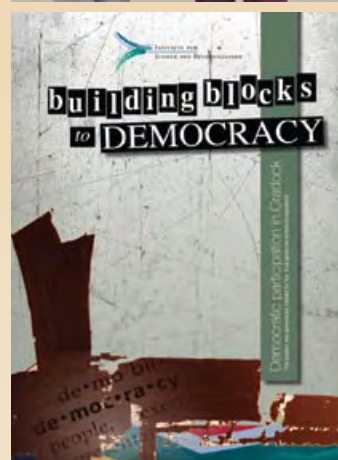


Institute for Justice and Reconciliation

# ANNUAL REPORT 2009

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## About the Institute

### VISION

*Located at the interface between civil society and academia, the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation seeks to promote the building of fair, democratic and inclusive societies in Africa.*

### MISSION

*Cultivating the potential for reconciliation and justice after conflict through a range of carefully selected interventions.*

### GOALS

*The Institute realises its vision and mission through the following key areas of work:*

- *Research and analysis of economic, social and political trends prevalent during political transition*
- *Reconciliation and reconstruction interventions in post-conflict communities*
- *Development of education resources and training to foster reconciliation*
- *Stimulation of public dialogue and policy interventions to build inclusive societies*

To harness its resources most effectively, the Institute's work is organised in three programmes:

- The **Political Analysis Programme** identifies and examines critical factors in target countries that affect reconciliation, transformation and development. This enables qualitative and quantitative analysis to guide the Institute's initiatives and to support policy development.
- The **Reconciliation and Reconstruction Programme** seeks to promote reconciliation in society with a focus on dialogue, education, memory and the arts.
- The **Transitional Justice in Africa Programme** supports transitional justice and reconciliation initiatives in partner countries through exchange of context-specific lessons and practices, and the building of partnerships.

## A Word from Our Patron



It seems like yesterday that the doors of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission closed after handing its recommendations to the South African government. One can scarcely believe that 12 years have since passed and that the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation, founded a year after the conclusion of the TRC, is already celebrating its tenth anniversary.

I am saddened that after all this time we are still waiting for an appropriate conclusion to the TRC process. Government's lacklustre response to many aspects of the Commission's recommendations remains a source of deep disappointment, and beneficiaries of apartheid have also failed in adequately acknowledging the generosity of their victims' forgiveness.

In spite of the many setbacks, we have defied the odds and placed our country on a firm trajectory towards future success. In the process we have gained the respect of many in the international community. A wonderful example of this recognition is our hosting of the the first Soccer World Cup on African soil this year.

At the same time, the struggle for justice and reconciliation must continue. The Institute has proved its enormous value in this regard over the past decade. I have no doubt that it will continue to do so during the next decade. I believed at the conclusion of the TRC that an organisation like the Institute was sorely needed. Today, it is clear that this belief has been well-founded.

I extend my warmest congratulations to this 'stepchild' of mine on its tenth birthday. May you continue to thrive.

God Bless You

**Archbishop Emeritus Desmond M Tutu**

## Message from the Chairperson

A while back, Robert D. Kaplan wrote the most alarming of essays entitled 'The Coming Anarchy: How scarcity, crime, overpopulation, tribalism, and disease are rapidly destroying the social fabric of our planet'.

In a chapter entitled 'A Premonition of the Future' he writes that we are experiencing 'worldwide demographic, environmental, and societal stress, in which criminal anarchy emerges as the real "strategic" danger. Disease, overpopulation, unprovoked crime, scarcity of resources, refugee migrations, the increasing erosion of nation-states and international borders, and the empowerment of private armies, security firms, and international drug cartels are now most tellingly demonstrated through a West African prism'.

Projecting from this he concludes that 'this future map – in a sense, the "Last Map" – will be an ever-mutating representation of chaos'. Since 1994, when the article was published, the spectre of global warming, diminishing fossil fuels and economic uncertainties, have, of course, added weight to these prognostications.



I included this long quotation, not to sow pessimism, but to help us to strengthen our resolve not to have this happen, to steel our determination to move our species to ever higher levels of consciousness where the other is deeply respected and cared for. We humans have many talents, one of them being our ability to confront our challenges, apply our knowledge and skills to understanding them and then create new knowledge and skills to overcome them. This has been the source of our incredible success. But the challenges now emerging are unprecedented and change is everywhere; it is not linear and it is relentless. We will only endure if we undergo a paradigm shift in the ways that we feel, think and act with respect to our relationships with one another and our willingness to change.

All of humankind is now threatened, but the developing world is most fragile and therefore most vulnerable. The recent example of earthquakes of similar magnitude in Haiti and Chile, and the terrible destruction in the poorer, the less technologically equipped Haiti, is a case in point. Although, as in other disasters, relief flowed immediately, support for development at the levels required has never been sustained beyond those moments of critical need. In seeking their long-term welfare the Haitians, with all their historical weaknesses, are essentially on their own. Our hope, as humans, must be that this will change and that in the spirit of fellowship we will support all of humankind to live dignified lives.

In 2009 the IJR continued to keep us informed of the state of human consciousness as experienced in a number of African states, including South Africa. In its many publications, consistent with its mission 'to promote reconciliation, transitional justice and democratic nation-building in Africa by means of research, analysis and selective interventions', IJR again kept us connected to what is real and helped us 'to understand the causes of conflict and promote understanding in the resolution of conflict'. In seeking to promote agency and assist us to make good responses, IJR also provided situational analysis, built capacity and produced resources for social transformation and development. This work is critical for humankind, especially in this time of immense challenge. The staff of the IJR, ably supported by the Board, must be congratulated for their passion, their commitment and their exceptional competence in providing us with a mirror in which to see ourselves, judge whether what we see is comforting and, if not, move us to levels of consciousness and action, to bring the comfort needed.

### Professor Brian O'Connell

Chairperson of the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation Board of Directors

## Executive Director's Report

In April 2010, the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation will celebrate a decade of pursuing the building of fair and inclusive societies from the ruins of conflict and political oppression in Africa. It has been a notable ten years, not only for Institute, but also for South Africa and the continent. As we remember Nelson Mandela's release from Victor Verster Prison twenty years ago and edge closer the first Soccer World Cup on African soil, 'IJR' can celebrate its own modest milestones.

From a small beginning the Institute today participates vigorously in processes which seek to chart the course of post-conflict reconstruction, maintaining as it did since its inception, that reconciliation and justice remain equally important challenges facing any post-conflict society.

How this fragile balance is to be achieved remains best determined by credible leaders from within these societies themselves. To find, and work with, such leadership has been a core mission of this Institute, not to prescribe solutions but to develop adequate responses based on exchange and partnership.

*Building on the recognition afforded its work through the 2008 UNESCO Prize for Peace Education, in 2009 the Institute trained members of over 80 post-conflict, grassroots communities such as Elsies River and Nyanga in Cape Town, and Malakal and Yei in Southern Sudan, to name but a few.*

During the year in review, the Institute underwent significant programmatic growth, coupled with efforts to increase operational efficiency. Building on the recognition afforded its work through the 2008 UNESCO Prize for Peace Education, in 2009 the Institute trained members of over 80 post-conflict, grassroots communities such as Elsies River and Nyanga in Cape Town, and Malakal and Yei in Southern Sudan, to name but a few. This growth in community engagement yielded rich findings, enabling the Institute to refine its educational strategies and resources. It also assisted our analysis to better understand the gulf that so often emerges after conflict between policy- and decision-making groups and those who are supposed to benefit from these policies and strategies. This disjuncture, a persistent reality in post-conflict Africa, poses severe challenges to reconstruction, redress and development. Bridging this divide in the name of social justice has consequently evolved into a chief focus of the Institute's work.

Together with this growing focus on the experiences, perspectives and aspirations of African communities, the Institute also targeted policy-makers in a more deliberate way during 2009. Activities included off-the-record seminars for top South African policy-makers in the fields of skills development, training, education and economic modelling; similar seminars for Zimbabwean, Burundian and Congolese policy-makers in the area of national healing and reconciliation; and training sessions for policy-makers concerned with overcoming ethnic tension in Kenya and Uganda. The Institute also participated in a range of briefings to different continental structures. These included regional bodies such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC), departments of the African Union (AU) and the African Panel of the Wise, established to advise continental leaders on regional policies of conflict prevention and reconstruction.

A third area where the Institute sought to improve the impact of its work during 2009 has been in monitoring post-conflict reconciliation and social cohesion in partner countries. One of the most exciting developments in this regard was the submission, in response to a tender, of a proposal to embark on a collaborative Rwandan Reconciliation Barometer (RRB) survey – based on the South African version of this project run by this Institute. The project highlights the possibility of expanding the Reconciliation Barometer – which remains the only independent, nationally representative research initiative of its kind in the field of reconciliation and transitional justice in Africa – to other countries on the continent.





PHOTOGRAPH: SALLY MELLISH

*The Institute continues to work closely with political and civil society structures in Zimbabwe. Here, Prime Minister Tsvangirai (left), seated with Fanie du Toit, speaks at a conference hosted by the Institute in November. This was followed by a press conference and public seminar in Cape Town on the issue of Zimbabwe's economic recovery.*

Organisationally, the Institute completed an ambitious two-year revision of its entire governance structure, including its policies, procedures and employment practices. Ensuring that staff members are compensated in a responsible and fair but competitive manner has been a key focus. So too has been the quest to develop efficient ways to measure and analyse the impact of our work across disciplines and contexts.

Aiming to develop the Institute into a 'learning organisation', various Institute staff members initiated improvements. These included the development of much improved library facilities, a centralised electronic filing system where archived work is stored in a systematic and accessible way, streamlined internal and external communication systems, better marketing and management of our publications, new electronic facilities designed to take the Institute's work to the world and a strengthened financial management system.

More sophisticated and carefully applied monitoring instruments, increased levels of staff development, and higher levels of funding all enabled the Institute to pursue a focus on 'scaling up' in 2009, and of increasing the impact of that which we do best. This means a conscious effort to position the Institute's products and services so that they may contribute in the longer term to the cherished African ideal of building fair, democratic and inclusive societies in wake of political oppression and war.

It has been an honour to oversee this buzz of creativity that marked life at the Institute in 2009.

#### **Fanie du Toit**

Executive Director

# CELEBRATING 10 YEARS OF JUSTICE AND RECONCILIATION –



## 2000

The Institute for Justice and Reconciliation is publicly launched, and opens its doors on 10 May, with a complement of five staff members committed to furthering the work of the TRC.



## 2001

The first Community Healing project takes place in Cradock in the Eastern Cape. Work with other African countries includes the Rwanda–South Africa Dialogue and the Zimbabwe–South Africa Dialogue.



## 2002

In partnership with the International Centre for Transitional Justice, the Institute hosts the first Fellows Programme with 21 young participants from Africa and East Asia.

The South African Reconciliation Barometer is established, to gauge what South Africans from all walks of life really think about reconciliation and future prospects for themselves and for their country.



## 2003

Institute involvement with partner African countries extends to Angola, the DRC, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, the Sudan and Zimbabwe.

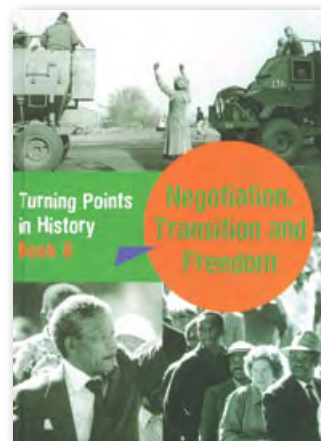
The Community Healing project engages communities in Khayelitsha, the Cape Flats, the Karoo, and Gungqwane in the Transkei, where the Institute helps to build a school.

## 2004

The first annual *Transformation Audit*, accurately tracking economic transformation in South Africa, is launched.

The inaugural Ashley Kriel Memorial Lecture has AIDS activist Zackie Achmat as keynote speaker.

The groundbreaking *Turning Points in History* series is distributed to high schools across South Africa.



### Racial chasm still gapes

A SUBSTANTIAL proportion of black South Africans believe whites are racist and unwelcome and find it hard to imagine ever being friends with them, according to findings of a survey.

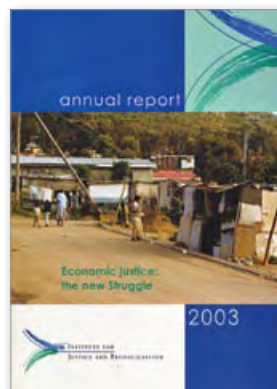
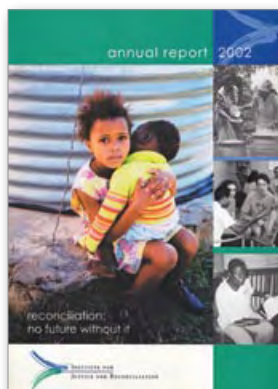
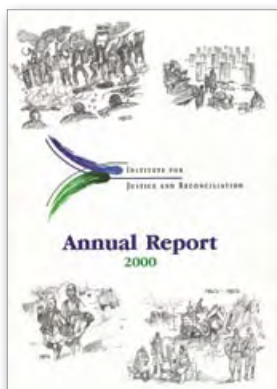
Issued yesterday, the survey for the Cape Town-based Institute for Justice and Reconciliation also found that 81% of black respondents had never eaten a meal with a white person.

The poll was aimed at evaluating people's opinions of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's work.

From the perspective of the virulent debates about race that are so prominent in South Africa today, these data portray a substantially more racial reconciliation than would be expected.

"South Africa is far from being a contented 'rainbow nation', but it is also a country in which many seem to regret the intense racial animosity of the past."

The survey, based on 1,927 interviews, found that less than a quarter of blacks



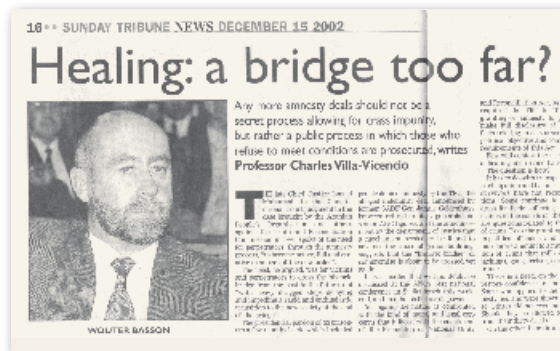


## – A SELECTION OF MILESTONES AND EVENTS IN OUR HISTORY

### 2005

The first annual Regional Conference is convened, bringing together experts and practitioners on transitional justice and key role players from the Institute's African partner countries.

400 officials in national and provincial education departments attend training workshops on the Institute's *Turning Points in History* publications.



### 2006

The Institute-hosted national conference, 'A National Priority? TRC Recommendations and the Need for Redress', takes stock of the implementation of the TRC's recommendations.



### 2007

Changing of the guard – Institute founder Charles Villa-Vicencio hands over the leadership baton to new Executive Director Fanie du Toit.

Filming begins on a documentary about the Gacaca courts in Rwanda.



*'... history will say, we created an organisation that would keep us humble, hopeful, watchful and grounded ... which, without fear, will sound the alarm and move rapidly to intervene should we appear to be losing our majestic focus ...'*

### 2009

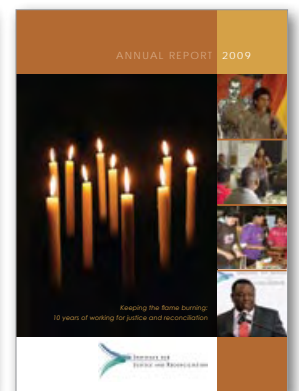
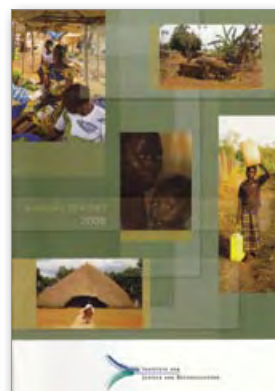
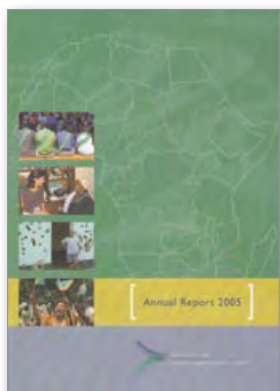
The first off-the-record opinion-leader dialogues are held to discuss issues arising from the *Transformation Audit* findings.

A Community Healing workshop is piloted in Malakal, Southern Sudan, where inter-ethnic tensions prevail.

### 2008

Global recognition: The awarding of the 2008 UNESCO Prize for Peace Education acknowledges the Institute's work in promoting reconciliation.

A year-long series of planning sessions culminate in a firm strategy for taking the Institute into the future.



## A Decade of Reconciliation Awards

*Each year the Institute recognises worthy individuals or organisations that have gone to extraordinary lengths to contribute to South Africa's social transformation. In various ways, all the recipients of the Institute's annual Reconciliation Award epitomise the Institute's criteria for the award, which honours those 'who have contributed in one way or another towards enabling South Africans to live together in a peaceful and constructive manner. We aim specifically to identify people who have accomplished this by simply going about their daily work – in politics, theatre, community service and elsewhere.'*



2000

Tim Modise, radio talk show host – 'For getting the nation talking'.  
(pictured above, centre)



2001

Satirist Pieter-Dirk Uys – 'For enabling us to laugh at ourselves'.

2002

Sibongile Khumalo (above left) and PJ Powers (above right) –  
'For singing one another's songs'.



2003

Dullah and Farieda Omar – 'For their contribution to the TRC process'. (Farieda Omar pictured with Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu)



2004

Mary Burton – 'For her work in the Black Sash and elsewhere'.



2005

Brigalia Bam – 'For her role in enabling peaceful democratic elections'.





*To hold on to values that keep us human in the face of adversity, to affirm ethical standards when others are losing theirs, to show kindness when many have resorted to malice, and to embrace those who have benefited from our loss – this is a virtue that needs to be celebrated.*

Reconciliation Award citation to honour  
Ouma Grietjie Adams, 2007

## 2006

Musician Ouma Grietjie Adams – 'For holding the community together in mourning, conflict and celebration'.

## 2007

The community of Masiphumelele – 'For setting an example in promoting tolerance towards foreign nationals, and in striving to ensure dignity and justice for all in their community'.

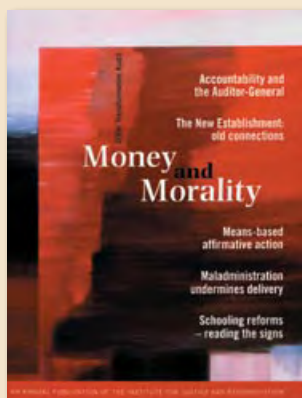
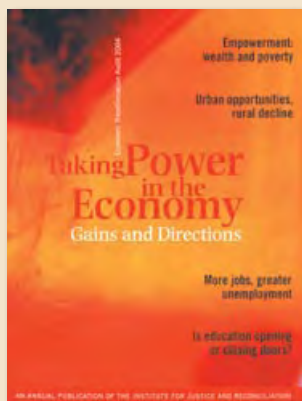


PHOTOGRAPH: SALLY MELLISH

## 2008

The Shine Centre – 'For volunteering educational expertise to help disadvantaged learners in reading and numeracy remediation'.

## POLITICAL ANALYSIS PROGRAMME



*The research findings and expert commentary in the South African Reconciliation Barometer and annual Transformation Audit publications have made a demonstrable contribution to dynamic and evolving policy processes in South Africa. In addition, there is increasing interest from our African partner countries in conducting similar research initiatives to monitor post-conflict justice and reconciliation.*

The absence of accurate information presents one of the most significant obstacles to efforts in promoting peace and social justice in Africa. Any engagement should be based on the latest, most reliable analysis of the particular context at hand. While intergovernmental organisations such as the various United Nations agencies continue to produce and collate African datasets on a wide range of globally standardised cross-national indicators, these indicators alone are not sufficient to inform entire strategies in very complex environments.

Cognisant of this need for first-hand information and analysis, the Institute founded its Political Analysis Programme in 2001 to inform its fledgling involvement in grassroots community engagements, as well as its tentative forays into policy forums. Although related data and research were available during these first years, very few resources focused squarely on the Institute's specific areas of inquiry, namely the country's progress (or otherwise) in its quest for justice and reconciliation, and the extent to which it has been able to address poverty, inequality and socio-economic injustice. A conscious decision was therefore made to invest in the creation of custom-made measurement instruments that could directly address these issues and help articulate answers to the central questions with which the Institute was grappling.

Early projects included a national Reconciliation Survey in 2001; conducted in eight official languages, it comprised questions ranging from perceptions about the TRC, quality of daily life and hopes for the future, to measuring levels of racial reconciliation and political intolerance. This was to become a regular bi-annual survey in the form of the SA Reconciliation Barometer (SARB). A once-off Land Reconciliation Survey was also conducted, where preliminary findings suggested that nearly four out of ten black South Africans asserted some sort of land grievance. The SA Monitor, an online resource where current developments and debates in a number of areas critical to the nation-building process could be accessed, was also established in the early years.

The annual Transformation Audit (TA), first published in 2004 has, together with the SARB, aspired from the outset to obtain from the most authoritative sources first-hand information on issues that impact on matters of peace and social justice, using the most reliable methodologies in South Africa. These instruments provide the Institute with two critical and complementary perspectives: the first, a public opinion perspective in the form of the annual Reconciliation Barometer Survey, which places 'a finger on the pulse' of the national mood as it relates to matters of social justice and national reconciliation; and secondly, a macro picture provided by the Transformation Audit, which draws on empirical research by some of the country's leading established and emerging researchers on the most pertinent questions around socio-economic justice.

Since their inception these projects have grown in leaps and bounds in the quality of the content that they offer. Together they have become an invaluable resource, enabling the Institute to take a public stance on issues of national interest in the knowledge that it is backed up by empirical evidence. Equally important is the growing stature with which each are regarded in their relevant policy spheres, with key agents either consulting Institute research or collaborating with projects within the Institute's Political Analysis Programme. With this has come a significant public profile with both publications receiving wide publicity in the national and, on occasion, international media. In addition, there is increasing interest from our African partner countries in conducting similar research initiatives to monitor post-conflict justice and reconciliation.



## THE TRANSFORMATION AUDIT

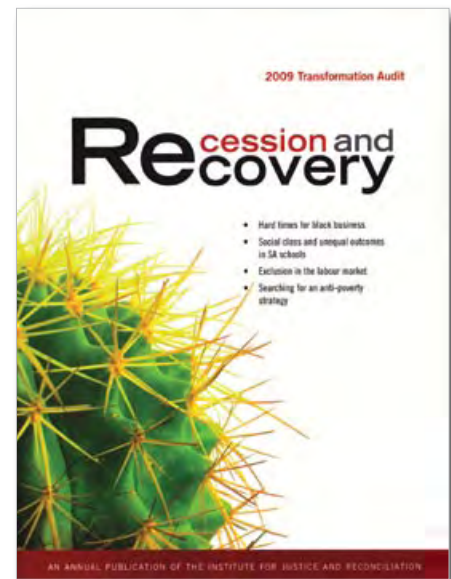
The Transformation Audit project represents the Institute's contribution to an improved understanding of South Africa's socio-economic challenges, the progress that is being made in this regard, and the relevant policy tools that are at the disposal of the country's decision-makers to overcome the structural legacies of apartheid. Given the all-encompassing nature of this ideology, no economic sphere has been left untouched by its legacy.

The Transformation Audit nevertheless singles out four core areas of investigation that are widely regarded as critical to the achievement of a society in which all South Africans have an equal opportunity to live a life of dignity. These areas are: the macroeconomy, the labour market, skills and education, and poverty and inequality. All four areas are closely interconnected and fluctuations in any one of these have a direct bearing on developments regarding the others. The project therefore keeps a close eye on each and is keen to point out the nature and extent of the links between them.

The annual Transformation Audit publication, consisting of four chapters that are dedicated to each of the project's respective focal areas, forms the cornerstone of the project. Each chapter in turn includes a scorecard, designed by leading South African economists, with critical indicators for the particular focal area, followed by article contributions that review and reflect upon the key issues within this sphere of investigation. Because it strives to reflect the latest debates within the spheres that it covers, and to expose different formations to opposing points of view, the publication holds no bias towards particular ideological or political convictions and goes out of its way to incorporate as many diverse views as possible, with the proviso that none of the views expressed in the publication infringe upon the constitutional rights of those that are the subject of the articles.

Even though the 2008 Transformation Audit, based on telltale global signs, warned of the impending domestic economic downturn, South Africa still officially found itself in an upward growth cycle at its launch in January 2009. Four months later in May, the country also entered a recession after two consecutive quarters of negative growth. The 2009 Transformation Audit publication, which was launched in January 2010, took stock of the impact that the country's first recession in 17 years has had on the Audit's four focal areas.

In the 2009 Transformation Audit, contributors such as Adam Habib, Azar Jammie, Vusi Gumede and Lumkile Mondi highlight a number of the implications that this scenario will have for the country in the short to medium term. Among the topics that have been covered in this latest publication include the consequences that the economic downturn has had on prospects



(Left to right): Prof Brahm Fleisch (Wits University), Ms Makano Morojele (National Business Initiative) and Dr Azar Jammie (Econometrix), delegates at a session of the 'Mont Fleur Dialogues' held in May and October 2009. These off-the-record opinion-leader forums brought together influential South Africans in key sectors of society to engage each other on issues of national interest in a confidential environment.



The quarterly SARB newsletters published in 2009 are also available electronically on the Institute's website.

for broad-based black economic empowerment (BBBEE); its decimating effect on job creation, particularly for unskilled South Africans; and the disproportionate brunt that learners from underprivileged backgrounds carry as a result of their economic circumstances. Yet, at the same time the publication also alludes to the unintended, but potentially positive, impacts that the economic strain may have on the building of broader social pacts – something that has up to now largely eluded South Africans.

In addition to the production of the publication and various briefings related to its content, the project has for the first time embarked on a series of off-the-record opinion-leader dialogues where influential South Africans in key sectors of society engage each other on issues of national interest in a confidential environment. The objective of these dialogues was to bring together leading figures who often sit on different sides of the table when critical discussions take place.

The first dialogue, with the theme 'Critical Perspectives, Strategic Choices: South Africa After the 2009 Elections', took place in May 2009, and invited participants to reflect on the implications of a new political guard, both in terms of its style of governance and the course that it is likely to take in terms of economic policy. In the second dialogue, 'Preparing for Recovery: Clearing the Weeds, Nurturing the Shoots', held in October 2009, delegates had the opportunity to deliberate on the nexus that exists between three of South Africa's critical policy areas, namely, skills, education and the labour market.

The Political Analysis Programme has identified these events as a pivotal tool in its future engagement with the South African policy community. There is most certainly also scope for expanding this format to selected contexts in countries elsewhere in Africa where the Institute is active.

## THE SOUTH AFRICAN RECONCILIATION BAROMETER

The Reconciliation Barometer Survey, conducted annually since 2003, is a nationally representative public opinion survey. The Barometer measures attitudes towards socio-economic and political transformation, and pays particular attention to their impact on national reconciliation within post-apartheid South Africa. Key variables used in the Barometer include human security, institutional legitimacy, cross-cutting political relationships, dialogue, historical confrontation, commitment to social transformation and redress, and inter-group relations. The Reconciliation Barometer remains the only independent civil society project of this kind in South Africa, providing an integrated perspective that is grounded in both public opinion and diagnostic research on the state of social transformation.

The 2009 survey was carried out between March and April, and field work coincided with the run-up to national and provincial elections on 22 April. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 3,487 South Africans in both metro and non-metro areas, with respondents of sixteen years and older; and with an equal gender split.

In recent years, the Barometer survey has shown a worrying decline across a number of variables, including declining confidence in leadership, worsening evaluations of the performance of public institutions and growing pessimism about the future. For example, between 2006 and 2009, confidence in the ability to trust leaders to 'do what is right' dropped by 15%, and evaluations of the Presidency, Parliament and national government by 16–25%. Confidence in a 'happy future for all races' declined by 22% over the same period, and agreement that the country is 'going in the right direction' by 26%.

The SA Barometer Survey Reports, related literature and commentary can be accessed at <http://sabarometerblog.wordpress.com/about>

## Reconciliation and democracy health check

*While major declines in confidence, optimism and evaluations of institutions appear to have levelled off, the results of the 2009 Reconciliation Barometer survey still point to cause for grave concern for the health of reconciliation and democracy in South Africa.*



- In terms of citizen interaction with government, 49% of South Africans felt there was no way to make public officials listen to 'what people like me think', and 58% that the 'people who run the country are not really concerned with what happens to people like me'.
- Confidence in many public institutions remains low and has continued to decline, although not at the pace of earlier survey rounds: confidence in the Presidency has dropped by a further 5%, to 52%; confidence in provincial government has dropped by 3% to 47%; and confidence in local government has dropped by 1% to only 39% overall.
- Less than 40% of South Africans are confident that their economic or personal safety situation will improve in the next few years.
- Although close to 50% of South Africans feel race relations have improved in comparison to before 1994, less than half feel there has been an improvement in moral values, family life or hope for the future. Less than one third feel there has been an improvement in personal safety, the gap between rich and poor and employment opportunities.
- There was a sizeable increase in the percentage of South Africans who agree that 'promotion of the rights of other social or cultural groups' was done to the detriment of their own, from 22% in 2008 to 45% in 2009.
- Only 35% of South Africans believe government has done enough to prosecute perpetrators of apartheid crimes. There has also been a slight decline in those agreeing that they want to 'forget about the past and just get on with my life', from 77% in 2008 to 70% in 2009, as well as in those agreeing that they are 'trying to forgive those who hurt me during apartheid', from 63% to 57% over the same period.
- Between 2008 and 2009, there was little change in the negative evaluation of the direction of the country, with only 43% agreement that South Africa is 'going in the right direction'.
- While the largest percentage of South Africans (27%) still view economic inequality as the biggest division in the country, in an election year 24% viewed the division between supporters of different political parties as most significant.

*Are those who run the country really concerned about what happens to people like me?*

No  
(58%)

*Is South Africa going in the right direction?*

No  
(57%)

*Am I confident that my economic and personal safety situation will improve in the next few years?*

No  
(>60%)



## RECONCILIATION & RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME

The Institute, through the Reconciliation and Reconstruction Programme, has shown enduring commitment to promote reconciliation in concrete ways. It has done so through action-based research and policy input, in carefully selected public forums, in the classroom, and in the communities across South Africa and, increasingly, in other parts of the continent.

Early initiatives were often closely related to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's unfinished business, and were mainly diagnostic in nature. The key question was: what did South Africans think about reconciliation now that the TRC had finished? A national opinion poll on the work of the TRC, together with focus groups across the country, gave the Institute unique insights in this regard. The programme also sought to engage a range of South Africans in various forums on their understanding of the challenges of 'learning to live together'.

Analyses of interviews with a range of apartheid-era perpetrators from both sides of the divide was conducted to better understand their causes, motives and perspectives in committing gross human rights violations. Another intervention enlisted the views and perspectives of faith communities. At the same time, Nyameka Goniwe, an early member of the R&R team, began post-trauma healing work in her hometown of Cradock.

An early, key finding to emerge from this wide expanse of field work was that South Africans continued to hold very different views about the country's past and that there was a lack of dialogue about these differences. This reality, during the Mbeki presidency, was becoming an increasing obstacle to post-apartheid reconciliation. A strategic decision was made to target a selection of stakeholder groups so as to facilitate dialogue about the past in ways that would move consensus forward.

One such stakeholder group that the Institute began working with as early as 2003 was secondary school teachers, developing both handbooks and guides, as well as training methods to help

*Participants in the 'Shades of Belonging' project construct their own marimbas, one of the traditional African musical instruments this workshop taught them to make and play.*





make the classroom a space where reconciliation would be more likely to be fostered. UNESCO eventually awarded this work, and the Institute's *Turning Points* series – the first of its kind in Southern Africa – with its international Prize for Peace Education in 2008. Over the years, additional stakeholders have included policymakers at all levels of government, the leadership of marginalised communities, urban and rural, across all provinces in South Africa, as well as organised labour and business.

Today, the programme works at three levels: with communities and individuals in people-centred, developmental processes to craft reconciliation from the 'bottom-up'; with policy-makers and key decision-makers who take decisions affecting grassroots reconciliation; and finally, with educators and learners who are empowered to use their influence to further reconciliation.

The work in communities is of necessity oriented towards longer-term social transformation. Some of the work is exploratory, other parts are well-established. Projects involve oral history, cultural and artistic exploration and psycho-social support through community healing programmes. In what follows, we report on the impact of these various projects during 2009.

## ORAL HISTORY IN SCHOOLS

Following four years of close collaboration with educators, learners, and curriculum advisors, the Institute published a groundbreaking classroom oral history resource in 2008, entitled *Making Apartheid History: My Contribution*. The resource draws on projects conducted in a range of communities, including, among others, Langa, Constantia, Paarl and Hout Bay in the Western Cape, and San communities in the Northern Cape. The teacher's guide is in demand nationwide, particularly after the Department of Education's recent decision to make oral history a compulsory assessment task for high school learners.

The historic town of Cradock in the Eastern Cape became the focus of the Institute's oral history work in 2009. Learners were selected from three communities and conducted oral interviews to research pre-apartheid relations, political activism during apartheid and levels of democratic participation within their communities. Greater emphasis was placed on storytelling as a tool for reconciling identity groups within communities. Participating learners brought their oral history research to a series of community dialogues, co-hosted by the Institute and faith-based organisations in Cradock. As a result, stakeholders intend to continue public discussions to build a shared vision for Cradock by 2019.

Based on the work in Cradock, a second oral history teacher's guide will be released in February 2010.



## RETURNING TO CRADOCK

The small town of Cradock in the Eastern Cape is typical of many in South Africa, but it is also synonymous with the deaths of Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Sicelo Mhlauli in June 1985. Targeted for their activism, the 'Cradock Four' were murdered by apartheid state security forces. On the day they were buried, a state of emergency was declared – only the second in South Africa's history, though many more were to come.

Cradock was one of the first sites where the Institute mediated a process of community healing in 2000, bringing together people from different communities, perhaps for the first time in their lives, to engage one another and talk openly about their experiences and feelings.

One of the outcomes of the early work in Cradock was *Nyameka's Story*, a film narrated by Nyameka Goniwe, widow of Matthew Goniwe, as she tries to come to terms with what had happened to her and her community. This video, together with learners' and teachers' guides, became a valuable teaching tool in secondary schools.

Phumela – a participant in the schools oral history project in 2009 – recalls her mother's expectations at the time of the first democratic elections in 1994: 'She told me that she was so excited because she was going to enter by one door with whites to buy something and that she would be respected by the children of the white people.'

Fifteen years later, Cradock still faces huge challenges in forging a democratic and united future for its people, not least the persistent socio-economic inequality and residential segregation that remains as a legacy of apartheid South Africa.

*A participant in the youth dialogue project, watched by some young community members, gets to grips with video camera operation.*



## MEMORY, ARTS AND CULTURE

Cognisant of South Africa's historic isolation from the rest of the African continent, and the implications this may have had for reconciliation among young people in communities with a high influx of foreign nationals, the Institute mediated a series of youth dialogues in 2009, which explored contemporary memory and identity issues from across the African continent.

Participants, primarily youth who have already finished their schooling, included South Africans as well as migrants from Zimbabwe, Malawi, Rwanda, Cameroon, Nigeria and the DRC. The sessions required participants to critically explore their views on migration and belonging. Personal narratives focused on experiences of genocide, economic exclusion, ethnic and tribal conflict, and the difficulties of integration into South African society, and were subsequently documented in a series of self-made short films.

In addition to mediating these discussions and producing the documentaries (due for release in 2010), the Institute committed to empowering participants with the requisite skills to pursue further training towards careers in film production, a step some of the participants in the first round of this project have already taken.

The insights gleaned from these youth dialogues, and from previous interventions focused on cultural identity and reconciliation – including work on folktales in the San and Nama communities of the Northern Cape and musical traditions in the Western Cape – shaped educational priorities identified for this project in 2009. The Institute developed a course designed to promote reconciliation through cultural exchange with a focus on an often-neglected aspect of South African culture: African indigenous music as an identity marker. In the 'Shades of Belonging' project, high school learners from KwaZulu-Natal and the Northern and Western Cape provinces were taught by local indigenous music experts how to produce and play instruments, including the mouth bow, djembe, marimba, nyanga pipes, igubu, rattles, shakers and the vuvuzela. In addition, community elders taught participants how to play and compose music for these instruments.

These learners from diverse racial, cultural and religious backgrounds share a common interest in music, which was used as catalyst to challenge stereotypes and negative assumptions as learners became acquainted with each other; the instruments and historical narratives associated with these instruments. More importantly, participants realised the potential for music to help foster better cross-cultural understanding within southern Africa. Learners across South Africa studying arts and culture, life orientation, history and language will have access to workshop and video content material through an instructional DVD and educational resource guide, which will be developed in 2010.

## COMMUNITY HEALING

Arising out of the Institute's ten years of experience in various forms of community healing, as well as an urgent revision of strategies after the 2007 xenophobic violence across South Africa, the Institute developed and published a training manual for community healing. Subsequently, it has trained leaders in 63 communities in both urban and rural areas in the Western Cape as part of the provincial government's Social Transformation Programme.

Over 200 Western Cape community leaders were trained in three core management competencies in their respective communities: diversity, change and conflict management. In most cases, while the leaders showed commitment to building their communities, many remained absorbed in community activity reminiscent of the anti-apartheid struggle. For example, community mobilisation, which would lead to protest marches, was seen as the most viable strategy to deal with dissatisfaction, while new avenues opened through democratic structures were often not considered. Few were able to identify dialogue with local government structures as an alternative means to addressing local challenges. Furthermore, profound challenges facing community leaders themselves – often with significant personal consequences – underscored the need for various services to ensure their personal and professional well-being.

In addition, the project facilitated training in community healing strategies in Malakal, Southern Sudan, and brought together South African and Zimbabwean participants to exchange insights into, and strategies for, community healing in their respective national contexts.

Under the auspices of the Western Cape Provincial Development Council (PDC), the Community Healing project has begun a series of dialogues with council affiliates representing farm worker labour unions, CSOs, business and government with the goal of building greater cohesion within and among social partners. This new partnership enables the Institute to apply its community healing strategies and interventions to an interest-based community, rather than one that is geographically defined or isolated. Similarly, opportunities to offer the training course in Sudan and to Zimbabwean delegates has allowed for its application in other African states.



*Programme Director Valdi van Reenen-Le Roux conducts a session of a community healing workshop in Simon's Town for community leaders from the Witzenberg district.*





### ASHLEY KRIEL YOUTH LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Ashley Kriel Memorial Lecture, commemorating the life of the young anti-apartheid political activist killed by police in 1987, has been an annual event for the past four years. In recognition of its value as an important forum for engaging youth on important issues, the initiative has expanded into a fully-fledged programme which promotes youth leadership capacity-building. The Institute offered an internship to youth activist Brad Brockman, who was responsible for organising a youth 'imbizo' with young activists and youth-based NGOs across the Western Cape. Among others, representatives from Equal Education, LoveLife, Proudly Manenberg, Youth Media Movement, TAC-Khayelitsha and Tehillah Community Centre in Elsies Rivers committed to advancing youth activism through strengthening partnerships at the *imbizo*. In addition, an inaugural newsletter was published, detailing youth participation in nation building.

Melanie Adams, sister of the late Ashley Kriel, remarked, 'I am pleased that the Institute is committed to building the memory of my brother by doing more for the youth.'

### BUILDING AN INCLUSIVE SOCIETY

Whereas Community Healing focuses on empowering community leaders, the Building an Inclusive Society project provides a platform for grassroots voices and perspectives to be articulated and disseminated as widely as possible within the national discourse, adding impetus to the process of redressing historical injustices and broadening participatory democracy.

In October 2008, together with the Desmond Tutu Peace Centre and the Foundation for Human Rights, the Institute hosted a national conference on the recommendations of the TRC ten years after the handover of the Commission's Final Report to government in 1998. Entitled 'A National Priority? TRC Recommendations and the Need for Redress', the conference undertook an audit of the recommendations made by the TRC and the progress made in their implementation. Taking the form of a series of expert panel discussions, during which TRC recommendations were recalled, a report on responses to these recommendations was presented, and a set of proposals on the way forward was submitted. Panelists represented a wide a range of stakeholders, including former TRC commissioners and representatives of government, civil society, affected communities and business.

Following on from the conference, the Institute conducted a series of interviews with different 'victim' groups in order to test findings and insights emerging from the audit reports. In a Paarl community, for example, a series of provocative narratives was digitally recorded for use as educational tools to raise awareness and further the processes of reparations and redress. Issues such as land reform, community reparations and racial reconciliation feature prominently in these narratives. The outcomes of the conference, together with those emerging from interviews, will form the basis of a book-length study to be released in early 2010, reflecting the 'state of reparations' in South Africa.

During this period, the Institute was also part of a coalition of NGOs which successfully launched a court challenge to the proposed 'Special Dispensation for Presidential Pardons' – an initiative to free political prisoners through presidential decree. Together with a number of other partner organisations, the Institute objected to the lack of transparency and victim consultation that has marked the process – a point with which the courts agreed. In addition, the Institute collaborated with the Harvard Law School to publish a special report on apartheid-era prosecutions.

Working with a wide range of partners in Cape Town, the Institute helped to establish a network of organisations working collaboratively to develop a more inclusive public discourse on memory in the city.





Participants in the 'Shades of Belonging' workshop enjoying a 'jam session' with their self-made indigenous musical instruments.

After hosting the network for several years and publishing a report on its work in 2008, this role was handed over to the District Six Museum for the next phase. The Institute will remain a partner in the process.

## EDUCATION FOR RECONCILIATION

A crucial ingredient in learning to live together is the willingness to change mindsets influenced by South Africa's colonial and apartheid past. Education for Reconciliation embraces the opportunity to engage and expose the education fraternity across age, race, class and cultural divides to an inclusive history with divergent perspectives and interpretations. Teaching materials are developed in partnership with historians, community leaders and members, educators and, in some instances, learners themselves.

The release of the *Truth, Justice and Memory* DVD and educator guide in 2008 was well received by the media, communities and the education fraternity. The short documentaries were aired by community channel CapeTV, which reaches over a million homes in the Western Cape. In addition, the Institute hosted workshops with educators as well as community leaders from areas such as Witzenberg, Beaufort West, Matzikamma and Atlantis. The emotional nature of the feedback which emanated from these viewings confirms that the past still lingers on in people's memories. Educators in particular acknowledged their difficulties in teaching a recent history. One pertinent challenge is the tension between the diverse attitudes towards teaching about apartheid in classrooms. While teachers recognise its relevance, learners question the need to delve into the recent past. As one teacher explains, 'our learners are detached from our recent history, they prefer to allow bygones to be bygones, but I am still suffering from that trauma.' To better understand these complex dynamics, a research project was initiated in the Western Cape to document teachers' experiences in mediating sensitive material such as the South African TRC in the classroom.

The development of the third *Turning Points* series commissioned this year – a history of South Africa's transition to democracy – will be extremely important in creating a perspective for understanding the South African TRC as a healing process. The writing process for this project commenced with the view of taking our recent history not only to History classrooms at FET level, but also to Life Orientation classes and first-year students in tertiary education, so that the broad majority of learners will be able to benefit from learning about – and understanding – our recent past.

## TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE IN AFRICA PROGRAMME



Sierra Leone, 2002



Uganda, 2004



Sudan, 2007



Rwanda, 2007

The South African reconciliation process, despite its well-documented flaws, is often viewed as a significant case study containing important lessons for countries emerging from conflict and oppression. Against this backdrop, in 2001 the Institute created the Transitional Justice in Africa Programme to develop a plan of collaboration with civil society actors in selected African countries who were working to implement programmes serving the ends of reconciliation and transitional justice. Avoiding a simplistic transposition of South Africa's transitional processes into other contexts, the Institute's engagement in other African countries is grounded in the assumption that for peace-building efforts to work, they need to be informed by local knowledge and driven by local actors.

The work of the Africa Programme is premised on:

- **Creating dialogue and linkages** with civil society organisations in key African countries in transition, all of whom are working to understand the dynamics and contextual demands of reconciliation in transitional and post-transitional situations;
- **Critically investigating**, in dialogue with these countries, the lessons of South Africa's reconciliation experience in explicit relation to their potential relevance for other deeply divided countries in Africa; and
- **Collaborating** on the design, promotion and implementation of reconciliation initiatives in those countries which request Institute support.

Where necessary, interventions make use of the expertise existing in the other two programmes of the Institute, thereby creating synergy and mutual strengthening of their respective areas of work.

The work of the Institute has grown in profile from investigation and research to include active collaboration and training interventions in a number of African countries, which over time have included:

- Angola, where the Institute co-hosted a consultation on the reintegration and rehabilitation of ex-combatants in Luanda in 2002.
- Sierra Leone, where in 2003 the Institute facilitated dialogue sessions between the security forces and human rights organisations, with a view to consolidating the peace.
- The DRC, commencing in 2003 with a civil society strengthening initiative and support to that country's Truth and Reconciliation Commission. This involved the forging of a working relationship in which the Institute served as a conduit for South African expertise to facilitate the establishment of the Commission. With the collapse of this institution in 2004, the Institute is now providing support to the emergence of a new national justice and reconciliation process in the DRC, spearheaded by a civil society coalition.
- Rwanda, where since 2001 the Institute has facilitated dialogues on the challenges and prospects for continued reconciliation in the aftermath of the genocide. More recent interventions (2005–2009) focus on building institutional capacity, as witnessed by the evaluation of the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission in 2005.



- Burundi, where the Institute undertook an assessment of the reconciliation process after the 2005 elections to assess perspectives on post-war reconciliation prospects. This was followed in 2006 by a nationwide consultation to gauge public reaction to the proposed Truth and Reconciliation process. The Institute's work between 2006 and 2009 featured a series of dialogues and workshops on a national consultation process for Burundi, carried out in conjunction with FORSC (Civil Society Strengthening Forum) and including the participation of key government institutions and United Nations partners.
- Sudan, with the holding of a training workshop for religious leaders from both Northern and Southern Sudan. This work broadened to include working closely with the leadership of the SPLM/SPLA in 2005. In 2006, the Institute published *Peace in the Balance*, an historical background of the Sudanese conflict, containing an analysis of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and prospects and challenges for sustainable peace. Since 2007, the work in Southern Sudan has increasingly taken on a community-based focus.
- Uganda, where, in collaboration with the Refugee Law Project, early Institute efforts centred on the search for solutions to the crisis in northern Uganda. In 2006 the two organisations convened a high-level leadership conference entitled 'Beyond Juba: building consensus on a sustainable national peace process in Uganda'. Additional work in Uganda has involved collaboration with the Gulu-based Justice and Reconciliation Project, which has done extensive analysis of traditional justice and reconciliation mechanisms.
- Zimbabwe, where the early work of the Institute was characterised by the convening of public and private dialogues, providing both a platform for civil society voices and space for meetings of experts to plot a course for that country's political future. Institute expertise in capacity-building on national and community-based reconciliation is increasingly in demand, and has focused on fostering the establishment of a working rapport across the political divide.

Cross-cutting areas of the Africa Programme's work are represented by:

- The Fellows Programme, launched in 2002 in collaboration with the International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ). Focused on familiarising young practitioners with the key lessons of South Africa's transition experience, it provided opportunities to produce a research paper of publishable quality, highlighting themes and dilemmas of transitional justice in their own countries. Initially, the six-month programme hosted participants from the African continent and Asia. Since 2008, the Institute has developed its own programme, conceived with a single-country focus and hosting three participants over a five-week period. Two programmes are run annually.
- The annual Regional Consultation, cross-cutting all of the work of the Africa Programme and serving as a forum for regional partners and the Institute to share experiences and exchange on topical issues of mutual interest in the sphere of transitional justice.



*The 2009 Regional Consultation, 'Building Fair and Inclusive Societies after Conflict: A Focus on Civil Society', drew participants from seven African countries.*

*During the year under review, major political developments in a number of target countries in Africa highlighted the need for the Institute to continue to deepen and strengthen its relationships with partners in order to promote context-sensitive, inclusive and sustainable initiatives.*

- In Zimbabwe, the signing of the Global Political Agreement (GPA) by ZANU-PF and the two MDC factions (MDC-T and MDC-M), as well as the creation of the Organ on National Healing, Reconciliation and Integration have contributed to the relative stabilisation of the political and economic environment. However, a lack of political will and a severe shortage of financial resources have hampered implementation, which resulted in the MDC-T suspending its engagement with the Inclusive Government at the executive level. Still, Zimbabweans remain hopeful that a lasting peace is achievable.
- In March 2009, the International Criminal Court (ICC) issued Sudanese President Omar Al-Bashir with an arrest warrant for crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide. However, the stated refusal of many African countries to honour the arrest warrant, despite their being signatories to the ICC's Rome Statute, means that he is unlikely to be detained. In the run-up to Sudan's national elections in February 2010 and the independence referendum stipulated in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005, the impact of the outstanding warrant remains to be seen.
- In the Democratic Republic of Congo, civil society groups are lobbying nationally for their inclusion in ongoing debates on the introduction of a new draft law on a Truth and Reconciliation Commission. In the east, the humanitarian situation continues to worsen following clashes between the army and rebel forces – mostly Front Démocratique de la Libération du Rwanda (FDLR). Both sides were taken to task in a scathing report by the UN Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial executions, accusing all armed forces of committing serious abuses against civilians. Significantly, the report concludes that both the government and the UN have failed in their responsibility to prioritise civilian protection in their planning of the military operations against the FDLR in the Kivu provinces. The report also expresses concern that, as elections approach in 2010, Kinshasa and Bas Congo in the west of the country are likely to see a repetition of the political killings of civilians carried out by security forces between 2006 and 2008. The pervasiveness of judicial impunity is further illustrated by the fact that Bosco Ntaganda, wanted by the ICC for using child soldiers and known for his brutality as commander of Laurent Nkunda's Congrès National pour la Défense du Peuple (CNDP), holds a senior position in the Congolese army.

A young man from Southern Sudan points to a campaign poster for the SPLM, commemorating its late leader, John Garang.







PHOTOGRAPH: SALLY MELLISH

Attending a public seminar in Cape Town, where Zimbabwean Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai delivered an address, were (from left to right) Mr James Maridadi (spokesman for Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai), Mr Gordon Moyo (Minister of State in the President's Office) and Ms Sekai Holland (Minister of State for National Healing).

## FELLOWS PROGRAMME

The Institute's work with stakeholders in its partner countries continues to underscore the importance of providing education and training in areas salient to peace-building, reconciliation, healing and democratic governance. To help meet this need, the original Fellows Programme was restructured in 2008 to allow for a more in-depth approach, focusing on individual countries, and emphasising the unique professional and research interests of each individual selected. In its current form, the programme has hosted three groups: three fellows from Uganda in October 2008, three fellows from Sudan in May 2009, and four fellows from Zimbabwe in October 2009. Participants have included professionals working at grass-roots level with conflict-affected communities, as well as representatives of leading local and international civil society organisations and government.

Involving academic-style coursework and relevant exposure visits, the programme also provides the opportunity for Fellows to reflect critically on their countries' particular transitions through the writing of a research paper. They are supported throughout this process by academic mentors with expert knowledge on the respective topics. A reciprocal relationship exists between Institute staff and Fellows: staff share information on their projects with the Fellows, who are exposed to the Institute's *modus operandi*; at the same time staff are invited to attend Fellows' dialogue sessions and are offered unique insights into their individual organisations, political life and impressions of South Africa.

Despite the significant logistical efforts required to execute the programme content successfully as well as accommodate diverse personalities from different cultural backgrounds, the programme in its current format is beginning to gain in substance, reputation and output. Past Fellows are valuable partners at the Institute's in-country events and regional consultations, and as advisors on Programme activities.

## ZIMBABWE

### Political overview

After the harmonised elections in Zimbabwe in March 2008, where the MDC won the majority of seats in the House of Assembly, violence spread across the country. Presidential run-off elections, boycotted by the MDC-T, were held on 27 June 2008, after which human rights abuses soared to unprecedented levels.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed in July 2008 by ZANU-PF, the MDC-T and the MDC-M, committing the parties to the creation of a genuine, viable, permanent and sustainable solution to the Zimbabwean situation. The objectives of the MoU were the immediate cessation of violence, the withdrawal and disbanding of militia groups and illegal roadblocks, the normalisation of the political environment, and the reinstatement of access by humanitarian agencies to the people of Zimbabwe to provide food, medicine and other critical services.

The formation of the Inclusive Government in February 2009 was the culmination of the signing by the three political parties of the GPA in Harare in September 2008. Article 7.1.c of the GPA stipulates that a mechanism tasked with achieving national healing be set up. Ministers from all three parties were appointed to the Organ for National Healing, Reconciliation and Integration in February 2009 when the new government was established. Since then, overt political violence has ended, and relative political and economic stability has been achieved. Soon after the inception of the Inclusive Government, Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai toured the EU and USA to rekindle relations between Zimbabwe and the West, a process which gave rise to a Zimbabwe–EU dialogue process.

Despite these achievements, the majority of agreements stipulated in the GPA (the reform of the media, executive appointments and the formation of the land commission) are yet to be implemented. Of the 34 agreements contained in the GPA, only four have been fully implemented, 11 have been partially implemented, and 19 have not been implemented at all. In order to put pressure on the regime to begin to address these outstanding issues (including the appointment of several individuals in key positions), in October 2009 the MDC-T decided to disengage from its executive functions (Cabinet and the Council of Ministers) with ZANU-PF in the Inclusive Government.

After meetings between the Southern African Development Community (SADC) troika (comprising the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Mozambique, Zambia, and Angola), mediators of the MDC factions and its civil society allies, both MDC factions have expressed confidence in a swift resolution to the current Zimbabwean situation.

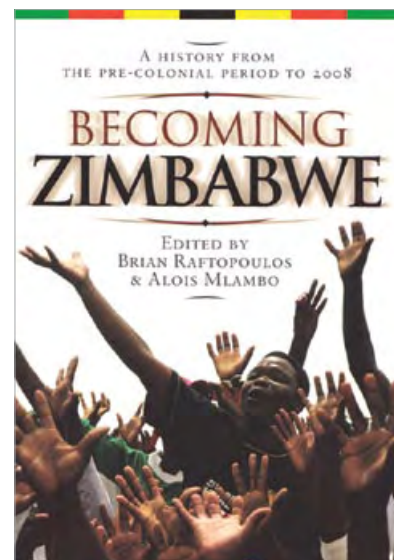
In May 2009, Tendai Biti and Gordon Moyo, respectively Minister of Finance and Minister of State in the Office of the Prime Minister, shared a platform at a well-attended public discussion hosted by the Institute. The success of this occasion prompted the two leaders to request that the Institute host a roundtable forum for frank and confidential discussion on key policy issues pertaining to Zimbabwe's economic recovery and to explore ways to involve key leaders from Zimbabwe's impressive diaspora community in the process. This two-day event took place in early December 2009 at Le Franschhoek Hotel outside Cape Town. Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai opened the proceedings and welcomed more than 60 leading figures from over 15 countries drawn from government, industry, business and the private sector. The highly successful off-the-record conference interrogated ways in which members of the Zimbabwean diaspora, many of whom occupy prominent positions in international institutions, can contribute to Zimbabwe's economic and socio-political reconstruction.

The event saw the birth of a new organisation represented by 15 core members elected by the larger conference. The 'Zimbabwe Diaspora Initiative' has set as its mission 'to mobilise, organise and develop the capacity of the Zimbabwean diaspora to participate effectively in Zimbabwe and benefit from its resources'. Concurrent with the conference, Prime

Minister Tsvangirai addressed an Institute-hosted press conference, as well as a subsequent public seminar in Cape Town on the issue of Zimbabwe's economic recovery. The event was attended by over 500 guests.

In addition to its work with the Zimbabwean diaspora, the Institute engaged in a process of dialogue and policy formation with four additional stakeholder groups during 2009 on the issue of national reconciliation and recovery: the government of Zimbabwe, as represented by the Organ for National Healing; a representative group of faith communities; a collection of gender activists and women's organisations; and a group of community activists who came to Cape Town to participate in one of the Institute's Community Healing workshops. These meetings allowed participants to come together and critically engage with the GPA, but also to create spaces for open dialogue on options and methods for Zimbabwe's healing and reconciliation process. In each case, a workshop was followed by a report distributed to partners. The Institute will use these findings as the basis for a publication on the Zimbabwean transition in 2010.

In 2009, the Institute also published a comprehensive history of Zimbabwe entitled *Becoming Zimbabwe*. Edited by Brian Raftopoulos and Alois Mlambo, this work includes groundbreaking essays by an array of Zimbabwean authors and is accompanied by a report discussing options for history education in Zimbabwe. Three launch events – in Johannesburg, Harare and Cape Town – celebrated this milestone achievement.



## BURUNDI

### Political overview

As the last remaining Burundian refugees from Tanzania continue to return, issues of access to land are at the forefront. The mandate of the Land Commission, which was due to expire in August 2009, has been reviewed in light of delays and its heavy workload, and is likely to be extended until the end of 2011. The provision of livelihoods for returnees remains a major concern, as does the impact this might have on relations between Hutu and Tutsi ethnic groups. However, Burundi's fight to overcome poverty recently received a major boost from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which granted it debt relief under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, following Burundi's successful efforts to implement a national poverty reduction strategy and macroeconomic stabilisation policies.

Recent years have seen a welcome but gradual process of change, with the decommissioning of weapons and armed groups committing to peace and democracy. However, in the run-up to the second presidential elections in June 2010, there are likely to be significant challenges to stability in the country.

Despite its resounding electoral victory in 2005, the National Council for the Defence of Democracy–Forces for the Defence of Democracy (CNDD-FDD) continues to struggle with internal dissension and challenges from opposition parties, which paralysed legislative action in 2008. In response, the ruling CNDD-FDD coalition continues to marginalise its opposition. The political sphere remains impacted by continuing impunity for severe human rights abuse. Increasing levels of politically motivated violence are reported. There are reports of death squads eliminating opponents in the capital, while armed groups, armed robberies and the harassment of civilians, particularly in the rural areas, pose a serious threat to human security more broadly. The new integrated police service is not yet fully operational, nor is the justice sector sufficiently independent from the executive branch of government. These institutional weaknesses suggest a potential for violence during the forthcoming elections in 2010.



The Institute's work in Burundi has resulted from successive requests for support from both CSOs and government, particularly in relation to the development of an appropriate transitional justice framework for the country. To this end, the Institute has partnered with the South African Embassy in Bujumbura and, political challenges notwithstanding, maintained relationships with organisations on the ground including the Ligue Iteka for Human Rights, and the Burundian Civil Society Forum or Forum pour le Renforcement de la Société Civile (FORSC). Together with these partners, the Institute has facilitated workshops on the theme of inclusive transitional justice since 2008, bringing together extensive networks of rural and urban-based civic networks, as well as government structures.

The Institute has also offered support to a national consultation process focused on options for transitional justice, through dialogue with the principal actors of transition, including CSOs, government institutions and relevant sectors of the international community, most prominently the United Nations.

With these aims in mind, the Institute conducted a series of four workshops:

- 'Fostering Dialogue: National Consultation in Burundi', with a broad focus on issues of consultation and civic participation, January 2008;
- 'National Consultations: Data and Information Management', with a specific focus on technical survey management (sampling, information management and media ethics), December 2008;
- 'Shaping a Truth and Reconciliation Mechanism for Burundi', exploring Burundi's options for a transitional justice model based on comparative analysis of previous Truth and Reconciliation Commissions in Africa and elsewhere, November 2009; and,
- A final workshop evaluating the impact of the Institute's training work in Burundi in 2008 and 2009 in order to plot a course for work in 2010 and beyond and, guided by local perspectives, assessing the National Consultation process in Burundi.

In addition, the Institute hosted a further dialogue session in 2008 on the topic of reconciliation, at the request of the Office of the First Vice-President of Burundi. Although unplanned, this dialogue represented an important indication of confidence in, and the credibility of, the Institute's work in Burundi.

*Participants at the FORSC-IJR workshop where the impact of the Institute's training work in Burundi during 2008 and 2009 was evaluated.*





*The tiny patchwork squares on this intensively cultivated Rwandan hillside graphically demonstrate the scarcity of land resources – a major issue of conflict in that country.*

## RWANDA

### Political overview

One of the major challenges facing the Rwandan government is the achievement of long-term political stability and security. The existence of an armed opposition, in particular the FDLR, a groundswell of political opposition and growing calls for democratisation, as well as residual mistrust at all levels of society, create a very fragile social equilibrium. Peaceful coexistence between the two main ethnic groups is indicative of the measures taken by the authorities to contain deep-seated social and political tensions.

Whereas government maintains that it is committed to strengthening democratic governance, in particular through a bottom-up decentralisation process, the introduction of legislation with broad mandates constraining civil society and freedom of speech, and the harassment and intimidation of the political opposition, the media and civil society does not augur well for democratisation processes.

These factors underline the need for continuous support to justice and reconciliation initiatives, which not only deal with the consequences of the genocide but also tackle the deeper causes of conflict in Rwanda.

The Institute's film documentary on Rwanda, 'Peace Beyond Justice', was completed in 2008. Commissioned by the National Service of Gacaca Jurisdictions (NSGJ), the purpose of the documentary was to establish an historical record of the Gacaca process and to provide an educational tool for Rwandans and for other countries where the establishment of justice and reconciliation mechanisms is under consideration.

An impact assessment survey on the DVD was carried out in 2009 in a series of semi-structured interviews with individuals and focus groups drawn from secondary schools and tertiary learning institutions, a group of Gacaca judges and a selected group of representatives of Rwandan and international institutions.

The evaluation found that the DVD provided a good historical and procedural overview of Gacaca. Internationally and in South Africa, 'Peace Beyond Justice' is in high demand from educational institutions, researchers and practitioners. However, most Rwandan respondents felt that the film was more relevant to non-Rwandans, and failed to include the voices of those outside mainstream politics in Rwanda. Another perceived weakness was the lack of subtitles in Kinyarwanda, which limited its reach to a broader audience in Rwanda. Funds permitting, a new version of the DVD with subtitles in Kinyarwanda may rectify this oversight.

In October 2009, at the request of Rwanda's National Unity and Reconciliation Commission, the Institute began collaboration with the Kigali-based Institute of Research and Dialogue for Peace on the implementation of a Rwandan Reconciliation Barometer, closely modelled on the South African Reconciliation Barometer produced by the Institute's Political Analysis Programme. This opinion survey will be devoted to the qualitative and quantitative tracking of social reconciliation in Rwanda.

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)

### Political overview

Despite the relative success of the 2006 elections, the DRC faces significant social and structural problems, including poverty, mismanagement, extensive physical, psychosocial and sexual violence, political elitism, mistrust between communities, unbridled impunity, severe land disputes and acute ethnic tensions. Key governance questions, such as decentralisation and participatory management of local resources, remain. Although the government has signed up to key international protocols, women's rights and participation in decision-making processes remain unrealised. Economic and social inequalities, both perceived and real, continue to present a significant threat to long-term stability in the DRC, impacting on the entire region.

The mineral-rich eastern provinces shelter a myriad of armed groups, some originating from neighbouring Rwanda and Uganda, which combined government efforts have been unable to bring under control. In conjunction with Rwandan security forces, the government of the DRC recently launched 'Operation Kimia II', aimed at eradicating the Rwandan FDLR groups operating with impunity in North and South Kivu provinces. While between 350 and 500 FDLR members were reportedly killed, and some armed groups dispersed, this politically sensitive intervention has impacted negatively on an already-chronic humanitarian crisis. Increased numbers of civilians have been brutally killed, raped and/or displaced in FDLR and Army reprisal raids. Furthermore, relations between President Kabila and civil society groups are increasingly strained, with many organisations protesting over the lack of consultation on Rwanda's military involvement. The consequent rift in government, parliamentary and party circles led to the resignation of the Speaker of the National Assembly, a member of President Kabila's People's Party for Reconstruction and Democracy (PPRD) coalition.

Despite the challenges to national unity, there have been at least two efforts to stimulate national consensus on transitional justice. The Congolese Coalition for Transitional Justice (CCTJ) initiated a series of national consultations on ways to deal with crimes perpetrated in the course of successive DRC conflicts. The aim is to develop a national framework to guide the implementation of future transitional justice mechanisms in the DRC, which reflects the country's specific context and needs.

Second, through its DRC 'justice mapping project', the United Nations organised roundtable discussions in May 2009 in which stakeholders similarly pronounced themselves in favour of transitional justice mechanisms, with the addition of prosecutions in the form of mixed chambers. Pending the publication of the report on this exercise, it has become evident that apart from the issue of mixed chambers, other mechanisms including truth-telling, reconciliation strategies and reparation are absent from transitional justice discourse in this particular UN-driven process. Currently, the process appears to favour the establishing of mixed prosecutorial chambers above a more holistic approach to post-conflict justice.





*Chief Ngabu Mandro and Chief Mugenyi Bahemuka, who played a leading role in peace mediations between the Lendu and Hema groups in Ituri, Eastern DRC, pose in front of a damaged village school building.*

In this context, the CCTJ requested that the Institute facilitate a series of national dialogues to develop a coherent response to these often-conflicting approaches to, and demands for, transitional justice. In response, a workshop was held in Bukavu, South Kivu, which brought together civil society practitioners from all provinces to discuss options for transitional justice mechanisms, and their applicability and relevance to the Congolese context. Workshop participants advocated for a holistic view of justice and accountability in view of the current context.

The Institute is providing continuous support to civil society partners in their endeavours to build peace 'from the bottom up'. Since early 2008, the Institute has partnered with Justice-Plus, an Ituri-based local NGO focused on advocacy around transitional justice and a rights-based framework for ordinary citizens. A workshop was held in March 2008 and involved a community needs assessment in the aftermath of violent conflict that shook the district during the 2003/4 war. This visit resulted in collaboration on a series of workshops on human security issues.

A second workshop was held in March 2009 on the theme of 'Shared Responses on Security and Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR)'. Participants were drawn from war-affected communities in five territories, and also included representatives of relevant government institutions and local CSOs. The workshop explored the effectiveness of DDR programmes established under international auspices, for weapons collection and destruction, the rehabilitation and reintegration of former militia members, including children, and the role of communities and CSOs in DDR and peace-building.

Participants assessed community relations in the aftermath of the war. It was clear that trust amongst the numerous ethnic groups needed to be reinforced. Presentations by local NGO representatives examined some factors that prompt young people to remain within, or return to, rebel structures. These militias had started out as community self-defence units, but evolved into groups with political links and motivated by economic gain. Under a World Bank-funded programme at the end of the conflict, large numbers of fighters gave themselves up and surrendered their weapons. Hundreds of ex-militia were assisted through reintegration programmes, but many, driven by the need for economic survival, have retained their links to the militias.

Economic disparities, the destruction of traditional land-holding patterns, low levels of education and the lack of employment opportunities continue to threaten stability in the district. Years of warfare have wrought deep social transformations, manifested in changed social and political relations and the shrinking powers of the traditional leadership, with a concomitant reduction in their influence over the youth. While community-based reconciliation ceremonies marked the end of the fighting, most

workshop participants were hesitant as to whether deep reconciliation had occurred. People are still apprehensive about the future, arms remain hidden within communities and more needs to be done to change mindsets to foster the 'logic of peace' as against the prevailing 'logic of war'.

The Institute's third community-based intervention in the DRC during this period centred on the theme of reconciliation and the relevance of monitoring and evaluation to peace-building programmes in Ituri. The workshop brought together inhabitants of all five territories affected by the conflict in Ituri, and served as a forum in which views held by individuals or within community structures could be publicly aired. Agreement was reached on the causes of the conflict, thus enabling participants to develop a degree of consensus on how to address the challenges which remain. There was a strong emphasis on the need for continued lobbying for more government involvement in sustaining peace, by becoming more accountable to communities.

The workshop generated a great deal of interest and discussion around the topic of reconciliation. Participants were interested in comparative analysis between the transitions in South Africa and Ituri. Recommendations included requests that the Institute provide more insights into the management of conflict, more workshops on issues of transitional justice and a deepening of the theme of reconciliation as a primary concern amongst Iturians.

## UGANDA

### Political overview

Despite the refusal of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) leader Joseph Kony to sign the Juba Peace Agreement in April 2008, Uganda is actively pursuing options for justice and reconciliation. Under the auspices of the Transitional Justice Working Group within the Justice Law and Order Sector, consultations about domesticating the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and setting up a War Crimes Division to prosecute the leadership of the LRA are continuing. Additional consultations have included meetings with local and international civil society organisations specialising in transitional justice, as well as governments who have implemented post-conflict mechanisms such as in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Bosnia and South Africa.

As financial resources are sought to realise these processes, questions have been raised about the viability of prosecuting a small number of perpetrators at the cost of broader and more long-term programmes such as reparations, development, memorialisation, etc. The debate continues on whether transitional justice mechanisms can be implemented in a political climate that many continue to regard as undemocratic and fraught by corruption and patronage.

A significant development in ensuring the inclusion and representation of victims of the conflict in northern Uganda in the national decision-making process was the formation of the Northern Uganda Transitional Justice Working Group, aimed at building a coherent and proactive platform to promote a comprehensive and inclusive national transitional justice process. The coalition views itself as an essential monitor of processes at times when official or political will diminishes, as well as lobbying government and donors for allocation of funding where it will impact most effectively.

Following a meeting in October 2008 with the principle judge of the High Court of Uganda, Justice James Ogoola, a high-level delegation of the Transitional Justice Working Group travelled to Cape Town in February 2009 for a roundtable discussion. The visit was jointly organised by the Institute, the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation and the Refugee Law Project (Uganda). The meeting provided an open and constructive forum for the Ugandan delegation to engage local experts on a diverse range of transitional justice tools, such as prosecutions and accountability, truth-seeking and investigations, reparations, memorialisation, reconciliation and mediation, as well as institutional transformation. Facilitators drew on members' knowledge of Ugandan law and history while supplementing it with South African and other comparative transitional justice experiences.

Relationships with existing and new civil society partners in Uganda were further strengthened through the participation of five representatives of these organisations at the Institute's 2009 Regional Consultation, held in Johannesburg in August, which

included participants from seven African countries. The theme of the consultation, 'Building Fair and Inclusive Societies After Conflict: A Focus on Civil Society', aimed to create a platform for delegates to openly discuss finding pathways for communities and government to communicate and bring about change. Discussions at the event focused on the main challenges civil society organisations face in executing their respective mandates as well as on the possibilities that exist to ensure that programmes are strategic, inclusive and sustainable. Engaging government in politically hostile environments was cited as a major challenge in Uganda as well as in other countries.

In December the Institute again partnered with the Refugee Law Project for a two-day training session on transitional justice for members of the Ugandan Parliament, in particular the Greater North Parliamentary Group.

## SUDAN

### Political overview

The year 2009 was a tumultuous one for Sudan as the country moved closer to the final stages of implementing the Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed in 2005 between the Government of the Republic of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement. In March, an arrest warrant was issued by the International Criminal Court (ICC) for current president Omar al-Bashir, accused of war crimes and crimes against humanity. A series of violent protests ensued, as well as the expulsion from Sudan of international NGOs providing important developmental and humanitarian support. In July, the AU Assembly voted to withhold cooperation with the ICC in respect of the arrest and surrender of the President of Sudan, sparking an international debate around issues of impunity, accountability and engagement with the ICC.

General elections that were scheduled for June 2009 were postponed to early 2010. Results of a long-awaited national census remain contested and incomplete. In 2011, a referendum stipulated by the CPA will allow Southerners to vote for independence from the North. It is against this backdrop that Southern Sudanese, who have borne the brunt of a decades-long lack of social, political and economic infrastructure, now need to be empowered as to their civil and human rights.



*Staff of the Institute conducted a workshop and participated in the Reconcile Peace Institute's training programme for community leaders in Yei, Southern Sudan, in 2009.*



Despite the geographic distance and the cost of travelling, Institute interventions continue to be in great demand in Southern Sudan. Relationships exist with a handful of small yet influential organisations. Reconcile International, a Sudanese ecumenical NGO, has been a long-standing partner of the Institute. In 2008, Institute staff participated in the development of a curriculum for the Reconcile Peace Institute (RPI), aimed at building capacity in two key fields: community trauma healing, and peace studies and conflict transformation. The first RPI took place in Yei, Central Equatoria, with over 40 participants from provinces across Southern Sudan. Students were mostly Sudanese church and community leaders who had already received some training from Reconcile International and had demonstrated a high level of commitment in carrying out peace-building work in challenging contexts in their communities.

The safe and constructive classroom setting enabled an open flow of dialogue on major issues facing local communities in Southern Sudan. Despite the linguistic and logistical challenges, the RPI afforded Institute staff a rare opportunity to interact closely with Sudanese community leaders, learning first hand about the effect that protracted conflict has had on communities in that country. It also gave staff a unique insight into the challenges of running an NGO in a fragile socio-political environment that continues to be terrorised by rebel groups.

### Community Healing transcends national and ethnic borders

*While a participant in the Institute's former Transitional Justice Fellowship Programme, Sudanese Amel Aldehaib attended a Community Healing workshop run by the Institute's Reconciliation and Reconstruction Programme. She subsequently proposed that the workshop model, which utilises comprehensive consultation, storytelling, cleansing rituals, memorial construction, and lively debates about social values to motivate community development, be piloted in a modified version in Malakal, Southern Sudan. In collaboration with Amel, currently a gender consultant for Oxfam GB, and the Upper Nile Youth Development Forum (UNYDA), staff from both the Reconciliation and Reconstruction and Africa Programmes conducted a community healing workshop to pilot the existing model in a context that is fundamentally different from that of South Africa. Requests for further collaboration and interventions in Sudan are evidence of the success of this project. (Below: Workshop participants pose with Institute staff.)*



## 2009 Events

The more prominent events of the Institute in 2009 included the following:

### TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE IN AFRICA PROGRAMME

February	Transitional justice training workshops with the Transitional Justice Working Group of the Ugandan Justice Law and Order sector; in partnership with RLP and CSV (Cape Town)
	MDC roundtable on transitional justice and national healing and reconciliation (Harare, Zimbabwe)
May	'Shared Responses on Security and Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR)', a workshop with war-affected communities in five territories, including representatives of relevant government institutions and local CSOs (Ituri Province, DRC)
August	Regional Consultation: 'Building Fair and Inclusive Societies after Conflict: A Focus on Civil Society' (Johannesburg)
September	Workshop with justice and civil society practitioners from all provinces in the DRC on the promotion of knowledge in the field of transitional justice (Bukavu, DRC)
October	Three book launches and public discussions on the Zimbabwe history book, <i>Becoming Zimbabwe</i> (Johannesburg, Cape Town, Harare)
October	'Shaping a Truth and Reconciliation Mechanism for Burundi', a workshop series to explore the options for transitional justice in Burundi (Bujumbura, Burundi)
December	Roundtable: 'Engaging Zimbabweans in the Diaspora Toward Economic Reconstruction' (Franschhoek)
December	Public seminar with Zimbabwean Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai (Cape Town)

### POLITICAL ANALYSIS PROGRAMME

January	2008 Transformation Audit briefing in the Presidency (Pretoria)
	Official launch of the 2008 Transformation Audit (Cape Town)
May	First off-the-record Mont Fleur opinion-leader dialogue (Stellenbosch)
October	Second off-the-record Mont Fleur opinion-leader dialogue (Stellenbosch)
November	SARB public dialogue event on Public Values and Citizenship, titled, 'Batons or Ballots?: Pursuing Active Citizenship and an Interactive State' (Cape Town)
December	Public launch of the 2009 SA Reconciliation Barometer Survey Report (Cape Town)

### RECONCILIATION AND RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME

May	Conference with 56 religious and civic leaders on reconciliation (Harare, Zimbabwe)
August	Ashley Kriel Youth Imbizo (Cape Town)
October	Annual Ashley Kriel Memorial Lecture (University of the Western Cape, Cape Town)
December	2008 Reconciliation Award ceremony (Cape Town)

## Goals and Priorities for 2010–2011

### KEY GOALS

The Institute currently runs 18 projects in nine countries. Its work in partner countries is a growing percentage of its overall output. To achieve its long-term vision, the Institute has identified a range of medium-term outcomes, specific to each of its three programme areas:

- **Stakeholders are informed by ongoing accurate analysis of issues related to socio-political justice and reconciliation in order to contribute to dynamic policy processes.**
- **Civil society and government stakeholders gain and use knowledge about transitional justice.**
- **Historical narratives based on exclusivity and oppression are deconstructed, and inclusive narratives based on fair and democratic principles are developed.**
- **Public discourse and decisions around memory, history, and current challenges to socio-political justice and reconciliation are informed by the experiences of a diverse range of target communities.**
- **Communities that were previously divided across socio-economic and political conflict lines are constructively engaged in ongoing dialogue with one another.**

### PRIORITY AREAS AND ACTIVITIES

The Institute engages in continuous processes of self-reflection and evaluation, seeking to sharpen and improve its work and 'do what it does better'. Several focus areas are emerging as a result of these reflections that will determine the Institute's immediate priorities for the next two to three years:

- **Deepening regional cooperation.** The Institute has conducted preliminary talks with the African Union and SADC on ways to collaborate. Over the next three years the aim is to strengthen partnerships with these regional institutions.
- **Monitoring of post-conflict reconciliation and social cohesion in partner countries.** The expansion of the Reconciliation Barometer project to Rwanda highlights the possibility of expanding the Reconciliation Barometer – which remains the only independent, nationally representative research initiative of its kind in the field of reconciliation and transitional justice in Africa – to other countries on the continent. This is an option the Institute will give increasing attention to over the next two to three years.
- **Fostering constructive discussion on economic and social inclusion.** The Institute will continue to provide off-the-record opinion-leader dialogues for influential figures within key sectors of transitional societies, in order for them to engage each other in creative ways and in a confidential environment on issues of post-conflict reconstruction and transitional justice and development.
- **Identifying policy priorities for national healing and reconciliation.** The Institute will focus increasingly on assisting processes to determine more concrete policy priorities for national healing and reconciliation – and to provide input into discussions about, for example, Zimbabwe's Global Peace Agreement and Kenya's negotiated settlement.
- **Extending and deepening community-level engagement.** The Institute increasingly seeks to capture the views and perspectives about, and develop insights and strategies for, addressing the dislocation between policy implementation and grass-roots realities in focus countries – specifically in relation to the impact that 'the past' so often continues to have on efforts to enhance sustainable development.
- **Extending the reach of Institute programmes through education and training initiatives.** The Institute will seek to extend its reach through publishing new and innovative teaching and educational resources and other publications, thus building on its reputation as an international best practice NGO in this category, as confirmed by its 2008 UNESCO Prize for Peace Education.





## 10 Years On: Looking Back and Looking Forward

The year 2010 marks an important milestone for the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation as it celebrates its 10th anniversary. After a decade in existence, it is an opportune time to reflect on the eventful journey that has brought us to where we are presently, and to map the possible routes we may take to move forward with conviction and purpose.

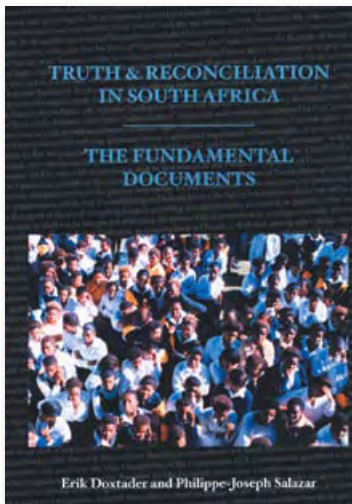
We are acutely aware of the need to be critically self-reflexive to ensure that we continue in the right direction. As our organisation moves into a more mature phase, we must never waver in challenging ourselves with the most important questions: Is the work of the Institute relevant and responsive to the changing local and global landscape, and does it continue to adequately fulfil its original mandate?

The Institute has grown considerably over the years, both in the scope of its work and its staff complement. Besides the work that we do 'out in the world' and our interaction with many individuals, organisations and communities, we also need to consider the impact of our own organisational 'microcosm'. Are we mindful that the ethos and principles that direct the Institute's work are also incorporated into our daily operations? Is staff interaction culturally sensitive and do we all share a common understanding of our vision and mission? Have members of the Institute's staff themselves worked through the issues of the past as we promote this process to our clients? Do we as an organisation contribute to environmentally sustainable practices? Does our procurement system ensure that we do our best to support previously disadvantaged groups and small businesses?

While many challenges lie ahead, this year is also a time for celebration. It is important to acknowledge and show our appreciation for the many individuals and organisations – present and former staff and board, donors, partners and friends of the Institute – without whom our achievements and successes would not have been possible.

## Selected Institute Publications

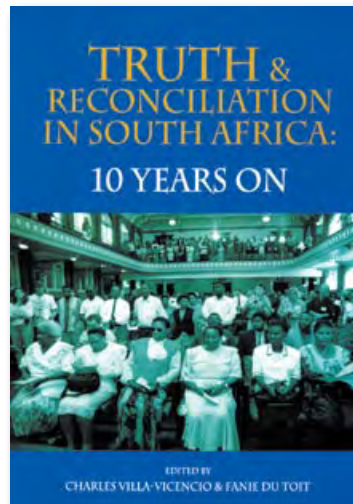
A list of the Institute's publications currently in stock, available from bookstores or online



### *Truth and Reconciliation in South Africa: The Fundamental Documents*

This groundbreaking volume provides an explicit and often startling view of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

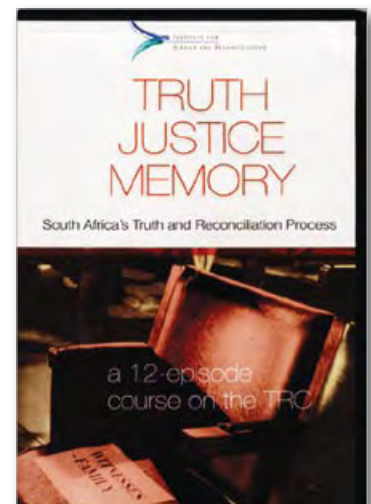
Price: R260



### *Truth and Reconciliation in South Africa: 10 Years On*

This work provides a realistic assessment of what a TRC can reasonably accomplish and an audit of the response of government and other agencies to the unfinished business of the Commission.

Price: R165



### *Truth Justice Memory*

(DVD and teacher's guide)

This unique educational tool exposes learners to the TRC in a sensitive but forthright manner. Twelve short episodes (each about 20 minutes in length) cover different aspects of the TRC process.

Price: R250



### *Peace in the Balance: The Crisis in Sudan*

This book attempts to trace the origins of the problems, the ongoing conflicts and the huge challenges confronting efforts to bring peace and reconciliation to Sudan.

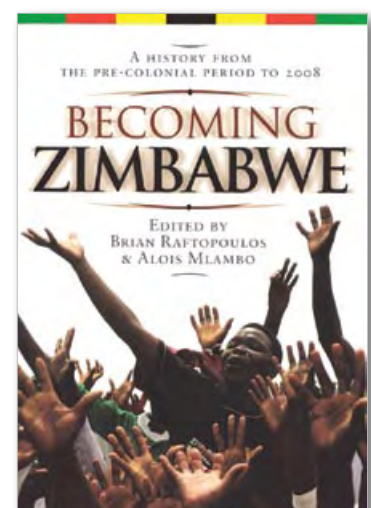
Price R120



### *Building Nations: Transitional Justice in the African Great Lakes Region*

An uncomplicated roadmap of the prevailing political situation in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Uganda.

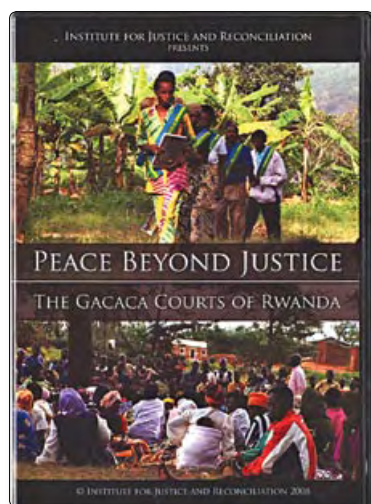
Price: R120



### *Becoming Zimbabwe: A history from the pre-colonial period to 2008*

This comprehensive history of Zimbabwe includes groundbreaking essays by an array of Zimbabwean authors and a report discussing options for history education in Zimbabwe.

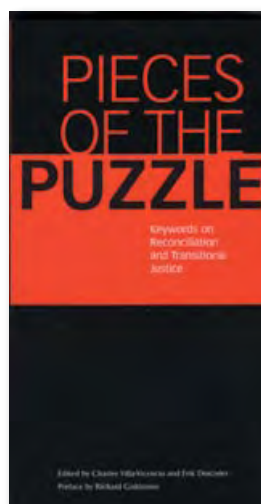
(Available at selected bookstores only)



***Peace beyond Justice: The Gacaca Courts of Rwanda (DVD)***

This film documentary is an historical record of the Gacaca process and provides an educational tool for Rwandans and for other countries where the establishment of justice and reconciliation mechanisms is under consideration.

Price: R120



***Pieces of the Puzzle: Keywords on Reconciliation and Transitional Justice***

Addressed to citizen, activist and scholar, *Pieces of the Puzzle* is a practical and wide-ranging guide to understanding the key social, political and cultural terms of transitional justice and reconciliation.

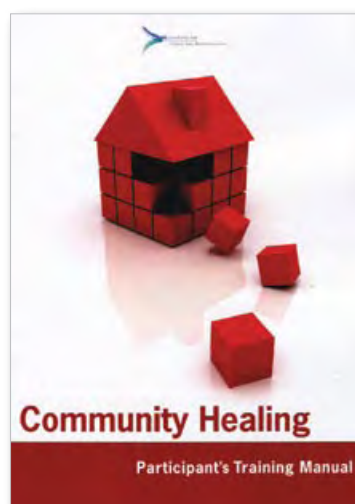
Price: R120



***Les Pièces du Puzzle: Mots clés sur la Réconciliation et la Justice Transitionnelle***

In accordance with IJR's aim of promoting peace, justice and reconciliation in other parts of Africa, *Pieces of the Puzzle* was translated into French to make it more accessible for Francophone African countries.

Price: R120

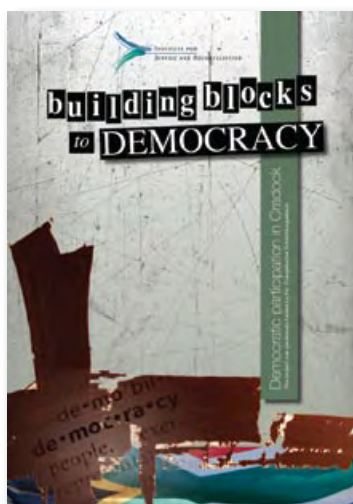


***Community Healing: A Guide for Facilitators***

***Community Healing: Participant's Training Manual***

These resource guides provide hands-on examples, ideas and guidelines for people who would like to make a difference in their communities.

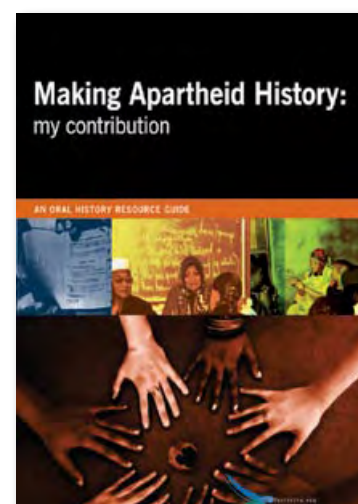
Price: R80



***Building Blocks to Democracy: Democratic participation in Cradock***

This resource guide for educators is based on workshops where learners were taught about recording oral history, developing storyboards for short films, using the interview transcript, and how oral histories could make a contribution in democratising the local archives.

Price: Available on request

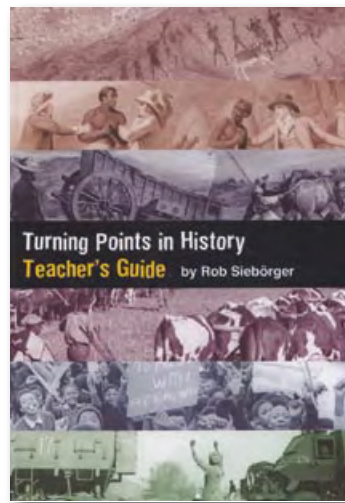
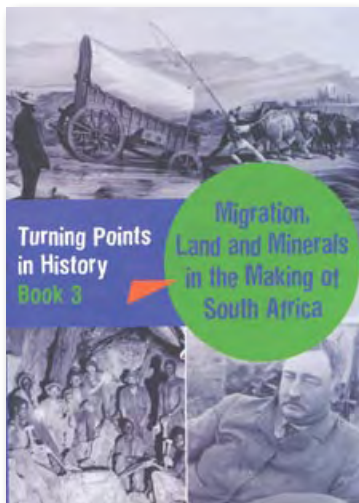


***Making Apartheid History: My Contribution***

This oral history resource guide resulted from projects conducted with high school students from racially and socio-economically divided communities in urban Hout Bay and rural Paarl.

Price: R200



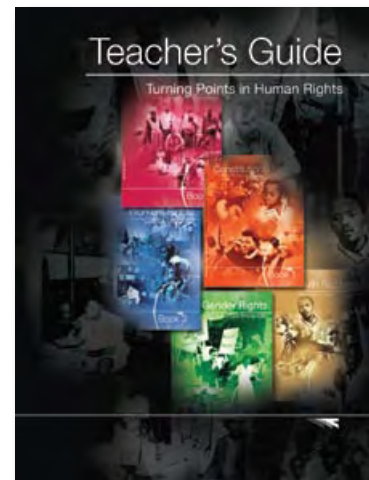


### *Turning Points in History*

#### *Keerpunte in die Geskiedenis*

This series of six books and a teacher's guide represents a milestone effort to address the challenges involved in education for reconciliation. The series is aimed at Grade 10 to 12 learners, and covers important turning points across the entire scope of Southern African history. Only the Afrikaans version is currently available.

Price: R200



### *Turning Points in Human Rights*

Five volumes covering turning points in South Africa's struggle for human rights are covered in this series which is accompanied by a teacher's guide.

Price: R450 (Teacher Guide: R145)

### *Aunty Ivy's son, Ashley* (CD)

This radio documentary details the life of young political activist Ashley Kriel prior to his untimely death at the hands of apartheid police.

Price: R50

### *Hamba Kahle Gabane Ashley Kriel*

(Commemorative booklet)

Price: Complimentary



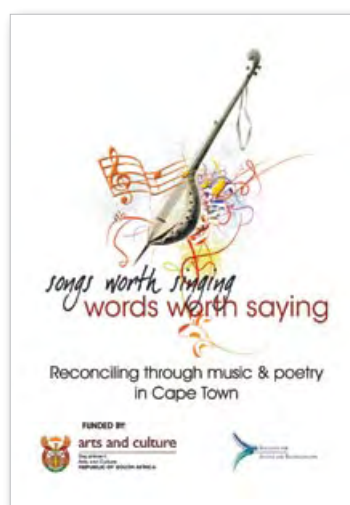


**Stories op die wind:  
'n Veeltalige bloemlesing  
van Noord-Kaapse  
volksverhale**

(DVD, book and teacher's guide)

This multilingual anthology of folktales was researched and written by learners and community leaders in the Northern Cape Districts of Siyanda and Namaqualand.

Price: Complimentary

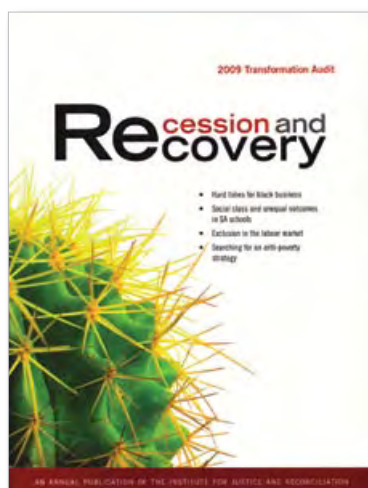


**Songs Worth Singing,  
Words Worth Saying**

(DVD, CD and e-Songbook collection)

Songs and poetry are used as opportunities to breach the racial divide and build communities across the old apartheid barriers. This compilation showcases an intergenerational musical and poetry conversation.

Price: Complimentary



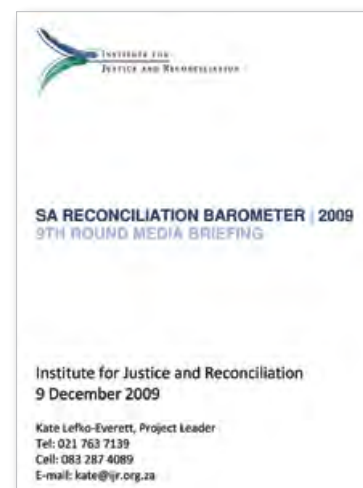
**2009 Transformation Audit:  
Recession and Recovery**

Price: R150



**2008 Transformation Audit:  
Risk and Opportunity**

Price: R100



**SA Reconciliation Barometer Survey  
Reports 2003-2009**

Available online at  
<http://sabarometerblog.wordpress.com/barometer-survey/>



**SA Reconciliation Barometer Newsletters**

2009 issues are available as hard copies, as well as some back issues on request. The SARB Newsletters can also be sourced online, together with archived back issues.

<http://sabarometerblog.wordpress.com/archive/>

A range of titles in the Institute's occasional paper series on transitional justice in Africa is available on request



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Fanie du Toit

### ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF



Felicia Thomas



Carol Esau



Portia Kasungu

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Valdi van Reenen-Le Roux



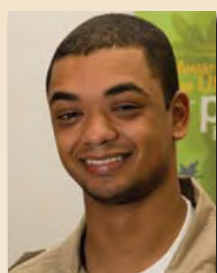
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Kenneth Nkwenkwe Lukuko



Natalie Jaynes



Brad Brockman



Lucretia Arendse



Nosindiso Mtimkulu

### POLITICAL ANALYSIS PROGRAMME



Jan Hofmeyr



Lameez Klein



Kate Lefko-Everett



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Friederike Bubenzer



Sharon February

Shuvai Nyoni

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Rev Dr Spiwo Xapile

## Financial Statements

<b>Balance sheet</b> <i>as at 31 December 2009</i>	<b>2009</b> <b>R</b>	<b>2008</b> <b>R</b>
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Non Current Assets</b>	<b>7,410,350</b>	<b>6,176,515</b>
Property, plant and equipment	152,795	193,456
Investments	7,257,555	5,983,059
<b>Current Assets</b>	<b>6,293,974</b>	<b>5,231,200</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	6,038,490	4,979,301
Accounts receivables	255,484	251,899
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>13,704,324</b>	<b>11,407,715</b>
<b>Funds and liabilities</b>		
<b>Funds</b>	<b>10,158,605</b>	<b>10,358,277</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>	<b>3,545,719</b>	<b>1,049,438</b>
Accounts payable	1,228,545	1,049,438
Grants received in advance	2,317,174	—
<b>Total funds and liabilities</b>	<b>13,704,324</b>	<b>11,407,715</b>

The full audited annual financial statements are available on request

<b>Statement of changes in funds</b> <i>for the year ended 31 December 2009</i>	<b>Total Funds</b> <b>R</b>	<b>General funds</b> <b>R</b>	<b>Capital fund</b> <b>R</b>	<b>Project funds</b> <b>R</b>	<b>Sustainability funds</b> <b>R</b>
Balance at 1 January 2008	10,093,495	–	221,374	3,081,445	6,790,676
Net surplus for the year	264,782	433,886	–	(362,632)	193,528
Additions to non current assets	–	(37,461)	37,461	–	–
Depreciation for the year	–	65,379	(65,379)	–	–
Transfer from/to sustainability funds	–	139,327	–	–	(139,327)
<b>Balance 31 December 2008</b>	<b><u>10,358,277</u></b>	<b><u>601,131</u></b>	<b><u>193,456</u></b>	<b><u>2,718,813</u></b>	<b><u>6,844,877</u></b>
Balance at 1 January 2009	10,358,277	601,131	193,456	2,718,813	6,844,877
Net surplus for the year	(199,672)	1,151,025	–	(2,952,342)	1,601,645
Additions to non current assets	–	(36,290)	36,290	–	–
Depreciation for the year	–	76,951	(76,951)	–	–
Transfer from/to sustainability funds	–	116,969	–	–	(116,969)
<b>Balance 31 December 2009</b>	<b><u>10,158,605</u></b>	<b><u>1,909,786</u></b>	<b><u>152,795</u></b>	<b><u>(233,529)</u></b>	<b><u>8,329,533</u></b>

Project funds represent funds earmarked for specific contracts. Net investment income, income from fees, sales of resources, and other income is set aside to build the sustainability funds for the future. The sustainability funds are invested to generate income which in future can be utilised to fund project shortfalls and future core costs as required.



**Detailed income statement***for the year ended 31 December 2009***Income revenue****Donations and grants received**

	2009 R	2008 R
<b>Donations and grants received</b>	<b>11,595,881</b>	<b>10,440,217</b>
Austrian Embassy	—	100,000
Church of Sweden	204,300	503,174
CS Mott Foundation	699,950	994,490
Department of Arts and Culture	—	957,144
Desmond Tutu Peace Centre	—	87,719
Embassy of Finland	—	300,000
EED	501,899	—
Foundation for Human Rights	—	87,719
Old Mutual	—	350,000
Premier of the Western Cape's Office	699,250	826,560
Royal Danish Embassy	1,845,000	549,178
Royal Netherlands Embassy	4,499,382	3,000,000
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	—	283,490
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)	3,146,100	2,389,690
General donations	—	11,053

**Earned income**

	<b>79,716</b>	<b>524,254</b>
Sales of resources	35,551	31,283
UNESCO Prize for Peace Education	—	405,000
Other income	20,530	38,043
Fees received	23,635	49,928

**Net investment income**

	<b>1,611,807</b>	<b>(294,130)</b>
Net interest earned on earmarked funds	89,879	36,596
Gain (loss) on investments	812,431	(962,321)
Dividend income	323,335	178,883
Interest earned	386,163	452,712

**Total income**

<b>13,287,405</b>	<b>10,670,341</b>
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**Less total expenditure**

<b>13,487,076</b>	<b>10,405,599</b>
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**Net (deficit) surplus for the year**

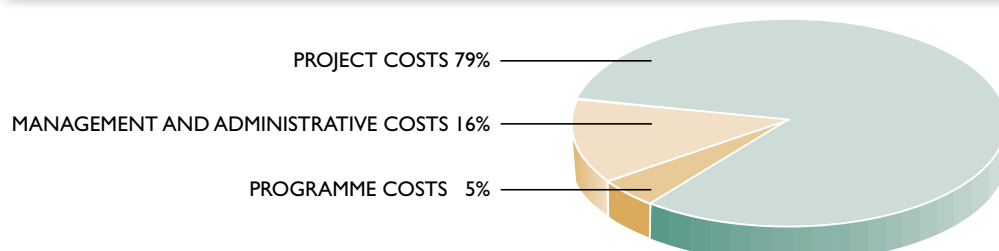
<b>(199,672)</b>	<b>264,782</b>
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Balance of accumulated funds at beginning of the year	10,358,277	10,093,495
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Balance of accumulated funds at the end of the year	10,158,605	10,358,277
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**Detailed expenditure statement***for the year ended 31 December 2009*

	2009 R	2008 R
<b>Management and administration costs</b>	<b>2,226,003</b>	<b>1,852,428</b>
Staff costs	797,267	661,532
Office and operating costs	1,245,194	1,092,690
Bad debt	87,719	–
Board & AGM	74,203	47,332
Audit fees	21,620	50,874
<b>Programme and project costs</b>	<b>11,261,073</b>	<b>8,553,131</b>
<b>Core programme costs</b>	<b>633,511</b>	<b>891,517</b>
Staff costs	3,495,482	3,159,518
Less: staff costs relating to projects	(3,195,482)	(2,646,069)
Discretionary support	1,000	1,790
Staff training & strategic planning	77,081	39,132
Monitoring & evaluation systems	106,875	169,532
Travel	67,909	95,405
Research & resources	35,995	28,779
Website & media	44,651	–
Workshops & seminars	–	43,429
<b>Specific projects:</b>	<b>10,627,562</b>	<b>7,661,614</b>
<b>Reconciliation and Reconstruction</b>		
Building an Inclusive Society – conferences & events	792,920	494,935
City Memory Project	–	222,658
Memory, Arts and Culture	1,395,123	650,640
Schools Oral History	689,210	411,204
Community Healing	1,177,708	220,279
Education for Reconciliation	314,637	896,651
<b>Transitional Justice in Africa</b>		
Fellowships	408,241	164,804
African Dialogues and Interventions	5,012,955	3,437,549
<b>Political Analysis</b>		
SA Reconciliation Barometer	1,192,163	1,097,117
Transformation Audit	849,631	864,041
<b>Fees for management and administration costs</b>	<b>-1,205,026</b>	<b>(798,264)</b>
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>13,487,076</b>	<b>10,405,559</b>



## CONTACT DETAILS

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