

JOAC

Reaches out ...



...to a world in need

JERSEY OVERSEAS AID COMMISSION

ANNUAL REPORT

2011

JOAC

Jersey Overseas Aid Commission

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Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Toni Roberts

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CHAIRMAN'S FOREWORD



2011 saw great changes for the Commission mostly for the review of its work in respect of funding allocated towards grant aid and its decision to ensure that Jersey's money was offering the optimum value to those communities it targets within the developing world.

The Commission had always considered all applications on a project-by-project basis concentrating its support on short-term projects, to be completed within 12 months of commencement. In consultation with its agencies however, it was advised that the move towards more sustainable long-term projects was very much the way forward and therefore the Commission adjusted its policies to better reflect the changes in the nature of the work being carried out by its agencies. Through the establishment of the Commission's Audit Risk Review Committee, many hours of work was involved to reach its conclusion and I would like to take this opportunity of thanking our non-States Commissioners and Executive Officer for work undertaken. Commissioner Crill, Chair of the group, has written a report within this report, which provides greater insight to the establishment and role of the Audit Risk Review Committee.

2011 also saw changes within the composition of the Commission. I was delighted to be nominated by my predecessor Senator Ian Gorst for the position of Chairman of the Jersey Overseas Aid Commission and having been a member of the Commission since 2005, I have seen the transition from Committee to Commission following the change to ministerial government and the establishment of the Jersey Overseas Aid Commission (Jersey) Law 2005. I contributed to the scrutiny review, witnessed Jersey celebrate over 40 years of its overseas aid programmes and seen the establishment of the Audit Risk Review Committee. In addition I have also undertaken trips to view at firsthand what Jersey's funding has achieved. I trust I will therefore bring to the role experience and continuity.

CHAIRMAN'S FOREWORD

.....continued

2011 has seen a new face within our team, the Connétable of St Martin, Mich Le Troquer who joins the Commission as a States Commissioner. Mich has already embraced the work of the Commission which I believe he has found whilst challenging, extremely rewarding. I am also grateful for the support given by our other fellow Commissioners and thank Senator Gorst for his continued support of the Commission's work and I wish him well in his new post of Chief Minister for the Island. It was especially pleasing to hear that Senator Gorst has been awarded an Honorary Fellowship from UNICEF recognising his contribution to the developing world.

I extend my thanks to all those involved in any way with the work of the Commission, especially those involved with the preparation of our teams embarking on our community work projects programme. To our Executive Officer, Administrative Assistant and all members of the Community Work Projects Sub-Committee, Dr Simon Slaffer at Island Medical Centre, Charlotte Farrell and Phil Romeril at New Era Chemist, Tracy Palmer at infection control (Jersey Hospital), Tony Allchurch, Honorary Fellow of the Institution of Occupational Safety and Health, John Gavey at St John's Ambulance and Rosemary Ruddy from ACET. Lastly my thanks go to Laura Rowley, Treasurer of the States for her watchful eye as the Commission's Accounting Officer.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Paul Rutter". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'P'.

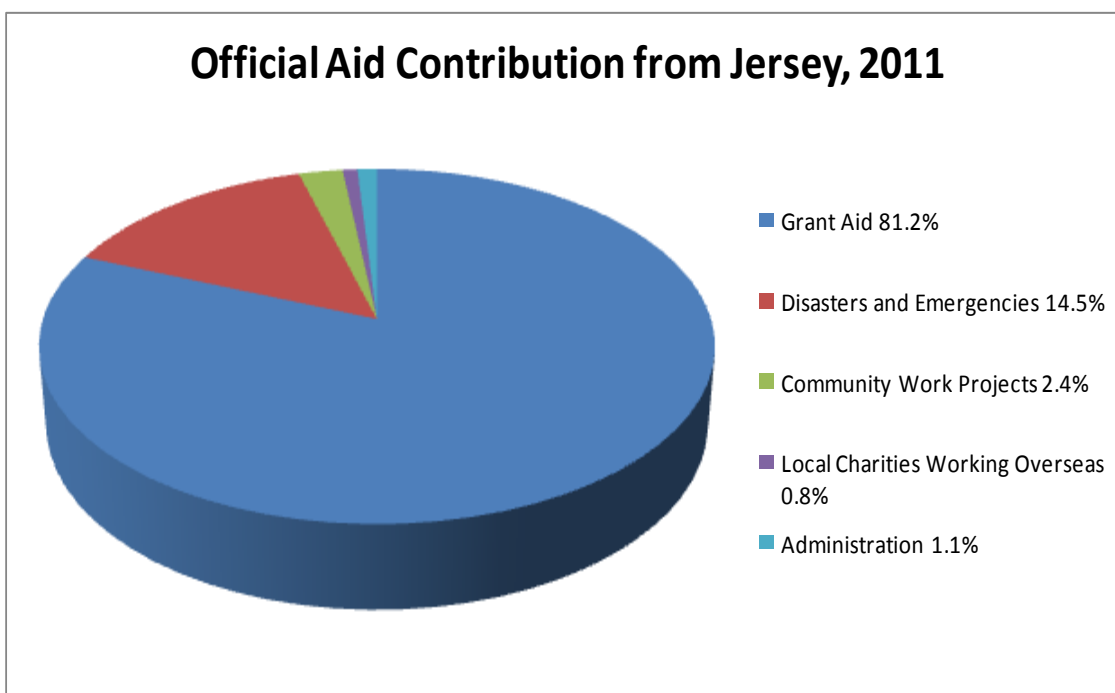
July 2012

2011 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

Balance 1st January	4,902
States Grant	<u>8,457,800</u>

Net Expenditure

Grant Aid to Agencies	6,865,315
Disasters and Emergencies	1,225,859
Community Work Projects	206,421
Local Charities Working Overseas	69,186
Administration	91,720
Balance 31st December	4,202
	8,462,702



The AUDIT and RISK Sub-Committee **By Commissioner Geoffrey Crill**

In 2011, the Commission established a sub-committee to identify the risks faced by the Commission in the efficient implementation of its objectives. The terms of reference of the Sub-Committee are inevitably broad, but are intended to cover all aspects of the Commission's role, from crystallisation of its policies to effective supervision of supported aid projects.

The Sub-Committee presently comprises the non-States members of the Commission, who, under the Sub-Committee's terms of reference, shall always constitute the majority of its members.

The Sub-Committee saw its first priority as being to ensure that the objectives of the Commission were aligned with those of the agencies which the Commission supports through its grant aid provision and also its support for emergency and disaster response. An invaluable meeting took place in London between the Sub-Committee and representatives of a broad cross-section of the supported agencies from which a far clearer understanding of what the Commission as funder and the funded agencies sought from the relationship between them. The agencies expressed particular thanks to the Commission for taking this initiative, not least as it was very rare for funded agencies to be asked by funders what they needed to be able to perform their objectives more effectively!

This meeting with the agencies contributed significantly to the refining of the Commission's policies in a number of material respects; first, the allocation of a greater proportion of grant aid funding to multi-year projects instead of one-year projects, second, a presumption that JOAC will only consider applications for grant aid where the project was located in countries in Africa, South-East Asia or Latin America that fall within the lowest section of the UN Human Development Index, and that the project should focus on primary health, education or sustainable development. The Commission also accepted the Sub-Committee's recommendation that the amount of funding for any project should be increased, to £100,000 in respect of single year projects, and £250,000 in respect of three year projects. The large amounts of money being made available to agencies makes it critical that the Commission is entirely satisfied with the internal governance and procedures of the funded agencies, and that the agencies themselves have robust policies in place with regard to their partner organisations, in order to ensure that the Jersey aid contribution is being applied as effectively as possible.

The Commission did not wish to be overly restrictive in its policies, and so has

The AUDIT and RISK Sub-Committee

By Commissioner Geoffrey Crill

....continued

provided for exceptions, whereby agencies may seek funding for projects which do not conform to the Commission's main criteria if they consider that such projects have exceptional merit. The Commission may for example decide to support a project in a country which is not one of the poorest of the world but where the beneficiaries comprise a particularly deprived community within that country.

Whilst the clarification of the project location and focus did not represent a material change of Commission policy, the increased emphasis on multi-year projects (and the increase of funding available for individual projects) has the inevitable consequence of reducing the number of projects that the Commission is able to support each year, and also the number of agencies that the Commission is able to fund. During the year, the Sub-Committee recommended to the Commission the reduction of the number of supported agencies from 65 to approximately 45, ensuring that there remains a sound balance between large multi-national agencies with a broad range of skills and major projects and the smaller, more specialised agencies focussing on a particular need. By reducing the number of agencies that the Commission supports and at the same time increasing the level of funding available for specific projects, the Commission believes that an improved relationship between the Commission and the funded agencies will result, with improved efficiencies, and greater opportunities for continuing involvement between the funded agencies and the wider Island community.

The objective for reducing the number of projects that the Commission supports and being more specific in the type and location of those projects is to reduce the risk of the Island's contribution being less than fully effective. A closer working knowledge of the agencies and the geographical areas and the type of aid projects involved should enable the Commission to select for support only those projects that are able to withstand closer scrutiny than was previously possible. As part of that scrutiny and the holding of supported agencies to account, the Sub-Committee has put forward a process of occasional but regular field inspections by and on behalf of Commissioners of funded projects and supported agencies in order to assess the outcomes of those projects in comparison to the original objectives, and to gain first hand experience of the particular difficulties or priorities of a particular country or area. Such inspections have already taken place in 2012 and will be more fully reported on in next year's Annual Report.

The AUDIT and RISK Sub-Committee

By Commissioner Geoffrey Crill

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At the meeting with the agencies to discuss overall policy, the Commission's policy with regard to disaster and emergency funding was also discussed. The agencies present were unanimously of the view that they did not wish to see any material change in the Commission's policy, which they regarded as ideal from their point of view, in that the Commission is always prepared to assist with the "smaller" disasters and emergencies that do not make headline news but which nevertheless affect countless people each year throughout the world. The agencies were particularly grateful for the speed with which the Commission is able to make a decision on any application – usually within 48 hours on application – where of course speed is of the essence in saving the lives of people who have lost everything. The Commission does not impose any restriction on the geographic location of any disaster or emergency where aid is sought, but continues to limit grants to a maximum number of three for any one emergency.

As part of the overall task of reducing risk – or conversely, increasing the effectiveness of Jersey's aid contribution – the Sub-Committee has proposed to the Commission that community work projects which have been so important to so many local volunteers over the years should be more closely integrated with the overall policies of the Commission. Consequently, we now ask funded agencies to identify areas of their supported projects which may be appropriate for support from volunteers from Jersey, in order that the Commission is able to build a greater connection between volunteer work and the projects that the Island supports. The Sub-Committee will also seek to extend the community work project scheme beyond the traditional manual labour working party to include the application of professional skills to the project or supported community. This is an ambitious project to create a database of volunteers with particular skills and expertise and to place those skills with agencies or projects which the Commission has or is funding, possibly on a recurring basis. In the meantime, community work projects will normally be required to take place in areas of which the Commission already has involvement through previous grant aid projects and thus an understanding of the environment in which the volunteers will be working and the benefits that they will be able to bring to the local community.

The AUDIT and RISK Sub-Committee

By Commissioner Geoffrey Crill

....continued

The role of the Sub-Committee is to ensure that the money voted by the States each year for overseas aid is used as effectively as possible, which means not only ensuring that there is appropriate and effective scrutiny of funded agencies and their projects, but also that wherever possible the aid contribution creates value added, whether at the beneficiary community or within the Island community, which, as is so often demonstrated, remains hugely generous towards the disadvantaged and keen to provide time and effort in the relief of suffering. In the long term, the Commission hopes to facilitate relationships with agencies and beneficiary communities that will enable local people and organisations to deliver that support directly and independently.

GRANT AID

Three Year Programmes

GRANTS VOTED FOR PROJECTS COMMENCING 2011 DUE FOR COMPLETION END OF 2013

AMREF

Community based malaria control, **Tanzania**

£149,028 over three years

Improving community awareness of how to prevent malaria in addition to improving the skills of health workers to identify and treat malaria whilst focusing on vulnerable rural communities, especially pregnant women and children under five.

CRY UK

Waiting house programme, **Cambodia**

£121,407 over three years

Reducing maternal and infant mortality and morbidity in a region of extreme poverty and healthcare deprivation through the provision of houses built adjacent to referral hospitals for women identified with potential problems relating to pregnancy.

IMPACT

Basic health and medical care for the marginalised, **Cambodia**

£146,491 over three years

Providing quality, consistent health and medical care via boat based clinics to underserved impoverished people living in seven outlying floating villages.

MARIE STOPES

Improving health of women, **Nigeria**

£150,000 over three years

Focusing on hard to reach communities in the northern states of Kebbi, Sokoto and Kano, through the provision of a range of sexual health and reproductive support.

PLAN UK

Community led sanitation, **Uganda**

£144,046 over three years

Eliminating the practice of open defecation, improving sanitation, health and hygiene for 43,200 people, among 90 villages, in the Tororo district.

GRANT AID

Three Year Programmes

....continued

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Health and Early Childhood Care and Development project, **Rwanda**

£150,000 over three years

Rwanda has the 11th highest mortality rate for children under 5 years old in the world. This project provided early childhood education, protection and healthcare for children aged 0-6 and their mothers.

TEARFUND

Integrated water and sanitation, **Kenya**

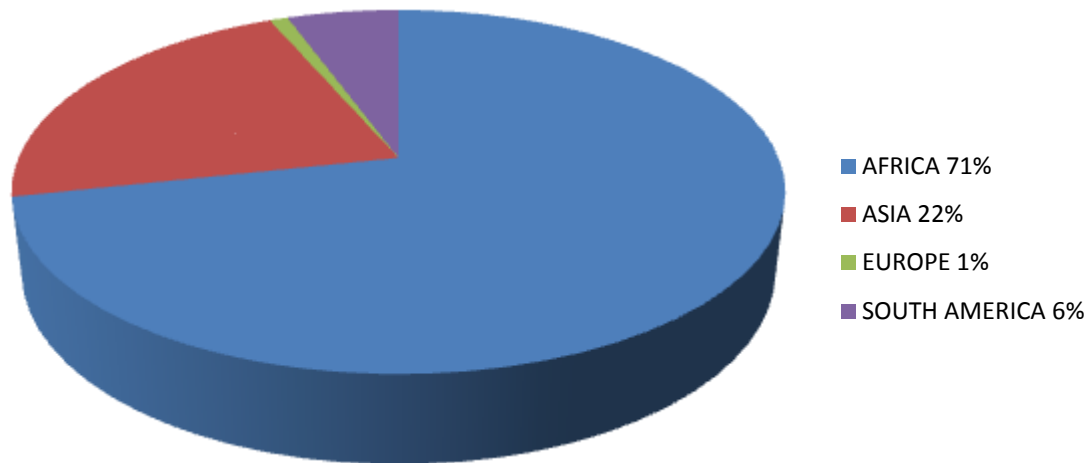
£134,625 over three years

Seeking to address the water and sanitation issues facing 7,300 people living in rural Palakumi, which is an area which faces acute water shortage caused by erratic rainfall and long dry spells. Jersey funding focuses substantially on the construction of five dams. Water tanks and hygiene and sanitation training is also included within the programme.

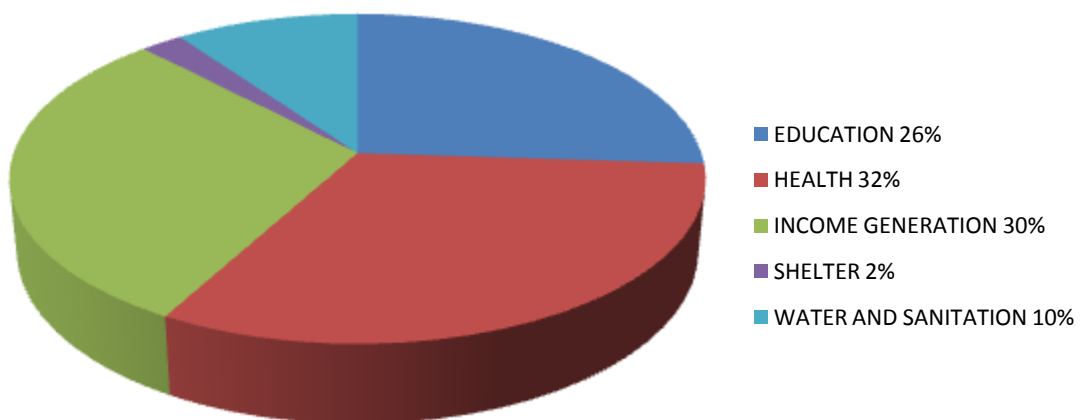
In addition to the above three year grants funding was also released to some agencies for the second and third years of approved three year programmes as outlined in previous annual reports.

GRANT AID
One Year Programmes

2011 Grant Aid One Year Programmes by Continent



2011 Grant Aid One Year Programmes by Project Type



GRANT AID **One Year Programmes**

GRANTS VOTED DURING 2011

AbleChildAfrica

Grants to families with disabled children	Kenya	14,500
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AbleChildAfrica in partnership with Power International

Reducing education barriers	Zambia	53,622
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ACORD

Improving food security	Mauritania	62,793
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Community food barns	Mozambique	34,964
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Action Aid

Early childhood care and development	Rwanda	64,001
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Safe drinking water	Somalia	64,954
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AMREF

Better healthcare for pastoralists	Ethiopia	65,263
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Health services for the marginalised	Ethiopia	65,000
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Basic Needs

Improving lives of people with mental illness	Lao DPR	28,886
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Livelihood support for ten self-help groups	Tanzania	28,835
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Bookaid

Mobile library for school children	Nairobi	52,770
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Community library and school book project	Tanzania	43,241
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Mobile library for primary schools	Uganda	55,440
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British Red Cross

Food security and livelihoods	Zimbabwe	62,187
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Community based healthcare	Afghanistan	63,777
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CAFOD

Supporting food and livelihood recovery	DRC	58,474
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Care and Relief for the Young

Educational centre	Rwanda	37,576
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Family house orphanage	Ukraine	28,186
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Care International UK

Healthcare for indigenous mothers and babies	Ecuador	61,030
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Breaking the cycle of hunger	Ghana	50,350
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Childhope UK

Protection form abuse and HIV	Uganda	65,000
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GRANT AID
One Year Programmes
....continued

GRANTS VOTED DURING 2011

Children in Crisis

School building	DRC	58,474
Community based education centres	Afghanistan	63,777

Children of the Andes

Reduction/prevention of sexual exploitation	Colombia	45,638
Promoting education	Colombia	37,502

Children of the Andes in partnership with Warchild UK

Education for disabled children	Uganda	60,194
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Christian Aid

Pig farming for poverty reduction	Rwanda	64,977
Food and water security	Haiti/Dom. Rep.	62,224

Concern Worldwide UK

Water, sanitation and hygiene	Chad	65,000
Road and bridge rehabilitation	DRC	65,000
Clean water and irrigation construction	Afghanistan	35,000



CONCERN
Collecting water, Chad

GRANT AID
One Year Programmes
....continued

GRANTS VOTED DURING 2011

CORD

Improving food security	Burundi	63,835
Child protection project	Chad	36,750

CURE INTERNATIONAL UK

Hydrocephalus programme	Uganda	65,000
Pre/post surgical nourishment	Africa	65,000
Medical care for disabled children	Niger	65,000

Disability and Development Partners

Mental health drop in centre	Nepal	44,297
Hostel for boys	India/elsewhere	29,657

Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust

Community development and management	Madagascar	31,900
Improving livelihoods	Madagascar	26,700

Everychild

Adama and Addis Ketema project	Ethiopia	61,114
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Farm Africa

Food security through cassava production	Kenya	64,130
Food security through mushroom farming	Tanzania	52,984
Rainwater harvesting	Tanzania	61,781

Global Care

Self sufficient children's home	Cambodia	45,100
Appropriate skills for vulnerable children	Sri Lanka	8,300

Habitat for Humanity

Disaster mitigation and preparedness	Bangladesh	64,782
Improving living conditions	Ethiopia	64,950

Hands around the World

Misthy Cee development centre	Ghana	30,219
Siriba school and vocational centre	Uganda	16,036
Auka vocational training centre	Zambia	18,800

Homeless International

Supporting construction of water infrastructure	Pakistan	59,158
Improved access to water, sanitation/hygiene	Malawi	35,470

GRANT AID
One Year Programmes
....continued

GRANTS VOTED DURING 2011

Hope and Homes for Children

Support for child-headed households	Rwanda	26,621
Community hub for vulnerable children	Sierra Leone	24,050
Intensive support for HIV/AIDS orphans	South Africa	23,370

Humanitarian Aid Relief Trust

Chin community health project	India	61,115
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Impact Foundation

Community based primary ear care	Nepal	59,893
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International Childcare Trust

Protection and empowerment of street children	India	28,086
KICWA vocational centre	Uganda	64,572
Improved health/hygiene of street children	Kenya	63,523

International Medical Corps

Reducing malaria	Burundi	65,000
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International Rescue Committee

Free healthcare initiatives	Sierra Leone	62,247
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International Rescue Committee

Creating livelihood opportunities	Sierra Leone	59,620
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LEPRA Health in Action

Improving disabled lives	India	39,673
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Mercy Corps

Livelihoods project	Sudan	50,690
ACCESS	Zimbabwe	53,044

Mission Aviation Fellowship

New/replacement vehicles	Papua New Guinea	39,346
Medical safaris and medical equipment	Madagascar	50,996

One World Action

From litter to livelihoods	Philippines	15,998
Reducing economic vulnerability	Malawi	17,530

GRANT AID
One Year Programmes
....continued

GRANTS VOTED DURING 2011

Orbis

Preventing childhood blindness	India/elsewhere	64,277
Char vision project	Bangladesh	54,531
Establishing paediatric eye care	Zambia	57,120

Plan UK

Beekeeping co-operatives	Rwanda	64,789
Access to education	Lao DPR	62,620

Fundacion Luz y Vida in partnership with Plan UK

Palliative care	Ecuador	22,500
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Practical Action

Improving lives of vulnerable communities	Bangladesh	64,202
Enhancing local productivity for food security	Nepal	64,337

Save the Children

Schools project	DRC	64,609
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Self Help Africa

Poverty reduction	Ghana	34,381
Sustainable agriculture	Burkina Faso	35,804
Financial support for secure futures	Zambia	40,000

Send a Cow

Sustainable food security and livelihoods	Ethiopia	25,976
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Sense International

Developing sustainable infrastructure	Uganda	23,178
Inclusive education	Tanzania	14,907
Developing model services for integration	Peru	18,454

Sight Savers International

Trachoma elimination	Zambia	60,762
Community directed treatment	Guinea Bissau	63,000
Primary eye care	India	45,000

SOS Sahel

Water supply and agricultural project	Sudan	63,630
Women's education and small scale enterprise	Sudan	34,333
Community based conflict reduction	Sudan	61,630

GRANT AID
One Year Programmes
....continued

GRANTS VOTED DURING 2011

Sound Seekers International

Ear services	Malawi	62,939
Gambia "HARK" phase 2	Gambia	60,097

Sue Ryder Care

Child bereavement project	Albania	23,419
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Target TB

Finding and treating TB	Timor Leste	41,819
Finding and treating TB	India	26,840
Community TB and HIV outreach service	Uganda	27,626

Tearfund

Safe water and agriculture project	Nepal	43,233
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The Butterfly Tree

Matengu education	Zambia	61,568
Silelo education	Zambia	61,568
Malima education	Zambia	52,707

The Cambodia Trust

Physical rehabilitation of people with disabilities	Cambodia	26,879
School of prosthetics and orthotics	Cambodia	27,356

The Good News Trust

South Nyanza community development(1)	Kenya	64,625
South Nyanza community development(2)	Kenya	64,430
South Nyanza community development(3)	Kenya	64,291

The Leprosy Mission

Danja hospital upgrade	Niger	31,832
Development/physical rehabilitation	Nigeria	19,869

The Women's Council

Community health initiatives	Asia	21,957
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Tools for Self Reliance

Youth development project	Uganda	22,755
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GRANT AID
One Year Programmes
....continued

GRANTS VOTED DURING 2011

Toybox

Refuge for street girls	Guatemala	54,289
Improving healthcare for vulnerable children	Bolivia/Guatemala	37,756

UNICEF

Improving maternal health	Yemen	63,395
Care to improve neonatal survival rates	Senegal	58,885
Improving water and sanitation facilities	Ethiopia	61,582
Food Crisis	East Africa	65,000

VSO

Monitoring and evaluation officer	Nigeria	15,375
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Wateraid

Improving access and sustainability of water	Tanzania	65,000
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Wateraid
Children at one of the water points developed by the project, pumping out safe and protected water, Tanzania

World Vision

Improving nutrition	Senegal	48,437
Providing clean and safe water	Tanzania	58,100

GRANT AID

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM AGENCY'S REPORT

THE LEPROSY MISSION Danja

Hospital Upgrade, Niger

This project aimed to upgrade Danja Hospital to enable it to provide quality health care services. Additionally it would facilitate the construction of a new shoe workshop, as well as the installation of a water borehole together with a 15,000 litre water reservoir tower. This would ensure a regular flow of clean running water resulting in improved hygiene for both patients and staff. The existing shoe workshop was very old and in a poor condition. It was also at the opposite end of the hospital to the Prevention of Disability (POD) department which was extremely inconvenient for patients with disabilities. The new shoe room would be purpose built, better equipped, and located next to POD department. The new facility would benefit not only people affected by leprosy but also those suffering from physical disabilities and other debilitating conditions. The project expected to bring about an improvement in the general standard of health care within the hospital.

Work commenced on the new shoe workshop building in February 2011. A spacious room for shoe workshop services and an additional room for storage have now been built. All of the work was completed in early October, since then the new facility has been in constant use. The location of this new facility is next door to the Prevention of Disability Department of the hospital and is very convenient for patients to access. Because of the storage capacity, a good selection of shoe materials can be kept in stock which means that suitable footwear can now be produced "on-site" within days of a patient having been measured for size and shoe type. In the last quarter of 2011, a total of 40 pairs of specialist shoes were manufactured, compared with just 20 pairs in the previous quarter.



GRANT AID

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM AGENCY'S REPORT

THE LEPROSY MISSION Danja

Hospital Upgrade, Niger

....continued



Last April, an 82 metre bore hole was drilled and the pipelines were installed together with a submersible electric pump. A large water storage tank, which has a 30,000 litre capacity, was constructed within the hospital compound. At a very early stage in the project (and again once all of the construction work was completed), the water was tested for quality and was confirmed as suitable for drinking. This now means that for the first time in the hospital's history it can boast a regular flow of clean running water which will mean improved hygiene for both patients and staff.

It was noted that there was an overspend of £3,229 due to a sharp rise in material costs since the original budget was prepared and a higher labour charge because specialist "installers" had to be employed. Additionally the large water storage tank had been originally budgeted for a 15,000 litre capacity, but was later decided to provide for 30,000 litres to better cater for the hospital's needs. The additional expense was partially off-set by a large saving on labour costs in the drilling of the borehole through extensive use of volunteer workers (which also offset the pump installation overspend).

The total shortfall was covered from The Leprosy Mission general funds.

GRANT AID

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM AGENCY'S REPORT

SEND A COW

Education set up, Ethiopia

Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries in the world where half the population live under the poverty line. The Kotoba region, 200km west of Addis Ababa, is extremely remote and people living there suffered from extreme poverty. There is no road into the community, no electricity and few people had access to clean water or sanitation. Most are dependent on agriculture but because of land erosion, overgrazing, deforestation, poor soils and lack of inputs, crop yields have been declining year on year. The grant from Jersey Overseas Aid Commission has contributed to the project to providing 340 farming families from Kotoba with training and technical support, seeds, plus spring and well development so they have been able to increase food production, generate income and transform their lives. The impact has also spread into the wider community.

During the year, 17 community groups of men and women were assisted with training so that they now have the skills they need to plan and manage their own activities and elect leaders. 50 group members (40% of which were women) travelled to Awramba (840km north) and Konso and Bonke (700km south) to learn from other Send a Cow assisted groups. In particular they learned how to build fuel-efficient stoves and brought back improved cabbage seedlings to grow and share. As a result of increased confidence, group members have mobilised the community to address the problem of land erosion of roads and gullies by constructing 545 check dams and repairing bridges across rivers. This has improved access to markets, schools and health services for all people living in Kotoba.

Having been trained in sustainable agriculture and improved animal management, 340 families developed their backyard gardens and are growing a wide range of vegetables, fodder and crops. Some innovative farmers adapted the traditional key-hole garden and developed their own version. Families are now eating fresh vegetables so their nutrition and food status has improved. Project participants reported that children no longer go hungry as they are able to dig up carrots, or boil up maize or potatoes to eat. Families no longer experience the "hunger gap" between harvests.



Farmers have sold surplus crops and vegetables for income and used the money to buy food such as cooking oil, salt, coffee and spices or clothes, tools, or to pay taxes. All groups have set up savings and credit schemes for their members.

GRANT AID

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM AGENCY'S REPORT

SEND A COW

Education set up, Ethiopia

The project also installed four hand dug wells from which 152 families (770 people) now have access to clean water. Group members and others from the community were mobilised to protect 16 water sources by cleaning up the area around the water source by removing silt, dirt and unwanted plants and by constructing fences around the source to prevent livestock from fouling the water so that 480 families have cleaner water. Participants received training on water treatment methods such as boiling, filtration and the use of water agar. Farmers are also now making compost from animal manure, straw and crop residues, and using it on their land to improve soil fertility and condition. They are also practicing inter-cropping and mulching as well as making natural pesticides and teas to increase fertility and crop yields. Approximately 270 members planted multi- purpose plants and trees along boundaries, fences and degraded land in order to bind the soil, provide fodder for animals and foliage for bees. Some of the farmers have been given apple seedlings to plant in their backyards and a few of those will establish their own apple nurseries by cultivating rootstock. 13 nursery sites, either run by individuals or groups, have been established for the proliferation of multipurpose trees and these are expected to produce more than 200,000 tree and fodder seedlings for planting in summer 2012. Degraded land is being rehabilitated using check dams or contour bunds and farmers are making greater use of rain water run- off. As a result of all these practices the resilience of farmers to shocks and stresses has been reduced.



The improvements in hygiene and sanitation promoted by the project have been particularly beneficial. Now every family in the community has a private pit latrine and women commented on how this has changed their lives for the better. In addition they also have tip-taps for hand washing and have reported a decrease in diarrhoea and child sickness. The total budget for the project was £102,045 with Big Lottery Fund providing £73,472 and Jersey Overseas Aid Commission contributing £25,976. JOAC's actual expenditure was very slightly over budget by just £10. Send a Cow provided the additional funds required.

[DISASTER AID](#)

January - Flood Response, Philippines

Heavy rains prevailed across the Philippines causing widespread flooding and landslides. Almost half a million people had been affected. JOAC awarded **Christian Aid £30,000** to provide emergency relief packs, including food, hygiene items, and shelter materials, to over 4,500 people and **Helpage £30,000** to provide immediate emergency relief through provision of food, non-food items and temporary shelter assistance in 22 villages.



[Helpage](#)

"Almost 90% of the total population of older persons suffered significant loss during the flooding. Jersey provided assistance to a total of 5,549 beneficiaries with relief services through this response effort".

January - Flood Response, Sri Lanka

Intensive rains over eastern Sri Lanka caused the most severe flooding and resultant humanitarian disaster since the Tsunami of 2004 with over a million people affected and approximately 367,000 displaced. Initial reports confirmed that due to heavy monsoon rains since November 2010, over half of the country was engulfed by flood waters by January 2011. JOAC awarded **Oxfam £30,000** for food distributing, temporary shelter and hygiene items, **Christian Aid £30,000** for baby milk, food distributing, temporary shelter and hygiene items and **Habitat for Humanity £30,000** to support families with 600 emergency shelter kits comprising tools for emergency shelter provision including malaria prevention, and 600 house cleaning kits, again essential to prevent the spread of disease and which were distributed immediately.

DISASTER AID *..continued*

January to April - IDP Response, Ivory Coast

The post-electoral crisis in Cote d'Ivoire resulted in a large influx of refugees into Liberia. It was reported by the Liberian government that an estimated 25,000 Ivorian refugees crossed over to Liberia at the time applications were received by JOAC, with more expected in the coming days and weeks, particularly given the recent spike in violent unrest and the discovery of a third mass grave in Cote d'Ivoire. JOAC awarded **Action Aid £30,000** for food and non-food items, such as farming inputs, hygiene kits and kitchen kits, **Tearfund £30,000** for the provision of water and sanitation; and **British Red Cross £30,000** for household kits and shelter materials.

February/April - Internally Displaced People through conflict, Liberia

By February 2011, Liberia had seen the largest number of Ivoirian refugees arriving onto its territory with almost 600 new arrivals per day. 25,088 Ivoirian refugees had fled into Liberia with a steady increase of arrivals into its eastern borders including Butuo, Gborplay, Dulay, and Loguatuo and 23 villages in Nimba County. JOAC awarded **UNICEF £30,000** towards the provision of safe drinking water, nutrition, education programmes and protection of children from violence, abuse and exploitation. JOAC also awarded **Plan UK £30,000** who worked alongside UNICEF supporting education and feeding programmes for approximately 5,500 children and youth in eastern Liberia.

March - Earthquake Response, Myanmar

A powerful earthquake of magnitude 6.8 struck Eastern Myanmar near the Golden Triangle region where the countries of Thailand, Myanmar and Lao PDR meet on the evening of Thursday, 24 March 2011. Initial reports indicated 75 deaths, 200 injured and about 300 household damaged. JOAC awarded **Tearfund £30,000** to provide immediate physical relief to those affected by the earthquake. Particularly focus was placed on smaller communities that were isolated from the main roads, and therefore not covered by government or other agency assistance, through the provision of food, water, medical kits, shelter and non-food items. The project also assisted the establishment of a trauma care and support service for those affected by the earthquake.

DISASTER AID *..continued*

March - Flood Response, Malawi

Malawi had been receiving heavy rains in the month of March 2011 resulting in several districts experiencing floods, including Mzimba, Nkhotakota, Phalombe, Karonga and Salima districts where World Vision Malawi had long term area development programmes. Approximately 1,900 people were affected by the floods, with most of them at the time of application, living with relations within the affected areas in Mzimba district. According to the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services more heavy rain was forecasted. JOAC awarded **World Vision £23,538** to support families with basic necessities in hygiene, shelter, water and sanitation, and food, in addition to supporting children through psychosocial support.

June - Food Crisis Response, Kenya

Expected rains across east Africa largely failed and with a serious shortage of water for children and their families, lead to widespread devastation of farmland, failed harvests and livestock deaths. Families lost incomes and food supplies and prices soared. As a result, over 7 million people faced a devastating food crisis. Kenya was amongst those countries seriously affected. JOAC awarded **Save the Children £30,000** to aid distribution of essential items such as water treatment tablets and hygiene items to 8,000 vulnerable children and their families. These items had been specifically chosen to give people the essentials they would need to get their lives back on track. Items were distributed along with key health, hygiene and nutrition messages to ensure maximum benefit for vulnerable individuals and families.

June - Internally Displaced People through conflict, Myanmar

Since early June fighting between the central Burmese army and ethnic minority forces on the northern border with China resulted in the displacement of over 12,000 people. This has had a devastating impact on the lives of people living in the area, including women and children, who have been forced to flee their homes. JOAC awarded **Christian Aid £30,000** to provide urgently needed food, temporary shelter materials and hygiene kits to 5,000 people.

DISASTER AID *..continued*

June - Internally Displaced People through conflict, Niger

JOAC granted **Tearfund £30,000** to provide urgently needed nutritional and financial support to 500 returnees from Libya and Ivory Coast and host households in the Abalak Department of Niger. This was done through improving food security of beneficiary households and their host households by providing food supplies for two months and improving living conditions of beneficiary households through additional relief supplies including cooking utensils and soup ingredients for two months.

June - Flood Response, Colombia

Since January 2012, persistent and unprecedented rains resulted in massive flooding in Colombia affecting over three million people. With a second winter rainy season wreaking havoc at a time when many areas had not yet recovered from the last season's devastating floods, over three million people were affected, 500,000 of whom already displaced by conflict. JOAC awarded **Christian Aid £30,000** for emergency food and non-food relief packs to approximately 3,000 people.



DISASTER AID *..continued*

August 2011 - Internally Displaced People through conflict, Ghana

The humanitarian crisis in Cote d'Ivoire began to unfold in December 2010, following a disputed election. Violent clashes ensued between supporters of each side which escalated in February and March 2011 tragically leading to thousands of lives being lost and forcing over 370,000 people to flee their homes. Many refugees fled to Liberia, which had received most attention and aid. Ghana the lesser-known destination was struggling to cope with increasing demand on resources. JOAC awarded **Christian Aid £30,000** for urgently needed water and sanitation facilities, hygiene materials and essential non-food items to 6,350 people.

August - Flooding, Bangladesh

In August 2011, severe flooding occurred in 13 of 64 districts in Bangladesh, affecting 1.25 million people. An estimated 115,408 houses were destroyed, leaving thousands of people homeless and without access to food, shelter and safe water. JOAC awarded **Christian Aid £30,000** to provide emergency food, temporary shelter and safe drinking water to approximately 7,500 people and



British Red Cross £30,000 focussing funding to Cox's Bazaar, the first district to be affected which left 100,000 people marooned with limited access to food, clean drinking water, shelter and sanitation. The grant to **Tearfund £28,076** provided emergency food rations.

August - Flooding, Pakistan

Heavy monsoon rains caused serious flooding across southern Pakistan's Sindh Province, affecting almost five million children and their families. The rains have left some towns under nine feet of water and destroyed some 700,000 houses. JOAC awarded **Save the Children £30,000** to provide essential shelter and household items, **Mercy Corps £29,904** for the provision of clean water and

DISASTER AID *..continued*

hygiene kits and awarded **Plan UK £30,000** for the provision of clean water, sanitation, hygiene and health response.

"In contrast to the huge response to the devastating 2010 floods, there was relatively little donor interest in the 2011 monsoon floods, even though these affected five million people. For this reason we are especially grateful to Jersey for not forgetting the people of Southern Sindh who suffered loss of property and assets, and who faced immediate health threats, displacement and lack of shelter."

Mark Chadwick, Senior Programme officer
Mercy Corps

September - IDP Response, Sudan

After election results were announced in South Kordofan State in May 2011, tensions built between the main political parties resulting in violence and fighting breaking out in several states, affecting more than 70,000 people. Thousands were displaced, many to scattered shanty areas in which overcrowding and poor sanitation meant significant health risks. JOAC awarded **British Red Cross £30,000** towards the distribution of food and non-food items including kitchen sets, jerry cans, tarpaulins, sleep mats, blankets, mosquito nets, first aid and hygiene items.

September - Flooding, India

Floods triggered by heavy rains sent huge discharges of water from the Hirakud dam killing at least 16 people in Oddisha, India, displacing tens of thousands across 19 of the State's 30 districts. At the floods peak, more than 1,300,000 cubic feet of water per second flowed through the flooded Mahanadi delta network. More than 1.7 million people had been affected as houses and community buildings flooded and crops were washed away. JOAC awarded **Christian Aid £30,000** to provide temporary shelter, drinking water, ready-to-eat food and household items for 3,000 families.

September - Earthquake, Nepal

A strong 6.9 magnitude earthquake hit north eastern India and Nepal on 18th September which triggered landslides, destroyed infrastructure, damaged economic assets, and led to loss of life and displacement. The earthquake struck a remote part of the Himalayas, affecting mountainous regions of north eastern India and north eastern Nepal most heavily, although the tremor was felt across

DISASTER AID *..continued*

22 of Nepal's 75 districts, and across much of northern India. By awarding **Mercy Corps £29,960** Jersey was able to support 500 earthquake affected households (3,800 individuals) with emergency relief supplies to provide immediate shelter and basic protection materials.

September - Flooding, Philippines



When Typhoon Nesat hit the Philippines it left areas flooded with landslides forcing families to evacuate their severely damaged homes and move to government evacuation centers as well as in the Habitat Noah's Ark School Evacuation Centers. JOAC awarded **Habitat for Humanity £30,000** for the provision of full shelter repair kits as Habitat for Humanity Philippines viewed this response as having greatest single impact on the families affected, enabling them to exit the evacuation

centres and to expedite their recovery to the regular routines in life in a short timeframe.

"We are very pleased with the results of this project as all of the planned outputs were achieved and strong links with the community and the commune structures were forged. It also showed to us that a simple intervention such as providing a kettle and training on the benefits of boiling water can have a substantial impact (the villages supported, in isolated areas, were not aware of this simple but effective practice) on the health and wellbeing of the beneficiaries. Thank you for your support".

Mangeet Panesar
Programmes Officer

October 2011 - Cholera, Chad

Chad experienced a devastating cholera epidemic which spread throughout the Chad Basin with over 38,000 cases reported and more than 1,200 people dying since the beginning of the outbreak, making it the worst epidemic in the country's history. JOAC awarded **British Red Cross £30,000** to provide chlorine to disinfect homes, latrines and wells thus reducing the number of potential reservoirs which may have been harbouring the disease. In addition to this, 200 wells in affected areas were protected from contamination (or re-

DISASTER AID *..continued*

contamination), through the construction of physical barriers around the wells, which prevented rain water flowing into the water supply. Vulnerable families with little or no access to sanitation facilities were also supported in the construction of their own latrines and through the provision of soap and jerry cans which were distributed to 10,000 and 8,000 families respectively.

October – Tropical Storms, Guatemala

Heavy rains from the 10th October damaged and destroyed homes, contaminated water supplies, destroyed crops and left communities isolated resulting in lack of access to food and water for approximately 1,167,116 people across the region of Central America, of which 528,735 were in Guatemala. JOAC awarded **Tearfund £30,000** to provide food rations and agricultural supplies and **Oxfam £30,000** to provide fresh water and mosquito nets.

October – Flooding, El Salvador

More than 90,000 people were evacuated in El Salvador following the worst flooding in decades over central America. 50,000 were living in temporary shelter resulting in risks to health due to overcrowding with significant damage also made to infrastructure and agriculture. By granting **Plan UK £30,000** for health and hygiene kits and **Save the Children £24,842** both were able to provide health, hygiene and food recovery kits as well as portable medical emergency kits and crucial mosquito control.

October - Internally Displaced People through conflict, Ethiopia

Following the historic independence of South Sudan in July 2011, insecurity and tensions flared in the Blue Nile State between armed groups, forcing an estimated 25,000 Sudanese refugees to flee across the border into Ethiopia. The majority of refugees were women and children. While many reached camps, an increasing number arrived through unofficial points along an extremely porous border. Often isolated and remote, these border areas offered few services to refugees and left many families in urgent need of life-saving assistance, including food, water and shelter. JOAC awarded **UNICEF £30,000** to provide essential support in the areas of water and sanitation

DISASTER AID *..continued*

October - Drought, Afghanistan

Afghanistan experienced its worst drought in a decade, affecting 14 out of 34 provinces in the north, north-east and west of the country. Below normal rain and snow fall resulted in massive losses to wheat crops, severely affecting areas already chronically food insecure. Additionally many of the water sources had dried up, so people and animals were being forced to share the same sources, leading to contamination and a heightened risk of waterborne disease. JOAC awarded **Oxfam £30,000** to support the establishment of water schemes, provision of crop and vegetable seeds farming households, livestock fodder and vaccination tablets to farmers, construction of temporary latrines and distribution of hygiene kits.

October - Flooding, Cambodia

Cambodia was still struggling with flooding caused by heavy rains and the overflow of the Mekong River which affected more than 1.1 million people. Whilst the rain eased the floodwaters spread across 17 of Cambodia's 24 provinces, killing 247 people, inundating homes, and forcing 34,000 households into evacuation centres. JOAC awarded **Habitat for Humanity £29,890** to assist 490 vulnerable families (2,695 people) affected to regain dignity, self-assurance and support to return to their homes through the distribution of emergency shelter kits and hygiene kits and **Christian Aid £30,000** to provide emergency food rations, water containers and water purification tablets to approximately 8,300 vulnerable people.

October - Flooding, Vietnam

Inhabitants of the Mekong Delta region in Vietnam had been grappling with serious flooding since late September, a disaster that had caused loss of life and significant damage to homes and property, posing an ongoing threat to health and livelihoods in seven provinces in the region. Floods had affected the lives of some 80,686 families with more than 200,000 children at risk. JOAC awarded **Habitat for Humanity £29,887** to assist with clean up and shelter renovation.

DISASTER AID *..continued*

October - Flooding, Nicaragua

Since early October the sustained heavy rainfall in the Pacific, Central and Northern part of Nicaragua caused flooding, landslides, property and vital infrastructure damage as well as devastation to crops. This resulted in the need for the immediate evacuation of affected populations. A state of "National Calamity and Disaster" was declared and the Government requested support from the international community to respond to this humanitarian disaster. JOAC awarded **UNICEF £30,000** to provide life-saving support to vulnerable groups and communities through access to safe water sources, health, nutrition and education.

October - Typhoons, The Philippines

The Philippines were hit by a series of natural disasters which caused damage and destruction to an already vulnerable population. Around 3,000 families across 50 provinces were affected by Typhoon Nesat and Typhoon Nalgae, the majority of whom resided in 32 temporary evacuation centres including schools. Tropical Storm Ramon also affected 16,711 families, causing 634 families to seek temporary refuge in 11 evacuation centres. Water and sanitation soon became a major concern, especially in areas which were inundated. The rising incidence of diarrhea and respiratory tract infections coupled with the limited access to basic health services also increased the risk of acute malnutrition in children. Additionally, many schools had been heavily damaged and were in need of structural repair along with the provision of new school supplies to replace those which had been destroyed. JOAC awarded **UNICEF £30,000 to provide food, health kits**, water kits and other essential non-food items such as tarpaulins, cooking sets, soap and blankets and school kits.

December 2011 - Typhoon, The Philippines

In mid-December, a tropical storm, typhoon Sendong (or known internationally as Washi") hit the southern Philippines triggering flash floods and landslides. The typhoon brought unprecedented damage to lives and properties in Mindanao, a region in the Philippines that is not well accustomed to strong typhoons. JOAC awarded **Plan UK £30,000** to implement water treatment solutions and provide hygiene kits, medicines, micronutrient supplements, and medical supplies in addition to conducting health and nutrition counselling and sanitation orientation in 40 evacuation centres. Emergency shelter and

DISASTER AID *..continued*

household items and safe areas for children to receive psychosocial support, play and re-socialization opportunities were also established.

December 2011 - Drought, Mauritania

Mauritania was facing a severe crisis due to the convergent effects of drought, chronic poverty and a sharp rise in food prices. By January 2012 it was estimated that 920,000 people would be affected by food insecurity and the number was projected to climb. Approximately one-third of the population would require food assistance with over one in ten children malnourished and suffering from life-threatening severe acute malnutrition. Lack of clean water was further compounding the risk of disease outbreaks among children who already suffered from malnutrition. JOAC awarded **UNICEF £30,000** for the provision of ready to use therapeutic food supplies and the delivery of basic health care services including vaccines, Vitamin A supplements and de-worming tablets. The Commission also supported the provision of clean water as well as sanitation services to drought-affected communities which included supplies such as water jerry cans, collapsible water tanks, oral rehydration salts, basic family water kits and tents.

December 2011 – Food Crisis, West Africa

Millions of people across West Africa were again at risk of a serious food crisis. Low rainfall, poor harvests, high food prices and a lack of pasture were all causing serious problems across the region, pointing to a likely food crisis in the first months of 2012. This came as vulnerable communities were only just beginning to move out of recovery following the last food crisis in the region in June 2010. Early reports suggested that 6 million people in Niger and 2.9 million people in Mali would be vulnerable to the coming crisis, while in Mauritania 700,000 people, over a quarter of the population, were reported to be at risk. In Burkina Faso, official estimates were likely to include over two million people at risk. In Chad, 13 out of 22 regions could also be affected by food insecurity. Early warning systems had worked well to alert the humanitarian community and Oxfam and other aid agencies had a window of opportunity by being able to immediately act thus saving lives and avoiding disaster. JOAC awarded £30,000 to **Oxfam, £10,000** of which was taken out of the remaining budget for 2011.

EAST AFRICA FOOD CRISIS REPORT

£395,000 PROVIDED BY JERSEY

The Jersey Overseas Aid Commission awarded an additional £195,000 in emergency aid to the **British Red Cross, UNICEF and Concern Worldwide** following requests for immediate assistance to be provided to communities affected by the East Africa Food Crisis. A further £200,000 was awarded to **Plan International UK and Care International** for longer term sustainable projects in Southern Sudan and Ethiopia.

IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE

Droughts are natural and recurring in East Africa, and many communities regularly slip in and out of food crisis. However, this year very poor rainfall in the Horn region (which includes Somalia, Kenya, Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda) has led to the driest period in 60 years for some areas. The drought has killed many livestock, destroyed crops and dried up water points, causing widespread malnutrition. In 2011, more than ten million people were facing severe drought, two million of which were children under the age of five. Increasing food prices, as well as regional conflict, were making the situation much worse. The rate of refugees from Somalia arriving in southern Ethiopia had increased from 5,000 a month to more than 30,000 by the second week in June. Almost half the children arriving in Ethiopia from Somalia were malnourished.

The number of people needing humanitarian assistance in Somalia alone had risen by 20 per cent, to 2.4 million in the last six months, representing 32% of the country's 7.5 million people.

The Red Cross had already acted early to mitigate the impact of drought in Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia, with the Kenyan Red Cross working on projects such as borehole rehabilitation, distribution of high quality seeds, undertaking emergency livestock interventions, and providing food to children in schools. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) had built two large water tanks able to collect 100,000 litres of water each in northern Kenya. These tanks would provide water for 5,000 people. An additional water point had also been built for pastoralists and their livestock.

Meanwhile, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies provided mobile health teams, nutritional support for mothers and children and better access to water in Somalia. The ICRC distributed seeds and tools in southern and central parts of Somalia, with over 300 tonnes of maize, sorghum, cowpea and sesame seeds and nearly 800 tonnes of fertilizer distributed, as well as 30,000 shovels, 30,000 hoes and 30,000 rakes, to over 95,000 people in ten provinces.

British Red Cross Chief Executive, Sir Nicholas Young, says "We would like to offer our heartfelt thanks, once again, to the people of Jersey - this time for their donation to the British Red Cross East Africa Crisis Appeal. Your generous support will allow us to bring life-saving assistance to the millions of people throughout the region who are desperately in need of food, clean water, medical care and shelter."

EAST AFRICA FOOD CRISIS REPORT

....continued

UNICEF was continuing to work in Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia to support children affected by the drought and food crisis. It had scaled-up humanitarian efforts and was delivering lifesaving nutrition and other basic supplies to keep vulnerable children alive and to prevent disease. UNICEF was distributing emergency water and sanitation supplies including jerry cans, soap and water treatment sachets. It also provided school-in-a-box kits and tents to act as temporary learning spaces for displaced children.

In Somalia, UNICEF had helped provide health services to nearly 900,000 people in drought and conflict-affected regions, supported feeding programmes for over 70,000 malnourished children and provided access to water and sanitation for over 1 million people. In Kenya, UNICEF was the main provider of therapeutic feeding. It had launched three rounds of polio and one round of measles campaigns and had distributed emergency medical supplies. UNICEF also was focusing on the protection of unaccompanied and vulnerable children arriving in refugee camps. In the worse hit areas in Ethiopia, UNICEF had distributed ready-to-use therapeutic food to over 34,000 severely malnourished children, and has ensured access to water and sanitation for over 280,000 people.

David Stanton, Chairman, UNICEF UK, says "I have visited some of UNICEF's programmes in East Africa and personally met the children and families whose lives have been transformed by UNICEF's work. The volatile region has seen many crises. The current one threatens thousands of families already living in the direst of conditions. UNICEF has been acting early to mitigate against the impact of drought in the region but the crisis is deepening. Tragically over 9 million people are now in need of humanitarian assistance including 500,000 severely malnourished children whose lives are at risk.

The Jersey Overseas Aid Commission has long been one of UNICEF UK's most loyal and valued donors. Once again the Commission has come forward quickly, enabling UNICEF to get more life-saving aid to those in need as quickly as possible. To the people of Jersey and the Jersey Overseas Aid Commission, please accept my sincere thanks on behalf of the children and families in East Africa who will benefit from your support but cannot thank you themselves. Thank you."

Concern Worldwide's focus was in Ebinat Woreda, one of 12 Woredas in South Gonder Zone of Amhara Regional state in Ethiopia. A nutrition survey concluded that, based on the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition and Severe Acute Malnutrition, malnutrition rate was regarded as 'serious' in the Woreda. This was likely to be exacerbated by the presence of aggravating factors such as the unavailability and inaccessibility of households to adequate food in the next three to four months, the possibility of epidemics like measles, cholera or other communicable diseases along with inadequate safe water supplies and sanitation. The price of local staple foods had also continued to rise to levels that were unaffordable for the poor and vulnerable households.

EAST AFRICA FOOD CRISIS REPORT

....continued

The situation demanded a continued nutritional intervention to save lives of children and stabilize the nutritional status of the community. Concern had been implementing nutrition interventions in the Woreda since September 2010 and based on the current survey results and Outpatient Therapeutic Programme and Therapeutic Supplementary Feeding Programme admissions, a further four month intervention would be imperative to stabilize the nutritional situation until the next harvest, which was expected in November/December.

Concern's Trusts and Foundations Manager, Aleena Khan advised "The reports that we have been receiving from our colleagues on the ground paint a very bleak picture indeed. It has been very difficult to read some of the horrendous stories coming out of the drought stricken region. But what is reassuring is that our teams are able to reach some of the worst hit areas and help some of the most vulnerable people. And we can only thank donors such as the Jersey Overseas Aid Commission for enabling us to be able to do that".

LONGER TERM SUSTAINABLE AID

The aim of Plan International UK'S project in Southern Sudan was to support health and nutrition and encourage participation in education for up to 7,800 children at thirteen primary schools in Eastern Equatoria, Southern Sudan. Support from Jersey is now transforming facilities at two schools, creating kitchen facilities to meet the criteria for World Food Programme donations to provide daily hot meals for the children. The project is also providing a borehole, latrines, food storage areas and inputs and training to set up a kitchen garden. An additional thirteen schools (which already have water, sanitation and kitchen facilities and are linked to the World Food Programme) received equipment and training to set up school kitchen gardens. Kitchen facilities linking to World Food Programme donations help reduce malnutrition and alleviate poverty in the short term. For the long term, school gardens boost food supply and support agriculture skills as a positive and sustainable exit strategy from food aid. Plan UK's evaluations show that a regular and secure food supply in schools reduces child malnutrition and increases completion of primary education by 40%.

The scale of need in Southern Sudan is almost inconceivable. With the creation of a new country, the Republic of South Sudan on July 9th 2011, thousands of refugee Sudanese returned to communities shattered by 21 years of civil war. In a territory the size of France and with a population of 8 million, 90% of people live on less than \$1 a day. Due to war and displacement 53% of the population is under 15. Some 90% of girls and women in the target areas are illiterate representing an urgent need for education. To reduce waterborne disease among children and support health, providing water and sanitation facilities in schools and the associated training on hygiene was essential.

EAST AFRICA FOOD CRISIS REPORT

....continued

Through the construction and rehabilitation of two boreholes in Abaya and Teltele woredas of Borena Zone, the areas worst affected to recurring droughts, CARE was able to strengthen poor, pastoralist communities' resilience to drought long-term. The project would complement an ECHO funded nutrition and water programme that CARE was currently implementing in the Borena zone, and would benefit staff and resources already in place on the ground. It was designed based on CARE's past experience and several participatory field-based needs assessments and surveys undertaken by CARE, the Government of Ethiopia, partner NGOs, and UN agencies, and in close coordination with government officials to target communities most in need.

It was estimated that 1,100 households (5,500 people in 6 pastoralist associations) in the target area would benefit from improved health and livelihoods, the rehabilitation of two boreholes would provide safe and accessible water to vulnerable pastoralist communities. Women, as primary users of water in the target communities, would be the focus of interventions, taking a leading role in decision-making and project implementation. Women would greatly benefit from the accessible potable water, reducing the required time to fetch water. This in turn will benefit school-age pastoralist girls, as their workload will decrease and they will be more likely to stay in school.

CARE International had been operating in Ethiopia's Borena Zone for more than two decades and therefore had extensive experience and understanding of the local context, as well as long-standing relationships with local communities and their customary leaders. As with all its work, this project would follow an inclusive approach to working with, reinforcing, and ensuring community involvement and ownership of activities to achieve maximum sustainability. Targeted communities had already agreed to contribute unskilled labour during scheme rehabilitation and to be fully responsible for sustainable operation after rehabilitation. CARE would also train targeted communities on sustainable water management and well maintenance which would help ensure the project's success and sustainability. The rehabilitation of water points was a timely investment as it would not only save lives in the short term, but long-term would also help break pastoralists' dependency on external food aid and water distributions, helping protect their livelihoods and return to self-sufficiency. This project was well aligned to the Jersey Overseas Aid Commission's goal of supporting the long-term development and self-sufficiency of poor communities in rural areas.

COMMUNITY WORK PROJECTS

2011 Sub-Committee for Community Work Projects

Chairman: Commissioner Toni Roberts
Members: Mr. Ian Brown
Mr. David Ellis
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 2011.

Nepal

The first team of volunteers departed Jersey for Nepal to build a 10+2 School, equivalent to a Sixth Form School, with the capacity for 100 co-educational students inclusive of four classrooms, a library/computer facility and a toilet block, in the Seti Khola Valley, Western Nepal.

Team Members – Frank Falle (Leader), Katherine Arden, Nicola Mansell, Norman McClure, Nataly Miorin, David O'Brien, Sara Palmer, Tina Palmer, Mark Peters, Allan Smith and Megan Voller

APPROXIMATE COST

Materials	44,748
Group/Travel Expenses	26,625
Less Volunteer contributions/unspent contingency	11,550
TOTAL	£59,823

Mongolia

The second group to depart left for Ulaanbataar, Mongolia where they undertook to a second kindergarten at Erdenet, about 100 kilometres from Ulaanbataar.

Team Members – Brian Stuttard (Leader) Karen Du Pays, Jennifer Ellis, Geoff Houghton, Paul Isham, Jeremy Johnson, Trudy Le Bas, Angela Le Sueur, Anna Somma, and John Vautier

APPROXIMATE COST

Materials	52,500
Group/Travel Expenses	25,866
Less Volunteer contributions/unspent contingency	12,900
TOTAL	£65,466

COMMUNITY WORK PROJECTS

....continued

Ghana

Ghana was the final project to be undertaken in 2011. The aim was to build a primary school of six classrooms, a library, administration room and Headmasters room in Akumadan which is a very poor village in the district of Offinso, two hours north of Kumasi.

Team Members – Alan Cameron and Sandra Cameron (Leaders), Debra Flaguel, Janne White, Francis Rayner, Samantha Logan, Renata Rogoz, Carla Platter, Laura Brocken, Archie McLean, Gordon Mullane and Matt Daly

APPROXIMATE COST

Materials	64,478
Group/Travel Expenses	19,424
Less Volunteer contributions/unspent contingency	5,074
TOTAL	£78,828



GRANTS AWARDED TO **JERSEY CHARITIES WORKING OVERSEAS**

WASOT UK (Mifumi) £3,100

Security fence/textbooks, Uganda

Kisumu Orphans Education Fund £1,000

Education for Orphans, Kenya

Sohm Village Friendship £1,926

Security wall and gates, The Gambia

WASOT UK £18,646

Water and Sanitation Miwani Slums, Kenya

Jersey Gambia Schools Trust £4,632

Animal Husbandry and Agricultural project, The Gambia

Jersey Charity for Nesakarangal Childrens Home £1,200

Transportation, India

Shariani Village Trust £20,000

Construction of secondary school, Kenya

St Clements Church £9,110

New Classroom Block, Malindi, Kenya

St Clements Church £2,650

Toilet block, Malindi, Kenya

St Clements Church £1,950

Hospital Electrics, Kaloleni, Kenya

St Clements Church £600

Hospital Landrover, Kaloleni, Kenya

St Clements Church £2,550

Sewing project, Kaloleni, Kenya

Sundee Watts Memorial Fund £4,322

Joyceland Preparatory School, Kenya

Ngora Trust £2,500

Maternity Ward, Uganda

JOAC PROJECTS REVISTED

Construction of Sermon on the Mount Primary School Luweero, Uganda by Dick Richomme



In 2007 JOAC undertook its first community work project to Luweero to build a new primary school for a large group of orphaned children living in the Kitzito Zone. The children in this area were excluded from the Governments Universal Schools programme due to their inability to provide their own uniforms, exercise books, pencil and a small sum of money for the school running costs. The new school would replace an existing wooden shed consisting of two tiny classrooms with no seating or desks. The school leader, Mr. Alfred Lejju was assisted by a small group of volunteer teachers and helpers during their spare time. The total cost of the project submitted was £23,630.



For three weeks Jersey volunteers worked alongside the Ugandan contractor and a large voluntary group from the local community.
(Photo shows original wooden classrooms)

JOAC PROJECTS REVISTED

Construction of Sermon on the Mount Primary School Luweero, Uganda by Dick Richomme

JOAC funds covered all of the construction costs of the two classroom blocks, a small admin building to provide office and counselling room areas and the latrine /ablution block. The team through its own fundraising efforts was able to provide the school with a new borehole to be shared with the community. A new kitchen and store was built and playground equipment installed. Most importantly the pupils and teachers were provided with a complete set of text books covering the National Curriculum and sufficient desks for all. The finishing touch was the planting of new trees to the school's open areas to replace those felled to accommodate the new buildings.



The project building work was finished by November. At that stage only 65 children attended the school.

On their return to Jersey the team formed the charity Education Fund for Luweero Orphans (EFLO) with the specific aim of assisting the school towards self sufficiency. The charity has given financial assistance to cover the costs of the teachers wages, a very basic feed programme, school uniforms and very basic medical care for the orphans. By January 2008, the number of pupils attending had increased to 92, by August this number had more than doubled to 196. A local government survey of primary schools identified the Sermon School as the most efficient and best equipped school of the area when compared to over 240 other schools. During August of that year another JOAC community work project team worked on the nearby Vocational Skills Training Centre project and they also took the opportunity to help with the building of a new teachers accommodation block. This was jointly funded with a £ for £ grant of £5,000 by JOAC to EFLO. Total project cost £11,000. Three energy saving Institution Rocket stoves were constructed in the school kitchen using EFLO funds.

JOAC PROJECTS REVISTED

Construction of Sermon on the Mount Primary School Luweero, Uganda by Dick Richomme

In 2009, a further £ for £ grant of £5,000 to EFLO from JOAC was used to build 2 more units of teachers accommodation with adjoining accommodation for homeless orphans. Two small temporary nursery classrooms were also constructed in the school play area. Total project cost £12,750.

Gutters and large water storage tanks to all roof areas were also provided from EFLO funds. The water collected being less contaminated than that from the borehole.

The headcount of pupils had increased to 240 by the end of December.

In 2010, EFLO funded the purchase of 2 acres of land adjacent to the school for the purpose of eventually building two permanent classrooms to replace the existing temporary nursery classrooms and also a small community hall.

The hall was considered essential as a place to hold meetings for the purpose of informing the public how to achieve better standards of health, hygiene, sanitation, childcare, food security, organic farming, animal husbandry and care for the environment.

The number of pupils attending school by end of January 2011 was 330.

A visit by the EFLO team took place in the spring of 2012 to work on completion of the Vocational Skills Training Centre.

Pupils now numbered 422 and a decision was made to impose a cap of a maximum of 430 pupils.

It has been brought to EFLO's attention that a new Government Curriculum for Primary Schools was recently introduced which will require the replacement of all of the existing redundant text books.

A medical examination of most of the children at the school revealed that there is still more work required to improve the knowledge of the children and their carers to help them achieve a far greater understanding of essential basic hygiene and health issues. In order to achieve this, EFLO intend to assist in implementing the relevant training programmes.

JOAC PROJECTS REVISTED

Construction of Vocational Skills Training Centre Luweero, Uganda by Dick Richomme



The original aim of the project was to construct a two storey building consisting of workshops, classrooms and living accommodation, including kitchen, toilets and ablutions to provide a Vocational Skills Training centre and in 2008 a team of 15 Jersey volunteers spent 3 weeks working alongside the Ugandan contractor to construct the reinforced concrete foundations and structural frame to 1st floor level. The final works to this level was finished by the contractor in November but later halted waiting further funding for the phase two works.

JOAC awarded a grant to Good News Trust in 2009, who acted on behalf of EFLO, for the purpose of completing all the construction works and fitting out with the training equipment and furnishings. The second phase works commenced on site in March 2010 and continued through to November by which time all of the construction work, with the exception of the rainwater system was completed. The final completion was delayed as a consequence of a proportion of the Centre's development fund being used to buy land adjoining a farm project that had been funded by JOAC in 2009. No further work was possible until the land was sold to recover the funds. In October 2011, EFLO decided it would cover the costs of this land purchase in order to make available the amount still required to complete the final works.

In 2012 the final purchases of IT equipment, sewing machines, furniture and the installation works was completed during a visit by an EFLO project team. The rainwater system was also completed. The total costs of this project amounted to £93,083.

JOAC PROJECTS REVISTED

Development of 25 acre farm, Muwangi, Uganda by Dick Richomme



The Muwangi Farm widows co-operative.

The aim of the project was to develop 25 acres of existing scrub and neglected farmland in order to provide a mixed arable and livestock farm in a remote area in the North of the Luweero Triangle. The farm would provide the members of the widow's co-operative with the opportunity to support their families and provide them with better prospects for the future.

In July 2009, a team of 15 Jersey volunteers led by Catherine Murray assisted with the land clearance, the construction of the farm storage and accommodation buildings and the planting of the first crops. They spent 3 weeks working alongside the Ugandan contractor and a large group of mainly female community voluntary workers. The JOAC fund of £37,983 covered all of the construction costs of the three main buildings, the livestock housings, the latrine /ablution block and a new borehole.



JOAC PROJECTS REVISTED

Development of 25 acre farm, Muwangi, Uganda by Dick Richomme

By December over 20 acres had been cleared and all were under cultivation. The crops were mainly maize and beans in this early stage. All of the building work had been completed by the end of November.

The farm flourished under the management of Mr Daniel Wamala who worked in close co-ordination with the local agricultural advisor.

In spring 2010 visits to the farm was made by EFLO members working on the Training Centre and School projects. During July /August further visits were made by the members of the Kassiiso farm community work project team. The farm at this time was producing a wide variety of crops, including the staples of maize, matoke and beans. In addition the fruit trees were starting to bear fruit, and cabbages, tomatoes and aubergines were successfully grown from seeds donated by Jersey. The poultry produce provided a regular source of protein for the families and also income from sales at the local market. One of the challenges earlier that year had been the nationwide bumper crop of maize. The abundance had driven down market prices and seriously affected the farm's income. Plans for further immediate development had to be put on hold.

In late August Daniel suffered a heart attack which has prevented him from continuing his duties at the farm. Without the formal management routines set by Daniel the farm gradually went into decline at the beginning of the year. In the spring the heavy rains caused mould growth on the bean crop which seriously affected the harvest yield.



JOAC PROJECTS REVISTED

Development of 25 acre farm, Muwangi, Uganda
by Dick Richomme



Later that year during the drying out period of the second maize crop a bush fire swept through the farm are destroying approximately 10 of the 15 acres and many of the fruit trees. The chickens that had been let out to forage in the fields were also not seen again.

Towards the close of the year the Widows Group, formerly all from an area around Luweero town reconstituted their co-operative to include a group of ladies from the Muwangi area. The new group has legal title to the 25 acres of land. It had previously been under the temporary title of Sermon on the Mount who had overseen the initial development stages of the project on behalf of the Widows Group.

In 2012 the units of accommodation at the farm are now all fully occupied by the group. One unit has been set aside for a widow and her disabled children to enable them to enjoy an improved standard of living under the wing of the whole group. There is still a serious lack of funds available for procuring even the most basic needs of the farm to prepare for the next planting seasons. For example, without a donation from the EFLO visiting team they would have had no means to buy in essential maize and bean seeds.

EFLO arranged a brief review of the farms current situation which included input from the four ladies forming the farm management committee and Mr Geoffrey Enkaywa a trusted agricultural advisor. With a small degree of financial assistance, sound advice and the sheer efforts of the new co-operative members there is a realistic viable future for the farm once again. But farming in this environment will always be a precarious business.

JOAC PROJECTS REVISTED

Schools programmes, Kenya by Allan and Lynn Smith

In September 2011, Allan and Lynn Smith visited Kenya to attend the opening of Omiro secondary School financed by their own fundraising for which a grant of £10,000 was matched by JOAC. Mr Smith is a member of JOAC's sub-Committee for Community Work projects and has personally undertaken and supported JOAC projects over the years.



Whilst in Oyugis, Allan and Lynn met up with Jim Caulfield local co-ordinator for the Good News Trust who arranged for them to visit a selection of schools also financed by JOAC. Allan Smith reported that all completed schools had been completed to a good standard and will last for many years. At Kwoyo the work was still in progress on the two storey building which was a first for

the Good News Trust. The work was progressing well.



JOAC PROJECTS REVISTED

Schools programmes, Kenya by Allan and Lynn Smith



The build quality of the floors has improved considerably as premium quality cement is now being used. The building specification by tying in the roof trusses into the lintels to assist in keeping the roofs in place in violent storms has also been a great improvement. A total of eight schools were visited in total.



JOAC PROJECTS REVISTED

Impact Foundation, Bangladesh by Allan Cameron

Alan Cameron travelled to Bangladesh in October 2011 primarily to assess a community work project application being presented to the Commission in respect of JOAC's community work project programme for 2012. Mr Cameron is a member of JOAC's sub-Committee for Community Work projects and is a builder by trade. Additionally Alan has personally undertaken various JOAC projects over the years mostly as a team leader. Whilst in country Mr Cameron offered to visit additional JOAC projects and he reports back as follows:



Jibon Tari Hospital Ship

"On Tuesday 11th October 2011, I visited the Impact Foundation Bangladesh Jibon Tari Hospital Ship. I was met at the Ropshi Bangla Hotel at 7.30am by Impacts Director Dr. Hasib Mahmud and taken to Dhaka Domestic Airport by car. On arrival at the airport I was met by Monsur Ahmed Choudhuri Trustee Director and Trustee Anwarul Amin and flew by seaplane to meet the ship. On arrival on the ship I was introduced to all staff and given a presentation on the work that the Impact Foundation Bangladesh does and in particular the Jibon Tari after which I was given a tour of the reception where outpatients and patients requiring surgery can queue twenty deep awaiting the Doctors appraisal to diagnosed their immediate needs. In the pre surgery room, a patient was getting his eye anesthetized prior to surgery. Whilst in this area the generators broke down twice so the ship had no power even though surgery was being carried out. The power cuts lasted around 10 minutes whilst the engineers got the generators started again. In the operating theatre two patients were undergoing eye surgery by the same surgeon and I

JOAC PROJECTS REVISTED

Impact Foundation, Bangladesh by Allan Cameron

could follow the surgeons work on the monitor. The sterilization room was next and although spotlessly clean the units were extremely old with the doors unable to close properly. The medication store was well stocked.

The men's ward was full to bursting 30 or more patients all with one eye bandaged after surgery. The women's ward was much the same, overcrowded but all happy that the surgery was complete. On the upper level was an open area where patients could walk around whilst recuperating and it was on this level that the room which the Jersey Overseas Aid Commission had funded was situated. On entering a large training meeting was taking place with women from the rural areas receiving refresher training on midwifery. All were very pleased to see me and were thankful that J O A C had funded the room as it was most beneficial to their needs. Behind this room was guest accommodation and toilet facilities, all very clean and tidy used for visiting surgeons. The ship as a whole was clean and in good order (only the equipment was old and well worn) and as I visited each department I was introduced to the staff who were very happy and dedicated to their role on the ship with most of them having 10 years of continuous service living on board.

My conclusions was that this was a well organized project with extremely dedicated staff with enthusiasm and vision. Every part of the ship was utilized, some staff working in very cramped conditions but making good use of it. The sheer number of patients visiting the ship puts the staff under extreme pressure but their work is carried out with extreme professionalism. All work is carried out at no cost to these very poor people who live in very poor conditions and to receive sight once again for them was a miracle. Also on board is an Ear, Nose and Throat (ENT) clinic as well as other surgery taking place to correct cleft lip on children and club feet.

Visit to Chuadanga Hospital

This hospital specializes in management of physical disability and chronic pain I was introduced to all staff members and given a guided tour of the hospital and seen how it functioned. On speaking to the child patients awaiting treatment for cleft lips, club feet and prosthetic devices, all were happy that help was available to them by a dedicated team of surgeons. I visited the physiotherapist department where I saw several amputees getting fitted with new limbs, and I was also given a tour of the workshops making the limbs.

Some of the amputees were riding bicycles, walking on the tread mill and all singing the praises of the hospital and how it had enabled them to get back to a normal life and able to work to look after their families.

JOAC PROJECTS REVISTED

Impact Foundation, Bangladesh by Allan Cameron

In the rural areas I was able to visit satellite stations to see how patients who could not afford to travel to the hospital could still see a doctor and be put on the waiting list for treatment and surgery. Dates to attend hospital would be issued together with instructions as to where they would be picked up and transported to the hospital by ambulance. There was also a large number of the TBMs (midwives) receiving updates on training and so that they could report back on the situations within their communities.

Due to arsenic contaminated water in the west of the country many local people have died as a result of drinking it. Help has been given to the people in rural areas by sinking new wells which are tested on a regular basis so that pure water can be available to all. This work has been undertaken by on behalf of JOAC.

Poor diets have also caused some horrific problems for new born babies and children including club feet) and cleft lips where the children are shunned. The surgery gives them a new meaning to life.

Visit to Meperpur District Hospital and rural areas

I was given the opportunity to have a guided tour of the Hospital and to meet all staff members who were all full of enthusiasm and with the vision to help others. Whilst here I was given the opportunity to meet many patients both prior to and after surgery all very happy that help was at hand in their hopeless situation. I saw at first hand some of the apparatus donated by JOAC being put to good use.

After lunch I went out to meet villagers in the rural areas who have been given training on how to grow their own vegetable gardens, they have a Sono filter to remove arsenic from the water and each have a house toilet.

I saw many training sessions in progress and had talks with all. It seems that without the help given by JOAC most would be dead of poisoning or seriously ill. The gardens (and I visited dozens) were all well maintained and the plants were healthy. All gardens toilets and wells had a plaque saying donated by JOAC

I witnessed the cooking of a meal for all by using the vegetables grown and training given by Impact at monthly training sessions where the TBAs attend and update all mothers in the need to have a balanced diet for the children and themselves. Without these gardens, filters and toilets, the disease rates would be much higher and many more children born with disfigurements.

JOAC PROJECTS REVISTED

Impact Foundation, Bangladesh by Allan Cameron



On each occasion where I met local people whether at the hospital, or in their rural villages I was given the opportunity to address them and to encourage them to pass on their knowledge to others less fortunate. All were enthusiastic and very grateful for the help give by JOAC”.

AGENCIES ACKNOWLEDGE

JERSEY'S OVERSEAS AID PROGRAMME

BRITISH RED CROSS



The Jersey Overseas Aid Commission is an independent body, whose objectives are to administer and distribute monies set aside by the States of Jersey for overseas aid. Since 2000, the commission has supported dozens of Red Cross projects, both emergency and longer-term, with grants amounting to more than £1 million.

The support of the Jersey Overseas Aid Commission has helped us provide emergency relief to thousands of people, who have lost everything in natural disasters and humanitarian crises. Thanks to their generosity, we have been able to help the victims of large-scale disasters, such as the devastating Haiti earthquake. They also helped us respond to more hidden emergencies, such as the cholera epidemic in Chad, which failed to receive much media attention, but was just as devastating for those affected. In the immediate aftermath of disasters, the commission's swift and proactive response enables us to help those affected straight away, when they are at their most vulnerable – saving lives.



the commission's support for the Red Cross' work has had a far-reaching impact.

The Commission doesn't just support our emergency response work. Over the years, their donations have enabled us to deliver numerous projects across the world, which have markedly improved the quality of life for those we have reached. From a community-based health project in Afghanistan, to a food security programme in Zimbabwe, the

The British Red Cross is extremely grateful to the Jersey Overseas Aid Commission and the people of Jersey, without whose support we would be unable to help people in desperate need around the world.

UNICEF AMBASSADOR MARTIN BELL THANKS JERSEY OVERSEAS AID COMMISSION FOR £4 MILLION DONATION TO UNICEF

On 28th June 2011, UNICEF Ambassador for Humanitarian Emergencies, Martin Bell, hosted a thank you reception for the Jersey Overseas Aid Commission in gratitude for donations totalling over £4 million for children around the world. The event was held in London, where the Commission host their annual meetings with international development agencies to decide which projects around the world will receive funding.

The Commission has continued to generously help children caught up in emergencies. In the past year alone, the Commission has supported Liberia following the outbreak of political violence in neighbouring Cote D'Ivoire, Benin following the floods, Kyrgyzstan during the conflict and Haiti and Pakistan following two of the worst humanitarian disasters ever known.

One of the most valuable aspects of UNICEF's relationship with the Commission is that it is willing to consider countries and issues that others will not. It is a sad fact that emergencies are taking place in the world all the time yet the plight of children goes unnoticed and unreported by the media. Time and time again, the Commission has come forward quickly in response to UNICEF's appeals for silent emergencies, enabling UNICEF to get more life-saving aid to those in need as quickly as possible.

Martin Bell, UNICEF's Ambassador for Emergencies, speaking at the reception commented: "In times of crisis, we cannot leave children and their families to rebuild their lives alone. Nor can UNICEF undertake its work alone. It is thanks to the generosity of donors like the Jersey Overseas Aid Commission that we have been able to step up our efforts to reach all children made vulnerable by emergencies and give them the support they need to survive and recover - support such as life-saving vaccines, clean water and food to prevent them becoming malnourished. Children are very resilient but all too often they have to face challenges they should not have to face. We recognise the support of the Jersey Overseas Aid Commission in giving children around the world the best possible chance to overcome the trauma they've experienced and to fulfil their hopes for the future".

Jersey Overseas Aid Commission has also supported UNICEF's development projects in countries all around the world including Nepal, Somalia, Angola, Eritrea, Dominica, Cambodia, Gabon, Bhutan, Bihar, Madagascar, Liberia, Papua New Guinea, Central African Republic and Guinea Bissau. The breadth of work that Jersey Overseas Aid Commission has supported is similarly diverse – from prevention of maternal and neonatal tetanus to hygiene and

UNICEF AMBASSADOR MARTIN BELL THANKS JERSEY OVERSEAS AID COMMISSION FOR £4 MILLION DONATION TO UNICEF

.....continued

sanitation promotion, from therapeutic feeding programmes to basic services for marginalised communities.

Earlier this year Jersey Overseas Aid gave £61,582 to UNICEF to improve water and sanitation facilities in Ethiopia. In rural Ethiopia, fewer than one in three people have safe, clean drinking water and millions of children are suffering. Focusing on Ethiopia's most marginalised and remote communities, UNICEF is using the Commission's grant to construct water points in 5 communities, 2 health centres and 2 schools, benefitting almost 10,000 people with access to clean water.

David Bull, Executive of UNICEF UK, commented:

"Because of Jersey Overseas Aid Commission, millions of children have been able to drink clean water, to receive an education, to be protected from disease. This is without doubt an incredible achievement. We hope that the Commissioners and the people of Jersey feel extremely proud of their achievements".



Right to left: Martin Bell (UNICEF Ambassador), Sejal Vora (UNICEF Donor Relations) Karen Nisbet (JOAC Admin Assistant), Senator Paul Routier, Commissioner Geoffrey Crill, Kathryn Filipponi (JOAC Executive officer), Commissioner Peter Le Seilleur, Senator Ian Gorst, Deputy Carolyn Labey, Commissioner Toni Roberts.