18 springs in each of the five communes to reach the total of 90. The remaining 60 springs identified by the communal water structure were funded by GOAC.

With an increase in springs, Water Committees have been elected at the site of all 90 springs in the 5 communes. Each committee has five members with at least two women in each. The water committees (WC) will ensure the springs are protected, well-maintained and sustainable. All members received training on their roles and responsibilities as WC members.

As well as the management of the newly protected springs, water committees were also given the responsibility to encourage greater awareness of sanitation practices and received training in the following areas:

- Personal and domestic hygiene
- Clean water as source of life
- The prevention of water-borne diseases
- Diarrhoea as a deadly disease that can be overcome with the proper use of clean water for hand- washing every time latrines are used or after contact with a sick person
- The role of local residents and water users in improving community sanitation practices
- The roles of local elected leaders in improving sanitation locally

As a result of this training, the springs will be maintained and sanitary practices will be encouraged in the community. In total 450 members from the 90 committees were trained in all the above topics with the funds from JOAC.

This project has increased access to safe drinking water for 18,900 people across rural communes in Bujumbura province. It has provided the infrastructure and support to allow clean water to be available over a number of years. By involving local people in the maintenance and building of the springs, this project has ensured that local communities benefit from a shared, owned project. Training and supporting Water Committees ensures that a local, community-based structure takes responsibility for each spring, collecting funds (a nominal amount) from the users for the necessary repairs and mobilising users when there is need for any physical work on the spring. Ensuring that women are involved in WCs enables their voices to be heard when decisions are made at the community level concerning water. Linking the WCs to provincial authorities responsible for water and sanitation reinforces relationships with local government infrastructures and ensures that local structures will continue to be maintained and supported once this project has ended.

GRANT AID

COMMONWEALTH JUBILEE PROJECT

In commemoration of HM The Queen's Diamond Jubilee, the Jersey Overseas Aid Commission selected the **Solomon Islands** as the preferred location to undertake two specially selected projects. It appropriately linked island community to island community and in addition was situated within the Commission's remit of targeting aid to one of the 50 lowest countries listed on the human development index.

Save the Children was awarded a grant of £65,000 to provide a suitable learning environment for deaf children and young people who had not previously attended formal schools. The request was to provide six classrooms to be constructed providing children with a safe, pleasant and learner-friendly environment. Children with disabilities were not being included in the Solomon Islands education system and to date, there had been no drive for inclusive education in the Solomon Islands, with teachers not trained in how to teach children with special needs. Equally school buildings had not been constructed to make access easy for children with physical disabilities with only two schools in the whole country targeting children with disabilities. In 2012, the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development recruited a technical expert to develop a policy on inclusive education. This will ensure that inclusive education is included in the MEHRD's National Education Action Plan for 2013-15. In the meantime learning places accessible to all students, no matter what their ability, were desperately needed.

UNICEF was also awarded a grant of £65,000 to enable the development of school libraries and support for teacher training. The aim of the project was to improve the quality of education in eleven of the poorest performing schools in the Solomon Islands by providing 2,500 primary school students with access to school libraries and improved teaching. UNICEF would establish libraries at eleven schools and provide them with equipment including a variety of books, wall charts, shelving, basic furniture and a manual on library management. UNICEF also would develop a package of age-appropriate reading and reference books including English and local titles, that will become the national standard for school libraries across the Solomon Islands. To improve the quality of primary school teaching, UNICEF designed a literacy training package for primary school teachers and head teachers and would deliver training to teachers in the target schools that would be rolled out to other schools in the future. UNICEF also delivered awareness raising activities of the school libraries in the surrounding communities to ensure the facilities would be well used, maintained and benefit the whole community. Lessons learnt throughout the project would inform the Government's delivery of teacher training and various national early grade literacy initiatives in the future.

Kenya Report – Extracts taken

By Commissioner Geoffrey Crill

In accordance with the policy adopted by JOAC in 2012, Commissioner Geoffrey Crill undertook a trip to Kenya to visit several projects currently or recently supported by JOAC in and around Kisumu, Western Kenya. The visit was prompted in part by the inclusion of Riders for Health on JOAC's list of approved agencies, and the approval of a one-year project based in Kisumu. As JOAC had over a number of years supported numerous projects in the region, it was an ideal opportunity to see Riders' operation at first hand, and also review other projects carried out by International Childcare Trust, WASOT UK and Farm Africa. Commissioner Crill also took the opportunity to visit an Oxfam programme situated in Nairobi before returning from there to the UK.

Kisumu is the third city of Kenya, located on the North-East shore of Lake Victoria. It has a population of approximately 400,000. There is no predominant industry, although there is significant fishing and fish farming on Lake Victoria. The city however is a base for many international NGOs and local partner organisations, as it is well placed to serve nearby poor rural communities.

Riders for Health is a UK charity whose objective is to provide transport (principally by motorcycle) for health workers who would not otherwise be able to reach their patients. Additionally they also provide appropriate training for health workers to enable them to ride motorcycles safely and efficiently, and ensure that motorcycles are maintained to a high standard ensuring that they are able to reach the maximum number of patients and isolated people as possible.

"JOAC had approved a grant application for funding the tooling and general equipping of the Riders for Health workshop at Kisumu. The grant also gave provision of riders' protective equipment and funded 35 bursaries for training. Over the course of three days, I visited the Riders for Health offices and workshop in Kisumu, saw (and participated in) their rider training programme, and joined three of Riders for Health's partner organisations in their field trips to see at first hand the impact made on the delivery and efficiency of their work.



I was fortunate to meet Gary Taylor, the Riders for Health training manager who fortuitously was in Kisumu to oversee and upgrade the training procedures. All riders were required to undergo a full ten day training programme which includes both theoretical and practical components before they would be permitted to use Riders for Health supported motorcycles. Having seen the training manual, and participated in a half-day practical session, I can confirm that the standard of training and capability of the riders was as good as any UK programme that I have seen or experienced. My subsequent accompaniment of partner riders into the field confirmed their considerable competence in riding off-road in most difficult conditions increasing the efficiency and impact of their work."



Riders for Health operates approximately 60 bikes from its Kisumu base, and was responsible for the maintenance of approximately 100 bikes. Maintenance was carried out monthly or 6-weekly by Riders for Health technicians in the field, so bikes are off the road for a minimum period. Each bike served two riders, so Riders for Health was therefore facilitating some 120 health workers in their work.

Commissioner Crill's second visit was to a drop-in centre at Kakamega where the International Childcare Trust supported the work of WEAEP (Western Education Advocacy and Empowerment Program), a local NGO working in Western Province promoting and protecting the rights of girls, women and vulnerable children. Commissioner Crill advised *"It was perhaps misleading to call this facility a drop-in centre, as it was in fact a reception centre, where street children could stay for up to 8 months whilst WEAEP sought to reintegrate them with family or carers. A residential centre for boys, it was able to accommodate a maximum of 70 children. Some of the stories that the children recounted of their lives prior to reaching the haven of the centre were truly harrowing, and some of the children I met were clearly still in a traumatised state.*

The itinerary then took us on to meet a support group for orphans and vulnerable children, the majority of whom were affected by HIV/AIDS, either because they had themselves been positively diagnosed, or because they had lost one or more of their



parents to the illness. The WEAEP programme here stressed the rights that these victims had and their entitlements.

The complex of three substantial well-built and well-designed buildings seemed out of keeping with the extreme poverty of the neighbourhood on the outskirts



of Mumias and represented an ambitious project for WEAEP. It was certainly well used, and I saw several classes of street children undergoing vocational training in tailoring and agriculture. Classes were full, young mothers (some very young) were able to bring their children, and there was

enormous vitality throughout the complex. It was sobering to consider that as this was not a residential centre, once the children had finished their class for the day they returned to their life on the streets with all the risks inherent in that. Meanwhile, WEAEP volunteers continued their efforts to reintegrate the children with families, or failing that enrol them in the government fostering programme. There was no doubt that the facility as a whole would provide a valuable resource to a hugely deprived area.

My next visits reviewed WASOT UK projects where the connection between the wider Jersey community and Dr. Hezron Mc'Obewa has existed for many years, developing to its present position whereby JOAC has regularly funded WASOT and OGRA as a grant beneficiary. JOAC also sent a community work project team to Kisumu in 2007 to help construct a training centre for OGRA.

Unfortunately I was unable to meet Dr. Mc'Obewa however was escorted by the Deputy Director, Gabriel Amolo. We first visited Kiliti Primary School, funded by JOAC in 2005. It comprised twelve classrooms, with a further two classrooms currently being added accommodating in total 800 students, and staffed by government teaching staff. Unfortunately I arrived in holiday time, but it was clear that the school occupies a large site, had good water and latrine provision, and was generally a valuable amenity and a very considerable improvement to that of the previous facility.

Next I visited the OGRA Medical Centre and Community Hospital where I met 6 volunteers from GlaxoSmithKline worldwide who were all one month into a six month placement at the hospital. Some were engaged in improving the IT capabilities of the hospital, others involved in clinical testing procedures etc., and generally



improving the IT capabilities of the hospital, others involved in clinical testing procedures etc., and generally

applying their skills to the needs of the facility.

This was a first class facility dealing with some 1500 outpatients per annum and accommodating a maximum of 30 in-patients, including maternity cases. Extensive testing for HIV, for TB and malaria was also facilitated and it appeared reasonably well equipped. Its computerised records system was impressive enabling the clinician can see at a glance the medical history and current treatment of any patient. The hospital was clean by local standards, and every bed had a mosquito net.



I also learnt that OGRA also offered its own form of insurance fund, whereby households who cannot afford to participate in the National Health Insurance Fund are able to make small regular payments to meet the subsidised charges of the hospital when treatment is required.

The next visit was to Nyamware Primary School was to see the latrine block that JOAC was currently funding. As we arrived the painter was applying the final undercoat to the building, with only the tiling and fixing of doors to be completed. An immediate and major concern with this project was that it did not conform to that of the original application. WASOT later advised that the changes implemented had been as a result of the foundation design having to be changed due to black cotton soil which had to be excavated up to 6.5 feet which meant more steel work and concrete had been required to avoid subsidence. Additionally the project changes also had to conform to environmental requirements and avoid underground water contamination to shallow wells within the vicinity which had resulted in fewer toilet doors but a better durable design that would withstand flooding and conform to environmental standards. Whilst the community borehole outside the school was inefficient and sporadic it was plumbed to the school and complimented by roof catchment to provide constant water for drinking and hand washing. A sheet metal roof had also been constructed in place of tiles.

Another grant of £10,000 was awarded to WASOT to fund additional classrooms, library and administration offices at the Oasis of Hope Secondary School, in a very deprived area of Kisumu. The buildings were vast improvement



on the tin buildings which served as the school previously. The school laboratory had also been built but was not yet equipped.

My final visit was to the Ismat Medical Training College, which a JOAC work group helped to build in 2007. It was a significant facility that was self-financing providing twelve month and three year courses which could culminate in a clinical health officer qualification. OGRA provided some scholarships for those students who had attained adequate grades at secondary school, on condition that on completion of the course, the student returned to their village for 5 years at a considerably reduced salary to that which the government had to offer to induce staff to work in remote locations. Over 100 students graduated from the college each year."

In 2010 JOAC approved a project promoted by Farm Africa to be undertaken by the local organisation CREP (Community Rehabilitation and Environmental Protection) relating to improved cassava production and marketing.



"This was a truly remarkable project: cassava is a staple crop, grown as a food crop rather than a cash crop. The variety that is traditionally grown in the area takes 2 years to reach harvesting stage, and is only able to be used for the production of cassava flour. This project sought to encourage farmers to use a



different variety that crops in 9 months instead of 24 months, and can be eaten in a number of forms, even raw. It had greater tolerance to drought and disease, making it almost a miracle crop. The project

also involved the construction and equipping of a processing plant, which enabled the cassava to be processed for chips, flour and other derivatives, which could then be sold to wholesalers.

At the farm level, the project had worked remarkably well. I met farmers groups who extolled the benefits of the new variety, praised CREP for its support in teaching them new practices, and demonstrating to them the opportunities available. The project stressed that the first objective was improved food security, with cash generation a secondary objective. The farmers explained that when the short rains failed and their usual maize staple was not available, they could turn to the cassava for food, and also sell the surplus crop at a time when the price was high. They welcomed the variation of diet that the new variety offered them. The children particularly enjoyed cassava cake, doughnuts and cassava crisps which made an easy snack. The use of the cassava leaves as a green vegetable was an additional nutritional benefit, as was the fact that the new variety had a lower cyanide content.



The factory had been built. However, it had no power supply, and so the processing equipment sitting in CREP's offices is unusable. The project specified a generator, but the intended three phase mains supply which was nearby required a transformer which CREP could not afford. They were in negotiations with the electricity company over connection costs and were hopeful cost would be reduced from the original quotation. The fact remains however that there was an empty factory, some unused equipment and a shortcoming on the project."

The last project visited was in Nairobi where Oxfam was supporting youth groups by maximising the potential income from rubbish collection, through the

processing and recycling of plastic waste. The project was in the slum district of Nairobi called Dandora and Commissioner Crill started his visit at Oxfam's partner, Youth Initiatives Kenya (YIKE) headquarters where he met their director, field officer and representatives of a number of the youth groups involved in the project.

"Unfortunately, the day I visited was a public holiday, nevertheless the vibrancy of the centre, the range of activities, training and initiatives being provided by YIKE was apparent, as was the enthusiasm of the youth groups for our particular project. It was interesting to note that youth groups had to be registered with the government, and lists of officers and even of members of the groups filed. The age of members ranges from about 18 to 35.

The scavenging of refuse for saleable waste – principally plastic, metal and cardboard – has long been a source of income for young people in the slums, often controlled by cartels of middlemen and gangs. The youth groups seek to maximise the income potential by buying the sorted plastic and processing it through their collective operation to produce plastics pellets, which could then



be sold to manufacturers (or wholesalers) to be used in the manufacture of recycled plastic products, such as footwear, bowls etc. JOAC's support has in particular funded the purchase and installation of the machines necessary to produce the plastic and

polythene pellets.

The individual group members collected and sorted the plastic, and sold it to the collective of groups, which processed and sold the plastic pellets. Profits are then distributed to the groups pro rata. The net result is that the group member receives not only the value of the plastic that he has collected, but also a share of the profit of the recycling. YIKE supported the groups in instructing them on marketing, financial management and basic business skills.

I was fortunate that my visit coincided with the first day of operation of the machines, this having been considerably delayed by the unexpected length of time it had taken to procure the necessary licences and permits from the city and government authorities. The project application had referred to a capacity of 2 tonnes of plastic per day that could be processed, but it was clear that the

sorting and preparation of the plastic as well as the layout of the sorting and storage areas would have to be considerably improved before anything like the claimed capacity was reached.

This was a good project, still very much in its infancy, and still with a number of problems. For example, the project lacked adequate transport for collection of the plastic from the various dumps. The rubbish pickers needed instant cash, and if they could not get the group to collect what they had gathered very quickly it could be tempting to sell at a lower price to the cartels who had transport and cash always available. In addition, there were only a couple of traders locally who would buy the processed pellets, so it remained a buyer's market. Within the youth groups, it seemed some frustrations were already creeping in, as all members wanted to be involved with the operation of the machinery (for which they are paid) as well as the collection. As this was done on a rota, a member's "turn" comes round rather slowly!

A number of groups were also getting ahead of themselves, wanting to extend the project to include manufacture of the finished products, but I made my feeling clear that they should first maximise the processing operation, including quality control, before they considered expanding into other areas. Nevertheless, this initial project had achieved many of its objectives and would provide a solid basis for further initiatives.

One point of concern was the almost complete lack of safety or protective wear used by the rubbish pickers. The project application had included some provision for safety equipment and training, but that was only at the level of the operation of the machines, and was not then specified. The Commission agreed that JOAC should advocate best practice in all our projects wherever possible, and basic health and safety considerations should be taken into account. Oxfam was contacted accordingly upon my return and addressed the issue immediately.

The second project I visited was in another slum area of Nairobi, Korogocho, where the Oxfam partner was Umande Trust. JOAC has funded the construction of a bio-gas centre, which is a toilet block of 4 ladies toilets and a shower and 2 mens toilets and a shower, with adjacent shops (one a bank branch and the other a savings post), with a



meeting room above.

The effluent from the toilets was collected into a large tank which created methane to be used for commercial purposes. (An identical project established in a nearby residential area was already fully functioning, but the Korogocho unit, which serviced the local market, was larger, and sufficient pressure had not yet been built up to be able for the gas to be drawn off.) The intention was that the gas would serve the catering section of the adjacent vocational training centre run by the Trust, and also be available for purchase by local small traders.

As an added benefit, the waste drained through to a septic tank and soakaway system was filtering the water sufficiently to enable the resultant water to be clean enough for use in clothes washing and garden irrigation. This in turn was enabling the Trust to extend its vegetable garden operation for the generation of further funds.

This was an inspirational project. It was at the heart of the depressed community it served, and had been embraced by that community, as evidenced



by the increased use of the toilets and bathrooms (for which users pay a small charge). The group members felt very proud that they were doing something for themselves and improving their own lives in an area that usually received only negative

publicity. The development of the vocational centre and of the vegetable gardens seemed the next obvious areas in which support may be required. However, the local partner was clearly only expanding its objectives as it felt confident to do so ensuring that it builds on the success of the previous stage.

August 2012

DISASTER AID

Flooding, Colombia

Further to an application originally approved in 2011 JOAC awarded **Christian Aid £30,000** towards the provision of emergency aid for communities affected by flooding in Colombia.

Food Crisis, West Africa

As a consequence of further low rainfall, poor harvest, high food prices and lack of pasture JOAC awarded **Oxfam £20,000** towards the provision of emergency food and water aid to more than 200,000 people across Mali, Chad and Burkina Faso.

Flooding, Philippines

Typhoon Sendong hit the Philippines and triggered flash floods and landslides. JOAC awarded **Plan UK £30,000** to provide 15,000 families with hygiene kits, clean water, emergency shelter and household items as well as safe environments for children to receive psychological support, play and re-socialisation opportunities.

Flooding, Angola

In late December 2011, heavy prolonged rains in the Uige province of Angola caused localised flooding in fields of standing crops rendering an already vulnerable population yet more food insecure. In January 2012 JOAC awarded **Tearfund £30,000** to meet the immediate needs of the target population of 500 families with basic food, cooking utensils and blankets. Support was also given to build more durable houses and re-establish food cropping.

Famine, Niger

Following the Government in Niger issuing an alert stating that more than half of the country's villages were vulnerable to food insecurity, JOAC awarded **UNICEF £30,000** to co-ordinate and provide essential services and supplies in the form of nutrition, health, water and sanitation and child protection; and **SAVE THE CHILDREN £30,000** to provide therapeutic food to 550 children suffering from severe malnutrition; and **Care International UK £30,000** with food supplies for 820 extremely vulnerable households.

Famine, Chad

Evident that the West and Central Africa Region was verging on a terrible food crisis as a result of combined effects of drought, chronic poverty and sharp rise in food prices, JOAC awarded **UNICEF £30,000** to assist the Government of Chad to provide assistance throughout the country with essential services and supplies in the form of nutrition and rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities.

DISASTER AID.....continued

Cyclone, Mozambique

In January 2012 Mozambique was hit by two tropical cyclones with the resultant destruction from heavy rains and floods affecting 25,000 households. JOAC awarded **Tearfund £30,000** to alleviate the suffering of 2,500 households in selected communities affected through the provision of clean water, shelter, health and sanitation.

Cyclone, Madagasgar

Cyclone Giovanna made landfall at 1am on 14th February 2012 approximately 100 kilometres south of the city of Tamatave travelling across the island in a south-westerly direction where tropical storms ensued. JOAC awarded **UNICEF £30,000** to provide assistance to the provision of health services, clean water, sanitation, nutrition and education.

Famine, South Sudan

Worsening food insecurity, following increased conflict and displacement was affecting more than a million people. JOAC awarded **OXFAM £30,000** to meet the immediate needs of 100,000 people across the Upper Nile and Makes region of the country with water, sanitation and hygiene response; and **UNICEF £30,000** to provide immediate life saving nutrition supplies and provide the establishment of community based nutrition programmes.

IDP Camp Fire, Burma

As a result of conflict over many years nearly 140,000 refugees from Burma are currently living in nine official camps along the Thailand-Burma border. In February 2012 fire tore through the Umpiem Mai Camp home to 17,400 people, leaving 566 homes completely destroyed and 3,400 people homeless. An additional 275 homes were also damaged resulting in an additional 1,500 people homeless. JOAC awarded **Christian Aid £30,000** to provide one month of emergency food rations for 3621 people and 2,400 blankets.

Famine, The Gambia

Poor rainfall during the last cropping season and rapidly rising prices of staple foods had led to severe food shortages putting thousands of people at risk. JOAC awarded **Action Aid £30,000** to provide food and seed supplies to 3,810 households across 126 villages in three areas.

Flooding and Landslides, Ecuador

The provinces of Manabi, Guayas, Loja, Los Rios and Santa Elena had been severely affected following flooding and landslides. JOAC awarded **Plan UK £30,000** to improve access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene as well as the provision of mosquito nets, psychological support and protection from abuse and mistreatment.

DISASTER AID.....continued

Famine, Mauritania

A new refugee crisis emerged as intensified fighting in northern Mali caused whole communities to flee to Mauritania. JOAC awarded **UNICEF £30,000** to respond with water and sanitation, nutrition, health, education and child protection.

IDP Response, Yemen

Yemen had long been affected by conflict and the Commission recognising that as the situation was deteriorating rapidly and becoming more complex people did not have enough to eat. JOAC awarded **OXFAM £30,000** to respond to immediate needs of displaced families as well as focussing on access to food water and sanitation.

Wildfires, Sierra Leone

Extensive damage caused devastation to families in relatively remote communities in Sierra Leone. JOAC awarded **Christian Aid £30,000** to respond to immediate needs of families affected by the situation.

Food Crisis, Mali

With the ever increasing food crisis in Mali, JOAC awarded **Plan UK £30,000** to respond to improve the nutrition and food security of 505,000 people at risk of hunger and malnutrition. Specific objectives were to provide affected families with nutrition, education and supplementary feeding and support.

Wildfires, Nepal

Approximately 3,000 huts, cattle sheds and concrete houses were affected following an accidental fire in Aurahi Village in the Sihara district of Nepal. In turn this led to 1000 families being displaced. JOAC awarded **Habitat for Humanity £30,000** for the provision of emergency shelter kits.

Flooding, Afghanistan

Frequent flash floods had caused loss of life and destruction of property, crops, farmland, irrigation channels and livestock. JOAC awarded **Tearfund £29,323** to address an urgent need for shelter, food, water and non-food items such as blankets, cooking utensils and water storage buckets for 2,630 families.

IDP Response, Pakistan

With numbers of displaced people increasing, rapid needs assessments undertaken indicated thousands of families had neither anything to eat nor any means of earning to buy food. JOAC awarded **Christian Aid £30,000** to provide food, emergency items, repair and construction of latrines and the installation of hand pumps to access safe drinking water.

DISASTER AID.....continued

Famine, Sudan

The Commission recognised the immediate needs for life saving nutrition following the application received which had identified that 240,000 children were affected by severe malnutrition. In June 2012, JOAC awarded **UNICEF £30,000** to respond with therapeutic and supplementary food.

IDP Response, South Sudan

Conflict and civil unrest across the Sudan and South Sudan borders had led an influx of Sudanese refugees into the Maban county, South Sudan. JOAC awarded **Care International £30,000** to provide household supplies, critical sanitation and education to targeted households; and **Save the Children £29,005** to provide access to clean water, essential sanitation facilities, hygiene kits and plastic sheeting.

IDP Response, DRC

Intensified fighting between the Congolese Army and rebel groups in North Kivu had led to an estimated 28,000 internally displaced people. JOAC awarded **Christian Aid £30,000** to provide urgently needed cash for food for 1,500 families (approximately 9,000 people); **Tearfund £30,000** towards improved sanitation and access to clean water; and, **Oxfam £30,000** for water, sanitation and hygiene response.

Flooding, Bangladesh

Severe flash flooding in July had caused loss of life, destruction of property, crops, farmland and livestock. JOAC awarded **Christian Aid £30,000** to address the urgent need for food, shelter and safe drinking water for 2,100 of the most vulnerable families; and **Plan UK £30,000** to provide cash for food, water, sanitation, hygiene, health and education support.

Flooding, Rwanda

Extensive flooding had caused loss of life, destruction of property, crops, farmland, irrigation channels and livestock. In July 2012, JOAC awarded **Action Aid £30,000** to address the urgent need for shelter, food, water and non-food items such as sand bags to stop flood water from entering into homes.

Flooding, Philippines

Typhoon Saola and tropical storm Haikui had led to torrential rainfall and serious flooding in the Philippines. JOAC awarded **Habitat for Humanity £30,000** to distribute shelter repair and construction kits as well as emergency cleaning kits; **Helpage International £22,076** to provide food and essential non-food items to vulnerable older people; and, **Christian Aid £30,000** to provide food, water and non-food items such as blankets, cooking utensils and medicines to approximately 5,000 people.

DISASTER AID.....continued

IDP Response, Uganda

Intensified conflict between the armed forces of the DRC and rebel groups had led to an influx of internally displaced people to surrounding countries. JOAC awarded **Oxfam £30,000** to provide urgently needed latrines to support infrastructure and the increased pressure being put on existing camps.

IDP Response, Rwanda

Following the conflict in North and South Kivu, DRC, increased numbers of internally displaced people had fled to Rwanda. In August 2012, JOAC awarded **Oxfam £30,000** to provide water, sanitation and hygiene needs of 15,000 refugees.

Cholera Outbreak, Sierra Leone

JOAC awarded **Oxfam £30,000** in August to assist target 450,000 people in 20 high priority city sectors of Freetown and rural districts of Tonkolili and Koinadugu with cholera prevention kits, emergency latrine construction and washing facilities.

Famine, Gambia

With the deepening nutrition crisis across West Africa an estimated 428,000 people, a quarter of the population, was in desperate need of urgent humanitarian assistance. In August, JOAC awarded **UNICEF £30,000** to provide essential nutrition services and medical supplies.

IDP Response, Colombia

Following widespread displacement caused by armed conflict and flooding in Putumayo, Colombia, JOAC awarded **Christian Aid £30,000** to provide affected families with food through community kitchens and the provision of emergency non-food items, including kitchen utensils, health kits, shelter materials and access to clean water.

Tropical Storm, Haiti

The distribution of 155 emergency shelter kits was approved by JOAC when it awarded **Habitat for Humanity £30,000** to provide and repair the temporary shelters of those families awaiting core homes.

Flooding, Burma

Unusually heavy monsoon rains and the release of water from several dams had resulted in severe flooding which had affected nearly two million people in the Ayeyarwaddy division. JOAC awarded **Tearfund £30,000** to provide assistance in the form of food relief.

DISASTER AID.....continued

Flooding, Vietnam

Typhoon Son Tinh struck the north-eastern coastal region of Vietnam on 28th October 2012. Damage estimated at \$185 million was caused to homes, public buildings and agricultural land. JOAC awarded **Habitat for Humanity £30,000** towards the distribution of 130 emergency shelter/reconstruction kits.

Drought, Zimbabwe

The 2012 farming season had been one of the worst in living memory. Prolonged drought had cause chronic food shortages and an estimated 31,500 people were at risk of starvation, with 12,180 children under five considered to be the most at risk. JOAC awarded **Christian Aid £30,000** to improve food and nutrition security through the implementation of a three month child centred feeding programme.

Hurricane, Haiti

Severe flooding and heavy rains caused by Hurricane Sandy in October 2012, had resulted in the loss of life and damage of property, infrastructure and agriculture. JOAC awarded **UNICEF £30,000** to provide emergency relief and support to vulnerable children through community based management of acute malnutrition and improving access to essential water and sanitation supplies.

Food Insecurity, Lesotho

The United Nations estimates more than 725,000 in Lesotho, over a third of the population do not have enough to eat. For two consecutive years flooding followed by drought had resulted in the rapid rise of food prices for staple foods due to poor harvest and in order to prevent the crisis escalating further, JOAC awarded **UNICEF £30,000** and **Action Aid £24,000** to respond to the emergency in areas of agricultural support, nutrition, health, water and sanitation.

IDP Response, Burma

Heavy monsoon rains had led to flooding affecting more than 236,000 people in the Kayin State, south-east of the country and conflict in Kachin State in the north resulted in the displacement of 65,000 children and families. JOAC awarded **Save the Children £30,000** for the distribution of 415 household kits to more than 2,000 vulnerable children and families.

Flooding, Pakistan

For a third consecutive year, Pakistan had been impacted by heavy monsoon flooding which affected estimated 2.2 million people. JOAC awarded **UNICEF £30,000** and **Tearfund £30,000** each towards water and sanitation interventions, the provision of food and essential health supplies.

DISASTER AID.....continued

Flooding, Nigeria

From July 2012 to October 2012 Nigeria experienced severe flooding which ravaged many parts of the country leading to loss of life, farm land, houses causing displacement of thousands. JOAC awarded **Tearfund £29,680** towards the provision of food, blankets, mosquito nets as well as roofing materials and seeds.

Flooding, Cambodia

In September 2012, severe flash flooding caused by exceptionally heavy rains affected more than 63,000 people in Banteay MeanChey province. JOAC awarded **Action Aid £30,000** to provide food aid, sanitation kits and cash grants to some of the most vulnerable families.

Extreme weather conditions, Swaziland

Over 600 people had been affected by adverse weather conditions cause by prolonged rainy season and extremely low temperatures which had weakened existing structures and caused contamination to water supplies. JOAC awarded **UNICEF £30,000** for the distribution of vital supplies including tarpaulin, blankets, essential medicines, water and sanitation.

Flooding, Philippines

Almost a year after Typhoon Washi struck the Philippines in December 2011 the same region was hit again by Typhoon Bopha, three times the strength of Washi. Over 2000 homes were destroyed, 400 people killed and many severely injured. Around 200,000 people were living in evacuation centres. JOAC awarded **Christian Aid £30,000** and **Habitat for Humanity £30,000** towards shelter provision, emergency relief packs, food, water and medicines.

Food Crisis, DRC

The DRC has witnessed decades of conflict resulting in destruction of infrastructure and population displacement. JOAC awarded **Tearfund £18,965** towards improving access to essential items both food and non-food to camps for the internally displaced.

Food Crisis, South Sudan

Despite gaining independence from Sudan in 2011, a humanitarian crisis unfolded through influx of refugees from the escalating border disputes and inter-tribal violence. This had led to hundreds of thousands of people trapped in conflict zone facing food shortages with little access to drinking water, shelter and medical services. JOAC awarded **Mission Aviation Fellowship £24,935** towards the provision of a new generator to ensure continued support of vital air services to its partners.

DISASTER AID

Conflict in South Sudan One year On: April 2013

"The world needs to wake up to the true cost of conflict for people who have already suffered so many years of war."
Johnson Byamukama, Oxfam's Deputy Country Director for South Sudan

After one year of conflict in Sudan's Blue Nile state, nearly 200,000 refugees have fled across the border to neighbouring South Sudan to avoid the violence. The influx of refugees has continued throughout the dry season; hundreds are daily braving the long journey on foot, surviving only on diets of wild fruits, edible roots and dirty water. When they finally reach the overcrowded camps they are met with the threat of recurrent flooding due to heavy rains, chronic drinking water shortages and disease.

The humanitarian situation does not look likely to improve in the near future. A fractious political scene is prolonging any attempts to suppress the conflict, and there are signs of increased fighting in Blue Nile and South Kordofan state. As a result more families are being displaced who have no choice but to leave to escape the violence. Armed recruitment within the refugee camps is also a major concern as increased militarisation takes place before the rainy season. Fragile resources are stretched and hunger is widespread. Half of South Sudan's 9.7 million people have not enough to eat and tensions are rising between refugees and frustrated host communities who are struggling to cope with rising food and fuel prices. To make matters worse, an outbreak of Hepatitis E1 (HEV) in January is continuing to devastate the Maban camps, placing pregnant women particularly at risk, with more than 4,000 cases reported so far including 88 deaths. Plans are now in place to relocate at least 25,000 refugees to alleviate pressure within the camps.



In the camps, Oxfam has organised water trucking, constructed/rehabilitated boreholes, installed water points, distributed buckets, soap, washing materials and cleaning kits. It has also constructed latrines and undertaken hygiene promotion activities. Hygiene remains a major concern considering the HEV outbreak which is still spreading throughout the camps. The number of children dying as a result of water-borne



Oxfam currently is providing water and sanitation to over 37,000 refugees who are struggling during the dry season. Rising demand for water is placing mounting pressure on decreasing water resources. We have been drilling boreholes and setting up water distribution systems that are providing a fragile lifeline to those living within the camps.

In response to the HEV outbreak Oxfam are concentrating on hygiene promotion activities, particularly the promotion of hand-washing. In January it began trialling a new device called the 'handy tap', and with early indications showing a significant increase in the levels of hand-washing we are now planning to roll the device out across all camps in 2013. In the last two months we have also trained 32 new community hygiene promoters, of which 21 are women, and female hygiene kits have now been distributed to all women aged between 14-45 in Jamam and Gendassa. In addition, 1000 people, of which 75% were women, have been reached with key hygiene awareness programmes, and a further 987 people have been provided with essential information on preventing HEV.



Nonetheless, refugees in Maban County are still in a desperate situation. Considering Maban's incredibly harsh environment, Oxfam has long been pushing to find safer locations for refugees. In recent months, the UNHCR has confirmed that the entire population of Jamam (15,971 refugees) will be relocated to a new site, called Kaya, located roughly 13km from Gendrassa. Kaya has better access to underground water sources and is less flood prone, which means less trouble for aid workers as well as refugees. 10,000 refugees will also relocate to Kaya from Doro camp in a further effort to alleviate pressure on overcrowded camps. Oxfam is on board as the sole provider of water, sanitation and hygiene for Kaya, and has already laid out plans to build an efficient water system throughout the camp. Development of the Kaya camp is underway now.

Although conditions in the camps are steadily improving with greater access to food, water and health care, the continued fragility of the security conditions in Blue Nile renders it difficult to predict when the refugees will be able to return home.

Oxfam will continue to work in South Sudan to provide vital emergency aid throughout 2013, with the overall aim to build the capacity of refugees and local actors so that Oxfam may hand over all water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities until 2014.

COMMUNITY WORK PROJECTS

2012 Sub-Committee for Community Work Projects

Chairman: Commissioner Toni Roberts

Members: Mr. Ian Brown
Mr. David Ellis
Mr. David Liddiard
Mr. David O'Brien
Mr. Brian Stuttard
Mr. Richard Richomme
Mrs. Catherine Murray
Miss Clare Morvan
Mr. Allan Smith, MBE

Three community work projects were approved for 2012.

Bangladesh

The first team to depart in 2012 headed to Bangladesh where the project's aim was to build a primary school in Muktaram Village which is in the Kurigram district in Northern Bangladesh.

Team Members – Alan Cameron (Leader), Mo Boersma, Sandra Cameron, Nelio De Freitas, Karen Duquemin, Gloria Hill, Naomi Jelley, Victoria Lee, Kevin Romeril, Michael Ryall, Catherine Ward and Helen Wilson.

APPROXIMATE COST

Materials	42,500
Group/Travel Expenses	30,550
Less Volunteer contributions/unspent contingency	14,340
TOTAL	£58,710



COMMUNITY WORK PROJECTS

....continued

Uganda

In July, a team of eleven volunteers departed the Island and headed for Mifumi Primary School in Tororo, Eastern Uganda. The aim of the project was to build teachers accommodation.

Team Members – Toni Roberts (Leader), Michael Baudains, Yvonne Eastwood, Maria Gledhill, Sue Harvey, Malgorzata Hrybowicz, Jeannette Hull, Fiona Le Corre, Angela Lucas, Laurie Nehwati and Harry Tomes

APPROXIMATE COST

Materials	34,955
Group/Travel Expenses	26,925
Less Volunteer contributions/unspent contingency	12,588
TOTAL	£49,292

Nepal

The last project to be undertaken in 2012 was to Nepal where the objective of this project was to build a new home for about 80 to 100 children (boys and girls), a primary school and a small clinic in Mahottari, Central Region, Janakpur Zone, Dhanusa District, Nepal.

Team Members – John Vautier (Leader), Samuel Coutanche, Ann Dove, Philippa Headdon, Ping Ho, Gloria Jenkins, Jeremy Johnson, Nicole Le Miere, Xavier Le Monnier, David Liddiard, Alisdair MacLeod and Anna Somma

APPROXIMATE COST

Materials	47,800
Group/Travel Expenses	27,840
Less Volunteer contributions/unspent contingency	8,300
TOTAL	£67,340

2012 GRANTS AWARDED TO JERSEY CHARITIES WORKING OVERSEAS

Island Aid for World Children £5,000

Transportation costs of shipping containers, Ghana

St Clements Church £2,500

Bee Hives, Kenya

Help from the Rock £4,100

Pala Clinic, Kenya

Kisumu Education Orphans Fund £1,000

Education, Kenya

Ngora Trust £1,000

St Anthony Health Clinic, Uganda

Jersey Gambia Schools Trust £2,220

Container Costs, The Gambia

St Clements Church £13,050

St Luke's Hospital, Kaloleni, Kenya

St Clements Church £2,650

Special Needs Workshop and Farming Project, Mwreni, Kenya

Jersey Africa Projects (JAP) £3,750

Water and Sanitation at Janjanbureh, The Gambia



The Community at Janjanbureh, Gambia, preparing the trench for JAPs water and sanitation project.

GRANTS AWARDED TO
JERSEY CHARITIES WORKING OVERSEAS
....continued

Friends of Esperado Children's Haven £6,500
St Peregrine's School, Swaziland

Jersey Nyalkinyi Communities £740
Chicken Coop Provision, Kenya

WASOT UK £23,646
Water and Sanitation for Slum Schools, Kisumu, Kenya



The Nyamware block was officially opened in October 2012 by the local Member of Parliament, Education officials, Minister of Health and local stakeholders. Facilities are now being fully used.

Dr Hezron Obewa, OGRA Foundation & Ed Le Quesne, WASOT-UK

Jersey Africa Projects £2,250
Transportation of Container costs, The Gambia

The Good News Trust £9,727
Classroom provision, Kenya

Hands Around the World £1,500
Classroom renovation, Rwanda

Hands Around the World £12,000
Teachers accommodation, Zambia

Island Aid for World Children £4,710
Borehole, Ghana

MAKING A DIFFERENCE

Ian Brown

On Monday 9th July 2012 the Jersey Overseas Aid Commission marked the departure of Mr Ian Brown who had been involved with Jersey's overseas aid programme for just over 25 years.



As an active member of the Commission's community work project sub-Committee, Mr Brown had undertaken nine projects on behalf of the Commission, of which he had led seven, seeing him in far off places such as Mongolia, Guyana, Sumatra and several African countries.

As Deputy Head teacher for Mont Nicolle School, Mr Brown also played an active role in the education of philanthropy across primary education and has also additionally undertaken additional self funded trips including a seven month sabbatical in 1993 when he visited many Jersey projects from Zimbabwe northwards to Uganda.

It is the Commission view that Mr Brown's sustained support is quite unique and believes such individuals are real ambassadors for our Island, who reach out and touch the lives of the poorest of the poor across the world. Such individuals have brought positive change to developing communities by providing schools, health clinics and clean water which has not only created transformation in these communities, but has saved lives also. This has resulted in many, many communities within the developing world knowing about "Jersey" and the generosity and support given by its people.

Mr Brown thanked the Bailiff and the Commission. He could not quite believe that it was twenty five years ago that he had become a member of Rev Bob Delap's team which went to a shanty town in Kisumu, Kenya. That trip completely transformed his thinking at the time after visiting the hospital and seeing so many children very ill with malnutrition. This led Ian on to joining another team to India and leading seven other trips to Uganda, Malawi, Kenya, Zambia, Sumatra, Mongolia and the Amazon. At one stage he took a sabbatical away from education and travelled 20,000 kilometres with his wife Kathryn visiting past projects.

Ian believes it is crucial for the people of Jersey to have the chance to experience a community project as the life skills gained are as invaluable as the provision of support provided to the communities. When asked why he had undertaken so many projects his reply was that he wanted to make a difference and that if you could see the abundant smiles of a small village, the constant chatter of renewed ambition and the sheer enthusiasm generated by communities, people would understand.

Ian extended special thanks to Dr. David Steiner and Rowland Heaven for their intense indoctrination in the early days, Mr. Dennis Troy MBE for his continued support of the years and sense of humour, Kathryn Filipponi, JOAC's Executive Officer for her calmness and support during challenging times and his wife Kathryn Brown for her own involvement with the projects, her compassion, energy and encouragement.

OXFAM EXTEND THANKS TO THE PEOPLE OF JERSEY AND THE JERSEY OVERSEAS AID COMMISSION

Oxfam and JOAC have been working together in fighting poverty and injustice around the world since 1967. In that time, the people of Jersey, through JOAC, have contributed over £5m to long-term development programmes as well as Humanitarian responses.

In the last 10 years alone, grants given to Oxfam by JOAC have benefitted almost 400,000 people in 24 countries as well as 40 humanitarian crises affecting millions of people. In November 2012, Oxfam hosted a reception for JOAC in recognition of its thanks and appreciation to the people of Jersey for all its support.



Left to right:
Commissioner Michel Le Troquer, Karen Brown Chair of Trustees at Oxfam, Vice Chairman Toni Roberts, Chairman Senator Paul Routier, Commissioner Peter Le Seilleur, Commissioner Geoffrey Crill, Deputy Carolyn Labey.