



Institute for Justice and Reconciliation
Annual Report 2006

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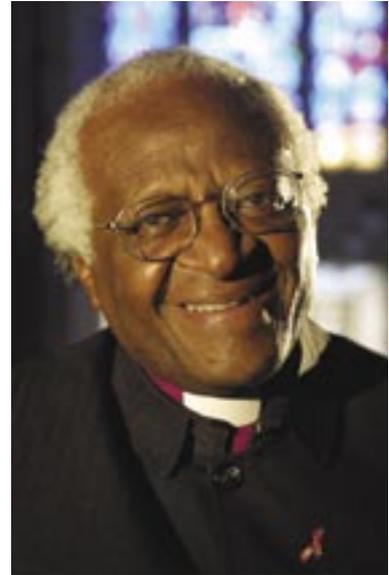


A Word from the Patron

I have been patron of the Institute since its inception in May 2000. Seven years on, I continue to enjoy my association with what is surely one of the most significant organisations of civil society in the country. It is a joy to reflect on the incredible growth in the work of the Institute since its cautious and fragile beginning when some in high places questioned the need for 'another NGO'.

Today the Institute works in association with organisations ranging from government and business to grassroots initiatives both in South Africa and elsewhere on the continent. Its critical engagement with power and support for the vulnerable and weak is an example of what nation building and democracy are all about.

I congratulate the Executive Director and his staff on their work. May God continue to bless you and all those whom you seek to serve.



Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Mpilo Tutu



Chairperson's Report

No society can ever afford to be complacent. Our reach must necessarily always be beyond our immediate grasp – not least in an emerging democracy such as our own. Nonetheless, we would do well to acknowledge the many successes we have had since our first democratic election in 1994.

Politically we have made significant progress. Certainly none of the cataclysmic predictions that critics foresaw have come to pass. There have been no serious armed rebellions, the economy has grown and racial tensions and periodic uprisings by different sections of society have not erupted as they tended to do prior to 1994. It is this stability that has given us the space to deal with the many other problems such as issues of health, housing, job creation and education that face our nation.

The President spoke in his State of the Nation address of the need for social cohesion. It is indeed here that we need to place our energies, because it is perhaps here that we have failed to make the progress for which we hoped. We have not fully succeeded in acknowledging that our neighbour's suffering has a direct impact on our own wellbeing. Unless we recognise our inter-relatedness and dependence on one another, we are simply not going to be successful in our attempts to redress our national deficiencies. These need to be prioritised in the same way in which political issues were prioritised in the run-up to the 1994 elections.

The work of the Institute is about the promotion of justice and reconciliation – concepts that are at the heart of both political stability and social cohesion. I commend the Executive Director and his staff for the excellent work they are doing. I extend my appreciation to Board members and especially to members of the Executive Committee for the responsibilities which they carry. Donors continue to support our work generously and on behalf of the Board of Directors, the staff and all those who benefit from the work of the Institute, I express our most sincere appreciation to them.

Prof Jakes Gerwel

Chairperson, Board of Directors

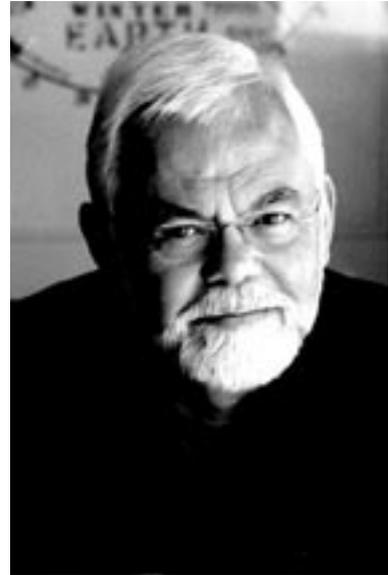




Introduction

The year 2006 has been a remarkable one for the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation. It has seen organisational growth, the consolidation of work developed over the past seven years, the emergence of several new projects, the appointment of new senior staff, and a level of public recognition not earlier experienced.

This growth in institutional identity and credibility has resulted in the Institute being consulted and drawn into public and off-the-record discussion at the level of national, regional and local government. It has been approached by businesses, research institutes, academics and NGOs working in adjacent fields to provide information, to facilitate negotiations and to lead fact-finding and exposure visits to situations both in South Africa and in other African countries. During this past year, the Institute has also been invited by governments as well as regional and international bodies in Burundi, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to participate in peace-building initiatives, while extensive work is being undertaken with leading opposition factions and others in Zimbabwean politics. These invitations have led to several additional requests coming from civil society organisations in these and other countries, including the DRC, Sudan and Uganda. The Institute has further been requested to host delegations from Burundi, Morocco and Iraq, to explore ways to promote reconciliation and nation-building initiatives in their own countries. It has also been consulted in the Israeli-Palestine and Basque conflicts.



Amidst these far-reaching challenges is the need to ensure that the scope of our work remains sufficiently focused so that the Institute can continue to play a thoughtful, professional and accountable role in society. Our primary focus remains at the interface between justice and reconciliation in South Africa, while exploring the meaning and possible application of lessons learned for situations of conflict in other African countries.

Highlights of the year included the Annual Reconciliation Award given to the Chairperson of the Independent Electoral Committee, Dr Brigalia Bam, at the Tenth Year Anniversary Conference.

A significant achievement of the Reconciliation and Reconstruction Programme has been the publication of a second edition of the *Turning Points in History* series for secondary schools, as well as the publication of an Afrikaans translation, called *Keerpunte in die Geskiedenis*, now making these texts available in both official examination languages in South Africa. Ways are being explored to make at least sections of the volumes available in other South African languages. Work is also being completed on a companion set of volumes on human rights, entitled *Turning Points in Human Rights*. In addition, the Memory, Art and Culture project has broken new ground in the Northern Cape, working with the San and Nama communities. This has laid the ground for several additional initiatives among marginalised groups in 2007.

The Transitional Justice in Africa Programme has seen the appointment of Brian Raftopoulos and Marian Matsikiza to the staff. Brian brings huge experience on Zimbabwe and other southern African countries and Marian returns to South Africa after working extensively in the Great Lakes countries over several years. The Institute is also poised to undertake important targeted work in the southern Sudan, within the context of the impact of Northern Uganda and Khartoum on the peace process. Drawing on our work in these and other countries in political transition, the Institute, together with the International Centre for Transitional Justice, has hosted a transitional justice programme in South



Africa over the past five years. These annual fellowships have equipped young professionals from a range of countries in transition to gain skills and return to promote issues of justice and reconciliation in their home countries.

The work of the Political Analysis Programme supports the analytical thinking of the Institute in South Africa and increasingly helps define the relevance for other African countries in transition. The 2006 Transformation Audit, published under the rubric Money and Morality, caught the attention of the public and policy makers in a remarkable way, drawing the Institute into extensive media debate on television, radio and in print. This third publication of its annual audit, in the words of a leading journalist, has 'established the Institute as a leading analyst of transformation'. Moreover, the Reconciliation Barometer, now in its fourth year of existence, has continued to make its impact on society, with most of its newsletter articles being reprinted in leading newspapers. The Barometer is, nevertheless, undergoing a major reassessment with a view to sharpening the questions to be included in the 2007 national survey.

Thinking back to the fragile and tenuous start of the Institute at the beginning of 2000, the growth in its credibility and capacity has been significant. This is due largely to the fact that skilled programme staff have seen fit to pursue their work through the Institute. Apart from the remarkable skills and increased experience they have brought to and developed within the Institute, they have worked with a level of energy and commitment that can only be said to come from the remarkable quality called 'fire in the belly'.

Their work has been admirably supported by the dedication of the administrative and financial staff who have managed the affairs of the Institute in a highly professional manner. The challenges, not least at the level of management, administration, budgetary control and fundraising that face any institution undergoing change require a steady hand, professional skills and a focused vision. We are ready to grasp the nettle.

The Executive Committee members, several of whom engage in the day-to-day challenges of the Institute, support us in an impressive manner. We have a wonderfully supportive Patron in Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu and the Chairperson of our Board, Professor Jakes Gerwel, is equally supportive of our work. We are grateful to both of them for being willing to take time out of their busy schedules to identify publicly with the work of the Institute. I am most grateful to my colleagues, the ExComm members and the Board, as well as friends and benefactors of the Institute. Our donors, who are identified later in this report, have shown trust in our work and supported us generously. We are most grateful to them and commit ourselves to honour their trust.

Dr Charles Villa-Vicencio

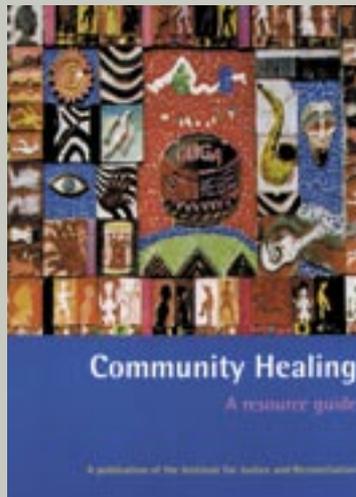
Director



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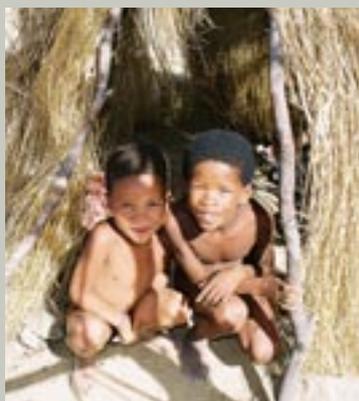
Reconciliation and Reconstruction Programme



The Programme draws inspiration from reconciliation initiatives that enabled South Africa to make the transition from apartheid to democracy in 1994, understanding reconciliation in a fourfold way: acknowledgement and memory; deepening of understanding; forging partnerships; and the empowerment of individuals and communities. It is at the convergence of these objectives that reconciliation is able to impact on society at large.

Projects are organised around three focus areas:

- **Education for Reconciliation** develops tools and resources to teach history and life skills in ways that promote reconciliation, human rights and mutual understanding.
- **Memory, Art and Healing** acknowledges the importance of memory, not least in marginalised communities. It engages memory as a springboard to build more cohesive communities and the empowerment of marginalised people.
- **Building an Inclusive Society** stimulates public dialogue amongst a range of South Africans on issues of national transformation.





Education for Reconciliation

Critical engagement with history remains vital to the formation of a new generation of South African democrats. In 2004 the Institute published a set of history textbooks entitled *Turning Points in History* for senior secondary schools. Its unique standing is due to its representative authorship, the quality of the material and design, the span of history covered and the range of interactive teaching tools and training workshops developed in tandem with the books. The tools and workshops have enabled effective implementation in schools across race and class barriers. The first print run was exhausted in less than a year - testimony to the truly national impact of this publication. A second print run was published in October 2006 after revisions including an additional chapter on the Anglo-Boer War. The revised edition consists of a boxed set of books with a reworked, interactive CD-Rom.

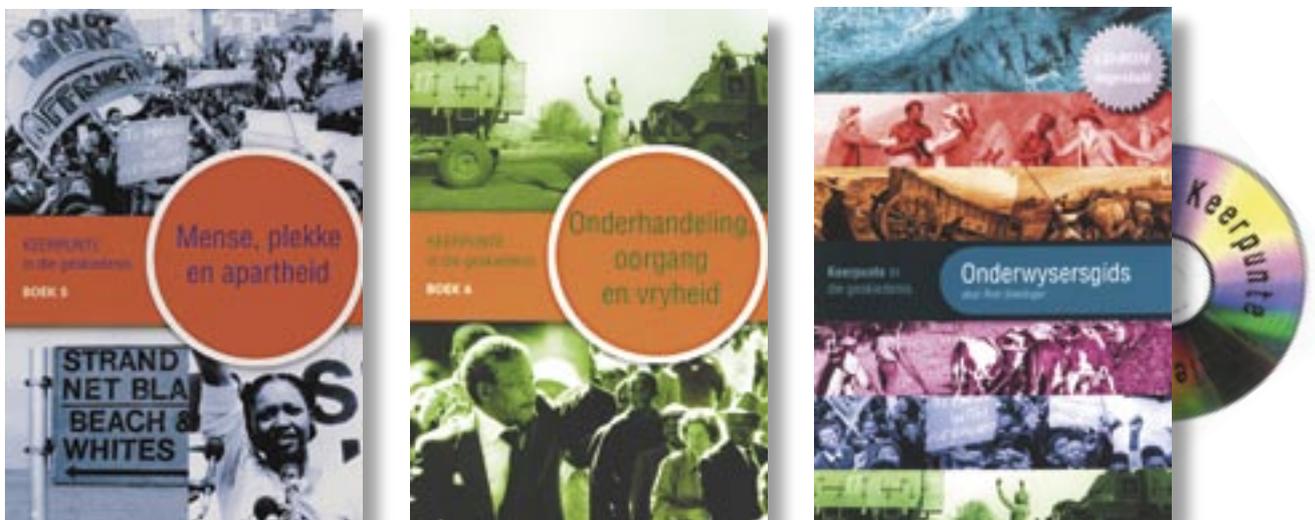
Afrikaans remains the only other language in which school leavers' examinations are completed and is the only medium of instruction in vast areas of the Northern and Western Cape and elsewhere, not least in rural working class communities. This motivated the translation in 2006 of the series into Afrikaans. Entitled *Keerpunte in die Geskiedenis*, the series breaks new ground - even to the extent that translators had to invent terminology previously omitted from Afrikaans histories. The boxed set with interactive CD-Rom in Afrikaans includes teacher notes, resource information and learner worksheets.

A third initiative in 2006 has been the conceptualisation and commissioning of a set of texts for Grades 10-12 that describes the human rights struggle in South Africa. A series of five books focuses on constitutional, land, worker, gender and youth rights respectively, and is due for publication in the second half of 2007.

South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) process constituted a second focus for 2006. Ten years after the TRC held its first victim hearings in East London, the Institute hosted a major national conference to reflect on impact and legacies of the Commission's work. The Institute published proceedings from the conference as well as the media debate that surrounded it in a work entitled *Truth and Reconciliation in South Africa: 10 Years On*.

The Institute is also seeking to develop better access to crucial TRC documentation. A publication entitled *Truth and Reconciliation in South Africa: The Fundamental Documents* has been compiled and will be available in early 2007.

The publication of 'Turning Points in History' series in Afrikaans translation will reach many more learners from diverse racial and socio-economic backgrounds. Afrikaans remains the only language of instruction in many parts of South Africa.





Memory, Art and Healing

This focus area is currently embodied in three projects: the Memory, Art and Culture Project; the Oral History Project; and the Community Healing Project.

Memory, Art and Culture

This focuses on grassroots communities, many of whom remain marginalised, enabling them to tell their stories, express their culture and engage their memories through the arts. During 2006, participants in communities from the Northern Cape and the Western Cape benefited in this way.

In the Northern Cape, the Institute launched an initiative 'Stories, I remember - A Northern Cape Heritage'. Learners from eight schools in the Siyanda and Namaqualand districts, together with 30 community workers were trained in oral history methodology and basic writing skills. These trainees then conducted interviews with storytellers of Nama and !Khomani San descent. A group of teachers and adult literacy educators then mentored the trainees through the secondary writing process. Historian Marlene Winberg edited these folk tales which have been compiled in a teacher guide. A further outcome will be the publication of an anthology of Northern Cape stories and a DVD of live performances by storytellers to complement the teacher guide.

In the Western Cape, the Institute launched 'A Community on the Move - Belonging and Migrancy in the Cape'. Five communities - Lwandle, Langa, Bonteheuwel, Pinelands and Retreat - were invited to explore how they had been affected by Eastern Cape migrant labour. The aim of this initiative is to generate oral histories based on living memory, which complement the 'official' histories written about migrant labour.

The transcripts were used to inspire a range of art productions, including short stories, dramas and paintings; the latter have been placed on exhibition at the Lwandle Migrant Labour Museum, which will be used as educational tools in their regional School Outreach Programme.

With the help of playwright Fatima Dike, five Langa-based drama students wrote a play on migrant labour. The play, entitled *Amajoiners - Migrant Labourers*, tells the story of life in the hostels and the effect it had on relationships. Cafda Youth Dance Company also facilitated workshops for six ballet dancers who used the transcripts as research material to choreograph dances. This culminated in a performance entitled *Siya Phezulu*, ('We are climbing higher').

Below left: San children dance at the XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX near XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX. Right: The stories that were compiled from an oral history project in the Northern Cape culminated in a teachers' guide for local schools ('Stories on the Wind').





A year-end imbizo was conducted as acknowledgement of various contributions to the project. The event attracted dozens of storytellers eager to have their stories recorded. In both the Northern and Western Cape, participants have been able to convert their memory and art initiatives into modest income-generating opportunities.

The Schools Oral History Project

The Schools Oral History Project seeks to develop oral history awareness, methodologies, insights and resources for learners in South Africa. Over the past three years, it has produced a series of outstanding classroom resources on particular communities of historical significance.

In 2006, the focus has been on producing teaching resources based on the experiences of different communities in the Northern Cape. Storytellers were encouraged to share a variety of stories, some of which had been passed down for generations and were relatively well known across the region; others were specific to smaller areas. Narratives included family histories, accounts of the relationship between missionaries and local people, experiences during the Anglo-Boer war, stories about notorious fugitives from the law, as well as myths, fables and folk tales with a regional flavour.

Following an initial briefing, 61 learners were selected to participate and were trained in story techniques and methodology, in the use of a digital voice recorder, and how to produce folk tales from transcriptions. The learners then interviewed 32 storytellers from communities across the Northern Cape. In a second workshop, learners worked on their draft stories which were then handed to the Institute for possible inclusion in an extensive teacher's guide on Northern Cape oral history and folk tales. The publication contains a selection of the best stories produced by learners, comprehensive background information, as well as other resources for history teachers including a series of lessons plans with proposals on how to teach material according to the requirements set out in the National Curriculum Statement (NCS).

The third Ashley Kriel Memorial Lecture was held in August. The event commemorated the 30th anniversary of the 1976 Soweto uprisings, and was organised in partnership with the University of the Western Cape (UWC), the Division for Distance and Life-long Learning (DLL) and Rainbow Circle Films. The latter produced *Deafening Echoes*, a special docudrama on Bonteheuwel - the community where Kriel lived, and was screened on the UWC campus before the producer entertained questions from a lively and appreciative audience.

Community Healing

The Community Healing project establishes a platform for communities to come together across racial and other divides. Key focus areas in 2006 have been the building of relations between Bonteheuwel and Langa, the inclusion in the Langa/Bonteheuwel reconciliation process of the historically white Pinelands community, the transferring of useful skills to participants and the development of a set of indicators or benchmarks for community healing.

An inter-community dialogue for Bonteheuwel and Langa was attended by 30 people, including youths representing sports clubs, and delegates from high schools and community policing forums. Outcomes included the launch of several shared projects between Langa and Bonteheuwel, as well as a formal invitation to the historically white Pinelands to join these dialogues.

Another outcome of 2006 was the publication of the revised and updated book *Community Healing: A Facilitator's Guide*. After a launch event in Langa, the guide was distributed as widely as possible to community-based organisations, religious leaders and government. A further outcome has been the creation of an internet blog page where those interested in community healing may engage one another. Finally, the Institute, in conjunction with others, is examining ways to measure the impact of community healing projects.



Building an Inclusive Society

In this project, the Institute is committed to working with communities, policy-makers and political groupings to enable former adversaries and many who simply do not know one another to live in peaceful co-existence and democratic practice.

To commemorate the 10th anniversary of the TRC, a national conference entitled 'The TRC: Ten Years On' was organised by the Institute in April 2006. The aim of the conference was to promote national dialogue on justice and reconciliation and to address the unfinished business of the TRC. A large number of former commissioners, witnesses, victims and victim support groups were present, as were members of the previous and present governments. The event was well attended and extensively covered in the press. Lively debate and high participation gave a clear signal of continuing public concern with issues raised by the TRC.

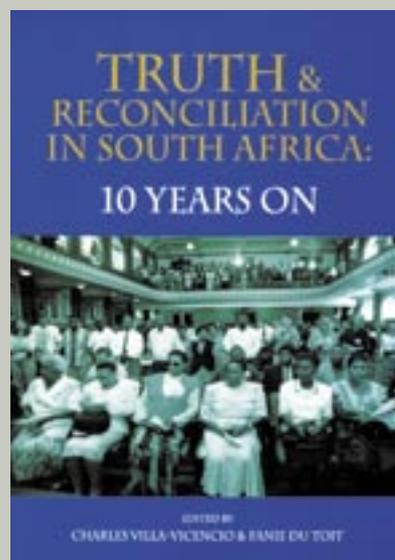
A central concern to emerge throughout the conference is the need for former political leaders of the apartheid state to acknowledge responsibility for gross human rights violations and other abuses prior to 1994 as a basis for deepening the reconciliation process. In addition, those perpetrators who have avoided disclosure of their involvement are urged to find ways to supply the families of victims with the closure they so desperately seek. Furthermore, apartheid beneficiaries, notably but not only whites, are called on to acknowledge that they benefited from a corrupt and destructive system that privileged a racial elite and its allies.



A national conference entitled 'The TRC: Ten Years On' was organised by the Institute in April 2006 to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the TRC.

Above: Archbishop Tutu chats with delegates.

Below: The Institute published proceedings from the conference as well as the media debate that surrounded it in a work entitled Truth and Reconciliation in South Africa: 10 Years On.



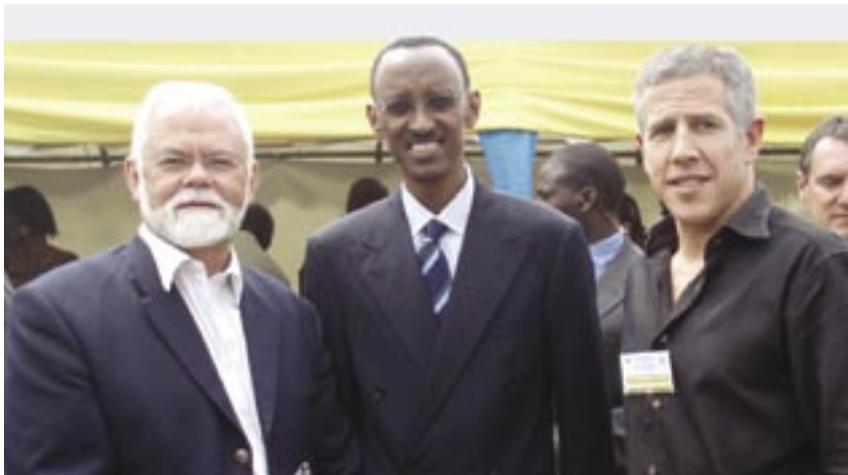


Transitional Justice in Africa Programme



Many of the African countries in which the Institute works have experienced significant change in 2006. In some countries, this has brought about a greater role for the Institute while in others, slow political movement on issues of transitional justice has impacted on our ability to add value. In particular, the Institute has paid special attention to the elections in the DRC, acknowledging the knock-on effects that political change (whether peaceful or violent) in the Congo will have in the region. The focus of the Africa Programme has thus been largely on the Great Lakes area and Zimbabwe, with some reformulation of the Institute's engagement in the Sudan and Northern Uganda.

The Institute has continued to focus on sustained engagement with truth and reconciliation commissions and transitional justice processes in the African countries and governments with which we are in partnership, as well as monitoring political change in the Great Lakes region.



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In 2006 the Transitional Justice in Africa Programme underwent some staffing changes. The appointment of Professor Brian Raftopoulos as the head of the Transitional Justice in Africa Programme has enabled the Institute to maximise its cooperation and involvement in Zimbabwe.

Sarah Crawford Browne has, together with Sara Basha, an ex-fellow of the Institute, worked in the Sudan and Northern Uganda, enabling the Institute to engage in these countries with a new level of focus and dedication.

In September, Marian Matshikiza was appointed as a permanent member of staff in the position of Great Lakes Desk Officer and brings extensive experience of the DRC and the region to the programme. Her initial focus will be on evaluating the capacity of local organisations working on transitional justice, governance and human rights issues with an eye to establishing concrete relationships in order to put the work in this area on a more solid footing.

The Great Lakes Region

In addition to monitoring and observing the multiparty elections in the DRC, the Institute has made several significant interventions in Rwanda, Burundi and the eastern border region of the DRC. In Rwanda, this has taken the form of extensive engagement in and support for the restructuring of the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission (NURC) and work in support of the Gacaca courts. These consultations then informed strategic planning workshops focused on the elaboration of a new vision, mission and programme for the NURC for the next five years. Finally, a report was presented to the Rwandan parliament and senate, allowing for both their comments and questions. In Burundi, the Institute has been working to facilitate knowledge sharing between government commissions and the South African TRC in an effort to support the development of transitional mechanisms in the country. The work in the region culminated in a regional conference entitled 'After the DRC Elections: Justice, Reconciliation and Reconstruction in the Great Lakes'.

Burundi

The Institute is being consulted on a proposed Truth and Reconciliation Commission in Burundi. Fanie du Toit, representing the Institute, and Mrs Mary Burton participated in a nationwide consultation in association with ACCORD to gauge public responses to the proposed TRC process. Marian Matshikiza, who leads our work in Burundi, met with senior staff in the Office of the President and a range of civil society organisations as well as United Nations representatives regarding the proposed Commission. The South African Embassy is, in turn, engaged



in ongoing discussions with the Institute regarding both the Embassy's response to the Burundian transition and the work of the Institute in that country.

Rwanda

The Institute's engagement in Rwanda in 2006 has been shaped by continued technical and administrative support to the NURC. Having submitted an evaluation of and recommendations for the NURC, Karin Alexander facilitated wide-ranging consultations with individuals and officials interviewed during the evaluation in order to solicit their responses and views on the report.

The Institute also provided support and expertise at two conferences on the invitation of the South African Embassy in Kigali: an Interfaith Dialogue on the role for religion in the reconciliation process; and a reconciliation training workshop for parliamentarians.

Furthermore, Dr Villa-Vicencio accompanied an Investec management team to Rwanda, attending several sessions at the economic development conference and meeting with cabinet ministers as well as President Paul Kagame. The Institute gained new insights into the importance of human security and economic development in relation to the work of the NURC, and has incorporated the role of economic justice as an element in sustainable reconciliation in its research focus.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Institute's continuing cooperation with the civil society umbrella organisation, Société Civile du Congo (SOCICO) and the Organisation Congolaise pour la Paix et la Reconciliation (OCOPRE) led to the co-hosting of a workshop on conflict management. The aim was to decide, through debating the current political situation in the DRC, on appropriate action for civil society to take so as to prevent new conflicts, but also action that should be taken if conflicts erupt. The Institute provided some basic training in the tools of conflict analysis and conflict management to ensure that Congolese civil society is adequately prepared to maintain a presence, develop a strong analytical understanding of the national reality and build a practical and stable relationship with political actors.

At the same time, the Institute took up an invitation from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (CVR) to attend a conference evaluating their progress and anticipating the shape and nature of a future Commission. This resulted in an invitation from the CVR for the Institute to become one of the members of a special committee tasked with following through the recommendations of the conference. The invitation is under consideration but the Institute's continued involvement with the CVR will be premised on both the new government's commitment to the process and the CVR's ability to maintain its mandate.



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The Institute (in partnership with Idasa) also carried out comprehensive civil society observation and monitoring of the multi-party elections in the DRC. The observer mission was present at both the parliamentary and first round presidential elections, as well as the second round presidential run-off and the provincial elections.

The eastern provinces hold both the promise and the threat to peace, not only in the DRC but also in Rwanda and the region. The appointment of Marian Matshikiza, who is experienced in the politics of the area and fluent in the necessary languages promises to open new areas of work for the Institute.

Greater Horn

The situation in Sudan and Uganda has been dynamic and unstable as both nations move from resolving the very real issues of conflict through armed struggles to negotiated processes with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), the Darfur Peace Agreement, Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement and the initiation of the Juba Peace Talks. The emphasis of the Institute's programme has thus been on understanding the core issues of the changing post-CPA environment within Sudan, and similarly, the changes within the political environment of Northern Uganda as negotiations begin and the debate around the role of international transitional justice mechanisms increases.

The Institute's strategy during 2006 has been to map these developments, compile a database to track the actors and to build relationships with the role players in both countries. In response to the need for information to facilitate internal debate and advocacy, capacity building of the actors in both countries has been a focus. Therefore providing research, delivering papers at conferences and offering training to partner organisations formed the core of the interventions towards the end of the year.

In addition, the Institute attended consultations with senior officials in charge of gender, human rights and social welfare in the Government of South Sudan (GoSS). The meetings took place in Pretoria and formed a backdrop to the close of the year round table where the Institute, with local NGO partner Reconcile, supported the Southern Sudan Peace Commission's invitation to various Southern Sudan commissions and role players (Gender, Public Grievance, Human Rights and DDR Commissions, the Sudan Council of Churches and the New Sudan Islamic Council) to attend a meeting in Juba. An MoU between the Southern Sudan Peace Commission, Reconcile and the Institute was signed with the intention of holding similar round tables in the future.

Further, the Institute made two strategic interventions in Uganda. The Makerere University and the Refugee Law Project drew leadership together from across Uganda to discuss 'Beyond Juba: building consensus on a sustainable



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national peace process in Uganda'. The Institute was represented by Fanie du Toit, who drew in the lessons from the South African transition. This was followed by training workshop for transitional justice researchers from the Great Lakes organised by the African Transitional Justice Network. Sarah Crawford-Browne co-facilitated this training, focusing on the challenges of research within communities affected by violence. Both Du Toit and Crawford-Browne then participated in discussions in which a transitional justice response that could be integrated into the Juba Peace talks was designed. This is an exciting initiative on which the Institute hopes to build on in 2007.

The Institute's core research focus has been a book on the Sudan crisis, to be published early in 2007 under the title *Perspectives on the Crisis in the Sudan*. The book will provide a historical background of the conflict, a comprehensive analysis of the CPA, an account of the current internal political situation in light of the peace agreement with specific reference to the dynamics in Northern Sudan, a synopsis of the challenges in the marginalised areas (including Darfur) and prospects for sustainable peace.

Drawing on the work of two interns in the Africa Programme, Zinaida Miller and Chris Wake, the Institute also investigated the complex relationship between transitional justice initiatives and economic development. The result was the production of two reports – the first on the issue of land reform in Rwanda and the second on the economics of reconciliation in the DRC.

Zimbabwe

As a result of the split in the opposition MDC in November last year, 2006 has been characterised by a degree of uncertainty in opposition politics and civic activism within Zimbabwe. At the same time, the Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front (ZANU PF), while grappling with internal friction around the issue of succession, has capitalised on the lull in opposition activity. This uncertainty, compounded by the continued threat of further repressive legislative and unprecedented economic decline, has both polarised and paralysed the nation.

It was in this context that the Institute focused its work in this region. The publication and dissemination of analyses produced by the Institute's Zimbabwe think tank on the future of democratic politics in the country and the promotion of dialogue around the analyses was a primary focus of the work undertaken in the first quarter of 2006. This took two forms:

- Public presentation of and facilitation of debate on analyses produced on the media, the Diaspora and opposition politics.



Political Analysis Programme



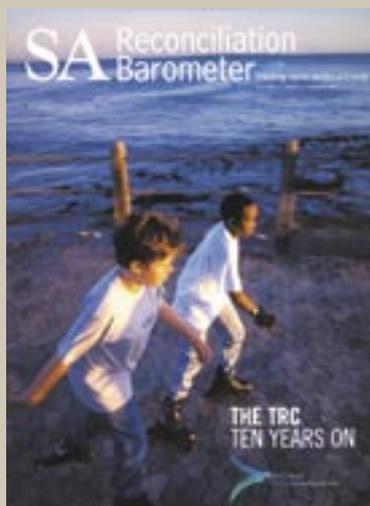
The Institute's three main programmes each focus on promotion of reconciliation and the assessment of social justice at complementary levels. The Reconciliation and Reconstruction Programme works to mediate conflict at community level in South Africa and the Transitional Justice in Africa Programme engages with post-settlement African nations in developing awareness of and mechanisms for transitional justice. Linking the two is the Political Analysis Programme.



The core vision is to promote constructive and well-informed communication between South Africans at all levels, and a responsive policy posture on the part of government.

The programme's key activities are:

- framing research and publishing it in a range of formats – via events, books, magazines, on the Internet, in media articles and broadcast interviews;
- capacity building that takes the form of training two black postgraduate interns in research skills, Internet communication, website design and management, formal report and media types of writing, administration and teamwork;
- communicating our output to policymakers, legislators, private sector leaders and into the public domain to stimulate debate.





Research and Publications

The programme's flagship publications are the annual *Transformation Audit*, now in its third year; and the *SA Reconciliation Barometer*, now in its fourth. In addition, the SA Monitor, available on the website www.ijr.org.za/politicalanalysis/samonitor is a high-calibre research tool that tracks press coverage and summarises the direction of public debate in areas critical to the nation-building process: race relations; land; poverty; transitional justice, reparations, prosecutions and amnesty; economic transformation; and reconciliation. The Political Analysis Programme's website material on and www.transformationaudit.org.za and www.ijr.org.za/politicalanalysis/samonitor are a key part of its public profile, together with its own books and magazines, and its presence in the print and broadcast media.

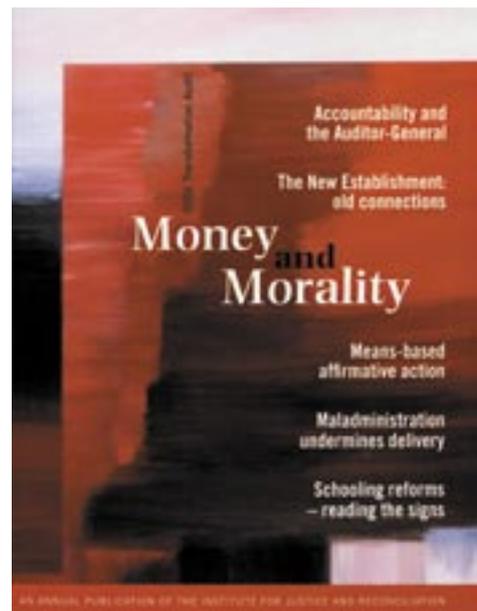
The programme is headed by an experienced analyst with senior journalistic experience and connections. The websites, and within these, the SA Monitor and the Transformation Audit databases, are increasingly used by the press as well as academic researchers.

The Transformation Audit

The Institute's series of annual Economic Transformation Audits seeks to provide intelligence about how inequality and injustice are embedded in our economic, educational and governance systems, as well as the extent to which policies designed to change them are succeeding and why.

Contributions by both recognised and emerging researchers are elicited and structured with emphasis on strong policy analysis based on excellent quantitative evidence. Landmark research has been provided so far on poverty and inequality, schooling and education, unemployment and the labour market, Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) policy impact, and the small enterprise sector.

The 2004 *Taking Power in the Economy* was the first of these annual reviews, followed in 2005 by *Conflict and Governance*, and in 2006 *Money and Morality*, which focused on aspects of corruption and maladministration – issues which increasingly attract public interest. The Audit's findings were again presented at a seminar with the Presidency in Pretoria, and attended by some 50 selected analysts from government, the private sector, civil society and academia.



The Transformation Audit uses the following issues to frame its data-gathering and analytical reviews:

- The changing structure of the economy, and the potential and effects of BEE strategies;
- Schooling and the education sector; and the need for intervention to resolve the dilemma of the 80% of schools still struggling to function adequately;
- The labour market: nearly half of all job-seekers are unemployed, while skilled posts stand empty.
- Inequality between and within population groups: the country is getting richer on average, but more South Africans have fallen into poverty mainly because of unemployment.



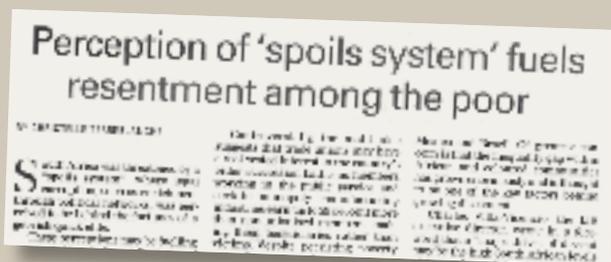
Labour market performance scorecard

| Transformation goal: Consistent employment growth in excess of new entrants to the labour market | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Desired outcome | Indicator | Status 1990-1994 | Status 2005 | Status 2006 | Direction of change |
| Adequate employment growth | Employment ^{1,2} | 9.6 million (1995) | 11.2 million (2003) | 11.9 million (2004) | ↑ |
| | Private non-agricultural employment ² | 6.7 million (1995) | 9 million (2003) | 9.7 million (2005) | ↑ |
| | Unemployment (expanded definition) ³ | 27.80% 4 million (1995) | 40.80% 8.1 million (2004) | 38.80% 7.8 million (2005) | ↑ |
| Absorption of first-time entrants | Youth unemployment ² | 41.50% 2.9 million (1995) | 52.90% 5.9 million (2004) | 50.40% 5.7 million (2005) | ↑ |
| Broad-based employment | Differential between male and female unemployment ² | 1.58 (1995) | 1.43 (2004) | 1.48 (2005) | ↓ |

Scorecards point the way

A unique feature and a methodological innovation of the Audit is the 'scorecard'. It scrutinises the data for directions of development and pointers for future policy, and consolidates these into scorecards, which have elicited interest from the National Treasury, the Presidency's Economic Services, and the Western Cape Administration. Following the presentation in Pretoria, our scorecard statisticians have been requested by the Presidency to work on a scorecard that they intend to develop along similar lines.

Findings of the Transformation Audit have been taken up and widely by the media, proof that these issues touch a nerve in all sections of South African society.





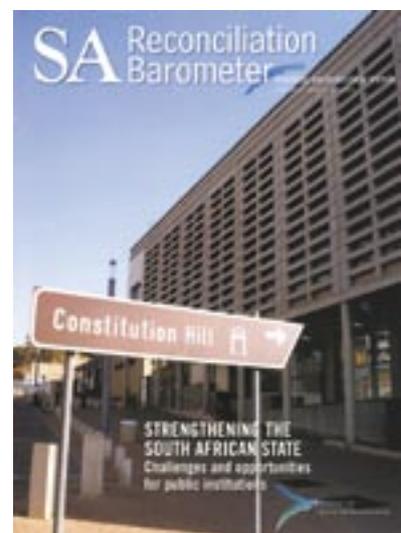
The SA Reconciliation Barometer

The SA Reconciliation Barometer remains the only national survey-based project that is dedicated exclusively to tracking of South Africa's national reconciliation process. Developed in 2002 under the supervision of a team of eminent national and international social researchers, the survey was crafted around six key hypotheses that relate to the achievement of national reconciliation.

Now in its fourth year of existence, and having conducted six rounds of the survey, the project has managed to capture a substantive body of data on public sentiment regarding social change and its impact on relations between citizens from diverse social and cultural backgrounds. Its focus remains on the measurement of the original hypotheses, but as time progressed additional indicators were added to sharpen the survey's analytical capacity.

The analysis of the 2006 survey points to a continuation in the convergence of responses from different groups on a number of key issues. This means that the average national response for a large number of measurements is decreasingly being skewed by the average opinion of black African respondents. While many of these divides in opinion are still significant, there seems to be an incremental narrowing of these gaps, which in the longer term bodes well for the national reconciliation process.

The quarterly SA Reconciliation Barometer newsletters serve primarily as a vehicle to convey the findings of the Barometer Survey to our target audience, but also offer the opportunity for scholars and practitioners to contribute articles that engage with key reconciliation debates.





2006 Event Highlights

The more prominent events of the Institute in 2006 include the following:

Reconciliation and Reconstruction Programme

- January- December Empowerment Workshops and imbizos in Langa; Pinelands; Bonteheuwel; Lwandle, Uppington and the Northern Cape
- January Bonteheuwel-Langa Inter-community Dialogue workshops; an Interfaith Dialogue meeting (Langa, Bonteheuwel, Pinelands); Pinelands Dialogue sessions
- April Oral History Methodology and Interviewing Workshops with Grades 9 & 10 learners in Rietfontein (X2), Uppington, Kakamas and Lwandle.
The TRC: Ten Years On - A National Conference (Cape Town)
- August Third Annual Ashley Kriel Memorial Youth Lecture
- November Northern Cape workshop and seminar on San story-telling.

Transitional Justice in Africa Programme

- January The Future of the Media in Zimbabwe - a workshop hosted in conjunction with the Media Institute of Southern Africa.
- February The Zimbabwean Diaspora - a seminar on the constraints and opportunities facing Diaspora activism in the struggle for a democratic Zimbabwe co-hosted with the South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) (Wits University)
- March Reflections on the Opposition in Zimbabwe: The Politics of the MDC - a workshop for civil society co-hosted with the Crisis Coalition Zimbabwe. (Harare)

Intervention to assist in strategic planning meetings focused on the elaboration of a new mission and programme for the NURC for the next five years. (Kigali)

Workshop designed to assist the Burundian Government in the outlining of an official position on the establishment of the two envisioned transitional institutions. (Bujumbura)
- April Workshop on Women's Voices - in conjunction with the Feminist Political Education Project (FePEP) by Operation Murambatsvina. (Harare)





- May Economic Development in Rwanda: the Institute's involvement was at the invitation of Investec Asset Management. (Kigali)
- Public consultations on Transitional Justice in Burundi. An initiative spearheaded by the South African Ambassador Mr Mdu Lembede.
- June 'Constitutional Reform in Zimbabwe' - meeting with heads of the Zimbabwean civic movement to discuss a strategy to take the constitutional debate in the country forward. (Cape Town)
- Evaluating the Congolese Truth and Reconciliation Commission (CVR) - a conference convened and organised by MONUC and the ICTJ.
- Conflict Management in Transition - workshop hosted in partnership with OCOPRE; the aim was to transfer conflict management skills to civil society prior to the elections. (Kinshasa)
- July Interfaith Dialogue Meeting on the involvement of religious communities in the Rwandan genocide. (Kigali)
- Findings and recommendations of the evaluation and impact assessment of the NURC to the Rwandan Senate and Parliament. (Kigali)
- DRC Electoral Observer Mission. In conjunction with Idasa, the Institute sent a four-person observation team into the DRC for a week around the elections - the team was based in Kinshasa. An IJR/IDASA team also observed the second round of presidential elections at the end of October 2006.
- August Wither Zimbabwe? - a public forum hosted in conjunction with the Zimbabwe Social Forum. (Cape Town)
- Celebrating our Gains - Women's Rights in Zimbabwe - official launch of the Feminist Political Education Project (FePEP). (Harare)
- September IJR provided technical expertise at Amani Rwanda's training workshop on reconciliation for Rwandan parliamentarians.
- Consultations with IJR partners in Rwanda, the NURC and the Gacaca Commission, to facilitate planning for 2007.
- November Book Launch: Women's Voices. (Johannesburg)
- African regional workshop with IJR partners. (Johannesburg)



Political Analysis Programme

- October 'Money and Morality' symposium with Saki Macozoma and Jeremy Cronin. (Cape Town)
- Conference participation: 'Governance and the Rule of Law in Sub-Saharan Africa'. (Mombassa, Kenya)
- 2006 Transformation Audit Seminar at the Presidency. (Pretoria)
- Cape Town launch of Transformation Audit; keynote speaker Auditor General Shauket Fakie, respondent Thabo Khojane of Investec. (Cape Town)
- December Public briefing on Reconciliation Barometer results. (Cape Town)





2006 Publications

Some of the more significant publications of the Institute during 2006 are listed below. Further publications are reflected on the Institute's website: www.ijr.org.za

Reconciliation and Reconstruction Programme

Community Healing: A Facilitator's Guide (second edition: revised and updated). (June 2006)

Turning Points in History (second edition: revised and updated). (October 2006)

Turning Points in History CD-Rom (second edition: revised and updated). (October 2006)

Keerpunte in die Geskiedenis. (October 2006)

Keerpunte in die Geskiedenis CD-Rom. (October 2006)

Truth and Reconciliation in South Africa: Ten Years On. (November 2006)

Northern Cape Folk-tales - A Teacher Resource Guide. (December 2006)

Transitional Justice in Africa Programme

Reflections on Democratic Politics in Zimbabwe. (eds. Brian Raftopoulos and Karin Alexander)

Women's Voices. (ed. Shereen Essof)

Political Analysis Programme

Economic Transformation Audit 2006: Money and Morality.

The SA Reconciliation Barometer Research Report.

Four *SA Reconciliation Barometer Newsletters* on the themes:

- The TRC: Ten Years On
- Strengthening the South African State: Challenges and Opportunities for Public Institutions
- South African Public Values in Perspective
- Crossing Barriers: Inter-racial reconciliation in Post-Apartheid South Africa.



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Financial Statements



