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The ACIAR Act 1982

proclaimed as Act No. 9 of 1982, was described as 'An Act to encourage research for the purpose of identifying, or finding solutions to, agricultural problems of developing countries.'

ACIAR is governed by the *Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research Act 1982*, proclaimed on 3 June 1982. Under Sections four to six of the Act ACIAR is established as a body corporate with the powers of a body corporate. It has a seal, and it may sue and be sued.

Our Functions

ACIAR's role is described in section five – Functions – of the ACIAR Act 1982.

Our governing body

Part three of the ACIAR Act establishes the Board of Management as the governing body responsible for the management and control of the Centre and its affairs. The Act also defines the constitution of the Board, its delegations and the authority by which the Minister may give directions to the Board.

Appendix 1 – Basis of authority

Our functions

- (1) The functions of the Centre are:
 - (a) to formulate programs and policies with respect to agricultural research for either or both of the following purposes:
 - (i) identifying agricultural problems of developing countries;
 - (ii) finding solutions to agricultural problems of developing countries;
 - (b) to commission agricultural research by persons or institutions (whether the research is to be conducted in Australia or overseas) in accordance with such programs and policies; and
 - (c) to communicate to persons and institutions the results of such agricultural research; and
 - (d) to establish and fund training schemes related to its research programs; and
 - (e) to conduct and fund development activities related to its research programs; and
 - (f) to fund international agricultural research centres.
- (2) In performing its functions with respect to agricultural research, the Centre shall have regard to the need for persons or institutions in developing countries to share in that research.
- (3) Nothing in this section authorises, or permits, the Centre to carry out research on its own behalf.

Our powers

ACIAR's powers are established through section 6 of the ACIAR Act 1982. The Centre has the powers of a body corporate:

- (1) Subject to this Act, the Centre has power to do all things necessary or convenient to be done for or in connection with the performance of its functions.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the powers of the Centre include power to accept gifts, devises, bequests or assignments made to the Centre whether on trust or otherwise, and whether unconditionally or subject to a condition and, if a gift, devise, bequest or assignment is accepted by the Centre on trust or subject to a condition, to act as trustee or to comply with the condition, as the case may be.
- (3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, any money or other property held by the Centre upon trust or accepted by the Centre subject to a condition shall not be dealt with except in accordance with the obligations of the Centre as trustee of the trust or as the person who has accepted the money or other property subject to the condition, as the case may be.

Appendix 2 – ACIAR’s active research projects 2002–03

Bilateral* research projects active in 2002–03

*projects may be active in more than one country

Bangladesh	
CS1/2001/039	Integrated management of botrytis grey mould of chickpea in Bangladesh and Australia
LWR1/1998/003	Arsenic transfer in water-soil-crop environments of Bangladesh and Australia
Bhutan	
CS2/1997/101	A survey of fruit flies in Bhutan and a field control program for <i>Bactrocera minax</i> (Enderlein) (the Chinese citrus fly)
Burma (Myanmar)	
AS1/2002/042	Control of Newcastle disease and identification of major constraints in village chicken production systems in Myanmar
AS1/2002/041	Ecologically-based management of rodents in rainfed cropping systems in Myanmar
Cambodia	
ASEM/2000/007	Farmer-based adaptive rodent management, extension and research system in Cambodia
AS1/1996/160	Control of fasciolosis in cattle and buffaloes in Indonesia, Philippines and Cambodia
AS2/1998/090	CD-ROM development: efficient pig management in tropical Asia
CS1/1999/048	Increased productivity of rice-based cropping systems in Lao PDR, Cambodia and Australia
CTE/2003/007	Cambodian Agricultural Research Fund
LWR1/2001/051	Assessing land suitability for crop diversification in Cambodia and Australia
China	
ADP/2002/049	Outlying developing countries in world food consumption patterns
ADP/2002/021	Sustainable land use change in the north west provinces of China
ADP/2000/120	Institutions and policies for improving water allocation and management in the Yellow River Basin, China
ADP/1998/128	Achieving food security in China - implications of WTO accession
ADP/1997/021	Chinese grain market policy with special emphasis on the domestic grain trade
ASEM/1998/060	Chinese wool textile mills: economic analysis of fibre-input/textile-product selection and new processing technologies
AS1/1998/026	Lucerne adapted to adverse environments in China and Australia
AS1/1997/070	Development of specification and processing prediction techniques for the Chinese and Indian wool industries
AS1/1997/069	The treatment of wool scouring effluents in Australia, China and India
AS1/1994/038	Improved diagnostic and control methodologies for livestock diseases in Lao PDR and Yunnan Province, PRC
AS2/2002/017	Potential effects of globalisation on the structure of livestock production in Asia
AS2/2001/029	Development of a knowledge system for the selection of forages for farming systems in the tropics
AS2/1998/035	Ruminant production in the red soils region of southern China and in northern Australia
CS1/2000/038	Use and improvement of sugarcane germplasm
CS1/1999/072	Oilseed <i>Brassica</i> improvement in China, India and Australia
CS1/1997/072	Evaluation of germplasm and development of varieties of apricot and plum for China and Australia.
CS1/1996/006	Wheat improvement in Sichuan Province: application of modern breeding technologies
CS1/1995/129	High yielding anthracnose-resistant <i>Stylosanthes</i> for agricultural systems in India and China

CS2/1998/089	Improvement of IPM of <i>Brassica</i> vegetable crops in China and Australia
CS2/1996/087	Quarantine decision support and training aids for China and Australia
FST/2001/086	Assessment of the potential of <i>Pinus radiata</i> for ecological restoration of the Yangtze River catchment in Aba Prefecture, Sichuan, China
FST/1999/042	Growth stresses in eucalypts: evaluation and development of measurement techniques
FST/1997/077	Eucalypts and groundwater: managing plantations to avoid resource depletion and environmental detriment in China and Australia
FST/1996/125	Development of germplasm and production systems for cold tolerant eucalypts for use in cool regions of southern China and Australia
LWR1/2002/018	Regional impacts of re-vegetation on water resources of the Loess Plateau, China, and the Middle and Upper Murrumbidgee Catchment, Australia
LWR1/2001/001	Improving main system water management in China: a demonstration project in the Zhanghe Irrigation Scheme
LWR1/1998/130	Water resources and salinity management in agricultural areas of inland northern China and northern Australia
LWR1/1998/124	Development of technologies to alleviate soil acidification in legume-based production systems in the tropics of Asia and Australia
LWR1/1996/164	Water and nitrogen management to increase agricultural production and improve environmental quality
LWR2/1999/094	Improving the productivity and sustainability of rainfed farming systems for the western Loess Plateau of Gansu Province
LWR2/1996/143	Sustainable mechanised dryland grain production
PHT/1998/140	Postharvest handling and disease control in melons in China and Australia
PHT/1998/137	Integrating effective phosphine fumigation practices into grain storage systems in China, Vietnam and Australia
PHT/1994/037	In-store drying of grain in China
PHT/1994/016	Shelf-life extension of leafy vegetables
East Timor	
CS1/2000/160	Seeds of Life - East Timor
CTE/2000/164	Rehabilitation of the Agriculture Faculty of the National University of East Timor
Fiji	
ADP/1998/095	An investigation of the determinants of food choice in Fiji and their role in demand trends for high nutritional valued foods and nutrition security
ADP/1996/136	Fiji sugar industry: assessing international sugar market reforms and their impacts and defining appropriate responses
ASEM/2001/036	Maximising the economic benefits to Pacific island nations from management of migratory tuna stocks
AS1/2001/054	The identification of constraints and possible remedies to livestock production by zoonotic diseases in the South Pacific
CS2/2000/044	Taro beetle management in Papua New Guinea and Fiji
FIS/1997/031	Pearl oyster resource development in the Western Pacific
FST/2001/045	Development of forest health surveillance systems for South Pacific countries and Australia
LWR1/2001/050	Equitable groundwater management for the development of atolls and small islands
LWR2/2001/038	Management of animal waste to improve the productivity of Pacific farming systems

Global	
FST/1998/096	Domestication of Australian trees for reforestation and agroforestry systems in developing countries
IAU/2002/054	Framework for analysis of poverty impacts of ACIAR research
India	
ADP/2002/049	Outlying developing countries in world food consumption patterns
ADP/2001/014	Improving water resource management in India's agriculture: search for effective institutional arrangements and policy frameworks
ADP/2000/004	International food safety regulation and processed food exports from developing countries: a comparative study of India and Thailand
AS1/2002/038	Improved productivity, profitability and sustainability of sheep production in Maharashtra, India through genetically enhanced prolificacy, growth and parasite resistance
AS1/2001/005	Salinity reduction in tannery effluents in India and Australia
AS1/1997/115	Increasing efficiency and productivity of ruminants in India and Australia by the use of protected nutrient technology
AS1/1997/070	Development of specification and processing prediction techniques for the Chinese and Indian wool industries
AS1/1997/069	The treatment of wool scouring effluents in Australia, China and India
AS1/1997/058	Increasing the productivity of cattle in India and Australia with rumen fungal treatments
AS1/1994/022	Prolific worm-resistant meat sheep for Maharashtra, India
AS2/2002/017	Potential effects of globalisation on the structure of livestock production in Asia
AS2/2001/029	Development of a knowledge system for the selection of forages for farming systems in the tropics
CS1/2002/030	Improving sub tropical citrus production in Sikkim and Australia
CS1/1999/072	Oilseed <i>Brassica</i> improvement in China, India and Australia
CS1/1997/114	More efficient breeding of drought resistant peanuts in India and Australia
CS1/1996/025	Physiological and genetic approaches for the development of waterlogging tolerance in wheat on sodic/alkaline and neutral soils in India and Australia.
CS1/1996/013	Herbicide-resistant weeds of wheat in India and Australia: integrated management
CS1/1996/007	Traits for yield improvement of chickpea in drought-prone environments of India and Australia
CS1/1995/129	High yielding anthracnose-resistant <i>Stylosanthes</i> for agricultural systems in India and China
CS2/1994/050	Management of white grubs in peanut cropping systems in Asia and Australia
FST/1998/096	Domestication of Australian trees for reforestation and agroforestry systems in developing countries
FST/1995/106	Improving and maintaining productivity of eucalypt plantations in India and Australia
IAU/2002/053	Impact assessment of ACIAR projects on wheat rust resistance
LWR1/1998/017	Integrative technologies for assessing the extent and cause of degradation in arid community rangelands
LWR2/2000/089	Permanent beds for irrigated rice-wheat and alternative cropping systems in north-west India and south-east Australia
LWR2/1998/136	Survey of potential of manure for meeting crop nutrient needs with integrated nutrient management in Madhya Pradesh, India.
LWR2/1996/215	Capturing the benefits of seasonal climate forecasts in agricultural management
Indonesia	
ADP/2000/126	Microfinance for agricultural producers in West Nusa Tenggara (WNT) Province, Indonesia: issues and opportunities for a sustainable financial intermediary system
ADP/2000/100	Contract farming, smallholders, and rural development in East Java, Bali and Lombok
ADP/1994/049	Policy analysis of linkages between Indonesia's agricultural production, trade and environment
ASEM/1999/093	The role of carbon sequestration credits in influencing the economic performance of farm forestry systems

ASEM/1999/013	Improved marketing of mandarins in East Nusa Tenggara in Indonesia and northern Queensland
AS1/2000/083	Development of a vaccine for the control of Gumboro in village and small poultry holdings in Indonesia
AS1/2000/029	Production of a vaccine for the control of Jembrana disease in Indonesia
AS1/2000/009	Development of diagnostic and control methodologies for animal trypanosomiasis (surra) in Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, the Philippines and Australia
AS1/1998/036	Management of rodent pests in rice based farming systems
AS1/1997/027	Genetic and immunological characterisation of high resistance to internal parasites in Indonesian Thin Tail Sheep
AS1/1996/160	Control of fasciolosis in cattle and buffaloes in Indonesia, Philippines and Cambodia
AS2/2002/017	Potential effects of globalisation on the structure of livestock production in Asia
AS2/2001/029	Development of a knowledge system for the selection of forages for farming systems in the tropics
AS2/2000/157	Leucaena management in West Timor and Cape York
AS2/2000/125	Optimising crop-livestock systems in West Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia
AS2/2000/124	Prospects for improved integration of high quality forages in the crop-livestock systems of Sulawesi, Indonesia
AS2/2000/103	Developing an integrated production system for Bali cattle in the eastern islands of Indonesia
AS2/1999/060	Control of bees and bee mites in Indonesia and the Philippines
AS2/1998/090	CD-ROM development: efficient pig management in tropical Asia
CS1/1998/061	Coconut tissue culture for clonal propagation and safe germplasm exchange
CS1/1996/140	Biological threats to <i>Saccharum</i> germplasm and sugar production in Papua New Guinea, Indonesia and Australia
CS2/2000/094	Diagnosis and control of soilborne fungal diseases of plants in Indonesia
CS2/2000/093	Development of a diagnostic key for tropical rice disorders
CS2/2000/090	<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> leaf miner: developing effective pest management strategies for Indonesia and Australia
CS2/2000/043	<i>Huanglongbing</i> management for Indonesia, Vietnam and Australia
CS2/1996/091	Biological control of <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> in Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines
CS2/1994/126	Cassava safety: development and evaluation of simple tests of the cyanogenic potential of cassava flour and cassava tubers
FIS/2001/079	A review of Indonesia's Indian Ocean tuna fisheries and extension of catch monitoring at the key off-loading ports
FIS/2000/128	Community-based management of the Terubuk fishery in Riau, Indonesia
FIS/2000/062	Artisanal shark and ray fisheries in Eastern Indonesia: their socioeconomic and fisheries characteristics and relationship to Australian resources
FIS/2000/061	Development and delivery of practical disease control programs for small-scale shrimp farmers in Indonesia, Thailand and Australia
FIS/1999/076	Development of Leading Centres for mud crab culture in Indonesia and Vietnam
FIS/1997/165	Biology, fishery assessment and management of shared snapper fisheries in northern Australia and eastern Indonesia
FIS/1997/073	Improved hatchery and grow-out technology for grouper aquaculture in the Asia-Pacific region
FIS/1997/022	Remediation and management of degraded earthen shrimp ponds in Indonesia and Australia
FST/2000/123	Heart rots in plantation hardwoods in Indonesia and southeast Australia
FST/2000/122	Application of molecular marker technologies for genetic improvement of forest plantation species in Indonesia and Australia
FST/2000/016	Breeding to enhance productivity of plantations of melaleucas for essential oil production in Indonesia
FST/2000/001	Impacts of fire and its use for sustainable land and forest management in Indonesia and northern Australia.

FST/1998/096	Domestication of Australian trees for reforestation and agroforestry systems in developing countries
LWR2/1999/005	Improved soil management on rainfed vertisols in Nusa Tenggara
LWR2/1996/215	Capturing the benefits of seasonal climate forecasts in agricultural management
PHT/2000/102	Selection for improved quality and resistance to <i>Phytophthora</i> pod rot, cocoa pod borer and vascular-streak dieback in cocoa in Indonesia
PHT/1997/161	Market based analysis of constraints to banana industry development in Indonesia and Australia
PHT/1997/017	Reducing aflatoxin in peanuts using agronomic management and bio-control strategies in Indonesia and Australia
PHT/1996/193	Survey of the presence and importance of <i>Phytophthora</i> in Southeast Asia
Kiribati	
ASEM/2001/036	Maximising the economic benefits to Pacific island nations from management of migratory tuna stocks
AS1/2001/054	The identification of constraints and possible remedies to livestock production by zoonotic diseases in the South Pacific
FIS/1997/031	Pearl oyster resource development in the Western Pacific
LWR1/2001/050	Equitable groundwater management for the development of atolls and small islands
LWR2/2001/038	Management of animal waste to improve the productivity of Pacific farming systems
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	
LWR2/2001/048	Legumes and reduced tillage for rice and maize based cropping in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea
Laos	
AS1/1998/036	Management of rodent pests in rice based farming systems
AS1/1994/038	Improved diagnostic and control methodologies for livestock diseases in Lao PDR and Yunnan Province, PRC
CS1/2001/027	Adaptation of low-chill temperate fruits to Australia, Thailand, Lao PDR and Vietnam.
CS1/1999/048	Increased productivity of rice-based cropping systems in Lao PDR, Cambodia and Australia
CTE/2000/165	Facilitating farmer uptake of ACIAR project results: World Vision collaborative program
FST/1998/096	Domestication of Australian trees for reforestation and agroforestry systems in developing countries
FST/1997/024	Insect resistance and silvicultural control of the shoot borer, <i>Hypsipyla robusta</i> , feeding on species of <i>Meliaceae</i> in Southeast Asia and Australia
FST/1996/005	Development of domestication strategies for commercially important species of <i>Meliaceae</i>
LWR1/1997/150	Salinity management in south-eastern Australia, north-eastern Thailand and Lao PDR
Malaysia	
AS1/1998/036	Management of rodent pests in rice based farming systems
FST/1997/024	Insect resistance and silvicultural control of the shoot borer, <i>Hypsipyla robusta</i> , feeding on species of <i>Meliaceae</i> in Southeast Asia and Australia
FST/1996/005	Development of domestication strategies for commercially important species of <i>Meliaceae</i>
PHT/1999/040	Genetic engineering of pineapples with blackheart resistance
PHT/1996/193	Survey of the presence and importance of <i>Phytophthora</i> in Southeast Asia
PHT/1994/045	Control of ripening in papaya and mango by genetic engineering
Mozambique	
CS2/1994/126	Cassava safety: development and evaluation of simple tests of the cyanogenic potential of cassava flour and cassava tubers
Nepal	
CS1/1999/064	Lentil and Lathyrus in the cropping systems of Nepal: improving crop establishment and yield of relay and post-rice-sown pulses in the terai and mid-hills.

Pakistan	
AS2/2001/029	Development of a knowledge system for the selection of forages for farming systems in the tropics
CS2/1995/003	Control of gemini virus diseases of cotton and tomato in Pakistan and Australia
FST/1998/096	Domestication of Australian trees for reforestation and agroforestry systems in developing countries
IAU/2002/053	Impact assessment of ACIAR projects on wheat rust resistance
Papua New Guinea	
ASEM/2001/055	Improving yield and economic viability of peanut production in Papua New Guinea and Australia using integrated management and modelling approaches
ASEM/2001/037	Improving the marketing system for fresh produce of the highlands of Papua New Guinea
ASEM/2001/036	Maximising the economic benefits to Pacific island nations from management of migratory tuna stocks
ASEM/1999/084	Improving productivity of the smallholder oil palm sector in Papua New Guinea: a study of biophysical and socioeconomic interactions
AS1/2001/054	The identification of constraints and possible remedies to livestock production by zoonotic diseases in the South Pacific
AS1/2000/009	Development of diagnostic and control methodologies for animal trypanosomiasis (surra) in Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, the Philippines and Australia
AS2/2001/077	Poultry feeding systems in Papua New Guinea
CS1/1998/061	Coconut tissue culture for clonal propagation and safe germplasm exchange
CS1/1996/140	Biological threats to <i>Saccharum</i> germplasm and sugar production in Papua New Guinea, Indonesia and Australia
CS2/2001/032	Impact and management of <i>Oribius</i> weevils in Papua New Guinea
CS2/2000/044	Taro beetle management in Papua New Guinea and Fiji
CS2/1996/091	Biological control of <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> in Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines
CS2/1994/043	Virus indexing and DNA fingerprinting for the international movement and conservation of taro germplasm
CTE/2000/167	Research capacity-building within NARI and training in agricultural chemistry
CTE/2000/162	Scientific communication in Papua New Guinea
FIS/2001/059	Research for sustainable use of beche-de-mer resources in Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea
FIS/2001/034	Inland pond aquaculture in Papua New Guinea: assessment of the industry and evaluation of small holder research and development needs
FIS/1999/038	Sustainable artisanal beche-de-mer fisheries through the incorporation of socioeconomic considerations in the development of community based fisheries management plans
FIS/1998/024	The biology, socioeconomics and management of the barramundi fishery in the Fly River and adjacent coast of Papua New Guinea
FST/1998/118	Planning methods for sustainable management of timber stocks in Papua New Guinea's forests
FST/1998/115	Domestication of Papua New Guinea's indigenous forest species
FST/1998/113	Development of a sustainable, community-based essential oil industry in the Western Province of Papua New Guinea using the region's woody plant species
IAU/2002/055	Economic assessment of the 'Mama Lus Frut' scheme
LWR2/2000/046	Overcoming magnesium deficiency in oil palm crops on volcanic ash soils of Papua New Guinea
LWR2/1998/028	Diagnosis and correction of nutritional disorders of yams
PHT/2001/016	Microbial contaminants associated with sago processing and storage in Papua New Guinea
PHT/1995/136	Cocoa fermentation, drying and genotype product quality assessment

Philippines	
ASEM/2001/108	Improving delivery of extension services in the Philippines
ASEM/2000/107	Future prospects for smallholder poultry producers in the Philippines: ducks and native chickens
ASEM/2000/101	Improving the efficiency of the agribusiness supply chain and quality management for small agricultural producers in Mindanao
ASEM/2000/088	Redevelopment of a timber industry following extensive land clearing
ASEM/1998/052	Enhancing farmer adoption of simple conservation practices: landcare in the Philippines and Australia
ASEM/1997/041	Enhancing the contribution of livestock within smallholder mixed farming systems in the Philippines
AS1/2000/009	Development of diagnostic and control methodologies for animal trypanosomiasis (surra) in Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, the Philippines and Australia
AS1/1996/160	Control of fasciolosis in cattle and buffaloes in Indonesia, Philippines and Cambodia
AS2/2002/017	Potential effects of globalisation on the structure of livestock production in Asia
AS2/2001/029	Development of a knowledge system for the selection of forages for farming systems in the tropics
AS2/2000/098	Bovine babesiosis and anaplasmosis in the Philippines: developing a research and diagnostic capability
AS2/1999/060	Control of bees and bee mites in Indonesia and the Philippines
AS2/1998/090	CD-ROM development: efficient pig management in tropical Asia
AS2/1998/025	Performance evaluation and genetic improvement of ruminant animals in the Philippines
CS1/2001/049	Development of PRSV-P resistant papaya genotypes by introgression of genes from wild <i>Carica</i> species
CS1/1998/061	Coconut tissue culture for clonal propagation and safe germplasm exchange
CS2/2000/093	Development of a diagnostic key for tropical rice disorders
CS2/1996/091	Biological control of <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> in Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines
FIS/1997/073	Improved hatchery and grow-out technology for grouper aquaculture in the Asia-Pacific region
FST/2000/127	Improving and maintaining productivity of bamboo for quality timber and shoots in Australia and the Philippines
FST/1998/096	Domestication of Australian trees for reforestation and agroforestry systems in developing countries
FST/1997/024	Insect resistance and silvicultural control of the shoot borer, <i>Hypsipyla robusta</i> , feeding on species of Meliaceae in Southeast Asia and Australia
LWR1/2001/003	Integrated watershed management for sustainable soil and water resources management of the Inabanga watershed, Bohol Island, Philippines
LWR1/2000/084	Minimising the off-site impact of pesticides from agricultural systems: a risk-based approach
LWR2/2000/114	Evaluating biofumigation for soil-borne disease management in tropical vegetable production.
LWR2/2000/060	Development of an interactive diagnostic key for sweet potato disorders
PHT/2000/081	Bioremediation technology for insecticide residues in horticulture
PHT/1999/040	Genetic engineering of pineapples with blackheart resistance
PHT/1996/193	Survey of the presence and importance of <i>Phytophthora</i> in Southeast Asia
PHT/1994/045	Control of ripening in papaya and mango by genetic engineering
Samoa	
ASEM/2001/036	Maximising the economic benefits to Pacific island nations from management of migratory tuna stocks
CS2/1994/043	Virus indexing and DNA fingerprinting for the international movement and conservation of taro germplasm
FIS/2001/085	Integration of broodstock replenishment with community-based management to restore trochus fisheries
FST/2001/045	Development of forest health surveillance systems for South Pacific countries and Australia

Solomon Islands	
ASEM/2001/036	Maximising the economic benefits to Pacific island nations from management of migratory tuna stocks
FIS/1997/031	Pearl oyster resource development in the Western Pacific
South Africa	
AS2/2001/029	Development of a knowledge system for the selection of forages for farming systems in the tropics
AS2/1999/036	Developing profitable beef business systems for previously disadvantaged farmers in South Africa
AS2/1996/149	Tropical forage and ley-legume technology for sustainable grazing and cropping systems in southern Africa
FST/1996/206	Assessment of eucalyptus rust as a pathogen of <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp and other <i>Myrtaceae</i> , and development of sensitive methods for its detection in germplasm
FST/1996/124	High performance eucalypts and interspecific hybrids for marginal lands in south and eastern South Africa and south-eastern Australia
Sri Lanka	
FIS/2001/030	Management strategies for enhanced fisheries production in Sri Lankan and Australian lakes and reservoirs: extension Project
FST/1998/096	Domestication of Australian trees for reforestation and agroforestry systems in developing countries
PHT/1997/094	Management of postharvest diseases of subtropical and tropical fruit using their natural resistance mechanisms
Thailand	
ADP/2000/004	International food safety regulation and processed food exports from developing countries: a comparative study of India and Thailand
ASEM/2001/095	Institutional strengthening for integrated water resource management in Thailand
AS2/2002/017	Potential effects of globalisation on the structure of livestock production in Asia
CS1/2001/027	Adaptation of low-chill temperate fruits to Australia, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam
CS2/1997/079	Integrated control of mango insect pests using green ants as a key element
CTE/2000/165	Facilitating farmer uptake of ACIAR project results: World Vision collaborative program
FIS/2000/061	Development and delivery of practical disease control programs for small-scale shrimp farmers in Indonesia, Thailand and Australia
FIS/1997/073	Improved hatchery and grow-out technology for grouper aquaculture in the Asia-Pacific region
FIS/1996/098	Diagnostic tests and epidemiological probes for prawn viruses in Thailand and Australia
FST/1998/096	Domestication of Australian trees for reforestation and agroforestry systems in developing countries
FST/1997/024	Insect resistance and silvicultural control of the shoot borer, <i>Hypsipyla robusta</i> , feeding on species of <i>Meliaceae</i> in Southeast Asia and Australia
FST/1996/005	Development of domestication strategies for commercially important species of <i>Meliaceae</i>
FST/1994/019	Genetic diversity and propagation of mangroves
LWR1/1998/124	Development of technologies to alleviate soil acidification in legume-based production systems in the tropics of Asia and Australia
LWR1/1998/119	Impact of heavy metals on sustainability of fertilisation and waste recycling in peri-urban and intensive agriculture in Southeast Asia
LWR1/1997/150	Salinity management in south-eastern Australia, north-eastern Thailand and Lao PDR
PHT/1996/193	Survey of the presence and importance of <i>Phytophthora</i> in Southeast Asia
PHT/1995/134	Management of <i>Phytophthora</i> diseases of durian
PHT/1993/877	Low cost disinfestation systems for fruit

Tonga	
AS1/2001/054	The identification of constraints and possible remedies to livestock production by zoonotic diseases in the South Pacific
FST/2001/045	Development of forest health surveillance systems for South Pacific countries and Australia
LWR1/2001/050	Equitable groundwater management for the development of atolls and small islands
LWR2/2001/038	Management of animal waste to improve the productivity of Pacific farming systems
LWR2/1998/028	Diagnosis and correction of nutritional disorders of yams
Tuvalu	
ASEM/2001/036	Maximising the economic benefits to Pacific island Nations from management of migratory tuna stocks
LWR2/2001/038	Management of animal waste to improve the productivity of Pacific farming systems
Vanuatu	
ASEM/2001/036	Maximising the economic benefits to Pacific island Nations from management of migratory tuna stocks
FIS/2001/085	Integration of broodstock replenishment with community-based management to restore trochus fisheries
FST/2001/045	Development of forest health surveillance systems for South Pacific countries and Australia
LWR2/1998/028	Diagnosis and correction of nutritional disorders of yams
Vietnam	
ADP/2003/022	Feasibility study of economic impacts of developments in the live reef fish food trade in the Asia-Pacific region
ADP/2001/066	Strengthening agricultural market information activities in Vietnam
ADP/2000/018	The economics of developing reservoir aquaculture in Vietnam
ADP/1997/092	Impacts of alternative policy options on the agricultural sector in Vietnam
ASEM/1995/119	An evaluation of the sustainability of farming systems in the brackish water region of the Mekong Delta
AS1/1998/036	Management of rodent pests in rice based farming systems
AS2/2002/017	Potential effects of globalisation on the structure of livestock production in Asia
AS2/2001/029	Development of a knowledge system for the selection of forages for farming systems in the tropics
AS2/1998/090	CD-ROM development: efficient pig management in tropical Asia
CS1/2001/027	Adaptation of low-chill temperate fruits to Australia, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam
CS1/1998/061	Coconut tissue culture for clonal propagation and safe germplasm exchange
CS1/1995/130	Soybean variety adaptation and improvement in Vietnam and Australia
CS2/2000/043	Huanglongbing management for Indonesia, Vietnam and Australia
CS2/1998/018	Bioherbicide development for cereals in integrated weed management
CS2/1998/005	Managing pest fruit flies to increase production of fruit and vegetable crops in Vietnam
CS2/1997/079	Integrated control of mango insect pests using green ants as a key element
CTE/2000/165	Facilitating farmer uptake of ACIAR project results: World Vision collaborative program
FIS/2001/013	Culture-based and capture fisheries development and management in reservoirs in Vietnam
FIS/1999/076	Development of Leading Centres for mud crab culture in Indonesia and Vietnam
FST/2000/003	Mixed species plantations of high-value trees for timber production and enhanced community services in Vietnam and Australia
FST/1998/096	Domestication of Australian trees for reforestation and agroforestry systems in developing countries
FST/1997/024	Insect resistance and silvicultural control of the shoot borer, <i>Hypsipyla robusta</i> , feeding on species of <i>Meliaceae</i> in Southeast Asia and Australia
FST/1996/005	Development of domestication strategies for commercially important species of <i>Meliaceae</i>
FST/1994/019	Genetic diversity and propagation of mangroves

LWR1/1998/119	Impact of heavy metals on sustainability of fertilisation and waste recycling in peri-urban and intensive agriculture in Southeast Asia
LWR1/1998/034	System-wide water management in publicly managed irrigation schemes in Vietnam
PHT/1998/137	Integrating effective phosphine fumigation practices into grain storage systems in China, Vietnam and Australia
PHT/1996/193	Survey of the presence and importance of <i>Phytophthora</i> in Southeast Asia
PHT/1996/004	Monitoring mycotoxins and pesticides in grain and food production systems for risk management in Vietnam and Australia
PHT/1995/134	Management of <i>Phytophthora</i> diseases of durian
PHT/1993/877	Low cost disinfestation systems for fruit
Zimbabwe	
AS2/1999/063	Tick-borne diseases: delivery of user-friendly and effective vaccine and diagnostics
AS2/1996/149	Tropical forage and ley-legume technology for sustainable grazing and cropping systems in southern Africa
LWR2/1996/215	Capturing the benefits of seasonal climate forecasts in agricultural management
LWR2/1996/163	Enhanced resource-use planning for tropical woodland agroecosystems

Multilateral* research projects active in 2002–03

**multilateral projects are those where an International Agricultural Research Centre is commissioned as project leader and can operate in one or a number of countries*

ADP/2001/092	Fish in food: the critical role of fish in world food issues
ADP/2001/105	Can decentralization work for forests and the poor? Policy research to promote sustainable forest management, equitable economic development, and secure local livelihoods in Indonesia
ADP/2002/114	Rural poor and smallholders in western China under WTO: a regional and community level analysis
ASEM/1998/081	Global Mountain Program on: investigating issues and options for managing sustainable livelihoods on marginal mountain farms
ASEM/2002/022	CGIAR Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators Initiative (ASTI)
AS1/1997/133	Sustainable endoparasite control for small ruminants in Southeast Asia
AS1/1998/054	Poverty alleviation and food security through improving the sweet potato-pig systems in Indonesia and Vietnam
CS1/1995/125	Molecular tools for achieving apomixis in rice
CS1/1996/179	Breeding micronutrient-dense staple food crops: Australian participation in CGIAR multi-centre project
CS1/1998/014	Increasing yield potential in wheat: complementing conventional breeding by application of novel physiological and germplasm strategies
CS1/1999/044	Strengthening linkages between the International Crop Information System (ICIS) and the Systemwide Information Network for Genetic Resources (SINGER)
CS1/2000/002	Development of advanced technologies for germplasm conservation of tropical fruit species
CS1/2000/066	Host resistance, epidemiology and integrated management of faba bean, chickpea and lentil diseases
CS1/2000/078	Conservation, evaluation and utilisation of plant genetic resources from Central Asia and the Caucasus
CS1/2002/106	Fertilisation-independent formation of embryo, endosperm and pericarp for apomictic hybrid rice
CS2/1998/078	Sustainable integrated management of whiteflies as pests and vectors of plant viruses in Asia

CS2/1999/007	Developing disease management capacity in Vietnam
CS2/2001/068	Technical support for regional plant genetic resources development in the Pacific
FIS/1998/013	Development of new artisanal fisheries based on the capture and culture of postlarval coral reef fish
FIS/1999/025	Optimal release strategies for restocking and stock enhancement of the tropical sea cucumber, sandfish (<i>Holothuria scabra</i>)
FIS/2002/036	Development of the Aquaculture Compendium
FST/1999/035	The impact of changing agroforestry mosaics on catchment water yield and quality in Southeast Asia
FST/2001/020	Alternatives to slash and burn in Southeast Asia, phase 3: facilitating development of agroforestry systems
LWR1/1997/016	Conjunctive water management for sustainable irrigated agriculture in South Asia
LWR1/2000/030	Growing more rice with less water: increasing water productivity in rice-based cropping systems
LWR2/1999/003	Integrated nutrient management in tropical cropping systems: improved capabilities in modelling and recommendations
LWR2/1999/004	Improving phosphorus availability in cropping systems in sub-Saharan Africa
LWR2/2001/028	Development and scaling out of targeted recommendations for smallholder maize systems in southern Africa through integrating farmer participatory research and simulation modelling (Risk Management Project 2)
LWR2/2002/028	Stress tolerant wheat and maize for Afghanistan: Seeds of strength
PHT/2000/080	Selection for peanut varieties with low aflatoxin risk



Appendix 3 – ACIAR publications 2002–03

Monographs

- No. 84 *Regional water and soil assessment for managing sustainable agriculture in China and Australia*. Eds. T R McVicar, Li Rui, J Walker, R W Fitzpatrick & Liu Changming. 2002. 384 pp.
- No. 85 *Fruits of Oceania*. Eds. A Walter and C Sam. Tr. P Ferrar. 2002. 329 pp.
- No. 87 *Controlling Newcastle disease in village chickens: A laboratory manual*. Eds. M Young, R Alders, S Grimes, P Spradbrow, P Dias, A da Silva & Q Lobo. 2002. 142 pp.
- Nos 88-93 *Developing forage technologies with smallholder farmers: how to grow, manage and use forages*. Eds. W W Stür & P M Horne. English, Lao, Bahasa-Indonesian, Thai, Chinese and Vietnamese versions. Jointly published by ACIAR and CIAT. 2002. 96 pp each.
- No 94 *Survey toolbox for aquatic animal diseases: A practical manual and software package*. Ed. A Cameron. 2002. 375 pp.
- No. 95 *Improving Indonesia's beef industry*. Eds. P U Hadi, N Ilham, A Thahar, B Winarso, D Vincent & D Quirke. 2003. 128 pp.
- No. 96 *Rats, mice and people: rodent biology and management*. Eds. G R Singleton, L A Hinds, C J Krebs & D M. Soratt. 2003. 564 pp.
- No. 97e *Effects of globalisation and economic development in the Asian livestock sector*. Eds. D Quirke, M Harding, D Vincent & D Garrett. 2003. 149 pp.
- No. 98 *Domestication of Chukrasia*. K Pinyopusarerk & A Kalinganire. 2003. 48 pp.
- No. 99 *Developing agricultural solutions with smallholders: how to get started with participatory approaches*. Eds. P Horne & W W Stür. 2003. 120 pp.
- No. 101 *The Coconut Odyssey*. Ed. M Foale. 2003. 132 pp.

Proceedings

- No. 107 *Wood–cement composites in the Asia–Pacific region* (Proceedings of a workshop held at Rydges Hotel, Canberra, 10 December 2000). Ed P D Evans. 2002. 165 pp.
- No. 108 *Development strategies for genetic evaluation for beef production in developing countries*. (Proceedings of an international workshop held in Khon Kaen Province, Thailand, 23–28 July 2001). Eds. J Allen & A Na-Chiangmai. 2002. 180 pp.
- No. 110 *Strategies to improve Bali cattle in eastern Indonesia* (Proceedings of a workshop held in Bali, Indonesia, 4–7 February 2002). Eds. K Entwistle & D R Lindsay. 2003. 100 pp.

Technical reports

- No. 51e *Hearthrots in plantation hardwoods in Indonesia and Australia*. Ed K Barry. 2002. 40 pp.
- No. 52e *Rice–Shrimp farming in the Mekong Delta: biophysical and socioeconomic issues*. Eds. N Preston & H. Clayton. 2003. 170 pp.

Impact Assessment Series reports

- No. 18 *Controlling Phalaris minor in the Indian rice-wheat belt*. D Vincent & D Quirke. 2002. 35 pp.
- No. 19 *Measuring the poverty impact of ACIAR projects – a broad framework*. D Pearce. 2002. 33 pp.
- No. 20 *Mama Lus Frut scheme: an assessment of poverty reduction*. R Warner & M Bauer. 2003. 18 pp.
- No. 21 *Improved methods in diagnosis, epidemiology, and information management of foot and mouth disease in SE Asia*. R McLeod. 2003. 37 pp.
- No. 22 *Saving a staple crop: impact of biological control of the banana skipper on poverty reduction in Papua New Guinea*. M Bauer, D Pearce & D Vincent. 2003. 25 pp.

Impact Assessment Unit working papers

- No. 44 *Defining practical guidelines for evaluating long-term, smallholder decision-making in developing countries*. P Winters, B Hardaker & I Patrick. 2002.
- No. 45 *Collection, access and use of agricultural statistics in the Pacific islands: report of a study*. P Walton. 2003.
- No. 46 *Understanding the socioeconomic significance of livestock disease with particular reference to surra (trypanosomiasis) in selected communities in eastern Indonesia*. Asia Research Centre, Murdoch University. 2003.

Research awareness publications

ACIAR Newsletter Nos 41 (October 2002) & 42 (March 2003).

Partners in Research for Development No. 16. 2003.

ACIAR Postharvest Newsletter Nos. 62, 63, 64, 65. 2002–03.

Australian Mycotoxin Newsletter Vol 13, Nos. 3, 4 & Vol 14, Nos. 1, 2. 2002–03.



Snapshot of ACIAR staff as at 30 June 2003

Employees employed under the PS Act	48 (FTE 45.7)
Median length of APS service	10.5 years
Median age	51
Women as % of total staff	56.3%
NESB staff as % of total staff	18.8%
Part-time staff as % of total staff	14.6%
Non-ongoing staff as % of total staff	14.6%
Staff turnover for 02-03	23%

Location of staff

All staff employed under the Public Service Act are located in Canberra.

Public Service Act Senior Executive Service staff

The Centre has two Senior Executive Service or equivalent staff: one Chief of Division Grade 1, one SES Band 1, both male.

Non-Public Service Act staff in Australia

Four people, based in New South Wales, provide services under contracts for the Fisheries Program.

Appendix 4 – ACIAR staffing statistics

Staff employed under the *Public Service Act 1999* (as at 30 June 2003)

	Ongoing staff	Non-ongoing staff	Total
Full-time			
Male	15	6	21
Female	20	0	20
Part-time			
Male	0	0	
Female	6	1	7 (FTE* 4.7)
Total	41	7	48 (FTE* 45.7)

*FTE: Full-time equivalent

Separations from ACIAR during 2002–03

	Non-SES	SES	Total
Resignation	3	0	3
Promotion/transfer	0	0	0
Retirement	1	0	1
End of contract	4	0	4
Probation terminated	1	0	1
Redundancy	1	0	1
LWOP (inoperative)	2	0	2
Total	12	0	12

Staff not employed under the Public Service Act – overseas (as at 30 June 2003)

ACIAR employs a number of contract and locally engaged staff in Australian overseas missions to provide program support locally, as follows:

Post	Male	Female	Total
Bangkok	1	2	3
Beijing	2	1	3
Hanoi	1	2 (FTE* 1.3)	3 (FTE* 2.3)
Jakarta	1	2	3
Manila	1	2	3
New Delhi	1	2	3
Port Moresby	1	1 (FTE* 0.5)	2 (FTE* 1.5)
Total	8	12 (FTE* 10.8)	20 (FTE* 18.8)

*FTE – Full-time equivalent

ACIAR EEO data by classification as at 30 June 2003

(includes temporary staff but excludes inoperative staff who are on leave without pay/unattached)

Classification	M	F	NESB 1	NESB 2	ATSI	PWD	Total
Director	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chief of DivisionGrade 1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senior Executive Service Band 1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Executive Level 2 (Senior Principal Research Scientist)	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Executive Level 2 (other)	2	3	0	0	0	0	5
Executive Level 1	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
APS L6	0	2	2*	0	0	0	2
APS L5	1	6	4*	1*	0	0	7
APS L4	2	11	1*	1*	0	0	13
APS L3	1	1	0	1*	0	0	2
APS L2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total	21	27	7*	3*	0	0	48

*not included in total adding across to final column

EEO abbreviations

- NESB 1 Non-English speaking background, first generation
- NESB 2 Non-English speaking background, second generation
- ATSI Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples
- PWD People with disabilities

ACIAR's Certified Agreement 2002-05, salary increases and offsetting savings

	Impact in \$'000 pa by 2004-05	Change in \$'000 pa in 2002-03	Further change in \$'000 pa in 2003-04	Further change in \$'000 pa in 2004-05
Funds available from appropriation for inflation in salaries	282	80	94	108
+ Cost reductions and productivity increases (primary salary savings from staff reductions)	222	69	69	84
- Cost increases (primarily salary increases of 3.7%, 4%, 4.3%)	504	149	163	192
= Balance	0	0	0	0

Appendix 5 – ACIAR freedom of information

No formal requests were made to ACIAR under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act). ACIAR received 768 requests, made without reference to the FOI Act, for publications produced. This number has fallen since last year (1200) as more people access publications through the Centre's website. ACIAR abides by the requirements of the *Privacy Act 1988* in the collection of requests for available publications and in relation to its website.

Administration of the FOI Act

The Centre is responsible for determinations relating to granting, deferring or withholding access to particular documents. The Deputy Director (Corporate Programs) oversees FOI activities within ACIAR, with administration through the Policy Secretariat. The Central Office of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade assists ACIAR in administering FOI. Quarterly and annual returns to the Attorney General's Department are coordinated and prepared through the Centre.

Documents are held in Canberra and at some overseas posts. Many pre-1990 documents are held in archival custody, and may be obtained under the *Archives Act*.

Public access

The Centre does not hold documents that are open to the public as part of a public register or otherwise. Publications, including scientific publications of ACIAR-supported research, can be inspected and copies obtained from the Centre's office, with many also available electronically through the Centre's website. ACIAR has also made a number of other documents freely available online in accordance with the Government Online initiative.

Documents that are free on request include a variety of research-related publications, scientific project working papers, information sheets on projects, research network newsletters, the annual report, *Partners in Research for Development* magazine, the ACIAR newsletter and brochures and fact sheets relating to the Centre's activities.

Outside participation

ACIAR consults stakeholders both within and outside Australia, on setting research priorities, on both a formal and an informal basis. The project development process offers opportunities for discussion and inputs from a range of scientists and related organisations, such as universities, departments of agriculture and natural resource management, and other research providers.

Organisation, functions and powers

ACIAR's functions and powers are described at Appendix 1, with the organisation described structurally on page 88.

Inquiries concerning access to documents or other FOI matters should be directed to:

Policy Secretariat
Australian Centre for
International Agricultural
Research
GPO Box 1571
Canberra ACT 2601

Telephone: (02) 6217 0500
Facsimile: (02) 6217 0501
E-mail:
crompton@aciar.gov.au

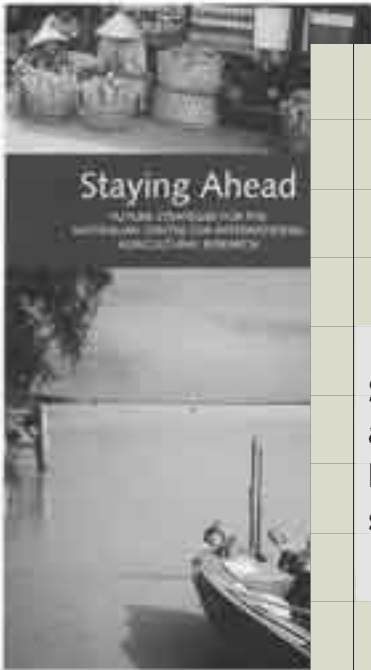
ACIAR also utilises the input of its Policy Advisory Council, with membership drawn from a range of Australian and developing country groups. The Council acts as an advisory body to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and meets once a year. The Directors of ACIAR and AusAID sit on the Council as ex officio members.

Categories	Document types
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cables, minutes, memoranda, file notes and other documents concerning international agricultural research activities and projects • Working files with submissions, reports and correspondence on program and project administration, appointment of members to the Policy Advisory Council and Board of Management, and Centre management • Submissions to portfolio Ministers, the Director and senior officers • Ministerial and agency correspondence • Speeches and press statements on international agricultural research in the aid program • Computer disk storage of statistical and other information material
Major policy and procedural documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda papers for, and minutes of, meetings of the Board of Management and Policy Advisory Council • Proposals for ACIAR research projects and records of decisions made in-house and by the Board of Management in respect to such proposals • Documents for the development, evaluation, administration and outcomes of ACIAR's research projects • Documents for the administration of ACIAR fellowship schemes • Policy documents and submissions relating to the aid program and scientific research issues • Memoranda of understanding, exchanges of letters and other agreements with foreign governments, and agreements with Australian institutions, relating to international agricultural research activities • Briefs for Australian delegations and Ministers proceeding overseas
Parliamentary matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefings for Ministers on possible parliamentary questions • Records of appearances by ACIAR officers before the JSCFADT and other parliamentary committees
Management policies and procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents on human resource management and personnel policy and practices, including recruitment, staff development, counselling, performance management, EEO, OH&S, industrial relations and workplace bargaining • Documents relating to financial administration and services, including estimates, financial and accounting operations, procurement, contractors, information technology, debtors and payment of claims in Australia and overseas • Documents relating to strategic and corporate planning

Appendix 6 – Board of Management policy statement

'Staying ahead – future strategies for ACIAR' – current status

In January 1999, the ACIAR Board issued a major policy statement for the operations of the Centre. This statement centred around five key strategies, based on which Management then identified detailed action for each. These were:



Staying ahead: Key strategies

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1. | Delivering benefits from research |
| | 1.1 Ensure delivery pathways are built into all research projects |
| | 1.2 Better understand the benefits from research |
| | 1.3 Better communicate the benefits within partner countries |
| | 1.4 Work with other agencies to deliver benefits |
| 2. | Interacting with stakeholders |
| | 2.1 Develop new partnership models for PNG and Pacific island countries |
| | 2.2 Work more closely with AusAID |
| | 2.3 Improve the partner country consultation model |
| | 2.4 Improve PAC input to ACIAR policy dialogue |
| 3 | Improving the processes |
| | 3.1 Justify the distribution of resources between the bilateral programs and the IARCs |
| | 3.2 Better determine and communicate research priorities |
| | 3.3 Improve project development processes |
| | 3.4 Improve ACIAR's training program |
| | 3.5 Better evaluate ACIAR's projects |
| 4. | Managing information better |
| | 4.1 Implement the information management and external communication strategic plan |
| 5. | Improving structures and management |
| | 5.1 Implement a better corporate structure |

This Policy Statement has been central to our overall directions. The current status of our progress on each of the five key strategies and associated actions is set out in the following pages.

ACIAR Management position on Board of Management policy statement ‘Staying Ahead’

Status September 2003

Key strategy 1: delivering benefits from research	
Action	Current position
1.1 Ensure delivery pathways are built into all research projects	<p>For many years, ACIAR's framework for considering project proposals has included statements about how the outputs of projects will be delivered to end-users.</p> <p>In order to give greater emphasis to this issue since 1999, we have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rewritten project development guidelines, placing greater emphasis on how the research outputs will be adopted, and sharpened our assessment of application pathways during in-house review; encouraged the inclusion of more delivery agencies, such as extension services, NGOs and the private sector as formal partners in projects. For example, World Vision extends the results of a dozen completed ACIAR projects into communities in three countries, while industry is currently involved in projects in Papua New Guinea (PNG) (fresh produce, oil palm, peanuts, cocoa, poultry feed, essential oils), Indonesia (cocoa, livestock vaccines), India (wool processing, livestock feed), China (wool processing, crop protection), Thailand (shrimp disease tests), Philippines (bioremediation, bamboo) and the Pacific (pearl oyster production); advocated the development of Advisory Committees, or similar structures, within projects to include key individuals from agencies that will be responsible for application of project outputs; developed a number of new projects that utilise participatory research approaches to identify priorities and work with farmers to develop appropriate solutions; placed greater emphasis on progress toward adoption in project reviews to ensure that this issue is addressed in the life of the project and in any subsequent follow-up activities; made a long-term commitment to major agricultural research issues in partner regions. Examples include collaborations in grain drying, rainfed lowland rice breeding, rodent management, utilisation of Australian tree species and Newcastle disease vaccine research that have been active in Asia for 15 years; at the same time used a project modality and regular reviews to be responsive to changing partner country needs, extending projects where necessary to strengthen technology transfer and uptake; in some countries, such as China, attracted national or provincial funds for the training of extension workers and provision of infrastructure to facilitate their interaction with farmers; developed an intellectual property management strategy to minimise the risk of IP-related constraints to technology adoption; and provided several training courses for researchers and managers in the research-extension interface in order to promote this culture change, and revised our publication policy to include more material that is relevant to extension workers. Examples include three handbooks to assist extension of Newcastle disease control strategies, and a series of handbooks on selecting forages for smallholders, published in six languages.

Key strategy 1: delivering benefits from research

Action	Current position
1.2 Better understand the benefits from research	<p>There have been numerous initiatives to refocus the ACIAR program toward achieving impacts and better measuring returns from ACIAR's investments in Australia and our partner countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• during 1999, a framework for assessing impacts of research and classifying them into three categories (scientific, capacity-building, and community impacts including economic, social and environmental impacts) was developed. An impacts database that classifies and documents impacts of research into these categories has been operational since that time;• in 2001 and 2002 respectively, project proposals and annual/final report and review guidelines were enhanced in line with the new impacts framework to more fully address expected and actual impacts;• these changes have also helped imbue an 'impact culture' in ACIAR staff and project leaders; and• ACIAR has continued to support a strong impact assessment program (see Section 3.5).
1.3 Better communicate the benefits within partner countries	<p>To support better communication of project benefits we have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• developed a project impacts database (see 1.2 above) to record impacts of projects;• developed a series of 'benefits' brochures for Australia and all major partner countries;• revised the role of ACIAR's overseas offices to incorporate significantly higher representational and communication roles. Since 1999, activities involving local media have been carried out in Indonesia, Thailand, China, Vietnam, the Philippines and PNG;• provided regular briefings on ACIAR and its activities and benefits to senior government officials, as well as to Heads of Mission and embassy personnel;• included information on project impacts in country newsletters as well as the main ACIAR newsletter and Partners magazine, sent to over 2000 overseas subscribers and posted on the website;• published an Annual Operational Plan which gives details of ACIAR's strategies and priorities by country;• highlighted achievements by country on the new ACIAR website and since 2001–02 in ACIAR's annual reports; and• highlighted stories of benefits of the John Allwright Fellowship scheme in a 2002 booklet. <p>Some recent activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• in PNG, a major newspaper has introduced a weekly agricultural news section which often highlights benefits of ACIAR projects;• in 2002, the Fisheries Program showcased benefits of almost 20 years of Indonesian-Australian cooperation to almost 400 participants;• the Indonesian office is now targeting offices of the extension agency BPTP with an electronic newsletter in Bahasa of relevant ACIAR project information; and• in 2003 ACIAR is cooperating with the Thai post to highlight Australia's contributions to improving Thai agriculture during 20 years of partnership.

Key strategy 1: delivering benefits from research

Action	Current position
1.4 Work with other agencies to deliver benefits	<p>We have addressed this issue firstly through the development of co-funding arrangements with Australian and other international donor agencies, and secondly through a strategy of working with agencies specifically focused on the achievement of social and economic benefits by expanding our relationships with the private sector, NGOs and development programs.</p> <p>Specifically, ACIAR has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• developed a policy framework in 2000–01 for working with the private sector with 26 private sector companies involved in ACIAR projects in 2003 (see Section 1.1);• developed a range of initiatives with AusAID (see Section 2.2) that link ACIAR technical support to development outcomes;• intensified our interaction with the Australian Rural Research and Development Corporations, and obtained co-funding of several projects, including on Brassica improvement (GRDC) and citrus greening (HAL);• strengthened our involvement with NGOs, including a new MoU with World Vision Australia. NGOs are currently involved in 25 projects, and World Vision extends the results of a dozen completed ACIAR projects in three countries;• formed alliances with other donors to support bilateral initiatives, including Centre for International Cooperation in Agricultural Research/French Embassy in Vietnam and the Pacific, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation and the European Union in Laos, World Bank in China, USAID in Indonesia, and the Asian Development Bank (biotechnology); and• encouraged and supported the use of an ACIAR project as a leader to attract other funds from national or international agencies for the purposes of training and technology transfer. For instance, in China funding was provided to train 13 000 extension staff in the application of forage technologies developed by an ACIAR project.

Key strategy 2: interacting with stakeholders

Action	Current position
2.1 Develop new partnership models for PNG and Pacific island countries	<p>The application of ACIAR's partnership model varies depending on the development status of our partners. For example, when the National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) is weak, a component of our effort is directed to institution building as well as capacity-building of individuals. Examples of our flexible approach are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• in PNG ACIAR and AusAID have worked together to develop capacity at the National Agricultural Research Institute. The partnership balance in PNG emphasises a greater investment in infrastructure than is the ACIAR norm. In addition, ACIAR works closely with industry in PNG in delivering project outcomes. The PNG program has grown significantly since 2000;• the John Allwright Fellowship scheme and cross-program training are used to strengthen long-term capabilities of partner countries, particularly those with weak NARS. There have been over 20 JAFs from PNG and Pacific countries, the majority selected in the last 5 years;• the ACIAR program has also grown significantly since 2001–02 in the Pacific, where about two-thirds of the projects involve regional organisations, particularly the Secretariat of the South Pacific (SPC). In part recognising the new partnership model, the Deputy Director (R&D programs) was invited to serve on an external review of the agriculture and forestry programs of SPC in 2002; and• the NARS of individual countries in the Pacific have emphasised the importance of working directly with the country governments of the Pacific in particular project areas, so we will maintain a balance of country specific and regional partnerships in the Pacific. A policy paper on the future strategy in the Pacific (including donor interactions) was endorsed by the Board of Management in December 2001. <p>We will hold consultations with the Pacific region in the fourth quarter of 2003. In addition, there is now both PNG and Pacific participation on the Policy Advisory Council meetings.</p>

Key strategy 2: interacting with stakeholders

Action	Current position
2.2 Work more closely with AusAID	<p>AusAID is one of ACIAR's major partners in agricultural development assistance. The agencies are working more closely than at any other time in ACIAR's 20 year history to better exploit opportunities for application of research and to promote a whole-of-portfolio approach. For example, in conjunction with AusAID, we have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• implemented a formal interactive framework, including a forum for meetings between senior staff of each organisation two to three times each year, and meetings between the full Executives of each Organisation twice annually;• the ACIAR Board Chair as a member of the Government's Aid Advisory Council;• enhanced our relationship through attendance by the AusAID Director General at two ACIAR Board meetings per year, an AusAID representative also attends the annual Policy Advisory Council meeting;• established small groups of RPMs responsible for ACIAR's program in individual countries which further facilitates interactions with AusAID;• jointly developed the 2002 Ministerial Statement on the Australian aid program, and made significant contributions to AusAID's Rural Development Strategy, High Level Consultations, the Water and Australian Aid statement, agricultural and natural resources strategy missions, the development of AusAID country strategies and the assessment of agricultural projects proposed by NGOs;• expanded our program of agricultural research in PNG, supported by \$1 million annually from AusAID over five years;• jointly supported research, development and training projects in Africa, India, Cambodia and Afghanistan, with ACIAR developing and managing projects with financial support from AusAID;• worked closely with AusAID in establishing and implementing the scheme for Capacity-building for Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD) in Vietnam;• participated in joint planning missions with AusAID in Africa and East Timor, and contributed senior scientific staff to AusAID program design missions and technical assessment panels;• provided advice to AusAID on agricultural biotechnology, including briefing on activities of the CGIAR Centres;• benefited from AusAID facilitating ACIAR program implementation in countries where ACIAR has no country office, helping with local arrangements for our existing country offices, and assisting with our John Allwright Fellowships scheme. AusAID provide some payroll management services on a fee-for-service basis; and• in posts where ACIAR maintains a country office, worked with AusAID to synergise activities and administrative support functions. <p>ACIAR project-based activities also complement AusAID program investments in a number of countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• in PNG ACIAR and AusAID have worked together to develop capacity and support specific projects at the National Agricultural Research Institute;• in Cambodia, ACIAR research projects build upon the AusAID investment in the development of CARDI and through implementation of the Cambodian Agricultural Research Fund; and• In the Pacific, ACIAR projects with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community build on AusAID's investment in core funding of this and other regional organisations.

Key strategy 2: interacting with stakeholders

Action	Current position
2.3 Improve the partner country consultation model	<p>ACIAR continues to make special efforts to identify and respond to partner priorities; this is of increasing importance as more partners co-invest financial resources in ACIAR projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• we have formalised the timetable for a rolling program of country consultations at four to five year intervals, supplemented by regular meetings between Executive members and other senior staff and NARS managers in both Australia and partner countries. The outcome is reflected in the Annual Operational Plan which identifies priorities for near term funding;• the <i>modus operandi</i> for the country consultations is reflective of the specific circumstances of the country or region and nowadays includes a broader group than the R&D agencies, such as NGOs and the private sector;• partner country contributions are becoming more sophisticated and increasingly we are approaching these consultations with a joint policy paper in order to avoid the development of a 'wish list' covering an unrealistically wide range of subjects; and• priority discipline areas are being identified as an input to program shape, building upon an explicit strategy developed in consultation with the partner country.
2.4 Improve PAC input to ACIAR policy dialogue	<p>The Policy Advisory Council provides guidance to the Board (and Minister) on ACIAR operations through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• direct advice on priorities;• more frequent contact with ACIAR Executive and Country offices;• involvement in formal country consultations; and• specific comment before finalisation of each Annual Operational Plan.

Key strategy 3: improving the processes

Action	Current position
3.1 Justify the distribution of resources between the bilateral programs and the IARCs	<p>A new funding framework was developed in 2001–02 and approved by the Board, based on analysis of relative Australian research provider and IARC advantage in different priority areas, and balancing and systematic monitoring of investment in different socioeconomic objectives. This resulted in an explicit strategy to arrive at specific investment levels in particular centres and activities.</p> <p>The approach involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• allocating about 20 per cent of ACIAR’s total appropriation to the IARCs;• allocating between one-third and a half of our annual IARC investment as project-specific funding (increased from previous arrangements); and• providing unrestricted (core) funds to a reduced number of Centres. <p>Project applications from IARCs are now assessed with the same rigour as bilateral projects. Projects aim to build tripartite research linkages involving IARCs, research institutions in Australia and national agricultural research institutes in developing countries, with a geographical emphasis on ACIAR bilateral partners.</p>
3.2 Better determine and communicate research priorities	<p>As part of Australia’s overseas aid program, ACIAR’s directions are guided particularly by the Government’s 2002 Policy Statement <i>Australian Aid – Investing in Growth, Stability and Prosperity</i>. Specific steps taken include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• development and communication of a set of Focus Statements for research in 2001–02; identifying emerging priority areas;• increasingly focusing the research program on a regional and discipline basis. In 2002 a comprehensive review of partner countries and intra-country priorities was conducted, taking into account previous consultations with partner countries; outcomes were endorsed by the Board and Policy Advisory Council and reflected in the Annual Operating Plan (2003–4). Our geographic focus is narrowing to the Asia-Pacific. We retain a small program in southern Africa. These priorities have been developed in consultation with partner countries, DFAT and AusAID;• the approach to formal country consultations has been improved (Section 2.3). Greater emphasis on formal priority setting in the countries in which we do not carry out high-level consultations has occurred. This includes a more structured planning of visits by senior staff on a rolling basis to consult with senior research managers, policymakers and other donors;• the priorities and decision framework have been made more transparent by the publication of the Annual Operational Plan (2003–04) which provides clear pathways for the involvement of Australian and partner country research providers and a set of program priorities for each country. Details of individual projects are now provided at www.aciar.gov.au along with other elements of our programs; and• our partnership balance depends on a number of factors and we address the principle of ‘graduating’ countries, such as Malaysia and Thailand. In China, we expect greater co-funding of projects.

Key strategy 3: improving the processes

Action	Current position
3.3 Improve project development processes	<p>ACIAR has adopted a number of strategies to streamline the project development process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• revision of the project development guidelines and development of a project proforma to more precisely define ACIAR requirements;• streamlining of the In-House Review processes, such that only projects above \$400K in ACIAR contribution need to come to In-House-Review more than once, and in this case are reviewed by a smaller group of people;• introduction of the new category of 'medium projects' (ACIAR expenditure < \$400K) which have fewer approval steps;• maintenance of dialogue with partner countries in an effort to reform and refine the signing processes in-country. ACIAR will commission an external audit of our in-country project approval processes in 2004 to ensure that we have taken whatever steps we can '...to shorten the timeframe and simplify the processes in project development'; and• recognition of the importance of maintaining and enhancing skills of ACIAR Research Program Managers in program and project management. <p>Consistent with ACIAR's approach to work in partnership with Australian and overseas partners, project initiation is balanced between proactivity and reactivity. Our website sets out country strategies and priorities and invites expressions of interest in program areas. RPMs also have a responsibility for proactively stimulating projects within that framework. It would be wrong to see our contractual framework as a payment mechanism for consultancy-like services. Our contractual framework is a means for a partnership with a joint commitment of interest and resources. What is important is that the contractual opportunity is accessible such as through invitation of expressions of interest on the website.</p>

Key strategy 3: improving the processes

Action	Current position
3.4 Improve ACIAR's training program	<p>ACIAR places special emphasis on institutional strengthening and focused training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• our direct training program is now budgeted at about \$2.5 million annually, although most of our projects also have a significant capacity enhancement component; and• this is especially so in projects commissioned over the last five years in our least developed partners – East Timor, Burma, Laos, Cambodia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. <p>We have significantly increased the size of the John Allwright postgraduate fellowships (JAF) program since the 1998 review, from 17 to 45-50 scholars.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the high quality of the fields of applicants is evidence of the demand for the scheme, while a tracer study has shown that more than 95% of scholars successfully complete their studies - a significantly higher proportion than for Australian-born students;• since 2000, students have been able to work in sandwich mode, better maintaining their linkages and project relevance to their home country.• all former JAFs are kept in contact with ACIAR through annual mailouts of ACIAR newsletters and other information.• a scheme of follow-up awards to assist them in establishing a research career upon return has been highly successful - several other former JAFs have major roles in current ACIAR projects;• JAFs now come to ACIAR headquarters in Canberra once during a Masters and twice during a PhD program for a training and interaction week; and• a study will be conducted in 2003-04 to assess the impact of training conducted under the John Allwright Fellowship scheme. <p>Scientists with management potential are eligible to apply for John Dillon Memorial training awards, established in 2002.</p> <p>The annual program of cross-program training courses is now designed through formal consultation with developing country partners, and priorities for training communicated in the Annual Operational Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• all trainees complete an evaluation form on completion of training;• also important is our financial contribution to the ATSE Crawford Fund that provides training courses; and• we have discontinued formal funding support of the International Foundation of Science, as a review indicated that it was more effective to invest the funding in an increased number of short-term cross-program training courses, specifically targeting ACIAR project scientists in poorer partner countries. <p>We have made special efforts to involve AusAID-funded Australian Youth Ambassadors for Development in our projects, and over 20 young Australians have trained in developing countries on these awards on ACIAR projects.</p>

Key strategy 3: improving the processes

Action	Current position
3.5 Better evaluate ACIAR's projects	<p>The main aim of ACIAR's Impact Assessment Unit (IAU) is to provide systematic information and impact assessments to support the activities of ACIAR and to enhance the Centre's public accountability. This complements the documentation and reporting of 'qualitative' project impacts coordinated by the Communications and Information Services program. ACIAR has carried out impact assessments for over 15 years, but there have been three significant shifts in emphasis in the last 5 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• much greater emphasis is now given to an assessment of actual impacts after projects are completed rather than <i>ex ante</i> prediction of likely project impacts;• external consultants are now routinely used to assess project impacts, proving a greater degree of independence and presumption of objectivity in the analysis; and• assessing the distribution of welfare gains is of greater importance, with assessments analysing impacts of projects on poverty reduction. <p>Where possible, the Unit is seeking to advance methods associated with assessing the impact of research as well as build the capacity of ACIAR staff and project leaders to identify how agricultural research contributes to improved economic, social and environmental conditions in Australia and in our partner countries.</p> <p>Evaluation of projects has also been improved in other ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the Terms of Reference for reviewers of ACIAR projects have been updated to emphasise the assessment of project impacts;• annual and final report documentation has been updated to also emphasise achievement of milestones; in a separate field RPMs are now required to make an evaluation assessment in each project annual and final report;• on a rolling basis, project leaders are being commissioned to carry out an evaluation of their projects three years after completion;• a project impacts database, used to record the benefits of projects in different countries, has been developed and implemented;• Australian and developing country project leaders are being formally trained in project evaluation at workshops conducted specifically for that purpose;• within this program, there has been a conscious shift from undertaking <i>ex ante</i> assessment to commissioning <i>ex poste</i> analysis;• formal <i>ex post</i> impact assessments are conducted by independent external analysts, with the results published in ACIAR's Impact Assessment Series (IAS); and• In 2003 ACIAR also initiated a rolling program of evaluation of economic returns to Australia from investment in key IARCs.

Key strategy 3: improving the processes

Action	Current position
3.5 Better evaluate ACIAR's projects (cont.)	<p>ACIAR has also contributed to the methodology of evaluating research project outcomes by commissioning impact assessments which develop and/or implement 'cutting-edge' methods used for impact assessment. Examples of this work include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• analysing the impact of agricultural research within a poverty framework (Impact Assessment Series 19), assessing the economic impact of a policy change and quantifying the value of capacity-building;• ACIAR supporting the recent CGIAR study on the impact of its research on poverty reduction, and providing support to ISNAR to assess the impact of activities designed to improve the capacity of NARS; and• in 1999, a partnership being formed between ACIAR and IFPRI to enhance an economic modelling software system called Dynamic Research Evaluation for Managers (DREAM) which enables analysts to readily assess economic benefits of research projects. ACIAR-specific DREAM databases were completed and implemented in 2003. Key Australian and developing partner country scientists and economists are being trained in the use of DREAM.

Key strategy 4: managing information better

Action	Current position
4.1 Implement the information management and external communication strategic plan	<p>The activities of the Communications Program were reviewed in 2000, skills gaps identified and work plans adjusted where necessary. ACIAR's Information Management and Communication Plan established a framework to integrate information management and communication activities. In implementing the plan we have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• recruited staff with skills in information systems, information management, and appropriate uses of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in disseminating new knowledge and technology;• redeveloped the ACIAR website to be the primary platform for disseminating information to stakeholders;• introduced an electronic document management and record-keeping system and undertaken awareness-raising and training of staff;• built automated links from PISA to the ACIAR website to dynamically publish summaries of active projects;• distributed publications produced since 1999 in electronic as well as hard copy form;• raised awareness of the issue of retention of corporate knowledge and implemented actions aimed at minimising its loss as staff leave the organisation;• funded projects that synthesise and disseminate information using CD-ROM and DVD technologies;• contributed to CABI's compendia projects and AusAID's Virtual Colombo Plan and Australian Development Gateway activities; and• maintained good working relationships with the Crawford Fund for communication and training purposes.

Key strategy 5: improving structures and management

Action	Current position
5.1 Implement a better corporate structure	<p>The organisational structure proposed by the Review has been adopted. In early 1999, we:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• appointed a Deputy Director (Research and Development Programs) and placed the research and training activities of ACIAR under his care. Since 1999 there have been structural and focus changes in 5 of ACIAR's 11 research programs. All new Research Program Managers are being appointed on fixed terms. The most common term is five years. It is recognised that one extension of up to three years may be considered;• appointed a Deputy Director (Corporate Programs) and re-organised the reporting lines within the Corporate Programs area. This included the Deputy Director (Corporate Programs) having line management responsibility for the Communications Program. Since 1999 the makeup of the teams within Corporate Programs has been changed; the scope of the Communications Program has been broadened to form a Communication and Information Services Program; and the number of positions within Corporate Programs has been reduced;• placed the ACIAR Policy Secretariat directly under the Director; and• strengthened the role of the Manager, International Support, to underpin the activities of ACIAR's seven overseas offices. <p>This structure has been critical in actioning many recommendations of the review, assisting in greater impact emphasis from ACIAR's projects and fostering closer AusAID and inter-departmental interaction. However, it is likely that further changes to the structure of ACIAR would enhance teamwork, internal communication and further empower staff. Country Managers now represent ACIAR in seven key posts; a review of these overseas offices was due to report to the Executive early in 2003–04.</p>

Appendix 7 – Compliance checklist

Description	Requirement	Page
Letter of transmittal	Mandatory	(i)
Table of contents	Mandatory	(iii)
Index	Mandatory	185
Glossary	Mandatory	184
Contact officer(s)	Mandatory	inside front cover
Internet home page address and Internet address for report	Mandatory	inside front cover
Review by Director	Mandatory	5
Summary of significant issues and developments	Suggested	1/10
Overview of department's performance and financial results	Suggested	1/10/ 96/97
Outlook for following year	Suggested	9
Significant issues and developments – portfolio	Portfolio departments – suggested	1/10
Overview description	Mandatory	11/74
Role and functions	Mandatory	(ii)/ 150
Organisational structure	Mandatory	88
Outcome and output structure	Mandatory	136
Where outcome and output structures differ from PBS format, details of variation and reasons for change	Mandatory	n/a
Portfolio structure	Portfolio departments – mandatory	n/a
Review of performance during the year in relation to outputs and contribution to outcomes	Mandatory	134
Actual performance in relation to performance targets set out in PBS/ PAES	Mandatory	135
Performance of purchaser/ provider arrangements	If applicable, mandatory	n/a
Where performance targets differ from the PBS/ PAES, + details of both former and new targets, and reasons for the change	Mandatory	134
Narrative discussion and analysis of performance	Mandatory	11/74
Trend information	Suggested	(v)/ 139
Factors, events or trends influencing performance	Suggested	1/10
Significant changes in nature of principal functions/ services	Suggested	n/a

Compliance checklist

Performance against service charter customer service standards, complaints data, and ACIAR's response to complaints	If applicable, mandatory	n/a
Social justice and equity impacts	Suggested	n/a
Discussion and analysis of ACIAR's financial performance	Mandatory	96
Discussion of any significant changes from the prior year or from budget	Suggested	n/a
Summary resource tables by outcomes	Mandatory	137
Developments since the end of the financial year that have affected or may significantly affect ACIAR's operations or financial results in future	If applicable, Mandatory	n/a
Statement of the main corporate governance practices in place	Mandatory	77
Names of the senior executive and their responsibilities	Suggested	inside back cover
Senior management committees and their roles	Suggested	81
Corporate and operational planning and associated performance reporting and review	Suggested	130/ 135
Approach adopted to identifying areas of significant financial or operational risk and arrangements in place to manage risks	Suggested	82
Certification of fraud measures in place	Mandatory	82
Policy and practices on the establishment and maintenance of appropriate ethical standards	Suggested	79
How nature and amount of remuneration for senior executive service employees officers is determined	Suggested	80
Significant developments in external scrutiny	Mandatory	143
Judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals	Mandatory	143
Reports by the Auditor-General, a Parliamentary Committee or the Commonwealth Ombudsman	Mandatory	143
Assessment of effectiveness in managing and developing human resources to achieve departmental objectives	Mandatory	139- 142
Workforce planning, staff turnover and retention	Suggested	139
Impact and features of certified agreements and AWAs	Suggested	140
Training and development undertaken and its impact	Suggested	141

Occupational health and safety performance	Suggested	142
Productivity gains	Suggested	140
Statistics on staffing	Mandatory	164
Certified agreements and AWAs	Mandatory	140
Performance pay	Mandatory	140
Assessment of purchasing against core policies and principles	Mandatory	144
Assessment of effectiveness of assets management	If applicable, mandatory	n/a
Number of consultancy services contracts let and total expenditure on consultancy services. (Additional information as in Attachment C to be available on request or published.)	Mandatory	144
Competitive tendering and contracting contracts let and outcomes	Mandatory	144
Absence of contractual provisions allowing access by the Auditor-General	Mandatory	144
Contracts exempt from Purchasing and Disposal Gazette	Mandatory	144
Report on performance in implementing the Commonwealth Disability Strategy	Mandatory	142
Financial Statements	Mandatory	98/ 128
Occupational health and safety (section 74 of the Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) Act 1991)	Mandatory	142
Freedom of Information (subsection 8(1) of the Freedom of Information Act 1982)	Mandatory	166
Advertising and Market Research (Section 311A of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918)	Mandatory	145
Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance (Section 516A of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999)	Mandatory	145
Discretionary Grants	Mandatory	144
Correction of material errors in previous annual report	If applicable, mandatory	n/a

Glossary

ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
AOP	Annual Operational Plan (ACIAR)
APS	Australian Public Service
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
AYAD	Australian Youth Ambassadors for Development
CA	Certified Agreement
CABI	CAB International (UK)
CARD	Capacity-building for Agriculture and Rural Development (Vietnam)
CARDI	Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research (Indonesia)
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico)
CIP	International Potato Center (Peru)
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (Australia)
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
DREAM	Dynamic Research EvaluAtion for Managers
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
ELISA	Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay
EPBC	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (Act)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FMD	Foot-and-Mouth Disease
FOI	Freedom of Information
FTE	Full time equivalent (employee)
GIS	Geographic Information System
GRDC	Grains Research and Development Corporation
IARCs	International Agricultural Research Centres
IAU	Impact Assessment Unit
ICARDA	International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria)
ICRISAT	International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-arid Tropics (India)
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute (USA)
IHR	In House Review
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute (Kenya)
IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (Italy)
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
JAF	John Allwright Fellowship
JSCFADT	Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade
NARS	National Agricultural Research System
NESB	non English speaking background
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
OECD	Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PNG	Papua New Guinea
R&D	Research and Development
RPM	Research Program Manager
SARS	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
SES	Senior Executive Service
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCP	Virtual Colombo Plan
WTO	World Trade Organisation

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