



ANNUAL

REPORT

2018 - 2019

India, Trade Aid. Credit: Michelia Ward

QUALITY SERVICES

CID continues to provide quality services for members, such as its disaster response co-ordination work through the CID Humanitarian Network, a now weekly newsletter, a redeveloped website and numerous workshops, CID talks and panels on important topics for members.



Mozambique. Credit: UNICEF

The CID Humanitarian Network replaces the NDRF and remains one of the most dynamic areas of CID's work. As a former NDRF Chair, it's a network of which I am particularly proud, providing us with a crucial point of collaboration with MFAT.

CID remains committed to bridging the gap between development and humanitarian work, as well as the drive towards localisation, assisting members as they help build the capacity of local communities to lead their own responses in long term development and local emergencies. This mirrors the desire of our partners in the Pacific to do the same, and the Board knows these initiatives are at the heart of many of CID's members.

Strengthening the sector and supporting proactive responses to change is a challenge to which CID consistently responds. In this age of disruption, we need to adopt new ways of working, embrace new sources of funding, and develop new partnerships. Building a diverse funding base so we can deliver more services and support to CID members is both a challenge and a real opportunity in the season ahead.



Source: CID Photo Library. Credit: CID Members

CID is aware that many members are involved in one or other of the new funding mechanisms with MFAT: the Negotiated Partnerships process, Manaaki, or Organisational Strengthening process. We acknowledge there are challenges, but also recognise there are positive aspects to the direction the NZ Aid Programme is taking, such as the shift away from short term projects to longer term programmes and the desire for partner-led processes rather than a process designed primarily to meet the needs of donors. We recognise the need for members to be closely aligned in the areas where we believe we can work together, while continuing to value and support the tremendous diversity that our range of members bring.

CID's role working with members in such times of significant change and opportunity continues to be as important as ever and we look forward to serving members through another year.

Ian McInnes - CID Chair

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

For the year ended 30 June 2019

2018		2019	
Actual	Income	Actual	Budget
121,347	Membership Income	132,941	135,000
32,741	Other Independent Income	54,180	125,000
277,080	MFAT Funding	320,000	320,000
431,168	Total Income	507,121	580,000
Expenditure			
51,169	Administration & Building Related	56,138	55,560
388,032	Personnel	336,409	370,130
2,324	Travel	4,812	2,700
46,579	Research, Projects and Events	128,052	115,500
2,911	Communication	1,775	2,550
7,157	Governance	5,573	3,000
498,172	Total Expenditure	532,759	549,440
(67,004)	Surplus/(Deficit)	(25,638)	30,560

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 June 2019

2018		2019	
Actual	Assets	Actual	Budget
246,080	Current Assets	559,672	275,500
12,608	Fixed Assets	5,817	13,000
258,688	Total Assets	565,489	288,500
Liabilities			
65,767	Current Liabilities	398,206	66,100
65,767	Total Liabilities	398,206	66,100
192,921	Equity	167,283	222,400

NOTES

These summary financial statements have been extracted from the audited financial statements which were approved by the Board on August 12th 2019 and which were audited by BDO Wellington, receiving an unqualified opinion dated August 12th 2019.

The operating deficit was \$25,638 (budgeted surplus \$30,560). Membership income increased as a result of a number of new associate members. Funding from MFAT rose by \$42,920 as a result of the initiatives within the new strategic plan. Other independent revenue increased by over \$21,000 compared to 2018, but was \$71,000 short of the budget due to the lack of success in gaining other grant funding. The annual conference generated 40% more revenue from registrations and sponsorship.

Expenditure increased as a result of the new MFAT Grant Funding Agreement along with other new initiatives. As a result of the shortfall in grant funding some activities and staffing changes were deferred to 2019/2020.

Funds on hand were \$558,000 compared to expected funds on hand of \$274,000, (2018 Actual 243,000). The increase is due to the timing of the MFAT grant reverting back to the normal payment timing of June.

A copy of the audited financial statements are available on request from the CID office, and have been sent out to members prior to the AGM.



Africa. Credit: UNICEF

FROM OLD AID TO NEW AID

We are ambitious as a sector. Localisation is changing the way we work, how we devolve decision-making, autonomy and resources to our local partners and how we strengthen their capacity to define their own development journey.



Source: CID Photo Library. Credit: CID Members

It's not easy, and there's no map. So it was great to see in the CID Annual Survey of the Sector that 80% of CID members report that they have worked with overseas based (in-country) NGOs, and 17% of them have carried out more than ten activities with local partners.

Imagine if our partners could choose their donors? How would we pitch our offer? Aid recipients are increasingly coming to donors with the expectations of customers - 'what can you do for us?', while donors expect results. Not just feel-good information about how many schools were built, but qualitative data on how we have helped improve lives. Do people in the Pacific, in South Sudan or Cox's Bazaar report that we have made a difference?

This year at CID has been about delivering as much support as possible to our members and their partners to face this challenge.

We've delivered three substantive workshops on Safeguarding, Partnerships and Localisation, as well as joint follow up events with MFAT. Our newsletter is now weekly, and we provided online training links,

and access to the latest analysis on some of the most important issues in development.

We have increased the number of CID talks and hosted some of the best practitioners and thinkers in humanitarian and development, from Graham Teskey, global expert on governance, to talks from our own members returning from refugee camps in Cox's Bazaar.

We have added CIDXTalks, and hosted the Lowy Institute and the likes of former Prime Minister, Bill English who talked about his new approach to measuring impact.

And we're pleased to announce an increase in CID's membership, especially in the associate member category.

Our goal is to keep supporting you and keep learning ourselves, as we all move from 'old aid' to 'new aid'.

Josie Pagani - Director

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Old aid said: help the victim. New aid says: support the most powerful force for changing a person's life – him - or herself.

- Raj Kumar, co-founder of Devex.

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CODE MILESTONES REACHED

It has been five years since the implementation of the CID Code of Conduct, and this year marks another important milestone as over 95% of our members have gained Code signatory status. The CID Code will continue to strengthen organisational accountability in line with the best sectoral standards, and to build stakeholder confidence in our sector. This is how we get meaningful development outcomes for the communities we support.



Credit: cbm

As the new chair of the Code Committee, I am particularly proud that this year saw 16 more CID members achieve Code signatory status: Child Fund, Engineers Without Borders, Caritas Aotearoa, The Cambodia Charitable Trust, The Fred Hollows Foundation, The Himalayan Trust, New Zealand China Friendship Society, Christian World Service, The Family Centre, International Needs Humanitarian Aid Trust, Save the Children, The Salvation Army, Leprosy Mission, World Wildlife Fund, Hagar Humanitarian Aid Trust, and UNICEF. CID also went through the compliance assessment, and was independently confirmed as compliant with its own Code.

Furthermore, seven CID members achieved renewal of their signatory status: Oxfam, Family Planning Association, ADRA, Surf Aid, Tear Fund, World Vision and cbm (Christian Blind Mission). This brings the total number of CID full members to gain Code compliance to 36, representing over 95% of CID's (Code eligible) membership.



Students at Thame school where the Himalayan Trust has built two earthquake-strengthened classroom blocks to replace those damaged in the 2015 earthquakes. Credit: Blair Millar

The proposed review of the Code is well underway, and this has involved some exciting conversations about how the Code can be future-proofed, address topical challenges, and be tailored to an ever-changing NGO sector. There is greater potential for the Code to be recognised as providing a 'certification of quality', and to be recognised by the public and other stakeholders as a tremendous mechanism for ensuring accountability, due diligence and kaitiakitanga across the development community. We look forward to the journey continuing.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Peter Glensior".

Peter Glensior - Chair - Code of Conduct Committee

HUMANITARIAN CRISES CONTINUE

For those of us in the Pacific we are fortunate to say it has been a quiet year in the humanitarian space. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said in other parts of the world where protracted crisis such as in Yemen, Syria, and South Sudan have long lasting impact for those facing conflict and disaster. With public support and through CID's Humanitarian Network (formerly the NDRF), New Zealand NGOs have continued to respond to the greatest needs globally.

More funds have gone to humanitarian work this year, and South Sudan received the most funds from CID members of any country, and double the amount compared to last year's top country (PNG). Roughly a third each of the sector's funds went to the Pacific, Africa and South East Asia.

There have been some changes during the year, with a review of the network's terms of reference. What remains unchanged, however, is the professionalism of the network as an effective mechanism for emergency response partnerships in the Pacific and beyond, and its role as a fulcrum for staying up to date with humanitarian trends, best-practice and innovation.

Along with the individual activities of its membership, the CID Humanitarian Network continued to support and coordinate activities in response to a significant number of global emergencies including; continued assistance to Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh; responses to Cyclones Idai and Kenneth in Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe; and support for flooding and other cyclonic impacts from TC Oma (Vanuatu) and TC Pola (Tonga). Most recently the CID Humanitarian Network was also a key coordinating mechanism for the #nziswatching Syria advocacy campaign. The campaign was also an opportunity to thank the New Zealand Government and the public for their generosity to our appeals.

Collaboration and partnership remain central themes, and network members have worked together on a number of projects, including joint training and monitoring trips. As we continue to navigate an ever-changing humanitarian landscape, we remain a critical network for coordinating effective humanitarian responses to meet the needs of vulnerable communities.



Mark Mitchell - Chair - CID Humanitarian Network



Rohingya Crisis Rakhine Crisis Response, Cox's Bazar, New Zealand Disaster Response. Credit: ADRA NZ

FUNDING SOURCES

57%

PUBLIC DONATIONS

Still the biggest source of funding, and static compared to last year, but multi-year trend of declining public funding appears to continue (15% over 15 years).

21%

MFAT/OTHER GOVERNMENT

MFAT as a funder has increased from 18% to 21%. This would be a higher number if the largest NGO (World Vision) with less MFAT funding than other members, was removed.

11%

MULTILATERAL ORGANISATIONS

Similar to past years.

11%

SALES, SERVICES, INVESTMENTS

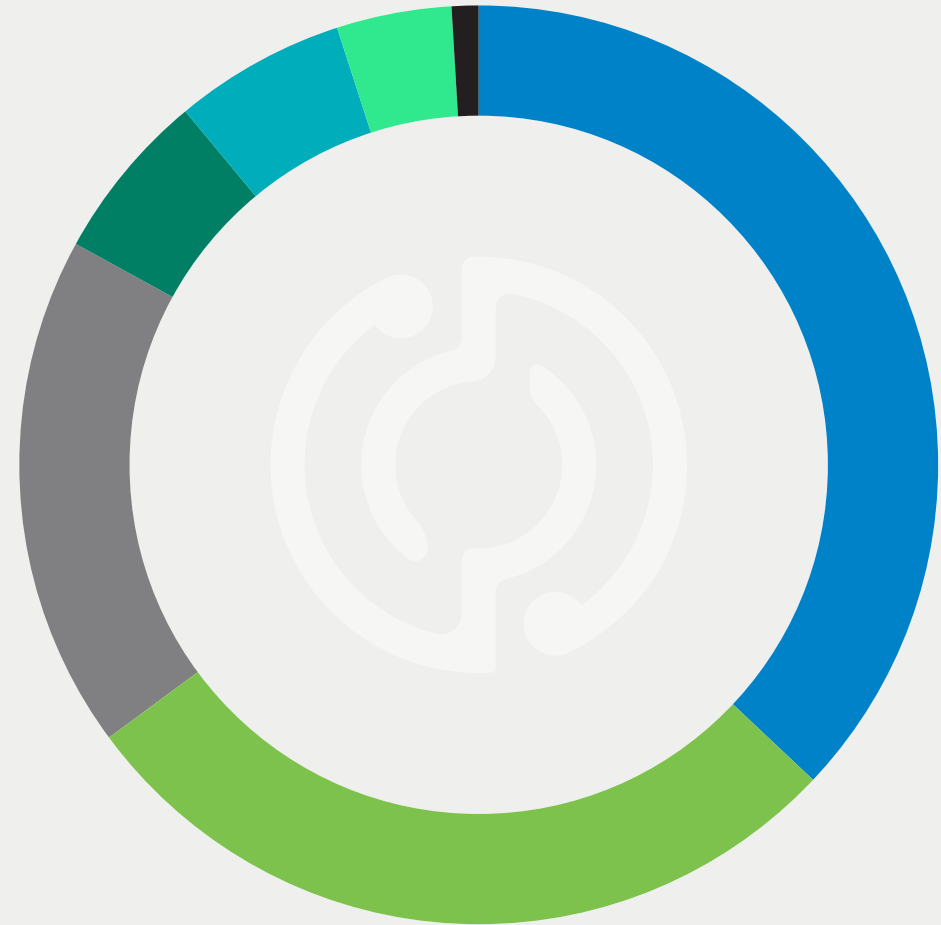
Slight drop from last year (at 16%). This figure is predominantly led by TradeAid data.



Coffee producers in Ethiopia. Credit: Trade Aid

SOURCES OF PUBLIC FUNDING

- **CHILD SPONSORSHIP 37%** Big drop from 60% last year
- **REGULAR DONATIONS 28%** Other than child sponsorship
- **ONE-OFF DONATIONS 18%** Public fundraising for example
- **BEQUESTS 6%** Low compared to other countries
- **OTHER (E.G. FOUNDATIONS) 6%** Low compared to other countries
- **EMERGENCY APPEALS 4%** For example cyclones and disasters
- **PRIVATE SECTOR 1%** Low compared to domestic NGOs
- **PHILANTHROPIC ENDOWMENTS 0%** Untapped potential



Indonesia, tsunami effects. Credit: Masaru Arakida



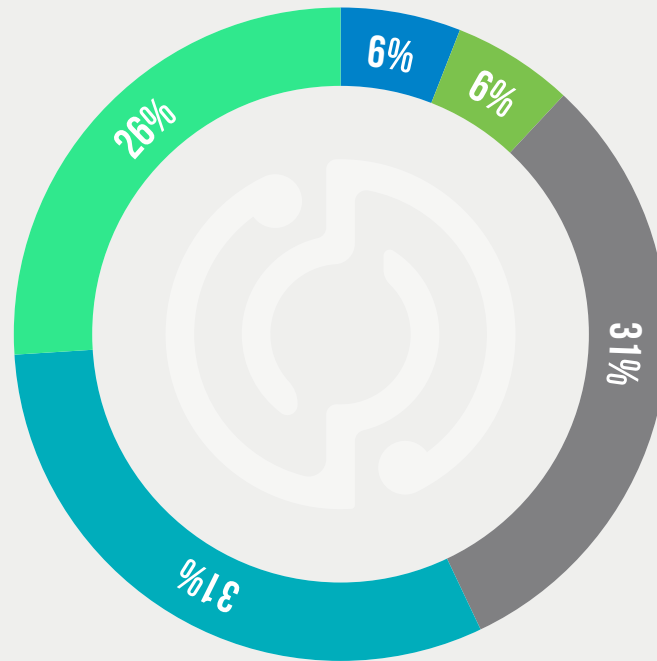
Rohingya Crisis Rakhine Crisis Response, Cox's Bazar, New Zealand Disaster Response. Credit: ADRA NZ

WHERE THE MONEY IS SPENT

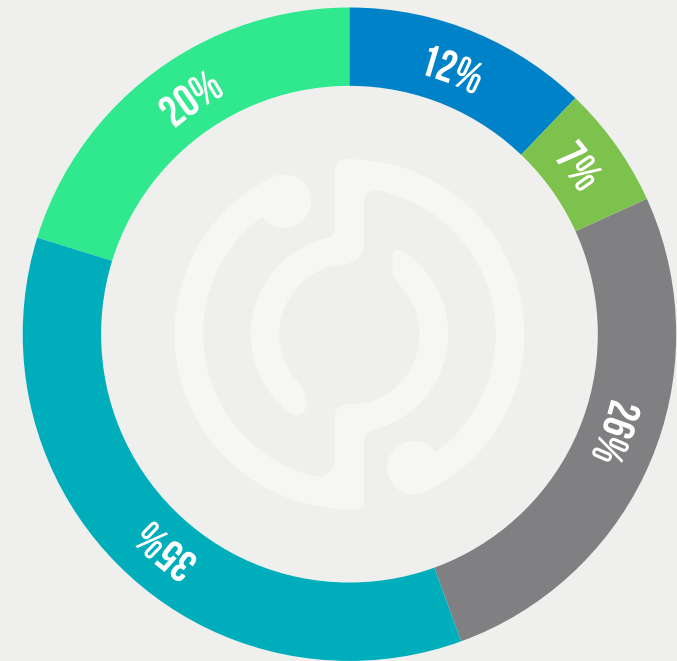
- PACIFIC ■
- CENTRAL ASIA & MIDDLE EAST ■
- AMERICAS ■
- SOUTHEAST ASIA ■
- AFRICA ■



Papua New Guinea. Credit: Oxfam



2017/18



2016/17



Source: CID Photo Library. Credit: CID Members