



ERFA's Definitions for "Welfare" and "Beneficiaries"

Defining Welfare

Welfare is defined as care and maintenance, other than in refugee and emergency situations, which aims to maintain people in a particular condition on a longer-term basis. Substantial and broad impact on social and economic conditions in the community is not normally expected from welfare programs. Welfare may be provided to an individual or family basis including home-based and institutional care programs, such as those provided by orphanages, homes for the elderly, hospices and the provision of food for those who are destitute. Exceptions to this may include situations where home-based care leads to inclusion in development and sustainable long-term change.

Welfare:

- does not usually result in sustainable community development;
- has no strategy for integration into a broader, community development program;
- is provided on an individual or family basis, rather than on a community basis;
- activities are implemented on an ongoing, long-term basis with no clear exit strategy.

Source: *Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) Manual, DFAT, June 2016*

Defining Beneficiaries

Beneficiary: There is no universal, consistent definition for how to identify beneficiaries within development programming. ERFA uses an organisation-wide definition of a beneficiary that is applied to all programs and projects. 'Beneficiary' refers to the individuals and the communities that contribute to project outputs or participate in project activities.

Source: *Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) Manual, DFAT, May 2014*

Local people: The women and men, boys and girls who are participants in, and directly affected by, aid and development activities in the geographical area in which the activity is undertaken. Local people are also known as beneficiaries or primary stakeholders.

Source: *ACFID Code of Conduct, October 2014 - Definitions*