



IJR

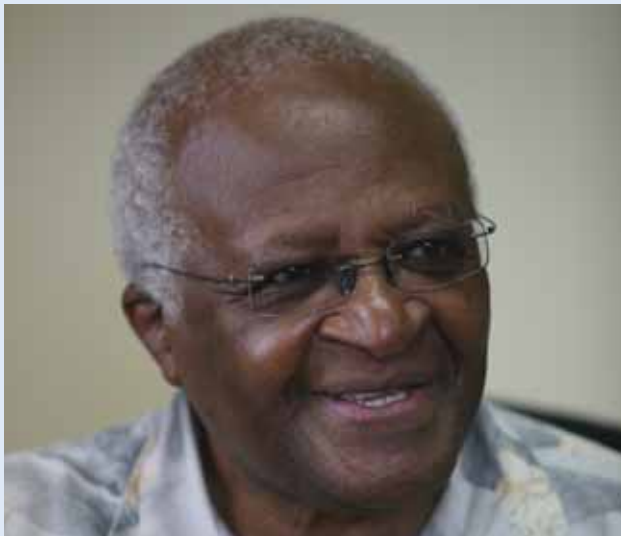
THE INSTITUTE
FOR JUSTICE AND
RECONCILIATION

**2012
ANNUAL
REPORT**

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A WORD FROM OUR PATRON



We need to rediscover a national conversation where we talk more truthfully and listen more intently. Dialogue still has a crucial role in helping to create our dream of a South Africa that is just and reconciled.

The year 2012 left us with little doubt about the ongoing and urgent need for dialogue and healing on our continent. When we as South Africans stop talking, we soon begin to shoot, fight or violate one another. We need to ensure that an atrocity such as the Marikana incident never recurs here or anywhere else on the continent. Such levels of violence in policing are simply unacceptable, as are some of the destructive protest actions we have seen, the abominable gender violence that persists in this country and the inequality across communities.

To stop these negative spirals, we need to rediscover a national conversation where we talk more truthfully and listen more intently. Dialogue still has a crucial role in helping to create our dream of a South Africa that is just and reconciled.

I have been the proud patron of the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation since its inception in 2000. I observe with pride my 'step-child's' increasing ability to host inclusive and incisive conversations across Africa. IJR's work not only fosters understanding and more efficient cooperation between key stakeholders here at home, but also in places like Kenya, Burundi, South Sudan and Zimbabwe.

The road towards peace is long and winding, and we are all on this journey together. At times it feels as if we have lost our way. But we dare not give up. I wish the Institute every success as it makes its particular contribution towards building societies that are fairer, more democratic and manifestly more inclusive.

God bless you.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Desmond Tutu', followed by a stylized flourish.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu

Cape Town, South Africa



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON



In this report I thought it useful to read all of former IJR chairperson Jakes Gerwel and my 'chairperson's reports' since 2005, to get a sense of what issues we amplified then and how these may have changed in the past seven years.

In 2005 Jakes began with a very positive statement, that "we are doing remarkably well ... after only twelve years of democracy". He was referring especially to the stability of the organs of state. He warned against complacency though and urged civil society, and particularly our donors, to support the IJR (and others like it) to continue to strengthen and protect our constitutional democracy. The next year his tone suggested a deeper concern about the relative absence of vigilance with respect to our freedom and development. His first sentence then read: "No society can ever afford to be complacent." In his conclusion, he turned again to IJR and its special role of promoting social cohesion through justice and reconciliation.

In his last report in 2007 Jakes praised IJR and all those connected with it, singling out Charles Villa-Vicencio, Hugh Corder (and Fanie Du Toit in anticipation), for the gift of leadership, commitment, competence and wisdom that they were giving to our nation, with support from our donors.

My first report concerned the special role and responsibility of all South Africans alive on 27 April 1994 – our democratic nation's first citizens. Ours was and still is the responsibility to build a democratic state, engage with our horrific apartheid legacy, and establish our position in the world. I expressed my belief that organisations like IJR were indispensable if we were to succeed and that they should be cherished, nurtured, trusted and supported.

In my second report I argued that given the information now at hand we South Africans were, together with all of humankind, entering a time of great uncertainty and old ways of thinking no longer assisted us to make sense of our circumstances. Again, the significance of IJR was affirmed for its role in research, its dissemination of critical knowledge and its challenging of Africa's leadership. In my third report I dealt with human relationships and how the moral *Homo sapiens* have sought to embrace the 'golden rule' that we must care for one another. This too, I argued, was at risk if we did not hold onto our notion of humanity no matter what the changing world challenges us with.

This latest report puts the ideas of two chairmen of IJR before you again, serves to consolidate the vision of IJR, and suggests that change is now ubiquitous, non-linear and persistent. It argues further that we humans are at risk everywhere as never before, but especially in developing nations, including South Africa. For this reason we need our best minds to engage with us and to be extremely careful about preserving our democracy, and to be open to change if we are to endure and flourish. It also serves to thank Fanie du Toit and his wonderful team, together with the IJR Board, for their selfless endeavours in the interest of our people and to tell our donors that they are at the very heart of humankind's quest for a good life, and that we are humbled by their generous support.

Professor Brian O'Connell

Chair of the IJR Board



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT



The Institute for Justice and Reconciliation has continued to make the case for a more unified, fair and inclusive South Africa and Africa. It is our view that reconciliation is the one crucial concept that reminds Africans that their destiny is tied up in one another. For this reason alone, it is worth reminding society of its interconnectedness and its obligation towards fairness and inclusivity.

South Africa's social justice deficit may well be the result of too little reconciliation and not, as some claim, too much reconciliation. The need to unite on a mutually affirming basis, to provide a fairer society, has never been cast in starker relief than in 2012. This was a turbulent year for South Africa and the world as the social implications of the financial crisis further entrenched itself around the globe – in the form of social unrest and political violence.

No longer willing to compromise on what they regard as unfairly low wages, South African miners, truckers, farm workers and several other groups embarked on rolling mass action. The South African police responded, in some cases with excessive force, killing 34 protesters at the 16 August confrontation on Lonmin's platinum operation in Marikana. Memories of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission were evoked as a presidential commission of inquiry began to hold public hearings into the tragedy, with scores of relatives of the victims in attendance. Another feature of 2012 was the now familiarly acrimonious build-up to another ANC elective conference. As it happened, the conference played out largely as predicted with the ruling party opting for leadership continuity over radical reformation.

While most South Africans watched anxiously, the subtle personality politics within the ANC went hand-in-hand with a growing concern about levels of corruption in government and state structures. Local government has once again drawn severe criticism for the failure of the majority of municipalities to secure an unqualified audit, and to render adequate services to the poor.

Interestingly, this troubling environment has resulted in the emergence of several dynamic new social movements and organisations, challenging government in some cases and cooperating with it in others, in the quest for a fairer society. As long as the judiciary remains independent and effective, the media relatively free and vocal, and civil society vigorous, one feels that the current national



malaise has the potential to lift and the system to correct itself. Should these democratic gains be reversed though, South Africa's future prospects will dim significantly.

In this context, the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation has continued to make the case for a more unified, fair and inclusive South Africa and Africa. It is our view that reconciliation is the one crucial concept that reminds Africans that their destiny is tied up in one another. For this reason alone, it is worth reminding society of its interconnectedness and its obligation towards fairness and inclusivity. As the reader will discover, IJR's contributions to these aims were multiple and far-reaching during 2012.

While highlights are difficult to pick out, IJR's involvement at the highest level in Kenya – to help build a more peaceful dispensation after the post-election violence of 2008 – certainly stands out. Partnering with the Folke Bernadotte Academy of Sweden and the Kenyan National Cohesion and Integration Commission, IJR has initiated a project with potentially far-reaching implications in the East African powerhouse that is Kenya.

In South Africa, IJR has begun a very special journey with a handful of communities across the country, selected on the basis of a carefully compiled list of criteria that will, over the next five years, seek to make a difference in how these communities learn to cooperate and live together across their most salient fault-lines.

IJR's Education for Reconciliation project has seen a spike in activity with the publication of various exciting and world-class resources, with the solidifying of partnerships with the Zimbabwean and South African Departments of Education, and with an ever-increasing demand for IJR publications, such as the 2008 UNESCO International Peace Prize-winning *Turning Points in History* series.

This year also saw the publication of the important *South African National Development Plan* (NDP) that sets out,

compellingly, a national twenty-year plan to realise our dreams of a fairer and more inclusive society. IJR has been working very closely with the key role-players in this process. Institute reports have been quoted in the final governmental publications and IJR's help has also been requested to ensure that the NDP does not gather dust on the shelf, but is in fact implemented.

These examples, together with rigorous attempts to ensure in-house compliance with the values that IJR preaches in public, has resulted in considerable progress towards the Institute's main objectives during 2012. Fundraising during this period has been exceptionally difficult, but it is heartening to note that IJR enters 2013 in better shape financially than it did in 2012. This is due, in no small measure, to the team of professional, competent and deeply committed individuals who comprise the IJR staff. Together, the IJR has proven its sustainability. It is ready to continue the fight for the realisation of its ideals.

To our funders and donors, a sincere *thank you* for your ongoing support.

On a more personal note, after eleven consecutive years at IJR, the Board graciously agreed for me to spend the first six months of 2012 on study leave at the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies at Notre Dame University. The experience provided time for much needed reflection and rejuvenation. In my absence, Dr. Tim Murithi was the Acting Executive Director of the Institute. He, together with the management team, did a sterling job of keeping the ship afloat. I would like to thank each of my colleagues whole-heartedly, for shouldering additional burdens to make this possible. To you, Tim – a special thank you for your leadership during this time. This Executive Director's report is therefore as much yours as it is mine.

Dr Fanie du Toit - Executive Director

Dr Tim Murithi - Acting Executive Director (Jan-July 2012)
December 2012



2012 HIGHLIGHTS



1. Participant of IJR's first-ever Youth Reconciliation Arts competition (Knysna, South Africa)
2. A national dialogue titled 'Finding Ways to Walk Together' (Johannesburg, South Africa)
3. Speakers at IJR's 'Economic Justice for the Next Generation' conference (Johannesburg, South Africa)
4. Violinist, Anele Mhlahlo, performs at IJR's annual Ashley Kriel Memorial Lecture (Cape Town, South Africa)
5. IJR launches its new logo to stakeholders and media (Johannesburg, South Africa)
6. Participants at IJR's Annual Regional Consultation (Johannesburg, South Africa)
7. Dr Julius O. Jwan (Assistant Director, Research – National Cohesion and Integration Commission, Kenya) visits IJR (Cape Town, South Africa)
8. Participants of the 'African Identities: Shades of Belonging' project, at the launch of the documentary films (Cape Town, South Africa)
9. IJR expert roundtable, titled 'Amnesty at a Crossroad: Assessing Accountability Provisions in Africa and Latin America' (Cape Town, South Africa)
10. The Cape Cultural Collective performs at IJR's Reconciliation Awards event
11. Launch of the 'Project to Promote National Cohesion and Reconciliation in Kenya' – with Kenya's National Cohesion and Reconciliation Commission, the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation and the Folke Bernadotte Academy (Nairobi, Kenya)



IJR AT A GLANCE

The Institute for Justice and Reconciliation (IJR) is a leading South African think tank that was forged out of the country's Truth and Reconciliation process twelve years ago. IJR has earned an international reputation for research of the highest quality, bold policy suggestions and in-depth reconciliation work with real impact on the ground.

Vision: Building fair, democratic and inclusive societies in Africa.

Mission Statement: The Institute for Justice and Reconciliation seeks to shape national approaches to transitional justice and reconciliation in Africa by drawing on community intelligence as well as macro-trend research and comparative analysis.

Strategic Objectives: 2012 was the first year of implementation of IJR's latest five-year strategy, based on five refocused medium-term outcomes. Naturally, these goals are not exclusively influenced by the Institute's interventions, but are also dependent on external factors.

IJR pursues the following five medium-term outcomes:

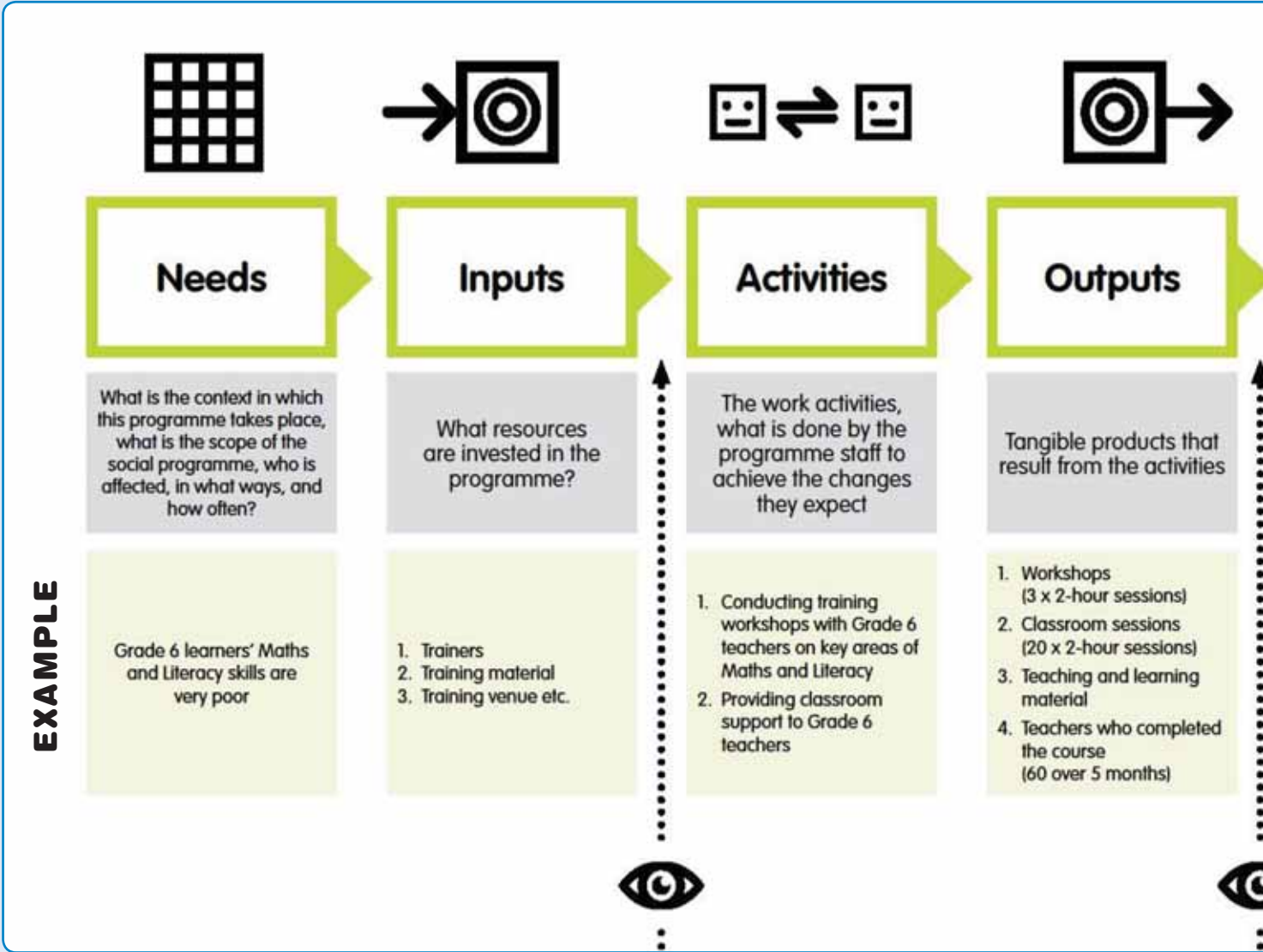
1. Policy processes are influenced by research, analysis and diverse community perspectives.
2. Stakeholders gain and use knowledge about justice and reconciliation.
3. Platforms are created where personal and historical perspectives are acknowledged, prejudices challenged and inclusive narratives explored.
4. Divided communities are engaged in dialogue to overcome sources of conflict.
5. Democratic, fair and inclusive practices guide the Institute's processes, policies and operations.



The IJR team at the 2012 strategic planning session.

The Institute recognises that the sources of social conflict are context-dependent and that there are no ‘one-size-fits-all’ solutions to its outcomes. Each case requires in-depth understanding of the unique features and forces that sustain it. At the same time it also demands skill to navigate the political landscape within which policy must be crafted to end hostility or entrench a fragile peace. Over the past twelve years the Institute has invested significantly in its capacity to provide the best possible analysis of relevant conflicts, shape the policies that aim to resolve them,

and mediate at grassroots level to rebuild affected communities and societies. While IJR’s approach is comprehensive, it limits itself to a selected number of target regions (Southern Africa, the Great Lakes, and the Greater Horn of Africa) to ensure in-depth coverage. Its multi-national team of researchers, conflict-mediation practitioners and administrators are guided by the organisation’s vision and practically track their progress through monitoring and evaluation systems that measure performance against the Institute’s five medium-term outcomes.



IJR LOGIC MODEL

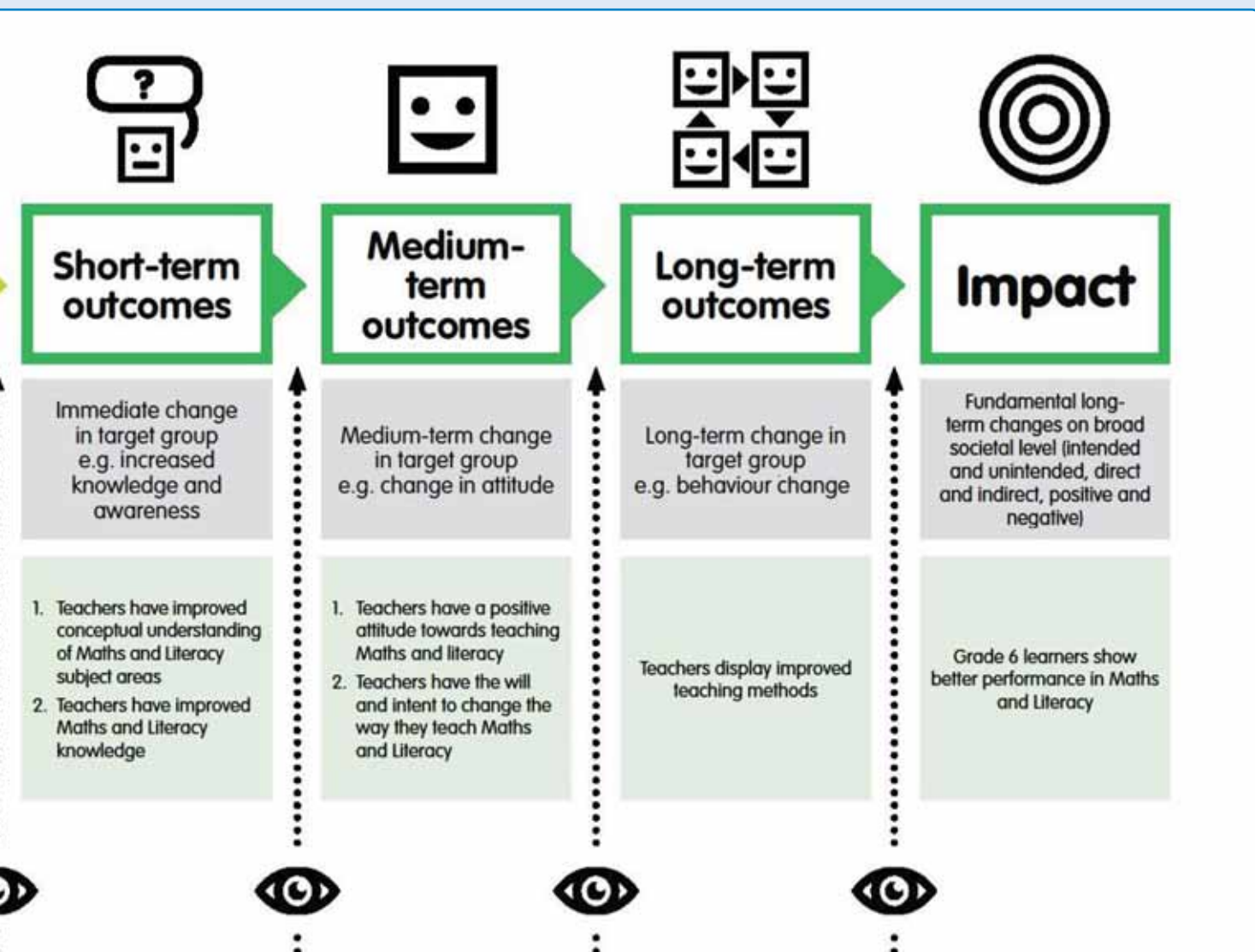


IJR'S MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

IJR developed its own logic model, which guides the monitoring and evaluation processes of the Institute. The graph below indicates how programmes' activities link to their outcomes.

As a monitoring tool, the model assists in developing appropriate indicators against which to measure outputs and outcomes on a continuous basis, which in turn feeds back into the design of interventions.

IJR's impact plan shows how each of its short-term outcomes contribute towards the achievements of five carefully selected medium-term outcomes, indicating how these, collectively, lead to the accomplishment of the Institute's long-term vision. It also ensures accurate monitoring, evaluation and reporting functions and acts as the basis from which the Institute develops theories of change for its work.



INFORMING POLICY PROCESSES

Medium-term Outcome 1: Policy processes are influenced by research, analysis and diverse community perspectives

IJR's first organisation-wide goal relates to monitoring and influencing policy processes by distributing analyses, research and information to key stakeholders. This is done through, for example, opinion articles published in newspapers, high-level research publications, policy briefs, conference papers, public presentations and dialogue sessions.

These initiatives are aimed at high-level policy-makers, but also seek to create awareness amongst community leaders and educators who form a crucial link between policy processes and their actual implementation. Policy debates and policy documents are often couched in subtle language. Unless the source of the insight is directly cited, it is not easy to provide direct evidence of impact. It frequently requires reading between the lines and drawing inferences. The following examples nonetheless provide some evidence of how IJR managed to influence policy processes in 2012, both in South Africa and elsewhere on the continent.



IJR research fellow Vusi Gumede talks about his article, 'Social and economic inclusion in post-apartheid South Africa,' published in the Transformation Audit of 2012.

EVENTS AND BRIEFINGS

In 2012, President Jacob Zuma called for South Africa's first-ever National Social Cohesion Summit. IJR was able to contribute to the conference with insights from its multiple community engagements and macro-trend research. Following the conference, the Institute was interviewed on national television on the issue of 'national identity and unity'.

IJR's Policy and Analysis Programme organised a series of national briefings, sponsored by Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS), on the results of the 2011 round of the SA Reconciliation Barometer Survey Report. These briefings took place in Port Elizabeth (Eastern Cape); Johannesburg (Gauteng); Durban (KwaZulu-Natal), and Bloemfontein (Free State). The increased media footprint generated by these briefings allowed for wider dissemination of the available data, allowing it to reach new audiences.

Most importantly, the briefings have allowed the IJR's Policy and Analysis Programme to present province-specific data to the respective audiences. While interaction with citizens and stakeholders has increased, so too has the ability of IJR staff to understand the context and frame of reference in which the survey data is gathered. Further, the relationships forged with partner institutions have opened doors for future collaboration and research. The response that the Policy and Analysis team received was overwhelmingly positive. Most of the events were very well attended. Feedback from participants included the following:

The information will be vital in my execution of my role within the Education Department where, when dealing with the level of material to use, perceptions of reconciliation crop up.

As a Diplomat, I will use this information to write a report to my government.

The funding provided by KAS in 2012 in support of these briefings allowed the IJR to work far beyond traditional dissemination centres and to give interested parties the opportunity to interact directly with the research findings. Judging by the feedback received, there is convincing evidence that this investment in the *SA Reconciliation Barometer* has brought positive returns.

IJR regularly provides the South African Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) with capacity to engage more effectively in transitional justice processes in Africa. In this vein, IJR co-hosted a Policy Seminar with DIRCO to discuss crosscutting issues pertaining to post-conflict reconciliation, democratisation and good governance, as well as socio-economic development in the Horn of Africa and East African regions. This workshop was the first in a series aimed at identifying possible areas for future collaboration. The workshop brought together leading figures and institutions from Somalia, South Sudan and Kenya.

Thank you for keeping us updated and for all your effort in organising such a successful and wonderful consultation last week. I know that I not only speak for myself when I say that those of us who attended from DIRCO benefitted immensely from our interaction with the participants and the information provided during the various sessions. Thanks once again and we look forward to continued collaboration with IJR.

– Official of the South African Department of International Relations and Cooperation



In August, IJR attended the 8th Southern African Development Community (SADC) Civil Society Forum, organised by the SADC Council of NGOs under the theme *The SADC We Want*, ahead of the 2012 SADC Summit. The Annual Southern Africa Civil Society Forum is a space where leaders of NGOs, churches, trade unions, social movements and other civil societies come together alongside the SADC Summit to discuss a wide range of regional integration and development issues affecting the SADC region.

Besides using the occasion to distribute its publications, IJR used the platform to engage with other civil society actors within SADC, specifically on efforts to build regional responses to transitional justice. The SADC does not currently have a sub-regional policy on justice and reconciliation. IJR will pursue possibilities for the development of a regional policy on justice and reconciliation further at a post-forum engagement between the SADC Council of NGOs and the SADC Secretariat, in 2013.

PUBLICATIONS

IJR's many publications also contribute to the capacity of key decision policy-makers to implement policies more effectively. The Institute produces two flagship publications annually – the *Transformation Audit* and the *SA Reconciliation Barometer Survey Report*.

The *Transformation Audit* tracks South Africa's socio-economic development in respect of macro-economic policy, the labour market, skills and education, poverty and inequality on an annual basis. The publication draws on the diverse insights of the country's leading thinkers in each of the subject areas covered, and offers an overview of the most relevant statistics for the year that has passed. An additional chapter was added to the latest edition, reflecting ordinary citizens' views about their sense of economic security.

The Institute distributed 436 copies of the publication to leading academics, politicians, business people, civil society and the media, as well as all key stakeholders of the Institute, and also shared the URL link to the publication online via social media channels. This year's *Transformation Audit* will once again be used as a prescribed work within the Department of Development Studies at the University of Pretoria.

The second annual publication, the *SA Reconciliation Barometer Survey Report*, is devoted to the quantitative tracking of social reconciliation in South Africa. It is multi-dimensional in its approach and takes into consideration how varying levels of economic, physical and cultural security, as well as racial prejudice, impact on national unity. Surveys are conducted annually and multiple newsletters, reports and briefings disseminate the findings in the public domain. The *SA Reconciliation Barometer Survey Report* provides key insights to strategic planners in government, civil society, faith communities and business.

The *2012 SA Reconciliation Barometer Survey Report* was launched during Reconciliation Month, in December. The Report, which once again received wide media coverage, elicited broad national and international interest. In total, 511 hard copies of the report have been distributed through the same channels as mentioned above for the *Transformation Audit*.

Important work went into revisions to the Reconciliation Barometer survey instrument, which included integrating a number of the issues raised





Members of the media examine findings from the SA Reconciliation Barometer 2012 Survey Report, at the launch of the publication.

during the qualitative focus groups conducted in 2011, introducing relevant contextual questions – for example, on political party membership in the lead-up to the ANC national conference in Mangaung, the power of the vote, and support for the nationalisation of mines – and strengthening the measures used, particularly with regard to effectively capturing the views of the ‘born-free’ generation.

IJR also produced a variety of policy briefs and publications highlighting its work in partner countries and their policy processes. By August 2012, IJR had published the following four monographs in a series focusing on Zimbabwe:

- *Transitional Justice Options for Zimbabwe: A Guide to Key Concepts*, by Kudakwashe Chitsike.
- *Mapping Women’s Needs in Zimbabwe’s National Healing Process*, by Dr Pamela Machakanja.
- *Zimbabwe’s Elections: A Recipe for Tension or a Remedy for Reconciliation*, by Prof. Sabelo Ndlovu-Gatsheni.
- *Zimbabwe’s Constitutional Reform Process: Challenges and Prospects*, by Dr Gwinyayi Dzinesa.

At least 120 copies of the monographs have been distributed through IJR’s civil society networks. Upon their request, 12 copies were sent to Africa University’s main library in Zimbabwe and their Institute for Peace, Leadership and Governance’s documentation centre, for use by students at both undergraduate and post-graduate levels.

Besides these publications, IJR also distributed more than 120 copies of its 2011 edited volume *Zimbabwe in Transition: A View From Within*, to international organisations and university libraries. This is in line with IJR’s endeavour to inform and empower stakeholders in public policy processes on issues of justice and reconciliation through research and publications.

INFLUENCE THROUGH MEDIA

Apart from the policy and research community, IJR also seeks to influence policy processes through increased media profiling of its work. The Institute actively uses media platforms to create greater awareness of its outputs and findings most relevant to key policies affecting justice and reconciliation in Africa. These include the Institute's participation in and contribution to what are considered more traditional media channels, such as print and broadcasting, as well as innovative platforms, such as the Institute's social media presence on Facebook, Twitter and blogs.

The Institute received extensive media coverage during 2012. Staff opinions, insights and the mention or profiling of IJR initiatives were recorded 72 times in print or online publications, 35 times on radio and 13 times on television.

The media clippings on the opposite page offer a broad overview of the Institute's media participation during 2012.

While it is important to occupy space in the media, it is more critical that the messages being communicated are understood. We received the following feedback on instances where our insights were used either in the form of opinion pieces or commentary in the media:

The best insight on Business Day's pages in weeks, really!

– Raenette Taljaard, former DA parliamentarian, former head of the Helen Suzman Foundation, currently academic and author of *Up in Arms: Pursuing Accountability for the Arms Deal in Parliament*

A few random thoughts? Nonsense – this is brilliant. Your skill is awesome.

– Eusebius McKaiser, top-selling author of *There is a Bantu in My Bathroom*, and 702 Talk Radio host, in response to advice from the Policy & Analysis Programme

These quotes suggest that at least some insights produced by IJR are being noted and rated. While it is difficult to test the influence that such articles have within the broader policy community, the fact that they are being regarded as informative by other opinion leaders suggest that they contain views that are of relevance within this sphere.

In spite of the significant media coverage received, there is still more scope for the Institute and its various projects to become more 'front of mind' in national and international media.

For a comprehensive list of IJR media features, please visit www.ijr.org.za/in-the-media.php.



Youth achieve amazing skills



Our past is haunting us and our youth: iLIVE

Carolyn Gomula, Institute for Justice and Reconciliation | 17 June, 2012 12:05



Finding Ways to Walk Together
dialogue initiative in South Africa



Political finger-pointing ignores increasing desperation of unemployed



Tap into transformative power of young people

Eleanor Swartz

We've done it before and can do it again, or the future is Marikana writ large

Confronting consequences of lack of mindfulness: iLIVE

Stanley Henkeman, Institute for Justice and Reconciliation | 25 May, 2012 12:15



Armoedekloof ál wyer
Selfsugtige leiers verongeluk



UN appoints rapporteur for justice

04 APR 2012 14:01 - FRIEDERIKE BUBENZER

Recommend 4

Tweet 5

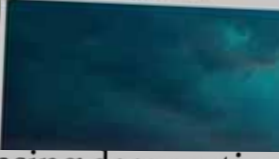


Now more than ever civil society organisations need to pull together to ensure that efficient collaboration exists in achieving justice

Onnies gehelp om verlede beter te 'vertel'

Will the truth set Kenya free? iLIVE

Allan Nguni | 13 August, 2012 15:03



Fair discrimination is a thorny issue

Who are we?



Booming Rwanda disguises latent division and rising autocracy



Speculation over Zimbabwe's invitation to UN

17 MAY 2012 11:58 - HENRIETTA ZIMBABWE

A highly anticipated visit by human rights commissioner, Nevi Pillay, Zimbabwe could have some welcome consequences, writes Webster Zimabwe.



PRODUCING AND DISSEMINATING KNOWLEDGE

Medium-term Outcome 2: Stakeholders gain and use knowledge about justice and reconciliation

This second organisational goal relates to knowledge production and dissemination, often through training and capacity-building. IJR capacity-building and education programmes operate in an environment where existing theory is often challenged by the complexities of political transition. The search for justice and reconciliation may also differ quite considerably from one context to another. The Institute is therefore committed to producing regular and current analyses and research findings which are shared with a diverse range of stakeholders, with the aim of informing crucial decision-making processes in transitional societies – challenging current perceptions, building the capacity of African institutions tasked with guiding transition, and stimulating further investigation and research. In this regard, the Institute's historic link to the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), and its privileged access to South African and other African experts who enjoy an established association with IJR, enables the organisation to field highly experienced teams to conduct capacity-building workshops and seminars.



Participants at an IJR workshop with members of the Curriculum Development Unit in the Ministry of Education, Sport, Arts and Culture (Zimbabwe).

CREATING PUBLIC PLATFORMS

IJR seeks to engage youth on the continent as a key stakeholder group. The launch of the second season of the *African Identities: Shades of Belonging* documentary films provided a much sought-after platform for young people to share and deepen their knowledge and understanding of reconciliation.

Five short films, portraying the stories of young white South Africans, were first screened at the launch

event in Cape Town. Impact evaluation of the project revealed participants' increased understanding of and openness towards reconciliation.

Various media outlets used these films as a catalyst to discuss themes relating to reconciliation, leading up to Heritage Day celebrations in September. SABC's *Morning Live* television show featured a special focus on the films as part of its Heritage Day programming.

WORKING WITH THE FORMAL EDUCATION SYSTEM

One of the Institute's educational outputs in 2012 was the publication of *Building Blocks for Democracy – Potchefstroom: Changing of Street and Place Names*. It aims to build capacity to teach South African history in the context of current transformation efforts. This oral history resource guide was based on project activities carried out during the course of 2011 in Potchefstroom and Ventersdorp in the North West Province. The project explored the changing of place and street names in Potchefstroom as an example of cultural and historical redress. The aim was to enable teachers and educators to help learners reflect on and discuss local experiences related to the fostering of social cohesion. The launch of the resource guide consolidated a year's work with the constituency, which powerfully underscored the ongoing need for IJR to work with history educators, learners, community members, local government and other stakeholders.

In July, IJR partnered with Zimbabwe's Ministry of Education, Sport, Arts and Culture to conduct groundbreaking work to revise the primary school social studies syllabus, with a view to introducing civic education into Zimbabwe's school curriculum.

The workshop provided a platform for government institutions, academics, churches and civil society to engage with curriculum developers from all ten provinces of Zimbabwe. As a result of this mediation by IJR, for the first time in more than a decade human rights activists worked directly with the ministry of Education in syllabus production.

IJR considers the introduction of civic education in schools as a medium to long-term strategy to build a more tolerant and peaceful society. This resonates with the current thinking in Zimbabwe's Education Ministry, as reiterated by Mr Muzavazi, the acting Principal Director of the Ministry. In his keynote address at the IJR workshop, he stressed that the syllabus review had come at a time when the education system was bracing for change and when the government was also thinking about how to revamp the curriculum in order to make it more responsive to the needs of the individual, society, industry and the economy.

In their report, the ministry acknowledged IJR's role and highlighted that revising the school curriculum and introducing civic education would "promote peace



and the concept of unhu/ubuntu". New relations between IJR, the Ministry of Education and other key actors were established and strengthened for future collaboration on the civic education syllabus and other areas that promote justice and reconciliation. Of the role that IJR played in the formation of these

new relationships, Ms Musakana from the Ministry's Curriculum Development Unit said:

We have been frantically looking for you, thanks to IJR for bringing you here.

PROVIDING TOOLS FOR RECONCILIATION WORK

The Institute offered a series of training sessions in 2011 on Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues for community leaders in the Western Cape. These training sessions were well attended and had multiple effects. An example is that of Ricardo Beukes, the manager at the Haven Night Shelter in Woodstock, Cape Town, who used the methodology he learned at the IJR workshop to enhance the work of the Shelter. He said:

So in August I started and that was my first document that I've done, for my Multi-Stakeholder's Dialogue. The Haven Night Shelter is a big organisation. [As a result of using this approach] I got buy-in from [both parties involved]. Change is not easy. We run these sessions every Thursday. I am trying to spread it to other [branches] of the Shelter now...

The small community of Doringbaai on the West Coast is a prime example of how community concerns can be addressed in a well-run multi-dialogue facility, using a platform that is recognised by all (in this instance, the Community Police Forum):

I realised we need to shift the thinking in the community of Doringbaai. Before this event, I would speak to them in a confrontational manner. Now we were saying we need to get the message in the right kind of platform.

– Participant, Doringbaai Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue training

IJR, in partnership with the Kenyan National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) and the Folke Bernadotte Academy of Sweden, implemented training for various stakeholders to promote justice and reconciliation in Kenya. This included extensive week-long training sessions that brought together senior officials of various institutions of the government of Kenya. Participants emerged with a broadened understanding of the concept of reconciliation and were able to identify opportunities and avenues for it, resulting in the strengthening of the Kenyan national reconciliation agenda. Participants also indicated that they would use this information in policy formulation.

The second training on reconciliation took place in September in Mombasa, and targeted the staff of the NCIC. It focused specifically on the Kenyan context and the possibilities and avenues for reconciliation. The objectives of the course were to build the NCIC staff's conceptual understanding of reconciliation and its practice, equip the NCIC staff with skills in undertaking reconciliation initiatives, and strengthen the NCIC's capacity to develop reconciliation strategies and programmes to enable the Commission to fulfil its mandate of preparing Kenya for peaceful elections in 2013.

In Burundi, the IJR made presentations at a key summit, titled *The Protection of Witnesses, Victims and Others Involved for their Participation in the*



Fight Against Impunity, organised by the Burundian Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Public Security, and the Human Rights and Justice Section of the United Nations Office. The Summit aimed to assist the establishment of a sustainable and credible mechanism for the protection of witnesses and victims in the fight against impunity for the perpetrators of crimes against humanity.

IJR's input provided a comparative study on witness protection legislation in Kenya and South Africa, and witness protection in the Truth Commissions of Kenya and South Africa. Through this training, participants

gained a better understanding of the issues around the protection of witnesses and victims who are called upon to contribute to the prosecution of perpetrators of crimes such as genocide

The outcomes included a set of recommendations concerning the adoption of legislation and the establishment of measures in Burundi for the protection of victims and witnesses. At the end of the summit, the participants had acquired a better understanding of the question of protection of witnesses and victims, as well as the correlation between these protections.

BUILDING REGIONAL CAPACITIES FOR SHARING KNOWLEDGE

IJR is committed to contributing to the international body of knowledge on transitional justice from an African perspective and also to providing platforms to share and apply knowledge across borders in Africa.

One of the key events in this regard is IJR's Annual Regional Consultation which brings together African civil society, government and inter-governmental actors. Days ahead of the appointment of the first-ever United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Promotion of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Guarantees of Non-recurrence, the IJR convened its fifth annual Regional Consultation in Johannesburg. The objective of this timely meeting was to engage African practitioners in the field of transitional justice in order to assess how the newly created mandate could be implemented in the respective countries, and to come up with a concrete set of recommendations for the incumbent Special Rapporteur.

The event also enabled African civil society, government

and inter-governmental actors to increase their knowledge about the UN mandate on dealing with the past, and to strategise about how best to make use of this new institution in order to effectively implement transitional justice across Africa.

Participants from IJR's partner organisations in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda and Zimbabwe, as well as representatives from the UN, governments, international non-governmental organisations, civil society organisations and academia attended the annual Regional Consultation. Two days after the event, Pablo de Greiff was appointed in the position of Special Rapporteur.

A policy brief summarising the key recommendations of the event, as well as a full-length report documenting all proceedings, were produced and distributed locally and internationally, and received extensive feedback. De Greiff, with whom IJR has engaged directly at a number of levels, expressed his gratitude for the



policy brief and requested IJR's future collaboration and input on his proposed strategy for engagement, particularly in Africa. A participant remarked:

I was impressed with the knowledge and expertise presented at this seminar. The experience gained will add value to my work. I liked the fact that participants were encouraged to make recommendations to the '[Special Rapporteur].

– South Sudan participant

As a follow-up, IJR had the opportunity to co-organise, in partnership with Impunity Watch and a number of other civil society organisations, a side-event during the 23rd Session of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva. This event gave the UN Special Rapporteur Pablo de Greiff a platform to strategise how to implement mandate-related issues with civil society organisations and some government representatives.

In terms of the outcome, this meeting increased the knowledge of the civil society representatives present with regard to the intention and strategy of the Special Rapporteur on issues relating to transitional justice. Discussions with the Special Rapporteur and other stakeholders during this meeting indicated that there was a need for sustained engagement with the mandate by governments and civil society, as well as

a need to apply it to supporting countries in order to implement effective processes for dealing with the past.

Communication, mostly via the internet, has become central to sharing and accessing information. In this regard IJR has strategically grown its capacity to increase the dissemination of its resources and information and to provide platforms for engagement with stakeholders worldwide.

As is becoming the global trend, social media has become the interaction tool with the largest public and international audience for the Institute. IJR's Facebook following has grown to more than 1300 'friends' from 84 countries. The creation of an IJR Twitter account has generated additional exposure and interaction.

The Resource Page on the IJR website, where all the publications are hosted, saw an increase of almost 25% in visitors during 2012 compared with the previous year, indicating increased interest in IJR materials and resources.

Traditional media remains an important stakeholder in the dissemination of IJR's key messages to the broader public. During 2012 IJR featured a total of 120 times on a variety of media platforms, including radio, television, print and social media.



CELEBRATING RECONCILIATION

The South African Reconciliation Award is one of the Institute's most prominent events, which aims to encourage debate around reconciliation in South Africa and build capacity for practical initiatives pertaining to reconciliation in society. A national call for the nomination of outstanding organisations, individuals or communities mobilises stakeholders to think about the topic of reconciliation. The awards ceremony creates a positive momentum where good practice examples of reconciliation are acknowledged. In 2012 this award was given to Ms Olga Macingwane, in recognition of her continued commitment to community reconciliation, following the racially-motivated bombings that shook her community of Worcester in 1994.

In addition to this annual award, IJR extended an invitation to young South Africans who were born in 1994 to submit artwork reflecting insights into and interpretations of reconciliation. IJR patron Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu presented the awards to Ms Macingwane and the winners in the youth competition at a well-attended and highly-publicised event in Cape Town. The awards ceremony was held in November and the IJR received overwhelmingly positive feedback from partners, private sector representatives, government officials and community members, as well as national media coverage generated by the event.



From left to right: Andisiwe Tsobo, Linda Velapi and Bertus van Schoor (winners of the Youth Reconciliation Arts Awards); Archbishop Desmond Tutu (IJR Patron); Ms Olga Macingwane (recipient of IJR's Reconciliation Award); Ms Glenda Wildschut (IJR Board member), Prof. Brian O'Connell (IJR Chairperson) and Dr. Fanie du Toit (IJR Executive Director), at the Reconciliation Awards ceremony.

CREATING INCLUSIVE CONVERSATIONS

Medium-term Outcome 3: Platforms are created where personal and historical perspectives are acknowledged, prejudices challenged and inclusive narratives explored

IJR promotes an approach to the past that challenges historical narratives of exclusivity and oppression, which in many instances still determines the way in which we interact across race, gender and class barriers. The Institute's third organisational goal forges opportunities for inclusive conversations about how to build a shared and more equitable future. This goal emphasises the importance of national conversation and dialogue in transitional societies and the practical and public building of consensus on issues related to the past, beginning at a grassroots level.



The audience at the annual Ashley Kriel Youth Memorial Lecture takes time to reflect on the power that they wield for change.

The way in which history is recorded and told contributes in important ways to the story of reconciliation in a particular community or country – and importantly, to ongoing patterns of socio-economic exclusion and deprivation. Having emerged directly from the South African TRC, IJR has wrestled with these questions since its inception.

With this in mind, the IJR carefully identified a selection of communities to be part of a national pilot project over five years to look at ways in which communities themselves can play a part in becoming more cohesive and equal. Eventually the aim is to feed our findings into the wider national policy environment, specifically within the context of the South African National Development Plan.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

In two of these communities – Warrenton (Northern Cape) and Grahamstown (Eastern Cape) – the IJR focuses on Oral History work as a tool for reconciliation and redress. During workshops in 2012, participants engaged with notions such as ‘perspective’, ‘history’ and ‘oral history’, enabling them to contribute to the documentation of the history of their communities. Prior to IJR’s project, only two written texts about the history of Warrenton could be located. Both dealt primarily with the development of the Dutch Reformed Church and the white community, largely ignoring other

communities and perspectives. In pursuing inclusive conversations, IJR will, over the next four years, help to address these deficits at a community level. As one participant anticipates:

I've learnt so many things and it was interesting to be part of it. I like the interview part and the games. At least now I have some knowledge about the difference between history and oral history. I look forward to the road ahead.

INCLUSIVE NARRATIVES

IJR engagements in Vryheid (KwaZulu-Natal) focus on the development of local musical traditions and instruments as a tool for bringing people together and assisting with dialogue about pressing issues. A group of participants between the ages of 16 and 30 were selected for these workshops. A statement that captures the experience reads:

This event must be done every single year because people nowadays don't really know much about their cultural music. It unites us as South Africans by knowing other different cultural music from a different race.

The Ashley Kriel Youth Leadership Development Project hosted its 9th annual Ashley Kriel Youth Memorial Lecture, in partnership with the University of the Western Cape. The theme for 2012 was *Re-imagining the Youth: From Deficit to Opportunity*.

This lecture provides an annual platform from which youth can explore the narratives of South Africa’s apartheid history through the lens of youth activism, and jointly seek solutions to current challenges, while learning from role models of the past and the present.



OVERCOMING COMMUNITY DIVIDES

Medium-term Outcome 4: Divided communities are engaged in dialogue to overcome sources of conflict

This objective focuses on the mediation of sustained face-to-face encounters and dialogue processes, specifically between former enemies and political opponents in a sustained manner. Peace agreements often rely on pragmatic consensus among the elite, which discounts the entrenched roots of conflict. The Institute seeks to provide appropriate platforms for dialogues, where necessary, to overcome the legacy of divided histories in South Africa and other African countries.



A young girl learns about struggle icon, Ashley Kriel.

COMMUNITY ACTIVISM

In previous years IJR was able to report on how a group of community reconcilers in the Western Cape grew from strength to strength under its mentorship. With the initial goal of providing training and tools for community healing, the work has evolved to equip various community leaders to lead discussions and debates in order to overcome conflict in their own communities. Most of these community leaders have been able to apply a multi-stakeholder approach in their community dialogues.

For example, IJR staff members were invited to monthly community meetings in Doringbaai, where representatives had voluntarily given up their involvement in illegal drug and alcohol peddling as a result of their involvement in the forum.

On the 25th anniversary of Ashley Kriel's death, a number of youth activists, in partnership with the IJR, organised and hosted a commemoration evening. The speakers, as well as the 400 people

present, represented different geographical and racial communities, adding to the diversity of voices that were given a platform for expression at the event. All the speakers and artists encouraged the audience to continue to have conversations across divides. The evening also served as an opportunity for an intergenerational exchange of ideas on how to deal with current challenges facing communities in general, and youth in particular.

Ashley did not die in vain. His legacy continues to inspire us to complete the task for which he paid the ultimate price. Generations to come will also be inspired [by] one of the bravest sons of the Cape Flats – indeed of our country... We must reconnect with our communities and live out the everyday struggles we face in Bonteheuwel, Hazendal, Langa, Mannenberg, Gugulethu, Philippi and Khayelitsha.

– Participant at commemorative event



CONVENING POWER

IJR's work in Zimbabwe also enabled dialogue across the social and political divides. In March 2012, IJR held follow-up meetings with strategic partners who had participated in a workshop on peace education, held in December 2011. The purpose of the meetings was to build upon the momentum generated around the need to promote peace through education. The outcome of these meetings was a partnership with the Ministry of Education, involving the revision of the primary school syllabus and the introduction of civic education (also see MTO 2).

During the visit, IJR also held consultations with the directors and senior management of the Organ for National Healing, Reconciliation and Integration (ONHRI), with the aim of broadening the mutual understanding of the concepts of justice and reconciliation, including transitional justice. IJR used the meeting to underscore the fact that transitional justice should be viewed in the broader realm of peace-building processes, which include economic and social justice, premised on the understanding that a commitment to justice and accountability enhances stability. Mrs S Zembe (Principal Director of ONHRI) noted that ONHRI could benefit from IJR's expertise through capacity-building to promote justice and reconciliation in Zimbabwe.

IJR continues to monitor the work of ONHRI closely. On 8 October 2012, the Zimbabwean newspaper *News Day* quoted co-minister, Sekai Holland, confirming

that ONHRI is “mooting establishing a new arm that will facilitate transitional justice in Zimbabwe and reach out to millions of people who were subjected to politically-motivated violence”. IJR will continue to provide expert knowledge on transitional justice that will enhance the ability of ONHRI to fulfil its mandate.

IJR also implemented the *Finding Ways to Walk Together* project (in partnership with the Club de Madrid and IDASA) to explore new avenues for, and promote, civic dialogue in South Africa in order to address the most important fault lines in the country, specifically those relating to socio-economic inequality. This project recorded and promoted ways in which South Africans engage constructively with shared challenges – past and present. This initiative attained special significance against the backdrop of a marked decrease in civic capacity to act as a facilitator of national dialogue.

Four provincial dialogues were held in the Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Limpopo and the Free State, informing the agenda of a national conference which took place in Gauteng, convened by the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town. These engagements confirmed the substantial commitment that exists among South Africans for dialogue, but also the increasing need for credible facilitators of such dialogue. Findings from this project were provided as feedback to the National Planning Commission's public consultation processes.



EVALUATING IJR'S OWN PRACTICES

Medium-term Outcome 5: Democratic, fair and inclusive practices guide the Institute's processes, policies and operations

This organisational goal seeks to align institutional practices and policies with its core values of justice and reconciliation. It is an attempt to implement its work with integrity and 'walk the talk'. It allows for initiatives that promote IJR's core values to take root internally.

The implementation of this medium-term outcome ensures that standard procedures, regular meetings and efficient planning processes are conducted in a participative and inclusive manner. Internal communication ensures that all staff members remain well-informed across programmes. Platforms are also created for staff to share their concerns, seek assistance and exchange information and knowledge gained in the field.

The organisation's leadership learned new tools to assist in ensuring a productive working environment that provides space for reflection and exchange of ideas.

Amendments to the Human Resource Manual have ensured inclusivity, as well as adaptability to the changing working environment.



Staff members spell out the word 'justice' as part of an icebreaker exercise.

2012 KEY EVENTS AND OUTPUTS

Feb	Regional Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue workshops in selected communities	Cape Town, Clanwilliam, Oudtshoorn (South Africa)
	Launch of the <i>Transformation Audit 2011</i>	Cape Town (South Africa)
Mar	Consultative meetings with key stakeholders in Zimbabwe	Harare, Mutare, Gutu (Zimbabwe)
	Annual Regional Consultation: <i>African Perspectives on the Appointment and Mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Promotion of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Guarantees of Non-recurrence</i>	Johannesburg (South Africa)
	Briefings on the results of the 2011 round of the <i>SA Reconciliation Barometer Survey Report</i>	Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg (South Africa)
	Presentation and participation in meeting of the SA Coalition of Transitional Justice	Johannesburg (South Africa)
Apr	Launch of the publication <i>Building Blocks for Democracy: Changing of Street and Place Names in Potchefstroom</i>	Potchefstroom (South Africa)
May	The <i>Finding Ways to Walk Together</i> initiative in South Africa hosted the last of four regional dialogues	Free State (South Africa)
	Briefing on results of the 20th round of the SA Reconciliation Barometer (SARB) survey	
	Input offered at a seminar hosted by Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung and the IJR titled <i>The African Union and the International Criminal Court: An Embattled Relationship</i>	Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)
Jun	Community healing residential workshop	Worcester (South Africa)
	The IJR hosted Dr Ahmed Yassin (Commissioner) and Dr Julius Jwan (Assistant Director: Research) from the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) of Kenya	Cape Town (South Africa)
	The Building an Inclusive Society Programme launched its five-year Intervention Plan at a public event held at the District Six Museum	
	Participation in the Dag Hammarskjöld, United Nations and Security Challenges in Africa Today presentation of Development Dialogue no. 57, at the Cape Town Book Fair, with Maxi Schoeman, Laurie Nathan and Henning Melber – arranged jointly with the Department of Political Sciences/ University of Pretoria	
	UNISA's Department of Political Sciences, supported by the College of Human Sciences, held its 14th annual Africa Day Conference at its main campus. Dr Tim Murithi spoke on <i>The African Union and the Libya Crisis: Situating the Responsibility to Protect in Africa</i> as part of <i>The Promotion of Peace and Security in Africa</i> segment of the programme	Pretoria (South Africa)

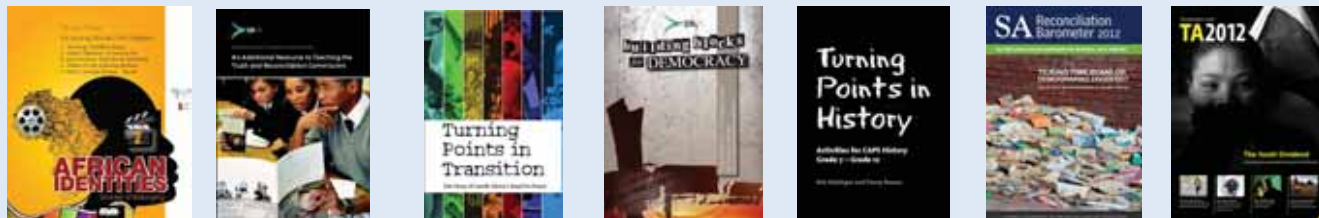


Jul	Participation in the first National Social Cohesion Summit	Kliptown (South Africa)
	Workshop with Zimbabwe's Ministry of Education to introduce civic education into the school curriculum	Harare (Zimbabwe)
	<i>Finding Ways to Walk Together</i> conference	Johannesburg (South Africa)
	South Sudan Reconciliation Needs Assessment	Juba (South Sudan)
	Ashley Kriel Commemoration Evening	Bonteheuwel – Cape Town (South Africa)
Aug	Warrenton oral history project	Warrenton (South Africa)
	Reconciliation training for key national stakeholders	Great Rift Valley Lodge, Naivasha (Kenya)
	Presentation at the meeting for <i>The Protection of Witnesses, Victims and Others involved for their Participation in the Fight Against Impunity</i>	Bujumbura (Burundi)
	8th SADC Civil Society Forum organised by OSISA/University of London Seminar	Maputo (Mozambique)
	National conference on <i>Economic Justice for the Next Generation</i>	Johannesburg (South Africa)
Sep	Public launch of the second season of the <i>African Identities: Shades of Belonging</i> documentary films	Cape Town (South Africa)
	9th Annual Ashley Kriel Youth Memorial Lecture titled <i>Re-imagining the Youth: From Deficit to Opportunity</i>	University of the Western Cape (South Africa)
	Hosted a panel discussion on corruption, as part of the annual <i>Open Book Festival</i>	Cape Town (South Africa)
	Participated in a conference titled <i>Crisis Management in the South Caucasus and the Western Balkans: A Smart Power Approach</i>	George C. Marshall European Centre for Security Studies (Germany)
	Oral history youth workshop conducted with grade ten learners from Matthew Goniwe Memorial High School, as part of the annual <i>Open Book Festival</i>	The Homecoming Centre in District Six – Cape Town (South Africa)
	Reconciliation in Kenya course for staff of the National Cohesion and Integration Commission	Mombasa (Kenya)
Oct	<i>Follow the Beat</i> youth arts workshops	Vryheid (South Africa)
	Community healing and oral history youth dialogue	Grahamstown (South Africa)
Nov	Reconciliation Award and Youth Arts Reconciliation Award event	Cape Town (South Africa)
	Expert roundtable titled <i>Amnesty at a Crossroads: Assessing Accountability Provisions in Africa and South America</i> , to assess the amnesty provisions in Africa	Cape Town (South Africa)
	<i>National Identities and Reconciliation: Comparative Studies of Somalia, South Sudan and Kenya</i> , at Department of International Relations and Cooperation	Pretoria (South Africa)
Dec	Launch of the <i>SA Reconciliation Barometer Survey Report</i>	Cape Town (South Africa)



2012 PUBLICATIONS AND RESOURCES

In fulfilling its mandate to promote reconciliation, transitional justice and democratic nation-building, the Institute is committed to sharing the lessons derived from research, analysis and selective interventions through the publication of books and multimedia outputs. IJR publications are targeted at political actors, civil society organisations, academics and the general population.



MULTIMEDIA

African Identities: Shades of Belonging (SII)

This DVD and booklet pack features five remarkable self-made short documentaries, resulting from the African Identities project that brought together youth from different walks of life to explore issues of identity through filmmaking.

Building Blocks for Democracy – Potchefstroom: Changing of Street and Place Names

The Potchefstroom oral history resource guide, with DVD, is based on the workshop activities that were conducted during 2011 with history educators from Potchefstroom and Ventersdorp in the North West Province. The project explored the changing of place and street names in Potchefstroom where this issue was highly contested, as an example of cultural/historical redress.

EDUCATION FOR RECONCILIATION

Turning Points in History

The *Turning Points in History* series was first produced in 2004 and has since been used extensively in South African educational settings. The introduction of the Curriculum Assessment Policy Statement (CAPS) in 2011 has necessitated the revision of the Teacher's Guide that accompanied the original publication.

Turning Points in Transition

Turning Points in Transition aims to inform and educate readers on that remarkable period of South Africa's history when our nation made its massive leap from an oppressive past to a democratic future. Drawing on the knowledge and skills of seasoned commentators, historians and people actively engaged in leadership during the miracle of transition, this book takes us into the step-by-step process characterised by achievements, temporary setbacks and neutralised threats that led to the birth of a new nation in 1994.

An Additional Resource to Teaching the Truth and Reconciliation Commission

In 2012, the IJR conducted a pilot research project with 25 Grade 12 History educators in the Western Cape on teaching the South African TRC to their learners. The aims of the research were to design lesson plans which provided content support in teaching a difficult and highly sensitive part of South African history, as well as to explore appropriate support strategies educators would need when mediating sensitive material in the classroom. This basic resource guide on classroom support strategies is a result of the project.

HOW TO ORDER: Publications can be bought online, from Kalahari.net. A number of publications are available for free download from the IJR website: www.ijr.org.za/publications.php. Email info@ijr.org.za for more information.



POLICY BRIEFS

Policy Brief No 8: Reconciling Kenya: Opportunities for Constructing a Peaceful and Socially Cohesive Nation

This policy brief forms part of the ongoing project to promote national cohesion and reconciliation in Kenya, jointly implemented by the IJR, the National Cohesion and Integration Commission and the Folke Bernadotte Academy. It pieces together the initiatives taken in Kenya towards reconciliation since the post-election violence in 2007/2008 and gives recommendations to different actors on the way forward to consolidate national cohesion and reconciliation. This policy brief and project was launched in Nairobi, Kenya, during August 2012.

Policy Brief No 7: African Perspectives on the Appointment and Mandate of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Promotion of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Guarantees of Non-recurrence

This policy brief assesses the mandate of the new Special Rapporteur (SR) within the United Nations Human Rights Council's (UNHRC) Special-Procedures Division. It highlights the main discussion points that emerged from the regional consultation, convened by IJR, to solicit the expectations and needs of African civil-society organisations, governments, inter-governmental agencies and other key stakeholders working in the field of justice and reconciliation in Africa, on the mandate of the new SR for the Promotion of Truth, Justice, Reparations and Guarantees of Non-recurrence. This policy brief concludes with a set of recommendations to the SR, civil society, the UNHRC, the African Union and the International Criminal Court.

NEWSLETTERS

SA Reconciliation Barometer Quarterly Newsletters,

Volume Ten, Issues 1–4.

IJR Monthly Newsletters, Volume Three, Issues 1–11.

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

The following series aims to further research and analysis on issues of justice, social and economic reconstruction, reconciliation and healing in Zimbabwe:

Elections in Zimbabwe: A Recipe for Tension or a Remedy for Reconciliation? By Sabelo J. Ndlovu-Gatsheni

Mapping Women's Needs in Zimbabwe's National Healing Process By Dr Pamela Machakanja

Transitional Justice Options for Zimbabwe: A Guide to Key Concepts By Kudakwashe Chitsike

Zimbabwe's Constitutional Reform Process: Challenges and Prospects Dr Gwinyayi A. Dzinesa

ANNUAL EDITIONS

SA Reconciliation Barometer 2012: Ticking Time Bomb or Demographic Dividend?

The South African Reconciliation Barometer is an annual national public opinion survey. Since its launch in 2003, the Barometer has provided a nationally representative measure of citizen attitudes towards reconciliation, social cohesion, transformation and democratic governance.

Available on www.reconciliationbarometer.org

Transformation Audit 2011: From Inequality to Inclusive Growth

The Transformation Audit provides an annual review of progress in attaining socio-economic justice in South Africa by means of a unique scorecard methodology, developed specifically by a team of leading South African economists. The Transformation Audit scorecards are supplemented by commissioned groundbreaking analysis by some of the country's top economists and political analysts.

Available on www.transformationaudit.org

This is a list of publications and resources published in 2012. For a full list of IJR publications, please visit <http://www.ijr.org.za/publications.php>.



SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND RESOURCES

BOOKS

Building Blocks for Democracy: Exploring Non-Racialism in Welkom's Schools

Resource Guide (2011)

Building Blocks for Democracy: Democratic Participation in Cradock

Resource Guide (2010)

Memory as a Tool: Arts and Culture for Reconciliation

Resource Guide (2011)

Hope, Pain and Patience: The Lives of Women in South Sudan (2011)

Zimbabwe in Transition: A View From Within (2011)

Becoming Zimbabwe: A History from the Pre-colonial Period to 2008 (2009)

Becoming Zimbabwe: Teaching History in Context in Zimbabwe (2009)

In the Balance: South Africans Debate the Question of Reconciliation (2010)

Truth and Reconciliation in South Africa: 10 years on (2007)

Vision or Vacuum? 2010 Transformation Audit (2010)

Recession and Recovery 2009 Transformation Audit (2009)

Leadership and Legitimacy 2007 Transformation Audit (2007)

Money and Morality 2006 Transformation Audit (2006)

Community Healing Participant's Training Manual (2009)

Community Healing: A Resource Guide (2006)

Making Apartheid History – My Contribution: An Oral History Resource Guide (2009)

Hamba Kahle Qabane: Ashley Kriel Commemorative Publication (2007)

Les Piece du Puzzle (2007)

Truth and Reconciliation in South Africa: The Fundamental Documents (2006)

Discovering Others (2006)

Reflections on Democratic Politics in Zimbabwe (2006)

REPORTS

The ICC and Community-Level Reconciliation in Africa: In-Country Perspectives (2011)

IJR Policy Brief No. 6: Response to the National Planning Commission's Vision for 2030 (2011)

IJR Policy Brief No. 5: Planning for the Future: Considerations Relating to the Mandate and Bureaucratic Context of the National Planning Commission's National Development Plan (2011)

IJR Policy Brief No. 4: Taming the Demon of Kenya's Election Violence: A Strategy for the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) (2011)

Policy Brief No. 3: L'opportunité de la mise en place de la commission vérité et réconciliation au Burundi (2011)

IJR Policy Brief No. 2 On Corruption in South Africa: An Alternative Interpretation for the Case of the Police Service (2011)

IJR Policy Brief No. 1: Sequencing the Administration of Justice to Enable the Pursuit of Peace (2010)

JRP-IJR 2011/2011 Uganda Consultation Report: Enhancing Grassroots Involvement in Transitional Justice Debates (2011)

SA Reconciliation Barometer Survey Report (2004–2011)



MULTIMEDIA

African Identities: Shades of Belonging

Six-pack DVD and booklet set (2011)

Follow the Beat

Instructional DVD (2011)

Peace Beyond Justice: The Gacaca Courts of Rwanda

DVD (2008)

Truth Justice Memory

DVD (2008)

Aunt Ivy's son, Ashley

CD (2007)

Songs Worth Singing, Words Worth Saying

DVD and CD (2007)

Turning Points in History

CD (2007)

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

JRP-IJR 2011 Uganda Policy Brief: Traditional Justice (2011)

JRP-IJR 2011 Uganda Policy Brief: Reparations (2011)

JRP-IJR 2011 Uganda Policy Brief: Truth-seeking (2011)

JRP-IJR 2011 Uganda Policy Brief: Gender (2010)

Reconciliation and Transitional Justice: The Case of Rwanda's Gacaca Courts (2011)

Towards Ensuring Free and Fair Elections: SADC/Zimbabwe Road Map: Civil Society Role and Challenges (2011)

Critical Lessons in Post-Conflict Security in Africa (2010)

The Case of Liberia's Truth and Reconciliation Commission: Can the ICC Play a Role in Complementing Restorative Justice? (2010)

National Healing and Reconciliation in Zimbabwe: Challenges and Opportunities (2010)

Sudan's Comprehensive Peace Agreement Viewed Through the Eyes of the Women of South Sudan (2010)

Moving Forward: Traditional Justice and Victim Participation in Northern Uganda (2009)

The Role of Civil Society in Advocating for Transitional Justice in Uganda (2009)

For a full list of IJR publications or more information on any of the above, please visit <http://www.ijr.org.za/publications.php>.



IJR PROGRAMMES

The Institute's work is implemented through four programmes

The Justice and Reconciliation in Africa Programme (JRA) works at three complementary levels with and within fragile African states, as well as with continental and regional organisations. These levels involve comparative analysis and policy briefings, capacity-building and collaborative political intervention. The JRA also conducts an Annual Regional Consultation and runs a Transitional Justice Fellows-in-Residence project. It maintains sustained engagement in the

- Great Lakes of Africa region – Burundi, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of Congo;
- Greater Horn of Africa region – South Sudan, Kenya and Uganda;
- Southern African region – Zimbabwe, SADC; and
- International Justice – International Criminal Court, AU, SADC.

The Policy and Analysis Programme (PA) conducts primary research and analysis and produces insights into the different social, economic and political environments within which the Institute works. Through its publications, seminars, briefings and media profile, The PA programme reaches a wide array of role-players directly involved in national policy processes. By employing both quantitative and qualitative research methodologies, the programme has become increasingly active in identifying and describing the policy impacts of drivers of change in African post-conflict societies. The programme is structured in terms of its two core projects:

- Reconciliation Barometer project; and
- Inclusive Economies project.



Participants at a Schools' Oral History workshop do some warm-up exercises to get their creative juices flowing.

The Building an Inclusive Society Programme (BIS)

helps to build communities that are at peace with themselves, as well as with those around them, and to feed insights and lessons in this regard to key stakeholders, such as those within and beyond the national policy environment. This can only be achieved through the pursuit of societies that are inclusive and able to reflect on the histories and the present realities of their constituent parts. To this end, the BIS programme focuses its energies, resources and insights in carefully selected geographical nodes. The various elements that combine to form the programme methodology are:

- 'Dealing with the past' through the Schools' Oral History Project (SOHP);
- 'Identity conversations' through the Memory, Arts and Culture Project (MAC);
- 'Inter-generational conversations' through the Ashley Kriel Youth Leadership Development Project (AKYLD);
- 'Inclusive community development' through the Community Healing Project (CHP); and
- 'Empowerment of teachers as agents of reconciliation' through the Education for Reconciliation Project.

The Communication and Strategy Programme (C&S)

focuses on the integration and coordination of activities within the Institute, as well as strategic and inclusive decision-making processes. Increasing amounts of information often contribute to difficulties in prioritising, filtering and archiving of texts and data. The C&S programme manages several technical tools to ensure that information is adequately archived and properly stored. The programme also creates opportunities for internal knowledge-sharing.

The innovative sharing of accurate and current news and information with external stakeholders is as crucial as productive and effective internal communication. The C&S programme is constantly working to find an appropriate balance between these two challenges. IJR is regularly offered the opportunity to provide analysis on current events in South Africa and the African continent in the media. Staff members regularly contribute to a variety of local and national publications and participate in a range of radio and television productions. Exploring the reach of new social media is part of the expansion of the IJR's communication profile. The C&S programme, in consultation with the Executive Director, oversees and manages the following areas related to IJR's central planning capacity:

- Strategic planning;
- Internal and external communication;
- Media relations;
- Knowledge and information management;
- Fundraising and donor relations; and
- Monitoring and evaluation.



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Fanie du Toit

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Melanie Alcock

HR CONSULTANT: Simone Brandi

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ABBREVIATIONS

AU	African Union
ANC	African National Congress
BIS	Building an Inclusive Society Programme
C&S	Communication and Strategy Programme
DA	Democratic Alliance
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
IDASA	Institute for Democracy in South Africa
IJR	Institute for Justice and Reconciliation
JRA	Justice and Reconciliation in Africa Programme
KAS	Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung
MTO	Medium-Term Outcome
NCIC	National Cohesion and Integration Commission
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
ONHRI	Organ for National Healing, Reconciliation and Integration
PA	Policy and Analysis Programme
SADC	Southern African Development Council
TA	Transformation Audit
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNHRC	United Nations Human Rights Council



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2012

	2012 R	2011 R
Assets		
Non current assets	7,843,376	7,531,020
Property, plant and equipment	200,566	247,409
Investments	7,642,810	7,283,611
Current assets	7,640,644	4,900,271
Cash and cash equivalents	7,401,180	4,641,060
Accounts receivable	239,464	259,211
Total assets	15,484,020	12,431,291
Funds and liabilities		
Funds	10,614,645	10,908,754
Current liabilities	4,869,375	1,522,537
Accounts payable	260,109	353,173
Grants received in advance	4,609,266	1,169,364
Total funds and liabilities	15,484,020	12,431,291



Statement of Changes in Funds for the year ended 31 December 2012

	Total Funds	General funds	Capital fund	Project funds	Sustainability funds
	R	R	R	R	R
Balance at 1 January 2011	10,582,230	1,320,749	218,980	(719,708)	9,762,209
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year	326,524	7,015,828	-	(7,914,476)	1,225,173
Transfer to/(from) project funds	0	(8,861,188)		8,861,189	
Additions to non current assets	-0	(84,280)	84,280	-	-
Disposals of non current assets	0	-	-		
Depreciation for the year	0	55,851	-55,851	-	-
Transfer from/(to) sustainability funds	0	0	-	-	0

Balance (accumulated deficit)

31 December 2011	10,908,754	(553,041)	247,409	227,005	10,987,382
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Net surplus/(deficit) for the year	-294,109	3,044,731	-	(4,992,759)	1,653,919
Transfer to/(from) project funds	0	(2,765,756)		2,765,756	
Additions to non current assets	0	(17,024)	17,024	-	-
Disposals of non current assets	0	2,068	-2,068	-	-
Depreciation for the year	0	61,799	-61,799	-	-
Transfer from/(to) sustainability funds	0	-	-	2,000,000	-2,000,000

Balance: accumulated surplus/(deficit)

at 31 December 2012	10,614,645	(227,223)	200,566		10,641,301
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Project funds represent funds earmarked for specific contracts ongoing from 2012. 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 fund is invested to generate income which in future can be utilised to fund project shortfalls and future core costs as required.



Detailed Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2012

	2012 R	2011 R
INCOME		
Donations and grants	10,959,048	14,203,608
CS Mott Foundation	-	407,288
Department of Arts and Culture	-	812,650
EED	1,019,179	842,525
Investec	331,156	468,844
Open Society Foundation	450,000	250,000
Private Funder – Netherlands	838,208	611,163
Royal Norwegian Embassy	3,218,155	1,963,878
Royal Danish Embassy	933,630	1,986,370
Royal Netherlands Embassy	519,201	3,674,390
SIDA	3,333,255	3,116,390
Trust Africa	-	69,595
General donations	316,264	515
Earned income	84,354	285,865
Sales of resources	30,642	12,659
Fees received	53,712	269,504
Loss on disposal of asset		3,702
Net investment income	1,585,091	987,027
Net interest earned on earmarked funds	15,526	47,719
Gain on investments	1,177,218	520,305
Dividend income	112,144	111,059
Interest earned	280,203	307,944
TOTAL INCOME	12,628,493	15,476,500



Detailed Statement of Comprehensive Expenditure for the year ended 31 December 2012

	2012 R	2011 R
EXPENDITURE	12,922,602	15,149,976
Management and administration costs	3,000,943	2,691,528
Staff costs	1,428,979	1,197,184
Office and operating costs	1,481,184	1,392,479
Loss on disposal of asset	2,068	10,514
Board and AGM	53,713	64,678
Audit fees	35,000	26,673
Programme and project costs	9,921,659	12,458,448
Core programme costs	567,968	795,295
Staff costs	5,851,616	4,962,432
Less: staff costs relating to projects	(5,485,060)	(4,625,436)
Discretionary support	16,332	5,245
Staff training and strategic planning	117,705	137,741
Monitoring and evaluation systems	-	64,285
Travel	56,518	220,488
Research and resources	-	20,873
Other costs	10,856	9,667
Specific projects	9,353,690	11,663,153
Communications and Strategy	1,173,970	758,772
Reconciliation and social reconstruction		
Ashley Kriel	251,846	310,298
Memory, Arts and Culture	917,880	598,118
Schools Oral History	632,644	722,983
Community Healing	615,779	577,651
Educating for Reconciliation	636,469	555,316
Africa		
African Dialogues and Interventions	3,452,840	6,673,591
Analysis and communication		
SA Reconciliation Barometer	1,444,603	1,697,466
Transformation Audit	1,093,528	1,062,653
Fees for management and administration costs	(865,868)	(1,293,697)
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year	(294,109)	326,524

Project costs	72 %
Management and administrative costs	23 %
Core programme costs	4 %



THANK YOU TO OUR DONORS



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Cover image: *Our Colourful Nation*, by Bertus van Schoor (winner in the canvas art category of IJR's 2012 Youth Reconciliation Arts competition)



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