Africa's Children

Our Hope and Inspiration

Nelson Mandela Children's Fund
Annual Report 2017

Nelson Mandela
CHILDREN'S FUND

CHANGING THE WAY SOCIETY TREATS ITS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

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VISION, MISSION AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Vision

"To change the way society treats its children and youth"

Mission

The Fund's target group are children and youth from birth to 22 years of age, who come from impoverished backgrounds. In pursuit of its vision and to 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

- Holistic and integrated approach to the development of children in the context of family and community.
- Crisis intervention needs to be informed by a broader developmental framework.
- Every Child has dreams and aspirations, and should be afforded opportunities to reach their full potential.
- Sustainability of any intervention should be based on structured partnerships with institutions that are significant to the world of children and youth.
- Strive to support initiatives developed by the target group or those with the potential to involve and engage the community within which the project is established.

Chairperson’s Message

Yvonne Mokgoro

OUR CELEBRATORY YEAR

“The time will come when our nation will honour the memory of all the sons, the daughters, the mothers, the fathers, the youth and the children who, by their thoughts and deeds, gave us the right to assert with pride that we are South Africans, that we are Africans, and that we are citizens of the world”

- Nelson Mandela

This is our celebratory year. It is the year we honoured the wishes of our Founder Mr Nelson Mandela, for the children of this continent, Africa – we launched the Nelson Mandela Children’s Hospital (NMCH).

Mr Mandela, first President of a democratic South Africa, was an advocate and a passionate supporter of improving the health and educational capacity of the country in order to adequately serve its children. He championed the building of schools, clinics and other health facilities dedicated to improving the lives of all children of Southern Africa.

His passion and irrevocable belief in the need for a Children’s Hospital was, as in the birth of the Nelson Mandela Children’s Fund (the Fund), first born in his heart - born out of an encounter that changed him as a person, and was later backed by a body of research. He was shocked, and so were all the Trustees of the Fund, by research that revealed that South Africa was served by only one ”stand-alone” facility that was organised and managed to serve the medical needs of children, and that only four such facilities existed on the continent of Africa whose population is very young. He and his Board understood that several general hospitals have well-developed paediatric departments and/or programmes, but research showed that these operated with considerable limitation when it came to serving the needs of children and their families.

Institutions built to serve adults do not offer the kind of environment and appearance to meet the emotional and psychological needs of children, nor do they usually rank medical services to children as a high priority. Indeed, as one expert has said, "a paediatric programme housed in a general hospital facility often means that the paediatric staff has the lowest status and least influence."

The proposed children's health facility was to be influenced by values enshrined in the Constitution, The Children's Charter, the Bill of Rights, as well as established values and philosophies of the Fund such as child participation, inclusion and transparency, and sustainability. This facility was to give expression to the Fund's driving vision of "changing the way society treats its children and youth".

In this most exciting and affirming year, the Fund saw the launch of NMCH in December 2016. This was a culmination of a long incubation and we now know that the children of Southern Africa will be well cared for when they need us most. We have honoured the wishes of our Founder.

The Fund was established to always seek better ways of ensuring that our children have the opportunity to remain our hope and inspiration. It has been instrumental in the development of many transformative policy changes that benefitted children and their families. As far back as 1999, the Fund understood that the strategies adopted would have to have more than a country-wide focus, and more than a medical or social focus – or any single sector.

HIV and AIDS responses had tested the Fund's leadership and convening capabilities, and the NMCH project surely tested our capacity and commitment to children to the extreme. I am excited that the staff and Board have delivered this "big baby" safely. The journey is far from over.

Initially it concerned us that we, the Fund, did not have healthcare expertise – particularly health beyond primary and community levels of care.

We need not have been unduly concerned because the call for a dedicated children's hospital was met with a positive and enthusiastic global response. Consultants, experts and clinicians worldwide stepped forward in the examination of how best the vision could be shaped. Subsequent feasibility studies showed an undeniable need for such a facility. The skills and hospitals available throughout Africa were grossly and disproportionately inadequate to the number of children who are sick and in need of care. Even more concerning were the low levels of skill, the shortage of specialised childcare experts and the huge needs for knowledge building relevant to the continent.

In the interest of ensuring the successful implementation of this project, after establishing Nelson Mandela Children's Hospital Trust, the Fund seconded its CEO Sibongile Mkhabela and her Office Manager Pat van der Merwe to oversee the project to completion. The Fund had to make huge sacrifices within its own team and ensure that it managed costs and delivered this project.

The Finance Department, under the leadership of Victor Songelwa and Leona Sequeira and later on Sinikiwe Makumbirofa, as well as the HR Department under the leadership of Seja Tsanwani, provided the administrative support without which it would not have been possible for NMCH to progress. The staff involved were not compensated for the huge additional burdens especially as the project proceeded and proved to be much more complex than expected. The Fund owes its staff a great debt of gratitude.

Once the business case was under way, the Board deliberated on how the Fund and the Hospital would be raising Funds in the public space. A major decision was taken for the Fund to take a "back seat" in fundraising and marketing so that NMCH would be the main project in the public space. I would like to thank Mpaki Pule, Donor Relations Manager, who also found herself supporting the NMCH fundraising team while keeping the fires burning in her department at the Fund. I am also indebted to our international affiliate community, in particular the UK office under Kathi Scott and the USA office under Mary Zients, who reorganised themselves and mobilised support for the Hospital project.

All other key fundraising machineries and relationships of the Fund were also alligned to support this cause. Major among these were Nedbank Affinity Card Programme, Nelson Mandela Championship (golf programme) and Nelson Mandela Challenge (soccer programme) and Pick 'n Pay. We thank our partners for joining us and showing as much passion and commitment as we did.

In good faith and in ensuring the success of its flagship for children, the Fund allocated a third of its endowment to the Hospital in the same way that Mr Mandela had dedicated a third of his salary to the Fund. In continuation of the value of sustainability, a portion of this donation was allocated to the Hospital Trust to start building an endowment. The Fund could not imagine an institution such as NMCH surviving without a solid financial base. The issue of sustainability remains top priority of both the Fund and NMCH Trust.

As the Fund concluded its greatest and most challenging project, it also re-envisioned itself through its new strategy: Africa's Children – Our Hope and Inspiration. This new strategy in many ways takes us back to basics directing us to further strengthen our care system for the first 1000 days of life; ensure that schools reclaim their place as "safe" spaces for children; and finally that young people play the crucial role of change agents. The principle of excellence that governed the work of the Hospital project will continue to drive us. We have established relations with universities and other research centres in order to ensure the very best implementation of our strategies.

Having now streamlined operations, the Fund embarked on vigorous partnership creation locally, in the region and internationally. We have to date been able to arrive at a common understanding where there is necessity for our partnerships to help with the strengthening of capacity of community institutions.

In line with streamlining operations, the year under review also saw the streamlining of governance structures. The Advisory Board was dissolved and its functions were infused and maintained through other structures of the Board of Trustees. At the Annual General Meeting of August 2016, the resolution was taken and the following Trustees were retired: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, Ms Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi, Dr Mamphela Ramphele, Dr Johan Rupert, Ms Judy Sexwale, and Mr Arnold Zulman. Mrs Graça Machel was appointed as Patron, and we are thrilled that she accepted.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank our recently retired Trustees, Mr Eric Samson and Ms Zarina Maharaj for their deep commitment to the Fund during their respective tenures. I thank all Trustees for having served and guided us tirelessly. Their dedication over the years is profound, and they have left a valued indelible impression on the values of the Fund.

I also wish to thank all those who led the Nelson Mandela Children's Hospital initiative, and those who agreed to join us on this momentous journey. These are men and women who give of their time, skill and often money. The culture of volunteerism continues to strengthen our organisation.

Lastly, my profound gratitude goes to all our partners on the ground, and all our donors for their unfailing belief in the work of the Fund. Also, to the CEO and her staff for their determination and commitment in entering a very exciting and challenging five-year journey of the Fund's new strategy.

Yvonne Mokgoro
Chairperson

CEO's Message

Sibongile Mkhabela

IMPLEMENTING A NEW STRATEGY

On 2 December 2016, the Fund witnessed the launch of the Nelson Mandela Children's Hospital (NMCH). This was an important landmark in the work of the Fund as the incubator of the Nelson Mandela Children's Hospital project.

We are excited and proud that the Fund is steadfastly implementing its new strategy, for the period 2016 to 2021, which demands that substantial amounts of innovations be developed, partnerships be a fulcrum of success, and stories of success be told. The watershed moments of transitioning from the foregoing strategy, Sakha Ikusasa III, to the next strategy for 2016 to 2021 is as mammoth a task as one can ever imagine. Under the new strategy, the Fund has elected to establish its baseline beyond customised and organisational baseline parameters. Broader national, continental and global underpinnings are our basis, so that strategic formulation and associated programme development are in harmony with the national and global development priorities.

Our choice to determine the scope of problems in the areas of child safety, child survival and youth development, alongside their causes, has proved to be very constructive in shaping our staff focus for determining where to take our interventions. It has also allowed validation systems and monitoring that support confirmation of our attentiveness to facilitating the existence of requisite conditions in order to bring about meaningful changes to children, youth and communities.

During the year under review, notwithstanding the situation analyses depicting that South Africa loses nearly 1000 children on average each year, we noted the South African policy atmosphere avails readily available resources to address the magnitude of the causes of mortality for children under the age of five (5) years. This laid a basis for the Fund in systematically building sustainable models in child survival, which we have been testing to support quality primary health care systems through community health workers, adequate

mobile health units and monitoring. We entered five provinces to test the model, enabled community consultations and stakeholder engagements.

The bottom-line in our having selected to test the model in five provinces continues to be that of facilitating support interventions in the areas of malnutrition and food security, family, community strengthening and building community initiatives as a vehicle to increase quality services delivery to children, in particular health care for children below the age of two.

Having learnt about the predominance of a focus on learner and educator support and less on environment and perpetrator interventions, also means that we now have empirical guidance to facilitate interventions that rehabilitate and create safety nets in schools and community. Another reality we faced is that there is ever-increasing demand for awareness to enable robust reporting in instances when learners and other young people are met with abusive circumstances. What this tells us is that we are confident of achieving responsive alignment of our strategy to the realities in communities and schools.

Growing trends in the incidence of violence and abuse of children are increasingly affecting even younger children, with recent rape perpetrators being boys under the age of 16 years. Thus, while there is evidence of commonalities in these socio-economic challenges and societal problems, interventions and solutions are differently delivered. For example, out of the 128 prospective implementing partners who expressed interest in child safety and protection related interventions, only 27% were implementing programmes deemed responsive to abuse and violence. Equally, learner and educator interventions have taken predominance, in as far as creating safe environments in schools is concerned. These experiences directed our attention towards emphasising that we should also provide interventions that complement our programmes, such as awareness raising, information sharing and dissemination in order to create a common realisation of the magnitude of problems being faced.

On the youth front, we are guided by evidence that young people are change agents. The Fund, therefore, focused on consolidating its propositions in youth entrepreneurship, social justice and freedom of expression. This was done through youth consultations and surveys, and this exercise now affirms that our youth programme is not only an expression of their expertise and thought leadership, but is a programme where young people are proponents of change, they take lead in delivering the programme, and they construct inclusive solutions for the communities. Envisioning the Africa which young people live in, has compelled the Fund to amplify young people's visibility through youth parliaments, to facilitate children's participation in democracy and to create an avenue where their roles as change agents are debated.

Our evolving Sustainable Livelihoods Programme is a support dimension, which avails community capacity in the Fund's catchment areas. During the year under review, this programme has explored strategic components that ensured the availability of information, partnerships, and community-driven models. The models include savings mobilisation, group solidarity, financial collateralisation, and income generation. Essentially, these are models which have become support mechanisms to: provide pregnant mothers the opportunity to reinforce their economic base and ensure that they can afford nutritional foods, attend antenatal clinics and preserve the lives of children under the age of 5; create entrepreneurial activities in schools that enable safe environments for children; provide opportunities for young people to participate in innovative income generating initiatives for broader community development.

Broadening the resource base also meant that the Fund needed to enhance and deepen relations with old and new partners so that a collective muscle and shared responsibilities continued to be valued principles in our work. For example, strategic audacity to facilitate primary care systems and arguing that we will make certain that these care systems are of high standard and adequate would undoubtedly introduce a myriad of challenges if we didn't think of collaborating with experts in health and health data mining. With this living conscious, we used twinning approaches by identifying expert organisations in health who we have paired with our implementing partners in our targeted areas. Suffice to say, these strategic partners are those who show evidence of international best practice, and our targeted areas fall within those most deprived areas in line with official data sets in terms of socio-economic challenges.

A hallmark for broadening resources through partnerships is the State of the South African Child initiative (SOTSAC), which the Fund launched in November 2016. This initiative is premised on the power of collaborative efforts in identifying problems and providing interventions against them. For this reason, the inaugural SOTSAC was successful because of our partnerships with Deloitte, Partners for Possibilities and Girls & Boys Town.

A startling feature though is that, in terms of milestones during the year under review, and during other foregoing strategic periods, the Fund has achieved so much and yet we feel that so little is seen. This is because our repository of information, documentation and knowledge management are undergoing an overhaul process. In addition to the milestones during the year under review, a historical trajectory in child and community development, shows that thus far the Fund has, defined pro-active funding approaches, placed the child as central, promoted indigenous models, and successfully broadened its footprint to select countries of the SADC region. Thus, driven by our newly established "Central Administration and Support Services (CASS)", need for systematic knowledge management introduced measures for commencing a collaborative partnership with the University of Johannesburg, to seek support from their expertise, so that research, knowledge development, documentation, human capital development, information dissemination, networking, monitoring and information brokerage are real integral components of our 2016 – 2021 strategy.

Our successes during the year under review are also indicative of prudent financial management principles and practises, at both the regular budgetary control and capital base management levels. While maintaining a highly productive methodology of meeting our programme objectives, our expenditures during the past year have been kept under control. The Fund maintained an expenditure to income ratio of 31% in 2017. Despite growing challenges in the fundraising space, we were able to plough back some of the income earned from investments towards the growth of the endowment. For the year ended 31st March 2017, our endowment stood at R702 million. Implied in this capital base progression is a growth of 3.7% from the year 2016, after paying out the balance of R150 million towards the Nelson Mandela Children's Hospital project. Management of the endowment is closely monitored through reputable Fund managers. Our long-term focus remains that of building self-sustainable resources, through innovative solutions to enable perpetuation of the Fund in meeting sustainable development goals, as both a development institution and partner in philanthropy.

The fundraising space continues to face challenges. In recent years we have seen a huge decline in designated programme funding, mainly due to donor fatigue coupled with a challenging economic environment. This calls for us to rethink our fundraising models, with a focus on strategic partnerships and development of innovative fundraising solutions. Our long-term partnerships with corporate entities such as Nedbank are invaluable to the Fund's work. Over the years, Nedbank's continued and unfailing support through innovative banking products, has made a significant contribution towards the sustainability of the Fund's work. The same appreciation goes to Comic Relief for their unwavering support in programme funding. Through the SeViSSA partnership with Comic Relief, the Fund has made significant strides in its Child Safety and Protection initiative in schools. Through these partnerships, we are able to work with children in a more comprehensive and global approach.

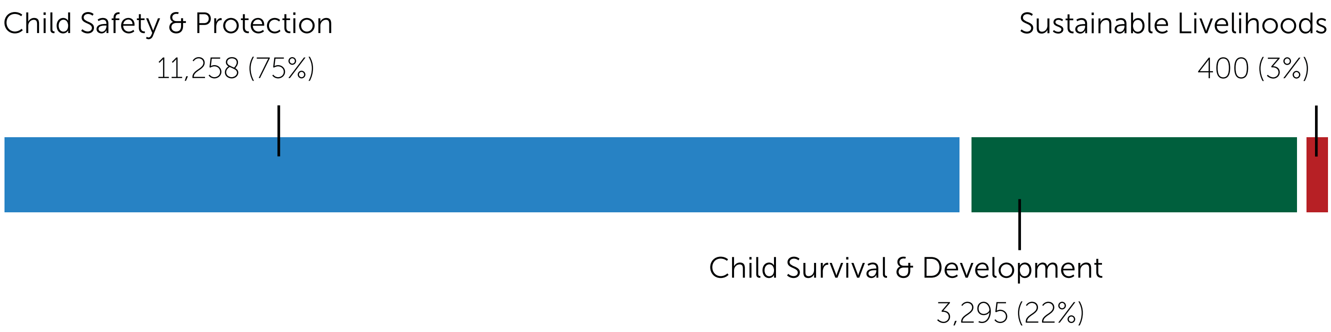
On 2 December 2016, the Fund witnessed the launch of the Nelson Mandela Children's Hospital (NMCH). This was an important landmark in the work of the Fund as the incubator of the Nelson Mandela Children's Hospital project. The Fund invested a third of its endowment towards the construction of the NMCH, thus contributing a quarter of the estimated total cost of construction and hospital equipment purchase. It is pleasing to note that the government of South Africa, has contributed R600 million towards the yearly operational costs of the hospital. This is a significant investment in children.

With this, I wish to reiterate my indebtedness to our Chairperson, the Board of Trustees for their unwavering support, governance and leadership. My indebtedness also goes to donors, the community and young people who are the stakeholders of our work. I further wish to recognise my staff particularly at this time when they boldly entered a new focus area, and took up the challenges that came with the changes in the institution.

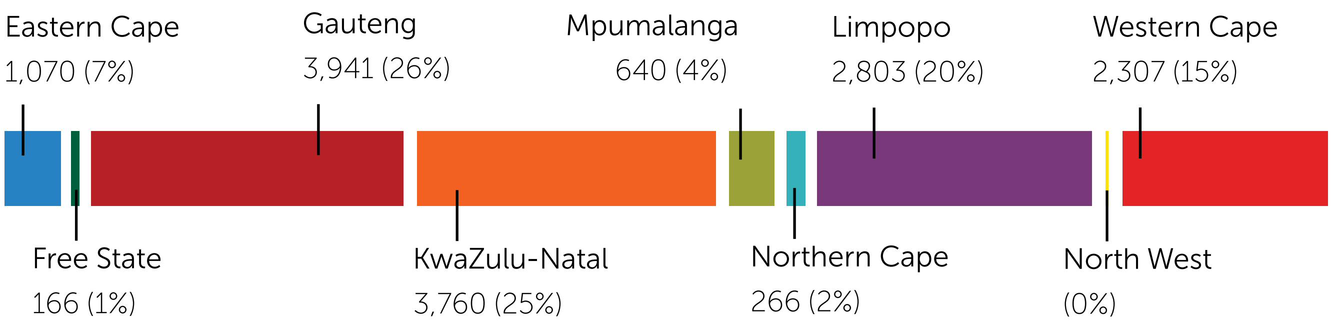
Sibongile Mkhabela
CEO

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

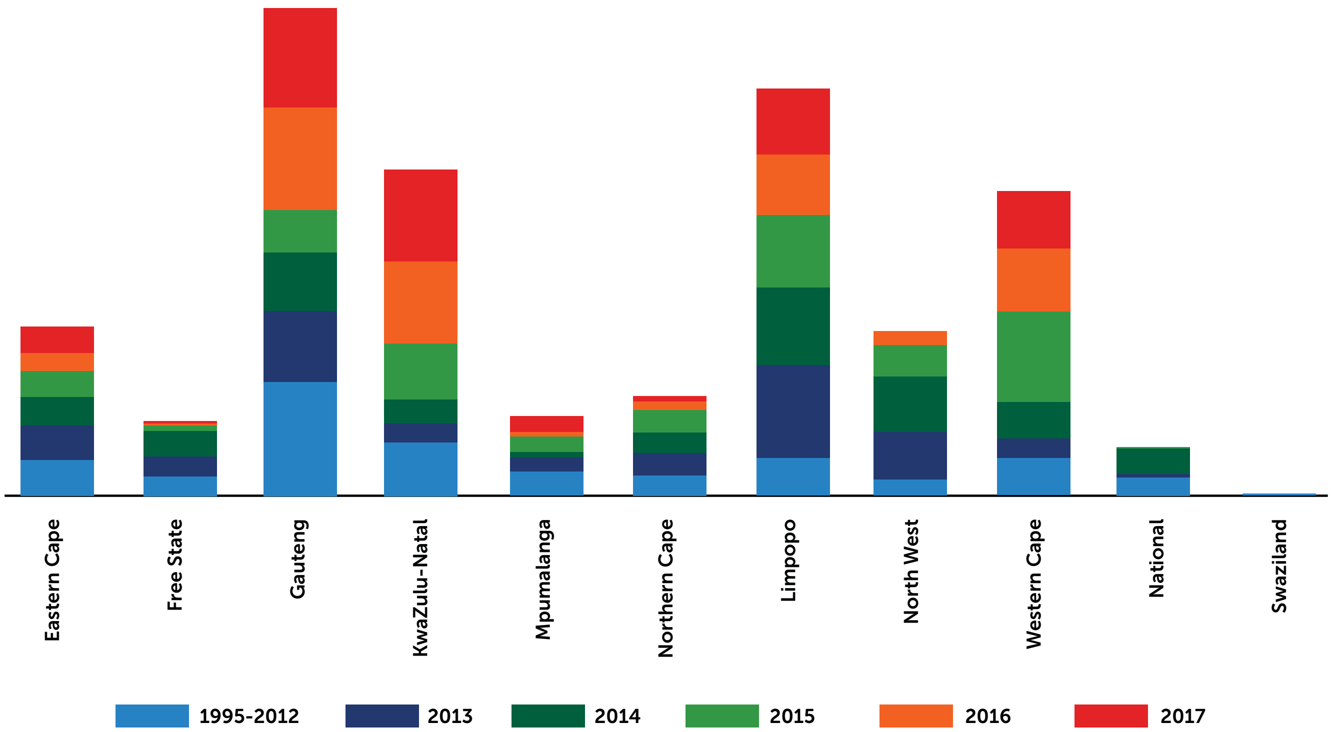
Grants per Programme



Grants per Province



Cumulative Grants Per Region 20 June 1995 - 31 March 2017



Income vs Expenditure

R'000	1995-2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Cumulative
Income	704,862	27,442	40,576	37,534	26,935	**34,715**	872,064
Children's Hospital Project Income	30,899	-	-	-	-	**-**	30,899
Mott Foundation Endowment	17,055	-	-	-	-	**-**	17,055
Investment Income	432,466	52,680	65,354	63,517	115,322	**80,268**	809,607
Total Cash Income	**1,185,282**	**80,122**	**105,930**	**101,051**	**142,257**	**114,983**	**1,729,625**
Less							
Programme Development expenditure	(78,954)	(14,734)	(14,308)	(12,445)	(10,508)	**(6,366)**	(137,315)
Operation & Administration expenditure	(103,783)	(8,430)	(11,076)	(13,218)	(15,172)	**(14,302)**	(165,981)
Operation & Admin Recovery from Designated Funds	(18,553)	(2,508)	(2,773)	(554)	(396)	**(15)**	(24,799)
Special Projects							
Annual Children's Celebration	(1,789)	(107)	(154)	(221)	(195)	**(108)**	(2,574)
Advancement of the Status of Women	(529)	-	-	-	-	**-**	(529)
Children's Hospital Project	(30,898)	-	-	-	(250,000)	**-**	(280,898)
Story of the Fund	(604)	-	-	-	(110)	**-**	(714)
Youth Parliaments	(2,582)	-	(91)	(598)	(335)	**(36)**	(3,642)
Total Expenditure	**(237,692)**	**(25,779)**	**(28,402)**	**(27,036)**	**(276,716)**	**(20,827)**	**(616,452)**
Grants Approved	(450,656)	(9,118)	(16,025)	(20,296)	(8,557)	**(15,436)**	(520,088)
Net Funds Received	**496,934**	**45,225**	**61,503**	**53,719**	**(143,016)**	**78,720**	**593,085**

Income vs grants made 1995-2017

R'000	1995-2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Cumulative
Income	704,862	27,442	40,576	37,534	26,935	**34,715**	872,064
Grants Approved	450,656	9,118	16,025	20,296	8,557	**15,436**	520,088
Grants Approved as a % of Income Received	**64%**	**33%**	**39%**	**54%**	**32%**	**44%**	**60%**

Programmes Review

CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

With focus on the first 1000 days of the life of a child, the Fund implements its Child Survival and Development (CSD) programme within the context of the country's policies, priorities and situation analyses, which include the fact that South Africa loses nearly 1000 children on average each year, with highest rates in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape.

A partnership with Sevamob has been created to enable access to and provision of quality health services for children below the age of two. Sevamob specialises in on-site comprehensive primary health care, which comprise consultations, medicines, rapid tests at point-of-care, dental care, vision testing and diet planning. The pilot phase of the partnership is implemented at the Thembalethu Community Care Centre, in Witbank, Mpumalanga. There are also continuous engagements with different Provincial Departments of Health to align with Government strategy on maternal, new-born, child and women's health and nutrition.

Using under-5 ages and mortality as measurement indices, the first phase of the CSD programme has prioritised its support in the worst affected districts, where five partner organisations were identified to implement activities. The emphasis areas are: community awareness in providing cost-effective solutions to address child health issues; data collection for an early warning system; systematic processes; access to and quality of health care services; sustainable livelihoods to support in the areas of food security, family and community strengthening.

Awareness and knowledge of the first 1000 days programme will be increased through community dialogues, door to door campaigns. To-date 30 villages have been reached collectively in KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, Mpumalanga, and Western Cape.

Families will be educated on the services available for first two years of a child's life, and about importance of access to quality nutrition and health services. It will also identify and ensure that pregnant women attend relevant services during pregnancy. To-date we have: reached 250 families through health talks and family visits; identified 60 pregnant women who are now placed as part of care and support programmes; identified children below the age of two years to ensure adherence to immunisation programme; and have had 300 children registered as beneficiaries in the Child Survival and Development Programme.

The Fund facilitates care systems by enhancing capacities in clinics and community health centres through clinic committees and ward based outreach teams. In this line, we are currently working with 20 clinics in targeted provinces.

Front liners are community-based structures used to extend primary health care to families and communities. The Fund works with strategic partners to train and support these structures to ensure access to quality primary health care to babies, their mothers and families. We are currently working with 80 practitioners and volunteers from different community based structures. These are community health workers, mentors, family facilitators and field workers.

The Fund's strategic partnerships with Deloitte, Partners for Possibilities and Girls and Boys Town, provided for the launch

of the State of the South African Child Initiative (SOTSAC) initiative in November 2016. Supported by baseline data of the Fund's 2016 - 2021 strategy, the inaugural SOTSAC aimed at disseminating information, providing guidance on its priorities, and determining approaches to a collective and coordinated response to effect change across the South African landscape. Not on mutually exclusive basis, SOTSAC revealed interest across multiple players of 25% in information relating to the rebuilding of self-sustaining communities, 21% in the first 1000 days, 20% in business and knowledge, 17% in healthy community knowledge and 17% in teacher development. The SOTSAC, therefore, becomes integral to the Fund's knowledge management as a two-tier activity.

i. Over a period of 1-2 years, research and data compilation on children and community; and

ii. A biennial forum that will bring together different experts to debate and identify social strategic partnerships on initiatives that can bring about positive impact.

In measuring progress, success and gaps in the CSD, a draft monitoring and system framework is undergoing review. The framework emphasises internal capacity and real-time data systems as an integral component among all the five partner organisations. In each of the five programme outcomes, the framework is descriptive of the measurement buckets, sources of information, data collection methods and analyses required.

We envisage that this process will provide the opportunity to react more swiftly to problems when they arise, ensure that processes are followed, and source revenue to co-fund the initiatives.

Programmes Review

CHILD SAFETY AND PROTECTION

During the year under review, the Fund assessed that its deliberate approach, in having the Child Safety and Protection (CSP) Programme target schools to create a safe environment for children, is on the right track. Reports from implementing partners suggest that schools are one of the most unsafe places for children. An alarming fact is that, increasingly, younger people are becoming perpetrators of violence.

The programme has supported partners to implement the programme in Gauteng, Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal provinces. In addition, this programme is working with other organisations who are implementing the evolving Sexual Violence in Schools in South Africa (SeVISSA) Programme, which started in 2015 as a model of coalitions in the four provinces of Eastern Cape, Gauteng, Limpopo and Western Cape. In this model, each coalition addresses different socio economic challenges, based on different contexts and causes of sexual abuse in schools.

In implementing its Child Safety and Protection programme, a successful orientation workshop was held to serve as a learning and sharing platform among our partners. We held this workshop within the realms of the Fund's capacity building components in financial reporting and management, advocacy and research training and psychosocial support.

Findings from a baseline survey, which was conducted in three schools in Alexander Township in Gauteng, confirm the Fund's existing literature that bullying is one of the predominant forms of abuse in schools and communities. Young people of the ages of 13 to 15 years have been identified as the main victims, while the main forms of bullying are physical violence and taking money and lunch boxes from other learners. The findings also showed that mainly female learners report abuse, while perpetrators of sexual abuse were mostly men and boys.

The study depicted that the highest occurrence is sexual harassment (68%) while the lowest occurrence is bestiality (4.7%). Other forms of sexual violence ranged between 9% and 66%. The places of highest occurrences of sexual violence are in schools (51.7%) while the lowest are stairways (8.8%). Other places including staff rooms and school premises ranged between 12.2% and 47.6%.

In the Western Cape, the Fund works with a coalition of organisations to reduce the impact of historic socio-economic injustice and inequality, which makes farm women and girls vulnerable to gender based violence. One of their successful programmes is the Mother & Daughter Programme, which allows mothers and daughters to use challenges that they experience as a basis for building healthy relations in the community. Case studies have shown that:

I. Communities are able to change the way they relate to their households and people through healthy family relations that encourage school attendance among children
II. School retention can be achieved through strong mentoring programmes, including pregnant teenagers
III. Access to education is necessary in counteracting the abuse of women and girls caused by culture-driven practices, like forced marriages

From the study, we can therefore make safe conclusions that a nurturing environment is critical in ensuring that all children grow up to be responsible adults especially when conditions and other life circumstances are less traumatic.

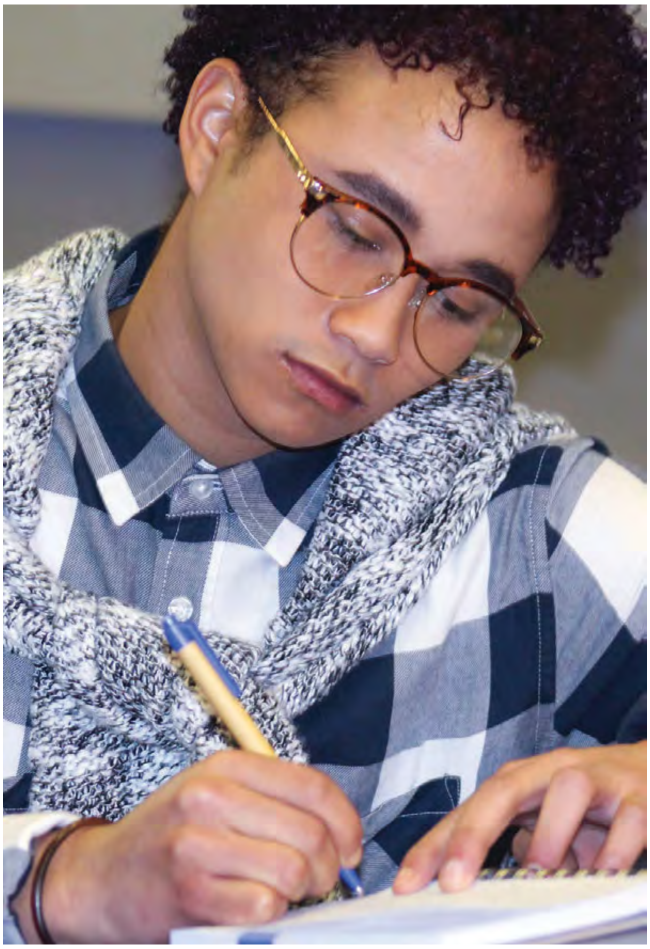
In collaboration with implementing partners, the Fund will further assess safety features in schools through the National School Safety framework, with the aim of ensuring that schools have safe policies to deal with the issues of violence, bullying, sexual abuse and corporal punishment. Such interventions will include working with educators enabling them to deal with issues of violence within schools, support victims of violence and lead by being positive role models for learners. Learner activities will include building capacity to report incidents of violence, creating agents of change and not being the perpetrators of bullying in their schools.

The Fund continues to advocate for the rights of children, to promote safer environments for the healthy growth of children as enshrined in the Constitution of South Africa. Advocacy work includes giving voice to children and providing a platform for them to influence policy and programming in order to reduce their vulnerability to abuse and violence.

Programmes Review

YOUTH LEADERSHIP PROGRAMME

As the 2016-2021 strategy continues to emphasise that young people are change agents in society, the Fund has taken deepened consultations with young people, and worked with them to help them realise their own agency as well as the value which society places on their agency.



Supported by inferences from a youth-led survey of 1,046 young people, the consultations confirm the Fund's strategic propositions that entrepreneurship, social justice, participation and freedom of expression are inherently the key values in young people as change agents. Challenges cited are: lack of access to relevant information, persistence in substance and alcohol abuse, teenage pregnancy, school dropouts, gangsterism, gender based violence, unemployment, and youth apathy.

These consultations have shown that many enthusiastic young leaders already demonstrate active change agency roles by leading development initiatives in their communities, predominantly with a choice to make food available to communities as demonstrated by the 91.28% responses in as far as the purposes for entrepreneurship are considered. A response of 91.39% that affirmed the importance of creating safety in schools and community implies the extent to which the youth perceive social justice to be a factor determinant to their safety and protection. They further argued that non-alienation of young people as volunteers in community compels them to exclude themselves from illicit activities.

In addition, young people have also affirmed that water and sanitation are priorities in communities and that there is need to provide low-cost solutions to ensure that drinking water is safe. In 86.65% of the responses, entrepreneurship continuously emerged as a requisite condition to support water and sanitation. Further, 88.89% of the responses suggest that youth entrepreneurship is necessary in improving nutritional values for children, youth and community. To support service provision in this area, there is importance in collaboration across government programmes, corporate social investments, philanthropic practices, awareness campaigns and health services provision.

In the year under review, the Children's Parliament was held at the North West Provincial Legislature, with the participation of 500 children from across South Africa. Key successes are that their voices were heard, and advocacy projects were initiated. Other considerations worth noting are that it has become necessary to have methods for i) assessing if children's voices were really heard ii) measuring both children's participation in communities and how policies and programmes are attuned to children's voices.

The 2013, 2014 and 2015 Child Ambassadors gave their feedback to peers, and the Fund and the Department of Social Development (DSD) were able to respond to the children's issues. The Fund's programme focus areas for the strategy, 2016 to 2021 were developed as a response to issues raised during the Children's Parliament, which include forced marriages, corporal punishment, safety in schools, and child participation. The DSD's programmes in ensuring parental involvement in community projects are implemented within

the context of increasing child participation. Collaboration with DSD will be enhanced for inclusion of children's views in local policy frameworks.

The theme for the coming year "Envisioning the Africa I Would like to Live in", aims at augmenting our strategic emphasis on "Change Agents". Key tenets and perspectives in this theme are empowering young Africans to engage with their common and shared identity as Africans, be empowered with relevant skills that will increase their participation in democratic, economic and decision-making processes to increase their chances of contributing to development and addressing evolving challenges.

Programmes Review

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS PROJECT

The Sustainable Livelihoods Project (SLP) was integrated into the work of the Fund to address poverty experienced by families, youth and communities in areas where there are unfavourable socio-economic conditions such as extremely high rates of unemployment, poor health facilities, illiteracy, and inadequate economic activities for communities.

The SLP programme has been designed to strengthen families through stable and sound socio-economic conditions where children will live in healthy, safe, secure and well-protected environments. This has been implemented in the three programmes of the Fund. The programme focussed mainly on partnership creation and on community driven models to enhance savings mobilisation, financial collateralisation and accountability in the community.

During the year under review, we continued to develop and maintain approaches for group cohesion and solidarity as a vehicle for sustainable income generating activities and other higher income economic activities. In this line, SLP reached 3,346 families whose members were active in the programme activities of Self Help Groups (SHG). The Fund supports community members and representatives of the targeted families to form Self Help Groups as a strategic pillar for group solidarity and securing financial collateralisation through peer pressure. In addition, forty-five Self Help Groups graduated into officially registered cooperatives so that their income generating activities become well-consolidated and their businesses more viable.

In terms of savings mobilisation, there were cumulative savings of a total amount of R5.1m generated from SHGs . A ripple effect of this achievement, is that families who participated in the programme were able to support 15 young people to attain education and graduate in the areas of education, social Work, Engineering and Nursing, drawn from KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga provinces.

In providing training to communities, as a necessity for the success of income generating activities, the Fund promoted linkages with the Department of Agriculture in the Free State. The Department supplied agriculture Self Help Groups (SHG's) with gardening and water supply equipment. A result of this support is that the groups are now supplying reasonable quantities of canned vegetables and fruits as well as fresh vegetables to the local markets of Thaba-Nchu.

Integration of the SLP in the Child Survival & Development programme is deemed successful through the Fund's consultative meetings, held in the John Taolo Gaetsewe Municipal area (Northern Cape Province), where there is a high infant mortality rate. These processes introduced the Sustainable Livelihoods Project to ensure that pregnant mothers will receive adequate support through working with Self Help Groups, so that they secure nourishment for the development of their unborn babies and children in their first 1000 days. Another benefit of the consultations undertaken is the assurance that pregnant mothers attend antenatal clinics as well as receive education on neonatal care and the importance of inclusive breastfeeding through local health centres.

Integration of the SLP in the Child Safety and Protection programme has been achieved through working closely with the Fund's partners that are currently active in the Sexual Violence in Schools in South Africa (SeVISSA) programme.

Girl children are supported to participate in local initiatives through income generating activities to create a foundation of financial independence to reduce their vulnerability to abuse. The SLP also supported children in attending schools, maintaining maximum school retention, and promoting children's social clubs that consolidated their entrepreneurship. From income generating activities, 12,488 school going age children can now afford school fees, school uniforms, lunch

boxes, transport fees, groceries and are now able to attend their classes.

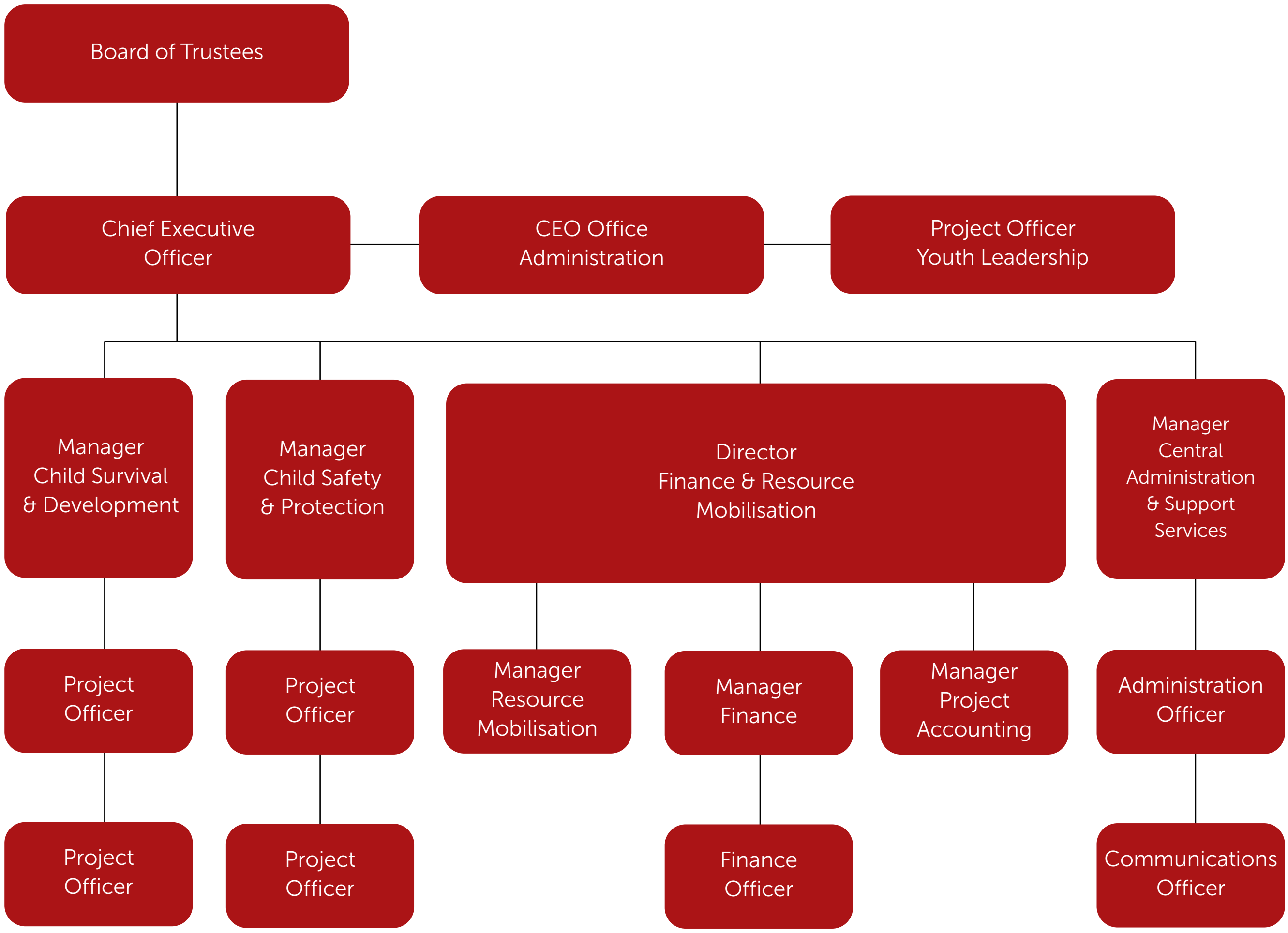
The role of SHG groups promoted integration in the Child Safety and Protection programme through their increased capacity to help children secure birth certificates and receive child support grants, especially in the Eastern Cape. Creating safe environments for children is also seen in how women successfully built and renovated 64 houses, collectively in the communities of KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape provinces.

Integration of the SLP in the Youth Leadership programme will mean youth will be encouraged to form organised Self Help Groups to enable them to deal with their socio-economic challenges. Self Help Groups are used to assist youth to fight against drug and alcohol abuse, expose them to other interested stakeholders that will assist them to become credible and vibrant entrepreneurs and contribute in the growth of our South African economy.

As part of the Youth Think Tanks, the SLP will assist young people by strengthening their different skills and allow them to excel in what they know best. Youth Self Help Groups in North West province such as the Majakathata Youth Self Help Group are already making a difference in their community. They support the local primary schools in Saulspoort by providing school aftercare programmes and selling foods. They intend growing this business and becoming the main supplier to the local stores in the area. They also provide food to children coming from the poorest families.

In conclusion, it is against this background that the Fund's Sustainable Livelihoods Project has laid a solid foundation where a child will no longer suffer, and that the parents - both young and old - are able to nurture this child from birth until they reach their dreams and become a true inspiration to all.

ORGANOGRAM



STAFF AND MANAGEMENT

As at 31 March 2017

Sibongile Mkhabela
Kagiso Bonoko
Shadi Nyokong
Eunice Seleke
Georginah Modise
Vincent Kgomo
Sinikiwe Makumbirofa

Phumla Dyantyi
Zandile Tshabalala
Mapule Cheela
Mpaki Pule
Mampe Ntsedi
Thuli Madi
Bontle Legoathi

Eunice Motsepa
Leona Sequeira
Charity Nsah
Kholiswa Ramokadi
Bongani Mbelle
Tsietsi Mokhele
Tshidi Kwela


Nelson Mandela

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Ahmed Gani
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Ascension Advisory
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B Cleaver
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B Newland
B Stick
Barclays Capital
BTS Electrical
Burnt Mill Academy
C Habib
C McLaren
C Scott
C Stone
C Tuddenham-Finn
CAF
Caisson cc
Cape Town Opera
Capendale
Carnival City Casino
Children Feeding
Comic Relief
D & J Moorhead
D Balakri
D Prager
D Stoch
D Strauss
D Williams
Darran Epstein
DCS Mathews
De Beers UK Ltd
Desmond Beemiah
DG Rosmarin
DO Hamza
Dr G Naidu
E Yavuzyigit
Eagle Oil
ELK Collins
Ellesmere Port Catholic High School
Estate - L Fisher
Exmouth Community College
F Lutterodt
Favis Bequest
Fraconian International School
G & K Harris
G Gluckman
G Whiley
Gala Imports
GE Bossard
Golden Dynasty SA
H Shorten
Hazlehead Academy
HE McCann
Helios Investment Partners
I Harvey
I Onuora
Ikapa Reticulation
Indian Ocean Export Company SA
Insead Management Accellaration Programme
Interserve Ltd
Ismail Cassimjee Architects
J Barrett
J Chardy
J Davidson
J Fragis
J Hampshire
J Kengelbach
J Lahoud
J Shemilt
J&E Weddell
J&P Hitchcox
JDL Electric
Justgiving
K Antif
K Lilley
K Naicker
K Pamensky
Kotra Johannesburg
L Cable-Alexander
L Dives
L Isaacs
L Kan - Tyger Valley
L Moore
Ladybridge High School
M Erasmus/G Russell
M Lababedi
M Mertz
M Mertz
M Muirhead

M Sheehan
M Solomon
M Twaalfhoven
M Zulberg
Mabel
Mahendra Beharie
Maitland Group SA
Maitland LLP
Maitland Monaco
Mark Tarton
Marlyn Jose
Medihelp
Micromega Holdings
Miles Morland Foundation
Momentum
Mondi Services UK LTD
MyDonate
N Basden
N Danechi
N Kluk
N Merrit
N Olsha
N Ozherelyeva
N Shaikh
National Lottery SA
Nedbank
Nkosi-Kandaba PA
NMCF and NMCHT Staff
NMCF Website Donors
Novo Mundo Travel
P Chandaria
P Gomez-Gracia
P Lease
P Oppenheimer
P Theron
Peace Players International
Paropoulos
Partners in Research
PayPal Giving Fund
Pearson Holdings Southern Africa
PG & MC Napier
Pick 'n Pay
Preena Jhina
Professional Football Association (PFA)
R Caring
R Hawkins
R Spens
R Weber
Reliable Paraffin
Rochay Productions
S Bollinger
S Collier
S Constancon
S J Murphy
S Kenyon-Slade
S Lussier
S Nickolay
S Pimm
S Zerari
Sathyen Mahabeer
Saxon Trust
Schomberg & Lake
Sporting Stars Academy
Strengths Partnership
T Meinstein - Cidel
T Nadasen
TD Gibson
The Foschini Group
The Gilander Foundation
The Meat Co
Thillay Pillay
U Obi
V Hunt
V Lala
Vasari Global
Verein Fuer Berlin
Violet Tchenguiz Charitable Trust
Virgin Money Giving
Xolani Mtwa
Y Prest

IN KIND DONATIONS

African Sales Company (Pty) Ltd
Clouds End B&B
Damora
Europcar
Industrial Development Corporation
Manzini Media
Nedbank
Nedbank Foundation
Nightwing
NewMarket Strategic Design
Oral Health
Photograpy by Johnny de Gouveia
Pick 'n Pay
RPM Events and Décor Company
Tsogo Sun

TRUSTEES

Founder
Mr Nelson Mandela

Patron
Mrs Graça Machel

Chairperson
Judge Yvonne Mokgoro

Chief Executive Officer
Ms Sibongile Mkhabela

Management Trustees
Judge Dion Basson
Dr Warren Clewlow
Ms Shirley Mabusela
Ms Nana Magomola
Mr Mpho Makwana
Ms Zindziswa Mandela
Ms Irene Menell
Ms Sibongile Mkhabela
Adv Marumo Moerane
Judge Yvonne Mokgoro
Mr Victor Nosi
Mr Charles Priebatsch
Judge Kathy Satchwell

Trustees
Mr Hylton Appelbaum
Ms Patricia de Lille
Mr Mlungisi Johnson
Prof Michael Katz
Judge Johann Kriegler
Mrs Graça Machel
Mr Kashan Maharaj
Mr Mandla Mandela
Ms Barbara Masekela
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Mr Joe Maswanganyi
Mr Owen Maubane
Mr Jacob Modise
Ms Lulama Mokhobo
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Adv Kgomotso Moroka
Judge Dikgang Moseneke
Ms Barbara Nell
Dr Ben Ngubane
Mr Maseda Ratshikuni
Mr Gabu Tugwana

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2017

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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REPORT OF THE FINANCE AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

for the year ended 31 March 2017

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

1. Finance and Audit Committee members and attendance
Finance and Audit Committee consists of non-executive Trustees listed hereunder.

- Dr Warren Clewlow (Chairman)
- Mr Jacob Modise
- Judge Kathy Satchwell
- Mr Sakhile Masuku
- Mr Kashan Maharaj

All members act independently. During the current year, three 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:
  - took appropriate steps to ensure the financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS);
  - considered and, where appropriate, made recommendations on internal financial controls;
  - dealt with concerns or complaints relating to accounting policies, the auditing or content of annual financial statements, and internal financial controls; and
  - 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 2017. 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 2018.

5. Annual financial statements
The committee has recommended the annual financial statements as set out on pages 30 to 54 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 2017

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 2017, presented on pages 30 to 54 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 2017. 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 pages 28-29.

The annual financial statements were approved by the Management Trustees on 3 August 2017 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

pwc

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Nelson Mandela Children's Fund (the Trust) as at 31 March 2017, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

What we have audited

Nelson Mandela Children's Fund's financial statements set out on pages 30 to 54 comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017;
- the statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in reserves for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Trust in accordance with the *Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code)* and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (Parts A and B).

Other information

The Trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund Annual Report 2017, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, 2 Eglin Road, Sunninghill 2157, Private Bag X36, Sunninghill 2157, South Africa
T: +27 (11) 797 4000, F: +27 (11) 797 5800, www.pwc.co.za

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Trustees of Nelson Mandela Children's Fund

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

In preparing the financial statements, the Trustees are responsible for assessing the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Trustees either intend to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Trust's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Trust to cease to continue as a going concern. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Trustees regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.
Director: SN Madikane
Registered Auditor
Sunninghill
3 August 2017

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

at 31 March 2017

	Notes	**2017 R'000**	2016 R'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets		**706 799**	832 106
Property, plant and equipment	3	**4 822**	4 785
Available for sale financial assets	5	**701 977**	827 321
Current assets		**64 775**	52 269
Inventory	6	**76**	303
Other receivables	7	**223**	196
Receivables due from related parties	7	**4 012**	681
Cash and cash equivalents	8	**60 464**	51 089
TOTAL ASSETS		**771 574**	884 375
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES			
Reserves		**747 991**	710 171
Income resources		**538 188**	454 367
Mott endowment reserve	16	**23 775**	29 373
Fair value reserve		**186 028**	226 431
Current liabilities		**23 583**	174 204
Trade and other payables	9	**3 297**	3 758
Approved grants payable	10	**8 051**	3 425
Approved grants due to related parties	18.1	**-**	150 000
Unutilised designated programme funding	11	**12 235**	17 021
TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES		**771 574**	884 375

STATEMENT OF SURPLUS OR DEFICIT AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Notes	2017 R'000	2016 R'000
Donations			
Programme designated funds		**30 541**	31 750
Unutilised prior year funds		**17 021**	17 714
Funds received during the year		**13 520**	14 036
Funds receivable		**-**	-
Non-designated funds		**7 128**	4 670
		37 669	36 420
Programme designated funds carried forward to the following year	11	**(12 235)**	(17 021)
Net donations received		**25 434**	19 399
Investment Income			
Finance income	13	**25 753**	25 022
Dividends received	14	**10 428**	11 444
Realised surplus on investments		**44 087**	78 856
		80 268	115 322
Other income			
Fund-raising initiatives		**9 281**	7 536
		9 281	7 536
Total income resources		**114 983**	142 257
Resources utilised			
Grants made		**15 436**	8 783
Grant to Nelson Mandela Children's Hospital Trust (NMCHT)	18.1	**-**	250 000
Programme development expenses		**6 402**	11 014
Overhead recoveries – programme funding	21	**15**	396
Special projects		**108**	194
Operating and administration expenses	12, 21	**14 302**	14 776
Institutional development		**-**	110
Total resources utilised		**36 263**	285 273
Net surplus/(deficit)		**78 720**	(143 016)
Other comprehensive income			
Item that will be reclassified into surplus or deficit			
Fair value losses on available-for-sale investments		**(40 900)**	(70 005)
Reversal of foreign translation loss / (foreign translation loss)		**5 101**	(5 100)
Total comprehensive surplus/(deficit) for the year		**42 921**	(218 121)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES

for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Income Resources R'000	Mott Endowment R'000	Fair Value Reserve R'000	Total R'000
Balance at 1 April 2015	**602 483**	**24 273**	**296 436**	**923 192**
Total comprehensive deficit for the year	(148 116)	-	(70 005)	(218 121)
Net deficit for the year	(143 016)	-	-	(143 016)
Foreign translation losses	(5 100)	-	-	(5 100)
Fair value losses on available-for-sale investments	-	-	(70 005)	(70 005)
Transfer from income reserves	-	5 100	-	5 100
Balance at 31 March 2016	**454 367**	**29 373**	**226 431**	**710 171**
Balance at 1 April 2016	**454 367**	**29 373**	**226 431**	**710 171**
Total comprehensive surplus for the year	83 821	(497)	(40 403)	42 921
Net surplus for the year	78 720	-	-	78 720
Reversal of foreign translation losses	5 101	-	-	5 101
Fair value losses on available-for-sale investments	-	(497)	(40 403)	(40 900)
Transfer to income reserves	-	(5 101)	-	(5 101)
Balance at 31 March 2017	**538 188**	**23 775**	**186 028**	**747 991**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Notes	2017 R'000	2016 R'000
Cash flow from operating activities			
Net income/(deficit) resources		**78 720**	(143 016)
Adjusted for:			
- Depreciation		**221**	299
- Loss on scrapped assets		**7**	-
- Investment portfolio management costs		**634**	712
- Finance income		**(25 753)**	(25 022)
- Dividends received		**(10 428)**	(11 444)
- Realised surplus on investments		**(44 087)**	(78 856)
Net cash outflow before working capital changes		**(686)**	(257 327)
(Increase)/Decrease in other receivables		**(3 358)**	3 172
Decrease in inventory		**227**	449
(Decrease)/Increase in trade and other payables		**(461)**	185
Increase/(Decrease) in approved grants payable		**4 626**	(6 229)
(Decrease)/Increase in grant payable to NMCHT		**(150 000)**	150 000
Decrease in unutilised designated programme funds		**(4 786)**	(693)
Cash utilised by operating activities		**(154 438)**	(110 443)
Finance income	13	**2 123**	1 220
Net cash utilised by operating activities		**(152 315)**	(109 223)
Cash generated from investing activities		**161 690**	112 363
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	3	**(265)**	(75)
Investment portfolio management fees		**(566)**	(616)
Drawdown from investments	5	**162 521**	113 054
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**9 375**	3 140
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**51 089**	47 949
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8	**60 464**	51 089

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2017

1 General information

Nelson Mandela Children's Fund (the Fund) is a discretionary intervivos 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 costs 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 2017

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 balance sheet 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 inflows 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.

2.5 Financial instruments

Financial instruments, as recognised on the statement of financial position, include cash and cash equivalents, available for sale financial assets, and trade and other payables, approved grants payable and amounts due to related parties.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2017

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 at initial recognition.

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. These are classified as non-current assets. The Fund's loans and receivables comprise 'trade and other receivables' and 'cash and cash equivalents' in the statement of financial position (notes 7 and 8).

b) *Available-for-sale financial assets*

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

2.5.2 Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date – the date on which the Fund commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through surplus or deficit.

Financial assets 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 initially recognised at cost and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Changes in the fair value of monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available for sale are recognised in other comprehensive income. 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 surplus or deficit, while translation differences on non-monetary securities are recognised as 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 surplus or deficit as realised surplus on investments.

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

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.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2017

2.5.3 Impairment of financial assets

(a) Assets carried at amortised cost

The Fund assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation, and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of surplus or deficit. If a loan or held-to-maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the Fund may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the statement of surplus or deficit.

(b) Assets classified as available for sale

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. For debt securities, the Fund uses the criteria referred to in (a) above. 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 also evidence that the assets 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 surplus or deficit is removed from reserves and recognised in the statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income.

Impairment losses on equity instruments recognised in the statement of surplus or deficit are not reversed subsequently. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in surplus or deficit, the impairment loss is reversed through the statement of surplus or deficit. Impairment testing of financial assets is described in note 2.17.

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.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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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.

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 surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income when utilised. Designated funds are those funds the use of which is restricted by the donor for specified projects.

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c) Donations in kind

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.

e) Dividend income (Investment income)

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

2.13 Foreign currency translation

(a) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of surplus or deficit.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency 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 amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in amortised cost and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in surplus or deficit.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets, such as equities classified as available for sale, are included in surplus or deficit.

2.14 Financial risk management

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.

2.14.1 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.

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for the year ended 31 March 2017

2.14.1 Market risk (continued)

b) Price risk

The Fund is exposed to equity securities price risk because of listed 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.

Below is a table illustrating the impact on the Fund's surplus for the financial year ended 31 March 2017, 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**
Investments, cash and cash equivalents	100	R3 992 658	-100	-R3 992 658

2.14.2 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.

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.

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for the year ended 31 March 2017

2.14.2 Liquidity risk (continued)

	Less than 1 year R'000	Over 1 year R'000
At 31 March 2017		
Trade and other payables	**1 245**	-
Approved grants payable	**8 051**	-
Accruals	**2 052**	-
	11 348	-
At 31 March 2016		
Trade and other payables	**668**	-
Amounts due to related parties	**150 000**	-
Approved grants payable	**3 425**	-
Accruals	**3 090**	-
	157 183	-

2.14.3 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.

2.14.4 Foreign exchange risk

Below is a table illustrating the impact on the Fund's surplus for the financial year ended 31 March 2017, if the rand to dollar exchange rate were to increase or decrease from the closing rate of R13.4270:

	Increase in exchange rate (base points)	Sensitivity of net exchange gains/loss	Decrease in exchange rate (base points)	Sensitivity of net exchange gains/loss
Foreign investments, and cash and cash equivalents	100	R1 190 173	-100	-R1 190 173

2.15 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.

2.16 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.

2.16 Fair value estimation (continued)

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)

	Level 1 R'000	Level 2 R'000	Total R'000
2017			
Assets			
Available-for-sale investments	**443 578**	**258 399**	**701 977**
2016			
Assets			
Available-for-sale investments	454 780	372 541	827 321

2.17 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

2.17.1 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.

2.18 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.

2.19 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 2016. 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 2017, the following standards and interpretations were effective for the first time. These pronouncements had no significant effect on the Fund's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2017

2.19 Adoption of new and revised standards (continued)

International Financial Reporting Standards and amendments effective for the first time.		
Number	**Effective Date**	**Executive summary**
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' disclosure initiative	1 January 2016	In December 2014 the IASB issued amendments to clarify guidance in IAS 1 on materiality and aggregation, the presentation of subtotals, the structure of financial statements and the disclosure of accounting policies.
Amendment to IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment' and IAS 38, 'Intangible assets', on depreciation and amortisation.	1 January 2016	In this amendment the IASB has clarified that the use of revenue based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset. The IASB has also clarified that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset.

Annual Improvements 2014, issued September 2014 and effective for the first time for 31 March 2017 year-ends.

In September 2014, the IASB issued Annual improvements to IFRSs 2012 – 2014 Cycle, which contains five amendments to four standards, excluding consequential amendments. The amendments are effective for the first time for 31 March 2017 year-ends:
These pronouncements had no significant effect on the Fund's financial statements.

Number	**Effective Date**	**Executive summary**
Amendment to IFRS 7 – 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'	1 January 2016	Applicability of the offsetting disclosures to condensed inter-im financial statements. The amendment removes the phrase 'and interim periods within those annual periods from paragraph 44R, clarifying that these IFRS 7 disclosures are not required in the con-densed interim financial report. However, the Board noted that IAS 34 requires an entity to disclose '[...] an explanation of events and transactions that are significant to an under-standing of the changes in financial position and performance of the entity since the end of the last annual reporting period'. Therefore, if the IFRS 7 disclosures provide a significant up-date to the information reported in the most recent annual report, the Board would expect the disclosures to be included in the entity's condensed interim financial report.
Amendment to IAS 19 – 'Employee Benefits'	1 January 2016	Discount rate: regional market issue - The amendment to IAS 19 clarifies that market depth of high quality corporate bonds is assessed based on the currency in which the obligation is denominated, rather than the country where the obligation is located. When there is no deep market for high quality corpo-rate bonds in that currency, government bond rates must be used.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017, the following standards and interpretations were in issue but not yet effective. The Fund continues to evaluate the effects of these standards and interpretations which have not been early adopted.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2017

2.19 Adoption of new and revised standards (continued)

International Financial Reporting Standards and amendments issued but not effective for 31 March 2017 year-end		
Number	**Effective Date**	**Executive summary**
Amendment to IAS 7 – Cash flow statements	1 January 2017	In January 2016, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued an amendment to IAS 7 introducing an additional disclosure that will enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities. The amendment responds to requests from investors for information that helps them better understand changes in an entity's debt. The amendment will affect every entity preparing IFRS financial statements. However, the information required should be readily available. Preparers should consider how best to present the additional information to explain the changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.
IFRS 15 – Revenue from contracts with customers.	1 January 2018	The FASB and IASB issued their long awaited converged standard on revenue recognition on 29 May 2014. It is a single, comprehensive revenue recognition model for all contracts with customers to achieve greater consistency in the recognition and presentation of revenue. Revenue is recognised based on the satisfaction of performance obligations, which occurs when control of good or service transfers to a customer.
IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments (2009 & 2010) • Financial liabilities • Derecog-nition of financial instruments • Financial assets • General hedge accounting	1 January 2018	This standard replaces the guidance in IAS 39. It includes requirements on the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities; it also includes an expected credit losses model that replaces the current incurred loss impairment model.
Amendment to IFRS 9 - 'Financial instruments', on general hedge accounting	1 January 2018	The IASB has amended IFRS 9 to align hedge accounting more closely with an entity's risk management. The revised standard also establishes a more principles-based approach to hedge accounting and addresses inconsistencies and weaknesses in the current model in IAS 39. Early adoption of the above requirements has specific transitional rules that need to be followed. Entities can elect to apply IFRS 9 for any of the following: • The own credit risk requirements for financial liabilities. • Classification and measurement (C&M) requirements for financial assets. • C&M requirements for financial assets and financial liabilities. • The full current version of IFRS 9 (that is, C&M requirements for financial assets and financial liabilities and hedge accounting). The transitional provisions described above are likely to change once the IASB completes all phases of IFRS 9.

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for the year ended 31 March 2017

2.19 Adoption of new and revised standards (continued)

International Financial Reporting Standards and amendments issued but not effective for 31 March 2017 year-end		
Number	**Effective Date**	**Executive summary**
IFRS 16 – Leases	1 January 2019	This standard replaces the current guidance in IAS 17 and is a far reaching change in accounting by lessees in particular. Under IAS 17, lessees were required to make a distinction between a finance lease (on balance sheet) and an operating lease (off balance sheet). IFRS 16 now requires lessees to recognise a lease liability reflecting future lease payments and a 'right-of-use asset' for virtually all lease contracts. The IASB has included an optional exemption for certain short-term leases and leases of low-value assets; however, this exemption can only be applied by lessees. For lessors, the accounting stays almost the same. However, as the IASB has updated the guidance on the definition of a lease (as well as the guidance on the combination and separation of contracts), lessors will also be affected by the new standard. At the very least, the new accounting model for lessees is expected to impact negotiations between lessors and lessees. Under IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. IFRS 16 supersedes IAS 17, 'Leases', IFRIC 4, 'Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease', SIC 15, 'Operating Leases – Incentives' and SIC 27, 'Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease'.
IFRIC 22, 'Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration	1 January 2018	This IFRIC addresses foreign currency transactions or parts of transactions where there is consideration that is denominated or priced in a foreign currency. The interpretation provides guidance for when a single payment/receipt is made as well as for situations where multiple payment/receipts are made. The guidance aims to reduce diversity in practice.

2.20 Restatements

Reclassification of financial instruments by category

The following items have been reclassified as financial assets and financial liabilities to present them in accordance with the classification in the current year:

- Amounts due from related parties
- Approved grants
- Amounts due to related parties

Reclassification of amounts due from related parties

Amounts due from related parties have been reclassified from other receivables and are disclosed separately, in order to present them in accordance with the classification in the current year.

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	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 2017						
Opening carrying amount	101	69	-	881	3,734	4,785
Additions	242	23	-	-	-	265
Disposals	(9)	-	-	-	-	(9)
Acc Depreciation on scrapped assets	2	-	-	-	-	2
Depreciation Charge	(86)	(37)	-	-	(98)	(221)
Closing carrying amount	**250**	**55**	**-**	**881**	**3,636**	**4,822**
At 31 March 2017						
Cost	1,431	2,266	384	881	4,913	9,875
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,181)	(2,211)	(384)	-	(1,277)	(5,053)
Carrying amount	**250**	**55**	**-**	**881**	**3,636**	**4,822**

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 2016						
Opening carrying amount	177	118	-	881	3,833	5,009
Additions	65	10	-	-	-	75
Disposals	(93)	-	-	-	-	(93)
Acc Depreciation on scrapped assets	93	-	-	-	-	93
Depreciation Charge	(141)	(59)	-	-	(99)	(299)
Closing carrying amount	**101**	**69**	**-**	**881**	**3,734**	**4,785**
At 31 March 2016						
Cost	1,198	2,242	384	881	4,913	9,618
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,097)	(2,173)	(384)	-	(1,179)	(4,833)
Carrying amount	**101**	**69**	**-**	**881**	**3,734**	**4,785**

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

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4 Financial instruments by category

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:

	2017 R'000	2016 R'000
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**60 464**	51 089
Available-for-sale financial assets	**701 977**	827 321
Other receivables (excluding statutory assets)	**102**	110
Amounts due from related parties	**4 012**	681
Total	**766 555**	879 201
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	**2 551**	2 506
Approved grants	**8 051**	3 425
Amounts due to related parties	**-**	150 000
	10 602	155 931
Cash at bank and short-term deposits		
Nedbank	**33 142**	23 119
Standard Bank	**27 320**	27 967
Petty cash	**2**	3
Total	**60 464**	51 089
The Fund's bankers were rated by Moody's as follows:		
Nedbank	**Baa3**	Baa2
Standard Bank	**Baa3**	Baa2

5 Available-for-sale financial assets

Endowment

	2017 R'000	2016 R'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	**827 321**	896 374
Dividends received	**10 428**	11 444
Interest received	**23 630**	23 802
Net realised gain	**44 087**	78 856
Drawings	**(162 521)**	(113 054)
Portfolio management transaction expenses	**(68)**	(96)
Fair value losses on available-for-sale investments	**(40 900)**	(70 005)
Balance at the end of the year	**701 977**	827 321

Available for sale investments were not considered to be impaired, therefore there is no impairment provision on available-for-sale investments in 2017 and in 2016.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2017

5 Available-for-sale financial assets (continued)

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

	2017 R'000	2016 R'000
Listed securities:		
Equities	**308 040**	341 776
Gilts and semi-gilts	**135 538**	113 004
Unlisted securities:		
Liquid funds	**230 997**	346 891
Mott endowment	**27 402**	25 650
Total	**701 977**	827 321

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

Available-for-sale financial assets are denominated in the following currencies:

Rand	**582 960**	707 938
US Dollar:	**119 017**	119 383
Total	**701 977**	827 321

6 Inventories

Television sets	**76**	303

Television sets relate to Sony TVs that were donated by FIFA in 2010 for distribution to various partners. 51 TVs were distributed to various organisations during the financial year ended 31 March 2017 thus leaving 10 (2016: 61). The ten TVs valued at R76k (2016: R303k) were on hand as at 31 March 2017.

7 Other receivables

VAT receivable	**121**	86
Sundry debtors	**48**	62
Other receivables	**54**	48
Receivables due from related parties	**4 012**	681
Total	**4 235**	877

These amounts are all interest free and normally recovered within a 3 month cycle. The fair value is considered equal to the carrying value.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2017

		2017 R'000	2016 R'000
8	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Call deposits	**60 462**	51 086
	Cash on hand	**2**	3
	Total	**60 464**	51 089

The effective interest rate on short-term deposits was 6.45% (2016: 6.50%). These deposits have an average maturity of 30 days.

		2017 R'000	2016 R'000
9	**Trade and other payables**		
	Accounts payable	**993**	590
	VAT liability	**252**	78
	Accruals	**2 052**	3 090
	Total	**3 297**	3 758

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.

		2017 R'000	2016 R'000
10	**Approved grants payable**		
	Designated programme funding	**5 688**	3 425
	Non-designated funding	**2 363**	-
	Total	**8 051**	3 425

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 2017

		2017 R'000	2016 R'000
11	**Unutilised designated programme funding**		
	Opening balance	**17 021**	17 714
	Funds received during the year	**13 520**	14 036
	- Designated programmes	**13 520**	14 036
	Funds receivable	**-**	-
	- Designated programmes	**-**	-
	Funds utilised during the year	**(18 306)**	(14 729)
	- Programme development expenses	**(1 636)**	(1 657)
	- Overhead recoveries	**(740)**	(5 493)
	- Transfer to non-designated funding	**(6 867)**	-
	- Unspent funds returned by projects	**306**	17
	- Grants written back	**-**	300
	- Grants approved in the current year	**(8 812)**	(7 896)
	- Funds returned to donor	**(557)**	-
	Designated programme funding not yet approved for programme allocation	**12 235**	17 021
	Restricted for:		
	- Designated programmes	**12 235**	17 021
	Closing balance	**12 235**	17 021

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

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2017

		2017 **R'000**	2016 R'000
12	**Operating and administration expenses**		
	Operating and administration expenses include the following:		
	Depreciation		
	- Computer equipment	**86**	141
	- Furniture and fittings	**37**	59
	- Buildings	**98**	99
	Total	**221**	299
	Operating lease rentals		
	- Office equipment	**106**	144
	Auditor's remuneration	**756**	644

50% of the audit services is offered on a pro-bono basis. The related donation of R378k is included in non-designated income (2016: R322k). At the 2016 AGM, Trustees agreed to have the full audit fees disclosed in the annual financial statements and the related donation for pro-bono services be accounted for in income.

		2017 **R'000**	2016 R'000
	Employee benefits	**6 709**	7 619
	- Key management remuneration	**2 816**	3 821
	- Staff costs	**3 893**	3 798
13	**Finance income**		
	Finance income on cash balances	**2 123**	1 220
	Finance income on available-for-sale investments	**23 630**	23 802
	Total	**25 753**	25 022
14	**Dividend income**		
	Dividends received on available-for-sale securities	**10 428**	11 444

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2017

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.

	2017 R'000	2016 R'000
16 Mott Endowment Reserve		
Balance at beginning of year	**29 373**	24 273
Fair value gains on available-for-sale investment	**(497)**	-
Foreign exchange	**-**	5 100
Reversal of foreign exchange	**(5 101)**	-
Balance at end of year	**23 775**	29 373

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.

The agreement with Charles Stewart Mott Foundation was amended in the current year. The principal amount was changed from US$2million to a Rand denominated amount of R17.055million. The result of this is that the cumulative foreign exchange movements have been reversed.

17 Employee benefit obligations

The Fund's employees belong to the Pension Fund administered by Alexander Forbes (Pty) Ltd. This is a defined contribution fund. Currently, 21 (2016: 25) employees belong to this fund.

	2017 R'000	2016 R'000
Current pension contributions charged to the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income	**1 310**	1 049

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2017

18 Related party transactions

The following related parties exist due to common Founder, Nelson Mandela: 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 and 18.2.

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 2017, recorded in trade receivables was an amount of R4 012 327 (2016: R681 155) owed by Nelson Mandela Children's Hospital Trust.

An amount of R250 million was donated to the Hospital Trust for the financial year ended 31 March 2016. R100 million was paid in 2016. The balance of R150 million was paid out during the current financial year.

	2017 R'000	2016 R'000
18.2 Key management remuneration		
Salaries	**2 816**	3 820

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	**72**	153
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**9**	411
Total	**81**	564

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 2017

21 Operating and administration expenses

	2017 **R'000**	2016 R'000
Audit fees	**756**	644
Depreciation	**221**	299
Employee benefits	**6 709**	7 620
Equipment, IT and services	**539**	482
Fundraising costs	**1 667**	1 645
Insurance	**79**	93
Investment portfolio management fees	**634**	712
Legal fees	**26**	-
Operational costs	**1 402**	1 873
Overhead recoveries	**(15)**	(396)
Professional fees	**434**	160
Publicity and communication expenses	**947**	818
Travel and transport costs	**354**	169
Organisational development costs	**564**	340
Strategic plan review	**-**	713
Net expenses	**14 317**	15 172

Made up of:

Operating and administration	**14 302**	14 776
Overhead recovery – programme funding	**15**	396
	14 317	15 172

GOVERNANCE

as at 31 March 2017

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 R772 million against a forecast distribution of development funding in the new year totalling R13 million. This provides a reasonable base to sustain and grow the Fund into the future. R702 million is invested with the appointed investment managers in shares and gilts, while R60 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 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 wellbeing 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 Non-profit Organisation Act, Property Control Act, the Merchandising Marks Act and the Common Law

GOVERNANCE
as at 31 March 2017

- 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), Mr Jacob Modise, Judge Kathy Satchwell, Mr Kashan Maharaj and Mr Sakhile Masuku.

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 the provisions of The Fund's Trust Deed. The Finance and Audit Committee meets three 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 the terms and conditions of The Fund's Trust Deed. 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 and Ms Barbara Nell.

In line with the current strategy of the Fund, 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), Mr Joe Maswanganyi, Mr Jacob Modise, Mr Owen Maubane, Mr Charles Priebatsch, Mr Kashan Maharaj, Ms Onkgodisitse Mokonyane and Mr Sakhile Masuku.

GOVERNANCE

as at 31 March 2017

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 three 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, Ms Lulama Mokhobo, Mr Mpho Makwana and Mr Maseda Ratshikuni. 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 24 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 2016, 13 Trustees retired, determined by alphabetical rotation. 13 Trustees were re-elected. At the 2017 Annual General Meeting, a further 13 Trustees, determined by alphabetical rotation, will retire but may be re-elected.

CONTACT DETAILS

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Nelson Mandela
CHILDREN'S FUND

CHANGING THE WAY SOCIETY TREATS ITS CHILDREN AND YOUTH