



ANNUAL REPORT 2018



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CHAIR'S REPORT

In September 2018, I was honoured to be appointed chair of the UNICEF New Zealand board of trustees. It has been a steep learning curve and I am grateful to Vivien and my fellow trustees for their support.

After 30 years of living abroad, it was always my intention to return home to New Zealand and decide where I could best use my skills to make a difference. As an entrepreneur and business mentor, I come from the world of start-up businesses where fast moving markets and the ability to scale are key. I've definitely been impressed by UNICEF's innovation and efficiency, to learn fast and to implement solutions at scale.

Another factor in my decision to join UNICEF New Zealand was their dedication to becoming a truly bi-cultural organisation; with an authentic commitment to the principals of Te Tiriti o Waitangi. This means genuine partnerships with tangata whenua to develop programmes such as Te Hiringa Tamariki that seek to reduce inequalities that young Māori face in Aotearoa. Having spent so long out of the country, I'm at the very start of my Te Reo and bi-cultural journey. But I am committed and feel well supported in this endeavour by UNICEF New Zealand's wise kaumātua, Tau Huirama.

While the saying goes 'charity starts at home' I am inspired by the generous Kiwis who connect with a global humanity; understanding the critical needs and complex situations, a world away from their own lives. Considerable donations to campaigns, from disaster response in the Pacific to winter clothes for children in Syria,

mean we as a small Pacific nation, can contribute to the wider UNICEF work. We're reaching more children in more places, saving more lives than any other organisation.

Looking to 2019 and beyond, it is my intention to support Vivien and the management team as they partner with more New Zealand businesses. Not only for investment but to work with industry and businesses to ensure a positive impact for children and move toward meeting the Sustainable Development Goals. We can't do this alone and it is essential all aspects of society are working together to create a better future for children.

It's never easy in any civil society organisation, balancing the short-term funding needs with the longer term need for investment in people and systems to achieve sustainable, generational change. My confidence in the team's ability to make those strategic decisions grows with every interaction. And I'm making a personal commitment to you the donor, that myself and my fellow trustees will remain diligent in our oversight of the UNICEF New Zealand operations – to ensure every dollar you give, goes as far as it can; to reach more children in more places with what they need most, not just a chance to thrive, a chance to change their world.

Linda Jenkinson
Chair, UNICEF New Zealand

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We as a small Pacific nation, can contribute to the wider UNICEF work. We're reaching more children in more places, saving more lives than any other organisation.



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

2018 was a significant year for UNICEF New Zealand. We have faced many challenges, as severe weather and other natural disasters impact our neighbours in the Pacific.

But this was also a year of growth and innovation. We further developed programmes to tackle inequality, grew our peer-to-peer fundraising platform, and doubled our efforts to advocate for child rights here in Aotearoa and around the world.

The widening wealth and access gap in Aotearoa compels us to place greater emphasis on the wellbeing of children here at home. We continue to see shocking education outcomes among our young people, particularly Māori. This suggests that systems, designed to protect, continue to fail tamariki and rangatahi.

With local community partners, UNICEF New Zealand has developed Te Hiringa Tamariki – the first ever wellbeing model with a specific focus on tamariki Māori. Its purpose is to identify what contributes to the wellbeing and success of young Māori.

This year our neighbours in the Pacific and South East Asia were challenged by several large scale disasters. Cyclone Gita – the strongest storm in Tonga's recorded history – damaged classrooms in 83 schools. While in Indonesia the earthquake and resulting tsunami had devastating effects, killing more than 4,500 people.

In both cases, UNICEF was able to respond immediately to the needs of children. But only because of generous donors like you. I continue to be humbled by Kiwis who give

generously to families so many miles away.

As an organisation, we continue to invest and innovate. Our aim is sustainable development and capacity building, at scale. Deciding where to invest for long-term sustainable solutions is a delicate process and we must constantly evaluate the effectiveness of our choices.

Guiding us is a diversely talented and engaged board of trustees. In September, the UNICEF New Zealand Board appointed Linda Jenkinson as chairperson. Linda is a dynamic entrepreneur with a wealth of governance experience, particularly in the not-for-profit sector. Linda is passionate about making a positive difference in the lives of children and we are thrilled she has chosen to work with UNICEF New Zealand.

Like Linda, I am inspired by the strong voices and actions of our young people, especially as they advocate for better mental health care and bring our attention to a climate, and world, in crisis.

They have told us what needs to be done. Now, we must listen and, like them, take action.

Vivien Maidaborn

Executive Director, UNICEF New Zealand

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The widening wealth and access gap in Aotearoa compels us to place greater emphasis on the wellbeing of children here at home



KAUMĀTUA'S REPORT

It's been a year now since I came on board as the kaumātua for UNICEF New Zealand. This year has been one of growth and prosperity in the development of the bi-cultural pathway.

But UNICEF New Zealand's commitment to this journey has progressed at a rate where learning and experience enrich the steps and miles travelled.

Mehemea ka moemoeā ahau, ko ahau anake. Mehemea ka moemoeā tātou, ka taea e tātou

- Princess Te Puea

*If I dream alone, only I will achieve,
If we dream together, we can achieve.*

The dream of operating as a bi-cultural organisation is a brave and bold one, a dream that is becoming a reality for UNICEF New Zealand everyday. This means that when we work with other indigenous countries, we have a richer understanding of their needs and how we might best support these to be met.

There is a universal saying: "It takes a village to raise a child"

This is the gateway to supporting others to help their children to flourish.

In closing, ko te ahurei o ngā tamariki, arahia o tātou māhi,

*Let the uniqueness of our children,
guide the way we interact with them.*

Te manu taki,

Tau Huirama

Kaumātua, UNICEF New Zealand



**In closing, ko
te ahurei o ngā
tamariki, arahia o tā
tou māhi,**

***Let the uniqueness
of our children,
guide the way we
interact with them.***



OUR WORK IN THE PACIFIC AND TIMOR-LESTE

For every child: in the Pacific

In 2018, UNICEF New Zealand supported projects in Kiribati, Vanuatu, Timor-Leste and the Solomon Islands to ensure that children had access to clean water, healthcare and an education.



EDUCATION

Early years are a critical window of opportunity with 90% of brain development occurring by age 5. During that time children's brains form up to one million new neural connections every second. This rapid brain growth is never again repeated and directly shapes children's cognitive, emotional and social development influencing the child's capacity to learn, to solve problems and to relate to others. Worldwide, 43% of children under the age of 5 are at risk of not fulfilling their development potential.

Robust studies show that the benefits of early years' investments are critical and abundant while the costs of inaction are severe. Economic analyses show that every \$1 invested in early childhood care and education can yield a return of up to \$17. Societal benefits include higher incomes, better health and lower crime rates. UNICEF New Zealand is working to improve early learning in order to support more young children in accessing quality learning opportunities. Quality pre-school education sets a strong foundation for future learning and is directly linked to school readiness, improved literacy and numeracy skills, retention and graduation rates, social and attachment skills and improved relationships.

Kiribati Early Childhood Care & Education and Positive Parenting

With funding from the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) and New Zealand public donations, UNICEF New Zealand, in partnership with the Government of Kiribati, have a 3 year project 'Strengthening Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) and Positive Parenting in Kiribati'.

In 2018, 139 parents participated in co-designed Positive Parenting workshops in 10 communities facilitated by trained community 'champions'. This project works closely with the Government of Kiribati to strengthen the ECCE sector. The next phase of the project involves developing a national ECCE curriculum and running training for ECCE trainers with the Ministry of Education.

Timor-Leste Community-Based Pre-schools

UNICEF New Zealand, with support from MFAT, the Morgan Foundation and New Zealand public donations are strengthening 123 community-based pre-schools in remote areas with 3,054 children enrolled. UNICEF is developing a community preschool model the Government and communities can sustain. In the first year of the project, UNICEF partnered with the University of Waikato and the Alola Foundation to train 123 preschool facilitators and 184 local leaders and school management committee members. Through the project, 540 parents have received parenting information and 23,000 listeners have been reached with messaging on early childhood development.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Improving water, sanitation and hygiene is primarily a means for prevention of the spread of diseases and promotion of health. WHO estimated that 88% of diarrhoeal disease is caused by unsafe water supply and inadequate sanitation and hygiene. Globally, only 69% of schools have a basic drinking water service, 66% have access to basic sanitation and 53% have basic hygiene service.

WASH in Schools programs aim to reduce the incidence of diarrhoea and other hygiene related diseases. They also provide a safe, inclusive and equitable learning environment which improves school attendance and learning outcomes, particularly for girls (through menstrual hygiene management). Additionally, they aim to influence hygiene practices of parents and siblings with children acting as 'agents of change'. Many UNICEF WASH in Schools programs utilise the Three Star Approach as a low-tech, simple, scalable, replicable and sustainable approach with matching capacity building support to Government officials and WASH practitioners. In the Pacific region, Kiribati, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu have the lowest rates of safe water and sanitation access in schools, this is why UNICEF New Zealand is supporting WASH in Schools projects in these countries.

Kiribati Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools

With support from MFAT and UNICEF New Zealand donors, in partnership with the Kiribati Government, UNICEF New Zealand completed a WASH project in 32 schools (4,800 students) on four outer islands. Despite transport and communication challenges, these schools now have their own toilet facilities, handwashing stations and rainwater harvesting systems and are carrying out activities such as supervised handwashing which are part of the Three Star Approach to WASH in Schools, a step-by-step process by which schools and students improve their WASH behaviours and reduce incidences of illness and absenteeism.

The project has resulted in an increase in the number of schools in Kiribati with clean water and toilet access from 3% to 33%. An external review of this project undertaken by the International Water Committee found that this project was aligned with the priorities of the government, schools and parents. There was strong ownership by the communities shown by the willingness of the community to build latrines with fundraising events to purchase supplies. The materials and labour to build the facilities were locally-sourced meaning that any future repairs can be done within the community. An unexpected outcome was the transformation of school environments beyond provision of WASH facilities e.g. beautifying

schools through the fencing of school grounds, building of shaded areas (i.e. kiosks or round houses), gardens and flowers, recycling and regular rubbish collection and general school cleanliness.

Vanuatu WASH in Schools

With support from MFAT, the David Ellison Trust and New Zealand public donations, UNICEF New Zealand continued working with the Government of Vanuatu on a 5 year Water and Sanitation project in 79 primary and secondary schools in Penama Province (reaching a total of 8,300 students). 63% of schools in Penama reported an unsafe water supply. Girls of menstruation age were absent due to the lack of adequate menstrual hygiene management in schools. The eruption of the Manaro Voui volcano on Ambae island in Penama province (one of the project target areas) in July meant that all 11,600 inhabitants had to evacuate to nearby Maewo and Espiritu Santo islands. The project focus therefore shifted to meet the needs of evacuated children who were now attending different schools, with provision of kits comprising soap, water bottles, buckets with taps for handwashing, reusable sanitary pads for adolescent girls, oral hygiene kits, leaflets with key messages and storage containers. Wider project activities continued at a national level: A WASH in Schools steering committee, chaired by the Vanuatu Ministry of Education, was established and developed a 10 year WASH in Schools strategy for the country, WASH in Schools Improvement Planning guides were developed with technical support from the New Zealand partner for this project – Environmental Science and Research, which will help the schools assess their WASH infrastructure needs and plan for improvements. Formative research was conducted by Live and Learn Vanuatu to understand what triggers WASH behaviours (such as handwashing at critical times) and what social media and campaign tools could effectively be used as platforms

to create dialogue and health habit formation among students and their communities. The research findings will be used to develop tools and resources to raise awareness of the importance of good WASH behaviours.

Solomon Islands Better Learning Environment (SIBLE) Project

With support from MFAT and UNICEF New Zealand donors, in partnership with Solomon Islands Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development (MEHRD), UNICEF New Zealand continued a project to provide WASH facilities for 42 schools on the main island of Guadalcanal.

In the 42 project schools, there are now:

- 30 active WASH committees (teacher and parent representatives).
- 30 active student WASH clubs.
- 8 completed school WASH plans.
- 32 schools with access to new handwashing facilities.

And the following has been achieved in year 2:

- The WASH in Schools National Standards for the Solomon Islands was approved by the Solomon Islands Government (SIG) and launched in May 2018.
- The 'Technical Requirements Manual for School WASH Facilities' (developed by New Zealand-based partner Environmental Science and Research) has been developed and training provided to MEHRD officials.
- Standardised water, toilet and handwashing facilities' engineering designs and drawings, with full Bill of Quantities and costs, have been completed and included in the Technical Requirements Manual.
- Two high level national advocacy events were held to raise awareness of WASH in Schools in the country: Menstrual Hygiene Day and Global Handwashing Day.
- Key WASH in Schools indicators have now been included in the Solomon Islands Education Management Information System (SIEMIS) – this will help the Government to monitor progress.
- A WASH Steering Committee, chaired by the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development, has been formed for the activity to assist in key decision making.



In 2018, UNICEF New Zealand supported a total of 56,860 people with humanitarian assistance in Vanuatu, Indonesia and Tonga.

2018 HUMANITARIAN ACTION

UNICEF New Zealand was able to make direct contributions to three natural disasters in 2018 with direct support from MFAT and generous public donations. These much-needed funds were used to provide immediate essential relief supplies, including hygiene kits for displaced families who lost everything in Indonesia, education supplies to get children back to school and into their normal routine in Tonga, and health supplies including maternal and neonatal equipment for health clinics to support evacuees in Maewo island, Vanuatu. In 2018, UNICEF New Zealand supported a total of 56,860 people with humanitarian assistance in Vanuatu, Indonesia and Tonga.

Manaro Voui Volcanic Eruptions, Ambae, Vanuatu

UNICEF New Zealand, with support from MFAT and public donations, supported the people of Ambae island after volcanic ash contaminated water sources and destroyed crops and livestock.

UNICEF New Zealand responded to the first eruption of the Manaro Voui volcano in 2017 with the distribution of WASH and education relief supplies to the affected population, most of whom had to leave their homes and move to temporary settlements and schools.

The volcano erupted for a second time in July 2018. The entire Ambae population (11,600 people including 5,220 children) was evacuated from the island for their own safety. Residents were advised not to return to Ambae

and many are resettling in other areas of Vanuatu.

UNICEF responded to the second evacuation and with support from MFAT, provided essential health supplies for 10,000 people on neighbouring Maewo island, where many of the evacuees were staying in temporary accommodation.

Earthquake and Tsunami, Sulawesi, Indonesia

In 2018, a 7.4 magnitude earthquake hit the Indonesian island of Sulawesi, triggering a tsunami that swept through Palu City killing more than 2,000 people and affecting approximately 1.5 million people on the island. Around 82,775 people were displaced and access to remote communities became a challenge.

Indonesia Emergency Continued

As part of the wider UNICEF WASH response, UNICEF New Zealand supported Indonesia after the disastrous earthquake and tsunami with 6,000 school sanitation kits, targeting 40,000 children. The kits contained personal items such as soap, towels and menstrual hygiene supplies. UNICEF, working with local authorities and partners distributed

the kits to functioning primary and secondary schools. These kits were one of the first items distributed and were well received by those who had lost everything, providing essential supplies to help them stay healthy and maintain their dignity.



ABOVE:

New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern in the UNICEF supported tent at Fasi Primary School during a visit to Tonga in March

Cyclone Gita, Tonga

Cyclone Gita devastated the island of Tongatapu in February 2018, damaging many houses and 85 schools.

UNICEF's education response was driven by the Tonga Ministry of Education's aims to re-establish access to early childhood, primary, secondary and tertiary education for all children affected by the cyclone. The ministry also aimed to promote the resumption of quality early childhood education activities with psychosocial support for children, teachers and families. There was a critical need to respond to the impact on schools and the education system, and to ensure that classes were up and running in a safe and protective environment at the earliest time possible. Though Cyclone Gita was one of the most powerful cyclones to ever hit the main island in Tonga, the majority of schools in affected areas were up and running within 2 weeks

after the disaster. This achievement would not have been possible without the timely provision of the Education in Emergency supplies quickly being airlifted by the New Zealand Defence Force. UNICEF, with support from MFAT, provided 75 tents (for temporary classrooms), 275 school-in-a-box kits with each kit providing materials for 80 students, and 9,410 school backpacks, benefitting a total of 16,860 affected pupils.

The Right Honorable Jacinda Ardern visited some primary schools in Tonga, where UNICEF worked with the Ministry of Education to re-establish the classrooms with supplies. Jacinda Ardern acknowledged the swift response and the resilience of children to still learn despite the devastation around them. This would not have been possible without the Education in Emergency supplies.

Transforming Attitudes Towards Sanitation in Vanuatu

Nicolas Tadou is a School Improvement Officer for Central Pentecost Island, Vanuatu and is responsible for 14 schools across the centre of the island. He is one of the key stakeholders for our MFAT and UNICEF New Zealand funded “Vanuatu WASH in Schools” project which, together with our partner the Vanuatu Ministry of Education and Training is aiming to provide improved WASH facilities and practices across all 81 schools in Penama province of Vanuatu, which was badly affected by Cyclone Pam in 2015.

We caught up with Nicolas when we were attending a workshop on Pentecost island on the use of the WASH in Schools Improvement Planning guides which have been developed as part of the project – they help school staff assess their current WASH facilities and practices, and then plan for improvements.



Q: Have you had much in the way of training around WASH in Schools before this workshop?

A: We had health and hygiene training for ECCE centres last year, this is the first training for WASH in Schools Improvement Planning.

Q: What did you think of this workshop?

A: It is good for us, all the schools are different, they all have different situations regarding toilets and water supplies, so this method can apply to all the different situations we have.

Q: What impact do you think the project / training will have on the schools?

A: It will benefit the schools in improving access to clean water and improving the health of students, teachers and parents. It is also educative, for example we didn't know that some of our school water supplies might be contaminated so we are now learning how to protect our water sources. In the past, only 1-5% of the school funds were used on health, this is not enough. We are already talking about health and hygiene a lot more and it is changing the schools for the better, before we didn't really pay attention to school toilets or water supplies – many schools don't even have toilets. Children in schools used to get sick often and I think this has changed already, it has reduced – hence I go to schools now, I see water points and children washing their hands with soap, I would never see this before the project started. If we do this in all schools in the country, things will change for the better. The communities here are proud to see change – they will follow the schools and improve their WASH facilities too.

CHILD RIGHTS

Te Hiringa Tamariki – A new narrative and focus.



In 2018, UNICEF New Zealand built on the learnings gained during the development of Te Hiringa Tamariki. The need to engage with iwi, hapū and whānau meant that we needed to build a team with the skills, experience and capability to work with Māori communities.

Two new positions were created in the child rights team called Kaiwhakahau o ngā tamariki – the person who champions the voice of Kiwi children. These new staff members, both fluent in Te Reo, bring a deep understanding of Tikanga and connections in Te Ao Māori to the organisation, allowing us to grow our relationships with iwi, hapū and whānau organisations.

Importantly, we strengthened our relationship with mana whenua iwi Te Atiawa. We worked closely with them during the development of Te Hiringa and were able to host Dr Pia Britto, UNICEF Chief of Early Childhood Development with a visit to the marae and Kōhanga Reo here.

Also to join UNICEF New Zealand in 2018 was Tau Huirama (Tainui). Tau has more than 20 years of professional experience as a cultural supervisor, coach, mentor and facilitator. He joins UNICEF New Zealand as our kaumātua.



Partnerships

Crucial to UNICEF New Zealand's child rights and advocacy work in 2018 is the ongoing collaboration with our NGO partners in the Children's Convention Monitoring Group (CMG). The CMG is convened by the Office of the Children's Commissioner and consists of representatives from:

- The Human Rights Commission
- Action for Children and Youth Aotearoa
- Save the Children New Zealand
- UNICEF New Zealand

In 2018, CMG released a report called *Getting It Right: Building Blocks*, highlighting where New Zealand is making progress and where action is needed.

The key recommendations comprised of taking children and their views into account when new policies are developed, supporting children's participation in decisions that affect them, ensuring children's privacy and best interests are considered when collecting their information, and using the Children's Convention to develop a plan for children and their wellbeing.

Research

The Innocenti Centre is the main global research arm of UNICEF and in 2018, it released a report on global education trends. It showed how poorly New Zealand was doing when compared with other OECD countries.

Taking the global research and then digging deeper into the New Zealand context, we commissioned local researcher Dr Jess Berentson-Shaw of The Workshop to understand what this means locally. The findings were that Māori and Pacific children and children from communities with fewer material resources are less likely to be provided with a quality Early Childhood Education (ECE) experience. It also found that the children who receive the best ECE experience overall are likely to be European / Pākehā children and those families with the highest incomes.

A good start in the education system can help determine a solid pathway to educational success and improved lifelong wellbeing for a child.

Advocacy

Combining global and local research helped further inform and strengthen UNICEF New Zealand's advocacy strategy to focus on those most likely to miss out.

UNICEF New Zealand's child rights team made several parliamentary select committee submissions including on the Government's new Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy.





TE HIRINGA TAMARIKI MĀORI (THE VITALITY OF CHILDREN)

Te Hiringa Tamariki is UNICEF New Zealand's tamariki Māori wellbeing model. The model was developed during 2018 and 2019 with the assistance of 600 Māori who attended hui in Hastings, Wellington and Auckland, participated in a survey of their wellbeing, and engaged with UNICEF New Zealand at Māori events like Te Matatini. A review of Māori and international literature also informed the development of the model and survey.

Te Hiringa Tamariki is the first Māori wellbeing model with a specific focus on tamariki. Its purpose is to create a positive framing and discussion about young Māori. Māori are tired of the deficit approach – in other words they are exhausted by the bad news about what is wrong with Māori. Te Hiringa Tamariki changes the discussion by articulating what young Māori are capable of.

Background – why is UNICEF New Zealand doing this?

The wellbeing of children and families is central to the work that UNICEF does globally. The concept of wellbeing is usually measured through indicators like health, income, housing, education, employment, and frequency of engagement with the welfare and justice systems. Using those indicators Māori fare disproportionately worse than non-Māori and are more likely to experience a poor sense of wellbeing (the exception being Pasifika peoples in New Zealand, who fare on par with Māori). By increasing our focus on advocating for the children and youth who are most at need, we are able to lift outcomes for all children.

Agencies and organisations working with Māori look to introduce remedial

actions in an attempt to close the gaps around those measures. However, those measures alone do not take into account what is important to Māori. They often ignore kaupapa Māori concepts such as karakia (spirituality), whanaungatanga (connections with whānau, community), tūpuna (ancestors), te taio (environment), te reo (language) and manaakitanga (service).

An ever-increasing body of knowledge focused on kaupapa Māori models of wellbeing describes Māori values as the pathway forward for tamariki Māori development.

Providing tamariki and rangatahi with a wellbeing framework based on kaupapa Māori values has the effect of enhancing one's mana - helping young people feel that a

good life is achievable. Conversely, being constantly placed in the 'poor' category can become a self-fulfilling prophecy. Again, tamariki and rangatahi suffer the most from being at the end of poor wellbeing outcomes. We see a future where they can have their mana enhanced by a different narrative that talks to capabilities from a Te Ao Māori world view.

What is Te Hiringa Tamariki?

Te Hiringa Tamariki is a framework based on kaupapa Māori values, developed by UNICEF New Zealand and Oranui in consultation with Māori across Aotearoa. While there are various Māori wellbeing frameworks available, there have been no measurement processes developed that specifically focus on Māori children.

The kaupapa Māori values in Te Hiringa Tamariki have four key pillars:

- Atua (Gods and Ancestors) is spiritual understanding and practice measured through karakia
- Pākanga (Connections) is supportive relationships measured through whakawhanaungatanga
- Te Ao (The World) is learning and literacy measured through ako
- Ihi (Excitement) is achievement of milestones measured through wehi

In consultation with Dr Carla Houkamu from Auckland University, a psychometric survey to measure the framework values has been developed.

This allows Māori to record the importance of those values, and how often they engage in them. A pilot survey has been completed and can be used to analyse what is important to Māori when determining wellbeing and what they feel makes for a good life. A report produced from the analysis can be used as a tool by organisations who work with Māori stakeholders.

A Te Hiringa Tamariki survey will be conducted each year and an updated report issued.



What difference will it make – who will use the report?

Organisations within the Māori stakeholder group will be able to use the report to consider how well their current work enhances mana when considering Māori wellbeing and values.

For example, *Atua* – the value of spiritual understanding – is measured through karakia. The report shows that karakia and spirituality is of high importance to Māori for wellbeing. So, an organisation can ask itself “to what extent is karakia being demonstrated in our organisation/policy/practice?” Or, “given the high importance of this value, how do we ensure that it is included?”

Appropriate action by an organisation may be the inclusion of karakia before certain meetings. The significance of karakia in terms of value to Māori can be found in things like:

- Reinforcing the use of te reo (language)
- Acknowledgement of tūpuna (ancestors) and whakapapa (family and connections)

What stage is UNICEF New Zealand at right now?

Having just completed the first Te Hiringa Tamariki survey, the results were launched at a hui attended by stakeholders on May 7th, 2019. The full report from the survey can be accessed on our website.

What we can say from the first survey results?

- Māori spiritual values, karakia and belief in the ancestors are important.
- Feeling connected to their family, ancestors and Māori cultural practices is very important to rangatahi.
- Operating in the world is challenging for rangatahi.
- Māori culture and identity is important.

What are our next steps?

- Convene hui with Māori stakeholders in Christchurch, Wellington, Hastings and Auckland to discuss the survey results.
- Present the report to Government ministers and agency representatives.
- Explore the use of Te Hiringa as a tool in a school setting.
- Explore taking Te Hiringa online.

UNICEF New Zealand will continue to work on the framework with iwi and Māori stakeholder organisations. This is an iterative process where we will be informed along the way. Any relevant feedback on the framework will also be considered before conducting each annual survey.

UNICEF New Zealand will harness that feedback and our relationships with iwi to inform its ongoing advocacy work.



TE HIRINGA TAMARIKI MĀORI FRAMEWORK

TIKANGA	CAPABILITY	MEASURE
ATUA	TO BE SPIRIT	KARAKIA
PAKANGA	TO BE CONNECTED	WHAKAWHANAUNGATANGA
TE AO	TO FLOURISH IN THE WORLD	AKO
IHI	TO EXCEL	WEHI

STORIES FROM THE FIELD

For every child: a voice



A KIWI'S VIEW FROM THE WORLD'S LARGEST REFUGEE CAMP

Report By Shelley Knowles, UNICEF New Zealand's Communications Manager

After fleeing to Bangladesh from neighbouring Myanmar, more than 900,000 people now live in sprawling informal settlements. Shelley Knowles spent time in Cox's Bazar last July, in what has been called the world's largest refugee camp.

The Rohingya refugees living here have experienced unimaginable horrors.

As we walk down one of the dirt roads running through Kutupalong-Balukhali camp, we see a young girl carrying a silver kolshi, or jug, high on her shoulders. She's climbing up a treacherous winding path which leads to her home, perched high on a steep hill.

Her name is Halima. She is eight years old.

She tells us that her mother and brothers and sisters are all living here. Like many Rohingya she and her family live in a flimsy shelter made of bamboo and tarpaulins. Their outdoor

squat toilet is jutting out over the edge of the hill.

Whenever there is heavy rain at night Halima worries that the roof could be taken away in a landslide. Like many other families, their shelter is built on unstable deforested land, meaning a landslide could take the entire structure, and those inside along with it.

The rain stops as I wait for Halima at the bottom of the hill. She takes a long time to get ready, and when she finally emerges she's wearing what must be her best – and probably only – dress. I marvel at how she can possibly keep her dress clean.

She proudly carries her bright blue UNICEF school bag. Halima's education is restricted to just two hours a day but she loves it. One day, she tells us, she will be a teacher.

The children I met have experienced the very worst of humanity. But, by showing that the world hasn't forgotten them, we can ensure they also experience the very best.

THE KIWI WHO LEFT A LASTING LEGACY IN ETHIOPIA



In the rural highlands of Ethiopia, the name of one Auckland woman has become a legend after her generosity changed lives for tens of thousands of people.

They know her only as Jennifer – and that’s all they know about her. Jennifer died two years ago and anonymously bequeathed her Remuera estate to UNICEF New Zealand.

She had believed her property to be worth around \$400,000. By the time everything was finalised, her estate was worth closer to \$2 million, and it was all used to help women and children on the other side of the world.

Jennifer had travelled throughout the Horn of Africa in her younger years and Ethiopia, in particular, left a lasting impression on her. As her own life was winding down, she knew she wanted to give back.

The proceeds from Jennifer’s estate have since been poured into a massive water project throughout the Ethiopian highlands. Now, 34,000 people across five villages have access to clean, pressurised water. The difference made by that infrastructure is life-changing, especially for women and children – who bear the brunt of water-collecting duties.

One woman, Enanu Kassa, says she led an almost nocturnal existence before construction of the water system, leaving her home early each morning to queue at the source.

“We’d have to get up at 1 or 2am to stand in a queue to collect water. But now we have plenty of water, enough for everyone – and we are happy.”

Before the water system was constructed, people would rely upon unprotected water sources such as springs or surface water, which are prone to water-borne diseases and often very far away.

And although the dream to change this started with an Auckland woman named Jennifer, it doesn’t end there.

Enanu is a member of the maintenance committee, alongside several other women from the villages. The same women who once walked every day to collect water are now taking steps to ensure that won’t need to happen again.

A SILENT KILLER THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCES OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

In March, Papua New Guinea was devastated by a 7.5 magnitude earthquake. In the months afterwards, Ethan Donnell traveled to the epicentre of the quake where he met an infant suffering from severe acute malnutrition.

Cradled in the arms of her mother, baby Adaline is too feeble even to crawl. Her legs and arms are malformed, the ribs visible through her skin. The bones of her jaw protrude, the mouth locked perpetually in an expression like agony.

Julie Myron, the girl's mother, looks on with concern. The top part of her baby's arm – measured the whole way round with a malnutrition armband – is only 10.9cm, roughly the girth of a thin branch from the pandanus tree.

Her daughter is in the red zone, red that represents danger; red that indicates severe acute malnutrition.

The family lives on the bank of a rambling creek in Kiburu Village, not far outside Mendi in Papua New Guinea. They are fortunate not to be far from Mendi Provincial Hospital.

Even more fortunate is that in the wake of the 7.5 magnitude earthquake in February, UNICEF has been supporting nutrition services in the area, with a post only minutes away.

Adaline has been sent home with a month-long course of Plumpy'Nut – a peanut-based nutritional paste – that can return her to full health, little by little.

When first presented with Plumpy'Nut, she cried and pushed the packet away. But Myron nudges the paste close to her daughter's mouth. This time she swallowed just a little, and even though she's too weak to take in more, the hope that her appetite may return is strong.



STANDING UP TO CYCLONE GITA

Cyclone Gita was the most devastating storm ever to hit the island nation of Tonga. Ethan Donnell visited the Tava family the day after the storm.

Dorini Tava describes the moment the ceiling collapsed on top of her, when Cyclone Gita hit the islands of Tonga.

"The winds were battering the house and suddenly the roof blew off, crashing down on top of my head," she says. "The children were screaming and crying. I told the kids to get out, and we started to run."

With little time to panic Dorini, and her husband, Tevita, rushed the children outside. Meanwhile 275 kph gusts ripped the house to pieces behind them. The family fled to the sturdiest building in the area, the local church, huddling on the ground with dozens of others, while the wind lashed at the building's stone pillars.

The family has lost everything, even the right to rebuild.

The US-based owner of the plot where their house once stood has decided to clear the land, essentially evicting the family of eleven. They have one week to salvage what they can, and move on.

For now, they have fashioned a makeshift shelter from a piece of tarpaulin. The children sleep in a car parked in the driveway, while mother and father rest on a tattered lounge suite.

The sitting water that has collected around the home has mixed with sewage and effluent.

"The water is not safe, and it's not clean. I have to carry the kids over that puddle - I won't let them walk through that toxic sludge," says Dorini.

With no drinking water, the family are sharing water from their neighbour's tank. They have just one week before they must leave, but Tevita's aunt, who lives in a nearby village, has offered to host them until they can get on their feet again.

As we visit more communities dotted along the lagoon side of Tongatapu, acts of human kindness reveal themselves time and again. One neighbour holds a piece of corrugated iron steady while another brings down the hammer.

The worst storm in the country's recorded history might have torn down houses, and felled akau papa trees which had stood for centuries, but the spirit of the people remains undiminished.



FUNDRAISING

For every child: a future

OUR SUPPORTERS

Our Global Parents

UNICEF New Zealand is so thankful for our amazing Global Parents – who are helping to protect and enhance the lives of disadvantaged children all over the world.

Global Parents are vital for UNICEF's success. Their monthly gifts support wherever the greatest need is, at any given time. This regular, flexible income is the only reason we are able to prepare for and respond to emergencies, by stocking our warehouses with life-saving supplies, training specialised aid staff and procuring the transport required to respond to a disaster in a meaningful and immediate manner.

Global Parent donations are also essential to break cycles of poverty and fund long-term projects which create lasting change for generations of children – such as sending kids to school, building sustainable water systems, vaccinating children against deadly diseases and much much more.

In 2018, Global Parents truly helped change the world for children. Their generosity helped 62.2 million people access safe drinking water, support 93 million children to receive an education, feed 19 million malnourished kids and vaccinate 65.5 million children against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough.

We want to thank our Global Parents so much for everything they've done, and continue to do for children.

Our Legacy Supporters

UNICEF New Zealand is deeply grateful for the very special supporters who left a gift in their will to help the world's most vulnerable children. No matter how big or small the gift – their generosity and compassion for children will truly help us create a safer world for the next generation.



MALNUTRITION



In 2018, South Sudan, Ethiopia and Yemen faced an unprecedented hunger crisis that quickly spiralled towards famine. We counted on our supporters to step up and help save children from going hungry.

In South Sudan, 60% of people didn't know where their next meal was coming from and desperate parents were watching their children waste away before their eyes. Malnutrition here reached critical levels with more than 1 million children categorised as malnourished; 300,000 of those severely.

A simple treatment with a regular course of therapeutic food was often the difference between life or death for malnourished children. In South Sudan, we provided countless packets of therapeutic foods like Plumpy'Nut – a high-protein paste containing essential vitamins and minerals for fast recovery. Just three sachets of PlumpyNut a day, for six to eight weeks, can save a child's life.

UNICEF is the sole provider of such therapeutic food in South Sudan, and

our teams had to reach some of the most inaccessible and insecure areas on the planet to deliver it to children. While the signing of a peace agreement in September 2018 formally put an end to the years-long conflict in South Sudan, the humanitarian situation remains dire and we will continue to be there to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance.

The conflict-driven humanitarian crisis in Yemen has been described as the largest emergency in the world, with more than 22 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. In 2018, just 15% of children were eating the minimum acceptable diet for survival, growth and development, while nearly 400,000 children under the age of five suffered from severe acute malnutrition.

UNICEF provided nearly 4 million of these under-5s with vitamin A supplements and other micronutrients, as well as offering counselling services to 1.2 million caregivers on the most appropriate way to feed their infants.

Unfortunately the food crisis in Yemen is far from over. It's estimated that this year 2 million children will be dependent on food assistance.

When crises strike, UNICEF's foremost priority is to stop children dying from starvation and disease. In 2018, we were right there on the front line, and we made a difference.



SYRIA WINTERISATION



and winter clothing kits, including sturdy jackets, woollen sweaters, gloves and winter boots. This made a massive difference for children whose lives were at risk from the cold.

Restoring a sense of normalcy couldn't be more important for children trapped in conflict zones, and education is one way to achieve this.

In 2018, we helped train almost 57,000 teachers and education personnel in child-focused learning. We reached more than 1.8 million children with formal education services, and a quarter of a million more with non-formal learning opportunities.

Explosive remnants of war and mines continue to severely injure and kill children in Syria. During 2018 we provided 1.7 million people with life-saving education to promote safe behaviours and mitigate the risk of these explosive devices.

Throughout 2018, UNICEF worked tirelessly to prevent epidemics such as outbreaks of polio, measles and waterborne diseases. We vaccinated almost 3.5 million children under five years old against polio, provided over 15 million people with sustained access to safe drinking water, and reached 1.3 million people with sanitation and hygiene services.

During conflict, it is children who suffer the most, and as the conflict rages on, more and more childhoods are stolen. UNICEF will never give up on the children of Syria.



850,000

children were reached with nutrition supplies

2018 was the deadliest year yet for children in this conflict, entering its eighth year.

In 2018 alone, at least 1,106 children were killed in the fighting. Recruitment to armed groups, abductions and maiming continued, as children faced unimaginably grave violations of their rights.



4.6 MILLION

were provided with improved access to a water supply

UNICEF has continued to be on the ground, working tirelessly to protect children, helping them cope with the impact of this conflict and assisting them to recover from significant trauma. We have delivered critical humanitarian assistance across the country, with a focus on child protection, education, psychosocial support, health, nutrition and sanitation.

The brutal winter months in Syria are particularly dangerous for vulnerable children who are ill-prepared for the sub-zero temperatures. Because of the generosity of our supporters, UNICEF New Zealand was able to deliver \$124,943 worth of thermal blankets

VACCINATIONS

Vaccinations are essential to protect children from deadly and debilitating diseases. In 2018, UNICEF reached almost half of the world's children with life-saving vaccines.

As the most successful and cost-effective way to keep children safe from serious illness, immunisations avert an estimated 2 to 3 million deaths of children every year. Every dollar spent on childhood immunisations yields NZ\$70 in economic benefits. These include savings on medical costs and productivity loss.

Thanks to UNICEF's efforts, the price for a number of essential childhood vaccines has reached all-time lows. For example, UNICEF can buy a single dose of measles vaccine for as little as 10 cents. This has facilitated the introduction of new vaccines to children living in the poorest countries.

In 2018, UNICEF supported immunisation programmes in over 100 countries, and we continue to tailor new approaches to vaccinate every child in every community – no matter how remote or challenging.

Transporting vaccines is a complicated process. UNICEF uses a special system called a cold chain, where vaccines are transported as refrigerated cargo, then delivered in special chilled boxes by train, car, boat, foot, bike – or even donkey – to villages where children receive their shots.

To ensure the effectiveness of this cold chain, UNICEF and partners have harnessed solar power, mobile technology and telemetrics to make sure that vaccines reach all children without losing their effectiveness from exposure to extreme heat or cold weather conditions.

With UNICEF's support, 2018 saw some major milestones achieved around childhood immunisation.

As of March 2018, all but 14 countries had eliminated maternal and neonatal



tetanus, a disease with a fatality rate of 70-100% among newborns.

As a direct result of immunisation, the world is closer than ever to eradicating polio. In 2018, only two countries recorded any cases at all – Afghanistan and Pakistan (fewer than 30 cases in total).

When most of a community are vaccinated, we can protect even the most vulnerable – babies who are too young to get their vaccinations, and the sick or elderly who have lower immune systems and are at greater risk from deadly diseases.

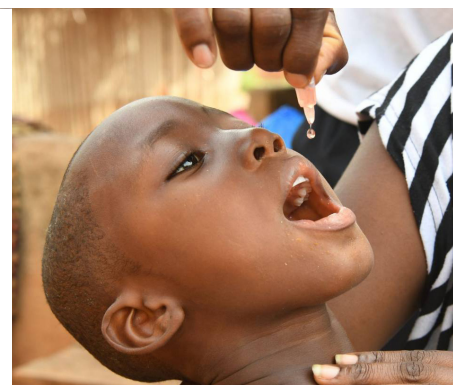
As the global leader in immunisations, UNICEF wants to see a world where no child dies from a vaccine-preventable illness. That's why we're working around the clock to immunise millions of children every year.



UNICEF reached almost half of the world's children with life-saving vaccines in 2018

Vaccination saves 2-3 million children each year from deadly childhood diseases like measles, diarrhoea and pneumonia

Only two countries reported polio cases in 2018



FINANCIALS

WHAT DO THESE FIGURES MEAN?

Here at UNICEF New Zealand, we are constantly working to raise as much money for children as possible, and then use those funds as efficiently as we can.

Across the global UNICEF family, national committees - like UNICEF New Zealand - provide over 75% of everything they raise to the wider UNICEF organisation. In any one year, some committees will be able to provide more than 75% and some will provide less. It all depends on the cost of fundraising in the local market, and how much investment an individual committee is making in growth and innovation.

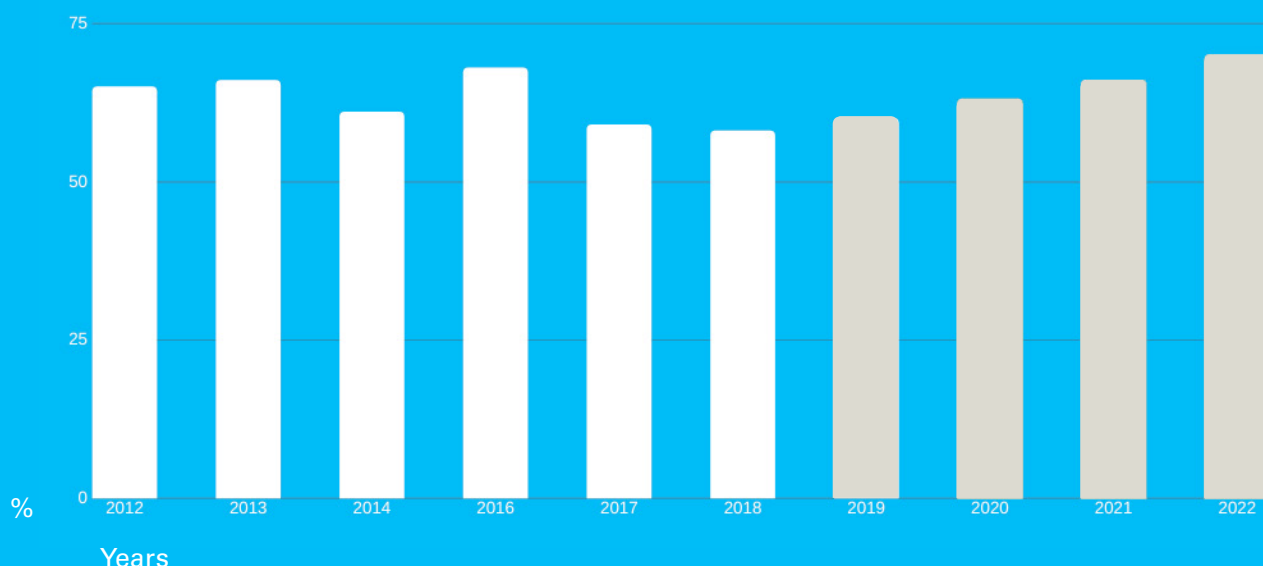
UNICEF New Zealand is currently investing heavily in programmes to secure more long-term donors to UNICEF and working hard on a global fundraising campaign. In the long-term these investments will set us up to greatly increase our fundraising ability and provide huge benefits for children, but in the short-term, we aren't able to send as much money as normal to UNICEF.

The New Zealand Government also contributes \$6m annually to UNICEF internationally, but this amount does not come through UNICEF New Zealand's accounts. This contribution is, in part, a recognition of UNICEF's work in New Zealand and throughout the Pacific.

Of all funds received by UNICEF internationally i.e. from governments, foundations, corporates and national committees etc, roughly 90% is used to directly fund programmes for children in the field.

Everything we do is for the benefit of children, and we are committed in our efforts to ensure we continue to provide for them in the future.

PROGRAMMES AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME TREND

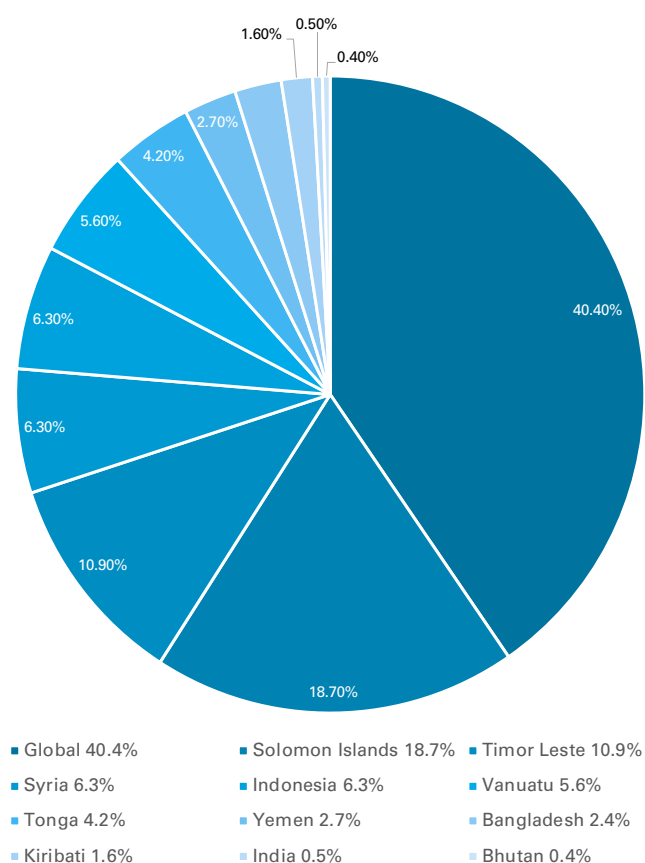


SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

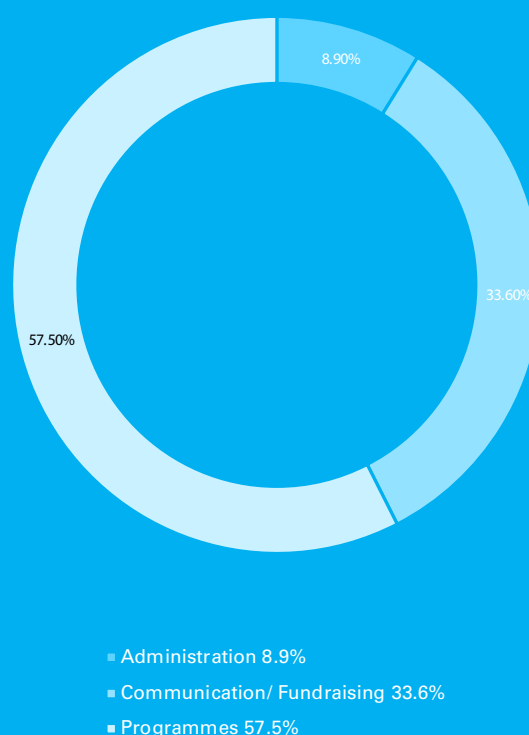
	2018 (\$)	2017 (\$)
Income		
Fundraising	9,761	9,795
Project Funding	2,081	1,676
Other Income	437	1,014
Total Income	12,279	12,485
ALLOCATION OF UNICEF NZ INCOME		
Programmes Overseas (Note 1)	6,551	5,778
Programmes in New Zealand	644	659
Programmes/Emergencies	7,195	6,437
Communications	527	348
Fundraising	3,676	4,158
Administration	1,119	1,351
UNICEF NZ Expenses	5,322	5,857
Total Income Allocated	12,517	12,294

Note 1: Comprises \$6,344,022 remitted by UNICEF NZ plus direct project costs for international projects.

ALLOCATION OF INCOME OVERSEAS 2018



INCOME DISTRIBUTION 2018



CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 (\$)	2017 (\$)
Revenue			
Revenue from Exchange Transactions			
Interest and Dividend Income		15,580	28,815
Sundry Income		43,205	34,458
Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions			
Sundry Income		238,542	270,105
Fundraising Income	2.	11,842,199	11,470,632
UNICEF Funding	2.	140,000	419,000
Total Revenue		12,279,526	12,223,010
Other Gains/ (Losses)			
Gain/(Loss) on Investments held at fair value		(23,424)	262,181
Expenditure			
Personnel costs		3,709,029	3,942,863
Professional fees and subscription		559,780	779,134
Advertising expenses		971,588	999,746
Governance expenses		19,746	24,413
Occupancy expenses		306,082	335,263
International direct project costs		207,016	132,958
Unicef New York Distributions		6,344,022	5,645,005
Other expenses		377,596	434,321
	3.		
Total Expenditure		12,494,859	12,293,703
Total Net Surplus/(Deficit)		(238,757)	191,488
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss)		(238,757)	191,488

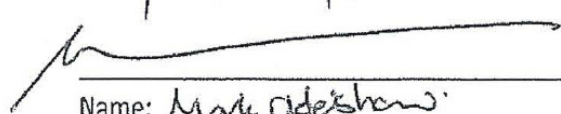
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018


	Notes	2018 (\$)	2017 (\$)
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5.	2,752,104	2,729,160
Receivables (from exchange transactions)	6.	14,129	5,794
Prepayments		29,975	25,625
GST Receivable		51,978	63,429
Total Current Assets		2,848,186	2,824,008
Non-Current Assets			
Property Plant and Equipment	7.	181,655	114,018
Investments	8.	1,920,666	2,156,074
Total Non-Current Assets		2,102,321	2,270,092
Total Assets		4,950,507	5,094,100
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	9.	594,595	602,748
Distributions owing to Unicef New York	10.	1,970,338	1,867,021
Total Liabilities		2,564,933	2,469,769
Net Assets		2,385,574	2,624,331
Total Equity		2,385,574	2,624,331

For and on behalf of the Trustees, who authorised the issue of these financial statements on

16/4/2019



Name: Mark Odeh
Title: Trustee.



Name: Liz Sidor
Title: DEPUTY CHAIR

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 (\$)	2017 (\$)
Opening Equity		2,624,331	2,432,843
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss)		(238,757)	191,488
Closing Equity		2,385,574	2,624,331

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 (\$)	2017 (\$)
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Cash was provided from:			
Receipts from fundraising and donations		11,756,080	11,264,277
Receipts from providing goods and services		572	1,440
Unicef funding received		140,000	419,000
Grants received		280,547	353,508
Interest Received		11,932	10,037
Net GST received		11,451	-
		12,200,582	12,048,262
Cash was applied to:			
Payments to Suppliers & Employees		6,108,201	6,282,770
Net GST paid		-	32,437
Related party payments		6,154,586	4,679,468
		12,262,787	10,994,675
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities		(62,205)	1,053,587
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Cash was provided from:			
Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment		-	903
Sale of Investments		215,576	87,241
		215,576	88,144
Cash was applied to:			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		130,427	14,477
		130,427	14,477
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities		85,149	73,667
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		22,944	1,127,254
Add: Opening Cash Balance		2,729,160	1,601,906
Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,752,104	2,729,160

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. Statement of accounting policies for the year ended 31 December 2018

Reporting Entity

The New Zealand National Committee for UNICEF Trust Board (the "Trust") is a charitable trust registered under the Charitable Trust Act 1957 and is registered as a Charity (no.CC35979) under the Charities Act 2005.

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand ("NZ GAAP"). They comply with Public Benefit Entity Standards ("PBE Standards"). The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Tier 2 PBE Reduced Disclosure Regime (RDR) Standards and all disclosure concessions available have been applied. The Trust is a public benefit not for profit entity and is eligible to apply Tier 2 PBE Standards on the basis that it does not have public accountability and is not defined as large as it does not have operating expenses greater than \$30 million dollars.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period.

The functional and presentation currency for these financial statements is New Zealand Dollars rounded to the nearest dollar.

Basis of Consolidation

These financial statements comprise of the financial statements of the Trust and the Unicef Children's Foundation Trust ("the Foundation") which it controls. The financial statements of controlled entities are prepared for the same reporting period and apply accounting policies consistent to the Trust. In preparing the group financial statements, all material intragroup transactions and balances have been eliminated. Controlled entities are consolidated from the date in which control is obtained to the date on which control is lost.

Measurement Base

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, with the exception of investments in financial assets which have been measured at fair value.

Changes in Accounting Policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

In preparing these financial statements the Trustees have not made any significant estimates or assumptions.

2. Revenue

Revenue from Exchange Transactions

Revenue from exchange transactions are transactions in which the Trust receives services or assets and directly gives approximately equal value, primarily in the form of cash, goods, services or use of assets, to another individual or entity in exchange. Revenue is recognised in comprehensive revenue and expense on an accrual basis when earned. Exchange revenue includes:

- *Sundry income*, which includes revenue from the sale of goods which is recognised when the risks and rewards of ownership have been significantly transferred to the buyer; and
- *Interest and dividend income*, which is recognised when a right to receive payments has been established;

Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions

Revenue from Non-Exchange transactions are transactions that the Trust either receives or gives value to/from another individual or entity without directly giving or receiving approximately equal value in exchange.

The recognition of non-exchange revenue depends on the nature of any stipulations attached to the inflow of resources received. Stipulations which specifically require the Trust to return the inflow of resources if they are not utilised in the way stipulated, results in the recognition of revenue in advance, rather than the immediate recognition of non-exchange revenue. Non-exchange revenue consists entirely of *Fundraising Income*.

	2018 (\$)	2017 (\$)
Fundraising Income		
Pledge	7,429,395	7,005,490
Bequests	139,779	227,763
Appeals	1,668,433	1,882,695
NZ Government NZPFID/SDF funds	2,081,197	1,675,978
Corporates	464,706	638,991
Other	58,689	39,715
Total	11,842,199	11,470,632

	2018 (\$)	2017 (\$)
UNICEF Funding	140,000	419,000

3. Other Expenses

	2018 (\$)	2017 (\$)
Other Expenses Include:		
Audit Fees		
- Fees for the audit of the financial statements	7,875	7,875
Depreciation	59,265	84,134

4. Operating Leases

The Trust leases premises in Auckland and Wellington.

	2018 (\$)	2017 (\$)
Operating Lease Commitments		
Within 1 year	129,397	134,650
Within 1-2 years	116,265	125,270
Within 2-5 years	328,057	328,774
Beyond 5 years	558,824	-
Total	1,132,543	588,694

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and deposits held at call with banks.

	2018 (\$)	2017 (\$)
Petty Cash	400	500
ANZ Bank - Money Market Call Account	67,437	91,214
ANZ Bank - Business Call Account	2,588,188	2,537,436
ANZ Call Account	95,545	94,063
ANZ Bank - Current Account (CF)	534	5,947
Total	2,752,104	2,729,160

6. Receivables

Receivables are stated at their estimated realisable value after providing against debts where collection is doubtful.

7. Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation has been calculated using the rates detailed below.

Asset Class	Depreciation Rate
Computer Equipment	25% - 48% DV*
Furniture and Fittings	11.4% - 18% DV
Office Equipment	10% - 39.6% DV
Motor Vehicles	30% DV
Leasehold Improvements	Effective life 6 years SL **

* DV = Diminishing Value; ** SL = Straight line

Impairment

The Trust's assets are considered to be non-cash generating as they are not held for the primary purpose of generating a commercial return.

At each reporting date, a review is undertaken of the carrying amounts of assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable service amount of the asset (as defined in PBE IPSAS 21: Impairment of non-cash generating assets) is estimated in order to determine the extent of the loss. No impairments were made in the current period (2017: none).

2018	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Computer Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Motor Vehicles	Total
Cost (\$)						
Opening Balance	23,789	14,280	367,461	-	17,130	422,660
Additions	2,200	6,817	8,953	112,457	-	130,427
Disposals	1,832	300	16,458	-	-	18,590
Closing Balance	24,157	20,797	359,956	112,457	17,130	534,497
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment Losses						
Opening Balance	10,383	8,265	278,497	-	11,497	308,642
Depreciation expense	2,832	2,096	42,130	10,517	1,690	59,265
Depreciation reversed on disposal	1,367	250	13,448	-	-	15,065
Closing Balance	11,848	10,111	307,179	10,517	13,187	352,842
Carrying Amount						
Opening Carrying Amount	13,406	6,015	88,964	-	5,633	114,018
Closing Carrying Amount	12,309	10,686	52,777	101,940	3,943	181,655

2017	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Computer Equipment		Motor Vehicles	Total
Cost (\$)						
Opening Balance	26,278	17,740	369,867		17,130	431,015
Additions	3,390	-	11,087		-	14,477
Disposals	5,879	3,460	13,493		-	22,832
Closing Balance	23,789	14,280	367,461		17,130	422,660
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment Losses						
Opening Balance	12,517	8,388	211,965		9,082	241,952
Depreciation expense	2,557	1,320	77,842		2,415	84,134
Depreciation reversed on disposal	4,691	1,443	11,310		-	17,444
Closing Balance	10,383	8,265	278,497		11,497	308,642
Carrying Amount						
Opening Carrying Amount	13,761	9,352	157,902		8,048	189,063
Closing Carrying Amount	13,406	6,015	88,964		5,633	114,018

8. Investments

Investments are held in a fund portfolio managed by Kiwi Wealth. The portfolio is managed in accordance with its statement of investment policies and objectives to reduce risks. It largely consists of cash equivalents and low risk equity investments. Amounts are recognised at fair value at balance date. Unrealised gains or losses are recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense. Realised gains or losses on disposal of investments are recognised to the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense immediately. The Trust has restricted use of these investments as they are held by the Children's Foundation. The distribution of income from the investments is subject to approval by the UNICEF Childrens Foundation Board.

	2018 (\$)	2017 (\$)
Kiwi Wealth - Cash	598	105,015
Kiwi Wealth - Convertibles/Fixed Interest	785,465	854,414
Kiwi Wealth - Stocks	1,134,603	1,196,645
Total	1,920,666	2,156,074

9. Trade and Other Payables

	2018 (\$)	2017 (\$)
Annual leave and other staff costs	393,855	398,212
Accounts Payable	119,570	120,352
Other	81,170	84,184
Total	594,595	602,748

10. Related Party Disclosures

Related Party Transactions

The New Zealand National Committee has raised funds totalling \$6,344,022 (2017: \$5,645,005). Of this total, \$4,373,684 (2017: \$3,777,984) was transferred to UNICEF New York during the twelve months to 31 December 2018. The balance of \$1,970,338 (2017: \$1,867,021) will be transferred to UNICEF New York in 2019. The funds are for the following areas: Vanuatu, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Bhutan, India, Syria, Solomon Islands, Bangladesh, Yemen, Indonesia, Malnutrition and global general.

The New Zealand Committee received grants from the UNICEF Geneva office as at 31 December 2018: \$140,000 (2017: \$419,000).

The Trustees are not entitled to any remuneration for their services but are entitled to reimbursement of expenditure incurred by them carrying out activities for and on behalf of the Trust Board of National Committee. Total Expenditure reimbursed to Trustees in 2018 was \$6,800 (2017: \$5,919).

Key Management Personnel Compensation

The remuneration of key management personnel during the year was as follows:

	2018 (\$)	2017 (\$)
Short Term Employee Benefits	652,573	648,679
Other	6,800	5,919
Total	659,373	654,598
	2018	2017
Number of Key Management Personnel	6	6

11. Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are those contracts entered into by the Trust which result in the creation of either a financial asset or liability for both the Trust and the other contracting entity or individual. Financial instruments result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities for the Trust at the point where the Trust becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial Assets

The Trust only holds financial assets classified as fair value through surplus and deficit and loans and receivables. The Trust's financial assets comprise of cash and cash equivalents, investments and accounts receivable and other receivables. The carry value of all financial assets is equal to their fair value.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified either 'at fair value through surplus or deficit', or 'measured at amortised cost'. The Trust only holds financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost and comprise of accounts payable and other payable balances recognised when the Trust becomes obliged to make future payments resulting from the purchase of goods and services. The carrying value of all financial liabilities is equal to their fair value.

12. Contingent Assets and Liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities or contingent assets at 31 December 2018 (2017: None).

13. Subsequent Events

There are no events subsequent to balance date requiring adjustment to these financial statements (2017: None)



Independent Auditor's Report

To the beneficiaries of New Zealand National Committee for UNICEF Trust Board

Report on the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of New Zealand National Committee for UNICEF Trust Board (the trust) and its controlled entity (the group) on pages 3 to 13:

- i. present fairly in all material respects the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2018 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- ii. comply with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime (Not For Profit).

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements which comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018;
- the consolidated statements of comprehensive revenue and expense, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.



Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) ('ISAs (NZ)'). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We are independent of the group in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised) Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Our responsibilities under ISAs (NZ) are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report.

Other than in our capacity as auditor we have no relationship with, or interests in, the group.



Use of this independent auditor's report

This independent auditor's report is made solely to the beneficiaries as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the beneficiaries those matters we are required to state to them in the independent auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the beneficiaries as a body for our audit work, this independent auditor's report, or any of the opinions we have formed.



Responsibilities of the Trustees for the consolidated financial statements

The Trustees, on behalf of the trust, are responsible for:

- the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (being Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime (Not For Profit));
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a consolidated set of financial statements that is fairly presented and free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- assessing the ability to continue as a going concern. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.



Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objective is:

- to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- to issue an independent 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 NZ will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They 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 consolidated financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of these consolidated financial statements is located at the External Reporting Board (XRB) website at:

<http://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards-for-assurance-practitioners/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-7/>

This description forms part of our independent auditor's report.



KPMG
Wellington

16 April 2019