

The Legacy Lives On - Every Child Counts



Nelson Mandela
CHILDREN'S FUND



CHANGING THE WAY SOCIETY TREATS ITS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Annual Report 2014

Annual Report Index



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Vision, Mission and Guiding Principles



Vision

To change the way society treats its children and youth

Mission

In pursuit of its vision and ensure that the legacy of its Founder, Nelson Mandela, is secured in perpetuity, Nelson Mandela Children's Fund will:

- develop partnerships and initiate programmes which empower and improve the wellbeing of children and youth;
- promote the rights of children and youth through input to public policy and social awareness;
- sustain these initiatives through the development of a sound financial support base; and
- give voice and dignity to the African child through a child rights based movement.

Guiding Principles

The Fund's target group are children and youth from birth to 22 years of age, who come from impoverished backgrounds. To maximise the positive impact of our resources, the Fund works closely with fellow development organisations, government, the private sector and other interested parties.

The following values and principles guide the establishment of the Fund's partnerships:

- Poverty eradication and not just the amelioration of difficult circumstances
- Absence of hunger, abuse, exploitation and homelessness are basic conditions that children should enjoy
- Recognition that children are an integral part of families and communities
- Wellbeing of children cannot be isolated from their environment
- Child participation in the planning and implementation of projects and programmes
- Finding cost-effective ways of involving children and communities in decision-making
- Enhance the rights of children to reach their fullest potential
- Promotion of best practice, encourage professionalism and orientation towards achieving measurable results

Chairperson's Message

Yvonne Mokgoro

Before us stand giant footprints of a dearly departed visionary. Those footprints stretch to the horizon of our cherished dream to see the world change for the better for its children. The Fund remains eagerly challenged to follow in our Founder, Nelson Mandela's footprints. Following in those footprints has always been and continues to be as distinctly expressed in the Fund's vision of changing the way society treats its children and youth.

To this end, the responsibility the Fund is mandated to discharge is best captured in the message Mandela delivered on the occasion of his 90th birthday in July 2008: *"Ours is to make the world familiar with the smiles of children rather than their tears".*

This encapsulates the work we do. Every problem depriving any child of smiling, is the business of the Fund to solve. The relief we are entrusted to deliver, applies to every child, be it from rich or poor backgrounds, known or unknown families, rural areas or affluent suburbs.



The work we have done for children for the past 19 years, and called upon to carry out for years to come, is guided by the principle that for every problem affecting any child, an age-appropriate solution must be found, be it in the home, community, school, transport facilities, places of worship, sport fields or day care centres. In the years we have been in existence, we have come to learn that problems facing children are not static, they mutate. Not only according to the children's age, but also due to dynamic complexities that a changing society presents.

The Fund is old enough to know that while the goal of its vision may remain the same, the different problems it has had to face, in the course of doing its work, have been changing in nature, intensity and scope. The work we do may warrant unplanned responses to unforeseen circumstances along the way, but without deviation from the cause of our existence and the strategies emanating from the plans from time time.



After 20 years of the country's democracy, a thought must be spared for the relentless onslaught children are being subjected to. Society should be mindful that any harm inflicted on a mother, indirectly affects the child. Any form of molestation of a child, is just as grievous to the mother that gave birth to that child. Any community, nation, government or continent with a heart, cannot stand by and watch harm done to a child without need to act. The battle for the safety of and care for women and children is therefore not only for children's organisations to fight, but should be of concern to all with the good that lives in every heart.

The fight we take to public representatives and officials should be considered as being in the service of placing both ourselves and those in power in a position of



holding each other accountable for children's wellbeing. Public policies, laws and country resources deployed to this end, especially pertaining to children, should be ranked as our collective concern.

It remains the nation's fervent wish that the oaths of the offices taken by public representatives and officials are honoured with all the honesty, diligence and servant-leadership that our founding democracy president Nelson Mandela embodied.

It should not be forgotten that public duty is no less than taking a pledge to make democracy a pleasant experience for those that have granted government the mandate to administer society in the best interest of its citizens and children. Failure by public representatives and officials to this duty not only dishonours the trust and will of the people, but also betrays the future that our democracy will bequeath to our children. The duty to uphold, observe and live by the provisions of our constitution should translate in children not only imagining themselves to be better persons of this country's bright future, but also be an experience of joy, play and healthy living.

Of significance to the performance of this public duty, is not just to live for this generation but also to strive to see the good that we do is passed as a gift to generation after generation as a legacy and a heritage. The viability of homes, streets, communities, schools and public transport facilities must be tested against whether or not children are safe, protected, and cared for at all times to allow for supportive conditions for them to play, dream, grow and learn much more than what life and society has to offer.

The Fund is called upon not to give up the good fight it has been waging on behalf of our youngest citizens. Guided by the level of available resources at its disposal, the Fund must continue to steer the different sectors of society towards children's wellbeing, offer support where possible and provide leadership when called upon to do so.

As the 2015 deadline draws near for nations of the world to assess the levels of their success to the commitments made with respect to the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, the Fund similarly stands on the eve of refining how best to champion its cause for the next five years. The challenges of the Fund would not have been easier to manage without the combined expertise of my fellow Trustees. The Fund cannot forget that

it has been honoured to count on one of the country's finest minds from the economic sphere serving on its board in the person of Dr Chris Liebenberg who has since retired from the Board. May his retreat from the labour to serve the cause of children to which he applied himself with such exemplary energy be rewarded with a restful reflection on a job well done.

The journey we are called upon to travel is long, winding and steep. A journey that needs a never-say-die spirit to keep children on the radar screen of South Africa's development needs. The journey patiently stands before the Fund and its stakeholders to travel with the footprints of our Founder in mind to continue showing the way for the cause of children.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Yvonne Mokgoro'.

Yvonne Mokgoro
Chairperson

Report of the CEO

Sibongile Mkhabela

The year under review leads us to the end of our five year Sakha Ikusasa III, an ambitious strategic plan that aimed at holding duty bearers and entire communities accountable for children at all times. We have focused on strengthening community organisations and enabled them to work directly with local government and local structures including traditional leaders, schools and health care centres.

In celebration of 20 years of democracy, the Fund created platforms for youth to initiate and participate in social change conversations. Working with Efeng Bacha (our own youth platform) and other strategic youth partners, the Fund created a "Strengthening Democracy through Dialogue" Mic Check which is a partnership between the Fund, Youth for Human Rights, Constitution Hill and a number of other youth formations. The Mic Check dialogue sessions were run under the theme "Debunking Myths about Freedom." The space that was created was uncensored and, as usual, allowed for the frank and free sharing of ideas and views on current social, political and economic challenges and trends that South Africa must confront. The sessions sought and encouraged creative ways in which youth could engage in promoting sustainable and innovative ideas and actions for change. In order to grow the number of participants taking part in the dialogue, social media and on-line broadcast mediums were used to reach a bigger youth audience. *"I wish that more youth could be exposed because the more you are exposed, the more you change your ideas and you are a changed person when you encounter other people."* Tshepo Selokane of Efeng Bacha.

The review of the last five years of our work will make it necessary for us to reflect on our contribution to the communities that we have touched over the last 19 years. This will present us an opportunity to evaluate the impact of our overall development and funding



approach. We intend to observe whether the investments that we have made have been sustained over time and have created better and safer communities for our target groups.

Our regional work has also grown and deepened. Imbeleko, is a programme on family and community strengthening in South Africa and Mozambique, which uses indigenous knowledge and it continues to grow in its significance.

The passing of Mr Nelson Mandela, the children's champion, our Founder and father, places a heavy responsibility on us to preserve and safeguard his special legacy. Our Founder has remained a spiritual guide and inspiration to the end of his mortal existence. He remains in our midst as a leading and comforting presence for us and the world of children. The last two annual children's celebrations were held with this thought in mind. Children's messages helped us to deal with and accept his passing, a loss to our shared humanity. We have continued to receive messages of support as well as significant material contributions to further Mandela's mission for children. Pledges of continued support are a fitting tribute to the life of the man, his endless love for children and their wellbeing. We take comfort in



supportive leadership of Mrs Graça Machel as she continues to embody Mandela's words, values and vision in us. We share the belief that for as long as there are good men and women behind the Fund, it will continue to exist and fulfil its primary purpose. These words, their example, unwavering belief and conviction, are true and sufficient for all of us to stand by.

Our new and old special cause-related funding partners have continued to fully associate with the Fund. Nelson Mandela Championship golf tournament, football's Nelson Mandela Challenge, and the Nedbank's Children's Affinity initiative, among others, are part of the crucial and important source of support. We owe all our donors, big and small, a debt that we cannot repay for their continued goodwill and support.



The building of the endowment to sustain the Fund into perpetuity is one of our major projects. We invest our resources wisely while we strive to keep our own operational expenses low in order to ensure that all our money spent continues to directly impact the lives of children and their families. It has been encouraging to see one of our major donors, Comic Relief, join us and support our work within schools to create safer environments. It is our belief that this programme will not only help the affected specific schools that are spread over four provinces, but its results will most likely guide similar interventions. We are also pleased that corporate and individual givers from all corners of the earth are also investing in the future generations through the support that they are selflessly and readily providing to the Fund. This is testimony to the shared and joint efforts of our dedicated staff, the wisdom of our Trustees and the unyielding support of our donor community.

The Nelson Mandela Children's Hospital Project's capital campaign has reached and exceeded the half-way mark.

One of the important milestones reached was the groundbreaking ceremony in March 2014 for construction to begin in earnest. These positive developments affirm the words of our Founder: *"Not only are we a nation that sleeps to dream but also capable to wake up to the challenges of tomorrow."* The Nelson Mandela Children's Hospital Project, is one such challenge.

We look back with pride as we prepare ourselves for the evaluation of the last five years of our work. We are increasingly aware of the massive challenges facing children, the youth and their families. Youth unemployment stands at 1 in 3, child mortality rates are the blight in Southern Africa's development, and the absence of fathers in children's lives poses a major threat to their full development. All these weaken the final line

of defence, viz. families. We therefore need to be very thoughtful as we plan for the next cycle of our work. We have identified a need to strategically position the Fund for the next 20 years while planning for the immediate next five years.

We understand that the coming stages of our development will require unconventional measures from us. We are confident that with the continuing guidance of our Trustees, we will continue to fulfil our role as first-class stewards on behalf of children and our development partners.

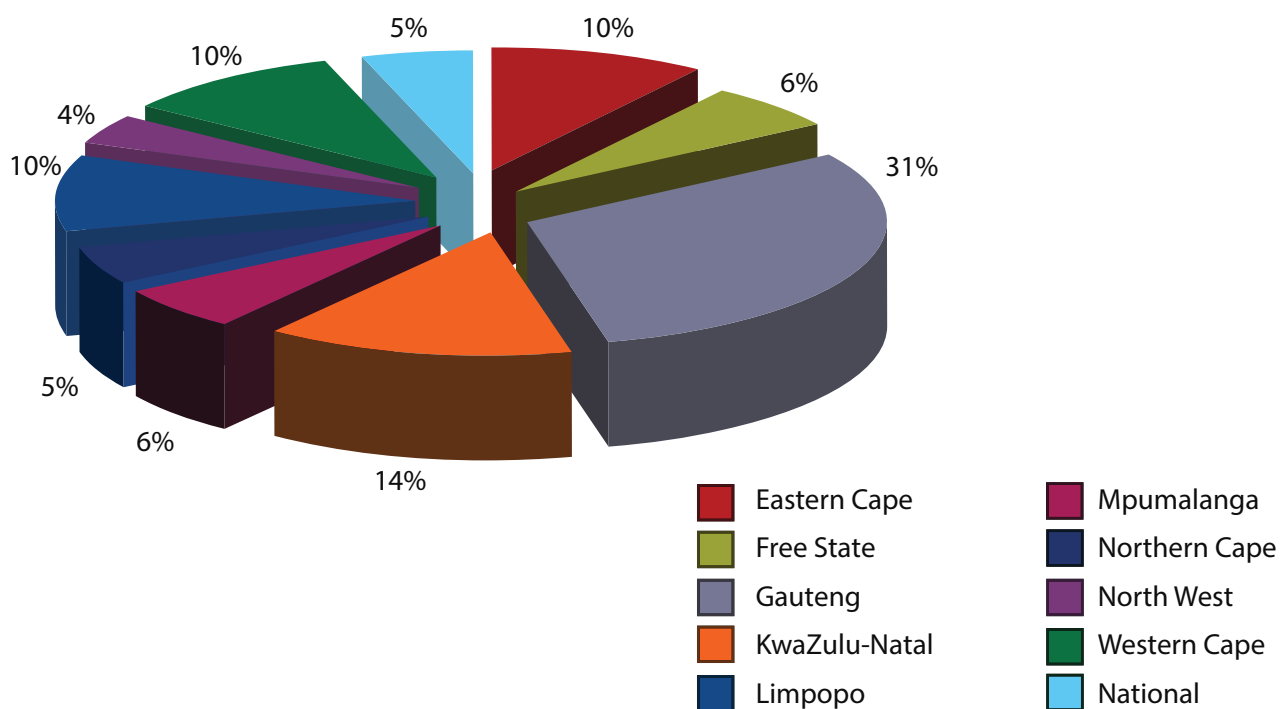
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sibongile Mkhabela'.

Sibongile Mkhabela
CEO

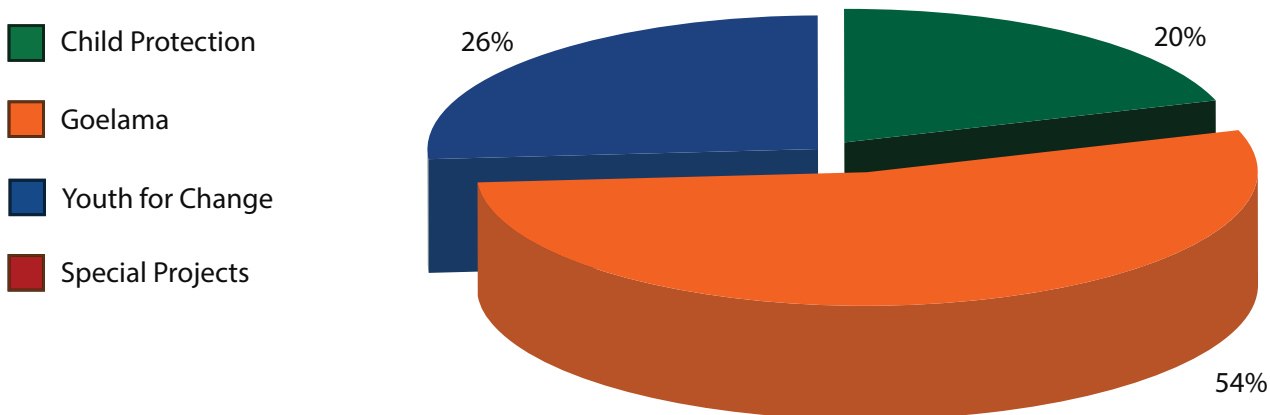
Results at a Glance

for the year ended 31 March 2014

Grants per Province



Grants per Programme





R'000	1995-2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Cumulative
Income	592,755	37,847	34,552	39,708	27,442	40,576	772,880
Children's Hospital Project Income	15,588	2,115	13,196	-	-	-	30,899
Mott Foundation Endowment	17,055	-	-	-	-	-	17,055
Investment Income	324,443	30,262	39,465	38,296	52,680	65,354	550,500
Total Cash Income	949,841	70,224	87,213	78,004	80,122	105,930	1,371,334
Less							
Programme Development expenditure	(43,252)	(7,945)	(13,438)	(14,319)	(14,734)	(14,308)	(107,996)
Operation & Administration expenditure	(80,387)	(7,475)	(7,410)	(8,511)	(8,430)	(11,076)	(123,289)
Operation & Admin Recovery from Designated Funds	(11,671)	(2,586)	(2,310)	(1,986)	(2,508)	(2,773)	(23,834)
Special Projects							
Annual Children's Celebration	(1,411)	(100)	(133)	(145)	(107)	(154)	(2,050)
Advancement of the Status of Women	(22)	(161)	(330)	(16)	-	-	(529)
Children's Hospital Project	(7,963)	(8,120)	(19,014)	4,199	-	-	(30,898)
Story of the Fund	(604)	-	-	-	-	-	(604)
Youth Parliaments	(2,582)	-	-	-	-	(91)	(2,673)
Total Expenditure	(147,892)	(26,387)	(42,635)	(20,778)	(25,779)	(28,402)	(291,873)
Grants Approved	(362,162)	(16,427)	(32,493)	(51,257)	(9,118)	(16,025)	(487,482)
Net Funds Received	439,787	27,410	12,085	5,969	45,225	61,503	591,979

Income vs grants made 1995-2014

R'000	1995-2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Cumulative
Income	592,755	37,847	34,552	39,708	27,442	40,576	772,880
Grants Approved	362,162	16,427	20,810	51,257	9,118	16,025	475,799
Grants Approved as a % of Income Received	61%	43%	60%	129%	33%	39%	62%

Programmes Review

Moipone Buda-Ramatlo

One of the major principles driving the Sakha Ikusasa III strategy was to ensure that all children were accounted for at all times. The strategy emphasised that the Fund would work in very close partnership with communities to ensure that children are nurtured, safe and protected. This partnership with communities was intended to build, mend and reinvigorate community responsiveness on matters affecting children so as to ensure that no child would fall through the community safety nets.

Strengthening community responses to child safety and protection is born out of recognition that children belong to their families and communities and that it is only families and communities that can effectively watch over their children on a day to day basis. They, and only they, can be the eyes, ears and the heart that monitors child care, protection and safety.

During Sakha Ikusasa III, the Fund cast its net wide to ensure that we reached a diverse number of vulnerable children. Our strengthened partnerships with communities have led to improved accounting for children. The work of community Child Care Forums through partners such as Far North in Limpopo and the Kwa-Bhaca Trust in the Eastern Cape, is evidence that working with and through community leaders has great potential to catalyse community actions in support of vulnerable children and youth.

The Fund has been very deliberate in ensuring that it works with communities in the most rural and hard to reach areas of our country. These are largely the invisible communities that exist in the outskirts of the country but harbour the most vulnerable children and youth. This commitment comes with a lot of effort, sacrifice and high cost, but it has allowed the Fund to make a difference in the lives of the most vulnerable children and youth.



Working in My Darling, a village in rural Limpopo, the Fund has supported Bokamoso Science and Technology Centre (BOSTEC) to provide vulnerable children with access to maths and science education and after school support. This effort is to narrow the gaps between children in rural areas who lack access to basic services including quality education and those who live in the cities. The Fund's support of Arekopianeng Support Group in the North West Province, is aimed at strengthening community responsiveness to the protection of children and youth. Arekopianeng is currently working very closely with South African Police Service (SAPS) and the Department of Justice to deal with crime in the area, especially as rape is on the increase in the community.

It is for the first time under Sakha Ikusasa III that the Fund has had a presence in all the provinces of the country. Spreading our footprint into provinces that we previously had a limited presence in, reflects our commitment to reach every child in South Africa through our programmes. It reflects our desire to know what the situation of children across the country is and to design strategies that meet the needs and rights of children. The spread of our footprint has presented us with issues of Satanism, gangsterism, child to child murders and abuse, ritual murders and caregiver abuse, all which need critical attention.



The emphasis we have placed in Sakha Ikusasa III to develop a knowledge hub on issues of child protection and safety, was about the realisation that it is important to lift lessons from programme implementation and share them with others in the sector. As lessons are learnt, documented and disseminated, there is a greater reach of quality services to vulnerable children. The Fund has facilitated diverse learning and sharing platforms for partners and critical stakeholders in the form of good practice markets, provincial learning circles and community dialogues. All these efforts have facilitated the transfer of information and knowledge thus allowing the Fund to have a greater reach and touch many



children's lives. As every child counts, our work has continued to touch and influence programming for the most vulnerable children needing care and protection. We have worked with partners supporting children living with disabilities, children affected and infected with HIV and AIDS, children who have experienced abuse, children in child headed households, children in conflict with the law and children living in impoverished communities.

Our provincial advocacy work has tackled issues of Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD) in Western Cape and Northern Cape. We seek to solicit the commitment of government in ensuring that children who are affected receive the services that they need. These children remain invisible and the Fund has committed to support advocacy to bring their issues to the fore. According to FASfacts, South Africa has the highest reported incidence of FASD in the world. In some areas, up to 12.2% of babies are born with FASD – a problem of national proportions if compared to the 12% of South African adults living with HIV and AIDS.

Children who are blind and with visual impairment continue to be denied their basic right to access

education and their environment. Orientation and mobility training enables the children to be independent and mobile. The Fund has supported South African Mobility for the Blind Trust (SAMBT) to advocate for orientation and mobility trainers to be placed in schools for children with visual impairment.

Child protection continues to be a huge concern. The Fund has responded on issues pertaining to child killings in Diepsloot through community mobilisation and facilitation of community dialogues to seek solutions to this problem. We have also entered into a partnership with UK based Comic Relief to address sexual violence against girls in school in South Africa. This project will be implemented in four provinces namely Gauteng, Limpopo, Western Cape and Eastern Cape. It will involve a partnership between the Fund and four lead organisations spearheading educational support and girl and woman empowerment interventions.

Also of great concern to the Fund, are the data sources for statistics relating to issues affecting children and youth. There needs to be coherence in this area between statistics provided by Stats SA, South African Police Service (SAPS) and the Department of Health.

This is crucial for accurate programming, decision making and policy on children and youth. Unreliable data compromises children and may lead to some of them falling through the existing safety nets.

The Fund's Imbeleko research project has provided critical insights into indigenous knowledge on caring for children. This information will be used to strengthen programming for vulnerable children and will also be shared with relevant stakeholders. All these efforts are intended to provide quality programmes and services for children as well as to conduct meaningful advocacy that can positively impact the lives of all children in South Africa.


 Moipone Buda-Ramatlo
 Programmes Director



Free State and Gauteng

Engagement in both the Gauteng and Free State provinces was aimed at achieving the Fund's vision by prioritising each child as an individual and impressing commitment upon communities that "every child counts". However, the Fund's child protection and safety component of Sakha Ikusasa III is taking a different direction in Gauteng. The brutality on very young children prompted the Fund to be more hands on and do things differently. Children's sector organisations, communities, private sector, civil society organisations, non government organisations (NGOs) and government departments were engaged for the purpose of:

- Understanding the magnitude of the problem
- Energising a co-ordinated response from partners and stakeholders for early detection, response and ultimately prevention of violence against women and children
- Providing a platform that can best help point to what should be done or which lasting solutions to obtain
- Preventing violence against children
- Creating a safe and nurturing environment, safe homes, schools and places to play

In doing the above, the intention was to demonstrate that every child is protected, free to play safely and without fear, where police as duty bearers are visible and ensure the safety of children. This could not be achieved by one organisation. It needed all hands on deck, and it was for this reason that the Fund engaged with other stakeholders to tackle the scourge of rapes, killings and the horror of the 'dumping' of little ones as young as three to five years as happened in the townships of Katlehong and Diepsloot.

In the wake of these brutalities, the Fund went out to hot spots to engage with families of the victims and community. To get to the root causes of these brutalities



in Diepsloot, Professor Anton Harber of Wits University, who had researched and written a book on Diepsloot, was invited to address the Fund. The information shared gave the Fund better grounding and a perspective of Diepsloot and its challenges.

In the communities of Katlehong and Diepsloot, the Fund worked with leading and well known organisations from the children's sector, NGOs, CBO forums, government departments operational in the areas and local councillors. The meetings and gatherings organised in these townships sought solutions to the problems. The Fund invested heavily in dialogues with the community, youth and children. It was important to get



the views of children as they were victims of abuse and killings. The dialogues were also therapeutic and helped the children to talk and deal with the trauma they experienced.

Commitment and belief in assuring that every child is accounted for was the reason for venturing into Katlehong, an area where the Fund had no presence. However, this was not without challenges as different people had different ways of addressing issues which resulted in upsetting some families of the victims as they received different treatment from those assisting.

In the Free State there are many issues around children not accessing education and the unnecessary separation of children from parents. Migration issues and lack of compliance on the part of parents entering South Africa does not put the migrants in good standing with the law. This becomes evident when, for example, children from Lesotho are denied entry into school in the Motheo district in the Free State Province. With the Fund's support, Boikhuco, a community based organisation,

focused on ensuring that all children have "a right to education" and were not discriminated against because of their country of origin or that of their parents. Access to education improved up to grade eight, but challenges arose when learners reached the higher grades which prepare them for grade 12. Entrance to this final year grade requires the possession of an identity document which most children did not have and were expelled from school thus negating everything achieved in terms of access up to grade eight.

The effort of every institution is significant in ensuring the belief that 'every child counts' is a reality. To achieve this, Boikhuco has ongoing and constant engagement with different government departments of Home Affairs, Education, Justice, Constitutional Development, Social Development and Chapter nine institutions such as Human Rights Commission and Public Protector. Boikhuco organises ongoing information meetings where all the above institutions share information on their services and answer questions from the community and other stakeholders.



Eastern Cape and **KwaZulu-Natal**

The work of the Fund in both Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal has been a comprehensive community based response to the multiple and complex needs of children and young people living in rural communities.

In both provinces, emphasis was on functional community response structures and systems that are able to intervene appropriately to the major challenges facing children, some of which include child poverty, limited access to services, dependency on social grants and weak family structures.

Forming partnerships, documenting practices and models, capacity building and research are some of the approaches that were used as a vigorous attempt to reduce social and economic risks and vulnerabilities faced by children and young people.

In the Fund's efforts to strengthen and support families, community dialogues were held to campaign for promotion and protection of rights of children by simplifying sections of the Children's Act no 38 of 2005 to enable children, duty bearers and traditional leaders to appropriately engage and exercise the rights of children accordingly. Visits to identify children and families in need of home based care and psychosocial support were conducted, and life skills programmes implemented.

In focusing on the youth, a structured holistic school-based care and support system for vulnerable children has been established. The system engages in empowerment programmes that provide learners with skills enabling

them to make appropriate life choices. This was by way of conscientising and mobilising young people for leadership through the facilitation of a process of establishing youth and children forums and dialogues.

Afterschool care programmes were undertaken in centres that cater for those who are part of orphans and vulnerable children care programmes. Children go to these centres after school where they receive a nutritious meal three times per week, homework support, life skills activities and counselling. The children's talents are also recognised through sport, arts and cultural activities. Afterschool care coordinators have regular meetings with educators to share reports and advice on how learners can be better supported at the afterschool care centres.



A school-based HIV prevention intervention is another initiative supported by the communities. The initiative empowers high school learners to improve their life situation by emphasising their own individual potential and responsibility in reaching their dreams and living an HIV-free life. Learners are motivated to have a positive attitude, improve their school performance, avoid drugs and alcohol, and delay their sexual debut or adopt safe-sex behaviours that reduce their risk of contracting HIV.

The establishment of peace clubs allow children and youth to take on leadership roles in their schools and communities so that they can make their own decisions around strategies for the creation of a safer and more caring and nurturing environment for young people.

Children forums focus on child safety alertness and how to deal with detected perpetrators. These forums also link up with Community Forums which include out of school youth and community elders. In this holistic way, a safety net can be established to eradicate the scourge of child abuse and exploitation. There are encouraging results to show. There is a visible change in the regular attendance of learners, improved performance in the classroom, increased involvement of parents in the lives of their children and most importantly, families being able to access different social services and know where to go to for help and support.

From the intensive awareness on children's rights, child pornography, child trafficking and children's issues are a priority within the sector and the communities supported by the Fund. There is an increase of reported child abuse cases, especially in rural communities. Schools are informed about promotion and protection of rights of children. Door-to-door campaigns are continually used to inform and engage families in conversations of children issues and application of public policies pertaining to children. For ease of understanding, certain sections of Children's Act no 38 of 2005 were translated into isiXhosa for the benefit of both the children and their parents. Communities, various structures and community forums have proved to be supportive vehicles for the child protection

movement. Support legal services for child victims are continuously being strengthened, children are less



exposed to secondary trauma and perpetrators are being prosecuted.

In some areas, community structures are used to ensure a functional referral system for child-related problems. In Mount Frere, Kwa-Bhaca, a stakeholder forum has been formed to follow up reported cases and most importantly ensure that children are not falling through the cracks of service system.

Organisations, policy makers and government departments continue to develop strategies, design programmes and formulate policies in the best interest of the child. This is where we need to see change in all places where children live, play, receive health services and are accounted for at all times.

Limpopo and Mpumalanga

The work we do nationally tells us that each province has its own problems. This is especially true for Limpopo and Mpumalanga. If all these problems are resolved, our country should see children placed on par through the lens of the provisions of the constitution that envisions this as an obligation to achieve. Our work also tells us that children are not all about problems. The striking observation is that they have an inner strength to overcome life challenges if they are nurtured through family support structures and communities.

A total of 279 young people were reached through sports and arts activities. Additional support was given to 267 youths through training in computer literacy, 324 youths attended leadership training programmes and 698 youths were supported in afterschool care through homework supervision, access to bursaries for further education as well curriculum support. Due to the high number of teenage pregnancy incidents, there was a need to provide training to teenage parents. As a result, 105 teenage parents were supported with parenting, income generating and life skills.



Organisations in Limpopo have begun to make it their deliberate business that all children count. There is a growing movement to see to it that children's basic needs should form part of the support given to them. Food distribution is becoming part of their programming approach to ensure that children have at least one meal per day. A total of 990 beneficiaries were provided with either food parcels or supported to start a food garden.

The intervention should not just be limited to psychosocial support and training. It should include among others, food security, without which leads to school drop-out and increases vulnerability for most children. Another encouraging observation to make, in mitigating the impact of the problems children face, is the notion that every child counts is making its presence felt in Limpopo.

Talent enhancement and development for children form part of the critical intervention. Not only does it improve performance in a number of areas such as self-esteem and



school performance, but also allows children to reach their fullest potential. Organisational activities encompass sport, arts and culture.

The saying *"it takes a village to raise a child"* is particularly gaining added credence today, where parents either through death or in search of a better life, are separated from their children. Starting a new life with new families or relatives is not always easy for children. They have to adjust to a new and different way of life. A 17 year old youth who lives in Tshidzini Village is an example of such a child. His parents passed away and he had to stay with his aunt. He showed signs of withdrawal and disruptive behaviour. He also started drinking and was imprisoned several times. He withdrew from participating in family activities, refusing to partake in any household chores. He was a bitter child who terrorised family members



and accused his aunt of misusing his foster grant. As the family was just about to give up on him, he met one of the Far North Community Care and Development (FNCCD) care givers who encouraged him to join a support group and partake in sporting activities. That was the turning point of his life. The support group made him realise that he can live a productive life like others. Through learning and sharing, he saw a need for him to change his behaviour. He started by acknowledging his strengths and weaknesses, considered what was in his best interest and invested in his ability to sing and play musical instruments. He joined the church choir and plays keyboard. He is now a DJ and has released a music album.

Most children faced with the same situation are labelled as dysfunctional. If no attention is paid to them, they

are then lost to a world of crime and anti-social behaviour. The work of Community Care Forums and use of psychosocial support interventions have seen those children being given a chance of becoming productive members of society.

Because every child counts, understanding that it is not where they come from, but how society prepares them for the future by providing academic support, access to public services and attending to children's psychosocial needs, organisations such as FNCCD, Fanang Diatla, Ebenezer Welfare Supporting and Caring, Rivoni Society for the Blind and KG Maluleke of Letaba Helen Franz project, have given hope to children who easily could have been written off by society.

Northern Cape and Western Cape

Protecting children even before birth bears the same sentiment as that age-old African proverb that *'it takes a village to raise a child'*. While the latter galvanises a collective consciousness of forces active within society and their allied capacities towards the wellbeing of a child, the point the former is making, is that loss of one



child is one too many. A child is not just a number, but representative of a life as part of the whole that we live from the moment of conception, through birth until given a name with a nationality and a state that should be accountable for its wellbeing.

The daily life of the sector has involved the testing of many tools to diagnose and prescribe the most viable interventions to improve the situation of children. A study conducted by the Foundation for Alcohol Related Research (FARR) states that child development begins from inception. The key finding of the study is that brain damage due to Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders

(FASD) has permanent effects in the development of a child. The report draws attention to a scientific research finding linking behaviour problems with FASD (FARR 2012).

A child born with FASD is reported to be struggling to cope with some, and in severe cases, all life challenges. This means that any interventions applied to a child with FASD after it is born are most likely to fail because the child's brain is already damaged for the rest of its life.

Worse still, parents of children with FASD are often unable to care for and nurture their children. Most are often addicted to substances and thus fail to cope with the socio economic responsibilities of caring for and nurturing of their young ones. Because

mothers are regarded as the chief custodians for the safety and protection of children in general, this makes them critical stakeholders in the child protection movement.

The Winelands in Western Cape are buzzing with exciting and encouraging news on child protection. The FASfacts Pregnant Women Mentorship Programme (PWMP) is one of the key innovative and ground-breaking players in this field because of its approach to child protection. Through support during pregnancy, the programme addresses the emotional, psychosocial and nutritional needs of women and their unborn babies.



Making it one of the promising future effective interventions in the sector, child protection is positioned and owned where it should be, within families and in communities.

The model has the following interesting features

- Community ownership - This is a community based, community owned programme
- An effective and sustainable rehabilitation programme - To date about 85% of women who participated in the programme have since stopped using substances, and are now of sober habits
- Community based women empowerment and family strengthening – Women’s self worth and dignity is restored. Women reclaim their role as carers and custodians of nurturing and development of their families
- Every child counts - To date about 90% of children are born without FASD in the region that currently has the world’s highest FASD statistics
- Soul-searching element - Giving women and mothers the much needed spiritual support as they partake in the journey towards a better, sober and meaningful life
- Supporting fathers become active in support for their families – The programme has a fathers support element which proactively encourages and supports the involvement of fathers towards the realisation of a child protection programme



In its two years of existence, the programme has produced remarkable results. Communities are taught and supported to become their brother’s or sister’s keeper. Increasingly, children are now born without FASD, the self worth of mothers is restored and they resume their role as active providers of protection and nurturing for their children. Fathers are taking their responsibility as the main protection hub for families and in the community more seriously.



North West Province

Failure by society to act in defence of children makes that society culpable for the harm that children experience. No child should ever have to wonder where their next meal is going to come from, where they are going to take cover from the shadows of the night or whether they will live to see to another day. In fact, no child at any stage should ever question their existence. The difficult circumstances that children find themselves in are not of their making. Doing nothing is as bad as looking the other way instead of intervening or least raising the alarm.

The need to restore the promise of childhood ranks as one of the key aspects behind the existence of the Fund.

Delivering children from all factors that pose a threat to their wellbeing is the responsibility of the society they are born into. Wrestling with a myriad of societal forces to redirect their energies towards positive outcomes that are in the best interest of the child, is the guiding force and basis of the vision of the Fund. Any harm felt by a child is the duty of a caring society to tackle.

In celebrating the 20 years of democracy, one of the things we should be celebrating and highlighting as a nation is the essence of being human and the quest for true humanity that saw this nation huddling together in different spaces to overcome the harsh realities of the past. A critical factor, is that even in the most strenuous



and difficult times, communities and families never gave up on taking care of their own children. Today however, is a far cry from the caring people we once were. It is not only strangers that direct harm at children, but also family members from whom safety ought to be a given. Consequently, families and neighbourhoods have similarly become risky terrains of abuse and killings. Communities have become immune and attuned to violence. More disheartening, is child-on-child violence.

North West Province is beset by substance abuse, violence against women and children, teenage pregnancy and breakdown of the education process. Nevertheless, community based organisations continue to fight the battles of restoring families and strengthening communities within society. Much as we speak about the uniqueness of organisations and their different approaches of caring for children, the common factor in their activities is striving for the wellbeing of all children.

Moremogolo Crisis Centre in Christiana, deals with the child and woman survivors of abuse. What was initially intended to be the first point of call and link to professional services, now has become a comprehensive service point playing a leading role in providing expert evidence in court on behalf of child victims. Where previously, due to the lack of clear evidence provided by the victims, many cases were dismissed for perpetrators to thus walk free. Now there are fair court processes for child victims resulting in an increase in the conviction rate.

Once a quiet and cultural rural village a few kilometres outside of Rustenburg, Bapo Two, has seen a spate of Satanic ritual attacks. Acts of violence by children in the cult defies explanation. The community is besieged by the numbers of children and youth joining this cult. Adults and children alike now feel vulnerable in their own homes.

To rechannel children, community mobilisation efforts by Arekopaneng Support Group, brought the community together to address issues through prayer meetings, counselling, dialogue and debate.

In order to bridge the gap of the lack of parental support, and positive role modelling expected of normal homes, educators of Tidimane High School in Welgeval in Rustenburg have committed to playing a parental role to the learners. This affirms the belief that every child counts even if not of your own.



Efeng Bacha

“give it to the youth”

Efeng Bacha is an 11 year old prodigy of Nelson Mandela Children's Fund which continues evolving to discover itself and an array of emerging issues in which to engage.

In 2003 the Fund's CEO, Sibongile Mkhabela, wanted to give the youth a voice, to hear what they had to say about issues affecting youth. Efeng Bacha thus became a special project in the office of the CEO.

Efeng Bacha is a Youth Advisory Board within the Fund consisting of young people between 15 and 22 years of age. The aim is to afford young people an opportunity to lead in real terms with real consequences, using grants as a key tool.

The model is structured to have a new Youth Advisory Board elected every three years with the outgoing Youth Advisory Board forming part of the interviewing panel for the new candidates, and also becoming mentors to the newly elected members. Efeng Bacha had its first intake of 20 Youth Advisory Board members later in 2003. For the period 2003 to 2005, the Youth Advisory Board was allocated R200k each financial year for a period of three years. In the first year, 44 applications were received and seven projects were granted a total amount of R167,7k. The focus areas of the projects ranged from education, arts and culture, to sports.

In 2006, new Youth Advisory Board members were recruited and Efeng Bacha's membership stood at 56. Since then, the youth formation focused on advocacy issues until 2011.

Highlights during this period include talks on violence and teenage pregnancy in schools which produced a memorandum that was submitted to the then Department of Education, the first Youth





Parliament in the SADC region, sign language workshops, and 67 minutes on Mandela Day at Orlando Children’s Home.

Besides working as a group, together with and through the Fund, there are instances of some Efeng Bacha members being afforded opportunities such as being chosen as a crew member of the Clipper Round the World Yacht Race. One member was the recipient of the Community College Initiation Programme and studied in the USA for a year and a past member has started his own charitable Non Profit Organisation in Zola, Soweto.

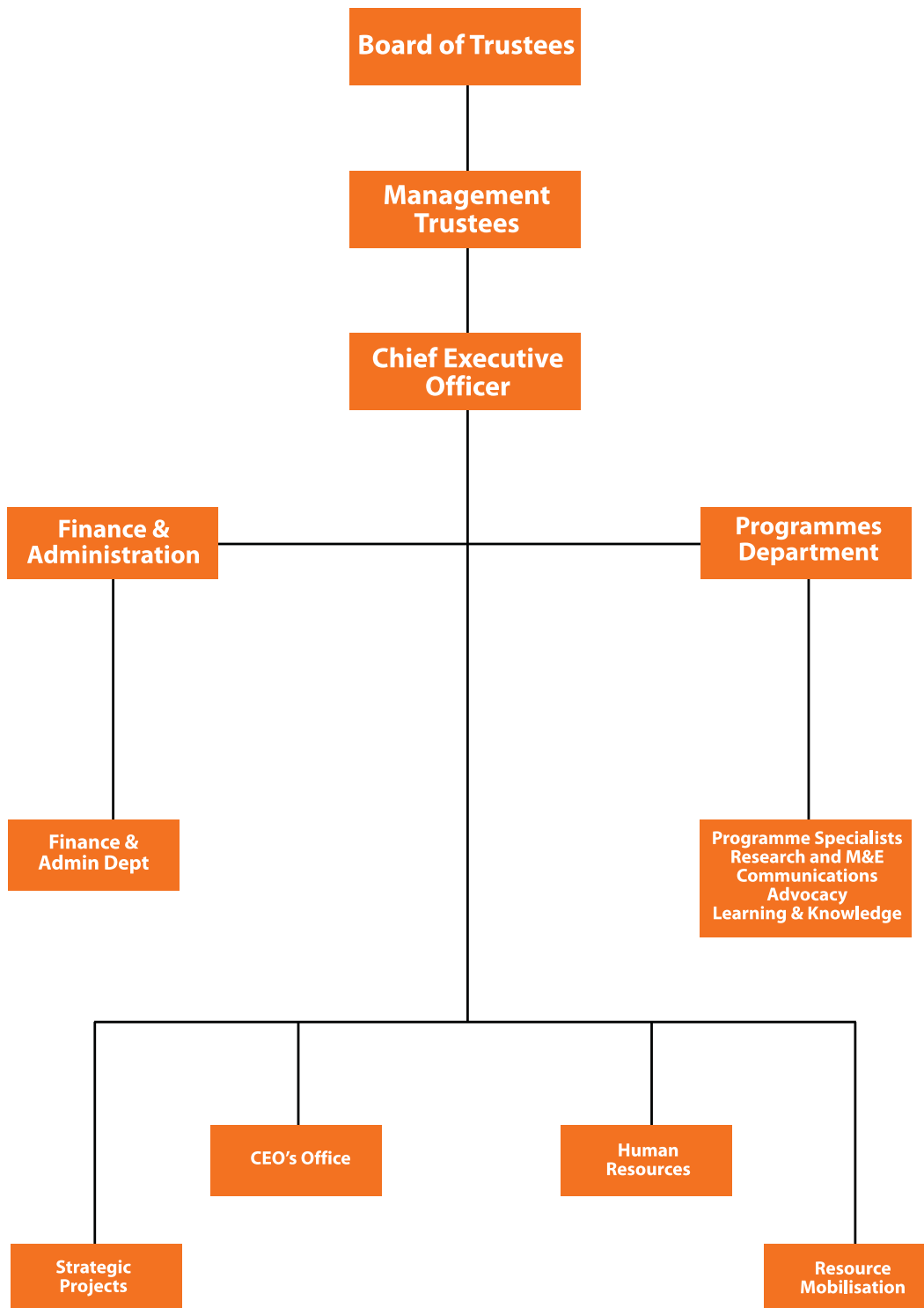
The history of Efeng Bacha since inception is being documented with the aim of giving true meaning to its purpose and to plan its future to be included in the Fund’s upcoming strategy. A book titled *Bonang, Efeng Bacha through the years* is in the making together with a corresponding video documentary.

Sibongile Mkhabela states: *“I am hoping to build a group of young people who are indeed Efeng Bacha in every sense. The group should make such an impact that when we say Efeng Bacha, people should sit up, listen and find a way of replicating emerging lessons and successes in their respective environments. The important thing is to give those young people an opportunity to be leaders in real terms. Let them decide. Let them make mistakes, they’re going to make mistakes, and that’s okay.”*



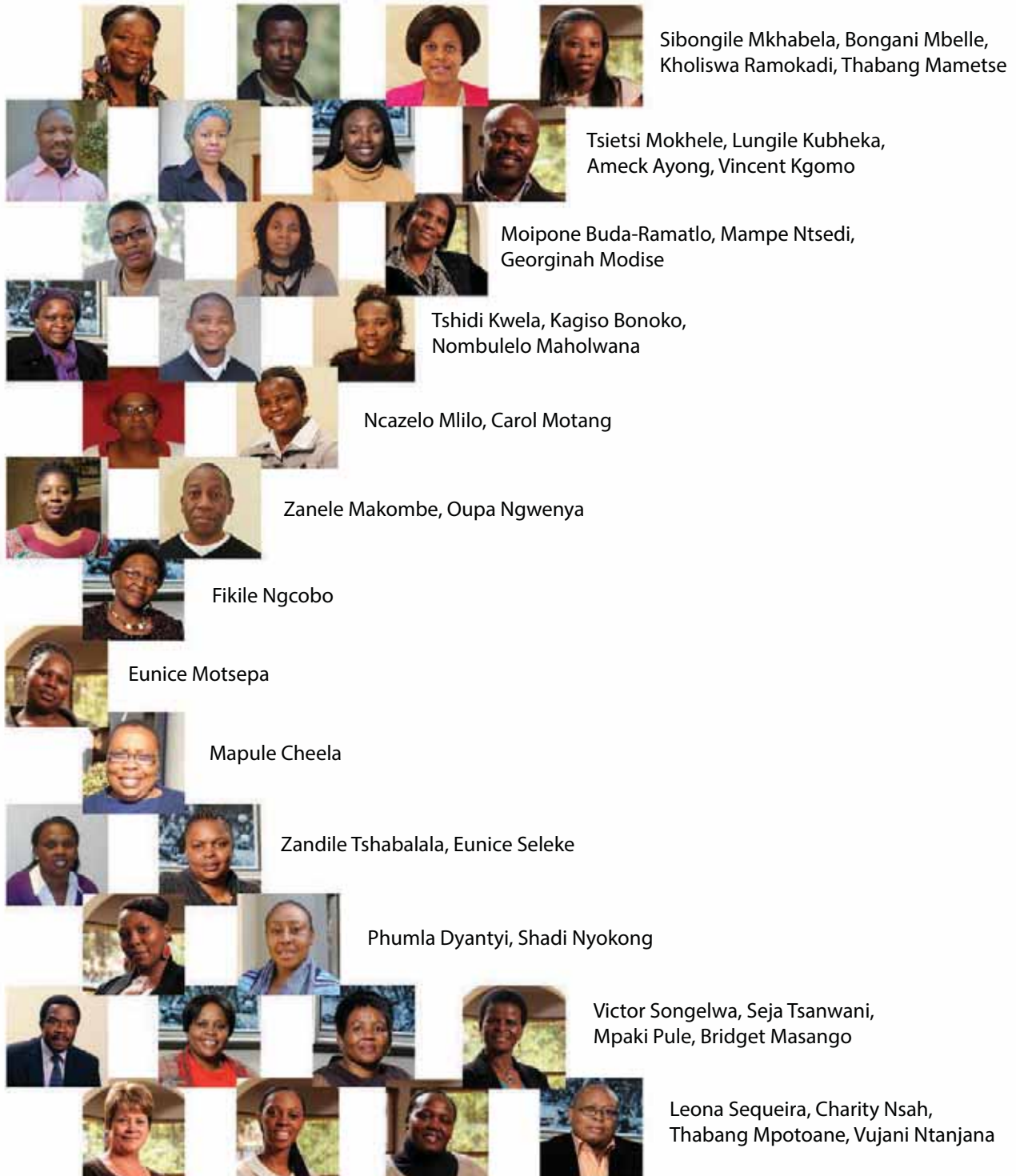
Organogram

as at 31 March 2014



Management and Staff

as at 31 March 2014



Donors

as at 31 March 2014

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as at 31 March 2014

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 Vergunst A
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 Wilkens Corlia
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 Wood V
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 Woollacott C
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 Xaba T
 Young P
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 Zewenwacht Superspar

Zodiac Primary School
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 The Synergos Institute

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as at 31 March 2014

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Mr Nelson Mandela

Chairperson

Judge Yvonne Mokgoro

Chief Executive Officer

Ms Sibongile Mkhabela

Management Trustees

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 Dr Warren Clewlow
 Ms Shirley Mabusela
 Ms Nana Magomola
 Ms Zindziswa Mandela
 Ms Irene Menell
 Ms Sibongile Mkhabela
 Adv Marumo Moerane
 Judge Yvonne Mokgoro
 Mr Victor Nosi
 Mr Charles Priebatsch
 Mr Eric Samson
 Judge Kathy Satchwell

Trustees

Mr Hylton Appelbaum
 Ms Patricia de Lille
 Mr Mlungisi Johnson
 Prof Michael Katz
 Judge Dikgang Moseneke
 Judge Johann Kriegler
 Dr Chris Liebenberg (Retired August 2013)
 Mrs Graca Machel
 Ms Zarina Maharaj
 Mr Mandla Mandela
 Ms Barbara Masekela
 Mr Joe Maswanganyi
 Mr Owen Maubane
 Mr Vuyo Mbuli (Deceased May 2013)
 Mr Jacob Modise
 Ms Lulama Mokhobo
 Adv Kgomotso Moroka
 Dr Dillie Naidoo
 Ms Barbara Nell
 Dr Ben Ngubane
 Mr Gabu Tugwana

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 Ms Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi
 Mr Trevor Manuel
 Mr Richard Maponya
 Dr Mamphela Ramphele
 Dr Johann Rupert
 Ms Judy Sexwale
 Dr Bill Venter
 Mr Arnold Zulman



Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2014



Chief Executive Officer: Sibongile Mkhabela

Registered office: 21 Eastwold Way
Saxonwold
Johannesburg
2196

Auditor: PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.
Sunninghill

Trust registration number:
IT 2801/95 (Discretionary intervivos trust)

Non-profit organisation registration number:
004-638 NPO

Income tax number:
0720/090/84/4

Section 18A PBO registration number:
18/11/13/694

VAT registration number:
4110179175

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Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	33
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Report of the Finance and Audit Committee

for the year ended 31 March 2014

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2014.

1. Finance and Audit Committee members and attendance

Finance and Audit Committee consists of the non-executive trustees listed hereunder.

- Dr Warren Clewlow (Chairman)
- Dr Chris Liebenberg (retired on 26 August 2013)
- Mr Vuyo Mbuli (deceased 19 May 2013)
- Mr Jacob Modise
- Judge Kathy Satchwell

All members act independently. During the current year, four Finance and Audit Committee meetings were held.

2. Finance and Audit Committee responsibility

The committee reports that it has:

- complied with its responsibilities arising from the Fund's Deed of Trust;
- adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its audit committee charter;
- regulated its affairs in compliance with this charter; and
- discharged all its responsibilities as contained therein.

3. The effectiveness of internal control and risk management

The system of controls is designed to provide cost-effective assurance that assets are safeguarded and that liabilities and working capital are efficiently managed. In line with King III Report on Corporate Governance requirements, the Finance and Audit Committee has discharged the functions in terms of its charter and ascribed to it in terms of the Deed of Trust as follows:

- Reviewed the year-end financial statements, culminating in a recommendation to the Board of Trustees to adopt them. In the course of its review the committee:
 - o took appropriate steps to ensure the financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS);
 - o considered and, where appropriate, made recommendations on internal financial controls;
 - o dealt with concerns or complaints relating to accounting policies, the auditing or content of annual financial statements, and internal financial controls; and
 - o reviewed legal matters that could have a significant impact on the Fund's financial statements.

4. External audit

The committee has satisfied itself that the external auditor of the Fund is independent. The committee, in consultation with management, agreed to an audit fee for the financial year ended 31 March 2014. The fee is considered appropriate. Meetings were held with the auditor where management was not present, and also with management where the auditor was not present. The committee has nominated, for approval at the annual general meeting, PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. as the external auditor for the year ending 31 March 2015, and Mr KJ Dikana as the designated auditor.

5. Annual financial statements

The committee has recommended the annual financial statements as set out on pages 32 to 53 for approval of the Board. The Board has subsequently approved the annual financial statements.



WARREN CLEWLOW
Chairman of the Finance and Audit Committee

Statement of the Management Trustees' Responsibility

for the year ended 31 March 2014

The Management Trustees are responsible for the preparation, integrity and fair presentation of the annual financial statements of Nelson Mandela Children's Fund. The annual financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2014, presented on pages 32 to 53 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and include amounts based on judgements and estimates made by management.

The Management Trustees consider that in preparing the annual financial statements, they have used the most appropriate policies, consistently applied and supported by reasonable prudent judgments and estimates, and that all IFRS that they consider to be applicable, have been followed. The annual financial statements fairly present the results of operations for the year and the financial position of the Fund at year end in accordance with IFRS.

The Management Trustees have a responsibility for ensuring that accounting records are kept. The accounting records should disclose with reasonable accuracy, the financial position and results of the Fund to enable the Management Trustees to ensure that the annual financial statements comply with relevant legislation.

The Fund operates in an established control environment, which is documented and regularly reviewed. This incorporates risk management and internal control procedures, which are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets are safeguarded and the risks facing the operations are being controlled. Nothing has come to the attention of the Management Trustees to indicate that any material breakdown in the functioning of these controls, procedures and systems has occurred during the year under review.

The Management Trustees have reviewed the Fund's budget and cash flow forecast for the financial year to 31 March 2015. On the basis of this review, and in the light of the current financial position, the Management Trustees are satisfied that the Fund has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and is a going concern and have continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements. These annual financial statements support the viability of the Fund.

The annual financial statements have been audited by the independent auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc., who was given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data, including minutes of all meetings of management, Board of Trustees and Committees of the Board. The audit report of PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. is presented on page 31.

The annual financial statements were approved by the Management Trustees on 7 August 2014 and are signed on their behalf by:



YVONNE MOKGORO
Chairperson



SIBONGILE MKHABELA
Chief Executive Officer



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Trustees of Nelson Mandela Children's Fund



We have audited the annual financial statements of Nelson Mandela Children's Fund set out on pages 32 to 53, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2014, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in reserves and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management Trustees' responsibility for the financial statements

The Management Trustees are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as Management Trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Nelson Mandela Children's Fund as at 31 March 2014, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.

Director: KJ Dikana

Registered Auditor

Johannesburg

7 August 2014

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Africa Senior Partner: S P Kana
Management Committee: H Boegman, T P Blandin de Chalain, B M Deegan, J G Louw, S N Madikane, P J Mothibe, T D Shango, S Subramoney, A R Tilakdari, F Tonelli
The Company's principal place of business is at 2 Eglin Road, Sunninghill where a list of directors' names is available for inspection.
Reg. no. 1998/012055/21, VAT reg.no. 4950174682



Statement of Financial Position

at 31 March 2014

	Notes	2014 R'000	2013 R'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	5 236	5 209
Available for sale financial assets	5	794 655	686 878
Current assets			
Inventory	6	752	752
Other receivables	7	1 474	1 748
Cash and cash equivalents	8	62 382	52 851
TOTAL ASSETS		864 499	747 438
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES			
Reserves			
Income resources		554 131	501 750
Mott endowment reserve	16	17 291	15 630
Fair value reserve		246 229	193 438
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	4 097	4 119
Approved grants payable	10	6 193	7 342
Unutilised designated programme funding	11	36 558	25 159
TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES		864 499	747 438



Statement of profit or loss and other **Comprehensive Income**

for the year ended 31 March 2014

	Notes	2014 R'000	2013 R'000
Donations			
Programme designated funds		52 863	35 987
Unutilised prior year funds		25 158	21 121
Funds received during the year		27 705	14 866
Non-designated funds		4 057	2 530
		<u>56 920</u>	<u>38 517</u>
Programme designated funds carried forward to the following year	11	<u>(36 558)</u>	<u>(25 159)</u>
Net donations received		20 362	13 358
Investment Income			
Finance income	13	19 301	18 644
Dividends received	14	10 360	8 923
Realised surplus on investments		35 693	25 113
		<u>65 354</u>	<u>52 680</u>
Other income			
Fund-raising initiatives		9 218	10 047
Proceeds from insurance claim		26	-
		<u>9 244</u>	<u>10 047</u>
Total income resources		94 960	76 085
Resources utilised			
Grants made – designated funds		14 177	6 877
Programme development expenses		14 308	14 410
Overhead recoveries – programme funding		2 773	2 508
Annual children's celebrations overheads		154	107
Operating and administration expenses	12, 21	11 076	8 430
Institutional development		91	324
		<u>42 579</u>	<u>32 656</u>
Total resources utilised		42 579	32 656
Net income resources		52 381	43 429
Other comprehensive income			
Fair value gains on available-for-sale investments		54 452	67 945
Total comprehensive surplus for the year		106 833	111 374



Statement of Changes in Reserves

for the year ended 31 March 2014

	Income Resources R'000	Mott Endowment R'000	Fair Value Reserve R'000	Total R'000
Balance at 1 April 2012	458 321	13 404	127 719	599 444
Fair value gains on available-for-sale investments	-	2 226	65 719	67 945
Net surplus for the year	43 429	-	-	43 429
Balance at 31 March 2013	501 750	15 630	193 438	710 818
Balance at 1 April 2013	501 750	15 630	193 438	710 818
Fair value gains on available-for-sale investments	-	1 661	52 791	54 452
Net surplus for the year	52 381	-	-	52 381
Balance at 31 March 2014	554 131	17 291	246 229	817 651



Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 March 2014

	Notes	2014 R'000	2013 R'000
Cash flow from operating activities			
Net income resources		52 381	43 429
Adjusted for:			
- Depreciation		327	272
- Investment portfolio management costs		69	93
- Finance income		(19 301)	(18 644)
- Dividends received		(10 360)	(8 923)
- Realised surplus on investments		(35 693)	(25 113)
Net cash outflow before working capital changes		(12 577)	(8 886)
Decrease in other receivables		273	194
Decrease in inventory		-	632
(Decrease)/Increase in trade and other payables		(19)	1 076
Decrease in approved grants payable		(1 149)	(7 612)
Increase in unutilised designated programme funds		11 399	4 037
Cash utilised by operating activities		(2 073)	(10 559)
Finance income	13	650	625
Net cash utilised by operating activities		(1 423)	(9 934)
Cash generated from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(355)	(132)
Proceeds on the disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	11
Drawdown from investments	5	11 309	10 079
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		9 531	24
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		52 851	52 827
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8	62 382	52 851



Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2014

1 General information

Nelson Mandela Children's Fund (the Fund) is a discretionary inter vivos trust and is registered in terms of the Non-Profit Organisations Act, 1997 (Act 71 of 1997). The primary aim of the Fund is to change the way society treats its children and youth.

2 Principal accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis of accounting, except for the fair value of investments classified as available-for-sale. The financial statements are presented in South African Rand, the functional currency of the Fund, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (R'000), except otherwise indicated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment, complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 2.16.

2.2 Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost, or, in the case of donations-in-kind, at fair value, if it is probable that any future economic benefits associated with the items will flow to the Fund and the cost of the items can be measured reliably. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Land and buildings are classified as owner occupied property.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to carrying amount of items of property, plant and equipment if it is measurable and it is probable that it increases the future economic benefits associated with the item. All other expenses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as an expense during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, property, plant and equipment, except land, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite life. Depreciation on other items of property, plant and equipment is provided on the straight-line basis which, it is estimated, will reduce the carrying amount of the items of property, plant and equipment to their residual values at the end of their useful lives. Where an item of property, plant and equipment comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are depreciated separately.



Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2014

2.2 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The major categories of items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their applicable useful lives as follows:

• Computer equipment	3 years
• Furniture and fittings	4 years
• Motor vehicles	4 years
• Buildings	50 years

The residual values and useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each statement of financial position date.

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal. Gains or losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item. The gain or loss on derecognition of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2.3 Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Fund's assets are reviewed at each statement of financial position date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, its recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount is the greater of its fair value less cost to sell and its value in use. The fair value less cost to sell is determined by ascertaining the current market value of an asset and deducting any costs related to the realisation of the asset.

In assessing value in use, the expected future cash flows from the asset are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

For an asset that does not generate cash flows that are largely independent from those of other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income whenever the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed if the recoverable amount increases as a result of a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, but not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years.

2.4 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of historical cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less any selling expenses. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average principal and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.



Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2014

2.5 Financial instruments

Financial instruments, as recognised on the statement of financial position, include all financial assets and financial liabilities.

2.5.1 Financial assets

The Fund classifies its financial assets in the following categories: loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets and initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

a) *Loans and receivables financial assets*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date.

b) *Available-for-sale financial assets*

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the reporting date.

Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognised on the trade date, which is the date that the Fund commits to purchase or sell the investment. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss.

Investments are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Fund has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in a foreign currency and classified as available-for-sale are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amounts of the security. The translation differences on monetary securities are recognised in profit or loss, while translation differences on non-monetary securities are recognised as reserves. Changes in the fair value of non-monetary securities classified as available-for-sale are recognised in reserves.

When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in reserves are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as realised surplus on investments.

Interest on available-for-sale securities calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as part of investment income. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the Fund's right to receive payment is established.



Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2014

2.5.1 Financial assets (continued)

b) Available-for-sale financial assets (continued)

The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active, the Fund establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models making maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs.

The Fund assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity securities classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered as an indicator that the securities are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss is removed from reserves and recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Impairment losses recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on equity instruments are not reversed through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Impairment testing of other receivables is described in note 2.16.

2.6 Other receivables

Other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of other receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Fund will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within 'resources utilised'. When a receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against resources utilised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2.7 Leases

Leases in which all the risks and rewards of ownership are effectively retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease after taking into account any fixed escalation clauses.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks with original maturities of three months or less.

2.9 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.



Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2014

2.10 Employee benefits

a) *Post-retirement obligations*

The Fund provides benefits to employees through a defined contribution plan in terms of the Pension Fund Act, 1956 (Act 24 of 1956). A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Fund pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Fund has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions beyond those already paid.

Obligations arising from the defined contribution plan are recognised as an expense when they are due.

b) *Short-term employee benefits*

The cost of all short-term employee benefits is recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Provision for employee entitlement to annual leave represents the present obligation which the Fund has to pay as a result of employees' services provided to the statement of financial position date. The provision has been calculated at undisclosed amounts based on current salary rates.

2.11 Current and deferred income tax

The Fund is exempt from income tax by South African Revenue Service (SARS).

2.12 Income

Income comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable from donations, fundraising activities and investments. Income is recognised as follows:

a) *Non-designated funds (Donations)*

Donations are accounted for on a cash receipt basis.

b) *Designated programme funds (Donations)*

Designated programme funds received are deferred and recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when utilised. Designated funds are those funds the use of which is restricted by the donor for specified projects.

c) *Donations in kind (Designated and non-designated)*

Donations in kind (asset or service) are recognised at fair value on the date of receipt.

d) *Interest income (Investment income)*

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.



Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2014

2.12 Income (continued)

e) Dividend income (Investment income)

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

2.13 Financial risk

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. These risks include market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Fund's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Fund's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the Finance and Audit Committee as well as by the Investment Committee under policies approved by the Board of Trustees. The Board identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Fund's operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

2.13.1 Market risk

a) Foreign exchange risk

The Fund's individual investments operate internationally and are exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures.

Management has set up a policy to require Fund Managers to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. Foreign exchange risk arises when recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

b) Price risk

The Fund is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held by the Fund and classified on the statement of financial position as available-for-sale. The Fund is not exposed to commodity price risk. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Fund diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Fund.

c) Interest rate risk

The Fund's interest rate risk arises from short-term investments. Investments issued at variable rates expose the Fund to cash flow interest rate risk. Investments issued at fixed rates expose the Fund to fair value interest rate risk.

The Fund and its Investment Portfolio Managers analyse its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis. Various scenarios are simulated taking into consideration refinancing, renewal of existing positions, alternative financing and hedging. Based on these scenarios, the Fund and its Investment Portfolio Managers calculate the impact on profit and loss of a defined interest rate shift. For each simulation, the same interest rate shift is used for all currencies. The scenarios are run only for liabilities that represent the major interest-bearing positions.



Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2014

2.13.1 Market risk (continued)

c) Interest rate risk (continued)

Below is a table illustrating the impact on the Fund's surplus for the financial year ended 31 March 2014, if interest rates were to increase or decrease:

	Increase in base points	Sensitivity of net interest income	Decrease in base points	Sensitivity of net interest income
Cash and cash equivalents	100	R3 938 980	-100	-R3 938 980

2.13.2 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Fund's liquidity reserve comprised of cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out at local level in the Fund in accordance with practice and limits set by the Management Trustees. These limits vary to take into account the liquidity of the market in which the Fund operates. In addition, the Fund's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these by monitoring liquidity ratios against internal requirements.

The table below analyses the Fund's liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period on the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table below are the contractually undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

(As the amounts included in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, these amounts may not reconcile to the amounts disclosed on the statement of financial position for trade and other payables.)

	Less than 1 year R'000	Over 1 year R'000
At 31 March 2014		
Trade and other payables	1 262	-
Accruals	2 835	-
	<u>4 097</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2013		
Trade and other payables	1 610	-
Accruals	2 509	-
	<u>4 119</u>	<u>-</u>

2.13.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is managed by the Fund. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, available-for-sale financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to outstanding receivables (excluding VAT and prepayments) and committed transactions. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties are accepted. The Fund has no significant concentration of credit risk, due to the nature of its activities. There is no independent rating, therefore management assesses the quality of the donors taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors.



Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2014

2.14 Capital risk management

The Fund's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns to beneficiaries and to maintain an optimal reserve structure. In order to maintain or adjust this reserve structure, the Fund constantly monitors this structure. Currently the required reserves are funded by the operational activities of the Fund.

The Management Trustees monitor the level of reserves, which the Fund defines as its Capital. However, funding for the Fund is mostly received from grants, donations and interest and dividends earned on investments.

There were no changes to the Fund's approach to capital management during the year.

2.15 Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial instruments in active markets (such as trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Fund is the current bid price.

The carrying values less impairment provision of receivables and trade and other payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Fund for similar financial instruments.

The table below presents the Fund's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value. The different levels are based on the extent that quoted prices are used in the calculation of fair value and the levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: Fair value based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: Fair value based on inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices); or
- Level 3: Fair value based on inputs for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, unobservable inputs).

The following table presents the Fund's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value:

	Level 1 R'000	Level 2 R'000	Level 3 R'000	Total R'000
2014				
Assets				
Available-for-sale investments	664 073	130 582	-	794 655
2013				
Assets				
Available-for-sale investments	559 860	127 018	-	686 878

2.16 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

2.16.1 Critical judgments in applying the Fund's accounting policies

a) Impairment of available-for-sale financial assets

The Fund follows the guidance of IAS 39 to determine when an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired. This determination requires significant judgment. In making this judgment, the Fund evaluates, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost and the financial health of and near-term business outlook for the investee, including factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financial cash flow.



Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2014

2.17 Provisions

Provisions are recognised for a present legal or constructive obligation when, as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

2.18 Adoption of new and revised standards

In the current financial year, the Fund has adopted all new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual reporting periods beginning 1 April 2013. The adoption of these new and revised standards and interpretations has not resulted in changes to the Fund's accounting policies.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2014, the following standards and interpretations were in issue but not yet effective:

Standard / Interpretation		Effective Date
IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments (2009)	This is part of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39. IFRS 9 addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and replaces the multiple classification and measurement models in IAS 39 with a single model that has only two classification categories: amortised cost and fair value.	1 January 2015
IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments (2010)	The IASB has updated IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments' to include guidance on financial liabilities and derecognition of financial instruments. The accounting and presentation for financial liabilities and for derecognising financial instruments has been relocated from IAS 39, 'Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement', without change, except for financial liabilities that are designated at fair value through profit or loss.	1 January 2015
Amendments to IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments (2011)	The IASB has published an amendment to IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments' that delays the effective date to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015. The original effective date was for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. This amendment is a result of the board extending its timeline for completing the remaining phases of its project to replace IAS 39 (for example, impairment and hedge accounting) beyond June 2011, as well as the delay in the insurance project. The amendment confirms the importance of allowing entities to apply the requirements of all the phases of the project to replace IAS 39 at the same time. The requirement to restate comparatives and the disclosures required on transition have also been modified.	1 January 2015
Amendments to IAS 19 regarding defined benefit plan	These narrow scope amendments apply to contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans. The objective of the amendments is to simplify the accounting for contributions that are independent of the number of years of employee service, for example, employee contributions that are calculated according to a fixed percentage of salary.	1 July 2014
Amendments to IFRS 13 - Fair value measurements	When IFRS 13 was published, paragraphs B5.4.12 of IFRS 9 and AG 79 of IAS 39 were deleted as consequential amendments. This led to a concern that entities no longer had the ability to measure short-term receivables and payables at invoice amounts where the impact of not discounting is immaterial. The IASB has amended the basis for conclusion of IFRS 13 to clarify that it did not intend to remove the ability to measure short-term receivables and payables at invoice amounts in such cases.	1 July 2014

Management will perform an assessment of the impact of all applicable standards that will be applicable for the period ending 31 March 2015.



Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2014

	Computer Equipment R'000	Furniture and Fittings R'000	Motor Vehicles R'000	Land R'000	Buildings R'000	Total R'000
3 Property, plant and equipment						
Year ended 31 March 2014						
Opening carrying amount	119	180	-	881	4 029	5 209
Additions	335	19	-	-	-	354
Disposals	(22)	(10)	-	-	-	(32)
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	22	10	-	-	-	32
Depreciation charge	(149)	(80)	-	-	(98)	(327)
Closing carrying amount	305	119	-	881	3 931	5 236
At 31 March 2014						
Cost	1 207	2 011	384	881	4 913	9 396
Accumulated depreciation	(902)	(1 891)	(384)	-	(982)	(4 159)
Carrying amount	305	119	-	881	3 931	5 236

Land and buildings comprise Erf 419, Saxonwold Township measuring 4 194m², with office buildings thereon.

	Computer Equipment R'000	Furniture and Fittings R'000	Motor Vehicles R'000	Land R'000	Buildings R'000	Total R'000
Property, plant and equipment						
Year ended 31 March 2013						
Opening carrying amount	129	223	-	881	4 127	5 360
Additions	94	38	-	-	-	132
Disposals	(93)	-	-	-	-	(93)
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	82	-	-	-	-	82
Depreciation charge	(93)	(81)	-	-	(98)	(272)
Closing carrying amount	119	180	-	881	4 029	5 209
At 31 March 2013						
Cost	893	2 161	384	881	4 913	9 232
Accumulated depreciation	(774)	(1 981)	(384)	-	(884)	(4 023)
Carrying amount	119	180	-	881	4 029	5 209

Land and buildings comprise Erf 419, Saxonwold Township measuring 4 194m, with office buildings thereon.



Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2014

4 Financial instruments by category

	2014 R'000	2013 R'000
Financial assets		
Loans and receivables (including cash and cash equivalents)	62 382	52 851
Available-for-sale financial assets	794 655	686 878
Total	<u>857 037</u>	<u>739 729</u>
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	<u>3 117</u>	<u>3 258</u>
Cash at bank and short-term deposits		
Nedbank	13 283	7 700
Standard bank	49 097	45 149
Petty cash	2	2
Total	<u>62 382</u>	<u>52 851</u>

Available-for-sale financial assets

5 Endowment

Balance at the beginning of the year	686 878	577 050
Dividends received	10 360	8 923
Interest received	18 651	18 019
Net realised gain	35 693	25 113
Drawings	(11 309)	(10 079)
Portfolio transaction expenses	(69)	(93)
Fair value gains on available-for-sale investments	54 452	67 945
Balance at the end of the year	<u>794 655</u>	<u>686 878</u>

Available for sale investments were not considered to be impaired, therefore there is no impairment provision on available-for-sale investments in 2014 and in 2013.



Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2014

5 Available-for-sale financial assets (continued)

The endowment fund comprises of investments held as available-for-sale and includes the following:

	2014 R'000	2013 R'000
Listed securities:		
Equities	335 959	335 855
Gilts and semi-gilts	328 114	142 288
Unlisted securities:		
Liquid funds	109 462	190 170
Mott endowment	21 120	18 565
Total	<u>794 655</u>	<u>686 878</u>

All investments are administered by Coronation Fund Managers, and Melville Douglas Investment Management (Pty) Ltd.

6 Inventories

Television sets	<u>752</u>	<u>752</u>
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Television sets (TVs) relate to Sony TVs that were donated by FIFA in 2010 for distribution to various partners. No distribution of TVs was made during the financial year ended 31 March 2014 thus leaving 103 (2013: 103) TVs valued at R752k (2013: R752k) on hand as at 31 March 2014.

7 Other receivables

VAT receivable	1 056	1 016
Sundry debtors	127	52
Other receivables	291	680
Total	<u>1 474</u>	<u>1 748</u>

These amounts are all interest free and normally recovered within a three month cycle. The fair value is considered equal to the carrying value.



Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2014

	2014 R'000	2013 R'000
8 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank	85	191
Short-term bank deposits	62 295	52 658
Cash on hand	2	2
Total	<u>62 382</u>	<u>52 851</u>

The effective interest rate on short-term deposits was 4,9% (2013: 4,4%). These deposits have an average maturity of 30 days.

9 Trade and other payables		
Accounts payable	965	749
VAT liability	297	861
Accruals	2 835	2 509
Total	<u>4 097</u>	<u>4 119</u>

These amounts are all interest free and the fair value is considered to be equal to the carrying value. Accounts payable are normally paid within a three month cycle.

10 Approved grants payable		
Designated programme funding	6 057	6 927
Non-designated funding	136	415
Total	<u>6 193</u>	<u>7 342</u>

Approved grants are paid according to the programme contracts, and are normally paid within 12 months.



Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2014

	2014 R'000	2013 R'000
11 Unutilised designated programme funding		
Opening balance	25 159	21 121
Funds received during the year	27 705	14 866
- Designated programmes	27 705	14 866
Funds utilised during the year	(16 306)	(10 828)
- Programme development expenses	(2 358)	(3 739)
- Overhead recoveries	(2 773)	(2 748)
- Write up	-	240
- Unspent funds returned by projects	96	565
- Grants written back	2 529	2 072
- Grants approved in the current year	(13 800)	(7 218)
Designated programme funding not yet approved for programme allocation	36 558	25 159
Restricted for:		
- Designated programmes	36 558	25 159
Closing balance	36 558	25 159

Designated programme funding is comprised of amounts received that are restricted for specified programmes. Any amounts unspent is treated as deferred income and recorded as a current liability.



Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2014

	2014 R'000	2013 R'000
12 Operating and administration expenses		
Operating and administration expenses include the following:		
Depreciation		
- Computer equipment	149	93
- Furniture and fittings	80	81
- Buildings	98	98
Total	327	272
Operating lease rentals		
- Office equipment	179	112
Auditor's remuneration	316	292
Employee benefits	6 730	5 910
• Key management remuneration	3 699	2 448
• Staff costs	3 031	3 462
13 Finance income		
Finance income on cash balances	650	625
Finance income on available-for-sale investments	18 651	18 019
Total	19 301	18 644
14 Dividend income		
Dividends received on available-for-sale securities	10 360	8 923



Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2014

15 Taxation

In terms of section 10(1)(cN) of the Income Tax Act 1962, as amended, the Fund has been approved by the Commissioner for the South African Revenue Service as a public benefit organisation. Accordingly, the Fund is exempt from income taxation.

2014	2013
R'000	R'000

16 Mott Endowment Reserve

Balance at beginning of year	15 630	13 404
Fair value gains on available-for-sale investment	1 661	2 226
Balance at end of year	17 291	15 630

In 2002 a grant amounting to US\$2 million was received from the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation. This grant was recorded in accordance with the grant agreement as a permanent endowment and shown as a separate reserve. The amount has been invested in a separate portfolio with Coronation Fund Managers. If, at any time, the principal amount of this grant is not maintained in a segregated fund or should the Fund cease to exist, the Fund will be obliged to return the capital portion of this endowment to the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation forthwith. The Fund may only utilise the income earned on the capital amount to fund its charitable activities.

17 Employee benefit obligations

The Fund's employees belong to the Investment Solutions Pension Fund administered by Investment Solutions Limited. This is a defined contribution fund. Currently, 35 (2013: 34) employees belong to this fund.

2014	2013
R'000	R'000

Current pension contributions charged to the statement of comprehensive income	1 042	981
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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2014

18 Related party transactions

The following related parties exist due to Nelson Mandela being the common Founder : Nelson Mandela Foundation, Mandela Rhodes Foundation, Nelson Mandela Children's Hospital, 46664, Nelson Mandela Children's Fund – US (Affiliate) and Nelson Mandela Children's Fund – UK (Affiliate). No transactions or balances exist with the respective related parties as at year end other than as disclosed in Notes 18.1, 18.2 and 18.3.

18.1 Nelson Mandela Children's Hospital Project (Hospital Trust)

The Nelson Mandela Children's Hospital is an initiative of Nelson Mandela Children's Fund. The primary aim of the Hospital Trust is to raise funds and accept donations to initiate, promote and support the provision of paediatric health care, training and research.

As at 31 March 2014 recorded in trade payables was an amount of R258 268 (2013: R620 304 owed by) owing to Nelson Mandela Children's Hospital Trust.

18.2 Transactions with Trustees

The Fund entered into an agreement with iAfrica Sportainment (Pty) Ltd, of which Mr Victor Nosi (a trustee of Nelson Mandela Children's Fund) is a director, to run a Golf Tournament under the auspices of Nelson Mandela Championship. A donation of R2 million (2013: R3 million) has been received by the Fund in the financial year ended 31 March 2014.

	2014	2013
	R'000	R'000
18.3 Key management remuneration		
Salaries	3 699	2 448

Salaries are paid to senior executive management only. No salaries are paid to Trustees.

19 Commitments

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Office equipment		
Not later than 1 year	229	84
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	157	253
Total	386	337

20 Events after the reporting period

No material fact or circumstance has occurred between the reporting period and the date of this report.



Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2014

21 Operating and administration expenses

	2014 R'000	2013 R'000
Audit fees	316	292
Depreciation	328	272
Equipment, IT and services	562	572
Fundraising costs	1 721	1 191
Insurance	96	90
Investment portfolio management fees	587	564
Legal fees	3	1
Operational costs	1 908	1 425
Overhead recoveries	(2 773)	(2 748)
Professional fees	106	-
Employee benefits	6 730	5 910
Publicity and communication expenses	1 049	746
Travelling and transport costs	443	115
Net expenses	<u>11 076</u>	<u>8 430</u>



Governance

as at 31 March 2014

Governance

In line with the King III Report on Corporate Governance, the Management Trustees ensure that the Fund's policies continue to meet current requirements and the terms and covenants of the Trust Deed approved by the Master of the Supreme Court. These policies relate to the duties of the full Board of Trustees, and to the delegation of authority to the Management Trustees Committee (MTC) and to various sub-committees, as well as the Chief Executive Officer, and they specify responsibilities and levels of authority.

Current Financial Status

The Fund is in a sound financial position with total assets of R865 million against a forecast distribution of development funding in the new year totaling R23 million. This provides a reasonable base to sustain and grow the Fund into the future. R795 million is invested with the appointed investment managers in shares and gilts, while R62 million is invested with the Fund's bankers.

Financial Policy

The financial policy is designed to achieve the twin objectives of providing a reasonable flow of funds to be available for current grant making while still creating an increasing base for future sustainability of the Fund and its grantees. Each year the Management Trustees Committee (MTC) reviews and agrees by resolution the financial parameters of the Fund set to achieve the objective stated above.

It must be noted that these parameters more than fulfil the tax exemption requirements of the South African Revenue Service in terms of note 15 of the annual financial statements.

Investment Policy

The investment policy includes detailed guidelines and parameters for the two current investment managers - Coronation Fund Managers and Melville Douglas Investment Management (Pty) Ltd.

Board of Trustees

The Board of Trustees is the ultimate governing body of the Fund. In implementing this responsibility, the Board of Trustees has delegated authority to the MTC to act for and on behalf of the Fund in every respect, while retaining for itself the following functions:

- Approving overall policy and strategy concerning the objectives of the Fund
- Receiving and adopting the financial statements of the Fund
- Ratifying and confirming the resolutions passed by the MTC since the previous annual general meeting

In addition, it is the responsibility of each and every Trustee to:

- promote the objectives of the Fund at all times;
- advance the general and financial well-being of the Fund; and
- maintain and enhance the capital of the Fund.



The Board of Trustees must meet at least once in each calendar year and at intervals not exceeding 18 months.

Management Trustees Committee (MTC)

The MTC is responsible to all stakeholders in general, and the Trustees, donors and beneficiaries in particular, for the performance and therefore the overall management of the Fund.

The MTC's major responsibilities include ensuring that the Fund:

- Works towards achieving the goals and ideals set down in the founding document and agreed by the Board of Trustees, which include managing the affairs of the Fund in such a manner so as to ensure the greatest possible benefits for the beneficiaries and protection of the assets of the Fund
- Operates within the Fund's Trust Deed
- Operates within the confines of the Nonprofit Organisation Act, Property Control Act, the Merchandising Marks Act and the Common Law
- Operates within the resolutions passed at meetings of the Trustees and at meetings of the MTC

In discharging its duties the MTC is responsible for:

- The overall strategy and structure of the Fund
- The Fund's assets and distributions and therefore the Fund's operations

In implementing this responsibility the MTC has delegated authority to the Chief Executive Officer of the Fund to manage the day-to-day operations, while retaining certain authority and responsibilities for itself.

The most important of these are:

- The development of the Fund's objectives, policies and budgets (annual as well as long-term) and the appraisal and monitoring of performance against these
- Taking appropriate corrective action when performance does not, after consideration of all the circumstances involved, meet these approved standards

In addition, and without detracting from the above, the MTC has retained the responsibilities detailed below:

- Financial policies and caveats
- Investment policy
- Fundraising initiative policy and caveats
- Principles guiding the formulation of the Fund's grant making

The MTC meets at least four times a year.

Subcommittees of the MTC

Finance and Audit Committee

The Finance and Audit Committee comprises Dr Warren Clewlow (Chair), Dr Chris Liebenberg (retired August 2013), Mr Vuyo Mbuli (Deceased May 2013), Mr Jacob Modise and Judge Kathy Satchwell.

The Committee is responsible for monitoring the adequacy of the Fund's financial controls, accounting policies and financial reporting. It provides a forum through which the external auditors report to the MTC. The mandate to the Finance and Audit Committee is in line with Sakha Ikusasa III, the approved strategy of the Fund for the period 2010 - 2015. The Finance and Audit Committee meets four times a year.

Human Resources, Remuneration and Nominations Committee

The Human Resources, Remuneration and Nominations Committee comprises Judge Yvonne Mokgoro (Chair), Professor Michael Katz, Advocate Kgomotso Moroka and Ms Barbara Nell.

The Committee considers and approves remuneration for the management of the Fund in line with the relevant market indicators. It is further responsible for determining the remuneration policy and employee benefits applicable to the Fund's staff. It also considers and approves senior management appointments. The mandate to this Committee is in line with Sakha Ikusasa III, the approved strategy of the Fund for the period 2010 - 2015. The Committee meets three times a year.

Development Committee

The Development Committee comprises Ms Irene Menell (Chair), Judge Dion Basson, Judge Johann Kriegler, Ms Shirley Mabusela, Ms Zarina Maharaj and Ms Barbara Nell.



Governance continued

as at 31 March 2014

In line with the current strategy of the Fund, Sakha Lkusasa III, the mandate to this committee is to identify strategic and long term partners for the current strategic period, to approve funding to identified partners, and monitor impact made upon the lives of children within their communities

The Committee continually reviews the status of development funding philosophy, policy and criteria in terms of appropriateness and ensures the Fund operates within a restricted budget. The Committee meets at least twice a year.

Investment Committee

The Investment Committee comprises Dr Warren Clewlow (Chair), Dr Chris Liebenberg (retired August 2013), Mr Joe Maswanganyi, Mr Jacob Modise, Mr Owen Maubane and Mr Charles Priebatsch.

The Committee determines, in discussion with the Fund's approved investment advisors, the overall investment strategy and structure for the Fund, within the limits of the prudent investment guidelines as set by the Registrar of Financial Institutions from time to time.

The Investment Committee receives reports from the Fund's advisors and fund managers, and monitors their performances on a regular basis. It has the delegated power to reduce or increase the quantum of funds under each investment advisor's control. The Committee meets four times a year.

Branding and Marketing Committee

The Branding and Marketing Committee comprises Mr Charles Priebatsch (Chair), Ms Nana Magomola, Ms Zindzi Mandela, Ms Irene Menell and Ms Lulama Mokhobo. Its mandate is to advise management on all aspects of business development, monitor management of the brand, and monitor the implementation of the Fund's communication strategy and fundraising strategy as well as the performance and compliance of affiliates in line with the signed Licensing Agreements concluded with each affiliate. The Committee meets four times a year.

Trustees

The names of the Trustees appear on page 27 of this report. In terms of paragraph 6.7 of the Trust Deed, one third of the Trustees should retire from office at each annual general meeting but, being eligible, may be re-elected by the remaining Trustees. In 2013, 13 Trustees retired, determined by alphabetical rotation. One Trustee retired and 12 were re-elected. At the 2014 Annual General Meeting, a further 13 Trustees, determined by alphabetical rotation, will retire but may be re-elected.



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as at 31 March 2014

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Nelson Mandela
CHILDREN'S FUND



CHANGING THE WAY SOCIETY TREATS ITS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

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