Action on Poverty

Annual Report 2012/2013
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The images in this report were selected to show the range of programs run by AFAP or our partners and do not necessarily represent the specific people/programs mentioned in the text or case studies.

Cover Image: Villager in Natorbora, Timor Leste- Nicola Bailey Photography
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We believe that:

→ Our actions should be based on recognition of the essential dignity of every person

→ Our activities should evolve in response to the needs and interests of the peoples and communities of the nations in which we work

→ Our actions should enhance the wellbeing of the communities and environments in which we work and help these communities to help themselves

→ We should provide a challenging supportive and safe work environment in which people can improve their skills and knowledge

→ We should be truthful and honest in all of our dealings and always act in good conscience

→ We should be accountable to the individual constituencies’ partners in development, the people we strive to assist and our donors

→ Working in a spirit of collaboration is the most effective way to achieve common objectives

→ We should ensure professional competence, ethical practices and quality services in all our work

→ We should maximise the development impact of donor contributions
The year 2012-13 was a great year for AFAP, characterised by achieving strategic goals and a further strengthening of our financial position. We also had some of our dedicated long-term staff step into leadership roles, to help drive us towards our mission of being a leading agency for poverty alleviation – Christine Murphy was appointed Executive Director and Christine Pollard became Finance Director. Both of these appointments express the Board’s recognition of the excellent stewardship and management shown during the last two years as AFAP would not be in the strong position it is today without their guidance. The staff and volunteers have also been integral to this progress, and the Board thanks them for their contributions and the passion they bring to the organisation.

We also welcome to the Board two new Directors. Denis Wolff brings with him very practical experience in development in the Pacific, having worked for several years for one of our partners Tonga Trust. Cynthia Halim is our youngest Board member and adds a youthful perspective the Board will benefit from going forward. She also brings much needed expertise in new technologies, especially in communications. I bid them both a warm welcome, while at the same time thanking Angeline, David and Jock for the continuing support they have given me as Board Chair, and the huge amount of work they continue to do for AFAP.

One of our major accomplishments as an organisation this year was the development of our Community Partnerships Program, now on much firmer footing and able to deliver clear added value to both our partners and to the communities we work with.

AFAP’s AusAID NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) funding allocation for this year was the largest we have ever received and also represents an outstanding achievement, leading to greater support in locations that can be overlooked through a traditional development lens, like Vietnam. As Vietnam moves into middle-income country status, donors are less likely to fund programs there, despite the fact that growth in their economy has not eliminated poverty in less advantaged communities. That is why we continue to develop strategies to address development and funding challenges in Vietnam, to reach those communities left out of the economic progress. The increase in ANCP funding allowed us to build our programs in greatest urgency around particular issues, like climate change mitigation and social accountability, both major challenges in Vietnam – benefiting communities in need for generations to come.

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Christine Murphy

On many different fronts, 2012/13 has been a year of real progress for AFAP. The staff and Board have continued to work closely together as we increase our engagement with the Australian public, streamline our in-house operations, strengthen our focus on demonstrating quality and impact as well as deepen our level of support with some of our most important and long-standing partners around the world. We have promoted AFAP with the tag line Action on Poverty in order to better reflect where we work regionally and help the public know what we do. The investments we made in promoting ourselves last year, spearheaded by Rebekah Enoch in the communications role, have begun paying dividends this year. More people than ever have heard of AFAP and our work and our support base is growing everyday.

This year AFAP has been working hard to develop structures that keep us approachable and reflect our long standing commitment to being a lean and effective agency, while keeping in mind the big picture in order to remain relevant and competitive in a globalised market. Towards this, our commitment to developing effective partnerships has remains at the forefront of our work. We have established new partnerships with corporate groups who are supporting our work. We have been negotiating the formalisation of some of our long-term Africa partnerships and focusing on targeted engagement with our Pacific partners, the original foundation of AFAP.

Our small management team remains the backbone of AFAP and staff continue to be our most valuable asset as well as most passionate supporters. In line with our strategy of increased engagement with the Pacific, we welcomed Vanessa Zulueta to AFAP in a new Pacific Manager’s role, increasing AFAP’s capacity to support Pacific partners and be a leading voice in the region. Vanessa has worked for large international development organisations and several institutional donors as well as the private sector and brings considerable experience, energy and skills to AFAP and our Pacific Program.

Christine Pollard and Manjita Gurung have continued to wonderfully manage our finance and administration. Between them, handling AFAP’s entire donations and financial oversight functions including visits to partners in the field, passing a spot check audit from one of our key donors, and managing the ongoing day-to-day operations. We have received positive feedback from partners about the increased level of transparency and reporting being provided.

AFAP’s AusAID NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) grant from AusAID increased by over thirty percent which means we have been able to work with even more people in our mission to take action on poverty. In partnership with Concern Universal, our long-term Africa Partner, AFAP was part of a successful water and sanitation proposal, and was invited to develop a full proposal for AUD $4.5 million though the Civil Society Water and Sanitation Fund available from AusAID.

Our Africa program remains our largest with activities currently funded in eight countries. The five-year, AusAID funded “Shared Futures Program” targeting eighteen thousand people, is in its second year of implementation. This program is on track to deliver increased food security, provide water and sanitation and child and maternal health initiatives to communities in Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. We are delighted to report we received a large grant from The Charitable Foundation for this program, which will enable us to construct an extra irrigation scheme, bringing further benefits to another community in need. Many thanks must go to Jacky Gendre our Africa Program Manager who retired this year. Sem Mabuwa was promoted to the role and is supported by Ragna Gilmour, a wonderful volunteer who joined the Africa team in a paid role.

All of AFAP’s Program team has worked hard to integrate what was known as our “Community Partnership” Program into the overall AFAP Program, rather than a stand-alone set of activities as it was. Cassandra Mok, Laura Bayndrian and Siobhan Clark, supported by a team of amazing volunteers, have been instrumental in managing the change process associated with this work. As a result the new Action on Poverty Program is much tighter and more efficient, providing innovative partnering opportunities. The Action on Poverty Program also maintains the same standards as all of AFAP’s work, and is subject to the rigorous standards of accreditation as well the Australian Council for International Development (ACFID) code of conduct.

I would also like to draw attention to the staff in our Vietnam office, which continues to do cutting-edge development work. Mr Ta Van Tuan, Country Director of AFAP Vietnam, along with his team, have continued their successful community-led responses to climate change in the Mekong Delta and their social accountability work in Hoa Binh.

Of course none of AFAP’s success would have been possible without the support of our Board, who continue to give us their time on a volunteer basis. Their steady hand, enthusiasm for AFAP, support for our governance as well as their well-placed advice has been invaluable. And finally, I’d like to thank our members, volunteers, interns and partners for their generous on-going support, enabling us take action on poverty.

"our commitment to developing effective partnerships has remained at the forefront of our work."
The UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) estimates that 870 million people are undernourished1 either because they cannot afford nutritious food or it is not available to them. Improving access and availability of nutritious food for poor communities is integral to ensuring good health. Good health lays the foundation for increases in productivity, resulting in higher incomes and a better standard of living.

Asia and the Pacific who are vulnerable to poverty and food insecurity, in order to build their capacity to produce food and increase their purchasing power so they can buy food and become food secure.

Basic food security is built on three pillars:
- Food availability: sufficient quantities of food available on a consistent basis
- Food access: having sufficient resources to obtain appropriate foods for a nutritious diet
- Food use: appropriate use based on knowledge of basic nutrition and care, as well as adequate water and sanitation

In Zimbabwe, Malawi and Mozambique we are working with the Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT) and Concern Universal (CU) to increase production of basic food for individuals and families, with activities that relate all the above pillars. This multi-sector, AusAID funded program is working with 13,000 households. The food security component aims to increase agricultural output through: the promotion of improved farming techniques; promoting diversification of food sources including the provision of small livestock through revolving loans; increasing the communities capacity to store food and access seed and increasing knowledge about issues like health and nutrition with targeted groups.

Similarly, in Kenya and Tanzania, we are working with local partners, Happy Villages and Testigo on smaller multi-sector poverty alleviation programs. Food production and nutrition are key initiatives. Access to seed, establishment of kitchen gardens, improved environmental management including planting native trees and grasses to keep the soil fertile and mitigate drought and erosion and promotion of drought resistant crops such as kale, spinach, night shade and Chinese cabbage have provided households with increased food and income this year.

The World Food Summit of 1996 defined food security as existing “when all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life”2. AFAP and our partners are working with communities in Africa, Asia and the Pacific (AP) and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) on a cross border vegetable-farming program in Jamalpur and farmers in Assam State, India. This program works by generating relationships between small-scale farmers, increasing access to technical support and by supporting new markets. This year participating farmers have been able to share knowledge and improve their vegetable cultivation techniques, leading to increased production, household food and access to income.

For many poor households access to land is difficult and we work to develop livelihoods to increase purchasing power. In Vietnam, AFAP’s work is focused on climate change and building resilience and we are working with the Can Tho University to pilot innovative food security solutions such as floating gardens and mobile aquaculture initiatives in order to find food security solutions rising from the complex environmental challenges Vietnam is facing. An interesting example of this work is an innovative livelihood project that is utilising waste from the rice industry to create sustainable building materials that can be used for climate-resilient housing. The program is being conducted with local research institutes and a respected international firm specialising in pro-poor green architecture. Early results are showing this has potential as a source of additional income for Vietnam’s rural poor. In Cambodia, AFAP also worked with several partners to increase household income in order to be food secure. These project’s are located in peri-urban areas, and focus on developing savings groups (Self Help Groups) and income generating activities by increasing access to training and support and financial capital and reducing reliance on costly money-lenders.

In Australia we have been working to increase community awareness of the issues that lead to food security in the countries where we work. As part of our World Food Day 2012 promotion, AFAP partnered with ActionAid to host Exposing Hunger: Capturing Solutions, a photography competition, exhibition and panel discussion night held at a local art gallery in Sydney, Australia. This event provided the public with an opportunity to learn more about farming in Africa, challenges to food security and how we can meet these challenges. The event was launched by the Lord Mayor of Sydney and our guest of honour was Sarudzai, a small livestock beneficiary from our Zimbabwe Program, who attended various events The two-week long program increased community understanding of food security in an African context and the nature and complexity of international development challenges focusing on global food security issues.

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Pabitra Bordoloi lives with his wife and two young children in Khulagaon, a village in Assam, India. Like many people in developing countries, Pabitra used to work at a labour-intensive job cutting stones, earning him an average of $2.50 AUD per day. This work was hard and his income wasn’t enough to support his young family in the long term, so Pabitra started looking for a new job that could give him and his family financial security into the future.

AFAP is working with our partner Concern Universal in Bangladesh, supporting a program called The Cross Boarder Vegetable Farming Technique. The program supports low-income farmers in Jamalpur, Bangladesh and Assam State, India by providing training, seeds, equipment and mentoring by established farmers. By fostering dialogue between these two countries through sharing vegetable farming techniques and creating local markets where farmers can sell their produce, they support not only themselves but their local communities too.

Through the training and support of this program, today, Pabitra is a full time vegetable farmer, growing a variety of vegetables like yard, long bean, pumpkin, brinjal, ridge gourd, tomatoes and ladyfingers on his half-acre of land. He started vegetable cultivation at the end of December 2012 and harvested after four months. This first season he spent $340 AUD on vegetable cultivation and earned a net income of $500 AUD.

Area Coordinator R. Lochan Sharma said, “The project has boosted Pabrita’s confidence to go for vegetable farming.” In a short time Pabrita has built a reputation for selling organic products in the market. Customers always try to buy from him, and compete to buy from him when he is selling his organic vegetables. He also maintains a good relationship with the local service providers and has access to technical advice when needed.

From Pabrita’s point of view, the outlook is positive, “I find vegetable farming a profitable business. I am happy that I am cultivating my own land and have excellent returns. I am using organic fertiliser and pesticides and my vegetables are always fresh so I have a good demand in the local and city market. I cannot save much now because I have to look after my children and my wife. However, I am hoping that I will be able to grow more vegetables [in the future] and earn more,” he said.
The impact of climate change is far-reaching and includes more than just increased risk of natural disaster, it also includes food insecurity, social injustice and poverty. Disadvantaged and poor communities across the developing world are already feeling many of these effects, even as the global effort to mitigate climate begins to take shape. The poor and marginalised are often highly or solely dependent on climate-sensitive agriculture for their livelihoods, have little to no savings with which to absorb economic shocks, and are excluded from key decision-making processes. The challenges become magnified when you add lack of access to critical social services, infrastructure, and information to help with climate change adaptation.

AFAP works through our regional office in Vietnam and partners with local NGOs in the Asia Pacific region with the support of AusAID to implement climate change and environmental projects. We work proactively in support of climate-vulnerable communities through a ‘resilience approach’. This approach builds on the existing abilities of communities to withstand climate change, disasters and economic downturns by identifying and eliminating weaknesses to such shocks. A key aspect of this approach is education and community mobilisation, which enables communities to take ownership and sustain resilience-building activities, now, and into the future. Through our integrated approach to development, climate change issues are addressed as part of projects throughout Asia, Africa and the Pacific. However, there are several regions that are very vulnerable where we focus specifically on the challenges relating directly to climate change.

In Samoa, AFAP is working in partnership with the 0 Le Siosiomaga Society Inc. (OLSSI), Samoa’s oldest environmental NGO, to implement a community-based mangrove protection program in five villages on Upolu Island with the ultimate goal of mobilising the community to defend mangrove forests. Mangroves are known to dissipate up to 75% of incoming wave energy, providing a natural barrier to incoming storm surges and tsunamis, thus preventing disasters and soil erosion. Mangroves are also the breeding and feeding grounds for many species of fish and crab, and are directly connected to the issue of food security and livelihood improvement as well as vital carbon sinks - in fact, mangrove forests store between two and four times more carbon than a tropical rainforest.1

While the present condition of mangrove forests in Samoa is comparatively better than in other countries, mangroves are nonetheless in imminent danger of being degraded or destroyed through improper management or unsustainable development. Together with OLSSI, we conducted biodiversity audits to strengthen the evidence base needed to support the protection of the mangroves, and held a number of workshops bringing stakeholders together to discuss the issue and develop action plans. These action plans have been embedded within a number of community-level social contracts, which respect local cultural norms and institutions as well as building a grassroots-driven agenda for change. The social contract approach is an excellent means of building community support for resilience-building, and is one of the many good practices that emerged from AFAP’s activities in Samoa that we hope to replicate elsewhere.

In Vietnam, AFAP is engaged in a long-term resilience-building and livelihood improvement programs in five provinces, in partnership with local NGOs, The DRAGON Institute Can Tho University and local government. Vietnam is one of the most vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change, especially the Mekong Delta area, which produces much of the staple crops depending on for food and export revenue. Vietnam is already experiencing the effects of climate change, including extreme weather events like droughts, typhoons and floods; sea and saltwater table rises; as well as increasingly unpredictable rainfall and weather patterns. It is estimated that if climate change is not effectively mitigated, by the end of the century Vietnam will lose at least 12.2% of the land currently housing 23% of its population, and an even greater percentage of its fertile soil to flooding and soil salinisation. This includes half of the low-lying delta regions, which are among the world’s most important “rice bowls”.

AFAP is working proactively to increase the adaptability of communities that are particularly vulnerable to climate change, like those in Nga Nam district on the Mekong Delta, by sensitising these communities to climate change and appropriate adaptation techniques using a Training-of-Trainee model. We also support community-based adaptation plans via collaborative working groups of women, farmers, veterans, and youth by providing seed funding and technical support in order to develop climate-resilient livelihoods. Especially popular among the people of the Mekong Delta is a model that integrates pig farming, biogas production, fish raising, and rice cultivation into a single value chain. This model yields revenue year-round, even in the face of disrupted rainfall patterns and more frequent, severe floods. The collaborative working group approach has been highly successful in engaging vulnerable communities in climate change resilience building and is now being replicated in new areas throughout the region.

2. This was revealed in research by OLSSI under the project.
http://www.nature.com/ngeo/journal/v4/n5/full/ngeo1123.html
In March 2013, we expanded our Climate Change Project to Vinh Quoi Commune and formed a women’s group working on climate change adaptation in the Vinh Thanh Village. In this area, the majority of people earn their living by raising pigs, managing about two to three litters each year. Pig-raising brings considerable profit for local villagers but the waste from the pigs was being released into canals, ponds and lakes, severely polluting the water. The situation was at its worst during the rainy season, when the polluted water spread and contaminated underground water sources. Since the canals are also a source of water for household use and drinking, the contamination caused by the pig waste in the water supply seriously affected not just the pig-raising households, but the surrounding communities as well.

To cope with this problem, we worked with members of the local women’s group to develop a model that turns pig waste into biogas that can be burned for cooking fuel. After understanding the benefits of this system for both her family and the whole community, Mrs. Danh Thi Kim Huong, together with some other households in the group, pioneered the model’s implementation. She received five million VND (AUD$252) as start-up money from AFAP’s Climate Change Project to install the biogas system and buy two more pigs. Twenty days after the installation they had produced enough biogas to meet her family’s daily demand. She was very happy and told us, “We used to use wood for the fire, which took a lot of time. Now all we need to do is to light the stove with the biogas stick and we immediately have fire. This not only saves money by not having to buy wood but also gets rid of the smell generated by the pigsty. This also protects our water environment since the pig waste will not enter the canal system any more. This is a very effective model that further enhances the profit from pig-raising, improves environment and it should be expanded.”

“The time spent for cooking has significantly dropped since we used gas from the biogas system.”
**GOVERNANCE & INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING**

Strengthening civil society organisations and increasing citizen participation in local governance are fundamental pathways to addressing the root causes of poverty. An engaged and active community plays a significant role in achieving equitable and sustainable development.

AFAP supports civil society in furthering good governance through policy analysis and advocacy, and by mobilising people to participate more fully in political processes. We work with local partners and communities to establish the necessary institutional infrastructure to sustain active citizenship and participatory governance. Our Governance and Institutional Strengthening program includes: a) supporting an enabling environment for good governance and active citizenship; b) improving access to information for effective decision making, planning and monitoring; and c) strengthening capacities for active citizenship. We affirm that civil society can bring about good governance by building social capital and enabling citizens to articulate and demonstrate their civil norms and values.

We have continued our partnership with the Solomon Islands Development Trust (SIDT), an indigenous non-government organisation that works with villagers to promote community-led development and inclusive participation. The Solomon Islands is a nation of more than five thousand villages, each having its own development issues. Due in part to the geographical divide, there remains a gap in communications between rural villages and provincial governments, which results in ineffective information dissemination. AFAP supports SIDT’s Bridging the Gap project, which enables information sharing within villages, as well as between villages and local government, about livelihoods, health, water and sanitation, and climate change adaptation. Linking villagers with government authorities has resulted in improved cooperation and joint actions to address development issues within these local contexts. The project aims to support women leaders in becoming stronger agents for positive changes within their villages, focusing on governance and leadership capacity building, economic livelihoods and community development (traditionally male-dominated areas).

Similarly, in Vietnam, AFAP manages the Building Resilience and Inclusion: Giving Hope to Transform the Future (BRIGHT) project, which works with some of the most disadvantaged districts in the poorest provinces of Vietnam. In many cases, the rural poor and ethnic minority groups have not been able to access health, education, social protection, and agricultural extension services to the same extent as more advantaged groups. BRIGHT facilitates linkages between local civil society organisations and technical service providers, to help ensure food security for vulnerable communities. The existence of local civil society organisations contributes significantly to building up the capacity of communities to interact with local authorities. For example, recently the government of Vietnam has been trying to improve the general quality of public services, especially education, through a ‘socialisation policy’. The policy requires households to bear a disproportionate share of the cost of education services, with negative impacts on disadvantaged households that could not afford these costs. Our partners in Vietnam are trialling social accountability methods so citizens can participate in policy discussions and hold duty bearers to account.

We also work with our Cambodian partners Children’s Education and Development Fund (CEDF), Cambodian Organisation for Children and Development (COCD), Cambodian Women’s Crisis Centre (CWCC), Cambodian Volunteers for Community Development (CVCD), and Lotus Outreach Cambodia on the BRIGHT project that aims to build their capacity to effectively deliver community development initiatives within local contexts. Together, we are also working to strengthen the ability of local community groups to manage saving collectives through providing trainings, resources and support. Our program encourages sharing and enhances collaboration amongst the different levels of civil society in addition to encouraging local women to take a leadership role in these activities. By having access to financial capital and reducing reliance on costly money-lenders, households are able to fund their essential requirements in nutrition, health, education, water and sanitation.

Working with partners in Africa through the Australia Africa Community Engagement Scheme (AACES), AFAP supported the Shared Futures Project with local partners, Concern Universal (Malawi and Mozambique) and Community Technology Development Trust (Zimbabwe), whose principal objectives are to build on existing capacities of local organisations and increase opportunities for linkages between marginalised communities and local governance structures.
Providing quality public services, especially to poor and disadvantaged groups, is a mark of good governance and social inclusion. That’s why getting feedback directly from the people who need or use public services is essential to improving the performance and quality of services being provided. During the last year, AFAP and our local partners in some of the most disadvantaged regional provinces of Vietnam carried out activities aimed at empowering local people to voice their opinions on public services and facilitate greater accountability of their government.

AFAP applied social accountability tools, including Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS) and Citizen Report Cards (CRC), in order to collect information about the accessibility, responsiveness, quality, and satisfaction of selected education services in Vietnam. Education was the focal area for this initiative due to the recent reduction of the government’s financial support for education fees, which will especially affect the poorest students.

Community groups established by the project and the local People’s Council were involved in developing questionnaires and took a lead in the data collection process. After the research concluded, participants from the district and provincial authorities were invited to discuss the results with local people and share their views, resulting in a commitment by the authorities to improve the implementation of the education support policy.

The most important results were not the findings of the research however, but the "action" itself. The consultation process was a first, creating an open forum for villagers to discuss their relationships and attitudes with local officials and serving as a stepping-stone for future activities. Locals also increased their awareness about entitlements, "After this activity, we will ask officials to explain reasons for their delays in servicing and returning results. We should not be shy and passive in receiving the services. They ought to be responsible", shared Ms. Dau Thi Huong. Mr Nguyen Dinh Minh, also from the district group, said, "We are more confident to raise other issues after presenting critical findings on public services on behalf of the community".

There was also a change in the perspective of local officials on serving their community. Defensive at the beginning of the process, they became more supportive after being involved. At the workshop after listening to local people, Mr Nguyen Van Tan confirmed, "this process has had strong effects on the mindset of local officials, shifting the standpoint of service providers from "delivering" to "serving". Mr Xa Duc Hien, Vice Chairperson of the district stressed that the service assessment has contributed to improving the civil administration system and providing better services to the people, calling on governments of all levels and related authorities to engage in assessment of their public services.

"This is the first time a consultation process has taken place publicly in the community."
AFAP supports numerous health initiatives across multiple channels, such as child maternal health, HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention, mental health support and the prevention of communicable diseases, laying the foundation needed for physical and mental wellbeing across the communities we work in.

Ninety-nine per cent of all maternal deaths occur in developing countries and the maternal mortality rate is even higher among those that live in rural, low economic communities than those in more developed, urban areas. AFAP believes that all women have the right to access appropriate health care services in order to safely progress through their pregnancy and childbirth. Many deaths can be avoided through basic Maternal Child Health (mCH) care. mCH refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. In most cases women that have prenatal care early in their pregnancies have better health outcomes than those that receive little to no care. A great deal of our work has an mCH focus and often also includes the promotion of nutrition and food security initiatives for young children.

In Zimbabwe we are working with our long-term partner Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT) and local health authorities to raise health awareness and encourage women to have their babies at supervised health centres. This year through our AusAID-Australia Africa Community Engagement Scheme (AACES) funded program, we have built two maternal waiting shelters so that women are encouraged to come to clinics to have their babies. AFAP and Concern Universal (CU) partnered together in Kenya to address maternal child health and nutrition. Targeted nutrition interventions among mothers, newborns and children were conducted with the aim to improve their general health and resilience to common illness. In addition to this, AFAP and CU helped train 50 community health workers (CHWs) to bridge the gap between the community and local health services. This action was in line with Kenyan’s National Health Sector strategies such as: Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI), Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI).

In Timor Leste, AFAP has continued to focus on maternal and child health through the expansion of the Alola Mother Support Group (MSG) project. The aim of MSG is to decrease the high mortality rate of children in rural areas through improved maternal counselling services in the village, and training young mothers in exclusive breastfeeding, as well as infant and young child feeding.

Additionally, we have started work with another partner, Psychological Recovery and Development in East Timor (PRADET), in the Programa Assistencia ba Moras Mental/Mental Health Assistance Programme (PAMM/ MHA). Our work with PRADET aims to strengthen and develop existing mental health services and improve public awareness by running workshops with community leaders and producing anti-stigma promotional material to reduce the social scars currently associated with mental illness.

AFAP’s work in Asia is primarily around the prevention of communicable diseases. 2012 was a big year for our Vietnam office as we concluded a four year Avian and Pandemic Influenza Initiative (APII). The program was funded by USAID and implemented through agencies including the Regional Veterinary Agency, Provincial Veterinary Department; local veterinary stations; and local agricultural extension centres. Our objective was to build the capacity of state agencies and relevant stakeholders in the detection, prevention and control of avian influenza outbreaks in humans and animals. This was achieved by establishing local veterinary networks to increase the capability of local veterinary staff to diagnose avian influenza and similar communicable diseases, allowing for early detection and the control and prevention of potential epidemics.

Global health standards are improving, but progress requires ongoing support if it is to continue, particularly within developing nations, where health service provision is weak, education levels are low and real change will take time. Through AFAP’s continued strategy of institutional capacity building combined with increased community engagement and working with local partners, we will continue to deliver programs that target those who are often overlooked, in order to bring increased health outcomes for all.
Four years after testing positive for HIV, Cabinet Hamaili joined one of the 23 self-help groups that AFAP’s partner, Chikuni Home Based Care set up in rural Zambia to support families and households affected by HIV/AIDS.

The project takes a holistic approach by providing access to medication and regular health check-ups while also focusing on education, capacity building and income generation through access to financial services such as savings and lending. When Cabinet joined the self-help group he already had six chickens, so he decided to join a chicken-rearing workshop. After the training, he learned how to keep the chickens safe from predators and better types of feed to provide for them. Thanks to this, he is now able to rear more chicks, which provide him with a diverse diet that is rich in the essential protein needed for his health and wellbeing.

Cabinet also received a small amount of start-up capital from the loan pool of his self-help group. This money helped him to buy materials to build a fence, buy seeds, and create a nursery where he has planted his seeds.

Cabinet is feeling very positive towards his future now and is thankful for the opportunity he has been given through AFAP’s support. “When I was first diagnosed with HIV I was sick and worried about what would happen to me. Now I am positive and look forward to the future.”

“When I was first diagnosed with HIV I was sick and worried about what would happen to me. Now I am positive and look forward to the future.”
According to the World Health Organisation, one in eight people worldwide do not have access to safe, clean drinking water. Improved sanitation and safe drinking water could reduce water borne diseases by nearly 90%. The sustainability of these basic services is enhanced through increased government collaboration, greater alignment with government systems, increased coordination among development partners, and enhanced mutual accountability.

In line with current thinking, AFAP has been working in collaboration with NGO partners and governments across Africa, Asia and the Pacific to deliver sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services to marginalised communities. To ensure that our WASH activities are long lasting, our approach includes:

- service delivery - repairing non-functional and constructing new boreholes and sanitation facilities
- capacity building - training implementing partners, community-based organisations, government and school children
- advocacy/influencing policy - engaging in policy dialogue at different levels of government on behalf of communities we work with; with other NGOs and undertaking research to inform government policy and our own programs.
- community engagement- working with communities to initiate interest in improving sanitation coverage

These interventions are shaped by the local situation and are carried out in partnership with communities to find appropriate technologies and approaches that are suited to the local environment.

In Cambodia, climate change has had a huge impact on the health of many communities. AFAP’s partner Cambodian Volunteers for Community Development (CVCD) provides education around basic health and sanitation awareness. We have been helping communities to learn how daily hygiene and sanitation principles, including use of safe clean drinking water, can combat water borne disease such as malaria and dengue fever.

AFAP’s partner Timor Aid, in Timor Leste, provides multiple support channels to marginalised communities, including capacity building and support with influencing government policy. Timor Aid repaired water points and worked in collaboration with the local sanitation and water department (DNSAS) officials to hand over those boreholes to the local authorities. In an effort to ensure sustainability of the boreholes, Timor Aid collaborated with DNSAS to provide technical and hygiene training for the communities.

In sub-Saharan Africa close to 40% of people have no access to safe drinking water and 70% don’t have access to toilets and hand washing facilities. Compounding the challenge, gender inequality plays a role, as women and young girls still bear the burden of walking and collecting water several times a day. That is why the provision of safe water and increased sanitation has also been a key feature of our AusAID funded Australia African Community Engagement Scheme (AACES) program being implemented in Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. This program is working to deliver increased access to safe water using the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach to increase the coverage of appropriate toilets in target communities, as well as with existing service providers to increase their capacity to meet community needs.

For example, in Mozambique we are working with Concern Universal (CU) to ensure communities have safe drinking water by repairing and drilling new boreholes and influencing government policy and implementation at a national level on WASH services. CU Mozambique works with other agencies through the National WASH group (GAS), where the project has been involved in active advocacy and engagement on WASH issues. This collaboration with other NGOs facilitated the inclusion of sanitation in the new Niassa Province WASH plan for 2013. In addition to influencing policy at government level, we are working to strengthen the active participation of women in water committee leadership using a “role model” approach to promote women’s participation in the management of water committees. Similarly, in Malawi we have been working with CU to promote behavioral change on sanitation and hygiene among school children and the community in addition to drilling and rehabilitating boreholes.

Part of this is the formation of school sanitation clubs who clean school premises and latrines and educate fellow students on the proper use of latrines and the importance of hand washing.

The CLTS and school programs have led to increased use of latrines, significantly reducing open defecation and the associated negative effects, such as water related diseases and AFAP and its partners remain committed to providing equitable and sustainable water and hygiene services to all the marginalised communities we work with.

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2. This is an integrated approach to achieving and sustaining open defecation free (ODF) status. CLTS entails the facilitation of the community’s analysis of their sanitation profile, their practices of defecation and the consequences, leading to collective action to become ODF
Mrs Enelesi Sankhani is 32 years old, married with five children and is from Witiri Village, in Malawi. She used to walk long distances in search of safe water for her household, sometimes with no option but to collect water from unprotected sources. We provided her village with a safe drinking water source, which gave Enelesi a new lease on life.

"I was nine months pregnant when I met two staff from Concern Universal. I was on my way to collect drinking water about 1.5 km away from my home. Sometimes I used to draw water from an unprotected spring about 50m away for bathing and other household chores. My condition attracted their attention and they seemed concerned as I was walking slowly up the hill in search for water. One of the staff asked me where I was going. I was nine months pregnant, but there was no one to assist me with water collection at my home. Our river had already dried up due to inadequate rain that year. In addition to the distance, the terrain was also another stumbling block, particularly for elderly and pregnant women like me." explained Enelesi.

The well in Witiri Village was built with support from AFAP and Concern Universal through the Mphuka shared Futures Project. After the project was complete, staff visited the village and met Enelesi at the water point. When asked what change the well had brought to her life, Enelesi said: "We no longer walk 1.5km through a stony and rough path going up the hill to access safe water. This well is only 50 metres from my house. I can collect water any time during the day and I no longer have to wake up early in the morning to fetch water. I now have enough time to prepare meals for my family and my children no longer report late for class. I have peace of mind; safe water is at my doorstep. More importantly, I have more time to interact and socialise with my family. I am now able to use my time effectively as I engage more in productive work. We are very thankful to AFAP for this project and helping us with such a valuable investment. We are very optimistic that we will manage this water point properly to benefit even the future generations to come."

“It makes me happy that I am able to take care of my family and make our lives better.”
According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the number of children not in school across the globe has decreased from 102 million to 57 million since 2000. However, universal education is still a work in progress with approximately 123 million youths aged between 15 to 24 without basic reading or writing skills. In addition, the UNDP estimates that 61 per cent of the 123 million youths are young women. Supporting education is an important part of our work as it is both a cause of, and an essential building block, in order for people to move out of the poverty cycle. That’s why most of AFAP’s programs include an education component. In some cases we help families find ways to earn extra income to fund children’s attendance in school. We also support more broadly by working with local education sectors, assisting them to develop teaching resources and helping increase their capacity by holding teacher training. In some of the more rural development settings, we work with groups that provide informal education and vocational training.

In Cambodia there is a great need for affordable books to be published in the local language to help foster a culture of reading among young children. AFAP is working with Room to Read to provide literacy programs for children and publishing books written in the Khmer language, based on stories from local authors and illustrators to encourage children to take greater interest in reading. This program has also been working with the national education system to establish Reading Rooms across Cambodia in order to provide child-friendly learning environments aimed at making reading more interesting and fun.

AFAP is also working with a local Cambodian NGO, the Cambodian Volunteers for Community Development (CVCD) to provide Khmer literacy skills to disadvantaged children who might not go to school through the provision of non-formal education. Non-formal education is loosely defined as education that accommodates scheduling realities, with flexible times for lessons or catch up courses, supporting students who have other obligations in keeping up with their studies. Through the non-formal education program, this year children were able to study subjects in Khmer such as mathematics, reading and writing, geography, environmental studies and health and hygiene. This year 126 students took English classes and 12 students took computer classes through CVCD’s non-formal education program.

Similarly, in Timor Leste AFAP has been working with Fundasaun Alola to support access to education for girls. This program aims to give young women in rural communities, who are faced with numerous social and economic barriers, the opportunity to complete their tertiary education. This year Fundasaun Alola provided tertiary scholarships to 10 girls living in rural communities to fund their entire tertiary education. Scholarship recipients were also provided with Life Skills and Sexual Reproductive Health training to increase their understanding of situations and behaviours that may have a detrimental impact on their health and wellbeing.

AFAP works through partners such as Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT) and Concern Universal (CU) Malawi and Mozambique through the Australian Africa Community Engagement Scheme (AACES) Shared Futures Project (sFP) in Africa, to improve food security and nutrition by training farmers in the principles of business management, including business proposal development, record keeping, marketing strategies, cash management and advertising. Beneficiaries were also trained in how to up-scale their production in collaboration with the Pig Industry Board of Zimbabwe. Health workers and community members in Malawi were trained on nutrition management, which included food preparation and techniques to monitor growth.

Another type of education AFAP supports is in Mozambique, where the SFP provides braille training to the Association of the Partially Sighted of Mozambique (ACAMO), enabling them to read in braille in order to facilitate their participation in community planning and budgeting. The training includes a component that enhances the advocacy skills around issues that affect people living with a disability, so in future they can be more involved in creating and building the programs needed for the blind and partially sighted in their community.

AFAP has also done education work in Australia to improve the level of understanding about the nature and complexity of international development challenges and how they are being addressed through AusAID supported AFAP programs. This education work included corporate lunch events, a primary school workshop, a targeted university campaign and an evening photo exhibition with an informative talk in a casual downtown setting. Attendees were able to learn more about the various regional or thematic issues and the unique programs in place to address them, as well as talk in-depth with AFAP staff and program officers.

2. Ibid., p.14
3. Ibid., p.14
Bernadino is a 13-year-old boy who lives in Natarbora, an isolated rural village along the southern coast of Timor Leste. Bernadino enjoys attending his local school. He wants an education so he can get a good job as a teacher or journalist and help support his family in the future. However, Bernadino has met with quite a few challenges in obtaining a good education. Due to the remote location of his school, there is often a shortage of textbooks and his teachers do not have easy access to learning materials to keep the curriculum current and relevant.

AFAP has partnered with the Bega Valley Advocates for Timor Leste (BVATL) over the last nine years to improve the quality of education provided to students like Bernadino by providing funding through the AusAID NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP), monitoring and technical assistance. This year, in response to requests from local teachers, BVATL funded the establishment of an Education Resource and Training Centre in one of the local high schools. The centre is managed by the newly formed Natarbora Education Commission and provides a centralised facility where teachers can access learning materials and computer technology. The centre provides a space for teachers to create teaching resources to enhance student learning. BVATL also provides local teachers in Natarbora with opportunities to further their teaching abilities through training courses with a core focus on literacy.

With the help of BVATL and AFAP, Bernadino and his classmates now have access to a higher quality of education, which will benefit not just the students in school now, but the whole community of Natarbora into the future.

This year, in response to requests from local teachers, AFAP and BVATL funded the establishment of an Education Resource and Training Centre in one of the local high schools.
Social inclusion is a key element to incorporate into development, as certain groups may be systematically excluded from participating or taking advantage of opportunities that are easily available to others.

AFAP recognises the complexity of poverty and the most vulnerable populations are those that are excluded from opportunities to participate socially, economically or politically. The reasons for this are many, but can be due to social and cultural values, constraints and stereotypes. We believe that everyone has the right to feel valued, live with dignity and be able to meet their own basic needs.

Our programs aim to help the poorest and most vulnerable, which often includes women, ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, youth and children - particularly girls. By creating communities of acceptance and addressing the root causes for marginalisation, we are working to provide a better life for these vulnerable groups, thereby improving the livelihoods of all people living in extreme poverty.

**GENDER**

Universally women are disproportionately represented in business, educational institutions and governance. However, in many countries the disparity between genders is significant enough to result in lower standards of living and restrict access to basic human needs like food, health care and education in addition to leaving women with little decision making influence in their own homes.

That is why AFAP prioritises the inclusion of women in our development, aiming to empower them to create a better life for themselves, their families and their communities through economic, educational and health supports.

AFAP works to improve access to education for girls and women in Cambodia through partnering with organisations like Lotus Outreach Australia (LOA), the Cambodian Women’s Crisis Centre (CWCC) and Room to Read. These programs aim to eradicate child labour and sex trafficking by working with individual families and local communities to promote the value of a child’s education whether boy or girl as well as provide material support like local language books and schools.

In Timor Leste, Pheun was one of many women who were left widowed after the conflict in 1999 and were unable to provide for themselves and their families. With the help of AFAP and the Aloha Foundation, these women receive training in handicraft and business skills, enabling them to access basic health care, to send their children to school and putting them on the path to financial independence.

AFAP and Testigo Africa run a program with the Masai in Tanzania. Traditionally a nomadic people, the Masai are inexperienced in the cultivation of crops. The women have become reliant on purchasing food, but for that you need a steady income. Through this program women were trained in permaculture and are growing their own food for eating and selling the extra to earn income. The skills taught ensure that families receive nutritious food and have a garden that produces an income, lifting the Masai out of poverty and poor health as well as empowering women.

**CASE STUDY**

**COUNTRY: CAMBODIA**

Moeung Pheun is a 49-year-old Cambodian woman who lives with her husband and their four children on the dusty, rural outskirts of Phnom Penh. Her husband is a construction worker and works long hours, so Pheun did all the household chores by herself, in addition to taking care of their children.

Construction work is low-paid and unreliable, so Pheun and her husband were constantly worried about whether he could earn enough to keep the children in school. Desperate for a way to guarantee a steady income for her family, Pheun decided she wanted to contribute more to the family finances and joined her village’s Self-Help Group.

In partnership with AFAP, the Cambodian Women’s Crisis Centre (CWCC) has established five Self-Help Groups in Krang Thnung commune since September 2012. The Tropang Chheingsrok village Self-Help Group is comprised of 15 female villagers who meet once a month to collect and pool their savings; any member can borrow money from the savings group at a very low interest rate. In addition, members earn money every month through the interest accrued on the pooled savings.

Since joining, Pheun has learned valuable small business skills leading to a steady income. “I borrowed money from the savings group to rent more land for rice farming,” Pheun said. “Now that we have more land, my husband can farm with me during the harvest season, meaning we both have guaranteed work...we cooperate together to produce more yield and support our family.” Her husband has also started sharing the household duties, creating a more supportive, equal home environment. Best of all, their nineteen year-old daughter no longer needs to consider quitting school to help earn money for the family. Pheun and her husband earn enough income through farming and the Self-Help Group to keep her in school, giving them hope for the future of their family.

1. AusAID policy 2009-14
2. UN Monitoring Report 2011/7
CASE STUDY
COUNTRY: MOZAMBIQUE

For people who are living with a disability, day-to-day life can be challenging. The situation is aggravated when society refuses to respect the rights of the disabled to participate and contribute. In partnership with Concern Universal Mozambique, AFAP supports the Association of Blind and the Partially Sighted (ACAMO), an organisation that provides access to micro-credit and gets members participating in activities like governance, advocacy, Braille training and business management. Binadi Amisse is a partially sighted man from Mozambique who used to spend most days at home and often had shortages of soap, salt, sugar and other necesseties. After becoming a member of ACAMO, he tells an uplifting story about the dramatic change in his life:

“Nowadays my children go to school well-equipped and wear school uniforms like other children, uniforms that I bought with the profit from my business. The micro-credit I got is really helping me. After becoming a member of ACAMO I am better off and I have been trained in financial management and HIV and AIDS prevention. I can also now read and write in Braille. For me, becoming a member of ACAMO means a lot. My life changed completely. Some people think a person with visual disability can’t do anything. I used to see people dealing with disability in the wrong way: they locked them up in their houses with the danger of the house catching on fire. But today, persons with disability don’t have to accept to be treated in that way. They now know their rights. Learning Braille helps members of ACAMO to free themselves from ignorance. I still have some problems with my neighbours, but I hope one day they will understand that people with disabilities have the right to the same treatment as other citizens.”

DISABILITY
An estimated 15% (1 billion people) of the global population has a disability. People with disabilities have poor health, lower educational achievements, less economic participation and higher rates of poverty than people without disability. A growing body of research now shows the most pressing issue faced by millions of people with disabilities worldwide is not their disability, but rather poverty. Much of this poverty is a direct or indirect result of exclusion and marginalisation due to stigma and prejudice about disability.

AFAP recognises the need to have mechanisms in place that ensure the voices of people with disability (PWD) are heard and acted on. Our approach is three pronged:

• targeting and working with PWD
• working with associations of people with disability (APDs) to advocate for disability inclusive policies including monitoring and evaluation frameworks to track the implementation of these policies
• integrating disability into all our programs

In line with this, AFAP has been working with partner Concern Universal Mozambique, the Association of the Blind and Partially Sighted of Mozambique (ACAMO) and the Network of Associations of Persons with Disability (FAMOD) to advocate for disability inclusiveness in government policies at district and national levels. As a result of the continued advocacy more people with physical disabilities are being identified and provided with appropriate support through the national Institute of Social Welfare.

AFAP partner, Glencoe Foundation in Bangladesh, continued treatment for children born with clubfoot through the Walk for Life project. These life-changing non-invasive operations allow children to have an independent, fulfilling life and contribute to society. Awareness raising and training provided to local communities has also helped change community perception on clubfoot, which has meant an increase in early identification and treatment of affected children.

While physical disability is more visible and can be easier to identify and treat, mental health issues in the communities we work with can often be overlooked. AFAP has continued to partner with mental health organisation Psychosocial Recovery And Development in East Timor (PRADET) in Timor Leste. As a post-conflict society, many of the peoples of Timor Leste have experienced violence, torture, persecution, the death or disappearance of family members and friends as well as the loss of home and property leading to post-conflict related mental health disorders. PRADET’s mental health program aims to reduce the negative stigmas traditionally associated with mental health illnesses through community leader awareness-raising workshops in addition to conducting client home-visits where trained counselors visit patients and their families to provide family support, counseling, social assistance and psycho-education.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
For the year ended 30th June 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>2013 ($)</th>
<th>2012 ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donations and Gifts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Monetary</td>
<td>3,732,543</td>
<td>4,723,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Non-monetary</td>
<td>52,314</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bequests and Legacies</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- AusAID</td>
<td>2,313,044</td>
<td>2,591,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Other Australian</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Other Overseas</td>
<td>72,664</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment Income</td>
<td>71,183</td>
<td>58,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>185,088</td>
<td>363,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue for International</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political or Religious</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adherence Promotion Programs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL REVENUE</td>
<td>6,501,836</td>
<td>7,811,028</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>2013 ($)</th>
<th>2012 ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Aid and Development Programs Expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Programs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Funds to International Programs</td>
<td>5,942,911</td>
<td>5,579,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Program Support Costs</td>
<td>1,508,232</td>
<td>1,170,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Education</td>
<td>141,153</td>
<td>90,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising Costs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Public</td>
<td>32,433</td>
<td>45,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Government, multilateral and private</td>
<td>11,420</td>
<td>7,852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accountability and Administration</td>
<td>275,869</td>
<td>253,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Monetary Expenditure</td>
<td>52,314</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total International Aid and Development Programs Expenditure</td>
<td>7,964,332</td>
<td>7,147,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Political or Religious Adherence Promotion Programs Expenditure</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Programs Expenditure</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</td>
<td>7,964,332</td>
<td>7,147,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER DISBURSEMENTS</td>
<td>-1,462,496</td>
<td>663,488</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE 1: ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
This financial report is derived from the company’s annual statutory report for the year ended 30th June 2013 which is available upon request.

NOTE 2: REPORTING STANDARDS
The summary financial reports have been prepared in accordance with the requirements set out in the ACFID Code of Conduct. For further information on the Code, please refer to the ACFID Code of Conduct Implementation Guidance available at [www.acfid.asn.au](http://www.acfid.asn.au)
# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

*As at 30th June 2013*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>2013 ($)</th>
<th>2012 ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>1,837,331</td>
<td>3,359,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other receivables</td>
<td>2,076,707</td>
<td>40,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Financial assets</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Assets</strong></td>
<td>3,914,038</td>
<td>3,404,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non Current Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>45,753</td>
<td>12,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Non-current assets</strong></td>
<td>45,753</td>
<td>12,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>3,959,791</td>
<td>3,417,156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
<th>2013 ($)</th>
<th>2012 ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other payables</td>
<td>1,896,304</td>
<td>16,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Tax Liabilities</td>
<td>193,188</td>
<td>86,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td>47,022</td>
<td>27,918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>2,136,514</td>
<td>131,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non Current Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Non-Current Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td>2,136,514</td>
<td>131,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Equity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserves</td>
<td>3,870</td>
<td>3,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained Earnings</td>
<td>1,819,407</td>
<td>3,281,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EQUITY</strong></td>
<td>1,823,277</td>
<td>3,285,773</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

*For the year ended 30th June 2013*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harold Webber Memorial Fund</th>
<th>Restricted Funds</th>
<th>Unrestricted Funds</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 1/7/12</td>
<td>$3,870</td>
<td>$3,232,423</td>
<td>$3,285,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of revenue over expenses</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>-$1,564,264</td>
<td>$101,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts transferred from (to) reserves</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30/6/13</td>
<td>$3,870</td>
<td>$1,668,159</td>
<td>$1,823,277</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 3:**
To improve disclosure of available funds, the opening balance has been reformatted to reflect restricted and unrestricted funds.
**TABLE OF CASH MOVEMENTS FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES**

For the year ended 30th June 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Cash available at beginning of year</th>
<th>Cash raised during the year</th>
<th>Cash disbursed during the year</th>
<th>Cash available at end of financial year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AusAID Africa</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AACES program</strong></td>
<td>$928,075</td>
<td>$886,057</td>
<td>$1,708,877</td>
<td>$105,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AusAID ANCP program</strong></td>
<td>$77,185</td>
<td>$1,451,469</td>
<td>$1,351,816</td>
<td>$176,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>School and Library Building Program</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Cambodia</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$683,000</td>
<td>$683,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Laos</td>
<td>$49,490</td>
<td>$685,081</td>
<td>$734,571</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Nepal</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- India</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$519,414</td>
<td>$519,414</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Sri Lanka</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$353,622</td>
<td>$353,622</td>
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<tr>
<td>- General</td>
<td>$72,037</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$27,866</td>
<td>$44,171</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Health and Education Programs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Nepal and Uganda</td>
<td>$1,134,919</td>
<td>$523,286</td>
<td>$1,206,127</td>
<td>$452,078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Walk for Life Bangladesh</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$213,639</td>
<td>$205,787</td>
<td>$7,852</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total for Other Non-Designated Purposes</td>
<td>$1,098,144</td>
<td>$1,021,070</td>
<td>$1,068,077</td>
<td>$1,051,137</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>$3,359,850</td>
<td>$6,336,638</td>
<td>$7,859,157</td>
<td>$1,837,331</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FINANCE DIRECTOR’S REPORT**

Christine Pollard

During 2012-13, AFAP applied funds of $7,451,143 to deliver overseas aid programs across Africa, Asia and the Pacific and this represents an increase of $700,512 on the previous year. Reflecting a current global trend, donations from the general public for 2012-13 are down on 2011-12. AusAID grants, however, remain consistent between 2011-12 and 2012-13.

AFAP’s relationship with AusAID remains an essential partnership for ongoing funding with support for the 2012-13 financial year for the Australia Africa Community Engagement Scheme (AACES) and the Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP).

Based on support from the Australian public, the ANCP grant from AusAID provides AFAP with funding to undertake its own development activities. AFAP is appreciative for this support from our wide range of donors. Community Education expenditure in 2013 has increased significantly from 2011-12 and reflects growth in AFAP’s Development Awareness Raising program with the Australian Public. Fundraising and Accountability and Administration Expenses in 2012-13 remain consistent with 2011-12 figures.

AFAP reported a deficit for 2012-13 of $1,462,496 and largely this reflects the timing differences surrounding the funding and commencement of key programs. AFAP is pleased to report that Unrestricted Funds grew from $49,480 at 30th June 2012 to $151,248 at 30th June 2013.

AFAP’s financial position is solid with a cash balance at 30th June 2013 of $1,837,331.

*The Table of Cash Movements is only required to disclose cash raised for a designated purpose if it exceeds 10% of total International Aid and Development revenue.*
AUDITOR’S REPORT

Owen Houston


The accompanying summary financial statements as set out on pages 18 to 20, which comprises the summary statement of financial position as at 30 June 2013, the summary statement of comprehensive income, summary statement of changes in equity and table of cash movements for the year then ended, are derived from the audited financial report of AFAP for the year ended 30 June 2013. We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on that financial report in our report dated 24th October 2013. That financial report and the summary financial statements, do not reflect the effects of events that occurred subsequent to the date of our report on that financial report.

The summary financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by Australian Accounting Standards. Reading the summary financial statements, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited financial report of AFAP.

Management’s Responsibility for the Summary Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of a summary of the audited financial report prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the summary financial statements based on our procedures, which were conducted in accordance with Auditing Standard ASA 810 Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements.

Independence

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the summary financial statements derived from the audited financial report of AFAP for the year ended 30 June 2013 are consistent, in all material respects, with that audited financial report, prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

Owen Houston
Registered Company Auditor No 4548
Dated: 24th October 2013
AFAP is committed to demonstrating that the work that we do is effective.

We do this in a number of ways, including:

→ Attracting and retaining well qualified staff
→ Reviewing and evaluating the work we do
→ Developing new programs based on previous learning
→ Participating in relevant learning forums
→ Resourcing peer learning activities within our program work

This year AFAP hosted learning and sharing events for partners in Sydney, Fiji, Zimbabwe and Vietnam. Our staff presented research at international conferences in Argentina and Indonesia and undertook significant project evaluations of our work in Zambia and Vietnam. Findings from these evaluations was shared with key stakeholders and is available upon request.
SYDNEY OFFICE

CHRISTINE MURPHY Executive Director
CHRISTINE POLLARD Finance Director
SEM MABUWA Africa Program Manager
MARIA VANESSA ZULUETA Pacific Program Manager
CASSANDRA MOK Partnerships Program Manager
REBEKAH ENOCH Communications & Education Manager
MANJITA GURUNG Administration and Office Manager
LAURA BAYNDRIAN Program Officer
SIOBHAN CLARK Program Officer
RAGNA GILMOUR Program Officer

BOARD

JOHN ROCK (Chairperson appointed 5/11/01)
→ B.Sc. Hons, Retired Sales and Marketing Consultant

A/PROF JOCK HARKNESS (Director- appointed 27/11/97,
Company Secretary- appointed 18/4/11)
→ MBBS DCP (Lon); FRCPA; FASM. Clinical Microbiologist,
St Vincent’s Hospital Sydney

DR ANGELINE LOW (Director – appointed 26/10/09)
→ PhD, Mgmt., B Econs. Hons, MAICD, Research Affiliate,
University of Technology Sydney; Board Member, Child Fund Australia

DAVID A BRETT (Director- appointed 6/4/11)
→ BSc(For) (ANU), MAg (Syd) Consultant International Development

DENIS WOLFF (Director- appointed 5/11/12)
→ MSc Environmental Management, BA Biology, BA Chemistry

CYNTHIA HALIM (Director- appointed 5/11/12)
→ B Comms. Engineering Hons., B Computer Science

VIETNAM STAFF

TA VAN TUAN Country Director
NGUYEN TAT QUAN Program Manager
HAN VAN KHOT Project Manager
DUONG VAN KHAI Senior Project Officer
DANG THI LAN HUONG Program Support Officer
TRAN THI HIEN Project Assistant
DO NGOC VAN Senior Finance Officer
NGUYEN KIM HAI Program Finance Officer
LUONG THI NGOC HA Program Officer
JUSTIN ALICK Program Officer
QUACH QUANG HAI Administrative Assistant
TRAN THI HOA Logistics Support Staff
NGUYEN HUONG THOM Program Intern
TA THAI HA Program Intern
NGUYEN HOANG LINH Program Intern
NGUYEN THI THANH NHAN Finance Intern
We are committed to working in partnership to deliver effective development programs that take action on poverty. Our success is based on the ongoing support we receive from our donors, members and volunteers. We would like to acknowledge the many partners with whom we work, as our success is built on their dedication and commitment. Our special thanks must be given to the following major donors during 2012-13.
"Working in partnership to deliver effective development programs that take Action on Poverty."

INSTITUTIONAL DONORS
→ AusAID
→ USAID

FOUNDATIONS
→ Jenour Foundation
→ Harold Mitchell Foundation
→ Andrew McNaughton Foundation
→ The Trust Company Foundation
→ The Australian Communities Foundation
→ Portland House
→ Bennelong Foundation
→ Uechtritz Foundation
→ The Glencoe Foundation
→ ISIS Foundation
→ Room to Read Australia Foundation
→ The Charitable Foundation
→ The Atlassian Foundation
→ Southern Cross Sports Management Limited
→ Island Optical
→ Pickles Foundation
→ Jagen Foundation
→ Keir Foundation
→ DAK Foundation

PRO BONO SUPPORT
→ Allens Linklaters
→ Hunt and Hunt