



PACIFIC AID
AUSTRALIA
for a sustainable Pacific



Annual Report 2012





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Who We Are

Pacific Aid Australia is a non-sectarian, independent, not-for-profit, non-governmental organisation. We focus on assistance to Pacific Island Countries and Territories in the areas of environment, health, education, water sanitation and supply, economic sustainability, and cultural preservation. We do not discriminate against religious, political, social, cultural, age or gender background.

Our Vision

‘Economic, social and cultural prosperity founded on the ecological integrity of the Pacific Region now and into the future’

Mission Statement

“Pacific Aid Australia’s mission is to develop and implement practical environmental management initiatives, economic, cultural, health and education programs and projects that promote and support ecologically sustainable development and self reliance for Pacific Island communities.

Activities of Pacific Aid Australia are undertaken in collaboration with local, regional and national governments, civil society organisations, businesses, universities and non-government organisations in the context of protecting and enhancing Pacific Island ecosystems, cultures and economic wellbeing.”

We Value: Ecologically based sustainable development, cooperation between government, business, international and regional bodies and the community, practical



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responsiveness, cultural integrity, empowerment of the individual and community access to quality education and health services.

What is Ecologically Sustainable Development?

Among the many appropriate definitions of ecologically sustainable development (ESD), we accept the definition of ecologically sustainable development as meaning, 'to use, conserve and enhance resources in a manner that ecological processes on which life depends are maintained, as well as enhancing social equity, so as to continuously improve present and future quality of life' (after Brundtland 1987, Australian Commonwealth Government 1990 , Mark Diesendorf 1999).

Why We Work in the Pacific

Australia is a significant member of the Pacific community with a long and special relationship with Pacific Islanders. According to the World Giving Index, Australians are among the most generous and caring people in the world. We are in a position to extend our knowledge, experience and technology to support the developmental aspirations of our neighbours and help protect the beautiful, fragile and threatened environments in which they live. By supporting a sustainable ecological and economic foundation, we can help ensure long term security in the Pacific Region for the future.

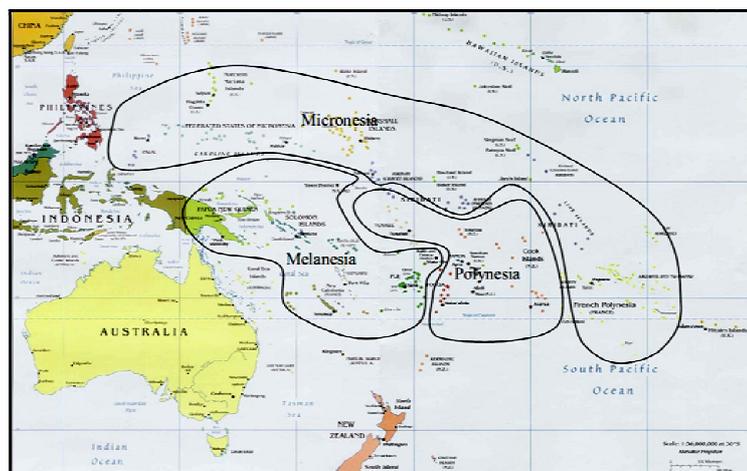




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Where We Work

Pacific Aid Australia currently makes its programs available to the following independent island states which are classified as developing by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade: Niue, Cook Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Samoa, Kingdom of Tonga, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Marshall Islands, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Nauru, Tokelau, Fiji, as well as East Timor. Additionally, Pacific Aid Australia works in the following territories which do not benefit from Australia development aid as such but which have experience and resources to assist other island states or which can benefit from Australian environmental technology: French Polynesia, Easter Island, Wallis and Fatuna, Northern Marianna Islands, American Samoa, and New Caledonia.





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How We Implement Our Programs

We implement our programs and projects by working directly through the island Government, Council, or community organisation with which we have signed an agreement after extensive community consultation. Our projects and programs generally involve multiple partners including universities, and international, regional and Australian businesses and donors. Importantly, however, it is the islanders themselves who do the majority of the actual implementation





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Message from the CEO and the Board

In 2008 when we were still the German affiliated International Help Fund Australia, we started talking about the idea of a name change. “International Help Fund Australia” did not seem to resonate with people. It wasn’t a name people remembered, was regularly misquoted and did not indicate where we worked or what we did. More troubling, it was also on a few occasions confused with another aid agency called “Help Fund Australia” that had been in the news charged with fraud. International Help Fund Australia never had anything to do with the discredited Help Fund Australia; the name confusion was very unfortunate.

We needed a name change.

In 2008, we didn’t have a new name to work with. We solicited our members for ideas on a new name and received a long list of suggestions, none of which the board really found were good enough. It was a tough decision to change our name as all our media and projects were implemented under the name of International Help Fund Australia. With a tentative name of Pacific Help Fund Australia we commissioned a new look but, unconvinced by the whole package, that slight alteration was not adopted and another two years went by before we undertook the involved name change idea again.

This year ready to launch into major fund raising activities, we asked ourselves again if we should not change our name before putting the time and effort into a major community fundraising drive. One of our enthusiastic volunteers, Ian Bone MBA, came up with the name “Pacific Aid Australia” in a flash of inspiration. Our new name, as “Pacific Aid Australia” was adopted unanimously by the Board.



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Happy with the new name, we approached University of Technology, Sydney “Shopfront” <<http://www.shopfront.uts.edu.au>> with a rebranding project for Pacific Aid Australia. A group of diverse and talented students took on the project, and, in collaboration with the Board, produced what is now our new logo and look.

Though the project took over 8 months to complete, once we had our artwork and basic web design, we then had to undergo the arduous task of rebranding and re writing all our documents and electronic media. Enter Yodel <<http://www.yodel.com.au>> who sponsored this challenging task for us and volunteer Marissa Karolye, who spent a good deal of time organising the updated PAA website. This considerable undertaking was still ongoing as the 2011-2012 financial year came to an end.

The Board subsequently decided we needed to focus on completing the rebranding before we embarked on any fund raising projects during this financial year. So our focus this year has been on the rebranding and strengthening our foundations as we look forward to next year’s task of developing our social media presence and growing our community of supporters in Australia, the Pacific and the world.

Petra Campbell and The Board of Pacific Aid Australia





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Activities for 2012 Year: Rebranding

Rebranding Project 1

Apart from grant and tender writing applications, major project implementation was put on hold for this year while we changed our name from International Help Fund Australia to Pacific Aid Australia.

In 2008 when we were still International Help Fund Australia, we canvassed a possible re branding to a new name from UTS Shopfront who in turn solicited UTS Design Students adopt our project as part of their degree. The first group of students produced the following designs. At the time we were not convinced by the name Pacific Help Fund Australia, hence the board decided not to adopt a name change.





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Rebranding Project 2

In 2011 the board unanimously voted to change our name to Pacific Aid Australia after volunteer Ian Bone, MBA came up with the name. We again approached UTS Shopfront to enlist a re branding project with UTS Design Students. After mutual collaboration on the design of our new logo and new look, the following designs demonstrate the process the students and the board went through to settle on the final design.





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Logo



On Website



STAGE 1



STAGE 2



STAGE 3

Logo III

STAGE 1



STAGE 2



STAGE 3

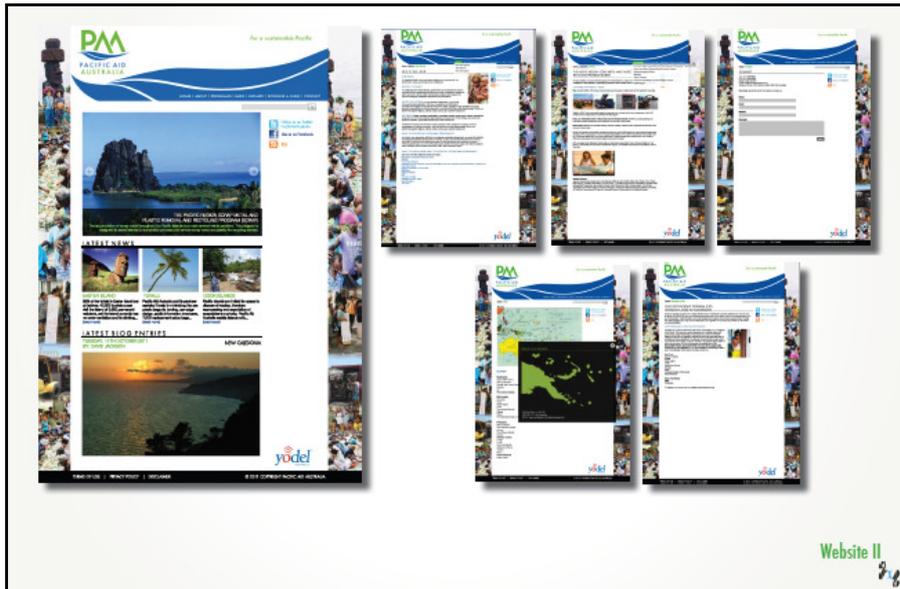


Navigation Bar I



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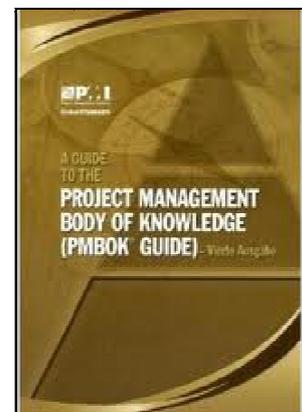


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Project Administration: PYMBOK Project Management

Also this year to further build on the quality of our management systems, Pacific Aid Australia converted to the use of PYMBOK (Project Management Body of Knowledge) style of project management for project proposals, management, monitoring and evaluation. This decision followed on from Pacific Aid Australia's CEO's having completed a Diploma in PYMBOK Project Management in December 2011. Our new Project Management documents incorporate other knowledge areas required to be considered by development aid practitioners such as gender equality, sustainability, cross cutting issues.

Managing a project requires The PMBOK Guide defines project management as the application of knowledge, skills, tools and techniques to project activities to meet project requirements. It involves planning, organizing, monitoring and controlling the project activities in order to accomplish project requirements and objectives. PYMBOK is divided into five management groups which across them cover all bases in project management. Managing a project involves identifying the requirements and establishing clear objects, managing competing priorities (such as time, scope and cost) and meeting stakeholder expectations.





Australia and International Development:

Summary of Important Events

Jan – Dec

- Following usual practice, umbrella organisation ACFID held workshops and learning events throughout the year covering a range of topics in the core areas of programming effectiveness, management (oneself, others, organizational) and compliance.

March

- On 2nd March Bob Carr was elevated to the position of Minister for Foreign Affairs. Some note was made of views he expressed while Premier of NSW, such as that Australia's foreign aid should be directed on environmentally sound development. He admitted to being at the 'very cautious end of the spectrum' regarding population growth, and accordingly believes that Australia's foreign aid has to be made dependent on population control policies and empowerment of women in recipient countries. He also advocated trade liberalisation and economic growth in the undeveloped world, while making a case for very low migrant intake, on account of limited carrying capacity of a mostly arid continent, and the need to protect coastal nature reserves.
- ACFID submitted a formal response to the Australia in the Asian Century White Paper consultations to the Prime Minister and Cabinet. The response focussed on key development trends in Asia across multiple issues; rising inequality, human rights violations, gender inequality, population growth, urbanisation, natural disasters and conflict, climate change and civil society. The submission concluded that Australia



stands to gain economic opportunity from Asia's rise, but that there needs to be more focus on analysis of development and human security issues.

- The appointment of Senator Matt Thistlewaite on 25 March as Australia's new Parliamentary Secretary for Pacific Island Affairs generated some negative press, as commentators lamented a lack of competency and ministerial oversight. The appointment was suggested to be purely political with the new appointee having no experience in this sector, and demonstrating no prior interest in either foreign aid or the Pacific region. Despite PNG receiving the largest share of Australia's foreign aid (\$493.2M) it suffers from a lack of discernable progress, with its UNDP HDI (Human Devt Index) value for 2012 being 0.466, considerably below the regional average of 0.683. This suggests that what Australia's foreign aid program needs is a revitalized focus on our own region, focusing on disease and economic development.

April

- ACFID released a brief detailing policy recommendations for the Australian Government across four areas. Regarding civil society participation, it pushes for a C20 Civil Society Summit, and greater input from civil society on a regular basis. In the area of food security, it recommends the establishment of strategic food reserves, and policies to address commodity speculation, biofuels, land and nutrition. Increased social protection was promoted for low-income countries and for G20 nations as a resilience measure against global shocks. In the sphere of equity, innovative financing for development, inclusivity, sustainability, and funds to save lives were all recommended.



May

- The Foreign Ministry promised new funding to the World Food Programme, specifically \$25M to address the escalating food crisis in the Sahel, South Sudan and Pakistan. This builds on an existing WFP contribution of \$128M, and recognises that the WFP is Australia's largest partner for the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Australia was the first country to agree to a flexible multi-year partnership and funding arrangement with the WFP and other donors are now following this lead. The Australian Government has high confidence in the WFP recently ranking it as one of the most effective recipients of Australian aid funds.
- Following the slaughter of civilians in Haoula, Syria, Foreign Minister Carr expelled two Syrian diplomats from Australia and emphasized that there will be no further engagement with the Assad regime until it abides by a UN ceasefire. Australia strongly backs Kofi Annan's six-point peace plan for a peaceful political solution to the violence in Syria. Mr Carr noted the evolution of a new international norm – the Responsibility to protect civilians against mass atrocity.

June

- The Foreign Minister announced funding of \$7.5M in new initiatives to improve the lives of people with disabilities in developing countries. Disability organisations notes that Australia is "regarded as a world leader in including disability in its foreign aid program", and that supporting disability rights is crucial to fighting poverty in the Pacific. Disability and poverty form a vicious cycle where disability is caused by and also leads to poverty.
- Ahead of the G20 Leaders' Meeting in Mexico ACFID released a consolidated brief – Promoting Global Resilience and Inclusive Growth – for the Australian Government.



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It contained recommendations that Australia should “support and champion key international architecture reforms” with a particular emphasis on shoring up community-based, national and regional food reserves to meet humanitarian crises. Another key point was a push for including people’s voices at the G20, with ACFID believing that community and civil society leaders deserve space at the table. According to ACFID’s Dr Harris Rimmer, “Voluntary organisations, run by the community for the benefit of people, not profit, play an essential role in the societies and economies of the world. They are a hallmark of free, democratic nations.” It was also suggested that there be a ‘C20’, or Civil Society 20 concurrent with the G20 and business ‘B20.’

- Ultimately, the G20 meeting was held in Los Cabos, Mexico, and focussed on the financial downturn in Europe, leaving many civil society actors disappointed. Rio+20 summit failed to deliver a concrete outcomes on poverty and the environment, due to political compromise. This generated widespread disappointment and a scathing response from many observers:
 - “It is perhaps the greatest failure of collective leadership since the first world war” - George Monbiot in his weekly column for The Guardian.
 - “A failure of leadership” - former High Commissioner for Human Rights Mary Robinson.
 - “Rio +20 has not delivered ‘the future we want’. If the current document is allowed to run its course, the future will be bleak...These negotiations look absurd when seen through the eyes of vulnerable and marginalized groups, including minorities and those living in poverty.” – Savio Carvalho, Director of Amnesty International’s Demand Dignity Programme.



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- “Governments missed the opportunity in Rio to recognise unequivocally what common sense already tells us: development by force is not only wrong, it is unsustainable.” Jan Egeland, Executive Director, Human Rights Watch.
- Gro Harlem Brundtland, a former Norwegian prime minister and a member of The Elders, a group of global statesmen formed by Nelson Mandela in 2007, called the wording “a step backwards from previous agreements.”

August

- On 22 – 24 Aug ACFID made a presentation to the United Nations Association of Australia National Conference in response to the Rio+20 Summit and its outcome document, “The Future We Want.” ACFID took the position that Rio+20 was unlikely to deliver the future we want due to a host of key human rights and social justice concerns being sacrificed for political reasons. It was pointedly noted that the summit did a lot of reaffirming/recognising the importance of and not a lot of committing to action. Yet Rio+20 does not mark the end of the road. In observing that multilateralism has failed, the way forward was viewed by many to be the *establishment of a patchwork of innovative local, national and regional alliances is going to be more effective in creating the foundation for a new economic paradigm – in other words a bottom-up approach.*

October

- On October 11 ACFID hosted a meeting in Canberra on sustainable development for leading development experts from Australia and around the world. The agenda was to discuss the survival of the planet, its people and how poor countries can reach the standards of the developed world without compromising the future of the planet.



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University Cooperation

Pacific Aid Australia maintains strong ties with universities in Australia. We believe they are a valuable source of academic research, good will and professionalism. Working with Australian universities has made much of our work possible. We have collaborated with the following Universities in implementing projects and programs:

University of New South Wales (The School of Safety Science): provided complimentary Environmental Auditing courses and tailored support for Pacific Island candidates for our Pacific Island Environmental Auditor training program.

University of New South Wales: co-authored and funded the field visit to Easter Island to affect a study on projected effects of Climate Change on Easter Island.

University of New South Wales (The Australian Graduate School of Management): awarded Pacific Aid Australia's Founder and CEO, Petra Campbell, the annual not for profit Senior Manager Development Course scholarship.

University of New South Wales (Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences): Pacific Aid Australia's Founder and CEO, Petra Campbell, was appointed Visiting Research Associate at the Department of Pacific Studies for 3 years.

University of Technology (Shopfront Community Program): provided Pacific Aid Australia with Master Degree Students, many of whom were already professionals in the business community, to develop five business reports for Pacific Aid Australia, and two rebranding and design projects.

The University of Western Australia provided assistance to Pacific Aid Australia in the drafting of some of its policies.



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Tongji University. Pacific Aid Australia also works with universities outside Australia:

Pacific Aid Australia's Founder and CEO, Petra Campbell, was one of 26 people from 17 Asia Pacific countries identified by the United Nations Environment Program as leaders in Education for Sustainable Development. The delegates attended The United Nations Environment Program – Tongji University Asia Pacific Leadership Program on Environment for Sustainable Development, held in Shanghai and Wuxi, China in November 2006

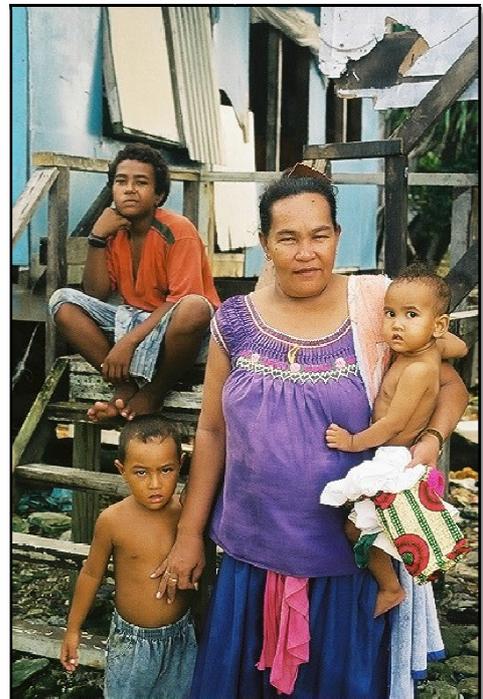


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International

United Nations: Renewing our commitment to the Principles of Environment for Sustainable Development and the Wuxi Commitment

In honour of the Wuxi Commitment made by delegates to the Third United Nations Environment Program – Tongji University Asia- Pacific Leadership Program on Environment for Sustainable Development, Shanghai and Wuxi, China in November 2006, Pacific Aid Australia renews its commitment to the principles of environment for sustainable development. Pacific Aid Australia's CEO is a signatory to the commitment made in 2006. The leadership program was developed as a means to provide training for emerging leaders from various backgrounds in the Asia-Pacific Region. Pacific Aid Australia, International Fund for Animal Welfare and United Nations Environment Programme jointly drew up a statement at the end of the 2006 program titled the 'Wuxi Commitment'. As participants we called 'on on all governments, businesses and communities to adopt an integrated approach to future development in order to put into practice the principles of sustainable development'. The participants also committed to 'strive to translate the ideals of sustainable development from principles to practice in their respective work environments'.





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Corporate Governance

The Board

Petra Campbell. MEM, MScTech, MA, CEnP, Dip Project Management, Dip Quality Management, Cert IV Carbon Management, MAICD, MADG, MEIANZ, MCIANZ

Petra is a journalist / producer / director / photographer by profession, a certified environmental auditor and environmental consultant. She has a Master in Environmental Management, and is currently completing a Master in Science and Technology and a Certificate 4 in Carbon Management. In 1991, as part of a program she was researching for 60 Minutes on the consequences of Russian nuclear testing in Kazakhstan, she came into contact with a German aid organisation. As a result of this meeting, Petra worked in the field as the charity's Child Sponsorship Program Coordinator for 13 years which gave her a solid experience and knowledge of conditions in Africa, the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and Asia. Her work as both current affairs producer/journalist, and aid worker led Petra to many of the world's disaster areas such as Ukraine after Chernobyl and Rwanda after the genocide. In 1998 Petra returned to Sydney, Australia and developed the Pacific Region Program for the same German charity. While this began as a Child Sponsorship Program it quickly became apparent to Petra that the Pacific Region was in need of specific developmental assistance. Petra then founded International Help Fund Australia to harvest the wealth of expertise, experience and generosity that fellow Australians can bring to their Pacific neighbours.

In 2007 she was recognised by the United Nations Environment Program as an Asian Pacific leader in Education for Sustainable Development. Petra was a Visiting Research Associate at the Pacific Studies Department, School of Social Science and International Studies, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, at The University of New South Wales. She is a member of the



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Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand, the Carbon Management Institute of Australia and New Zealand, the Australian Media Entertainment and Arts Alliance.

Grant McCall BA Cal. Berkeley, BLitt Oxon., PhD ANU

Grant McCall Grant is an anthropologist who researches and teaches about the peoples and cultures of the Pacific Islands. He has lectured at and been employed by universities in the USA, Europe, South America and Australia/New Zealand. For 22 years Grant was Director of the Centre for South Pacific Studies at the University of New South Wales as well an Associate Professor there. He has a Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology, a Master of Arts in Social Anthropology and a PHD in Anthropology. Grant's role in the Centre for South Pacific Studies has brought him to research and teach in the field of development studies and Australia's role in the Asia-Pacific region. In 1996 he embarked on 'Teaching the Pacific Forum', a four year project of workshops and professional development for high school teachers of history and social science in the Pacific Islands. He is author of numerous books and articles about the Pacific Islands, migration and ethnicity. Professor Grant McCall is currently associated with the Department of Anthropology at the University of Sydney, where he teaches and writes about the peoples and cultures of the Pacific Islands.

Brett Hurley. LLB, BCom, MB, BS, BSc

Brett Hurly is both a lawyer and a doctor. He has a Bachelor of Commerce, a Bachelor of Laws, a Bachelor of Medical Science and a Bachelor of Medicine/Bachelor of Surgery. He has vast experience in both professions and is currently working in several large hospitals in Australia. Brett helps International Help Fund Australia to develop sound and relevant health programs and provides legal advice by monitoring our compliance and risk exposure.



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Dennis Mok BAppSc, BAppSc, M.BA, M.BA, MAICD, MAIMS, MNZIMLS, CAHRI, FAIM, FNZIM

Dennis is a Royal Australian Army Medical Corps Staff Officer of the Headquarters 2nd Division at Randwick Barracks in New South Wales. He has held the position of Officer in Charge of the Laboratory Platoon at the 1st Health Support Battalion at Holsworthy Barracks. He has served in East Timor at the United Nations Military Hospital, in the Solomon Islands at 1st Health Support Company, and in Indonesia at ANZAC Hospital.

Dennis's work has been recognised by the Australian honours system being awarded with: Australian Active Service Medal – for recognition of his active service in Dili, East Timor; Australian Service Medal – for recognition of his service in Honiara, Solomon Islands; and Humanitarian Overseas Service Medal – for recognition of his humanitarian service in Banda Aceh, Indonesia. He is a Member of the Editorial Advisory Boards of the Journal of Medical Laboratory and Diagnosis and Virtual Infection Centre; Member of the Review Industry Advisory Committee for the course of Master of Business Administration at the University of Technology, Sydney (UTS); Convenor of the Laboratory Leadership and Management Special Interest Group of the Australian Society for Microbiology; and Member of the Australian Institute of Medical Scientists Advisory Council. Recently, he has been elected to the position of Chair of the Australian Institute of Medical Scientists New South Wales Branch. Dennis has completed three Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business accredited management courses at the UTS in 2011; and is currently working towards a Fellowship of the New Zealand Institute of Medical Laboratory Science.

Cass Campbell, Cass Campbell, Director

Cass is a retired school teacher who brings of experience to PAA's education program.



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Environment Report

In 2007 the board of Pacific Aid Australia adopted an environmental policy which is available on our website. Pacific Aid Australia is committed to the ecologically sustainable development of the Pacific Islands. As an environmental organisation we seek not just to follow our goals and objectives in the Pacific Islands by ensuring that our activities are environmentally sound, but also to ensure that our operational activities in Australia and elsewhere meet the highest standards of environmental management. Pacific Aid Australia 2009-2014 Environmental Plan sets out the objectives, actions and targets required to manage our operations in Australia and in the Pacific Islands. As Pacific Aid Australia offices are still run out of home offices, emphasis in the 2012-2013 year will be on energy and resource efficiency and waste management in our offices and while ensuring the integration of an environmental management system into our overall operational activities. The Environmental Plan's actions and targets will be integrated into Pacific Aid Australia's business strategies and programs and targets were reported for the first time in our 2009 Annual Report. It is the goal of Pacific Aid Australia to be ISO 14001 compliant when Pacific Aid Australia can resource it. Our Environment Plan is updated when practicable.



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Environmental Policy, Ecologically Sustainable Development, and Ecological Objectives

Pacific Aid Australia aims to protect the environment by conducting its operations in accordance with the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development. These principles are incorporated into Pacific Aid Australia Environmental policy. Pacific Aid Australia has interpreted the principles of ESD as:

Precautionary Principle – where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation;

Inter-Generational and Intra-generational Equity – minimise the effects of our activities on the environment so that future and present generations may meet their current and future needs, and that all have their basic needs met and are fairly provided with opportunity regardless of social standing or geographical location;

Conservation and Biological Diversity and Ecological Integrity – ensure that our activities maintain or enhance the range of native plants and animals in Australia and in the Pacific Islands; and

Improved Valuation and Pricing of Environmental Resources – properly value the true cost of using our natural resources and disposing of our wastes.

In implementing ESD objectives, IHFA will seek to prevent pollution from our offices by:

Reducing the environmental impact of our discharges to air, water, and land by the use of improved technology, the use of renewable energy where possible, efficiency, conservation, recycling and minimisation;

Reducing the use of energy, water and other material and substances;

Re-using and recovering energy, water and other materials and substances; and

Carbon offsets.



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In implementing ESD objectives, Pacific Aid Australia will seek to prevent pollution in the Pacific Islands by:

Offering energy efficiency, renewable energy, recycling, waste minimisation and other programs; biodiversity programs; forestry programs; soil conservation and composting programs; and ensuring where possible our partners have environmentally sound practises in the Islands.

The Pacific Aid Australia Environmental Management System provides the framework for developing, implementing, monitoring and reviewing environmental objectives, actions and targets as set in the Environment Plan. The objectives and actions drive management programs and commitment to continually improve IHFA's environmental performance.

2009/2014 Environment Plan: Operational Environmental Actions in the 2011-2012 Year

Pacific Aid Australia's current environmental performance, emerging issues and trends and implementing our EMS, are key considerations in the establishment of our first Environmental Plan. Key actions and targets have been identified to manage environmental risks and priorities. These key actions and targets are incorporated into corporate and divisional business plans and employee and volunteer manuals currently being drafted. The key programs identified in IHFA's 2009/2014 Environment Plan are:

- Ensure Pacific Aid Australia home offices have undergone environmental audits. Targets will be set for energy efficiency by retrofitting, reduced water use by maintenance and water efficient fittings and appliances. The use of paper is minimised by reducing our printing and working towards an electronic office; whatever can be recycled will be recycled, including e-waste, and that home offices are composting;



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- Raising funds and finding a corporate partner to implement our EMS; and
- Develop an effective carbon neutralising system to compensate for IHFA travels.

Pacific Aid Australia's objectives are measurable, consistent where practicable with our environmental policy, including our commitment to the prevention of pollution, to compliance, legal requirements where applicable and other requirements to which we subscribe. Where possible we consider our technical, financial, operational and business requirements, and the views of interested parties.

In 2012, IHFA's CEO reviewed the 2011 Initial Environment Review of the organisations new main home office at 211 Botany Street. New South Wales. The following practises and their limitations were in place prior to the audit.



Environmental Review

Environmental Aspect	Status	Comments
Lights	All lights are compact florescent light bulbs; Turned off when not in use;	
Water	Two 9 L/min water efficient shower heads still in place; Both toilets are duel flush Short three minute showers taken according to shower timer;	<i>Cannot install water tank or grey water system as requires investment from landlord</i>
	Washing done in cold water most of the time, with full load on economy cycle in a four star rated washing machine; Dishwasher is use	
Office Equipment and Systems	All but one computer is a laptop. The other is a desk top with a monitor; All computer screens are liquid crystal display (LCD); Appliances are turned off at the wall when not in use, except for the fax machine; Photocopy machine always set on double sided photocopying; Photocopy machine set on energy saver function; Use only 100% recycled paper or plantation paper with recycled paper content; Computer screens set to Blackle™; Scrap paper used for all drafts and faxes and other documents which do not absolutely require clean copy; Electronic storage and communication used where possible.	<i>Plasma TV replaced by LED/LCD screen since last audit</i>
Hot Water System	Gas, large storage.	<i>Could not install instantaneous gas or gas boosted solar hot water as</i>



		<i>property is leased however landlord keen to install solar hot water within two years</i>
Energy - General	<p>Have gas for stove, oven, water and space heating; Hot water set to 55°C; No air conditioner. Use cross-ventilation and internal curtains to keep house temperature down in summer; Energy efficient appliances for the most part; Extensive air leakages under sealed with door snakes, and weather stripping; External shading House insulated Fans on ceiling Gas heating</p>	<p><i>Do not have the budget to 100% offset with green power</i></p> <p><i>Cannot install photovoltaic's as requires landlord investment</i></p>
Organics	<p>100% recycling of kitchen scraps, Via chickens, rabbits and guinea pigs No lawn mowing required as animals keep grass down 100% recycling of green waste.</p>	
Plastics, Paper, Glass, Cans and Tins	<p>100% disposal into council recycling bins Batteries: stored in container for recycling; E-waste: stored in plastic containers pending council collection days; Ink cartridges: disposed of at Office Works; Detergents: mostly biodegradable, but not always.</p>	
Fauna and Mini-Beasts	<p>Humid garden area home to much mini-beast life and birds. Well sized backyard for planting vegetables</p>	



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Sponsors and Partners

We wish to thank all the following organisations. Without their support, none of our work would have been possible.





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