

Annexes





ANNEX A: TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. BACKGROUND

The Australian aid program aims to assist developing countries reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development, in line with Australia's national interests. The program has doubled in size over the last five years to an estimated \$4.3 billion in 2010–11 and, on current economic projections, will double again to meet the Government's commitment to increase Australia's aid to 0.5 per cent of gross national income by 2015–16.

The Government, Parliament and taxpayers need to be confident that this significant investment is both effective and efficient in fulfilling its objectives.

The Government has taken a range of measures to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the aid program. The Office of Development Effectiveness (ODE), which was established in 2006, has completed a number of reviews and evaluations of the program, including the Annual Review of Development Effectiveness, which is tabled in Parliament. The findings of this analysis are used to improve aid program planning and implementation. AusAID, the lead agency within the Government on the aid program, has rigorous systems and processes in place to ensure that the aid program is well managed and prioritised. These systems are reviewed and improved regularly. A review of advisers engaged under the aid program is currently being conducted jointly with developing country partners, and a review of procurement and agreements processes has commenced. An audit of the aid program by the Australian National Audit Office in 2009 found that AusAID had effectively managed the increases in the program up to that time.

To ensure that the further increase in the aid budget to 2015–16 is well managed and meets the Government's objectives, a review of the aid program will be conducted. This will be the first independent public review of the aid program commissioned by the Australian Government since the Simons Review in 1996.

This review will draw on the experience of the last five years and relevant international experience and make recommendations regarding the structure of the program and the planning, implementation and review arrangements needed to support delivery of a substantially enlarged aid investment. This review will make a strong aid program even better.

2. OBJECTIVE

To examine the effectiveness and efficiency of the Australian aid program and make recommendations to improve its structure and delivery.

3. SCOPE

In particular the review will focus on:

The structure of the program, noting in particular:

- a. the appropriate geographic focus of the program, taking into account partner country absorptive capacities;
 - the appropriate sectoral focus of the program, taking into account Australia's area of comparative advantage and measured development effectiveness results;
 - the relative focus of the aid program on low and middle-income countries;
 - the relative costs and benefits of the different forms of aid, including the role of non-government organisations and the appropriate balance between multilateral and bilateral aid funding arrangements.
- b. The performance of the aid program and lessons learned from Australia's approach to aid effectiveness.
- c. An examination of the program's approach to efficiency and effectiveness and whether the current systems, policies and procedures in place maximise effectiveness.
- d. The appropriate future organisational structure for the aid program, including:
 - AusAID's organisational structure for aid delivery;
 - arrangements for the coordination of ODA across the public service; and
 - coordination of Australia's ODA with other donors and institutions.
- e. The appropriateness of current arrangements for:
 - review and evaluation of the aid program, including an examination of the role of the Office of Development Effectiveness and options to strengthen the evaluation of the aid program; and
 - the management of fraud and risk in the aid program.

The review will involve an examination of broader international thinking on aid effectiveness and will draw on work by the OECD DAC (including the most recent peer review of the Australian aid program), work on the approach and experience of non-state donors (such as the Clinton and Gates Foundations and non-government organisations) and the range of audits undertaken by the ANAO.

4. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The review will be conducted by a panel consisting of:

- Mr Sandy Hollway, AO, (Chairman), former secretary of two Australian Government departments and CEO of the Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games, previously, an official of the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade for 16 years, an Australian diplomat at four overseas posts and Head of the International Division and Deputy Secretary of the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet with responsibility for foreign aid and other international matters;

- Dr Stephen Howes, Director, International and Development Economics, Crawford School of Economics and Government at the ANU, previously worked as the Lead Economist for India for the World Bank and as Chief Economist at AusAID;
- Ms Margaret Reid, AO, has extensive experience with Australian non-government organisations (NGOs) working in international aid as the former President of the Executive Committee of the Australian Council for International Development. Ms Reid is also the first female President of the Australian Senate, and former World President of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association;
- Mr Bill Farmer is a former senior diplomat. Mr Farmer was Head of Mission in the two largest recipients of Australian aid, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. Mr Farmer was also the Deputy Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations;
- Mr John Denton, CEO and Partner at Corrs Chambers Westgarth is a Prime Ministerial appointee to the APEC Business Advisory Council and a member of the Boards of the Business Council of Australia and the Commonwealth Business Council. He has firsthand experience of development and conflict through postings to Bangladesh and Iraq. He is Chairman of Australia for United Nations High Commission for Refugees Australia.

The panel will be supported by a secretariat led by AusAID and drawn from a range of other Government agencies, including central agencies and agencies involved in the delivery of the aid program, as necessary. The panel will draw on expert advice as required.

5. APPROACH

The review will consult extensively across the Australian Government, non-government organisations and other key stakeholders in the Australian community. Fieldwork will be conducted to consult with a selection of Australia's bilateral and multilateral partners.

6. TIMING

The review will commence in November 2010 and be completed by April 2011.

ANNEX B: SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED

1GOAL Young Ambassadors
A and C Phillips
ActionAid Australia
AIDWATCH
Alan Irvine
Alison Leemen
Andrew & Jody van Burgel
Andrew Harris
Anglican Public Affairs Commission
Anne Yuille
Anthony Carr
Ashleigh Jones
Asialink
Associate Professor James Goodman – University of Technology Sydney
Associate Professor Shashidhar Venkatesh Murthy – James Cook University
Astrid Herlihy
Australia for UNHCR
Australia PNG Business Council
Australian Academy of Science
Australian Bahá'í Community
Australian Broadcasting Corporation
Australian Catholic Religious Against Trafficking in Humans
Australian Centre for Leadership for Women
Australian Coalition for Education and Development
Australian Conservation Foundation
Australian Council for International Development
Australian Disability and Development Consortiums
Australian Doctors for Africa
Australian Federal Police
Australian Human Rights Commission
Australian National Committee for UN Women
Australian Paralympic Committee
Australian Red Cross
Australian Reproductive Health Alliance, Burnet Institute, CARE Australia, International Women's Development Agency, Marie Stopes International Australia and Sexual Health and Family Planning Australia
Australian Sports Commission
Australian Volunteers International
Barbara Short
Belinda Marchesiello
Bertram Jenkins
Brendan Rigby
Brian and Jill Polkinghorne

Brian Fairman
Brian Robertson
Burma Campaign Australia
Burnet Institute
Burnet Institute, CARE Australia, International Women's Development Agency and Marie Stopes
International Australia
Business Council of Australia
Business for Millennium Development
BWR Management Pty Ltd
Cardno Emerging Markets
CARE Australia
Carol O'Donnell
Carolyn Marsh
Catherine McGowan
CBM Australia and CBM–Nossal Institute Partnership for Disability Inclusive Development
Cecily Dignan
Centre for Accident Research and Road Safety
Cheryl Peck
ChildFund Australia
Christina O'Brien
Christina Pitt and Grant Benvenuti
Christine Cass
Christopher Moore
Colin Sinclair
Committee to Protect Vietnamese Workers (CPVW)
Community and Public Sector Union
Compassion Australia
Co-operation in Development Australia
CSIRO
Dan Musil
David Barnden
David Karr
Deborah Rhodes and Christopher Dureau
Debra Chapman
Deidre Christie
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry
Diplomacy Training Program
Don Stokes
Don Veitch
Doug Flanders
Douglas Everingham
Dr Anthony Austin
Dr Charles Kick
Dr Helen M Hill
Dr John Blair
Dr John Conroy – ANU
Dr John Philip Lea – University of Sydney

Dr Julie King and Jenni Mays – Queensland University of Technology
Dr Leighton Vivian
Dr Michael Wilson
Dr Patrick Kilby – ANU
Dr Peter Devereux
Dr Peter Graham
Dr Peter M. Sales
Dr Roger B. King
Dr Ruth Jackson
Dr Scott MacWilliam – University PNG/ANU
Dr Simon Batterbury – University of Melbourne
Dr Tahmina Rashid – University of Canberra
Eastern Indonesia Knowledge Exchange (BaKTI–Yayasan Bursa Pengetahuan Kawasan Timur Indonesia)
Eddie Ozols
Effective Development Group
Elizabeth Chase
Elizabeth Stewart
Ella Feeney
Emma Henderson
Eric Garner
Ernest Antoine
Families and Friends for Drug Law Reform
Foreign Economic Relations Department of the Ministry of Planning and Investment – Government of Vietnam
Foundation for Effective Markets and Governance
Frances D’Ambra
GAVI Alliance
Gemma Lotha
Geoff and Cherylle Stone
Geoscience Australia
Glyn Davis, Vice-Chancellor – University of Melbourne
Greenlight Technology Group
Greg Cutbush – ANU
Haines Centre for Strategic Management
Heather Smith
Heike Lautenschlager
Human Rights Council of Australia
Human Rights in Asia
Human Rights Law Resource Centre
Ian Anderson
Ian Peebles
Impact Investment Group
Institute for International Trade – University of Adelaide
International Development Contractors
International Finance Corporation

International Help Fund Australia
International Labour Office
International Planned Parenthood Federation
International Society for Human Rights Australia
International Women's Development Agency
Internews Network
Jaime Serpanchy
James Franks
James Godfrey
James Ricketson
James Tedder
Jan Morgan
Jan O'Leary
Jenna Weston
Jenni Downes
Jesse Wynhausen
Jim Belford
Jo Thomson
Joan Gibbs
Joanna Brislane
John Blunt
John Crook Consulting
John Godwin
John Jablonka
John Piper
Jonathan Schultz
Joseph Philippa
JTA International
Jubilee Australia
Judith Blyth
Judith Odgaard
Kate Jeffery
Kathy Popic
Katie Livingstone
Keith Stebbins
Knowledge Hubs for Health Initiative
Kolinio Meo
Land Equity International and Strategic Planning and Management Services
Laura Smelter
Lorien Vecellio
Lorinne du Toit
Make Poverty History
Marg Kennedy
Mario Hasanakos
Matt Hilton
Matthew Edgerton
Medicines for Malaria Venture

Melissa Jones
Micah Challenge Australia
Michele Freeman
Nathalie Saldumbide
National Disability Services
National Health and Medical Research Council
Nicholas Goodwin
Nicholas Maclellan
Nick Pastalatzis
Nigel O'Connor
Nishan Disanayake
Nizza Siano
Norton Rose Australia
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
One Laptop per Child
Opportunity International Australia
Otto Mueller
Oxfam
Pacific Institute of Public Policy
Palms Australia
Patricia Jennings
Patrick Robinson
Paul Oates
Paul Woods
Pauline Tyrrell
People In Aid
People's Health Movement
Peter D Masey and Professor David Durrehim – University of New England and
University of Newcastle
Peter Goldsworthy
Peter Gringinger
Petrus Heyligers
Phil Jones
Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources Research and Development
Pia Harkness
Plan International Australia
Planning Institute of Australia
Principles for Social Investment Secretariat
Professor Anthony Zwi – University of NSW
Professor Bruce Young
Professor Dennis Altman, AM – LaTrobe University
Professor Ian Everall – University of Melbourne
Professor Richard F Heller
Quaker Services Australia
Rani Pramesti
RedR Australia

Rene Provis
RESULTS International Australia
Reverend Leanne Baker
Richard Curtain
Richie Nichols and Kristina Hedin
Robert Cannon
Robert Wesley-Smith
Robin Nair
Rodney Stephens
Rosie Wagstaff
Roxanne Naylor
Royal Life Saving Society
Sails Ocean Sails
Sally and Ken Wylie
Sam Byrne
Sam Porter
Samantha Chung
Sarita Hales
Save the Children
Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Sexual Health and Family Planning Australia
Solway Sager-Nutting
South Pacific Chief Nursing and Midwifery Officers Alliance
Southern Cross Permaculture Institute
St James Ethics Centre
Stephen Baker
Susanna Price – ANU
Susie Newman
Sustainable Population Australia
Sustineo
Tanner James Management Consultants
TB Alliance
TEAR Australia
The Australian APEC Study Centre – RMIT University
The Crawford Fund
The Foundation for Development Cooperation
The Fred Hollows Foundation
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
The Global Poverty Project
The Institute for Ethics, Governance and Law
The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia
The International Centre of Excellence in Water Resources Management
The National Directorate for Aid Effectiveness (NDAE) Ministry of Finance – Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste
The Oaktree Foundation
The Royal Australian & New Zealand College of Psychiatrists
Tony Baker

Transparency International Australia
Trevor Freestone
Trevor Hudson
UN Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNAIDS
Union Aid Abroad
United Macedonian Diaspora
United Nations Volunteers
Vic and Bev Romanyshyn
Victorian Local Governance Association
Vietnamese Community in Australia
Vikki John
Vision 2020 Australia
VSO International
WASH Reference Group
Weh Yeoh
WHO Collaborating Centre for Nursing, Midwifery and Health Development
Women and Children Crisis Centre Tonga
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom Australia
World Health Organisation
World Vision Australia
WWF Australia
YWCA Australia

ANNEX C: GLOSSARY

Accra Agenda for Action: an international agreement reached in Accra, Ghana, in 2008 by a broad range of donor and recipient governments. It aims to improve the delivery, management and use of aid, building on the commitments made in the 2005 Paris Declaration.

Annual Assessment: The Review Panel recommends that there be an annual assessment of aid effectiveness that covers all ODA. This assessment would use a three-tier framework to provide an overall evaluation of the entire ODA program at a strategic level.

Annual Program Performance Report (APPR): provides an overall assessment of the Australian aid program's performance at the country or regional level. APPRs are undertaken by Australian government (usually AusAID) staff.

Annual Review: The Review Panel recommends that there be an annual review of the program's progress, considered by Cabinet. The most important input to the annual review would be the annual assessment (see above), but the review would go beyond the assessment to include, for example, a review of progress against pre-determined hurdles.

Annual Review of Development Effectiveness (ARDE): a report produced by the Office of Development Effectiveness designed to provide an overall account of the aid program's performance. The first ARDE was published in 2008.

Annual Thematic Performance Report (ATPR): provides an overall assessment of the Australian aid program's performance at the sectoral level (eg health, education and infrastructure). ATPRs are undertaken by Australian government (usually AusAID) staff.

Asian Development Bank (ADB): established in 1966, the ADB is a multilateral development bank focused on the Asian and Pacific Island Country regions. The ADB provides grants, concessional loans and non-concessional loans for development activities.

The Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID): the Australian Government agency responsible for managing Australia's overseas aid program. AusAID is an Executive Agency within the Foreign Affairs and Trade portfolio and reports to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Australian Civilian Corps (ACC): a register of Australian civilian specialists (e.g. lawyers, humanitarian workers) who can be deployed at short notice into overseas disaster or conflict-affected countries. The ACC was announced in October 2009.

Australian Council for International Development (ACFID): the peak body for Australian not-for-profit aid and development organisations. The Council has 69 member organisations including both large and small NGOs.

Bilateral Aid: as defined in Chapter 6, a bilateral donor funded activity that is delivered by private contractors or partner governments, or through other government departments.

Bilateral Donor: a donor that provides funds on behalf of a country government.

Budget Support: funding from official donors to partner governments not earmarked to particular expenditures, often on the basis of policy conditions.

Cairns Compact on Strengthening Development Coordination in the Pacific: established by Pacific leaders at the 2009 Pacific Islands Forum, the Compact sets out actions designed to improve the coordination and use of development resources in the Pacific, in line with the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action.

Catholic Relief Services (CRS): founded in 1943, CRS is the official international humanitarian agency of the U.S. Catholic community.

Civil Society: ‘intermediary institutions’ such as professional associations, religious groups, labour unions and citizen advocacy organisations, that give voice to various sectors of society and enrich public participation in democracies. (Civil Society International 2011)

Commonwealth Secretariat: an organisation headquartered in London that implements development-related plans agreed by Commonwealth Heads of Government through technical assistance, advice and policy development.

Concessional Loan: a loan provided by multilateral development banks and some bilateral donors, with lower interest rates or longer grace and maturity periods than market-based loans. To be counted as Official Development Assistance a concessional loan must be at least 25 per cent cheaper than market-based loans.

Conditional Cash Transfers: transfers of cash to poor individuals or households with payments subject to certain conditions being met, such as attendance of children at school.

Consolidation: the process of focusing aid resources (funding and/or staff) on a smaller range of countries, sectors or activities.

Contingency Reserve: an unallocated allowance in the Australian government budget to provide flexibility to respond to unanticipated events.

Core Funding: funding to an organisation such as a multilateral organisation or NGO that is not tied to a specific purpose and can be used by an organisation for any purpose within its agreed strategy/workplan.

Corporate Social Responsibility: a commitment by a company to meet social outcomes as well as commercial goals in its operations.

Corruption Perception Index: produced by Transparency International on an annual basis to measure the perceived levels of corruption across 178 countries.

Country Allocation: aid funds delivered by a country program (see below) plus the amount of a donor’s contribution to core funding of a multilateral organisation or NGO which is estimated to be distributed to the country in question.

Country Program: all activities within the control of a donor that specifically target a country, including bilateral aid and earmarked funding to multilateral organisations and NGOs, plus core funding to partners who only operate in one country.

Cross-cutting Issue: an issue that is relevant and important across all sectors and should be considered in the design and implementation of all activities (eg gender).

Delegated Cooperation: a bilateral donor providing funding through programs managed by another bilateral donor.

Department for International Development (DFID): is the United Kingdom government department that manages the United Kingdom's overseas aid program.

Development Effectiveness Steering Committee (DESC): the Australian government senior officials committee tasked with strengthening the coordination of the aid program and playing an advisory role to the government on major ODA strategy and budget proposals. The DESC is chaired by the AusAID Director General and comprises deputy secretaries from the Departments of Prime Minister and Cabinet, Treasury, Finance and Deregulation and Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Direct Aid Program: a flexible fund used to support small (usually community-based) development activities in countries that are eligible for Official Development Assistance. The Direct Aid Program is managed by Ambassadors and High Commissioners at Australia's overseas posts.

Disaster Risk Reduction: reducing vulnerability to disasters and improving the resilience of communities and countries to disasters.

Donor Burden: the burden on recipient governments (often with low capacity), from having to deal with many different donors.

Earmarked Funding: funding provided to multilateral organisations and NGOs for a specific purpose. Funds can be earmarked for specific activities, sectors, countries or regions.

Education for All Fast-track Initiative: a global partnership between donors and developing countries with the aim of accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education by 2015.

Enterprise Challenge Fund: provides grants to assist business projects in designated developing countries that would not be viable without start-up support. Companies bid competitively for grants through a series of rounds.

Food and Agriculture Organisation: a UN agency established in 1945 with a mandate to help developing countries modernise and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices and improve nutrition.

Fragile States: a classification used to characterise countries that suffer from conflict or very weak governance.

Fragmentation: small aid activities scattered over a large number of countries and sectors where the potential development benefits are low considering the resources required to manage them.

Fungibility of Aid: aid displacing recipient government expenditure.

Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI): a multilateral organisation that promotes immunisation in developing countries and has representation from both the private and public sectors, including donor and recipient governments.

Global Environment Facility (GEF): a multilateral fund that provides grants to developing countries for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants. The World Bank provides the secretariat to the GEF.

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund): a public–private partnership that raises and disburses funds to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.

Global Program: core funding to multilateral organisations or NGOs that operate in more than one country.

Grant: a transfer made in cash, goods or services for which no repayment is required (OECD DAC 2011b).

Green Revolution: the technological development of agriculture designed to increase the productivity of crops through more efficient agricultural processes. The Green Revolution began in Mexico in the 1940s, and then spread worldwide in the 1950s and 1960s.

Gross National Income: measures economic performance in terms of a country's income. GNI is equal to GDP (economic performance in terms of a country's production) less incomes payable to non–residents plus incomes receivable from non–residents.

Humanitarian and Emergency Assistance: development assistance provided in times of conflict and natural or other disasters to protect the lives, health, subsistence and physical security of vulnerable populations (AusAID 2005b).

Independent Completion Reports: an assessment undertaken at the end of an Australian aid activity by an expert not otherwise involved in the activity.

Independent Progress Report: an assessment undertaken during the implementation of an Australian aid activity by an expert not otherwise involved in the activity.

International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI): designed to provide those involved in aid programs with information to better track what aid is being used for and what it is achieving. The initiative was launched in September 2008 in Accra.

International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC): an international organisation established in 1863 that works worldwide to provide humanitarian help for people affected by conflict and armed violence and to promote the laws that protect victims of war.

International Development Association (IDA): the concessional lending arm of the World Bank. Established in 1960, IDA aims to reduce poverty by providing interest–free credits and grants for programs that boost economic growth, reduce inequalities and improve people's living conditions.

International Monetary Fund (IMF): an intergovernmental organisation of 187 countries that oversees the global financial system. The IMF promotes macroeconomic stability and helps countries to minimise and mitigate the impacts of negative economic shocks such as debt or currency crises.

International Labour Organisation (ILO): the international organisation responsible for drawing up and overseeing international labour standards.

Low-income Countries: countries with per capita GNI of less than US\$935 in 2007.

Mandated Flexibility: a fund within the AusAID budget which covers three different contingency forms that can arise in a year: risk; natural disasters and other humanitarian crises; and emerging or changed priorities.

Managing Contractors: companies directly contracted by AusAID to deliver activities under the Australian aid program.

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF): established in 1971, MSF is an international NGO which provides medical humanitarian aid around the world.

Microfinance: microfinance attempts to address lack of access to financial markets. It focuses on providing microcredit – small, collateral-free loans – to the very poor for self-employment. It also provides other financial services such as savings and insurance.

Middle-income countries: countries with per capita income of between US\$935 and US\$11,455 in 2007.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): development commitments for 2015 agreed to by the world's nations in the wake of the 2000 Millennium Summit. The MDG targets include halving extreme poverty, getting all children into school, closing the gap on gender inequality, saving lives lost to disease and lack of available health care, and protecting the environment.

Multilateral Development Banks: institutions that provide financial support and professional advice for economic and social development activities in developing countries. The main multilateral development banks are: the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank and the African Development Bank.

Multilateral Organisations: those international institutions with governmental membership which conduct all or a significant part of their activities in support of development and aid recipient countries (OECD DAC 2011b). For the purpose of this Report global funds and trust funds count as multilateral organisations.

Multilateral Organisations Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN): an association of 17 bilateral donors, including Australia, that regularly assess the organisational effectiveness of major multilateral organisations. This involves a comprehensive survey of how efficiently and effectively multilateral organisations are delivering on their mandate.

New Policy Proposals (NPPs): a regular feature of the budget process, NPPs are proposals for new spending brought forward for consideration for funding in the budget.

Non–Government Organisation (NGO): a not–for–profit group which is organised on a local, national or international level and dedicated to a cause. As used in this Report, a local (or in–country) NGO is based in the developing country receiving aid and an international NGO is not based in Australia and operates in multiple developing countries.

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): established in 1961 and with 31 current member countries, the OECD is a forum for the world’s industrialised countries.

OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC): a committee of the OECD which helps to define and monitor global standards in aid. The DAC also helps donors share views and exchange lessons. Each committee member’s aid program is peer reviewed by other members every four years.

Official Development Assistance (ODA): funding given for development purposes to countries with per capita income in 2007 of less than US\$ 11,455. ODA funding is given by government agencies (federal, state and local). It does not include funding from non–government organisations or other private charitable organisations. Net ODA refers to outgoings in assistance less repayment of loans.

Office of Development Effectiveness (ODE): established in 2006 to monitor the quality and evaluate the impact of the Australian aid program, ODE is a unit within AusAID that reports to the AusAID Director General and is separate from program management.

Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness: agreed in 2005, the Paris Declaration commits donor governments and developing countries to work together to make aid as effective as possible. It is an attempt to reform how aid is delivered and managed.

Partner Government: the government of an aid recipient country.

Partner Government Systems: the legal and institutional frameworks within which a partner government spends its funds.

Quality of Official Development Assistance (QuODA) Assessment: an assessment undertaken by the Centre for Global Development and the Brookings Institution on the quality of aid delivered by 31 countries and multilateral institutions.

Quality Reporting System (QRS): an AusAID management system designed to track the quality of activities at the stages of project start–up, implementation and completion.

Recipient/Recipient Government: see Partner Government.

Technical assistance: the knowledge, services, skills and technology provided to a partner country through personnel, training and research as well as the funding for associated costs. Also known as technical cooperation.

United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF): a UN agency with a mandate to work exclusively with children. Guided by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, UNICEF works to overcome poverty, abuse and disease afflicting children.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP): a UN agency which is mandated to work with countries to reduce poverty, promote democratic governance, prevent and recover from crises, protect the environment and combat climate change.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): a UN agency which leads and co-ordinates international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide.

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA): a UN agency with responsibility for bringing together humanitarian agencies and donors to ensure a coherent response to emergencies.

United States Agency for International Development (USAID): the United States Government aid agency.

World Bank: a multilateral development bank made up of two development institutions owned by 187 member countries: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association. The World Bank provides low-interest loans, interest-free credits and grants to developing countries for a variety of purposes, including investments in education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture and environmental and natural resource management.

World Health Organisation (WHO): a UN agency responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends.

World Food Program (WFP): a UN agency mandated to combat global hunger.

ANNEX D: REFERENCES

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