ACFID MEMBER ORGANISATIONS

All ACFID members are signatories to the ACFID Code of Conduct, which is a self-regulatory code of good practice. Our members are committed and fully adhere to the principles in the ACFID Code of Conduct, conducting our work with transparency, accountability and integrity.

If you believe a signatory organisation has breached the ACFID Code of Conduct, you can lodge a complaint with the ACFID Code of Conduct Committee at code@acfid.asn.au. More information about how to make a complaint can be found at www.acfid.asn.au

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 or in writing to: Business Manager ACFID, Private Bag 3, DEAKIN ACT 2600. All complaints will be acknowledged and a response will be provided.

FULL MEMBERS

ACC International Relief
Act for Peace – NCCA
ActionAid Australia
Adara Development Australia*
ADRA Australia
Afghan Australian Development Organisation
Anglican Aid
Anglican Board of Mission – Australia Limited
Anglican Overseas Aid
Anglican Relief and Development Fund Australia
Asia Pacific Journalism Centre
Asian Aid Organisation
Assisi Aid Projects
Australian Asian Society for HIV, Viral Hepatitis and Sexual Health Medicine
Australia for UNHCR
Australia Hope International Inc
Australian Business Volunteers
Australian Doctors for Africa
Australian Doctors International
Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations
Australian Foundation for the Peoples of Asia and the Pacific
Australian Himalayan Foundation
Australian Lutheran World Service
Australian Marist Solidarity Ltd
Australian Medical Aid Foundation
Australian Mercy
Australian Red Cross
Australian Respiratory Council
Australian Volunteers International
Beyond the Orphanage
Birthing Kit Foundation (Australia)
Brien Holden Vision Institute Foundation
Bright Futures Child Aid and Development Fund (Australia)
Burnet Institute
Business for Millennium Development
CARE Australia
Cartas Australia
CBM Australia
ChildFund Australia
CLAN (Caring and Living as Neighbours)
Credit Union Foundation Australia
Daughters of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Overseas Aid Fund
Diapora Action Australia
Diplomacy Training Program
Door of Hope Australia Inc
Edmund Rice Foundation (Australia)
EDO NSW
Engineers without Borders
Every Home Global Concern
Fairtrade Australia New Zealand
Family Planning New South Wales
Food Water Shelter
Foresight (Overseas Aid and Prevention of Blindness)
Fred Hollows Foundation, The
Global Development Group
Global Mission Partners
Good Shepherd Services
Grameen Foundation Australia
Habitat for Humanity Australia
Hagar Australia
HealthServe Australia
Hope Global
Hunger Project Australia, The
International Children’s Care (Australia)
International Christian Aid and Relief Enterprises
International Needs Australia
International Nepal Fellowship (Aust) Ltd
International RiverFoundation
International Women’s Development Agency
Interplast Australia & New Zealand
Islamic Relief Australia
KTF (Kokoda Track Foundation)
Kyema Foundation
Lasallian Foundation
Leprosy Mission Australia, The
Live & Learn Environmental Education
Love Mercy Foundation
Mahboob’s Promise Australia
Marie Stopes International Australia
Marist Mission Centre
Mary Mackillop International
Mary Ward International Australia
Mercy Works Ltd
Mission World Aid Inc
Motivation Australia
MSC Mission Office
Nusa Tenggara Association Inc
Oaktree Foundation
Opportunity International Australia
Oro Community Development Project Inc
Oxfam Australia
Palmera Projects
Partners in Aid
Partners Relief and Development Australia
People with Disability Australia
Plan International Australia
Quaker Service Australia
RedR Australia
Reledev Australia
RESULTS International (Australia)
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Ophthalmologists
Royal Australasian College of Surgeons
Salesian Missions
Salvation Army (NSW Property Trust)
Save the Children Australia
Service Fellowship International Inc
School for Life Foundation
SeeBeyondBorders
Sight For All
So They Can
Sport Matters
Surf Aid International
Tamil Rehabilitation Organisation Australia
TEAR Australia
Transform Aid International (incorporating Baptist World Aid)
Transparency International Australia
UNICEF Australia
Union Aid Abroad—APHEDA
UnitingWorld
University of Cape Town Australian Trust
Volunteers in Community Engagement (VOICE)
WaterAid Australia
Women for Women in Africa
World Education Australia
World Vision Australia
WWF—Australia

AFFILIATE MEMBERS

Australian National University – School of Archaeology and Anthropology, College of Arts and Social Sciences
Deakin University – Alfred Deakin Research Institute
La Trobe University – Institute of Human Security and Social Change
Murdoch University – School of Management and Governance
Refugee Council of Australia
RMIT – Global Cities Research Institute
Royal Institute for Deaf and Blind Children
University of Melbourne – School of Social and Political Sciences
University of Queensland – Institute for Social Science Research
University of Sydney – Office of Global Engagement
University of the Sunshine Coast – International Projects Group
University of Technology, Sydney – Institute for Sustainable Futures
Vision 2020
University of Western Australia – School of Social Sciences
Western Sydney University – School of Social Sciences and Psychology**
* Denotes Interim Full Member
** Denotes Interim Affiliate Member
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HIGHLIGHTS

- Through improving our communications capability, ACFID influenced policy, engaged the media and community on key aid and development issues, and enhanced our reputation as an authoritative voice on aid and foreign policy.
- Through advocacy, building relationships with and between partners, and participation in key forums, we were able to influence policy and action on key issues including sustainable development, climate change and human rights, and to strengthen collaboration within the sector and across sectors.
- We have put in place the building blocks to enhance the effectiveness and influence of our members, including diversifying our learning and development offerings, facilitating further opportunities for peer-to-peer learning reviews, strengthening the Code of Conduct and compliance framework, and focusing on improving member practice in areas of risk.
- We are improving our internal capability and capacity to enhance our effectiveness and sustainability into the future.
Vision, Purpose, Values

United for a just, equitable and sustainable world

The Australian Council for International Development (ACFID) is the peak body for Australian non-government organisations (NGOs) involved in international development and humanitarian action.

Our vision

- A world where all people are free from extreme poverty, injustice and inequality
- A world where the earth’s finite resources are managed sustainably
- A compassionate Australia acting for a just and sustainable world

ACFID’s vision will only be realised through the collective efforts of civil society actors, governments, businesses and people concerned for our common humanity.

Our purpose

We lead and unite our members in action for a just, equitable and sustainable world.

Our values

Respect for human rights. We champion human rights as a precondition for sustainable and equitable development and promote rights-based approaches that hold power-holders to account.

Gender justice. We stand for social, political and economic gender equality and see gender justice as both an end in itself and a means to alleviating poverty, reducing inequality and building peace.

Systemic and transformational change. We are committed to development that addresses the root causes of poverty, conflict and injustice and transforms the lives of the poorest and most marginalised people.

A strong independent civil society. We believe that a vibrant civil society is an essential feature of free societies, bringing benefits to the public that governments and the market cannot do alone.

Environmental sustainability. We promote environmentally sustainable development solutions because poverty reduction, natural resource management and development are inextricably linked.

Accountability and transparency. We promote accountability and transparency as a standard of good practice for NGOs and other development actors, particularly downward accountability to people affected by poverty or crisis.

Quality and innovation. We exist to support and promote quality, innovation and continuous improvement in NGO governance, management and practice.
We would first like to acknowledge the important contribution of our members to ACFID over this reporting period. Our members are the lifeblood of ACFID, and their experience, support and engagement is essential to our continued success. Second, a big ‘thank you’ to the talented staff at ACFID who have worked tirelessly to implement the first year of our new Strategic Plan. Finally, we would like to thank our voluntary Board for their hard work and strategic leadership in an ongoing period of change.

The past year has been bookended by two events that have the potential to shape the future of Australian aid for years to come: the launch of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the 2016 Federal Election.

At the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015, Australia signed on to the 17 SDGs and 169 related targets, along with 188 other countries. The SDGs are an ambitious agenda, set over 15 years, to end poverty in all its forms; achieve gender equality and empowerment of women and girls; manage consumption; and tackle climate change. ACFID President Sam Mostyn joined the Foreign Minister Julie Bishop in the official Australian delegation to the UN for the historic signing of the global agreement.

The utility of the Goals was affirmed by ACFID through its reference in our new Strategic Plan, which has an explicit thematic focus on sustainable, inclusive development, human security, and civil society. This Strategic Plan (2016–2020) was signed off by our Board in September 2015. New work has included two policy papers setting out ACFID’s position: *Tackling climate change and promoting sustainable development on climate change in developing countries*, and *From Policy to Action: Australian Aid and the Sustainable Development Goals*, which recommends how the Government should change the official aid program to help it achieve the SDGs.

Beyond climate change and the SDGs, our new Strategic Plan also puts a strong emphasis on partnerships as critical mechanisms to help ACFID achieve its goals. For example, we developed an exciting new course on social and political change with the Institute for Human Security at Latrobe University. Over this period, we also partnered closely with the Sustainable Development Solutions Network for a series of forums on the SDGs at Parliament House, and workshops for civil society, universities and private sector, as well as mapping our members’ current engagement with the private sector in a new publication *Partnering for Development*. Finally, we undertook substantial consultation with university and NGO partners to create the new Research for Development Impact (RDI) Network, which aims to foster collaboration between Australian universities and NGOs to promote high quality and ethical development research, which can then be used as evidence and applied to effective policy and practice.

Internally, this year significant reforms were undertaken to modernise ACFID’s governance structures, including a constitutional change to create a Board with fixed terms, and a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) who is directly accountable to the Board. These reforms also included the re-framing of our committees to make them accountable to the CEO, and a quorum requirement for ACFID Annual General Meetings (AGMs) that reflects the reality of our expanded membership. Our public outreach also increased over the past year, with a vibrant new website and an increased communications capability that has helped to lift our public profile.

This year ACFID embarked upon its five-yearly review of the Code of Conduct, which will integrate new thinking around setting standards, informed by our participation in a range of global civil society organisations’ standards initiatives. This new thinking resulted in a consultation process with members, focused on a potential reframing of the Code structure and compliance mechanisms, which will be confirmed by members later in 2016. This year the ACFID Code was promoted by the Australian Charities and Not for Profit Commission (ACNC) as a benchmark of good practice for people wishing to donate to the ongoing emergency in Syria, and was also promoted by the ABC as an NGO standard for donors wishing to help with the response to with Cyclone Winston in Fiji.
Our partnership with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) deepened this year as we worked together on a range of multi-stakeholder forums, including climate finance, the SDGs and innovation, and developed the research report *Innovation for impact: How Australian NGOs nurture and scale up new ideas*. We continue to be grateful for DFAT’s ongoing support for ACFID, its members and our work.

As the year ended, ACFID and its members fought against the second tranche of aid cuts made in the Federal Budget, and were pleased to see the Campaign for Australian Aid ramp up member actions during this period. It was testament to the success of this campaign that the federal Opposition pledged to invest $40 million in the Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP), and pledged to restore cuts made to the official aid program in the Federal Budget if elected.

ACFID celebrated its 50th anniversary this year with a series of events, including the launch of Patrick Kilby’s *NGOs and Political Change – A history of the Australian Council for International Development* at the ACFID 2015 Conference in Sydney. The book both chronicles 50 years of ACFID, and explores the emergence of development NGOs in Australia, the big debates that have shaped the sector, and relations – sometimes vexed, sometimes aligned – with Government.

While the SDGs set forward a positive, interconnected set of goals to enable the global community to tackle poverty, inequality, environmental sustainability and injustice, the most recent cuts to the Australian aid budget brought the official aid program to its lowest levels ever. Though they stand in stark relief, both the SGDs and the cuts present challenges and opportunities for the Australian sector. ACFID is confident that if addressed strategically, and with common purpose and unity, our sector is well placed to maximise the opportunities and mitigate the challenges. The reforms made this year in Governance, combined with ACFID’s new Strategic Plan and the globally agreed development agenda, will all contribute not just to ACFID’s sustainability, but also to our effectiveness in the years ahead.

Sam Mostyn
President

Marc Purcell
Chief Executive Officer
Strategic Goal 1:  
An engaged public

The Australian public is better informed and actively supports Australia’s global role in sustainable development and humanitarian action.

Goal 1 of ACFID’s Strategic Plan 2015–2020 marks a renewed focus for ACFID on public communications. By increasing our public profile through media engagement and targeting activities at a public audience, ACFID is seeking to rebuild public support for aid, both for the work of ACFID members and the official aid program.

In this new focus area for ACFID, we were able to achieve success against the indicators in Strategic Goal 1, including:

- Developing ACFID’s communications capacity, including resourcing a dedicated communications role within the Secretariat, and integrating the Campaign for Australian Aid within the broader membership;
- Contributing to building public discourse on inequality and sustainable development, particularly through public events and media engagement on the Sustainable Development Goals;
- Partnering with the ABC’s appeals team to ensure that their appeals during humanitarian emergencies refer to the ACFID Code of Conduct and direct support towards ACFID members;
- Adapting and nuancing messaging around the role of aid in safeguarding Australia’s biosecurity; and
- Furthering ACFID’s reputation as an authoritative voice on aid and foreign policy.

Budget and election campaigns

ACFID’s budget and election media strategy highlighted that the 2016–17 budget cuts would take Australia’s official aid program to the lowest level in history. ACFID consistently called on all political parties to commit to a timetable to restore Australia’s official aid program, ensuring that it could reach Australia’s international commitment to allocate 0.7% of Gross National Income (GNI) to meeting the UN SDGs by 2030.

In the lead up to the May 2016 Federal Budget and the 2016 election campaign, ACFID secured strong mainstream media coverage for its key messages. Based on its submission to the 2016–17 Federal Budget, ACFID drew media attention to the national interest implications of previous cuts to regional health aid and biosecurity programs and the likely effects of a cut in the 2016–17 budget. ACFID argued that the cuts undermined the Federal Government’s stated objective of using aid to advance national interests.

ACFID’s budget messaging saw public health and veterinary experts, quoted by The Australian and the Australian Associated Press, backing our arguments in identifying risks posed by multi-resistant tuberculosis, and the benefits of a program designed to help neighbouring countries tackle animal diseases such as foot and mouth disease and rabies. Framing the issue around the benefits of the aid program to Australian biosecurity, and threats to the agricultural sector posed by ending funding for such programs, ACFID was able to build new relationships and engage with members of Parliament other than those directly concerned with development policy.

The impact of our advocacy was felt as the Coalition committed in its election promises to a new $20 million regional health fund, effectively restoring some of the reduced aid funds to this important area of regional cooperation.
Campaign for Australian Aid

Public signatories to the Campaign for Australian Aid indicated increased support for Australian’s official aid program, with the campaign securing more than 90,000 supporters in the past year.

Supported by the Gates Foundation and co-managed by ACFID and its members, the campaign effectively combined a lively social media strategy with paid advertisements to raise public awareness of the successive cuts to the aid program, the effects of the cuts, the value of a well-funded aid program, and pressure for the new federal Government to reinvest in official aid.

During the Federal Election period, the Campaign asked ACFID members to involve their supporters in a ‘Stop-the-Clock’ mini-campaign targeting specific candidates and donors. The Stop-the-Clock action was focused on drawing the public’s attention to the aid cuts scheduled to take effect in the 2016–17 Budget, and to provide supporters with the tools to ask their local members of Parliament not to support those cuts. The campaign was actively supported by ACFID, who offered strategic media advice to its members on how to target the campaign to achieve the greatest impact. This activity was successful in securing the Australian Labor Party’s support for an immediate reversal of $224 million cuts if they were to be elected.
ACFID’S NEW WEBSITE

In October 2015, ACFID launched its new website, www.acfid.asn.au. Eighteen months in the making, this project represents the single largest investment ACFID has ever made in its public and Member communication and engagement. The purpose of the new website is to better engage ACFID members across all domains of ACFID’s work including policy and advocacy, standard setting and the ACFID Code of Conduct, and learning and capacity building.

The new website was designed to be visually dynamic and user-friendly, and has a number of added tools and functions. It comprises two sections:

The public ACFID site

This section includes features such as the curated Resource Library with over 300 policy, practice and research resources; the ACFID Blog, which features opinion articles on aid and development issues; and an updated Code of Conduct Good Practice Toolkit, which provides guidance and support for the practical implementation of the ACFID Code.

The private ‘My ACFID’ site

This section is completely new and is only accessible to members, invited guests, and ACFID staff. It includes a range of exciting functions such as a moderated help desk called ‘Ask an Expert’; a members-only news/bulletin section; ‘Collaborate’, a customised online communication and collaboration platform for ACFID’s Communities of Practice; and the Compliance Portal that allows members to submit and receive feedback on their Code compliance documents.
Code of Conduct awareness

The ACFID Code of Conduct is increasingly being recognised amongst the wider public, with media organisations and key authorities identifying the Code as the NGO aid and development standard of practice.

This year, the Australian Charities and Not for Profit Commission (ACNC) featured the ACFID Code on its website as the primary governance standards for overseas aid and development charities. Furthermore, on 8 September 2015 the ACNC cooperated with ACFID to issue a joint media release on the Syrian refugee crisis, encouraging people to prioritise donations to Code-signatory organisations.

ACFID worked in partnership with the ABC on three disaster responses during 2015–16: the Nepal earthquake, Cyclone Pam, and Cyclone Winston. ACFID’s media message to donors that ‘cash is best’ to support disaster responses was broadcast by the ABC, and the ABC listed on its website all ACFID members running appeals during the Cyclone Pam and Cyclone Winston emergencies, further promoting public awareness of the Code.

In June 2016, Fairfax media ran several well-read stories about a non-Member Cambodian children’s charity that falsely claimed its fundraising images adhered to the Code. As a non-Member of ACFID, the organisation’s compliance with the Code was not assessed and its claims were refuted. This incident, however, was used as an opportunity for ACFID to promote the sector’s high standards, and initiate a lively debate within the membership on how to ensure the intention of the relevant standards in fundraising images. That non-members aspire to the standards in our Code, and use it as a benchmark of the quality of their work, is also a recognition of the reputation and value of the Code.
Ending offshore detention

ACFID continued its strategic use of mainstream and social media in 2015–16 to prosecute an end to Australia’s policy of indefinite detention of asylum seekers and refugees in offshore centres. ACFID partnered with the Human Rights Law Centre (HRLC) and Australian Council for Social Services (ACOSS) to obtain legal advice clarifying that the Royal Commission into Institutional Sexual Abuse of Children has jurisdiction to investigate the offshore centres, and provided that advice to the Royal Commission and the Human Rights Commission.

ACFID’s advocacy generated lead stories on national radio, online and print media in response to its call for the Royal Commission to examine the actions of the Commonwealth in regard to reports of abuse of children in its care on Nauru.
2015–16 was a year of tremendous change both globally and domestically. We saw the finalisation of the new global development framework, Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals; there was a breakthrough in the renegotiation of a global climate change agreement during the 2015 Paris Climate Conference (COP21) in Paris; and the first ever World Humanitarian Summit was held in Turkey.

At home in Australia, the aid and development sector was affected by ongoing uncertainty about the volume and predictability of the official Aid Budget, and a change to the Coalition’s leadership that elevated Malcolm Turnbull to the role of Prime Minister going into the 2016 election.

Despite the 2014–15 official aid program cuts coming into full effect this year, and the disappointing 2016 Federal Budget in May that drove official aid to its lowest level ever as a proportion of GNI, ACFID worked hard to position Australia as a global leader for sustainable development and humanitarian action.

In 2015–16, ACFID achieved significant successes around a number of key objectives, including:

- All major political parties committing to achieving the SDGs;
- A review of the ANCP by DFAT’s Office for Development Effectiveness that reaffirmed the program’s value and the strength of its results, and recommended a further strengthening of the program’s underlying systems and processes;
- An Australian Labor Party election policy commitment to immediately reverse the Coalition government’s $224 million 2015–16 aid budget cut if successful in the 2016 election, and to reinvest the funds in NGO programs and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
- A shift towards a more strategic approach to climate change within the aid program;
- A new DFAT NGO Engagement Framework that acknowledged the vitally important role that NGOs play in tackling global poverty and promoting development, and civil society’s role in policy dialogue and influencing change;
- A re-imagined partnership between ACFID and Australian universities, known as the Research for Development Impact (RDI) Network. The RDI Network received strong DFAT support to pursue its objectives including strengthening ethical research in development, cross-sector partnerships for development; and to increase the uptake and use of evidence in policy and practice.
Working in partnership

Working in partnership was a key enabling factor for ACFID’s successes under Strategic Goal 2 in 2015–16. By building on existing networks and forming new, strategic collaborations, ACFID strengthened its policy engagement, extended its reach, and influenced government policy across its thematic focus areas: sustainable and inclusive development, peace and human security, and civil society.

Sustainable and inclusive development

In July 2015, ACFID introduced a dedicated program of work around the SDGs and the UN’s ‘2030 Agenda’ to eliminate extreme poverty. This work was made possible through a grant from Beyond 2015, an international civil society campaign supporting the SDGs, which allowed ACFID to deliver:

- A partnership with ACOSS and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), which led to a Civil Society Forum focused on engaging both organisations’ members and other civil society groups on the 2030 Agenda. The Forum’s objective was to build awareness and understanding amongst Australian civil society on how the 2030 Agenda might relate to their work;
- A joint briefing with the SDSN for Federal parliamentarians on the SDGs and Australia’s role in their implementation, which included speakers from the two major Australian political parties, as well as civil society leaders. The briefing was accompanied by lobbying activities directed at parliamentarians from all sides of politics;
- A policy position paper, From Policy to Action: Australian Aid and the Sustainable Development Goals, that reviewed the existing Australian aid policy in the context of each of the SDGs. The report aimed to help DFAT with the task of ensuring that Australia’s aid program would deliver the SDGs, setting out ideas and opportunities for how Australia could scale up its efforts to meet the goals over the next one to three years.
These major initiatives were supported by media and speaking engagements by ACFID CEO Marc Purcell and ACFID President Sam Mostyn, and culminated in Ms Mostyn joining the Australian Government delegation to the UN General Assembly meeting in New York in September 2015 for an official signing of the 2030 Agenda.

Ms Mostyn was also nominated to the Global Commission on Business and Sustainable Development, announced at the January 2016 World Economic Forum. The Commission will deliver a report in early 2017 on the economic case for business to engage with the 2030 Agenda.

The SDGs were also a key feature of ACFID’s work on gender justice through the bi-annual ACFID–DFAT gender workshops. At an October 2015 workshop ACFID, DFAT, the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet’s (DPM&C) Office for Women, and the National Women’s Alliance hosted a workshop on gender and the SDGs focused on how the goals would be implemented in Australia and through our international aid program. A common view that emerged was the need to work across sectors in future to ensure that the SDGs were implemented in Australia and overseas.
Tackling climate change and tapping climate finance

On 21 July 2015, ACFID released its policy position paper Tackling climate change and promoting sustainable development: an action plan for Australia’s international engagement. The paper recommended the actions Australia should take through its international engagement to simultaneously tackle climate change and promote sustainable development. The paper formed a solid basis for ACFID’s joint advocacy with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Oxfam, the Climate Institute and the Australian Conservation Foundation in the lead-up to COP21 in Paris in December 2015.

Following COP21 and the parties’ commitment to finance mitigation and adaptation action through the Green Climate Fund, ACFID joined with its members, WWF Australia and Oxfam, and DFAT to develop a series of Climate Finance Roundtables. The first roundtable in March 2016 brought various government, NGO and private sector stakeholders together to explore ways to effect additional climate change funding.

Through this new partnership ACFID has quickly built a climate change stakeholder network, using the experience and expertise of various sectors to identify emerging opportunities to potentially extend climate finance for adaptation development projects.
Peace and human security

In 2015–16, ACFID continued to engage with a coalition of civil society organisations – the Australian National Committee for UN Women, the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) and the ANU Gender Institute – on the annual Civil Society Dialogue on Women, Peace and Security. The dialogues form the basis of the annual shadow report on the Australian Government’s progress against its National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security.

In addition to this strong coalition of NGOs, this work fosters positive relationships with DFAT, the Australian Civil–Military Centre (ACMC) and the DPM&C Office for Women.

The 2015 Third Civil Society Annual Report Card on Women, Peace and Security was launched on 8 June 2016, and was accompanied by a panel discussion involving ACFID’s Head of Policy and Advocacy Joanna Pradela, ACMC Executive Director Dr Alan Ryan, and representatives of DFAT, the DPM&C Office for Women and WILPF to discuss shared priorities.
World Humanitarian Summit

ACFID and our Humanitarian Reference Group also contributed strongly to preparations for the first-ever World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) in Turkey in May, 2016.

Following engagements in 2014 in the Pacific Regional Consultation on the WHS, ACFID held policy dialogues with DFAT to inform the Government’s position as it prepared for the WHS. ACFID CEO Marc Purcell joined other Australian humanitarian NGO representatives, politicians and business leaders at the WHS to ensure that the Summit’s messages and outcomes were relevant to people in the Asia–Pacific region. Marc’s post-summit analysis was published in the Lowy Institute’s The Interpreter.

Throughout ACFID’s involvement in the WHS, it has actively reaffirmed its commitment to regional action by working with its partners the Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations, and the New Zealand Council for International Development.

DFAT civil society engagement

ACFID engaged with DFAT over the course of the year as it refreshed its civil society engagement framework. ACFID was successful in ensuring the new framework took a principled approach and was candid in speaking to the value and benefit of civil society actors in achieving sustainable development outcomes.

DFAT’s new NGO Engagement Framework was launched at ACFID’s December 2015 Board Meeting by the then Minister for International Development and the Pacific, Stephen Ciobo.
Strategic Goal 3: 
Member influence and effectiveness

ACFID members are influential agents of change and leaders in development and humanitarian practice, NGO effectiveness, and accountability.

In 2015–16, ACFID progressively aligned its standard setting, learning, capacity building and leadership work with the long-term results called for in ACFID’s strategic plan to 2020.

ACFID has adapted existing approaches to its work and piloted new ones in each of its four result areas, strengthened its collaboration internally and with external actors, and has now put in place the building blocks that will contribute to the realisation of results over the remaining four years of the strategic plan.

Learning and development

Over the course of 2015–16, ACFID created new or modified existing learning frameworks, platforms, spaces, modalities and partnerships to support improved learning and development outcomes.

ACFID finalised its Learning and Development (L&D) Framework which outlines the purpose, objectives and approaches of the L&D program. The objectives enable member agency boards, management, staff and volunteers to improve their practice; strengthen their organisations; meet or exceed their ACFID Code of Conduct obligations; and contribute to wider, positive change in the sector. The L&D program will help to realise these objectives by capturing and sharing learning from practice, capacity building and leadership development.

ACFID established links with web-based learning management company UpskillLMS to enhance its capacity to design and deliver e-learning modules. New modules developed included three child protection e-modules due to ‘go live’ in late 2016.

ACFID also enhanced its capacity to design and deliver webinars online, further refined its guidelines for designing and delivering face-to-face learning events, and developed a framework for brokering relationships with third party training providers.

All of these changes in 2015–16 will enhance ACFID members’ access to information, resources and low-cost, quality-assured training in the years ahead. This is particularly important for ACFID’s geographically distributed membership, especially our smaller members that are often time and resource poor.
MONITORING AND EVALUATION AT ACFID

In 2015–16 ACFID made significant progress in developing a monitoring, evaluation and learning framework to complement its new Strategic Directions. Over the course of this year, some of the key lessons learned by ACFID include:

• Working in partnership and collaborating with members, government agencies, other organisations, and the media has been a factor driving many of our achievements during the year;
• Taking a deliberate and consistent approach to our communications and collaborating with others on campaigns enhanced our influence and reputation;
• Diversifying ACFID’s funding base is important for a sustainable ACFID in times of funding uncertainty;
• Taking a more deliberate and systematic approach to innovation and deepening our understanding of different practices and organisational culture within the sector will enhance the innovative capacity of members and their ability to meet complex and emerging development challenges;
• Compliance with the Code of Conduct requirements concerning appeals reduces when relatively small organisations run appeals for the first time.

Communities of Practice (CoPs)

As part of larger changes to its architecture and ways of working, ACFID created new or modified its existing learning spaces to contribute to enhanced peer-to-peer learning.

In particular, over the course of 2015–16 ACFID progressively turned its 27 working groups into CoPs – groups of people drawn both from its membership and other agencies – to voluntarily share, learn and work on issues of common interest. By year end, ACFID supported 28 CoPs including 11 focused on countries/regions such as Myanmar, Syria and the Pacific; nine focused on themes such as child rights, climate change and gender equity; seven focused on organisational functions such as finance, human resources and security risk management; and one on managing CoPs themselves.

Development Practice Committee and the Humanitarian Reference Group

In 2015–16, the DPC oversaw ACFID’s applied research on innovation, contributed to the ACFID Code’s five-yearly review, provided input to position papers on disability and youth inclusive development, and monitored the implementation of recommendations arising from the Office of Development Effectiveness review of the ANCP program. It helped develop proposals for applied research on monitoring, evaluation and learning and to develop an SDG toolkit, both of which will be taken forward in 2016–17.
RDI Network – A New Partnership

In 2015–16 ACFID transitioned its University Network Committee to become an independent entity – the Research for Development Impact (RDI) Network – and succeeded in attracting a second round of DFAT funding for its secretariat co-located with ACFID. The RDI Network, a partnership between ACFID and Australian universities, is an important collaboration for ACFID. It supports the RDI Network Committee with a co-chair and works closely with it in areas of common interest such as strengthening monitoring, evaluation and learning.

Learning & development events

As in 2014–15, this year ACFID continued to experiment with new or changed learning modalities. Over the course of 2015–16, ACFID led or supported the delivery of 32 events which were either exclusively learning orientated or had a learning component. These events engaged 1,528 people using a mix of webinars, e-learning modules, training courses, workshops, forums and conferences.

Events included the one-day Introduction to the Aid and Development Sector (30 people); three events focused on innovation including the ACFID Conference, an innovation masterclass and a training in design for development and humanitarian innovation (335 people); the Code e-learning module (415 people); six webinars focused on Code compliance mechanisms (101 people); three workshops on Code standards including one on child protection in residential care and two on the use of images and messages in marketing and fund-raising (112 people); three workshops on Code standards including one on child protection in residential care and two on the use of images and messages in marketing and fund-raising (112 people); eight DFAT webinars focused on ANCP management, disability, child protection and fraud control (227 people); and six Member Information Forums (183 people).

New learning approaches

In most cases, the L&D events and activities detailed above formed part of larger bodies of work that combined different learning approaches designed to contribute to building member capacity.

For example, ACFID’s work on innovation included applied research on the state of innovation across ACFID’s diverse membership, a workshop with Member agencies to discuss the research findings, a research publication accessible online, an innovation masterclass and innovation training in the lead up to 2015 ACFID Conference, delivering several innovation-focused sessions during the Conference, and creating an innovation CoP.
ACFID sees social innovation as critical to today’s international development and humanitarian response, where its impact and effectiveness is gauged by its contribution to achieving social outcomes.

Over the past two years, ACFID has hosted various conversations with members and external experts around innovation: creating and surfacing knowledge; conducting research; and holding a two-day workshop, a masterclass, and other discussion groups. ACFID’s National Conference in October 2015 explored innovation’s role in international development and humanitarian response. We looked at how other sectors innovate and what can be learnt from them, what innovation currently looks like in the Australian development sector and internationally, and how innovation can be tailored, focused and enhanced.

An ‘Innovation Health Check’ of ACFID members by researcher group Inventium showed that while many Australian NGOs (ANGOs) are already innovative, there was scope to enhance innovation by developing common understanding about the role of innovation and by driving a more deliberate and systematic approach to innovation.

It became clear that ACFID members needed a deeper understanding of the different practices and organisational cultures within the sector that would add to our understanding of how innovation is conceived and implemented amongst Australian NGOs.

That led ACFID to create an Innovation Community of Practice to provide a forum for ANGO staff to share, discuss and reflect on how to foster innovation within their work, their organisations, the sector more broadly and with stakeholders and partners. The Department of Foreign Affairs is also now aware of the value of innovation for their programs and the value of partnership with NGOs and the private sector.

ACFID will support ongoing capacity building within the sector to deliver and demonstrate programs that provide social innovation impact and will measure change in performance across the sector over time.

Below left: James Whitehead, head of Innovation at Oxfam GB, speaks to members at ACFID Conference 2015
Below right: ACFID’s Innovation for Impact Research Paper, produced as part of a year-long body of work focused on building member capacity in innovation

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**Innovation for Impact**
How Australian NGOs nurture and scale up new ideas
May 2016
Research Paper by James Whitehead with support from Angus Barnes, Sabina Curatolo and Emma Cliffe
RESPONDING TO NEW CHALLENGES IN FUNDRAISING AND MARKETING

Marketing and fundraising activities have always been vital to the operation of aid and development NGOs. However, repeated government budget cuts over successive years has put increased pressure on ACFID members to raise money through public donations, increasing competition between NGOs for these limited funds. At the same time, online and digital technologies are opening up new opportunities and risks for NGOs in the fundraising space.

These combined forces have driven changes to NGOs’ approaches to fundraising and marketing, and in particular to how they use images and messages.

ACFID’s L&D team recognised the need to convene a structured conversation for members on the complex issues they face when designing fundraising campaigns. In partnership with the Ethics Centre and public relations firm The Bravery, the L&D team delivered workshops in Melbourne and Sydney that attracted more than 100 participants from across the membership to discuss the use of images and messages.

Facilitated by Dr Simon Longstaff AO, Executive Director of the Ethics Centre, Clare Maloney from The Bravery, and ACFID's Learning and Development Coordinator Kate MacMaster, the workshops explored:

• What’s driving change in approaches to fundraising and marketing;
• How NGOs consider the voices of those portrayed in images and messages and in fundraising and marketing campaigns;
• What changes, if any, were needed in agency practices, or to the standards, guidance and support that ACFID provides to its members.

At the workshops, experts shared ethical marketing and fundraising campaign frameworks and case studies, and participants shared experiences and insights around the parameters of ethical decision-making, and the organisational versus developmental imperatives that drive their decision-making.

The results of the workshops were used by participants to improve decision-making within their organisations, and by ACFID to inform its five-yearly review of the ACFID Code of Conduct and to improve the support and guidance it offers members.

The workshops also led to the formation of an Images and Messages Community of Practice, to enable the learning and sharing to continue beyond the workshop and to share research and good practice examples among members.
In a follow-up to a June 2015 workshop on the changing role of NGOs hosted by ACFID and the La Trobe Institute of Human Security and Social Change, with DFAT support ACFID and La Trobe collaborated again to create a new innovative, experiential professional development program for senior staff from member agencies.

By clarifying its longer term goal, objectives and approach, diversifying its learning platforms, spaces and modalities, and blending them to drive change in specific content areas, the L&D program positioned itself to contribute to longer-term change among ACFID’s membership and the wider international humanitarian and development sector.

**Standard setting – ACFID Code of Conduct**

In 2015–16, ACFID continued to monitor and enhance member compliance with the current version of the ACFID Code while simultaneously working on the five-yearly Code Review and contributing to the development of other standards for international development NGOs in Australia and abroad.

ACFID designed and piloted an online Code compliance portal for members to submit and receive feedback on compliance documentation, and launched an online Good Practice Toolkit to replace the Code Implementation Guidance.

The Code of Conduct Committee (CCC), with the support of the Code Secretariat, monitored member compliance using a suite of mechanisms including compliance assessment on application to become an ACFID Member and Code signatory; reviews of members’ annual Compliance Self-Assessments (CSAs); annual and financial reports; compliance verification for selected standards; reviewing emergency appeal websites on an as-needed basis; and complaints handling.

The Code Secretariat assessed nine applications for Code signatory status and the CCC granted Code signatory status to six organisations. Applications were significantly higher than expected in 2015–16 and absorbed significant time and resources, which led the Secretariat to incremental improvements to the membership application process based on lessons learned and agency feedback. Improvements included extending the application period from 12 to 18 months and improving the new member induction process.

Routine annual compliance work, particularly CSAs and annual and financial report reviews, was scaled back or delayed due to staff turnover and the five-yearly Code Review. Still, member compliance with CSA requirements continued to improve in 2015–16, reflecting an increased familiarity with the CSA template and ACFID’s advice and support. Similarly, compliance with annual reporting requirements increased in 2015–16 though a higher proportion required remedial action than in previous years due to a more rigorous application of Code requirements by secretariat staff.

ACFID continued to focus on improving compliance around non-development activity and complaints handling. This included webinars on developing Code-compliant policies and reviewing member policies in these areas. Despite relatively high levels of self-assessed compliance with Code requirements in these areas, most member policies required some form of remedial action.

The CCC dealt with two complaints in 2015–16, one of which was new and one that had been carried over from the previous year. As shown in Table 1, this was the same number of complaints as 2014–15. One complaint was not pursued by the complainant and the second was dismissed on appeal. The CCC subsequently reviewed and revised the guidelines for complaints handling, including the appeals process guidelines.

Planned research on members’ handling of complaints was cancelled due to competing priorities, particularly the Code review.

ACFID’s five-year Code of Conduct review began in September 2015 and aims to ensure that the Code remains relevant, useful and credible. The review by consultants Learning4Development and ACFID builds on a 2014–15
review of the Code’s compliance regime. During 2015–16, the review team led two consultations with ACFID members, DFAT and other stakeholders before preparing a revised Code consultation draft for the ACFID CCC and the ACFID Board and then distributing this to members, CoPs and external stakeholders for feedback in the first quarter of 2016–17. Feedback will inform the development of a decision draft to be distributed to members in September and tabled at an ACFID Special General Meeting in December 2016.

This year, ACFID continued to contribute to the development of a Global Reference Standard for Civil Society Organisations, part of a three-year Swedish-funded collaboration among nine organisations from Africa, Europe, North America, Asia and the Pacific managing a code of conduct or similar compliance mechanisms. The project aims to enhance civil society accountability by strengthening self-regulatory systems and contributing to a more enabling environment for civil society organisations. ACFID is one of three members of the project executive committee. ACFID has used the Code review process to incrementally align the ACFID Code with the draft global reference standard.

At the end of 2015–16, ACFID has laid the foundations for ensuring the relevance, utility and credibility of the ACFID Code whilst maintaining compliance with the existing Code.

Table 1: Complaints received under the Code Complaints Handling Process

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<td>C. Public engagement</td>
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<td>D. Organisation</td>
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<td>E. Complaints handling</td>
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<td>Donor</td>
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<td>Member organisation</td>
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<td>Code Committee</td>
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<td>Partner</td>
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<td>Staff/contractor/volunteer</td>
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<td>Member of public</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary stakeholder</td>
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<td>Complainant did not pursue</td>
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<td>Initial review did not warrant further investigation</td>
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<td>Investigated and dismissed</td>
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<td>Investigated and upheld</td>
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<td>Investigated and not upheld in appeal</td>
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<td>Continuing</td>
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<td>Outside jurisdiction</td>
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ACFID’s child protection work

Following extensive media coverage in 2014–15 of poor practices in orphanages in countries such as Cambodia, ACFID stepped up its child protection work in 2015–16. This included working with ACFID’s child rights CoP and external specialists to design and deliver a workshop on child protection in residential care settings, reviewing residential care agencies’ child protection policies, supporting the child rights CoP to develop an ACFID position statement on child protection in residential care settings, developing three e-learning modules on child protection to go online in late 2016, hosting a webinar on DFAT’s child protection policy, and updating the guidelines and resources on child protection in the Good Practice Toolkit.

ACFID’s work on child protection and on using images and messages in marketing and fundraising used blended approaches to enhance member capacity and improve compliance. The images and messages workshops for member agencies were co-designed and delivered with the Ethics Centre and subject-matter experts. The ideas generated by members’ participation in the workshops fed into the development of new standards and guidelines for the revised Code and Good Practice Toolkit and saw the creation of a new Images and Messages CoP.

Supporting member financial management

ACFID worked with subject-matter experts and the finance managers’ CoP to develop strategies to improve compliance with the Code’s annual and financial reporting and control of funds and resources requirements. The strategies will be operationalised in 2016–17.

Monitoring emergency appeals

ACFID conducted spot checks on web-based emergency appeals during the Syria Crisis and Cyclone Winston in 2015–16. After a significant increase in the previous two financial years, compliance with emergency appeal requirements during these events flattened at around 60% primarily due to non-compliance by relatively small organisations running appeals for the first time. All members responded quickly to ACFID’s request for remedial action.

B.3.4 Protection of children

Signatory organisations are committed to the safety and best interests of all children accessing their services and programs or involved in campaigns, voluntary support, fundraising, work experience or employment and, in particular, to minimizing the risk of abuse.

Obligation:
1. Appropriate to their circumstances and the extent of their contact with children, signatory organisations will have a documented Child Protection Policy and procedures for dealing with children which are regularly reviewed. The Policy will be based on a considered risk assessment and as appropriate to the risk, address:
   a. Development program planning and implementation;
   b. Use of images and personal information for fundraising and promotion purposes;
   c. Personnel recruitment including staff, volunteers, consultants and suppliers – in both Australia and overseas;
   d. All applicable legal obligations including mandatory police checks where available and appropriate for all personnel who have regular contact with children;
   e. Behaviour protocols or codes;
   f. Education and training of personnel and communication of the policy to all stakeholders; and
   g. Reporting procedures.
2. Signatory organisations that work with children will seek ways to incorporate the voices of children in shaping the development programs that affect them.
3. Signatory organisations that work with children will ensure that their complaints handling processes are child friendly.
Strategic Goal 4: A strong ACFID

ACFID's structures, processes and ways of working are strategically focused and support high performance, learning and accountability.

ACFID focused on four main areas of work for 2015–16 to achieve the objectives of Strategic Goal 4: Encouraging and supporting members to connect with each other and participate in ACFID’s work and agenda; reforming and strengthening ACFID’s governance structure to better support member engagement, strategic leadership and accountability; exploring new sources of income to achieve a more diverse and sustainable funding base and grow ACFID’s capacity for impact and influence; and aligning staff teams, resources, systems and work processes to the strategic framework.

Encouraging and supporting members to connect with each other and with ACFID’s work and agenda

In 2015–16, ACFID facilitated a number of important member engagement events and processes, with the objective of enabling members to connect with each other and participate in ACFID’s work and agenda. Over the course of the year ACFID held six Member Information Forums (MIFs) in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane, attended by 183 participants, which were a useful opportunity for ACFID to engage a diverse group of organisations in a range of priority issues.

In March 2016, ACFID travelled to Adelaide to deepen engagement with its seven South Australian-based members. Alongside a number of individual member meetings, ACFID convened an Adelaide MIF to gather input on the Review of the ACFID Code, and to provide an opportunity for our South Australian-based members to engage with ACFID and network together.

ACFID’s 2015 National Conference was another successful member engagement opportunity, bringing members together to discuss and explore the issue of Innovation in Development. 2015 was also the first time since 2001 that ACFID moved its Conference from Canberra to Sydney, with the intention of making it more accessible to members, particularly small organisations, the majority of whom are based in Sydney. As was hoped, the conference attracted many of the NSW-based NGOs, with 41% of the total participants coming from within these organisations.

ACFID is working towards a more diverse and sustainable funding base.

ACFID currently has two main sources of income: the fees it receives from its members, and a major grant it receives from DFAT. In a period of funding concern, ACFID is focusing on ways to diversify its funding base to make it less vulnerable to changes in government policy.

Staff teams, resources, systems and works processed will be aligned to the strategic framework.

The work in this area was significant in that it looked for efficiencies in systems and processes that would deliver mid- to long-term benefits and cost savings for ACFID and its members. This work included a focus on the modernisation of ACFID’s internal information management and technology systems and processes, including the implementation of Microsoft’s SharePoint and Office365 at the end of 2015.
CHANGES TO ACFID’S GOVERNANCE IN 2015

As a result of ACFID’s Strategic Planning process, members were asked to support making changes to ACFID’s governance structures and ways of working with its membership.

Several reviews were undertaken to advise the Board on how ACFID could improve its governance structures and ways of working, lightening the load of the Secretariat and the Board in a manner that would help ACFID remain focused on its Strategic Goals.

The changes were unanimously supported by members at ACFID’s AGM in October 2015.

Change 1: All references to ‘the Executive Committee’ will change to ‘the Board’.

By renaming ExCom as a Board, the members reaffirmed its focus on governance matters such as strategy, risk and accountability. An updated Governance Charter was adopted to make the practice of Board governance clearer, and now the Board’s performance will be assessed on an annual basis.

Change 2: Terms for Board members will change from the current two years, which is uncapped, to a maximum of two three-year terms. A member cannot re-nominate for a Board position until one term has passed after serving two consecutive terms.

Previously, the number of terms a representative could serve was uncapped and this change sets a cap of two three-year terms. The exception to this change is the President’s position which will continue as detailed in the Constitution: no more than two consecutive terms of office. The current constitutional requirement to have a gender quota will be maintained.

Change 3: The ‘Executive Director’ will become a ‘Chief Executive Officer’ and focus on leading the organisation accountable to the Board.

This is consistent with common terminology in relation to a Board and its CEO. The Secretariat will report to the Board on a quarterly basis against the operational plan through a single CEO report which is based on reports provided by team managers and includes a simple traffic light system for monitoring progress against deliverables/KPIs.

Change 4: The number of committees reporting to the Board will be reduced.

The Council and the Board will continue to have the ability to create committees as required, but unless expressly stated by the Board, any existing or new Committees will be accountable to the CEO and may be created by him or her. The exceptions to this rule are the Finance and Audit Committee which reports to the Board, and the Code of Conduct Committee which reports to the Council and consults with the Board.

Change 5: The Quorum for AGMs is changed from half of the financial members to one fifth or 20% of financial members.

This change was made to help ACFID's AGMs to remain viable. As ACFID's membership has more than doubled to around 130 members, it has become an ongoing challenge to reach the existing Quorum requirements of one-half of financial members to attend at our AGM. This also aligns with the practice of other associations which have lower quorum levels. members’ rights to vote are not affected in any way.
ACFID’s National Conference & 50th Anniversary

ACFID’s 2015 National Conference, ‘Innovation and Development: Learn, Adapt, Change, Evolve’, took place from 15–16 October 2015 in Sydney and brought together ACFID members, politicians, public servants, academics, and a range of other participants for a discussion on how NGOs can collectively and individually prepare for change by embracing innovation.

For the second year in a row ACFID reframed its National Conference as a mechanism to engage members in a program of work facilitated throughout the course of the year, rather than just a standalone event. In 2015, this focused on innovation, where ACFID commissioned an applied research project to look at how Australian NGOs nurture and scale up ideas on innovation to enhance impact. The conference also built on the discussion and issues explored in the 2014 conference, which studied the changing context for development, and what this change means for the future of International NGOs.

The 2015 National Conference explored the role of innovation in sustainable development, how other sectors innovate and what can be learnt from them, what innovation currently looks like in the sector, and how it can be focused and enhanced. The overwhelming message from the conference was the need for NGOs to innovate in order to tackle complex and emerging development challenges, with innovation driven by collaboration, unusual partnerships and a focus on culture, leadership and value-adding.

ACFID drew together a number of experts and keynote speakers from within and outside the sector to deepen the discussion and identify practical actions to fast track innovation in our sector. Following the conference, ACFID prioritised innovation as a strategic piece of work to take forward and continues to support the Government with its innovation agenda.

ACFID’s National Conference 2015 was also the end point of a year of events marking ACFID’s 50th Anniversary. The culminating celebration of ACFID’s 50 years was the Conference Gala Dinner, where the sector reflected on times past, toasted major successes, and imagined future paths. The Conference saw the launch Dr Patrick Kilby’s book, NGOs and Political Change – A History of the Australian Council for International Development, which chronicles 50 years of ACFID and examines the key policy battles and campaigns fought by the sector.

Below left: Greens Leader Richard Di Natale speaking at ACFID Conference in October 2015
The Canberra Launch of NGOs and Political Change by Patrick Kilby. Left to right: Former ACFID Executive Director Graham Tupper, former staff member Penny Lee, ACFID CEO Marc Purcell, former staff member Christrie Vincent, and former Executive Director Janet Hunt.

Former Minister for International Development and the Pacific, Stephen Ciobo (second from right), with Board members at the ACFID Conference 2015.
ACFID 2016
Annual Statistical Survey

Each year ACFID undertakes a Statistical Survey of its members to provide insights into their profile and the scope, focus and reach of their work internationally. The data outlined in the 2016 ACFID Annual Statistical Survey relates to the 2014-2015 financial year or amended reporting period.

The survey consists of four 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 that are significant for a sector overview.

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 has been collected from the published annual reports of full ACFID members and from the 106 responses received from this year’s Member Survey.

The fourth section contains lists of tables of figures that support the information in the preceding three sections.

ACFID has partnered for the second year with the Development Policy Centre at the Australian National University to collate the data and ensure accuracy. We are particularly grateful for the assistance and expertise of Terence Wood, Research Fellow at the Development Policy Centre.

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1 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.

2 ACFID recognises that the Australian aid and international development sector extends beyond the ACFID membership. To provide an accurate depiction of total sector revenue, ACFID has included the figures of five large 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 have a significant impact 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 that also form part of the sector in this survey. To find out more please see the Australian Charities Involved Overseas 2014 Report from the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission and the Centre for Social Impact available at http://www.acnc.gov.au/ACNC/Comms/LN/LN_20150729.aspx.

3 This year ACFID received survey responses from 106 members, which is a net decrease of 6 responses from the 2014 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. The 14 ACFID Affiliate members 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.
SECTION 1 - SECTOR COMPOSITION AND TOTAL INCOME

2014-2015 was another 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 7.7%, from 1.772 billion in 2013-2014 to 1.908 billion in 2014-2015. ACFID members generated 87% of this total funding.

Composition
129 Organisations

Net funds raised
$1.908 billion

Funding trend
7.7% increase

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“Community Support” includes monetary and non-monetary donations, bequests and legacies.

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

“Grants other Overseas” includes grants sourced from non-Australian institutions, including international affiliates, multilateral institutions and other non-Australian organisations.

“Grants other Australian” includes 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.
**SECTION 2 - ACFID MEMBERS**

A diverse and vibrant membership

After a period of rapid growth, since 2011 ACFID’s membership has stabilised. ACFID’s membership profile has continued to evolve and diversify with smaller, issue-focused organisations growing as a proportion of total membership.

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**124 ORGANISATIONS**
- 65 Small NGOs
- 41 Medium NGOs
- 18 Large NGOs
- 68 Secular Organisations
- 38 Faith-based Organisations

**4191 EMPLOYEES**

**27,057 VOLUNTEERS**

2032 Volunteers sent overseas

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8 ACFID had 124 full members in April 2016 when we sent out the Statistical Survey. However, over the 2014-2015 financial year the number of Full members peaked at 132.

9 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.

10 ACFID also collected data on Overseas Aid Gift Deductable Status (OAGDS) and Deductable Gift Recipient (DGR) Status. 76 member organisations are accredited for OAGDS with DFAT and the ATO and there are 100 Organisations with DGR status.

11 The data on faith, employees, volunteers, OAGDS and DGR status has been calculated from 106 responses out of a possible 124 received from ACFID’s Annual Member Survey.

12 Includes office volunteers, volunteers involved in campaign work and board members in Australia.
A closer look at Gender

Gender balance across the employee, CEO and board level.

Figure 2.1: Overall gender balance in ACFID members, 2014-15

Trend: ACFID has been collecting data on gender since 2012. From 2012-15 ACFID members have improved the gender distribution in Heads of Agency and on Boards. In 2012, 34% of the Heads of Agency were female and women represented 35% of the total Board members.
Support for ACFID members

Source of Income

Income has been steadily increasing since 2001. In 2014-15 members raised a total of:

$1.658 billion across all funding mechanisms

Donations from the Australian Community represent the largest income source for NGOs, totalling $921 million as seen in Figure 2.5. Community support for ACFID members is on the rise, with a net increase of $83 million or 10% in community donations between 2014 and 2015, and 110,000 more individual donors giving to ACFID members in 2015 than in 2014, which represents a 7% increase.

ACFID members were supported by:

1.64 million individual donors
donating
$921 million

Figure 2.5: Total funding to ACFID members in 2015, by funding source

- Grants other Australian: $83M (56%)
- Revenue for domestic programs: $93M (20%)
- Grants other Overseas: $137M (8%)
- DFAT Grants: $329M (6%)
- Other Income: $95M (4%)
- Community Support: $921M (56%)

$1.658 billion total funding
Figure 2.6: Changes in funding for ACFID members between 2005 and 2015, by funding source

Figure 2.7: Distribution of funding in 2015 by ACFID members
While ACFID’s largest members still raise the largest proportion of total funding, smaller NGOs that often specialise in one thematic area or location are now a crucial and influential part of the sector. Figure 2.8 below shows that the Total Funding and Community Support for small NGOs is on the rise, with funding increasing by 60% over the past 12 months, from $21 million in 2014 to $33 million in 2015. Among the smaller members that had the highest increase in total funding were Mary Ward International Australia (289%), Australian Doctors for Africa (140%) and the Australian Himalayan Foundation (130%). This can partly be explained by an increase in donations and bequests and DFAT funding.
Distribution of expenditure

Figure 2.9: Expenditure by ACFID members in 2015, by expenditure type

- **International projects** comprises of expenses on international aid & development programs, program support costs and community education.
- **Accountability and Administration** are costs associated with the overall operational capability of organisation, e.g. audit and accounting services, legal fees, office accommodation and bank charges.
- **Other expenses** are costs to offset the value of gifts of goods and services received in kind, as well as any volunteer services or other related expenses.

Figure 2.10: Expenditure by ACFID members, 2010 - 2015

- **Total expenditure** $1.643 billion
- **Funds to international programs** $1.068 billion
SECTION 3 - ACFID MEMBERS’ GLOBAL REACH
Global Distribution of income raised for development and humanitarian programming

TOTAL FUNDING (AUD)

- **$20M+**
  - Cambodia
  - Ethiopia
  - India
  - Indonesia
  - Kenya
  - Myanmar
  - Nepal
  - Papua New Guinea
  - Sudan

- **$10M+**
  - Afghanistan
  - Bangladesh
  - Iraq
  - Lao People’s Democratic Republic
  - Pakistan
  - Philippines
  - Solomon Islands
  - Somalia
  - South Sudan
  - Sri Lanka
  - Tanzania
  - Zambia

- **$5M+**
  - China
  - Democratic Republic of the Congo
  - Malawi
  - Mozambique
  - Palestine Territories
  - Peru

Afghanistan

LATIN AMERICA
13 Organisations
15 Countries
209 Projects
$29M total funding

AFRICA
60 Organisations
37 Countries
1093 Projects
$257M total funding
### SECTION 3 - ACFID MEMBERS’ GLOBAL REACH

#### Global Distribution of income raised for development and humanitarian programming

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Organisations</th>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>Total Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WEST ASIA</strong></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>$66M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOUTH ASIA</strong></td>
<td>68</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>686</td>
<td>$152M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOUTH-EAST ASIA</strong></td>
<td>82</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1151</td>
<td>$225M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EAST ASIA</strong></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>$13M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PACIFIC</strong></td>
<td>62</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>$160M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TOTAL FUNDING (AUD)

- **$20M+**
  - Cambodia
  - Ethiopia
  - India
  - Indonesia
  - Kenya
  - Myanmar
  - Nepal
  - Papua New Guinea
  - Sudan
- **$10M+**
  - Afghanistan
  - Bangladesh
  - Iraq
  - Lao People's Democratic Republic
  - Pakistan
  - Philippines
  - Solomon Islands
- **$1M+**
  - Bolivia
  - Brazil
  - Burundi
  - Cameroon
  - Colombia
  - Ecuador
  - Fiji
  - Ghana
  - Guatemala
  - Haiti
  - Honduras
  - Jordan
  - Lebanon
  - Lesotho
  - Madagascar
  - Mali
  - Mongolia
  - Nicaragua
  - Nigeria
  - Samoa
  - Senegal
  - Serbia
  - Sierra Leone
  - Swaziland
  - Tonga
- **< $1M > $300K**
  - Benin
  - Bosnia and Herzegovina
  - Eritrea
  - Georgia (Caucasus)
  - Kiribati
  - Liberia
  - Niger
  - Togo
- **< $300K**
  - Comoros
  - Bhutan
  - Burkina Faso
  - Central African Republic
  - Chile
  - Congo
  - Cook Island
  - Cyprus
  - Democratic People’s Republic of Korea
  - Egypt
  - El Salvador
  - Israel
  - Kazakhstan
  - Malaysia
  - Maldives
  - Mexico
  - Moldova
  - Paraguay
  - Singapore
  - Turkey
  - Tuvalu
  - Yemen
Regional and country distribution

ACFID members respond to development and humanitarian needs in developing regions across the world. However, donations from the Australian community are a particularly important source of funding for NGO work in Africa, South-East Asia and South Asia, with 70% of community donations raised by ACFID members invested in these three regions alone. The large increase in funding disbursed to South Asia between 2014 and 2015, from $48 million to $86 million, is likely the result of the April 2015 earthquake in Nepal, and shows the generosity of the Australian community in supporting ACFID members during a humanitarian crisis.

DFAT funding to ACFID members focused mainly on projects in the Pacific and in South-East Asia, with these two regions combined receiving 55% of the total DFAT funding.\textsuperscript{16}

\textsuperscript{16} 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.
Regional Snapshot – A closer look at members’ work in the Pacific

Australian NGOs continue to play a vital role in regional sustainable development, with 62 ACFID members - almost 50% of the membership - operating programs in the Pacific in 2015. ACFID members invested significantly in programs building Pacific civil societies capacity in governance, health, education and in responding to regional emergencies and humanitarian disasters.

**Total Funding for projects in the Pacific**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Funding</th>
<th>Number of Organisations</th>
<th>Number of Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$93M</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$94M</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>$160M</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Country Snapshots**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total Funding</th>
<th>Number of Organisations</th>
<th>Number of Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>$60.2M</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>$29.6M</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>$16.6M</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>$4.1M</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Regional Projects</td>
<td>$47.2M</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Programmatic focus over the years**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Government &amp; Civil Society</th>
<th>Humanitarian Aid</th>
<th>Other/Infrastructure</th>
<th>Eco. Infrastructure</th>
<th>Disaster Prevention &amp; Resilience</th>
<th>Total Funding in $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$25M</td>
<td>$10M</td>
<td>$12M</td>
<td>$10M</td>
<td>$10M</td>
<td>$10M</td>
<td>$10M</td>
<td>$17M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>$30M</td>
<td>$15M</td>
<td>$15M</td>
<td>$15M</td>
<td>$15M</td>
<td>$15M</td>
<td>$15M</td>
<td>$30M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 3.3: Countries receiving the highest amount of Community Support Funding through ACFID members, 2015

Figure 3.4: Countries receiving the highest DFAT Funding through ACFID members, 2015
Programmatic Focus Areas

ACFID members respond to a diversity of ongoing development needs across multiple programmatic focus areas. The Figures below show the programmatic focus areas that received the most funding in 2015.

---

**Figure 3.5: ACFID Member Programmatic Focus Areas (funding from all sources), 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus Area</th>
<th>Funding Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Aid Response</td>
<td>$86M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>$52M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>$23M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Focused Activities</td>
<td>$12M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Multisector</td>
<td>$14M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eco. infrastructure</td>
<td>$20M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>$26M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government &amp; Civil Society</td>
<td>$20M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster Prevention &amp; Preparedness</td>
<td>$19M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>$15M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Empowerment</td>
<td>$18M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>$9M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>$10M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

17 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](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/purposecodessectorclassification.htm).

18 Conflict prevention, peace and security; Shelter & Housing; Refugee Resettlement; Production Sector; Fishing and Forestry are not shown on the graph. These six programmatic focus areas combined received $13 million dollars through 110 projects.

19 This focus area was either unspecified as it supported general development work or the program cut across multiple sectors.
Humanitarian Appeals

In 2015 ACFID members received generous contributions from the Australian community in response to major humanitarian disasters and emergency appeals. In the reporting period the Australian community donated more than $50 million to help those affected by the earthquake in Nepal, and continued to support ACFID members working to help communities affected by the ongoing crises in Syria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Appeal</th>
<th>Total Funding</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nepal Earthquake</td>
<td>53,559,384</td>
<td>58.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu - Cyclone Pam</td>
<td>17,941,651</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>8,205,927</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebola Outbreak</td>
<td>5,140,410</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Emergency Fund²⁰</td>
<td>4,246,969</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

²⁰ “Global Emergency Funds” are ongoing appeals for humanitarian emergency responses not confined to a single country. The funds raised in these appeals are used for immediate relief when a disaster strikes, disaster preparedness and/or support of long-term work.
Humanitarian Programs

In 2015, DFAT contributed $27.5 million to humanitarian programs\(^\text{21}\) operated by ACFID members. This additional support from Government allowed NGOs to invest additional funding above the public’s contributions in countries such as Nepal, Vanuatu, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, Myanmar and Sierra Leone.

\(^{21}\) Note: funding from humanitarian appeals does not necessarily translate into funding for humanitarian programs. Under ACFID’s Code of Conduct, Signatory organisations will ensure that when fundraising for specific purposes they will have a plan for use of any excess funding and make this known at the commencement of the fundraising appeal (C.3.6).

\(^{22}\) The majority of Gifts in Kind were food from the World Food Programme for distribution in emergencies and other donated goods from corporations and overseas donor agencies.
### Table 4.1: Ranked list of ACFID members that received the largest amount of funding from all sources, 2013-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>2014 - 15 Total funding $</th>
<th>Percentage of Total %</th>
<th>2013 - 14 Total funding $</th>
<th>Year to Year Change %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. World Vision Australia</td>
<td>424,367,000</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
<td>380,005,000</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Save the Children Australia</td>
<td>132,688,685</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>144,919,471</td>
<td>-8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Oxfam Australia</td>
<td>110,716,000</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>91,088,921(^{23})</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The Fred Hollows Foundation</td>
<td>69,557,000</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>64,848,511</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. PLAN International Australia</td>
<td>68,219,000</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>61,581,560</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. CARE Australia</td>
<td>65,182,698</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>59,374,870</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ChildFund Australia</td>
<td>52,287,430</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>49,907,445</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Australian Red Cross</td>
<td>49,064,000</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>40,946,616</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Caritas Australia</td>
<td>45,917,029</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>47,183,598</td>
<td>-2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Australia for UNHCR</td>
<td>41,944,283</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>36,489,882</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. CBM Australia</td>
<td>35,013,000</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>33,446,000</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Australian Volunteers International</td>
<td>33,035,463</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>31,465,046</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. UNICEF Australia</td>
<td>32,944,572</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>26,048,667</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Global Development Group</td>
<td>32,909,499</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>30,862,131</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. World Wildlife Fund Australia</td>
<td>27,968,671</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>29,844,610</td>
<td>-6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Transform Aid International</td>
<td>19,319,914</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>16,923,000</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. ADRA Australia</td>
<td>18,446,893</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>12,776,607</td>
<td>44.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. TEAR Australia</td>
<td>17,799,921</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>17,039,647</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Marie Stopes International Australia</td>
<td>14,016,899</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>13,267,674</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. WaterAid Australia</td>
<td>13,501,766</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>9,967,000</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remaining 104 ACFID members: 353,123,859 (21.2%); 2013-14: 339,418,558 (4.0%)

\(^{23}\) The data for Oxfam Australia published in ACFID’s 2014-2015 Annual Report has been revised for consistency purposes. The updated figure is for the Oxfam Australia Consolidated Entity, which also includes Oxfam Australia’s wholly owned subsidiary Oxfam Australia Trading Pty Ltd (Oxfam Australia Shop).
Table 4.2: Ranked list of ACFID members that received the largest amount of Community Support funding, 2013-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Community Support 2014 - 15 Total funding $</th>
<th>Percentage of Total %</th>
<th>Community Support 2013 - 14 Total funding $</th>
<th>Percentage of Total %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. World Vision Australia</td>
<td>338,901,000</td>
<td>36.8%</td>
<td>309,932,000</td>
<td>37.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Oxfam Australia</td>
<td>63,277,000</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>52,402,338</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The Fred Hollows Foundation</td>
<td>52,046,000</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>49,895,286</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ChildFund Australia</td>
<td>33,231,152</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>33,832,198</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Australia for UNHCR</td>
<td>32,696,545</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>26,712,615</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. PLAN International Australia</td>
<td>31,514,000</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>29,993,798</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Global Development Group</td>
<td>30,719,283</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>29,060,624</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Caritas Australia</td>
<td>30,306,330</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>30,748,617</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. UNICEF Australia</td>
<td>28,983,165</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>23,231,276</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Save the Children Australia</td>
<td>28,449,609</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>27,071,507</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. World Wildlife Fund Australia</td>
<td>25,622,815</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>27,740,580</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. CBM Australia</td>
<td>23,619,000</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>23,020,000</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Australian Red Cross</td>
<td>21,746,000</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>14,592,860</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. CARE Australia</td>
<td>14,899,080</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>14,671,039</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Transform Aid International</td>
<td>13,164,059</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>11,694,000</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. TEAR Australia</td>
<td>11,781,439</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>11,281,236</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Opportunity International Australia</td>
<td>8,143,000</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>5,798,000</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. ADRA Australia</td>
<td>6,273,208</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>5,963,180</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Australian Foundation for the Peoples of Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>6,228,321</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>4,582,064</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. ACC International Relief</td>
<td>6,224,456</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>4,709,350</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining 104 ACFID members</td>
<td>113,020,712</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>100,603,667</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Community Support Funding to ACFID members</strong></td>
<td><strong>$920,846,174</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$837,536,235</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.3: Ranked list of ACFID members that had the highest disbursements to International aid and development programs, 2013-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>2014-15 Total disbursements $</th>
<th>Percentage of Total %</th>
<th>2013-14 Total disbursements $</th>
<th>Percentage of Total %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. World Vision Australia</td>
<td>269,403,000</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
<td>220,434,000</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Save the Children Australia</td>
<td>81,628,542</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>104,002,733</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Oxfam Australia</td>
<td>61,105,000</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>49,223,239</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. CARE Australia</td>
<td>54,399,332</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>53,064,597</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. PLAN International Australia</td>
<td>52,267,000</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>45,833,252</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Australian Red Cross</td>
<td>47,541,000</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>42,752,000</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The Fred Hollows Foundation</td>
<td>41,042,000</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>38,453,667</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ChildFund Australia</td>
<td>41,017,700</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>38,963,076</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Caritas Australia</td>
<td>34,391,901</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>32,409,403</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Global Development Group</td>
<td>33,310,775</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>28,644,143</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Australian Volunteers International</td>
<td>29,801,936</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>27,657,284</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Australia for UNHCR</td>
<td>28,291,408</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>21,803,152</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. CBM Australia</td>
<td>24,095,000</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>20,479,000</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. UNICEF Australia</td>
<td>22,616,534</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>17,202,304</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. TEAR Australia</td>
<td>15,244,147</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>16,120,813</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Transform Aid International</td>
<td>12,741,346</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>10,774,000</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Burnet Institute</td>
<td>12,383,000</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>13,448,000</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Marie Stopes International Australia</td>
<td>12,152,573</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>12,295,636</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. WaterAid Australia</td>
<td>10,735,724</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>7,740,000</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. ADRA Australia</td>
<td>10,632,591</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>8,679,670</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining 104 ACFID members</td>
<td>172,753,739</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>158,536,415</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total disbursements to international aid and development programs by ACFID members</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,067,554,248</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$968,516,384</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACFID Board 2015–16

ACFID Council delegates the management and conduct of the financial and general affairs of ACFID, other than matters reserved for Council in its Constitution, to its Board, which is elected by ACFID members. The 12-member ACFID Board comprises a President, a Vice-President (Finance), two Vice-Presidents and eight Ordinary members (Directors).

Board Members serve three-year terms and are eligible for one further three-year term, except for the President who may only serve a maximum of two two-year terms.

Officer Bearers

Sam Mostyn  
President

Nigel Spence  
Vice President (Finance)  
Chief Executive Officer  
ChildFund Australia

Ian Wishart  
Vice President  
Chief Executive Officer  
Plan International Australia

Julia Newton-Howes AM  
Vice President  
Chief Executive Officer  
CARE Australia

Directors

Denise Cauchi  
Executive Director  
Diaspora Action Australia

Brian Doolan  
Chief Executive Officer  
The Fred Hollows Foundation

Melanie Gow  
Chief Supporter Officer  
World Vision Australia

Joanna Hayter  
Chief Executive Officer  
International Women’s Development Agency

Matthew Maury  
National Director  
TEAR Australia

Christian Nielsen  
Executive Director  
Live & Learn

Paul O’Callaghan  
Chief Executive Officer  
Caritas Australia

Helen Szoke  
Chief Executive Officer  
Oxfam Australia

Back row left to right: Joanna Hayter, Christian Nielsen, Brian Doolan, Matthew Maury, Denise Cauchi. Front row left to right: Ian Wishart, Nigel Spence, Sam Mostyn, Marc Purcell, Helen Szoke. Absent: Julia Newton-Howes AM, Melanie Gow, Paul O’Callaghan
ACFID Staff

ACFID Awards 2015

A highlight of the annual ACFID National Conference is the presentation of our three major annual ACFID Awards, celebrating those who have made a difference to the lives of people experiencing poverty and injustice.

The Sir Ron Wilson Human Rights Award

This award is presented to an individual or organisation that has made an outstanding contribution to advancing human rights in the international development sector.

In 2015, the ACFID Sir Ron Wilson Human Rights Award was presented to the UNSW Diplomacy Training Program and alumni. Over the past 25 years, the Diplomacy Training Program has trained in excess of 2,500 civil society activists in more than 50 countries.

The Outstanding Contribution to the Sector Award

This award is presented to an individual or organisation that has shown an outstanding contribution to the Australian aid and development NGO sector over an extended period. The key criterion is whether the whole sector (more than a single agency) has benefited from the contribution.

In 2015, the ACFID Contribution to the Sector Award was presented to Nic Maclellan. For more than three decades Mr Maclellan has lived and worked in the Pacific Islands region where he has conducted research and advocated for protection of the Pacific environment, human rights and on various development issues.

ACFID Media Award

The ACFID Media Award aims to promote and recognise the work of Australian journalists delivering informed and studied media items about international development and/or humanitarian issues.

In 2015, the ACFID Media Award was presented to Charlie Pickering and the team from ABC TV’s ‘The Weekly’ for their program examining budget cuts to the Australian aid program.
ACFID Committees

ACFID’s work is supported by expert advisory committees and member-driven communities of practice that provide high-level strategic advice and lead good practice in the sector. Reporting to the ACFID CEO, the expert advisory committees include specialists from member agencies along with external advisers, such as academics or consultants.

**Development Practice Committee (DPC)**

The DPC is an expert advisory group of learning and development practitioners that aims to lead good practice within the non-for-profit sector; conduct applied research and develop tools and processes; provide ACFID with advice on development effectiveness issues affecting the sector; and engage with DFAT on development effectiveness practice.

The DPC has eight members and two co-chairs, with member terms that run for three years. The committee meets at least three times a year, rotating between Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra.

**Co-chairs**

Matthew Maury, TEAR Australia
Jamie Davies, Caritas Australia

**Members**

Abarna Raj, Palmera
Phil Lindsay, TEAR Australia
Mark Webster, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
Kobi Maglen, Oxfam Australia
Peter Baynard-Smith, Engineers Without Borders
Kirsten Armstrong, The Fred Hollows Foundation
Melinda Spink, Australian Business Volunteers
Fiona Tarpey, Australian Red Cross
The DPC’s Advisor was Dr Linda Kelly

**Humanitarian Reference Group (HRG)**

The HRG provides a mechanism for ACFID members working in emergency relief and humanitarian assistance to share information, strengthen coordination, and engage in policy dialogue and advocacy to support Australia’s humanitarian response. The HRG’s work ranges across protracted crises, disaster risk reduction, humanitarian effectiveness, civil-military engagement and protection.

**Co-chairs**

Michelle Higelin, ActionAid Australia
Nichola Krey, Save the Children Australia

**Members**

Ben Fraser, Act for Peace
Beryl Hartmann, ADRA Australia
Lead Odongo, Australian Lutheran World Service
Jessica Letch, Australian Red Cross
Adam Poulter, CARE Australia
Melville Fernandez, Caritas Australia
KM Sanwar Ali, ChildFund Australia
Sophie Cooke, Habitat for Humanity
Nicole Bieske, Oxfam Australia
The Code of Conduct Committee supports the sector to achieve the highest ethical standards and effectiveness by promoting integrity and best-practice accountability and transparency through compliance with the ACFID Code of Conduct.

The CCC is independent of ACFID’s Board and Secretariat. It is responsible for granting, suspending and revoking Code of Conduct signatory status; compliance assessments; and investigating and adjudicating on complaints. The CCC works with the Secretariat to develop, administer and promote the code and educate signatories.

Independent Chair
Clare Petre

Deputy Co-chairs
John Gilmore, Churches of Christ Global Mission Partners
Bandula Gonsalkorale, ChildFund Australia

Members
Greg Cadman, Global Development Group
Eva Hall, Marie Stopes International Australia
Seak-King Huang, World Vision Australia
Simon Miller, Save the Children Australia

Specialist appointments to the committee were Michelle Pearce, Liana Buchanan and Julie Mundy.

Finance and Audit Committee
The Finance and Audit Committee assists the ACFID Board to meet its corporate governance and oversight responsibilities. All members of the Committee are appointed by the Board.

Chair
Nigel Spence, ChildFund Australia

Members
Melanie Gow, World Vision Australia
Tony Grieve, Risk Advisory Services, RSM
Greg Fraser, retired APS senior executive (resigned December 2015)
Research for Development Impact (RDI) Network and Committee

In early 2016 the ACFID University Network was re-branded as the RDI Network. The new identity was officially launched at DFAT in Canberra on 12 February. The RDI Network continues to provide a unique platform for cross-sectoral sharing of ideas and evidence between universities, NGOs and policy makers, and to facilitate the uptake of research in development practice.

The RDI Network has entered into a partnering agreement with ACFID, with the former ACFID University Network Committee now the RDI Network Committee. The RDI Network Secretariat is hosted by ACFID in Canberra.

The RDI Network continues to pursue its core commitment to lead, stimulate and support:

- Effective, ethical development research practice
- Cross-sector partnerships and linkages
- Uptake and use of evidence in policy and practice.

The RDI Network consists of over 1,000 researchers, evaluators and practitioners working in international development. Through the provision of access to resources, expertise and networking opportunities, the RDI Network acts as a key cross-sector platform through which individuals actively engage in collaborative projects. With regular events and publications, the RDI Network seeks to actively ensure that research and evidence are bringing about change in development practice and policy.

Co-chairs
Dr Chrisanta Muli, Oxfam Australia
Joanna Pradela, ACFID
A/Prof Juliet Willetts, UTS

Members
Dr Damian Grenfell, RMIT
Dr Gillian Fletcher, La Trobe University
Jackie Robertson, Transform Aid
Dr Jane Hutchison, Murdoch University
Jo Crawford, International Women’s Development Agency
A/Prof Joel Negin, University of Sydney
Prof Mike Toole, Burnet Institute
Dr Patrick Kilby, ANU
Dr Robyn Mildon, Centre for Evidence and Implementation
Dr Tessa Hillgrove, The Fred Hollows Foundation
Communities of Practice (CoPs) provide a means for ACFID members to come together to share, learn, collaborate and advocate around a particular subject area. They include a focus on a country or region (e.g. Pacific, Syria), a sector (e.g. education, disaster risk reduction) or an operational area (e.g. human resources, finance).

CoPs are member-led and run, with the support of two co-convenors and the energy and commitment of interested members. They interact through MYACFID’s Collaborate platform, an online space for collaboration, planning and information sharing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Co-convenors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Program</td>
<td>Jane Holden, World Vision Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>None current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>Sally-Henderson, ActionAid Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Rights</td>
<td>Mark Kavenagh, ChildFund Australia, Laura Healy, The Fred Hollows Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Change</td>
<td>Melissa Bungcaras, ActionAid Australia, Stacey Sawchuk, ActionAid Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
<td>Stacey Sawchuk, ActionAid Australia, Ben Murphy, Oxfam Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Katherine Fell, Plan International Australia, Richard Greeves, ChildFund Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethical Research</td>
<td>Philippa Smales, RDI Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Ashley Humphries, TEAR Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Equity</td>
<td>Grace Nicholas, ActionAid Australia, Tracey McDiarmid, World Vision Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>Susan Anderson, World Vision Australia, Alison MacIntyre, WaterAid Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Resources</td>
<td>Xavier Hennekeinke, ChildFund Australia, Gaye Wealthy, Plan International Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Images and Messages</td>
<td>Charlotte Strong, Plan International Australia, Maureen Bathgate, Oxfam Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovation</td>
<td>Angus Barnes, Oxfam Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>Luke van Leeuwen, The Fred Hollows Foundation, Bandula Gonsalkorale, ChildFund Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>Darren Raeburn, World Vision Australia, Jeremy Smith, Union Aid Abroad APHEDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Mark Deasey, Australian Volunteers International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Phil Morris, International Nepal Fellowship, Eleanor Trinchera, Caritas Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>Anne Lanham, Australian Doctors International Bronwyn Tilbury, International Women’s Development Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Casey McCowan, ActionAid Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Risk Management</td>
<td>Ram Ramzan, Australian VolunteersInternational Stuart Adam, Save the Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Rights in Development</td>
<td>Dennis Altman, La Trobe University Dr Gillian Fletcher, La Trobe University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter Reference Group</td>
<td>Megan Krolik, Habitat for Humanity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Member</td>
<td>Jackie Lauff, SportMatters, Denise Cauchi, Diaspora Action Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>John Ball, Act for Peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Nicole Beske, Oxfam Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Sarah Ireland, Save the Children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Submissions, reports and major forums

Submissions

August 2015
Supplementary joint submission to the Foreign Affairs Defence and Trade Legislation Committee Inquiry into the International Aid (Promoting Gender Equality) Bill 2015, with CARE, IWDA, Oxfam, Plan International

February 2016
ACFID Submission to the 2016-17 Federal Budget

April 2016
Submission to the Australian Accounting Standards Board – Exposure Draft ED 270 Reporting Service Performance Information

World Humanitarian Summit: Australian Priorities—Humanitarian Reference Group Brief to DFAT

May 2016
ACFID analysis of the 2016–17 Federal Budget

ACFID commitments for the World Humanitarian Summit

Papers and reports

July 2015
Tackling climate change and promoting sustainable development: An action plan for Australia’s international engagement

Challenges and Opportunities for Integrating Gender Policies across Organisations and Programs: ACFID Gender Equity Working Group–DFAT Workshop Outcomes Paper

November 2015
Paris COP21: Joint Policy Brief: ACFID, Australian Conservation Foundation, The Climate Institute, WWF, Oxfam Australia

December 2015
ACFID & ADDC Disability Inclusive Development Practice Note

February 2016
Australian Development NGOs: Unified, Growing, Achieving

March 2016
From Policy to Action: Australian Aid and the Sustainable Development Goals

April 2016
Principles and Guidelines for Ethical Research and Evaluation in Development, prepared by ACFID and the RDI Network
May 2016

ACFID election policy platform

Innovation for Impact: How Australian NGOs nurture and scale up new ideas, prepared by James Whitehead with support from Angus Barnes, Sabina Curatolo and Emma Cliffe

Major forums and meetings

July 2015

Member Information Forums
Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, 14–16 July

Australian Civil-Military Engagement Forum
Queanbeyan, 29 July

August 2015

Joint press conference and lobbying with Oxfam and Climate Institute at Parliament House responding to the Government’s carbon pollution reduction targets
Canberra, 11 August

DFAT–ACFID Partnership mid-term review
Canberra, 13 August

World Humanitarian Day 2015 parliamentary event ‘Celebrating the World’s Humanitarians’ with ACFID, UNHCR, ICRC and the United Nations Information Centre
Canberra, 19 August

United Nations Association of Australia Conference panel
Canberra, 22 August

ACFID–ACOSS Civil Society Forum on SDGs
Melbourne, 25 August

September 2015

Australian Disability and Development Consortium Practitioner Interest Forum
Melbourne, 3 September

Workshop on Child Rights in Residential Care
Sydney, 3 September

ACFID budget lobbying at Parliament House
Canberra, 14 September

Parliamentary event on the Sustainable Development Goals
Canberra, 15 September

October 2015

Gender & Sexuality Workshop
Melbourne, 1 October

ACFID Masterclass: Innovation in times of disruptive change
Melbourne, 13 October

ACFID Masterclass: Design thinking for social innovation
Melbourne, 14 October
ACFID Conference
Sydney, 15 – 16 October

People, planet and prosperity: Why the UN Sustainable Development Goals matter for Australia, with SDSN
Melbourne, 19 October

Annual Civil Society Dialogue on Women, Peace and Security
Canberra, 22 October

Global Ideas Conference
Melbourne, 25 October

ACFID-DFAT Gender Equality workshop: The Sustainable Development Goals and Gender Equality: Turning Targets into Action
Canberra, 28 October

Margareta Wahlström (UNISDR) roundtable with ACFID
Canberra, 28 October

NGO roundtable with Minister for International Development and the Pacific, Steve Ciobo
Melbourne, 29 October

November 2015

International Civil Society Forum Conference and meetings with regional refugee protection organisations
Bangkok, 1–7 November

RMIT Rethinking Foreign Aid Roundtable – Centre for Global Research
Melbourne, 19 November

Australian Red Cross public forum panel: Dispelling the White Knight Complex
Melbourne, 19 November

February 2016

Member Information Forums
Melbourne, Sydney, 23–24 February

Workshop on Introduction to the Aid and Development Sector
Sydney & Melbourne, 19 February & 22 February

March 2016

Member Information Forum
Brisbane, 1 March

Convenors meeting of the Communities of Practice
Melbourne, 7 March

ACFID Images and Messages workshop
Melbourne, 15 March

April 2016

ACFID member briefing with the United Nation’s Resident Coordinator for PNG, Roy Trivendy
Canberra, 6 April
ACFID member briefing for Australia’s Ambassador-designate to Cambodia
Canberra, 7 April

ANU Development Policy Centre Advocacy forum
Canberra, 11 April

ACFID briefing with the European Union Delegation to Australia
Canberra, 14 April

First Climate Finance Roundtable, with DFAT, Oxfam and WWF Australia
Canberra, 19 April

Civil Military Engagement Forum
Queanbeyan, 20 April

May 2016

DFAT–RDI Lunchtime Seminar on urbanisation with Dr Aromar Revi
Canberra, 12 May

World Humanitarian Summit
Istanbul, 22-25 May

June 2016

Launch of the Third Annual Civil Society Report Card on Australia’s National Action Plan for Women, Peace and Security
Canberra, 8 June

ACFID–DFAT Gender Equality Workshop: Measuring Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment
Canberra, 9 June

Workshop on Child Rights in Residential Care
Melbourne, 16 June
Concise Financial Report
for the year ended 30 June 2016

Board Report

The names of board members throughout the year and at the date of this report are:

Sam Mostyn (President)
Nigel Spence (Vice President - Finance)
Ian Wishart (Vice President)
Julia Newton-Howes (Vice President)
Brian Doolan
Melanie Gow
Christian Nielsen
Helen Szoke
Matthey Maury
Joanna Hayter
Denise Cauchi
Paul O’Callaghan

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

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Operating Result


Signed in accordance with a resolution of the members of the Board.

Dated this [day] 22nd day of September 2016
# Statement of Profit or Loss and Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members subscriptions including code of conduct fees</td>
<td>1,443,694</td>
<td>1,399,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFAT services contracts</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants - other Australian</td>
<td>551,309</td>
<td>408,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment income</td>
<td>36,835</td>
<td>61,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>188,627</td>
<td>155,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,120,465</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,925,735</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Expenditure - Domestic Programs Expenditure | | |
| Member services | 1,845,043 | 2,314,754 |
| Accountability and administration (including governance management) | 514,483 | 372,251 |
| Fundraising costs | | |
| - Public | - | - |
| - Government | 25,930 | 28,477 |
| - Multilateral | 5,237 | - |
| - Private | 18,299 | 15,952 |
| Other specific program costs | 551,309 | 243,090 |
| **Operating result** | **160,164** | **(48,789)** |

| Other comprehensive income | | |
| **TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME** | **1,035,256** | **(48,789)** |

During the financial year ended 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2015, there were no amounts included 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.

During the financial years ended 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2015:
- No non-monetary expenditure; and
- The Council did not receive any international aid or development revenue.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.
### Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>1,912,354</td>
<td>1,692,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other receivables</td>
<td>8,521</td>
<td>20,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>38,138</td>
<td>16,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>1,959,013</td>
<td>1,729,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>1,363,770</td>
<td>322,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangibles</td>
<td>219,821</td>
<td>63,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>1,583,591</td>
<td>386,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>3,542,604</td>
<td>2,115,863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable and other payables</td>
<td>64,622</td>
<td>81,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td>155,196</td>
<td>147,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearned revenue</td>
<td>540,713</td>
<td>305,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td>760,531</td>
<td>534,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td>24,923</td>
<td>19,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td>24,923</td>
<td>19,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td>785,454</td>
<td>554,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>2,757,150</td>
<td>1,561,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EQUITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset revaluation reserve</td>
<td>1,035,256</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained surplus</td>
<td>1,721,894</td>
<td>1,561,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EQUITY</strong></td>
<td>2,757,150</td>
<td>1,561,730</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the end of the financial year, there was no balance in the following categories: Inventories, Assets held for sale, Investment Property, Non-Current Asset Trade and Other Receivables, Other Financial Assets, Other Non-Current Assets, Borrowings, Current Tax Liabilities and Other Financial Liabilities.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.
### Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Retained Surplus</th>
<th>Asset Revaluation Reserve</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at 1 July 2014</strong></td>
<td>1,610,519</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,610,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comprehensive income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net surplus for the year</td>
<td>(48,789)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(48,789)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at 30 June 2015</strong></td>
<td>1,561,730</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,561,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comprehensive income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net surplus for the year</td>
<td>160,164</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>160,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity</strong></td>
<td>160,164</td>
<td>1,035,256</td>
<td>1,195,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at 30 June 2016</strong></td>
<td>1,721,894</td>
<td>1,035,256</td>
<td>2,757,150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.
### Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2016 $</th>
<th>2015 $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government grants and other receipts</td>
<td>3,653,042</td>
<td>3,043,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received</td>
<td>36,835</td>
<td>61,147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments to suppliers and employees</td>
<td>(3,245,296)</td>
<td>(3,215,413)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities</td>
<td>444,581</td>
<td>(110,392)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investing Activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments for property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>(224,610)</td>
<td>(70,883)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash (used)</td>
<td>(224,610)</td>
<td>(70,883)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net movement in cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>219,971</td>
<td>(181,275)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents on hand at beginning of financial year</td>
<td>1,692,383</td>
<td>1,873,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents on hand at end of financial year</td>
<td>1,912,354</td>
<td>1,692,383</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2016

Note 1  Basis of preparation of the Concise Financial Report

Basis of Preparation

The concise financial report is an extract of the full financial report for the year ended 30 June 2016. The concise financial report has been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 1039: Concise Financial Reports, the Associations Incorporation Act 1991 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)

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 Council as the full financial report.

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

Note 2  Other Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating activities:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services Rendered</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Conference and seminar fees</td>
<td>99,078</td>
<td>129,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other revenue</td>
<td>89,549</td>
<td>26,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>188,627</td>
<td>155,790</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE
AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT INCORPORATED

The accompanying concise financial report of the Australian Council for International Development Incorporated, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016, the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, related notes and the Board report, are derived from the audited financial report of the Australian Council for International Development Incorporated for the year ended 30 June 2016. 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.

Board’s Responsibility for the Concise Financial Report
The Board 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 the Board 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 2016. We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on that financial report in our report dated 22 September 2016. 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 Council’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.

Opinion
In our opinion, the concise financial report of the Australian Council for International Development Incorporated for the year ended 30 June 2016:

(i) 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 22 September 2016 that was not subject to any qualification; and

(ii) With the exception that the concise financial report is not accompanied by discussion and analysis from management or the Board to assist the understanding of members, complies with Accounting Standard AASB 1039: Concise Financial Reports.

Dated this 22nd day of September 2016

canberra brisbane sydney melbourne gold coast

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GPO Box 680, Canberra ACT 2601 w www.vincents.com.au

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Acknowledgements

ACFID would like to thank its partners at the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

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

Agileware
Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission
Australian Civil Military Centre
ANU Development Policy Centre (Terence Wood)
CentreRED IT
Co-Impact Consulting (Rhonda Chapman and Trish McEwan)
Equity Partners
Great Impressions
Hays Recruitment
Konica Minolta
LaTrobe Institute of Human Security and Social Change (Chris Roche, Linda Kelly, Deborah Rhodes and Tim Budge)
Learning 4 Development (Jo Thompson, Belinda Lucas and Rhonda Chapman)
Lisa Schultz, Child Protection Specialist
Millpost
Oxfam Australia (Innovation Research)
Quality and Accountability Services (Cath Blunt)
Social Business Consulting (Michelle Pearce)
Strategy Matters Pty Ltd (Jan Cossar)
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
The Bravery (Claire Maloney)
The Ethics Centre (Dr Simon Longstaff)
Vincents Chartered Accountants
Web Girl (Kristin Sinclair)

ACFID expresses its thanks to staff who left the organisation in 2015–16:
Beth Sargent
Bronwen Harvey
Joe D’Angelo
Laura Howieson
Lyn Larkin
Megan Williams
Priyanka Sunder

ACFID also expresses warm appreciation for the assistance it has received from:
Our intern:
Rebecca Hingley
Our volunteers:
Jacinta Harford
Tamara Swinfield
Luci Foote-Short
Claire John holds her jerry can in Wonkama Village, Papua New Guinea. As part of their work in health and sanitation, each family in Wonkama receives one 20 litre jerry can, packets of soap and health information from Oxfam Australia. Oxfam and its local partner organisations are distributing up to 6,500 jerry cans across Papua New Guinea.