

AUSTRALIAN  
COUNCIL  
FOR  
INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT

# ACFID Annual Report 2014–15



# ACFID Member Organisations

All ACFID Members are signatories to the ACFID Code of Conduct, which is a self-regulatory code of good practice.  
Total number of ACFID Members: 147; Full Members: 133; Affiliate Members: 14

## FULL MEMBERS:

1. ACC International Relief
2. Act for Peace – NCCA
3. ActionAid Australia
4. ADRA Australia
5. Afghan Australian Development Organisation
6. Anglican Aid
7. Anglican Board of Mission – Australia Limited
8. Anglican Overseas Aid
9. Anglican Relief and Development Fund Australia
10. Asia Pacific Journalism Centre
11. Asian Aid Organisation
12. Assisi Aid Projects
13. Australasian Society for HIV Medicine
14. Australia for UNHCR
15. Australia Hope International Inc
16. Australian Business Volunteers
17. Australian Cranio-Maxillo Facial Foundation
18. Australian Doctors for Africa
19. Australian Doctors International
20. Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations
21. Australian Foundation for the Peoples of Asia and the Pacific
22. Australian Himalayan Foundation
23. Australian Injecting and Illicit Drug Users League
24. Australian Lutheran World Service
25. Australian Marist Solidarity Ltd
26. Australian Medical Aid Foundation
27. Australian Mercy
28. Australian Red Cross
29. Australian Respiratory Council
30. Australian Volunteers International
31. Beyond the Orphanage
32. Birthing Kit Foundation (Australia)
33. Brien Holden Vision Institute Foundation
34. Bright Futures Child Aid and Development Fund (Australia)
35. Burnet Institute
36. Business for Millennium Development
37. CARE Australia
38. Caritas Australia
39. CBM Australia
40. ChildFund Australia
41. CLAN (Caring and Living as Neighbours)
42. Credit Union Foundation Australia
43. Daughters of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Overseas Aid Fund
44. Diaspora Action Australia
45. Diplomacy Training Program
46. Door of Hope Australia Inc
47. Edmund Rice Foundation (Australia)
48. EDO NSW
49. Engineers without Borders
50. Every Home Global Concern
51. Family Planning New South Wales
52. Fairtrade Australia New Zealand\*
53. Food Water Shelter
54. Foresight (Overseas Aid and Prevention of Blindness)
55. Fred Hollows Foundation, The
56. Global Development Group
57. Global Mission Partners
58. Good Shepherd Services
59. Grameen Foundation Australia
60. Habitat for Humanity Australia
61. Hagar Australia
62. HealthServe Australia
63. Hope Global
64. Hunger Project Australia, The
65. International Children's Care (Australia)
66. International Christian Aid and Relief Enterprises
67. International Detention Coalition
68. International Needs Australia
69. International Nepal Fellowship (Aust) Ltd
70. International RiverFoundation
71. International Women's Development Agency
72. Interplast Australia & New Zealand
73. Islamic Relief Australia
74. KTF (Kokoda Track Foundation)
75. Kyeema Foundation
76. Lasallian Foundation
77. Leprosy Mission Australia, The
78. Live & Learn Environmental Education
79. Love Mercy Foundation\*
80. Mahboba's Promise Australia
81. Marie Stopes International Australia
82. Marist Mission Centre\*
83. Marsh Foundation
84. Mary MacKillop International
85. Mary Ward International Australia\*
86. Mercy Works Ltd.
87. Mission World Aid Inc.
88. Motivation Australia
89. MSC Mission Office
90. Nusa Tenggara Association Inc
91. Oaktree Foundation
92. One Thousand Villages
93. Opportunity International Australia
94. Oro Community Development Project Inc
95. Oxfam Australia
96. Palmera Projects
97. Partners in Aid
98. Partners Relief and Development Australia
99. People with Disability Australia
100. PLAN International Australia
101. Project Vietnam
102. Quaker Service Australia
103. RedR Australia
104. Reledev Australia
105. RESULTS International (Australia)
106. Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Ophthalmologists
107. Royal Australasian College of Surgeons
108. Salesian Missions
109. Salvation Army (NSW Property Trust)
110. Save the Children Australia
111. Service Fellowship International Inc.
112. Scarlet Alliance: Australian Sex Workers Association
113. School for Life Foundation\*
114. SeeBeyondBorders
115. Sight For All
116. SIMaid
117. So They Can
118. Sport Matters
119. Surf Aid International
120. Tamils Rehabilitation Organisation Australia\*
121. TEAR Australia
122. Transform Aid International (incorporating Baptist World Aid)
123. Transparency International Australia
124. UNICEF Australia
125. Union Aid Abroad–APHEDA
126. UnitingWorld
127. University of Cape Town Australian Trust
128. Volunteers in Community Engagement (VOICE)
129. WaterAid Australia
130. Women for Women in Africa
131. World Education Australia
132. World Vision Australia
133. WWF–Australia

## AFFILIATE MEMBERS:

134. Australian National University – School of Archaeology and Anthropology, College of Arts and Social Sciences
135. Deakin University – Alfred Deakin Research Institute
136. La Trobe University – Institute of Human Security and Social Change
137. Murdoch University – School of Management and Governance
138. Refugee Council of Australia
139. RMIT – Global Cities Research Institute
140. Royal Institute for Deaf and Blind Children
141. University of Melbourne – School of Social and Political Sciences
142. University of Queensland – Institute for Social Science Research
143. University of Sydney – Office of Global Engagement\*\*
144. University of the Sunshine Coast – International Projects Group
145. University of Technology, Sydney – Institute for Sustainable Futures\*\*
146. Vision 2020
147. University of Western Australia – School of Social Sciences\*\*

\* Denotes Interim Full Member

\*\* Denotes Interim Affiliate Member

Foreword .....	2	Financial Report .....	45
Strategic Direction 1 Leadership .....	4	Statement by Executive Committee .....	45
Strategic Direction 2 Sector Development .....	9	Independent Auditor's Report .....	46
Strategic Direction 3 Organisational strength and development .....	15	Statement of Financial Position .....	48
ACFID 2015 Annual Statistical Survey .....	18	Statement of Profit and Loss and Comprehensive Income .....	49
50 years of campaigning for Australian aid and development .....	34	Statement of Changes in Equity .....	50
ACFID 2014 Awards .....	36	Statement of Cash Flows .....	51
Submissions, reports and major forums .....	37	Notes to and forming part of the Financial Report .....	52
ACFID Executive Committee .....	39	Acknowledgements .....	53
ACFID Staff .....	40		
ACFID Committees .....	41		
ACFID .....	43		
Working Group Convenors .....	43		

## United against poverty

ACFID unites Australia's non-government aid and international development organisations to strengthen their collective impact against poverty.

### Our vision

A world where gross inequality within societies and between nations is reversed and extreme poverty is eradicated.

A world where human development is ecologically and socially sustainable for the benefit of current and future generations.

A world where governments lead their societies in striving to protect and realise all people's human rights.

This vision will be achieved through the collective efforts of civil society, governments, business and all peoples who are concerned for the future of humanity.

### Our roles and purpose

We advocate with our members for Australia to be a leading force in international human development and human rights. We are the primary vehicle for collective action by NGOs in Australia. We foster good practice and capture this in sector standards and self-regulation. We foster peer support, learning and networking amongst NGOs and all interested in human development and human rights.

Founded in 1965, ACFID has 147 members, working in 90 developing countries and supported by over 1.5 million Australians. Our members include large Australian organisations that are part of global federations and alliances, national NGOs, secular and faith-based agencies and small NGOs with specific geographic or thematic mandates.

---

## As Australia turned its back, the world embraced new goals to tackle poverty

For ACFID Members, it has been a year of focus and determination to strive for improvement and to demonstrate their effectiveness. ACFID Members met at Council in October 2014 to consider the future role for NGOs in light of climate change, conflict and the rise of middle income countries. The discussion and debate emphasised that our mission remains critical but our ways of working will continue to evolve.

Members have come together with ACFID to produce reports on climate change and private sector engagement; they have participated in Pacific consultations for the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit; and they have scrutinised the Government's adherence to its National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security.

The Campaign for Australian Aid was officially launched in February 2015 with support from a significant number of ACFID Members. It kicked off at university campuses around the country with food trucks and a message of fairness. Since then, it has attracted over 63,000 supporters and is still growing, actively engaging the public in aid and development debates.

The effectiveness and importance of the work of our members was recognised by the Office of Development Effectiveness in its evaluation of the Australian NGO Cooperation Program, finding that one fifth of the results for the Australian Government's aid program are delivered by ACFID Members for just 2.7% of the aid budget.

ACFID Members' responses to the humanitarian disasters in Vanuatu (Cyclone Pam) and the Nepal earthquake were rapid and invaluable. Members also came together to learn from their experiences in Vanuatu through a series of workshops and evaluations to continuously improve Australia's response.

Members also continued to come together and learn through ACFID's committee and working groups and through attendance at over 50 learning and development events.

In his Mid-Year Economic Forecast in December, Treasurer Joe Hockey spelt out the devastating cuts to Australia's aid program: a \$3.7 billion cut to the aid budget over three years. In the space of 18 months, the Government had chopped an astounding \$11 billion out of the aid budget. The 2015–16 Budget went on to confirm Australia as one of the least generous countries in the OECD. By 2017–18, our aid budget as a share of national income will fall to just 0.22% (22 cents in every \$100), and will mean Australia will rank 16th out of 28 countries in terms of generosity, falling from 13th place last year.

The disappointing approach of the Australian Government to communities living in poverty in our region and beyond was set against a backdrop of global meetings where nations around the world began a new era in international development. The UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals to end poverty, reduce inequality and sustain the environment, and agreeing to finance this new agenda for people and the planet.

## Planning for the next five years

Growing inequality, the rise of middle income countries, a dip in support for official aid, the new Sustainable Development Goals, and climate change have set the scene for ACFID's new Strategic Plan.

During the year, ACFID's Executive and Management worked in consultation with members to develop a new Strategic Plan to replace the retiring 2010–2015 plan that we are reporting against in this Annual Report for the last time. The new plan will be launched at our National Conference in 2015 and guide us for the next five years to 2020.

ACFID's new Strategic Plan sets out four goals for the sector.

Firstly, ACFID will work with members to create an engaged public, better informed and actively supporting Australia's global role in sustainable development and humanitarian action.

Secondly, we will focus on building Australia's leadership in contributing to sustainable development and humanitarian action through effective Government policies, action and partnerships.

Thirdly, we will strive to support ACFID Members being influential agents of change and effective leaders in development and humanitarian practice, NGO effectiveness, and accountability.

Finally, a range of reforms and commitments are being proposed to build a stronger ACFID, and to ensure that we align resources to the goals and priorities in our plan.

Established a half century ago, ACFID's founding mission remains relevant and pressing: to reduce poverty and inequity within and between nations and champion the human rights of the poorest people in the world.

Our purpose is to lead, enable and unite our members to strengthen their collective influence and effectiveness.

With our members and partners, ACFID will seek in coming years to be an influential policy voice, a catalyst for change and a standard bearer in the international development and humanitarian field.

**Sam Mostyn**, ACFID President and **Marc Purcell**, ACFID Executive Director



*ACFID's President Sam Mostyn and Executive Director Marc Purcell*

# Strategic Direction 1

## Leadership



We will provide leadership so that Australian NGOs can make a major contribution to sustainable human development and help realise human rights around the world.

### Overview of priorities this year

A key priority for ACFID's policy and advocacy work this year was fighting cuts to the Australian Government's official aid program and defending its members from those cuts. ACFID mobilised its members, engaged in political and government meetings, developed submissions and a new narrative on the importance of aid, and spoke out in the media.

As part of a longer-term strategy to build public awareness and support for aid and development, ACFID supported the establishment of a new Campaign for Australian Aid.

ACFID's policy and advocacy efforts have also focused on demonstrating the effectiveness of Australian NGOs as aid and development actors and supporting an enabling environment for their work.

ACFID engaged with the Australian Government to shape its positions on the Sustainable Development Goals as well as in regard to gender equality and women's empowerment, the role of the private sector in aid and development, and to inform aid program aid investment plans at the country and regional level.

ACFID has continued to support the humanitarian response and engagement efforts of its members including coordination around major emergencies such as Cyclone Pam and the Nepal Earthquake.

## 1. Supporting the Australian aid program

Unprecedented cuts to the Australian aid program again dominated the domestic aid agenda in 2014–15. Following substantial cuts announced just before the 2013 Federal Election and delivered in the May 2014 Budget, Treasurer Joe Hockey unveiled further cuts of \$3.7 billion over three years in December 2014.

ACFID mobilised Members in December as media leaks emerged of imminent budget cuts to the Australian aid program, with the result that thousands of people contacted the Treasurer and Prime Minister to voice their concerns. ACFID also worked with Members to hold a business leaders' media conference, and with faith based agencies to organise a letter from heads of churches to Government leaders.

In January, ACFID released its budget submission, setting out how cuts to Australia's aid budget diminish Australia's aid efforts, its international standing and its ability to ensure stability and prosperity in Australia's region. ACFID made representations to the Minister's office and senior DFAT officials, and coordinated a series of meetings between ACFID's Executive Committee and Coalition MPs to discuss the importance of aid to Australia's international engagement and to highlight the vital role of Australian NGOs including through the Australian NGO Cooperation Program.

ACFID also engaged with senior officials in DFAT to advocate for a transparent approach to the aid cuts, setting out principles to ensure the protection of aid programs in countries of greatest need, high performing and cost effective programs, levels of humanitarian assistance, and a balance in funding across different aid delivery partners.

Though the May 2015 Budget confirmed significant cuts to the aid budget, ACFID's advocacy efforts were successful in insulating NGO funding windows from the worst of the damage including a proportionately small cut of 5% to the ANCP. ACFID produced its annual budget analysis in May 2015, assessing the budget against principles of aid quality and effectiveness.

ACFID is continuing its advocacy efforts on the importance of rebuilding Australia's aid program, particularly in light of the Sustainable Development Goals to be accepted by nations in September 2015, and in the lead up to next year's Federal Election.

## 2. Building public understanding and support for Australia's aid efforts

ACFID has played an important role supporting the Campaign for Australian Aid - the sector's vehicle to raise community support and awareness of Australia's aid program. The Campaign for Australian Aid was established as a joint initiative of the Make Poverty History and Micah Challenge coalitions to create greater public understanding and inspire a new movement to advocate for bi-partisan support for more and better Australian Aid.

After its initial launch at universities around the country in February 2015, the Campaign swung into action to raise awareness of the likely impact of the Government's proposed cuts to the aid budget. In the lead up to the May Budget, it generated considerable media and public attention that resulted in over 15,000 emails to the Treasurer asking him not to cut the aid budget.

Since the Federal Budget, the Campaign has focused on establishing teams of volunteers around Australia and on raising awareness and community support for climate change action and the Sustainable Development Goals. This has included an online pledge encouraging individuals, local businesses and Members of Parliament to pledge their support for the SDGs.



*Campaign for Australian Aid Co-Chair Tim Costello and Save the Children CEO, Paul Ronalds join volunteers at the Campaign's food truck*

### 3. Enabling the work of Australian NGOs

#### 3.1 Australian NGO Cooperation Agreement

In September 2014, the Office of Development Effectiveness (ODE) began its independent evaluation of the Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP), the Government's largest and longest running aid program with NGOs. The purpose of the evaluation was to assess the ANCP as a mode to assist NGOs to reduce poverty and support sustainable development in developing countries.

ACFID played a proactive role in informing the evaluation, with its Development Practice Committee acting as the formal reference group and written submissions made in response to the evaluation terms of reference, evaluation plan and draft report.

The final evaluation, released in July 2015, found the ANCP to be a successful and highly valued program. It also highlighted a number of ways that the ANCP mechanism could be improved including opportunities for greater sharing of knowledge and learning. ACFID is engaging with DFAT's NGO Branch using the recommendations of the evaluation to continue to build on the strengths of the ANCP.

#### 3.2 DFAT NGO Engagement Framework

ACFID proactively contributed to the development of an NGO Engagement Framework for DFAT, to replace the 2012 Civil Society Engagement Framework. ACFID's Executive Committee held a discussion with DFAT in March to set out sector priorities for a new framework. ACFID then provided a written submission setting out the role and strengths of NGOs and civil society in development and humanitarian action, and key factors to improve the enabling environment in Australia and in developing countries. ACFID also supported workshops with member agencies in June and made a further submission in response to the draft framework. The framework is to be launched in late 2015.



*ACFID Executive Director Marc Purcell with Deputy Leader of the Opposition and Shadow Foreign Affairs spokesperson Tanya Plibersek, the Minister for Foreign Affairs the Hon. Julie Bishop and Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Peter Varghese at the ANCP 40th anniversary celebrations, Canberra, March 2015*

## 4. Shaping aid and development policy

### 4.1 Sustainable Development Goals

In 2014–15, ACFID became the Australian national lead agency for Beyond 2015, a global civil society campaign advocating for a strong set of new Sustainable Development Goals. ACFID continued to coordinate input from the sector through the Post-2015 Working Group, and engaged in ongoing policy dialogue with DFAT around the Australian Government's negotiation position. Through this dialogue, ACFID emphasised the need to ensure that economic growth is environmentally sustainable and reduces inequality, the importance of tackling gender inequality, the inclusion of people with disabilities in all aspects of society, and the role of civil society in holding governments around the world to account for their commitments under the agenda. These efforts have both informed and been supported by the advocacy undertaken by Beyond 2015 at an international level.



### 4.2 Climate change and sustainable development

In October 2014, ACFID called on the Australian Government to put tackling climate change at the heart of efforts to eradicate poverty and promote development, making it a key focus of ACFID's National Council. In May 2015, ACFID made a submission to the Prime Minister's UNFCCC Taskforce review of what Australia's post-2020 greenhouse gas emissions target should be. ACFID emphasised that Australia must not only implement fair and effective policies to reduce its own greenhouse gas emissions, but must also encourage ambitious and concerted international action on climate change, and provide greater support to developing countries which will be hardest hit by the impact of climate change. ACFID joined a coalition with 50 other civil society organisations in June 2014 with an open letter to all MPs encouraging them to take on the responsibility to do more to cut Australia's carbon pollution and to do our fair share to limit global warming. We also joined the Climate Institute and ACOSS in a media conference at Parliament House in June urging Australia to announce strong emission reduction targets.

### 4.3 Gender equality and women's empowerment

ACFID proactively engaged across Government in 2014–15 on issues of gender equality and women's empowerment. ACFID and its Gender Equity Working Group ran two joint workshops with DFAT to explore the role of gender equality and women's empowerment, and to demonstrate how ACFID Member organisations integrate gender equality across their programming and organisations.

ACFID advocated for a strong focus on the human rights of women and girls through a submission and appearing before the Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Committee's *Inquiry into the human rights issues confronting women and girls in the Indian Ocean – Asia Pacific region*. ACFID also made submissions and met with MPs in support for the *International Aid – Promoting Gender Equality Bill*.

ACFID co-hosted the second Annual Civil Society Dialogue on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) with the Australian National Committee for UN Women, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom Australia, and the Australian National University Gender Institute. The Dialogue brought together Government representatives and civil society to review the Government's implementation of the National Action Plan. Following the Dialogue, together with the Steering Committee, ACFID released the Second Annual Civil Society Report Card on Australia's National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security.



#### 4.4 The role of the private sector

In 2014–15, ACFID worked to demonstrate the expertise of its members in engaging with the private sector, and to explore opportunities for further engagement in light of the Government's priority focus on this area.

In October, as part of ACFID's National Council, we drew on the knowledge of private sector actors from our members' boards to hold an innovative forum with the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on *Alleviating Poverty and Growing Prosperity: the Role of the Private Sector*. The Forum sought to highlight the views of business people on the ways in which NGOs engage with private sector organisations to achieve development outcomes.

ACFID also advocated for the role of Australia's aid program in promoting inclusive growth in Australia's region, particularly the need to support the development of the local private sector in developing countries. This included a submission and an appearance before the Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade for their *Inquiry into the Role of the Private Sector in Promoting Economic Growth and Reducing Poverty in the Indo-Pacific Region*. The Committee's report included a number of ACFID recommendations, including the need to recognise the importance of NGOs working alongside the private sector and government to deliver development outcomes and the need to address the barriers faced by women including access to finance and land tenure.

### 5. Engaging on humanitarian policy and response

ACFID Members continue to play a significant role in the response to humanitarian crises, drawing significant support for their work from the Australian public. Members raised over \$17 million for the Cyclone Pam response, and \$40.8 million for the Nepal Earthquake response. ACFID promoted the appeals organised by our members and the broader role of NGOs in emergencies during both crises, launching a consolidated appeals website and working with the Australian Broadcasting Corporation to ensure that Members' appeals were listed on the ABC's appeal website. ACFID also provided advice to DFAT on the work of NGOs and the situation on the ground in response to these disasters and the Ebola outbreak. Through its partnership with the Australian Civil Military Centre, ACFID Member agencies participated in the whole-of-Government impact review of the Cyclone Pam and Ebola responses.

In November, ACFID's Executive Director and CEOs from its Humanitarian Reference Group met with DFAT Secretary Peter Varghese to discuss humanitarian issues of concern and put forward recommendations from ACFID's *Humanitarian Action for Results report*.

Momentum towards the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit also increased, with eight regional consultations and seven specialised consultations taking place to help shape the Summit's agenda. Working alongside the New Zealand Council for International Development (CID) and the Pacific Islands Association of NGOs (PIANGO), ACFID participated in the World Humanitarian Summit Pacific Regional Consultation, representing the views of its members engaged in humanitarian response in the Pacific. The final recommendations from the Consultation reflect the views and concerns of many ACFID Members.



ACFID's HRG Representatives and New Zealand Council for International Development Non-Government Disaster Relief Forum Representatives meet with UN Under Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Stephen O'Brien, June 2015.

## Strategic Direction 2

# Sector Development



---

We will promote a strong, collaborative, and highly effective and accountable NGO development sector in Australia.

### Learning and Development

The overarching goal of ACFID's Learning and Development program is to support learning and innovation within and between member agencies in ways that increase our collective impact on poverty, marginalisation and inequality.

To this end, in 2015 ACFID's Learning and Development Program entered into an exciting new phase of implementation: continuing to deliver Code of Conduct aligned skills based training, yet also delivering more strategic learning opportunities for individuals, members and the broader network. The aim is to create, access, capture, share and apply knowledge in order to enhance our individual and collective relevance, accountability, transparency, effectiveness and influence.

Our traditional program offering a variety of learning modalities across a range of programmatic areas continued to be well attended with 70% of all Members and affiliates participating in at least one form of learning, ranging from face to face workshops, to webinars and e-learning. Participation was divided almost equally between those from small agencies and those from our larger members. Small member participation was supported by a grant from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) to subsidise registration fees.

In addition to the ACFID Code of Conduct e-learning module, we offered 50 learning and development events over the year, engaging 1402 participants. We continued to support DFAT in the delivery of webinars for ACFID Members, addressing aspects of the Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) application and reporting cycle as well as broader policy issues such as anti-fraud and anti-corruption and environment protection.

ACFID face to face events were held in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Brisbane, covering topics as diverse as participatory programming, monitoring and evaluation, relationships with partners, and using social media for fundraising and child protection. This year we expanded the relevance of our *Introduction to the Aid and Development Sector* program by developing and delivering a customised version targeted to board members.

Beyond traditional learning methods, ACFID piloted several new approaches to learning and sharing good practice this year. As part of the redesign of the ACFID website, ACFID developed a Code-aligned Good Practice Toolkit, a curated resource library and an on-line help desk which go live in October 2015. ACFID hosted several structured conversations with our Members and other agencies on topics as diverse as gender and sexual diversity, child rights, the changing role of NGOs and collaborative mentoring. ACFID helped establish new communities of practice which will take forward some of these conversations and ensure lessons are translated into guidelines and tools which can be used by others. ACFID started work on a brokering partnerships with training providers who will in future offer tailored learning opportunities for our members. Finally, ACFID Council was redesigned as a learning event focused on disruptive change.

## Who comes to ACFID L&D events?

- 70% of all Members and affiliates participated in at least one form of learning activity:
- 60% attended face to face events
- 40% joined Code webinars
- 37% participated in the DFAT-led events.
- About 1% of participants come from outside ACFID Member and affiliate organisations.

## What do members say about ACFID L&D?

- ‘We found the workshops incredibly valuable, and appreciate your offering these kind of trainings.’
- ‘All of the content was extremely useful and gave a great overview for beginners while also delving into more depth for people with more experience.’
- ‘Really wonderful, motivating, inspiring. Sounds cliché, but it was really meaningful for me and our organisation, and will provide concrete assistance to us in improving our processes.’
- ‘The facilitators had a great depth of experience.’
- ‘Met all my expectations very well.’

## What do participants value about ACFID L&D events?

- The opportunity to ask questions and feel connected with ACFID
- Meeting other delegates and hearing of their work
- Opportunities to share experiences with other participants
- The depth and breadth of the facilitators’ knowledge and experience
- The opportunity to interact with similar organisations
- Use of participatory approach

## University Network Conference

The 5th ACFID University Network Conference, *Evidence and practice in an age of inequality* was held at Monash University in Melbourne in June bringing together a range of international and local practitioners and academics over 32 sessions to consider the impact of inequality and how it can be combatted, including education, health, gender, the private sector, governance and security.

Over 300 people attended the conference and it was highly successful in advancing critical discussions about evidence and inequality. Keynote speaker Martin Ravallion, Professor of Economics at Georgetown University, Washington, discussed his latest research showing that while on some measures there has been considerable progress against poverty in developing countries, new measures show precisely the opposite – that the world’s poorest are being left behind.

The first pre-conference student forum was also held in 2015 focusing on student ideas, research, and work, and was organised by staff and students from Monash University and WhyDev.



Professor Martin Ravallion

## ACFID National Council 2014

ACFID's 2014 National Council theme was 'The Future of NGOs in the Age of Great Disruption' and over 200 delegates came together in Canberra from 22–24 October 2014 to participate in a series of discussions and keynote presentations.

Themes including growing inequity, climate change, planetary constraints, and migration were explored, and new ways of thinking about organisational responses to uncertainty, complexity and collaboration were proposed.



## ACFID Guidelines for Ethical Research and Evaluation

The ACFID Guidelines for Ethical Research and Evaluation were presented at an event jointly hosted by ACFID and the Institute for Sustainable Futures (ISF) at University of Technology, Sydney (UTS) in April. These guidelines are designed to help Members in their approach to ethical research and evaluation.



## Working Groups

In 2014–15, ACFID continued to host around 30 member-led working groups, providing a platform for members to share learning and undertake advocacy on areas of shared interest. There were 12 groups focused on countries or regions, 14 groups on thematic areas such as gender equality and climate change, and four groups focused around operational aspects of NGOs, including the dedicated group for ACFID's small members.

In September 2014, ACFID brought working group convenors together in Melbourne to share experiences and learn from one another about what it takes to run a successful group. The day highlighted the important role that convenors play in driving the efforts of working groups through focusing learning and mobilising energy around key events or pieces of work, and provided convenors with an opportunity to share their experiences with each other and with ACFID staff. It was an invaluable opportunity for ACFID to hear from convenors about the work they are doing and the tools that they require into the future.

## Set and champion standards of good practice

Over 2014–15, the Code of Conduct Committee (CCC) and the Code secretariat have: i) continued to monitor compliance with the Code; ii) reviewed and renewed several Code-related policies, systems and processes; iii) contributed to improving compliance and practice in regard to specific standards; iv) contributed to the development of international standards.

In August 2014, the CCC initiated a major overhaul of the Code of Conduct Implementation Guidance which was undertaken on ACFID's behalf by Jo Thomson and Belinda Lucas from Learning4Development (L4D).

L4D worked with the Code secretariat and subject matter experts drawn from across the sector to review and

revise the existing Guidance and associated resource materials. The resulting Code of Conduct Good Practice Toolkit includes practical suggestions, worked examples and quality assured resources to enhance compliance, promote learning and to guide the progressive development and strengthening of agency practice over time. The Good Practice Toolkit will be delivered through the new ACFID website which will go live in mid-October 2015. The Toolkit will be supplemented by 'Ask an expert', an on-line help desk which will allow ACFID Member agencies to access tailored advice on Code-related matters from subject matter experts drawn from across the sector.

In February 2015, the CCC initiated a major review of the ACFID Code of Conduct compliance regime. The review was undertaken on ACFID's behalf by Learning4Development. Whilst acknowledging the strengths of the existing regime, the review found some structural limitations, both in terms of enabling continuous improvement by member agencies and providing assurance to external stakeholders. The CCC and ExCom have since endorsed many of the recommendations arising from the review which will now be taken through the proposed review of the Code itself which is scheduled to start in October 2015.

## Administering the Code

Over the course of 2014–15, the CCC continued to oversee the implementation of the ACFID Code of Conduct compliance regime, including the assessment of compliance on application, the annual compliance self-assessment, the verification of compliance with selected standards, the review of emergency appeal websites on an as-needed basis, and complaints handling.

The CCC granted Code signatory status to five organisations during 2014–15.

Self-assessed compliance continued to increase from an already high base in 2014–15 although Code signatories continued to experience difficulties with some or all of the obligations relating to accountability to primary stakeholders, addressing gender, environmental sustainability, working with people with a disability, and protection of children, including information about evaluations in annual reports.

In 2014–15, the CCC focused on verifying compliance with standards on annual and financial reporting, non-development activity, complaints handling and web-based emergency appeals. Verified compliance was generally lower than self-assessed compliance in these areas. The Code secretariat is now working with Code signatory organisations to enhance compliance and move towards good practice in these areas as well as in regard to child protection. This is being done through providing feedback on policies, delivering Code-aligned training, improving guidance, and conducting workshops to explore implementation issues. Compliance with emergency appeal website requirements continued to increase over the reporting period although agencies that were running an appeal for the first time continued to experience difficulties in accurately identify the organisation's ABN, and ascertaining information on what any excess funds will be used for, including explanations on how any ratios are calculated.

The CCC addressed two complaints in 2014–15 as shown in Table 1, significantly less than in 2013–14. One of these complaints was a carry-over from 2013–14. Of the two complaints, one was dismissed and the second was carried over into 2015–16.

Table 1: Complaints received 2014–15 under the Code Complaints Handling Process

		2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
<b>Number of new complaints</b>		1	7	4
<b>Ongoing from previous year</b>		1	1	-
<b>Type of complaint</b>	Informal	-	-	-
	Written	1	7	4
<b>Complaint</b>	B. Program principles	-	2	2
	C. Public engagement	1	1	2
	D. Organisation	1	4	2
	E. Complaints handling	-	-	1
<b>Complainant</b>	Donor	-	-	-
	Member organisation	-	-	-
	Code Committee	1	1	-
	Partner	-	-	-
	Staff/contractor/volunteer	1	3	4
	Member of public	-	2	-
	Beneficiary	-	1	-
<b>Outcome</b>	Complainant did not pursue	-	-	1
	Initial review did not warrant further investigation	-	1	1
	Investigated and dismissed	1	5	1
	Investigated and upheld	-	-	-
	Continuing	1	1	1
	Outside jurisdiction	-	1	-

Finally, over the course of 2014–15, ACFID contributed to the development of two global self-regulatory standards. As part of the technical working group, ACFID contributed to the development of the Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (CHS) which was launched in December 2015. The CHS aims to improve the quality and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance by setting out the essential elements of principled, accountable and high quality humanitarian action. The CHS replaces the HAP Standard, the People in Aid Code and the Sphere Standards. As a project partner and member of the project steering committee, ACFID also contributed to the design and initial implementation of a three-year Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency-funded project which aims to enhance civil society transparency and accountability through developing a Global Standard for Civil Society Organisation Accountability.

Looking ahead, the CCC and the Code secretariat will focus on four major initiatives in FY1516: i) the review of the Code; ii) improving compliance and promoting good practice in relation to specific standards such as child protection, the portrayal of local people, annual reporting and complaints handling; iii) the development and implementation of global standards; iv) improving reporting, monitoring and evaluation of the Code, including the link between compliance, improved accountability and improved development practice.

## New website

Over the past 18 months, ACFID has been developing and building a new website. The purpose of this website is to inform, engage and influence Members, the public and the Government. The new website will enhance ACFID's ability to profile key aspects of its work to external stakeholders and to improve Member access to quality assured guidance and resource materials including the new version of the Code of Conduct Good Practice Toolkit.



The new website will feature a range of new and exciting functions. These include:

- a curated Resource Library
- a moderated 'Ask an expert' service which enables members to direct questions to an expanding network of subject matter experts drawn from across the sector
- the ACFID Blog
- access to the updated version of the Code of Conduct Good Practice Toolkit (previously known as the Implementation Guidance) which will be easy to navigate and linked to an extensive library of resources that reflect good practice
- a Compliance Portal, enabling ACFID Members to submit and receive feedback on their compliance documents (Annual Reports and Compliance Self-Assessment) online
- an on-line Collaboration platform and associated tools which will replace basecamp and support the work of ACFID's Communities of Practice.

## Financial Action Task Force

ACFID attended a meeting of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in London in March which examined combatting the abuses of non-profit organisations and implementation of a new methodology for assessing effectiveness in that area. As a self-regulator of aid and development organisations in Australia, ACFID's views were sought by FATF to assist it in the development of policy around the control and security of funds by civil society organisations. ACFID consulted and coordinated input with other civil society actors including Red Cross US, Transparency International, the UK Charities Commission, and others. ACFID is now establishing mechanisms to work with Australian Government agencies on FATF recommendations, especially the revision of the Better Practices Paper to ensure that any resultant regulatory or legislative impact on ACFID Members is limited.

## Strategic Direction 3

# Organisational strength and development



We will build a capable and focused organisation that is a recognised and respected force for change in the Australian development sector.

### Changing our ways of working

Over the course of 2014–15, ACFID has made a number of changes to its ways of working. These changes were designed to sharpen its focus, strengthen coherence across its work, align resources with the Strategic Plan, and reduce transaction costs. The changes were informed by staff discussions and an external review conducted by former Coordinator General of Remote Indigenous Communities Brian Gleeson which formed part of ACFID's strategic planning process. ACFID has strengthened its operational planning and budget process and its project management capability. Its staff increasingly work in cross-functional teams which bring together staff from the policy, effectiveness and support services teams to deliver organisation-wide initiatives such as the new ACFID website, the annual report, the annual statistical survey and the annual national conference. Staff from ACFID's policy and effectiveness teams are also working more closely together on issues such as innovation, climate change and the Sustainable Development Goals. This is with a view to ensuring that its policy and practice work is aligned and mutually reinforcing.

### Review of governance arrangements

As a result of an external review of its governance, ACFID has also foreshadowed a number of changes to its formal structures which will, subject to approval at the 2015 Annual General Meeting, come into effect in 2015–16. These include changes to ACFID's Executive Committee, standing committees and working groups.



*Alleviating Poverty and Growing Prosperity: the Role of the Private Sector forum at ACFID Council 2014.*

## Member Satisfaction Survey

In 2014, ACFID conducted a Member Satisfaction Survey with the primary objective of investigating Members' understanding of what ACFID does, identifying expectations of ACFID and measuring how well ACFID is meeting these expectations. The survey received a 47% response rate and the results were used to inform its new five-year Strategic Plan 2015–2020. The survey results will continue to feed into ACFID's work and member engagement as well as the development of its next membership strategy.

The results concluded that overall satisfaction with ACFID Member benefits was very high with 30% of participants reporting they were 'very satisfied' and a further 59% reporting they were 'satisfied'. When asked to rank ACFID Member benefits in terms of usefulness, the results varied according to the size of the member organisation. Larger organisations ranked ACFID's advocacy and sector representation as the most useful member benefit whereas medium sized member organisations (categories 4, 5, 6) valued information provision as the most useful. ACFID's small members (categories 7, 8, 9) which now comprise 60% of ACFID's total membership, ranked promoting good practice as the most valued member benefit.

The overwhelming majority of survey respondents reported that the ACFID Code of Conduct improved their organisation's policies and procedures with 99% 'agreeing' or 'strongly agreeing' with this statement. ACFID Members were also 'positive' about the impact the Code had on their organisation's accountability and transparency (95%), credibility and legitimacy (94%) and development effectiveness (75%).

Members identified a number of areas of improvement for ACFID which included the mode and frequency of communication to members and ACFID's ability to raise awareness of the not-for-profit aid and development sector within the Australian community.

ACFID would like to thank the member organisations who completed the Survey.

## ACFID's changing membership profile

Over 2014–2015 ACFID saw a net increase in membership from 142 Full and Affiliate Members in July 2014 to 146 in June 2015.<sup>1</sup> This number includes 133 Full and Interim Full Members and 13 Affiliate and Interim Affiliate Members. Over this period, three organisations resigned as Full Members, nine organisations were ratified as Full Members, three organisations were ratified as Affiliate Members, five organisations became Interim Full Members and two organisations became Interim Affiliate Members. One organisation was held over from transitioning from Interim to Full Member and thus remained an Interim Full Member over the course of 2014–2015.

The 2014–2015 net increase represents a flattening in the trend of Full Member growth experienced in the previous year which was largely accounted for by the re-structuring of the ACFID code signatory status to memberships that occurred in 2012. One trend that has emerged within ACFID's membership is the growth in Affiliate Members from 10 in July 2014 to 13 in June 2015, representing a 30% growth.

<sup>1</sup> These numbers capture Interim Full and Interim Affiliate Members. Interim Members are organisations that have been granted Membership by ACFID's Executive Committee but whose membership has not yet been ratified by Council. This means that the nine organisations that were ratified at ACFID AGM 2014 were included in the July 2014 figures.

## New Affiliate Members (approved at Council 2014)

Murdoch University – School of Management and Governance  
RMIT – Global Cities Research Institute  
UTS – Institute for Sustainable Futures

## New Full Members (approved at Council 2014)

Anglican Relief and Development Fund Australia  
Bright Futures Child Aid and Development Fund (Australia)  
Edmund Rice Foundation (Australia)  
Food Water Shelter  
Good Shepherd Australia New Zealand  
Kokoda Track Foundation  
Palmera Projects  
So They Can  
Women for Women in Africa

Over 2014–15, three organisations resigned as Full Members of ACFID. These organisations were:

40K Foundation  
Graceworks Myanmar  
John Fawcett Foundation

## How to make a complaint about ACFID

Complaints about the conduct of ACFID as well as feedback on this Annual Report, and on ACFID's operations more generally, can be sent to [main@acfid.asn.au](mailto:main@acfid.asn.au) or in writing to:

Business Manager  
ACFID  
Private Bag 3  
DEAKIN ACT 2600

All complaints will be acknowledged and a response will be provided.

# ACFID 2015 Annual Statistical Survey



ACFID's membership of 132 Australian aid and development NGOs represents a broad cross-section of the Australian aid and development sector. Each year ACFID undertakes an Annual Statistical Survey of its Members to provide insight in to the work of ACFID Members, and the development sector in Australia more broadly.

The data outlined in the ACFID Annual Statistical Survey relates to the 2013-2014<sup>2</sup> financial year or amended reporting period.

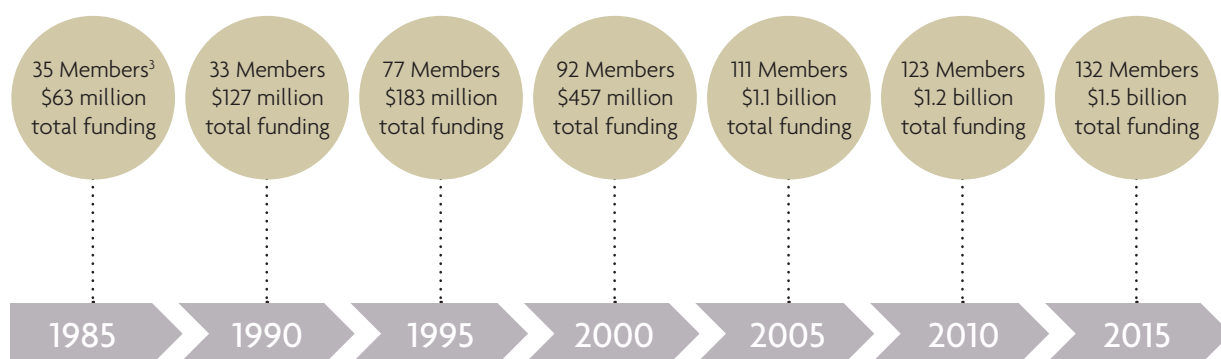
The survey consists of three sections. The first section looks at Australian public and government support for Australian aid and international development NGOs and compiles data from the published annual reports of ACFID Members and five large non-ACFID members. These five non-ACFID members have been included to give a fuller picture of the Australian aid and development sector.

The second and third sections of the survey examine the organisational profile, development and humanitarian programming and financial information of ACFID Members only. This data have been collected from the published annual reports of full ACFID Members and from the 112 responses received from ACFID's Annual Member Survey.

It should be noted that some of the statistics are not directly comparable to those of previous years. This is because the number and size of ACFID Member agencies shifts over time.

ACFID Affiliate Members of which there are 14 have not been included in this survey as they are either Universities or peak bodies and do not directly deliver international aid and development work.

## 50 Years of ACFID – 30 Years of Annual Statistical Survey



<sup>2</sup> The majority of ACFID Members have either 30th June FYE or 31st December FYE. There are several members however whose financial reporting periods are staggered throughout the year.

<sup>3</sup> This data has been collected from previous Annual Report. The way ACFID defines members has changed over time – since 2013 ACFID no longer distinguishes between Code signatories and members. It is recognised that being a signatory to the Code of Conduct is mandatory to ACFID membership.

## Section 1—The Size of the Sector

2014 was a year of growth for the Australian aid and international development sector. Community, government and other funding for Australian aid and development NGOs, including non-ACFID members, increased by 8% from 1.630 billion in 2013 to 1.760 billion in 2014.<sup>4</sup>

### Composition

137 Australian Non-Governmental Organisations

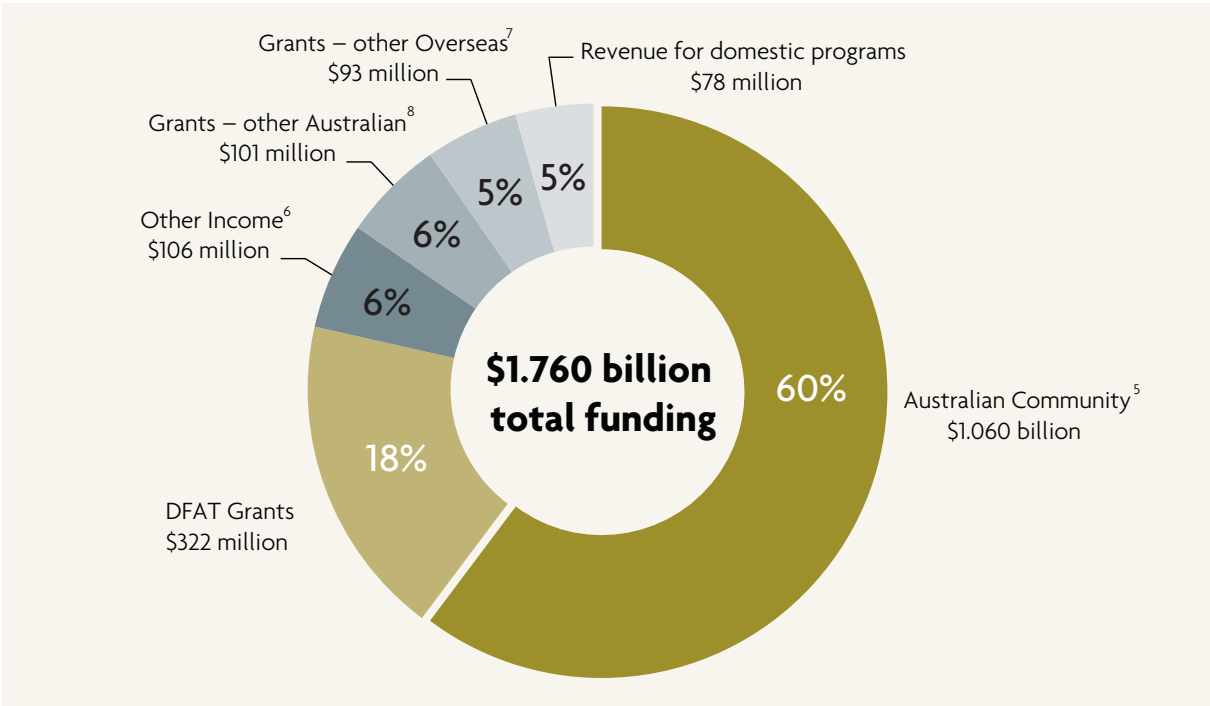
### Net Worth

\$1.760 billion

### Trend

Community support for aid and development NGOs has strengthened over the years, increasing by an average of 5.6% every year since 2010

Figure 1.1 Source of funding



Note: The figures in this report have been rounded up. As a result, discrepancies between sums of the component items and totals may therefore occur.

4 ACFID recognises that the Australian aid and international development sector extends beyond ACFID membership. To provide an accurate depiction of total sector revenue, ACFID has included the figures of five non-ACFID Australian aid and development NGOs (Medecins Sans Frontieres Australia, Compassion Australia, Amnesty International, Catholic Mission and Rotary Australian World Community Service) in this first section. Each of these organisations raised over \$1 million in 2013-2014 and are therefore statistically significant when examining the aid and development sector as a whole. However, as non-ACFID members they are not signatories to the ACFID Code of Conduct and standards vary. ACFID does not count the efforts of the many small organisations, to find out more please see the ACNC Curtin University Australian Charities Involved Overseas Report available at [http://www.acnc.gov.au/ACNC/Comms/LN/LN\\_20150729.aspx](http://www.acnc.gov.au/ACNC/Comms/LN/LN_20150729.aspx)

5 Funding from Australian Community includes monetary and non-monetary donations and bequests & legacies.

6 Other income includes investment income, other comprehensive income and income for international political or religious adherence promotion programs.

7 All grants sourced from non-Australian institutions, including international affiliates, multilateral institutions and other non-Australian organisations.

8 Grants sourced from all other Australian institutions, including other Australian Commonwealth Government departments or agencies other than DFAT, State Government departments, and other Australian organisations such as philanthropic organisations and corporate entities.

Figure 1.2 Source of funding over time

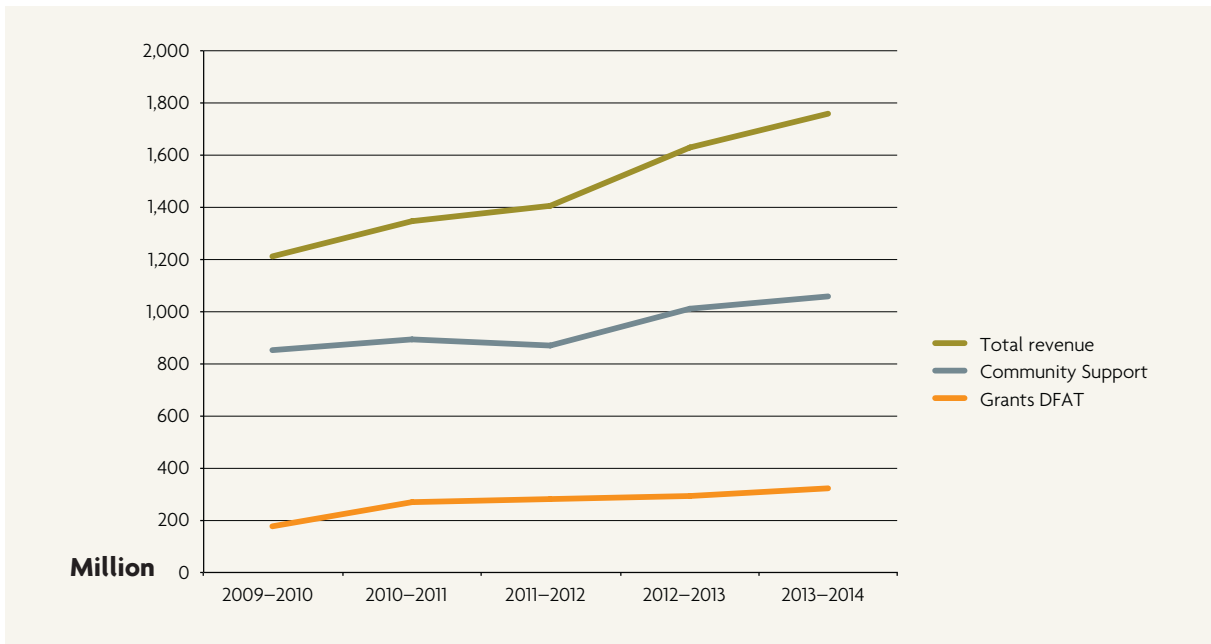
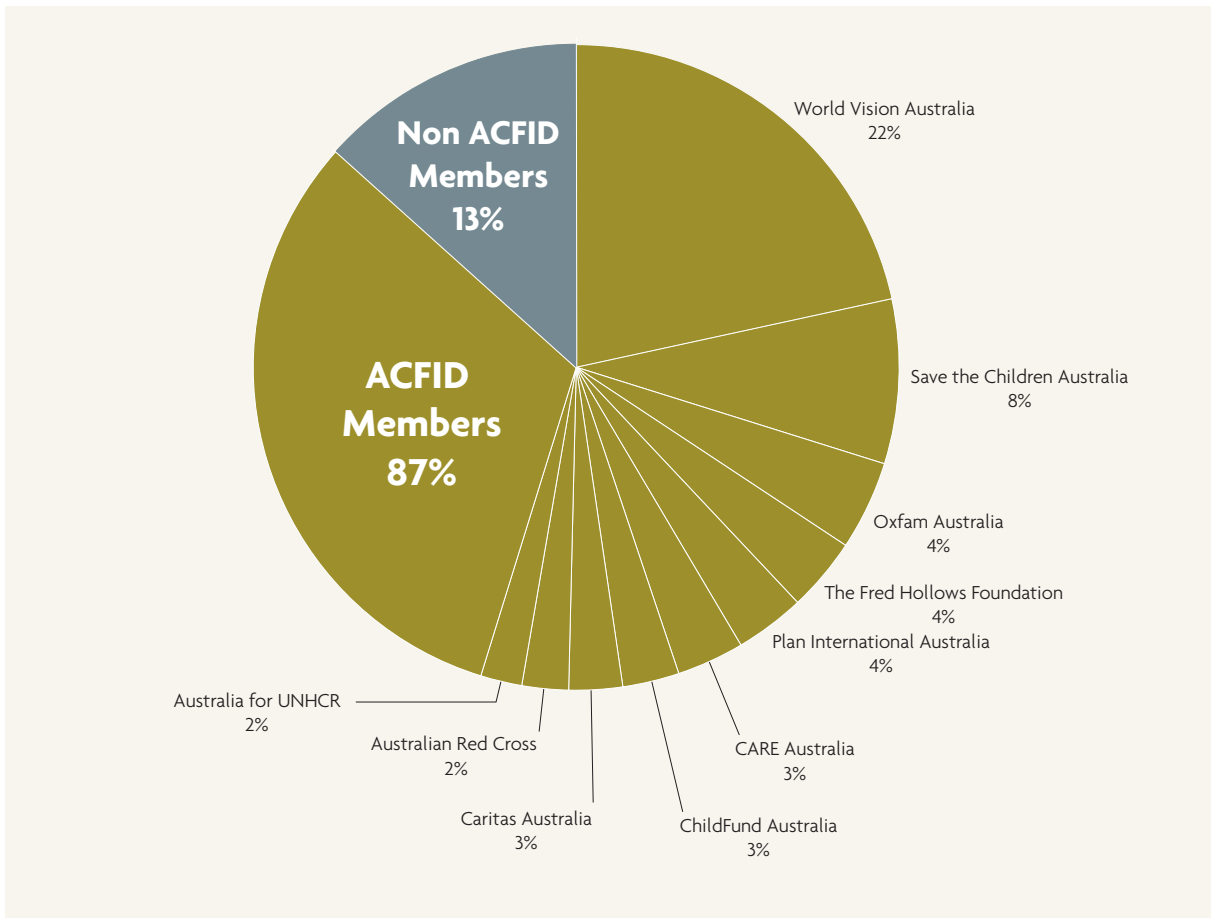


Figure 1.3 Total sector funding by ACFID Member/non-ACFID member



87% of the total sector funding is raised by ACFID Members amounting to \$1.525 billion.

## Section 2—ACFID Members

### 2.1 A diverse and vibrant membership

ACFID's membership has continued to grow and diversify over the past few years with more small aid and development NGOs becoming members.

#### 132 Organisations

75 Secular Organisations<sup>9</sup> 37 Faith-based Organisations  
70 Small NGOs<sup>10</sup> 44 Medium NGOs 18 Large NGOs

**3,869 Employees**  
**28,703 Volunteers<sup>11</sup>**

#### A closer look at Gender

ACFID's Annual Statistical Survey sheds lights on gender balance within the ACFID membership – across the employee, CEO and board level.

##### Overall gender balance



##### Gender balance by size of organisation



##### Gender balance by non-faith and faith-based organisations



##### Gender balance on boards



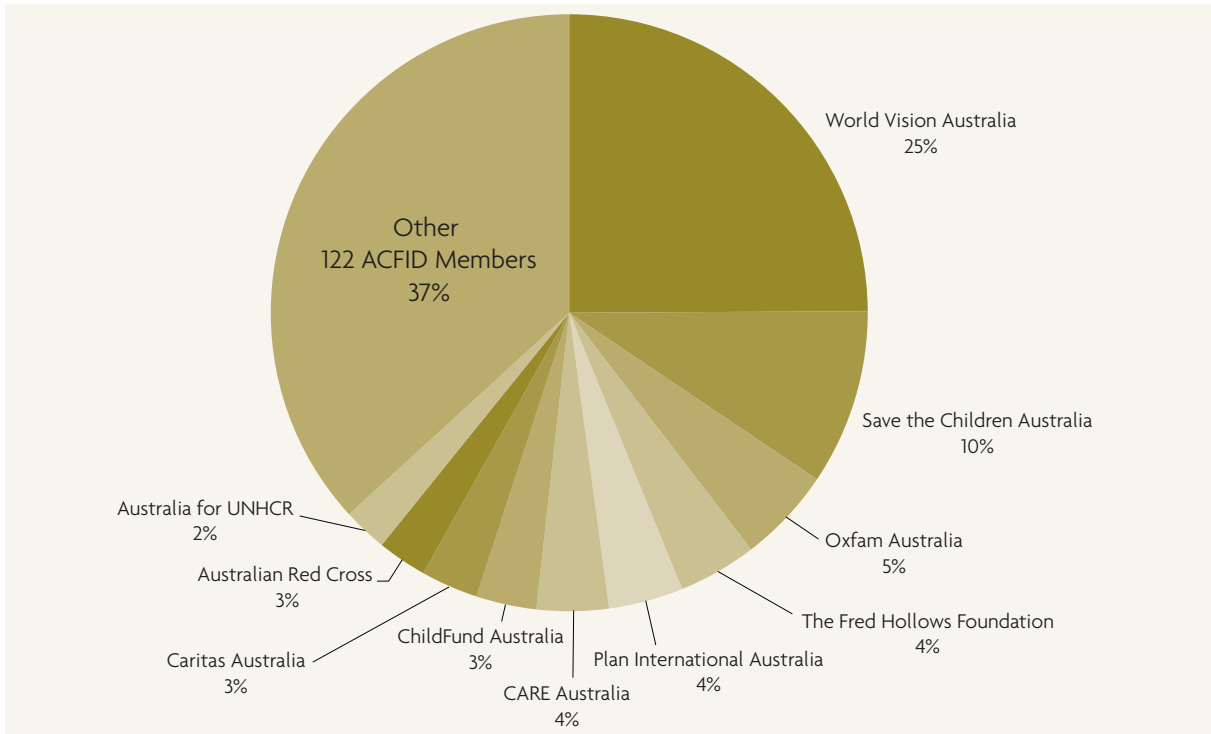
9 This data has been collected from the 112 responses out of a possible 132 received from ACFID's Annual Member Survey.

10 ACFID classifies NGOs as small if disbursements to international development programs were under \$1m, medium if disbursements were between \$1m and \$10m and large if disbursements were greater than \$10m.

11 Includes office volunteers, volunteers involved in campaign work and board members in Australia.

While large members still receive the largest proportion of total funding, ACFID's membership is increasingly diverse. In the last 4 years ACFID has seen a significant growth in small member organisations as a proportion of total membership, from 47% in 2011 to 58% in 2014. This trend is reflected in figure 2.1 where 'other ACFID Member' revenue increased by 9% from the previous year. Among the smaller members that had the highest increase in total funding are Islamic Relief (129%), Australian Doctors for Africa (193%) and Hagar (120%).

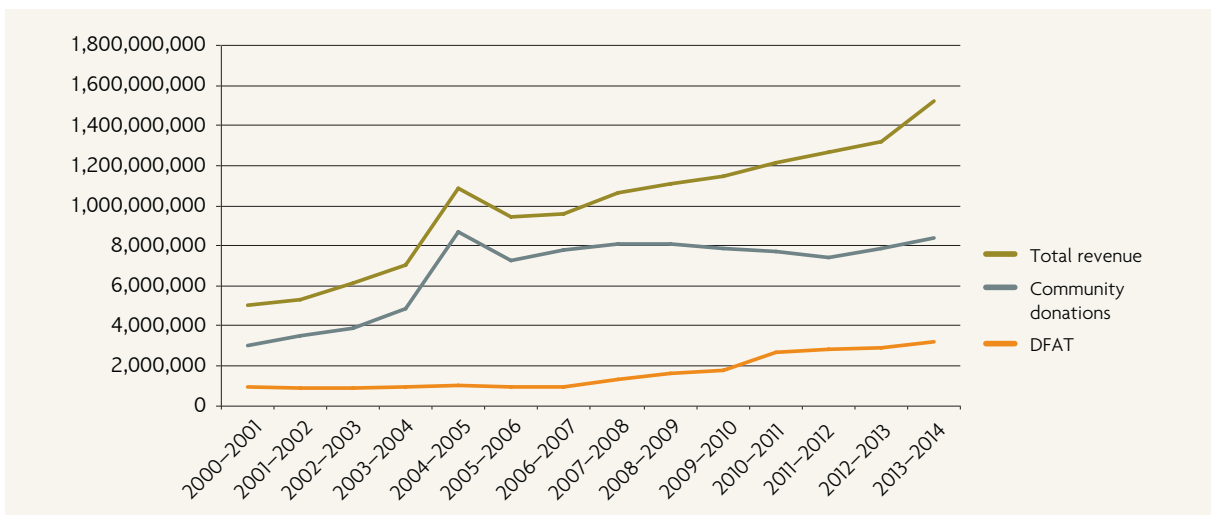
Figure 2.1 Total funding by ACFID Member



## 2.2 Australian community support for ACFID Members

**ACFID Members enjoy strong and enduring support from the Australian community. In 2014 ACFID Members were supported by: 1.530 million individual donors donating \$838 million.**

Figure 2.2 Source of funding over time



As shown below, Australian public donations are the largest source of funding to ACFID Members. In 2014, community support for ACFID Members increased by 6.9% from \$783<sup>12</sup> to \$838 million. This reflects a broader trend which has seen Australian public support for ACFID Members steadily rising since 2000.

Figure 2.3 Sources of funding of ACFID Members

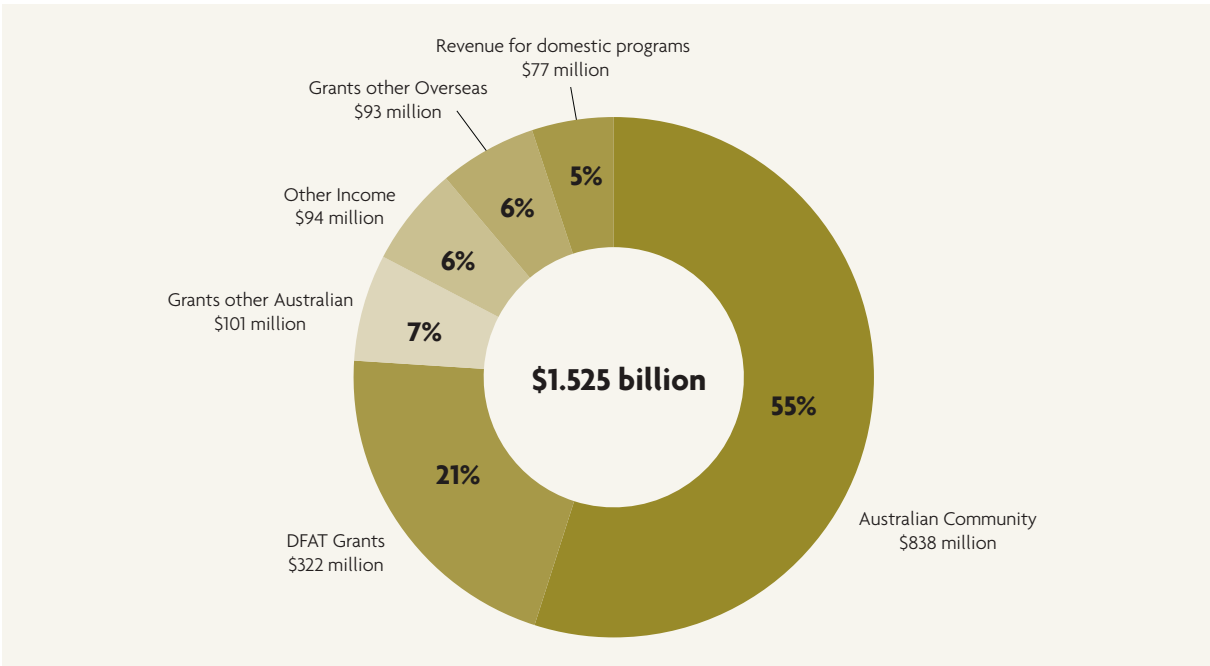
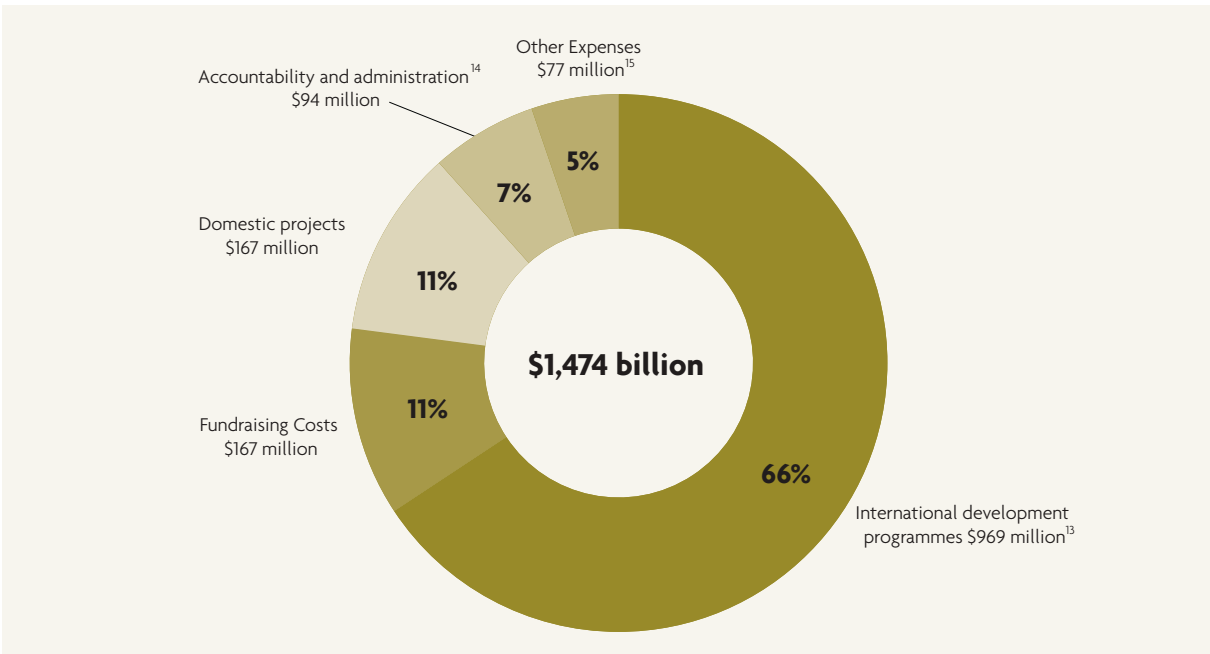


Figure 2.4 Total expenditure by ACFID Members



12 Due to a data error, ACFID has revised the total funding and community donations figures published in last year’s annual report.

13 Expenses on international aid & development programs, program support costs and community education.

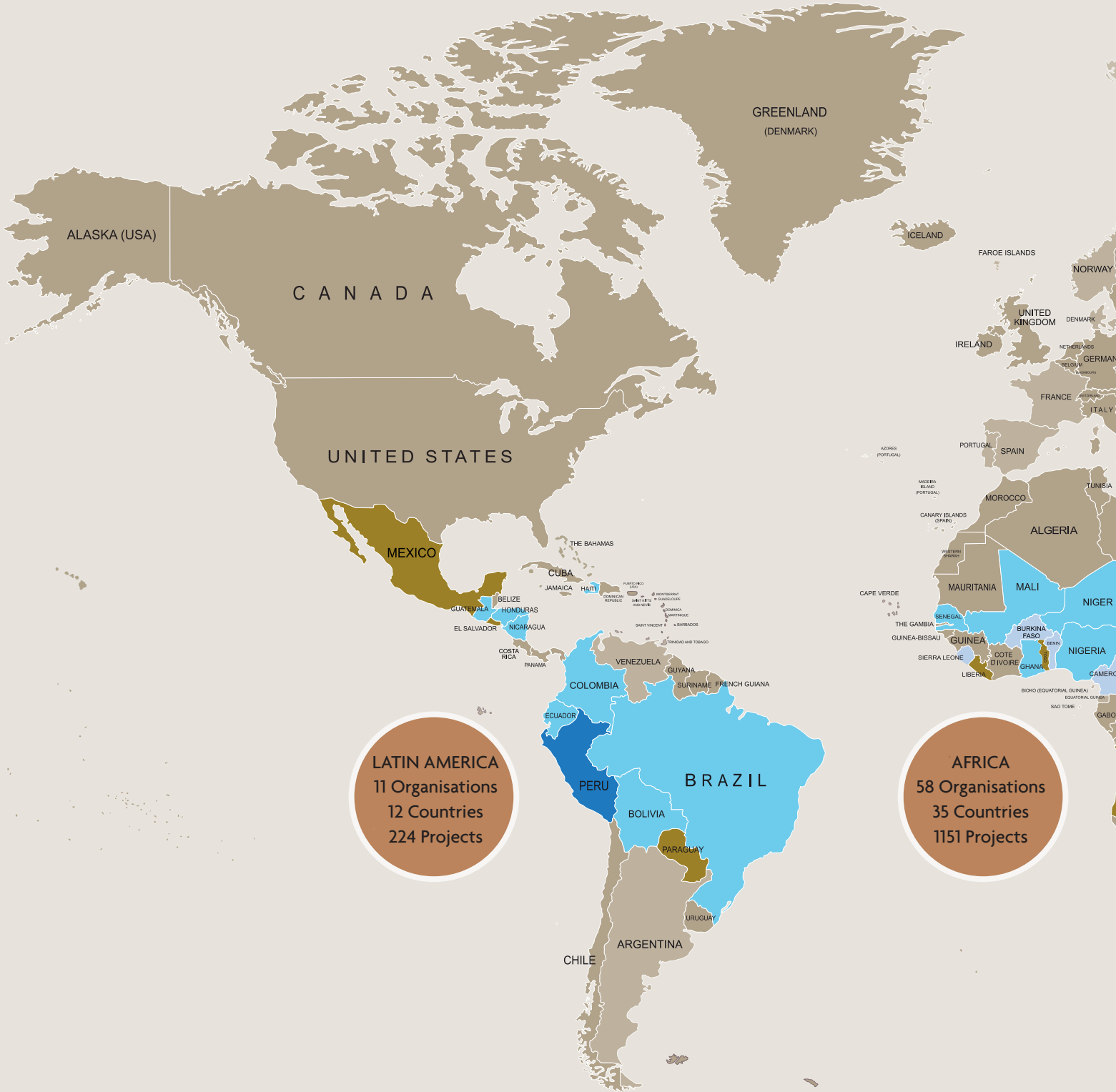
14 Costs associated with the overall operational capability of organisation, e.g. audit and accounting services, legal fees, office accommodation and bank charges.

15 The expenditure to offset the value of gifts of goods and services received in kind, as well as any volunteer services or other related expenses.

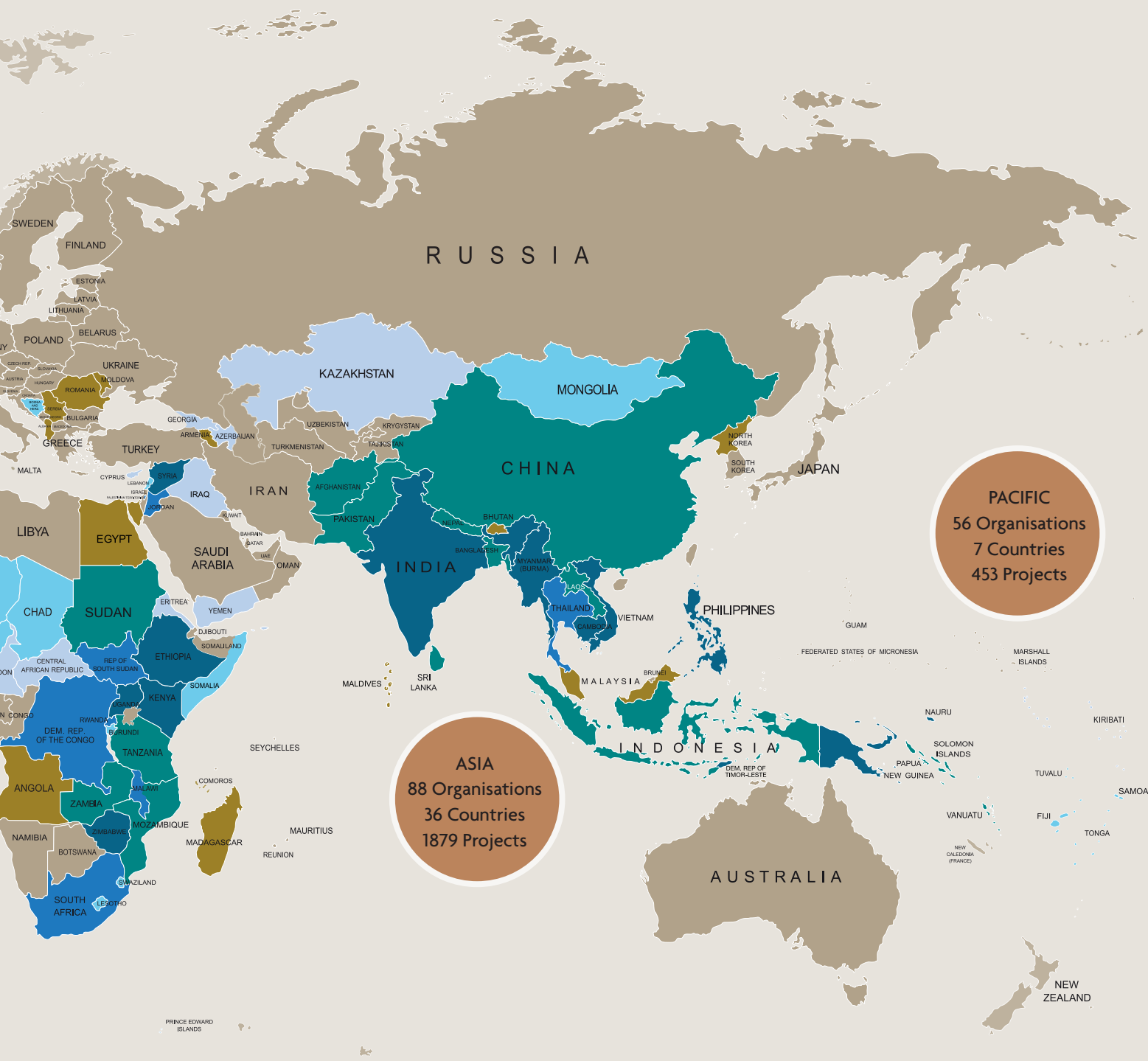
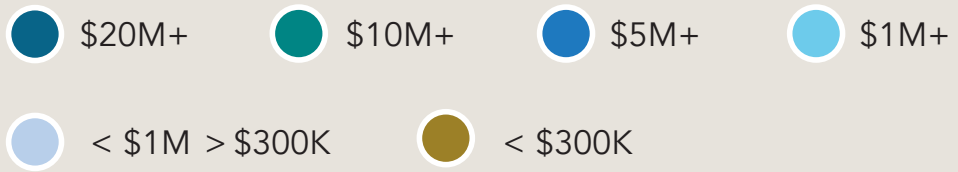
Section 3—ACFID Members’ collective impact

3.1 ACFID Members invest in programs around the world

\$ 967 million disbursed on International Humanitarian and Development Programs around the world by ACFID Members



**TOTAL FUNDING (AUD)**

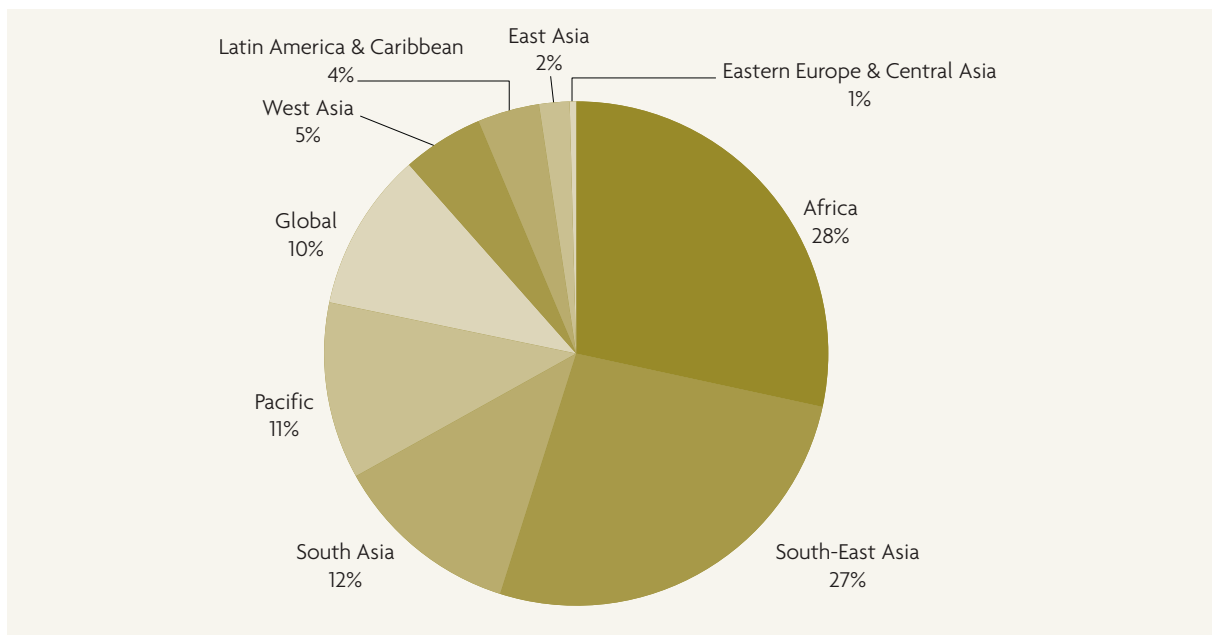


**ASIA**  
 88 Organisations  
 36 Countries  
 1879 Projects

**PACIFIC**  
 56 Organisations  
 7 Countries  
 453 Projects

### 3.2 Regional and country distribution

Figure 3.1 Regional distribution<sup>16</sup> of total funding to ACFID Member projects

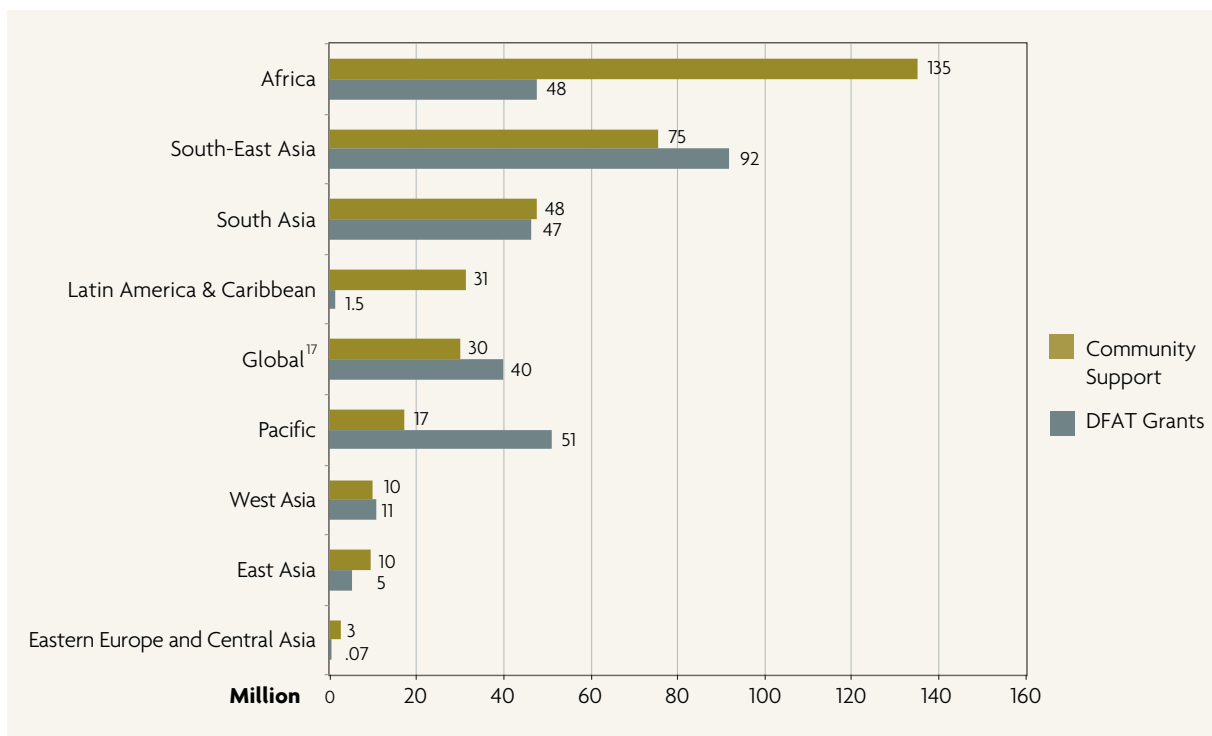


ACFID Members respond to development and humanitarian needs in developing regions across the world.

In 2014, ACFID Members largely invested Australian community donations to programs located in Africa, South-east and South Asia as well as Latin America & the Caribbean.

DFAT funded programs focused on projects in South-east & South Asia as well as the Pacific.

Figure 3.2 Regional distribution of Australian community and DFAT funding by ACFID Members



<sup>16</sup> ACFID has used the United Nations definition of global macro-geographical regions. For a list of the countries found in each of these regions please go to; <http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm>

<sup>17</sup> Members were asked to allocate each program to a country; however our members do contribute globally in a variety of forms and across regions where it is not possible to split projects between specific countries.

Figure 3.3 Top 10 countries receiving the highest community funding (not including non-monetary contributions)

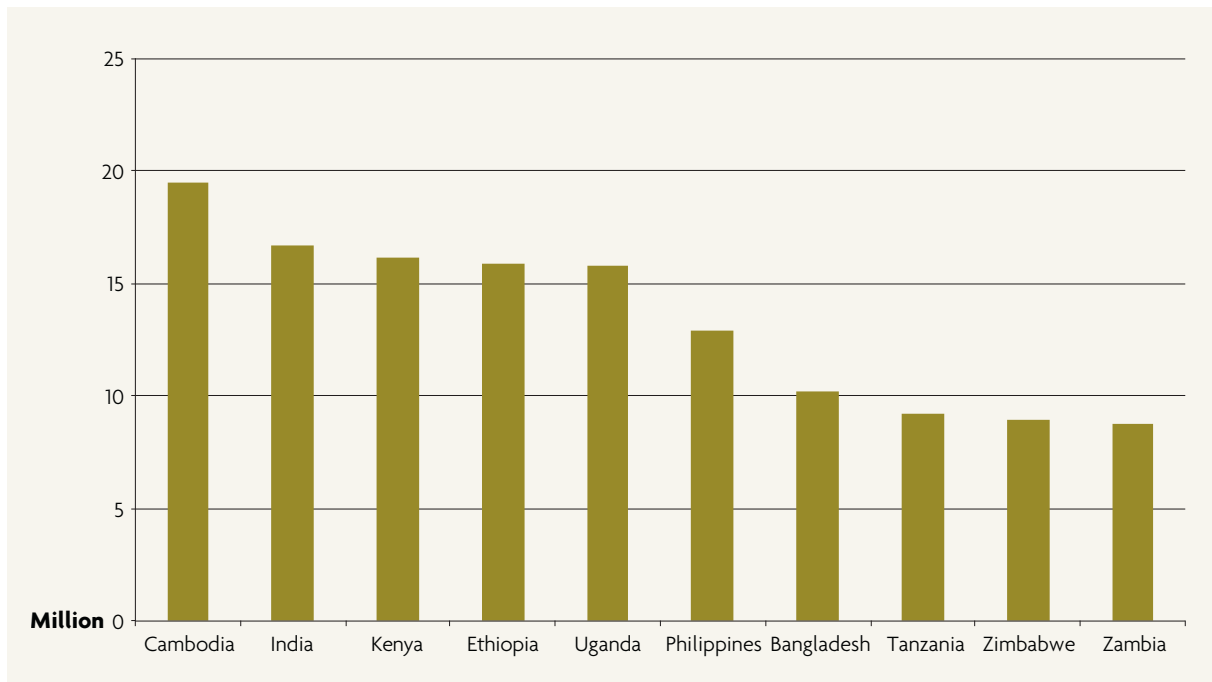
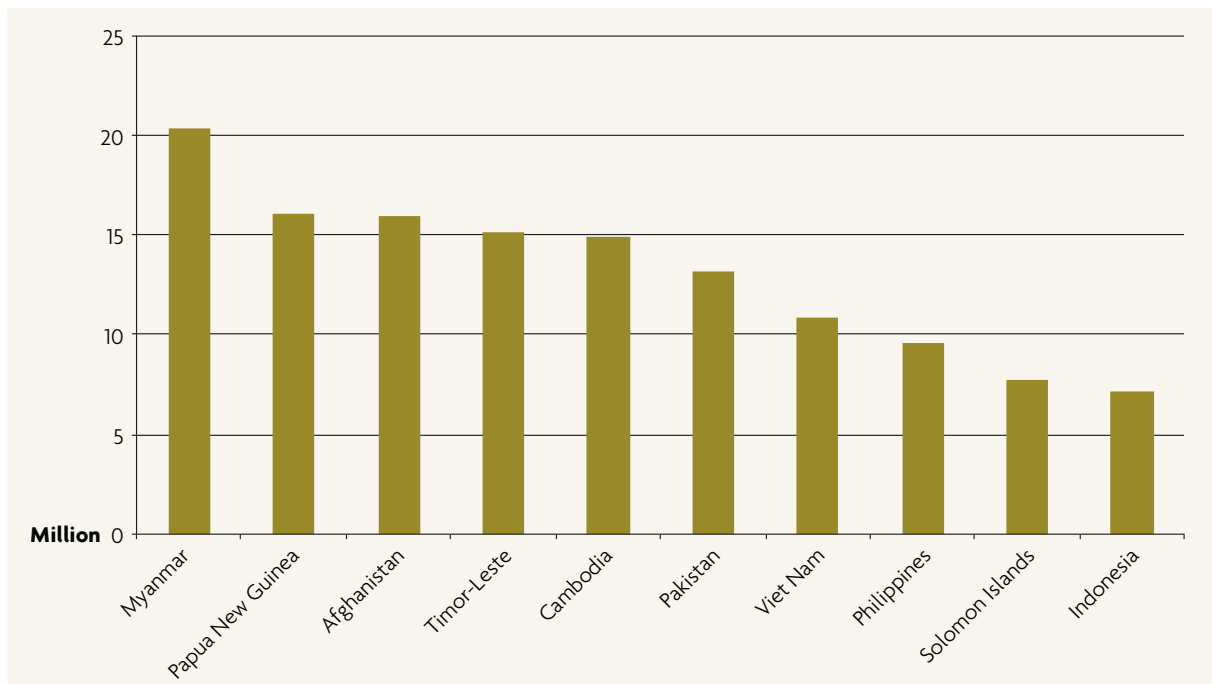


Figure 3.4 Top 10 countries receiving the highest DFAT funding



### 3.3 Programmatic Focus Area

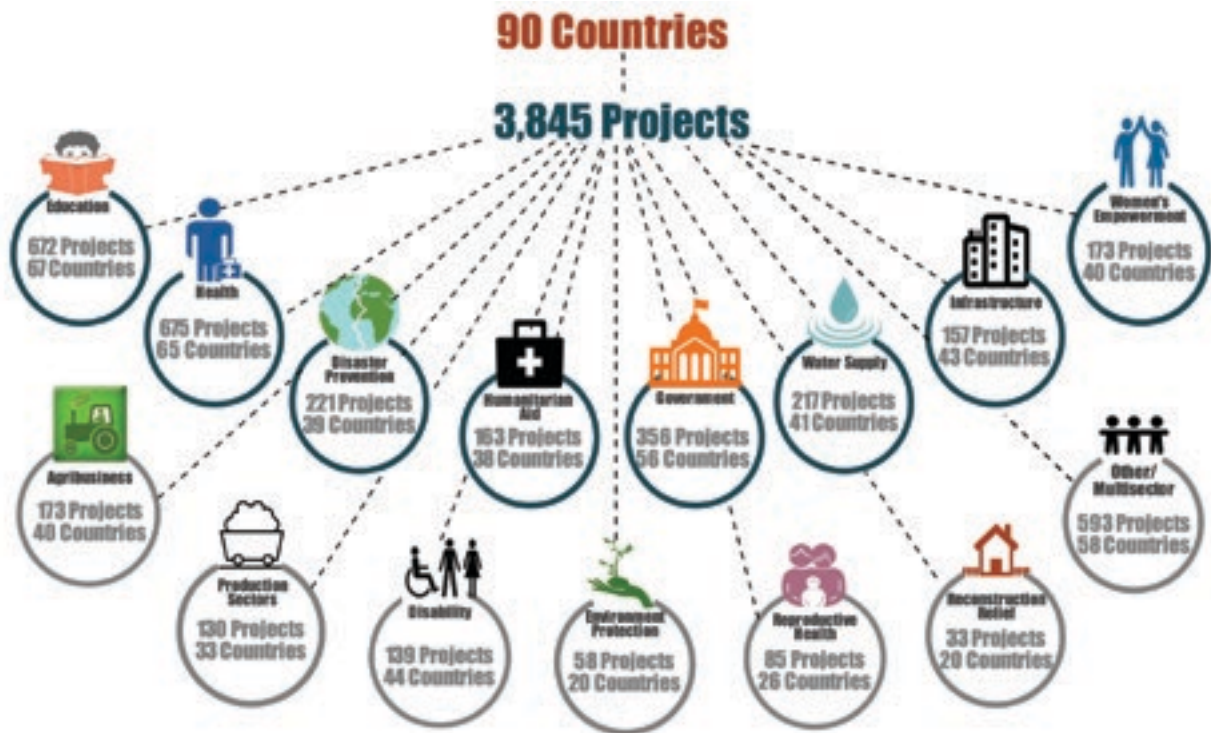
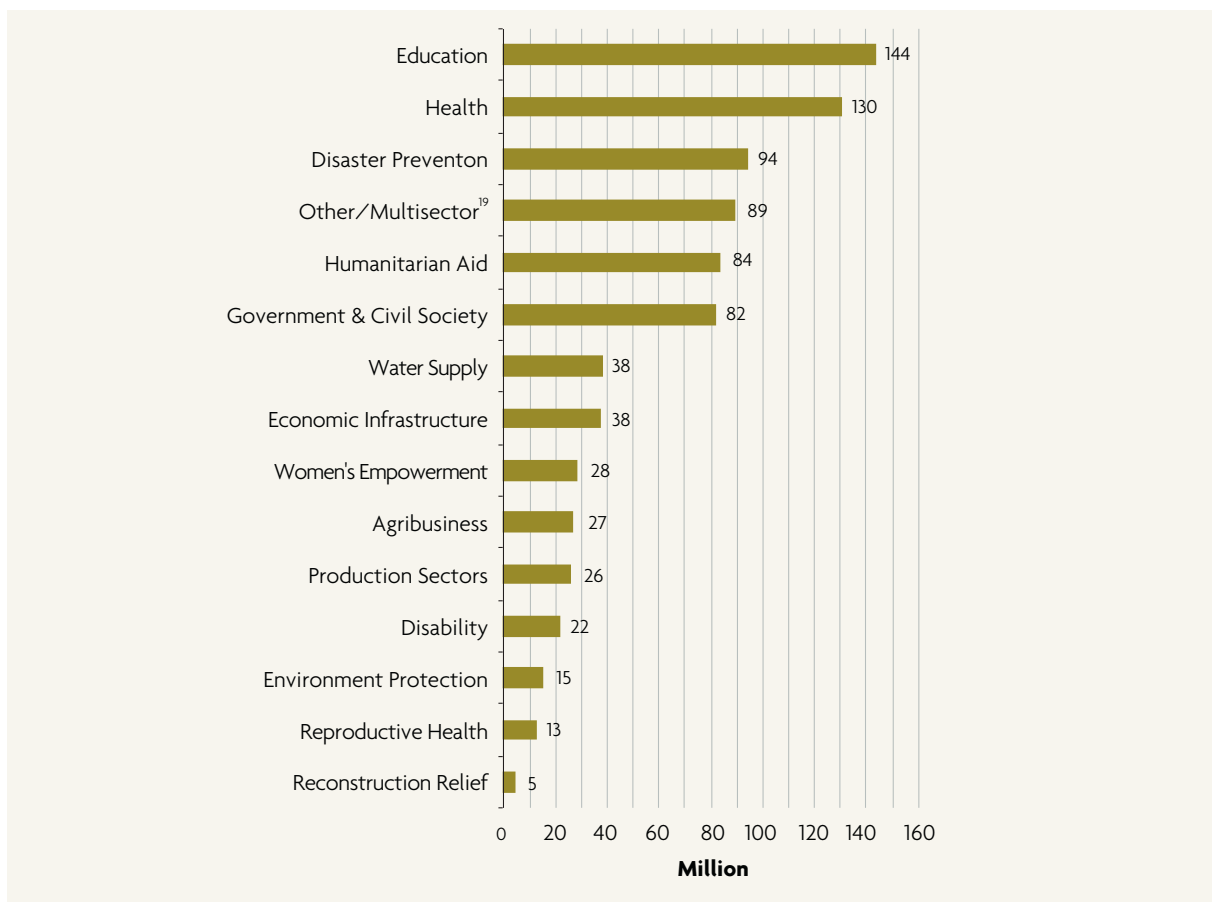


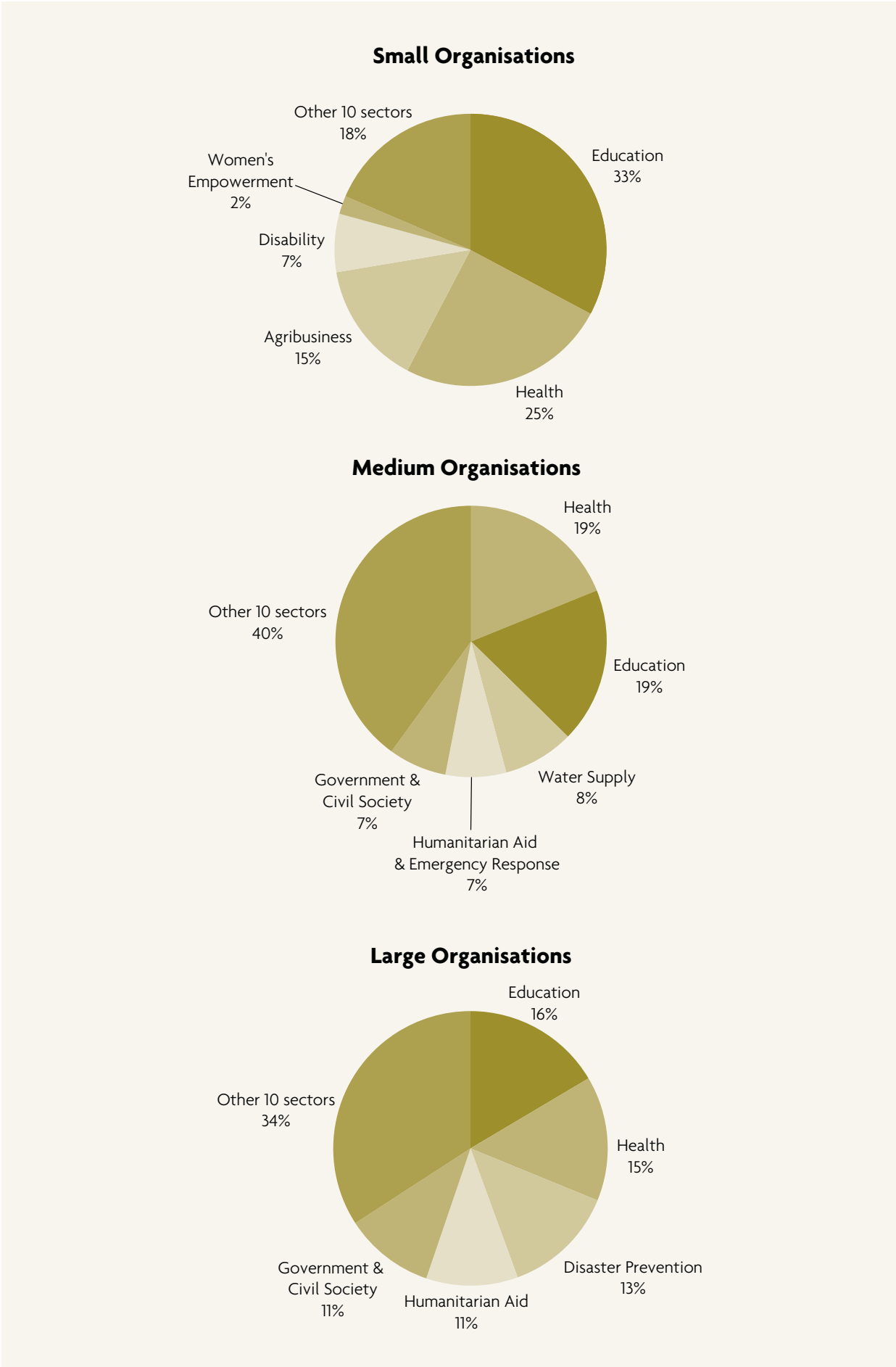
Figure 3.5 Programmatic focus area<sup>18</sup>



<sup>18</sup> The programmatic themes have been broadly defined by the DAC codes. To download a full list of the DAC Codes please go to: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/purposecodessectorclassification.htm>.

<sup>19</sup> This focus area was either unspecified, as it supported general development work, or the program cut across multiple sectors.

Figure 3.6 Programmatic focus areas by NGO size.



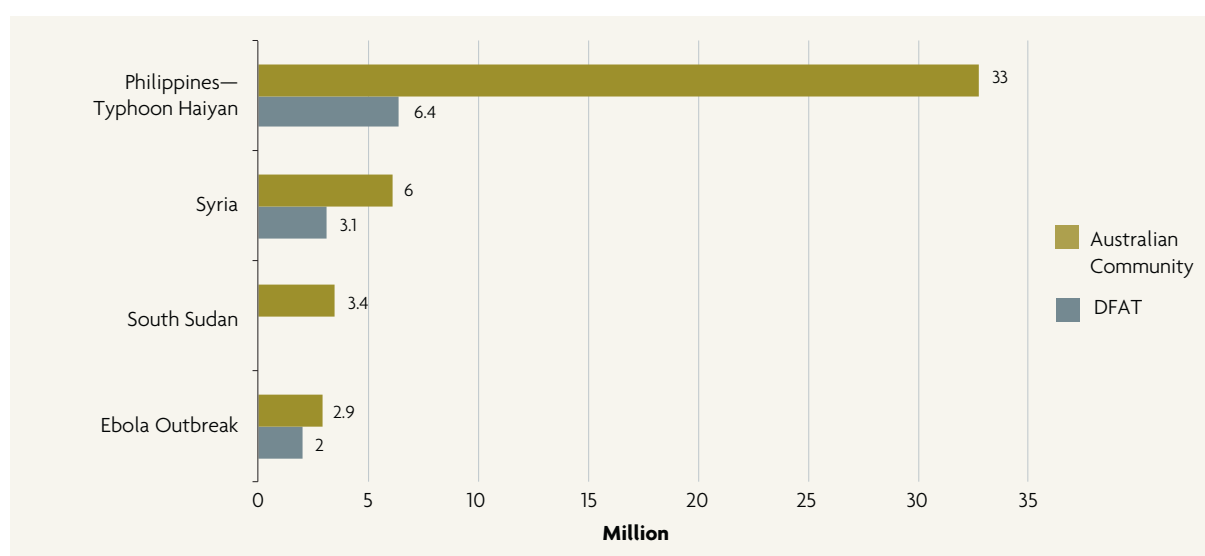
### 3.4 Humanitarian Appeals

When a humanitarian crisis occurs, ACFID Members consistently experience a generous response from the Australian public to humanitarian and emergency appeals. Last year was no exception. ACFID Members received generous contributions from both community donations and DFAT to respond to major humanitarian disasters. In the reporting period the Australian community donated more than \$30 million alone to help those affected by Typhoon Haiyan and continued to support NGOs work to help communities affected by the ongoing crises in Syria and South Sudan.

**The total funding raised through humanitarian appeals amounted to \$65,850,756**

Humanitarian Appeals in 2013/2014		Total Funding	
Country/Appeal		\$	%
1.	Philippines - Typhoon Haiyan	41,320,472	62.75%
2.	Syria	9,912,155	15.05%
3.	Ebola Outbreak	5,289,743	8.03%
4.	South Sudan	3,577,245	5.43%
5.	International Fund	1,950,356	2.96%
6.	Africa Regional Appeals	1,509,084	2.29%
7.	Iraq	771,163	1.17%
8.	Central African Republic	433,910	0.66%
9.	Somalia	420,960	0.64%
10.	Mali	404,991	0.62%
11.	Solomon Islands	97,525	0.15%
12.	Palestinian Territories	78,747	0.12%
13.	Sri Lanka	48,106	0.07%
14.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	25,819	0.04%
15.	Nepal	6,100	0.01%
16.	Pakistan	4,380	0.01%

Figure 3.6 Top four humanitarian appeals and source of funding



## Tables

Total funding by member from all sources		2013/14 Total funding \$	Percentage of Grand Total %	2012/13 Total funding \$	Percentage of Grand Total %
1.	World Vision Australia	380,005,000	24.9	370,270,000	26.8
2.	Save the Children Australia	144,919,471	9.5	103,015,159	7.4
3.	Oxfam Australia	78,599,061	5.1	82,287,690	6
4.	The Fred Hollows Foundation	64,848,511	4.2	57,992,010	4.2
5.	Plan International Australia	61,581,560	4	52,887,882	3.8
6.	CARE Australia	59,374,870	3.9	57,069,632	4.1
7.	ChildFund Australia	49,907,445	3.3	45,192,988	3.3
8.	Caritas Australia	47,183,598	3.1	37,971,715	2.7
9.	Australian Red Cross	40,946,616	2.7	28,799,000	2.1
10.	Australia for UNHCR	36,489,882	2.4	31,437,725	2.3
11.	CBM Australia	33,446,000	2.2	30,618,916	2.2
12.	Australian Volunteers International (AVI)	31,465,046	2.1	28,799,000	2.1
13.	Global Development Group	30,862,131	2	28,078,420	2.1
14.	World Wide Fund for Nature Australia	29,844,610	2	27,137,221	2
15.	UNICEF Australia	26,048,667	1.7	27,078,476	2
16.	TEAR Australia	17,039,647	1.1	16,840,308	1.2
17.	Transform Aid International	16,923,000	1.1	14,509,000	1.1
18.	Burnet Institute	13,490,000	0.9	10,821,000	0.8
19.	Marie Stopes International Australia	13,267,674	0.9	12,211,929	0.9
20.	Brien Holden Vision Institute Foundation	13,098,732	0.9	12,713,882	0.9
	Remaining ACFID Members	335,573,433	22	305,507,208	22
<b>Grand Total Funding All ACFID Members</b>		<b>\$1,524,914,954</b>		<b>\$1,381,239,161</b>	

Distribution of community support to ACFID Members/non-members		Community Support 2013/14 Total \$	Percentage of Grand Total %	Community Support 2012/13 Total \$	Percentage of Grand Total %
1.	World Vision Australia	309,932,000	37.0	309,866,000	39.5
2.	Oxfam Australia	52,402,338	6.3	42,914,448	5.5
3.	The Fred Hollows Foundation	49,895,286	6.0	42,537,167	5.4
4.	ChildFund Australia	33,832,198	4.0	32,202,828	4.1
5.	Caritas Australia	30,748,617	3.7	23,552,877	3
6.	Plan International Australia	29,993,798	3.6	26,970,298	3.4
7.	Global Development Group	29,060,624	3.5	26,460,903	3.4
8.	World Wide Fund for Nature Australia	27,740,580	3.3	23,877,454	3
9.	Save the Children Australia	27,071,507	3.2	28,869,662	3.6
10.	Australia for UNHCR	26,712,615	3.2	22,716,276	2.9
11.	UNICEF Australia	23,231,276	2.8	25,235,027	3.2
12.	CBM Australia	23,020,000	2.7	21,074,046	2.7
13.	CARE Australia	14,671,039	1.8	12,660,138	1.6
14.	Australian Red Cross	14,592,860	1.7	1,488,000	0.2
15.	Transform Aid International	11,694,000	1.4	10,079,000	1.4
16.	TEAR Australia	11,281,236	1.3	10,743,191	1.4
17.	ADRA Australia	5,963,180	0.6	8,078,919	1
18.	Opportunity International Australia	5,798,000	0.7	11,698,000	1.6
19.	Islamic Relief	4,804,532	0.6	4,589,685	0.4
20.	ACC International Relief	4,709,350	0.6	4,401,302	0.7
	Remaining ACFID Members	100,381,199	12	93,653,294	12.0
<b>Grand Total All ACFID Members</b>		<b>\$837,536,235</b>		<b>\$783,668,515</b>	

Disbursements to International Aid and Development programs		2013/14 Total \$	Percentage of Grand Total %	2012/13 Total \$	Percentage of Grand Total %
1.	World Vision Australia	220,434,000	22.8	228,349,000	25.8
2.	Save the Children Australia	104,002,733	10.7	67,147,846	7.6
3.	CARE Australia	53,064,597	5.5	48,266,536	5.4
4.	Oxfam Australia	49,223,239	5.1	46,125,673	5.2
5.	Plan International Australia	45,833,252	4.7	34,279,449	4.1
6.	Australian Red Cross	42,752,000	4.4	35,345,000	4.0
7.	ChildFund Australia	38,963,076	4.0	36,168,975	4.0
8.	The Fred Hollows Foundation	38,453,667	4.0	35,088,211	3.9
9.	Caritas Australia	32,409,403	3.3	31,057,567	3.5
10.	Global Development Group	28,644,143	3.0	25,472,649	2.9
11.	Australian Volunteers International (AVI)	27,657,284	2.9	25,739,942	2.9
12.	Australia for UNHCR	21,803,152	2.2	18,545,797	2.2
13.	CBM Australia	20,479,000	2.1	19,132,751	2.2
14.	UNICEF Australia	17,202,304	1.8	19,683,200	2.1
15.	TEAR Australia	16,120,813	1.7	15,782,048	1.8
16.	Burnet Institute	13,448,000	1.4	10,218,000	1.3
17.	Marie Stopes International Australia	12,295,636	1.3	11,111,790	1.3
18.	Transform Aid International	10,774,000	1.0	11,305,000	1.2
19.	ADRA Australia	8,679,670	0.9	9,628,267	1.1
20.	Act for Peace	8,625,190	0.9	9,863,214	1.1
	Remaining ACFID Members	157,651,225	16.3	147,832,777	16.7
<b>Grand Total All ACFID Members</b>		<b>\$968,516,384</b>		<b>\$886,143,692</b>	

# 50 years of campaigning for Australian aid and development



In April 1964, 16 Australian aid organisations, at the urging of Sir John Crawford, the then director of the Research School of Pacific Studies, met at University House at the Australian National University to explore what an organised body of aid and development organisations could achieve.

The world's population was 3.2 billion, the United Nations had declared a Decade of Development, there were 1300 aid NGOs around the world, the Australian Government had just turned its back on an agreement to provide tax deductibility to people donating to Australian aid organisations, and an official Government aid branch was still three years away.

After two days of discussion and negotiation, the Standing Conference of Private Organisations Engaged in Voluntary Overseas Aid was formed (shortened not long after to ACFOA, the Australian Council for Overseas Aid). It was agreed that its initial purpose would be to foster greater understanding of the issues of development and to engage government in policy discussions around aid effectiveness and tax deductibility for donors, as well as government funding for development.

The key functions were to foster cooperation and consultation and an exchange of ideas among members; determine projects for joint funding; create a funnel for channelling government funds; become a source of advice on training; and be a vehicle for acting cooperatively on publicity and providing hospitality to visitors. It was agreed that permanent staff and a secretariat would be appointed and that the Council of member agencies would meet twice a year, with an executive committee to coordinate the work of the Council.

A year on from that inaugural gathering, on 5–6 April 1965, ACFOA held its first meeting and its first executive meeting a few days later on 12 April. An initial 20 NGO representatives met and agreed on a common objective: that members were to work for social and economic

justice, respond to human needs, and help produce conditions through which people could realise their full potential as human beings.

The seven founding agencies were Australian Council of Aid to Refugees; the Australian Council of Churches; Catholic Overseas Relief; Community Aid Abroad; the Federation of Australian Jewish Welfare Societies; the Overseas Service Bureau; and the World University Service. A further 14 NGOs joined by the first Council meeting in August 1965.

The key areas for ACFOA's early work were identified as aid effectiveness, the relationship with government, and education of the public. And so it began.

In 50 years, the organisation has moved location three times – Melbourne to Sydney and then a permanent home in Canberra – and changed its name, but it has essentially remained true to its original objectives and focus areas.

In the intervening years, ACFID has rallied behind a long list of causes from Vietnamese refugees and global development education and disarmament to campaigns such as the One World Campaign and Make Poverty History. It has engaged in protracted policy battles on a raft of issues, including gender justice and national recognition of the Timorese people.

Internally, ACFID has weathered the push and pull of policy debates between radical left wing and more conservative members over social justice issues of the day. It has been led by eminent Australians (including Sir John Crawford,



*ACFID founder, Sir John Crawford*



*Clockwise from top: Former ACFID Executive Director Mick Sullivan with Pope John Paul IV; Young Australians from every Australian federal electorate for Make Poverty History 2013; ACFID President Meredith Burgman with UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon; Make Poverty History campaigners Sydney Opera House, 2006; ACFID Executive Director Russell Rollason and support John Mavor eat pet food as part of 1974 Right to Eat campaign.*

Major General Paul Cullen, Richard Alston, and Gaye Hart) and its committee structures have helped develop and shape the current leadership of today's aid sector.

It has been led by 10 executive directors, produced curricula for schools, and supported and run campaigns around famine and against poverty. It has boldly (and sometimes privately) challenged governments on international issues, human rights breaches, regional conflicts and foreign affairs policies as well as on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander issues. It has also been challenged by governments unhappy with its loud protests and insistence that it have a voice at the table.

Fifty years on, ACFID has 147 Members and has become much more than an advocacy body. It has developed a Code of Conduct that now forms the basis of its membership and guides the actions and approaches of members to their aid and development activities. It supports and leads learning and innovation within and between member agencies in ways that increase their collective impact on poverty, marginalisation and inequality. It also celebrates the successes of those who make a contribution to the sector through annual awards.

However, much of the day to day work of ACFID is still same as it was in 1965 and is as pertinent as ever: engaging the community in a discussion about the importance of aid and development; engaging the government in policy discussions on aid effectiveness and tax deductibility; and stressing the importance of a well-funded and effective Australian Government aid program.

With a strong membership base that shares a core vision and purpose, ACFID has a vital role to play into the future. It will continue to provide a key forum for its members to learn, discuss and coalesce over issues. It will provide a strong and independent voice in debates around the need for a strong Government aid program, the importance of a tackling extreme poverty and inequality, and the necessity of providing human security. It will be a forceful voice on the need for action on climate change, and on the implementation of a new global agenda for sustainable development.

Thanks are extended to Dr Patrick Kilby whose book *NGOs and Political Change – A history of the Australian Council for International Development* was published by ANU Press in August 2015 to commemorate ACFID's 50th Anniversary.

## Sir Ron Wilson Human Rights Award

The ACFID Sir Ron Wilson Human Rights Award is presented to an individual or organisation that has made an outstanding contribution to advancing human rights in the international development sector.

This year the award was presented to **Grant Hill**, in acknowledgement of Grant's long history of human rights advocacy. Grant's work includes establishing WaterAid in Australia, championing debt cancellation for poor countries, and being involved in creating the biggest petition in Australia on a foreign policy issue. For a decade, Grant has also been integral to aid campaigning via the Micah Challenge and Make Poverty History campaigns at three different organisations: Tear, World Vision and Oxfam.

## Outstanding Contribution to the Sector Award

The Outstanding Contribution to the Sector Award is presented to organisations who have shown an outstanding contribution to the Australian aid and development NGO sector over an extended period of time. This year the award was jointly presented to **Make Poverty History** and **Micah Challenge**. The award is in recognition of the work of these two campaigns in **influencing leaders in Australia lift ODA from \$1.9 billion in 2003 to over \$5 billion in 2013–14**.

## ACFID Media Award

At ACFID Council 2014 the ACFID Media Award was presented to Australian journalist **Matthew Wade**, for his outstanding series of articles covering the humanitarian challenges facing South Sudan for *The Sydney Morning Herald*. Matthew's stories articulated, in a dignified and accessible way, the personal struggles of those affected by food shortages and the complex historical and political context in South Sudan.



(Left to right) Grant Hill, Tim Costello and John Beckett and Matt Wade

# Submissions, reports and major forums

---



## Submissions

### July 2014

- ACFID submission on DFAT's Future Directions of the African Program paper

### October 2014

- ACFID submission to the 2015 Defence White Paper (with the Australian National Committee for UN Women and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom)

### April 2015

- ACFID submission into the Inquiry into the delivery and effectiveness of Australia's bilateral aid program in Papua New Guinea
- ACFID's submission on Australia's post-2020 greenhouse gas emissions target

### May 2015

- ACFID submission to the Senate Select Committee regarding recent allegations relating to conditions and circumstances at the Nauru Regional Processing Centre
- ACFID submission in response to the Prime Minister's UNFCCC issues paper on Australia's post-2020 target for greenhouse gas emissions

### June 2015

- ACFID submission in response to Labor's National Platform – Consultation Draft
- ACFID submission on the Register of Environmental Organisations to the House of Representatives Standing Committee on the Environment
- ACFID submission to DFAT's review of the Overseas Aid Gift Deduction Scheme (OAGDS) guidelines
- ACFID submission to the Tax White Paper Task Force, Treasury Department
- ACFID and ACOSS Submission to the Senate Select Committee regarding recent allegations relating to conditions and circumstances at the Regional Processing Centre in Nauru
- ACFID submission on Private Member's Bill entitled International Aid (Promoting Gender Equality) Bill 2015

## Papers and reports

### March 2015

- Brief: Overseas Emergencies and Public Donations

### April 2015

- Second Annual Civil Society Report Card on Australia's National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, jointly produced by the Steering Committee of WILPF, ANU GI, and ANCUNW
- ACFID Guidelines for Ethical Research and Evaluation
- Developing an Effectiveness Framework : A toolkit for small and medium sized NGOs

### June 2015

- Same Space – Different Mandates, International Edition, A Civil–Military–Police Guide to Stakeholders in International Disaster and Conflict Response, jointly produced with the APMC

## Major forums & meetings

- 8–12 June 2015 – ACFID participated in the ACMC’s Civil Military Leaders’ Workshop in Canberra
- July 2014 – ACFID appeared before the Joint Standing Committee on the Role of the Private Sector in Promoting Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction in the Indo–Pacific Region
- August 28–29, 2014 – members of the ACFID University Network supported and participated in a research symposium *Disability in Development: shaping policy and practice symposium*
- October 2014 – ACFID co-hosted a forum with Senator Brett Mason, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on ‘Alleviating Poverty and Growing Prosperity: the Role of the Private Sector’
- 12 November 2014 – ACFID University Network, in collaboration with Oxfam–Monash Partnership, ran an academic–NGO research partnership workshop
- 27 November 2014 – ACFID HRG CEO Roundtable with DFAT Secretary, Peter Varghese
- 20 January 2014 – Multi-Stakeholder Ebola Roundtable with DFAT
- February 2015 – roundtable with members of ACFID’s Business and NGO Partnerships Working Group
- March 2015 – ACFID participated in the ACMC Civil–Military Interaction Workshop
- 23 April, 2015 – ACFID participated in the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS) Donor Peer Review of Australia
- 30 June–2 July 2015 – Pacific Regional Consultation – World Humanitarian Summit

## Member information forums

- February 2015: Small is beautiful – Sydney (Tuesday 17 February), Melbourne (Wednesday 18 February), Canberra (Thursday 19 February)
- July 2015: Sydney (Tuesday 14 July), Melbourne (Wednesday 15 July), Brisbane (Thursday 16 July)

## Consultations and Coordinated Responses

- October 2014 – DFAT consultation on Pacific Aid Investment Plans
- October 2014 – DFAT consultation with ACFID Health and Nutrition Working Group on Health Strategy
- November 2014 – DFAT consultation on South Asia Aid Investment Plans
- November 2014 – DFAT consultation on Mekong Aid Investment Plans
- November 2014 – Coordinated response from Pacific Working Group to the PNG Aid Assessment
- December 2014 – DFAT consultation with ACFID Education Sector Working Group on the Education Strategy
- December 2014 – ACFID participated in DFAT consultation with the ADDC Executive Committee on the Disability Strategy
- December 2014 – Coordinated response from Health and Nutrition Working Group on Health Strategy
- January 2015 – Coordinated response from ACFID Post-2015 Working Group on Civil Society Priorities for the Post-2015 Agenda
- March 2015 – DFAT’s NGO and Volunteers Branch met with ACFID’s Executive Committee to discuss a revised Civil Society/NGO Engagement Framework
- April 2015 – DFAT consultation on Indonesia Aid Investment Plan
- April 2015 – Coordinated response to the revised NGO Engagement Framework
- 1 May 2015 – Consultation with ACFID Members on WHS Pacific Regional Consultations
- 17 June 2015 – DFAT roundtable discussion on agriculture and food security
- June 25 2015 – ACMC Post Tropical Cyclone Pam Roundtable
- 30 June–2 July 2015 – the Pacific Regional Consultation World Humanitarian Summit, Auckland
- 11 June 2015 – ACFID’s Post-2015 Working Group meeting with DFAT
- 24 June 2015 – ACFID Gender Equity Working Group and DFAT

# ACFID Executive Committee



## President

Sam Mostyn

## Co-Vice Presidents

Nigel Spence, Chief Executive Officer,  
ChildFund Australia

Ian Wishart, Chief Executive Officer, PLAN  
International Australia

Julie Newton-Howes, Chief Executive Officer,  
CARE Australia

## Members

Brian Doolan, Chief Executive Officer,  
Fred Hollows Foundation

Melanie Gow, Chief Strategy Officer and  
Chief of Staff, World Vision Australia

Christian Nielsen, Executive Director,  
Live and Learn Environment Education

Helen Szoke, Chief Executive Officer, Oxfam Australia

Mathew Maury, TEAR Australia

Joanna Hayter, Chief Executive Officer,  
International Women's Development Agency

Denise Cauchi, Director, Diaspora Action Australia

Paul O'Callaghan, Chief Executive Officer,  
Caritas Australia

Dimitry Fifer, Chief Executive Officer,  
Australian Volunteers International (to October 2014)

Adam Laidlaw, Independent Advisor (to October 2014)



*Back row L-R Brian Doolan, Christian Nielsen, Sam Mostyn, Paul O'Callaghan, Helen Szoke  
Front row L-R Joanna Hayter, Denise Cauchi, Marc Purcell, Mel Gow, Nigel Spence*



*Back row: L-R Chris Adams, Aina Studer, Kate McMaster, Marc Purcell, Beth Sargent, Joe D'Angelo*

*Front row: L-R Laura Howieson, Megan Williams, Lyn Larkin, Sophie Green, Alice Ridge, Priyanka Sunder, Dan Sybaczynski, Trudy Brassell-Jones.*

*Absent: Sarah Burrows, Moira Dalla, Joanna Linder-Pradela, Mark Carpenter*

## Departing ACFID Staff 2014–15

Riita Palasrinne, Andrew Gould, Daphnee Cook, Catherine Horner, Julie McKay

## Finance and Audit Committee

**Chair:** Nigel Spence, Child Fund

Greg Fraser

Melanie Gow, World Vision

Tony Grieves

## Code of Conduct Committee (CCC)

**Chair:** Dr Sue-Anne Wallace

**Deputy Chair:** Julie Mundy, Quality & Development Effectiveness Specialist

**Deputy Chair:** Bandula Gonsalkorale, ChildFund

### Committee Members:

Fadlullah Wilmot, Islamic Relief

Greg Brown, CARE Australia

Greg Cadman

Michelle Pearce, Accounting Specialist

Dr Simon Smith, Donor Representative

John Gilmore, Global Mission Partners

Dr Petrus Usmanij, Nusa Tenggara East Indonesia Association (until May 2015)

.

## Humanitarian Reference Group

### Co-Chairs:

Michelle Higelin – ActionAid

Nichola Krey – Save the Children Australia

### Observer:

Richard Young, Humanitarian Partnership Agreement Manager

### Executive Committee Champion:

Helen Szoke, Oxfam Australia

### Committee Members:

Ben Fraser, Act for Peace

Janet Cousens, Act for Peace

Carol Angir, ActionAid

Beryl Hartman, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)

Chris Jensen, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)

Hayley Lanzon, Australian Lutheran World Service

Chey Mattner, Australian Lutheran World Service

Steve Ray, Australian Red Cross

Jess Letch, Australian Red Cross

Adam Poulter, CARE Australia

Stefan Knollmayer, CARE Australia

Richard Forsythe, Caritas Australia

Suzy McIntyre, Caritas Australia

Sanwar Ali, ChildFund Australia

Manasi Kogekar, ChildFund Australia

Bernadette Bolo-Duthy, Habitat for Humanity (from March 2015)

Luke Millar, Habitat for Humanity (from March 2015)

Fadlullah Wilmont, Islamic Relief Australia (from March 2015)

Meg Quartermaine, Oxfam Australia

Steph Cousins, Oxfam Australia (until November 2014)

Nicole Bieske, Oxfam Australia (from May 2015)

Rohan Kent, Plan International Australia

Suresh Pokarel, Plan International Australia

Emma Kettle, RedR Australia

Drasko Kraguljac, RedR Australia

Sarah Ireland, Save the Children Australia

Rebecca Barber, Save the Children Australia

Majella Hurney, World Vision Australia

Emma Wanchap, World Vision Australia

## Development Practice Committee

### Co-chairs:

Matthew Maury, TEAR Australia

Jamie Davies, Caritas Australia

### Committee members:

Brian Smith, Marie Stopes International

Mark McPeak, ChildFund Australia

Phil Lindsay, Tear Australia

Veronica Bell, Save The Children

Mark Webster, ADRA

Kobi Maglen, Oxfam Australia

Peter Baynard-Smith, World Vision Australia

Kirsten Armstrong, The Fred Hollows Foundation

Kathleen Walsh, Australian Red Cross

Advisor: Dr Linda Kelly

## University Network Committee

### Co-Chairs:

A/Prof Juliet Willetts, UTS

Dr Chrisanta Muli, Oxfam Australia

### Committee members:

Dr Patrick Kilby, ANU

Dr Mike Toole, Burnett Institute

Dr Gillian Fletcher, La Trobe University

Tari Turner, World Vision Australia

A/Prof Joel Negin, University of Sydney

Jo Crawford, IWDA

Dr Damian Grenfell, RMIT

Jackie Robertson, Child Fund Australia

Dr Jane Hutchinson, Murdoch University

Beatrice Varga, Fred Hollows Foundation

## Working Group Convenors (July 2014–June 2015)

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Program Working Group	Gemina Corpus (FHF) Barbara Deutschmann (Tear)
Afghanistan Working Group	Majella Hurney (World Vision) Steph Cousins (Oxfam) (to November)
Africa Working Group	Matthew Phillips (Oxfam) Simon Deng (Act for Peace) Annabel Dulhunty (World Vision)
Business/NGO Partnerships Working Group	David Faulmann (B4MD) (to April) Simon Watson (ABV) Sarah Marino (Oxfam)
Child Rights Working Group	Fiona Williams (Save the Children) Laura Healy (Fred Hollows) (from September)
Climate Change Working Group	Alvin Chandra (Oxfam) (to April) Pia Treichel (Plan)
Disability and Development (ADDC)	Sophie Plumridge (ADDC)
Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group	Nick Ireland (Save the Children) Sanwar Ali (Childfund)
Education Working Group	Richard Geeves (Childfund) Nicole Rodger (PLAN)
Ethical Research Working Group	Carol Hubert (Red Cross) Michelle Lettie (CARE)
Finance Working Group	Ashley Humphries (Tear) Andrew Cameron (CARE)
Gender Equity Working Group	Jo Crawford (IWDA) (to March) Laura Taylor (CARE) (to March) Anna Trembath (Oxfam) (from March)
Global Education Working Group (to Jan)	Rod Yule (World Vision Australia) Annalise De Mel (Oxfam)
Health and Nutrition Working Group	Dr Kate Worsley (Save the Children) (to September) Susan Anderson (World Vision) (from August) Alison Macintyre (Water Aid) (from August)
Human Resources Task Group	Jenny Bond (Fred Hollows Foundation)
Indonesia Working Group	Paul Toni (WWF) Nat Burke (World Vision) (to April)
Information Management and Technology Working Group	Bandula Gonsalkorale (Childfund) Luke Van Leeuwen (Fred Hollows)
Mekong Working Group	Isabel Calvert (World Vision Australia)

Middle East Working Group	Darren Raeburn (World Vision Australia) Jeremy Smith (APHEDA) Rachel O'Mara (CARE) (from April) Sarah Ireland (Save the Children) (from April)
Myanmar Working Group	Lia Burns (Burnet) Mark Deasey (AVI) (from October)
Nepal Working Group	Garry Weare (Australian Himalayan Foundation) (to October) Eleanor Trinchera (Caritas) Phil Morris (INF) (from October)
Pacific Working Group	Nancy Waites (World Vision) (from September) Danielle Alford (Save) (from January) Bronwyn Tilbury (IWDA) (from January)
Pakistan Working Group	Casey McCowan (ActionAid) Fadlullah Wilmot (Islamic Relief)
Protection Working Group	James Thompson (Act for peace-NCCA) Carol Angir (ActionAid Australia)
Shelter Reference Group	Bernadette Boloduthy (Habitat for Humanity)
Small Member Working Group	Marc Preston (Access Aid International) Gary Sillett (ICARE) Jackie Lauff (Sport Matters)
Sri Lanka Working Group	John Ball (Act for peace-NCCA) Kate Greenwood (Oxfam) (from September) Dee De Silva, Policy Officer
Sudan/South Sudan Working Group	Majella Hurney (World Vision) Matthew Phillips (Oxfam)
Syria Working Group	Majella Hurney (World Vision) Steph Cousins (Oxfam)
Youth Engagement Working Group	Liz Rhodes (Oaktree) Georgia Harley (Fred Hollows Foundation)

# Financial Report



## Statement by Executive Committee

Australian Council for International Development Incorporated | ABN 54 645 667 467

The Executive Committee present their report on the financial report of the Council for the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

### Executive Committee

The names of the members of the Executive Committee during the year ended 30 June 2015 or at the date of this report are:

Sam Mostyn	President (Elected 01/11/2013)	Christian Nielsen	Director
		Helen Szoke	Director
Nigel Spence	Vice President - Finance	Matthew Maury	Director
Ian Wishart	Vice President	Joanna Hayter	Director
Julia Newton-Howes	Vice President	Denise Cauchi	Director
Adam Laidlaw	Director (resigned 24/10/2014)		(commenced 24/10/2014)
Brian Doolan	Director	Paul O'Callaghan	Director (commenced 24/10/2014)
Melanie Gow	Director		

Members of the Executive Committee have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

### Financial Performance

The operating result for the Council for the year was a deficit of \$48,789 (2014: surplus of \$103,439).

### Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Council during the year were to provide an effective forum for encouraging networking and inter-agency cooperation among non government organisations working in the field of development assistance and development education and to represent these views to Government.

### Significant Changes

There was no change in the nature of these activities during the year.

### Financial Position

In the opinion of the Executive Committee, the accompanying financial report presents fairly the financial position of the Australian Council for International Development Incorporated as at 30 June 2015 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Associations Incorporation Act 1991 of the Australian Capital Territory and the ACFID Code of Conduct.

In the opinion of the Executive Committee, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Australian Council for International Development Incorporated will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Signed this .....First..... day of .....September..... 2015 in accordance with a resolution of the Executive Committee.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sam Mostyn'.

(Committee member)

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be a stylized name.

(Committee member)

1<sup>st</sup> Floor, 10 Townshend Street  
Phillip ACT 2606

PO Box 6006  
Mawson ACT 2607

T +61 (0)2 6234 6900

F +61 (0)2 6234 6990

[www.moorestephens.com.au](http://www.moorestephens.com.au)

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**  
**TO THE MEMBERS OF**  
**AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT INCORPORATED**

**Report on the Concise Financial Report**

The accompanying concise financial report of the Australian Council for International Development Incorporated, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, related notes and the Statement by Executive Committee, are derived from the audited financial report of the Australian Council for International Development Incorporated for the year ended 30 June 2015. The concise financial report does not contain all of the disclosures required by the Australian Accounting Standards and accordingly, reading the concise financial report is not a substitute for reading the audited financial report.

*Management's Responsibility for the Concise Financial Report*

Management is responsible for the preparation of the concise financial report in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 1039 *Concise Financial Reports* and for such internal control as management determine are necessary to enable the preparation of the concise financial report.

*Auditor's Responsibility*

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the concise financial report based on our procedures which were conducted in accordance with Auditing Standard ASA 810 *Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements*. We have conducted an independent audit, in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, of the financial report of the Australian Council for International Development Incorporated for the year ended 30 June 2015. We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on that financial report in our report dated 2 September 2015. The Australian Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report for the year is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the concise financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the concise financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the concise financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Our procedures included testing that the information in the concise financial report is derived from, and is consistent with, the financial report for the year, and examination on a test basis, of audit evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures which

were not directly derived from the financial report for the year. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion whether, in all material respects, the concise financial report complies with AASB 1039 *Concise Financial Reports*.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

*Independence*

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of Australian professional ethical pronouncements.

*Opinion*

In our opinion, the concise financial report of the Australian Council for International Development Incorporated for the year ended 30 June 2015:

- Is consistent with the full annual financial statements that have been audited by us and in respect of which we have issued an independent audit report dated 2 September 2015 that was not subject to any qualification; and
- With the exception that the concise financial report is not accompanied by discussion and analysis from management or the Executive Committee to assist the understanding of members, complies with Accounting Standard AASB 1039: *Concise Financial Reports*.



**Selina Stanford**  
**Audit Director**

Canberra

2 September 2015

# Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2015



Australian Council for International Development Incorporated | ABN 54 645 667 467

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,692,383	1,873,658
Trade and Other Receivables	20,970	21,067
Other	16,220	-
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<u>1,729,573</u>	<u>1,894,725</u>
<b>NON CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Property, plant and equipment	322,511	352,552
Intangibles	63,779	-
<b>TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<u>386,290</u>	<u>352,552</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u>2,115,863</u>	<u>2,247,277</u>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Trade and Other Payables	81,609	93,557
Provisions	147,501	86,728
Unearned revenue	305,371	423,716
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<u>534,481</u>	<u>604,001</u>
<b>NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Provisions	19,652	32,757
<b>TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<u>19,652</u>	<u>32,757</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<u>554,133</u>	<u>636,758</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	<u>1,561,730</u>	<u>1,610,519</u>
<b>EQUITY</b>		
Retained surplus	1,561,730	1,610,519
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>	<u>1,561,730</u>	<u>1,610,519</u>

At the end of the financial year, ACFID had no balance in the following categories: Inventories, Assets held for sale, Investment Property, Non Current Asset Trade and Other receivables, Other Financial assets and Other Non Current Assets. Borrowings, Current Tax Liabilities and Other Financial Liabilities, Reserves.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of Profit and Loss and Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2015



Australian Council for International Development Incorporated | ABN 54 645 667 467

	Notes	2015 \$	2014 \$
<b>Revenue</b>			
Members subscriptions including code of conduct		1,399,914	1,304,620
DFAT services contracts		900,000	900,000
Grants			
Other Australian		408,884	402,282
Investment Income		61,147	64,430
Other income	2	155,790	234,075
<b>Total Revenue</b>		<b>2,925,735</b>	<b>2,905,407</b>
<b>Expenditure - Domestic Programs Expenditure</b>			
Member services		2,314,754	2,320,951
Accountability and administration (including governance and management)		332,135	322,966
Fundraising costs		84,545	26,379
Other specified program costs		243,090	131,672
		<b>2,974,524</b>	<b>2,801,968</b>
<b>Excess / (Shortfall) of Revenue Over Expenditure</b>		<b>(48,789)</b>	<b>103,439</b>
Other Comprehensive income		-	-
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>		<b>(48,789)</b>	<b>103,439</b>

During the financial year ended 30 June 2015, there were no amounts included by ACFID for the following categories: Donations and Gifts, Bequests and Legacies, Other Overseas Grants, Revenue and Expenditure for International Political or Religious Adherence Promotion Programs, International Aid and Development programs Expenditure.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of Changes in Equity

## for the year ended 30 June 2015



Australian Council for International Development Incorporated | ABN 54 645 667 467

	Retained Surplus	Total
	\$	\$
<b>Balance for 1 July 2013</b>	1,507,080	1,507,080
Net surplus/ (deficit) for the year	103,439	103,439
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	103,439	103,439
Transfer to / (from) reserves	-	-
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2014</b>	1,610,519	1,610,519
Net surplus/ (deficit) for the year	(48,789)	(48,789)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(48,789)	(48,789)
Transfer to / (from) reserves	-	-
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2015</b>	1,561,730	1,561,730

During the financial year ended 30 June 2015, there were no adjustments or changes in Equity, other than the surplus for the year.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of Cash Flows

## for the year ended 30 June 2015



Australian Council for International Development Incorporated | ABN 54 645 667 467

	Notes	2015 \$	2014 \$
<b>Operating activities</b>			
Government grants and other receipts		3,043,874	3,245,025
Interest received		61,147	68,758
Payments to suppliers and employees		(3,215,413)	(2,977,346)
Net cash generated (used)	2	<u>(110,392)</u>	<u>336,437</u>
<b>Investing activities</b>			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		<u>(70,883)</u>	<u>(16,469)</u>
Net cash generated (used)		<u>(70,883)</u>	<u>(16,469)</u>
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		(181,275)	319,968
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,873,658	1,553,690
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u><u>1,692,383</u></u>	<u><u>1,873,658</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Notes to and forming part of the Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2015



Australian Council for International Development Incorporated | ABN 54 645 667 467

## Note 1: Basis of preparation of the Concise Financial Report

The concise financial report is an extract of the full financial report for the year ended 30 June 2015. The concise financial report has been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 1039: Concise Financial Reports, the Associations Incorporation Act 1991 of the Australian Capital Territory and the ACFID Code of Conduct reporting requirements (for further information on the Code please refer to the ACFID Code of Conduct Guidance Document available at [www.acfid.asn.au](http://www.acfid.asn.au)).

The financial statements, specific disclosures and other information included in the concise financial statements are derived from and are consistent with the full financial report of the Australian Council for International Development Incorporated (the Council). The concise financial statements cannot be expected to provide as detailed an understanding of the financial performance, financial position and financing and investing activities of the Australian Council for International Development Incorporated as the full financial report.

A full version of the Council financial statements are available on the ACFID website.

	2015	2014
	\$	\$

## Note 2: Other Revenue

Operating activities:

Services rendered:

- Conference and seminar fees

Other

	129,769	85,442
	26,021	148,633
	<u>155,790</u>	<u>234,075</u>

## Note 3: Subsequent Events

No events have occurred after balance date that require disclosure or inclusion in the concise financial statements.

## Note 4: Operating Activities

The Council is the co-ordinating body for about 100 Australian non-government organisations working in the field of overseas aid and development. The Council represents members throughout Australia, but operates primarily in the Australian Capital Territory.

# Acknowledgements

---

ACFID would like to express its appreciation for the pro bono assistance it has received over the past year to:

Greg Fraser

ACFID also greatly appreciates the assistance provided by the following individuals, companies and organisations:

Centre Red

Agileware

Moore Stephens Accountants and Advisors

Equity Partners

Millpost

Lyla Rogan

Brian Gleeson

Great Impressions

Casuscelli Design

Learning 4 Development

Web Girl

Australian Civil Military Centre

Joanne L Cushing (Make Poverty History)

Terence Wood and the Development Policy Centre

A special thanks to our partners at the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

ACFID expresses its thanks to staff who left the organisation in 2014–15:

Catherine Horner

Riitta Palasrinne

Daphnée Cook

Andrew Gould

Meghan Cooper

ACFID also expresses warm appreciation for the assistance it has received from volunteers and interns:

Sophie Wadden

Shelley Burns-Williamson

Luisa Martinez

Clare Barcham

Max Stenstrom

Rashmi Venkatraman

*ACFID intern*

Gabrielle Burgess

*Child Rights Working Group interns*

Sophie Wadden

Shelley Burns-Williamson

## **Cover image credits**

Top left: CARE/Lucy Beck

Bottom left: Tessa Bunney/Oxfam

Middle right: Tom Pietrasik/Oxfam

## united against poverty

ACFID unites Australia's non-government aid and international development organisations to strengthen their collective impact against poverty.

ACFID

14 Napier Close Deakin ACT 2600

Private Bag 3 Deakin ACT 2600 Australia

P +61 2 6285 1816

F +61 2 685 1720

E [main@acfid.asn.au](mailto:main@acfid.asn.au)

[www.acfid.asn.au](http://www.acfid.asn.au)

