

INSTITUTE FOR JUSTICE AND RECONCILIATION



ANNUAL REPORT 2010





Institute for Justice and Reconciliation

ANNUAL REPORT 2010

A Word from our Patron	2
Message from IJR's Chairperson	3
About the Institute	4
Executive Director's Report	6
2010 Highlights	8
IJR's Geographic Footprint in Africa	10
Progress and Achievements	11
Research and Analysis	12
Transfer of Transitional Justice Knowledge	17
Inclusive Historical Narratives	20
Enabling Dialogue in Transitional Societies	24
Mediating Reconciliation – Community Dialogue	27
IJR Events and Outputs 2010	30
Looking Ahead	33
Institute Staff and Board	34
IJR Publications	36
Financial Statements 2010	40
Contact Details	44

As part of IJR's drive to be environmentally responsible, this annual report was printed on environmentally sustainable paper, composed of a minimum of 60% sugar cane fibre waste, locally manufactured at source and using chlorine-free production methods.



A Word from Our Patron

South Africa hosted a wonderful Soccer World Cup in 2010 – the best yet. It was a shining testimony to our nation's potential. It showed that we can do just about anything we set our hearts on.

It is crucial that our leaders use the opportunity to build reconciliation and justice, and not squander it through self-enrichment or petty politics. We cannot afford to lose this golden opportunity.

The Institute for Justice and Reconciliation, my stepchild, plays its own part in this ongoing struggle shared by all South Africans of goodwill. It has been a pleasure to see it grow over the past decade to a mature and well-recognised organisation that promotes values so close to my heart.

IJR's work illustrates how each one of us can become involved in pursuing justice and reconciliation – in communities and schools, with institutions, and by engaging one another as citizens and human beings.

Once again, I congratulate Fanie and his team for a job well done during 2010 and wish them every success for the year ahead.

Let us complete the task we set out to achieve.

God bless you.

Archbishop Emeritus Desmond M Tutu



Message from the Chairperson

In his book *The Moral Mind*, Hauser argues that we humans are genetically predisposed to create moral systems. While these may be very different in different cultures, they all express the cultures' view of what is good and bad. He reflects upon what he calls "The Golden Rule" and refers to how religions have expressed this rule in their own way. For instance, Buddhism says: "Hurt not others in the way that you yourself would find hurtful." Taoism's version reads: "Guard your neighbour's gain as your own gain, and your neighbour's loss your own." Christianity speaks thus: "All things whatsoever ye would that men [sic] should do to you, do ye even so to them." Islam, in turn, says: "No one of you is a believer until he desires for his brother that which he desires for himself."

It would seem that the Golden Rule has also found a place in the moral codes of many of the world's cultures; indeed, in many cases being raised to the level of a decree from God or the gods.

But up against this Golden Rule are what Catholics might call concupiscence, but which others, like Richard Dawkins, have called the selfish gene: a genetic mechanism for its own survival at any cost. Here, too, human history is replete with examples of the unspeakable savagery that humans have visited on others. Such savagery does not exclude brutish behaviour in the name of religion.

Nevertheless, with respect to our morals, we humans have made conspicuous progress, as most nations on our planet today support the many international conventions and laws which have been constructed in partnership to give expression to the Golden Rule. Yet we are a long way from creating heaven on earth and we are now entering (or have already entered) a period in human history that scientists tell us will challenge our commitment to care for one another deeply. When populations grow and food is scarce and fresh water is scarce and energy is scarce and housing is scarce and jobs are scarce and medical attention is scarce, our 'solid' moral foundations have often in the past turned into quicksand, and the 'dogs of war let loose'.

The work of the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation plays itself out in the space between the Golden Rule and our weaknesses: the space that has us, in turn, rise towards majesty or fall into barbarism. In 2010, IJR again showed its mettle in working in this fraught space. Its Transformation Audit and Reconciliation Barometer hold a mirror up to us so that we might gauge our progress objectively. Its Reconciliation and Reconstruction Programme seeks to make sense of this research and empowers us to engage critically. Its Transitional Justice in Africa Programme seeks to assist African countries to move towards peace and reconciliation. At home, IJR has a stream of projects focussing on the challenge of peace-building in community.

As the Chairperson of the Institute, I salute the members of the Board for their unflagging support for programmes and projects that lead us to relate to one another respectfully. The staff of IJR are professionals in the best sense of that word, and their contribution to developing a greater consciousness of what it means to be human must be applauded.

Professor Brian O'Connell

Chairperson of the Board of Directors





About the Institute

The Institute for Justice and Reconciliation was launched in 2000 in the wake of South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Its aim was to continue to ensure that lessons learnt from South Africa's transition from apartheid to democracy were taken into account as the nation moved ahead, and to keep reconciliation on the national agenda. This requires a careful and creative balance between justice and reconciliation, and between development and human security. The Institute's historical ties to South Africa's transition process have led to requests for support from transitional societies across the world. At the same time, the Institute remains focused mainly on the African continent. Today, its vision is to contribute to the building of fair, inclusive and democratic societies in Africa.

The Institute's work encompasses:

- Research and analysis of economic, social and political trends prevalent during political transition;
- Community-level interventions in post-conflict settings;
- Educational resource development and training;
- Public dialogue and policy interventions.

The work of the Institute is organised into three programmes:

The Transitional Justice in Africa Programme

This programme operates on three complementary levels with post-conflict African societies in transition, namely: engaged research and analysis, capacity-building, and collaborative political intervention. The unit has developed sustained engagements in Zimbabwe, South Sudan, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Burundi, and is poised to expand into Kenya. The African Union and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) are also engaged on a regular basis.

The Political Analysis Programme

The work of this programme monitors and evaluates progress towards the creation of more just and caring societies. Its core function is to produce research on issues that impact on social cohesion and inclusive economic development. While the production of information is core to the programme, the communication and distribution of knowledge outputs are key too. The programme aims to change levels of knowledge, to motivate citizens to respond to such issues, and to use outputs towards the pursuit of social justice. The programme consists of two core projects: the SA Reconciliation Barometer and the Transformation Audit.

The Reconciliation and Reconstruction Programme

The various projects of the Reconciliation and Reconstruction programme combine to acknowledge, confront, and work through enduring legacies of injustice and marginalisation in post-colonial and post-apartheid South Africa in order to help build a more inclusive society. These projects engage a wide range of stakeholders through interventions in carefully selected priority areas. They are: Community Healing; Education for Reconciliation; Memory, Arts and Culture; Schools Oral History; and the Ashley Kriel Youth Development project.



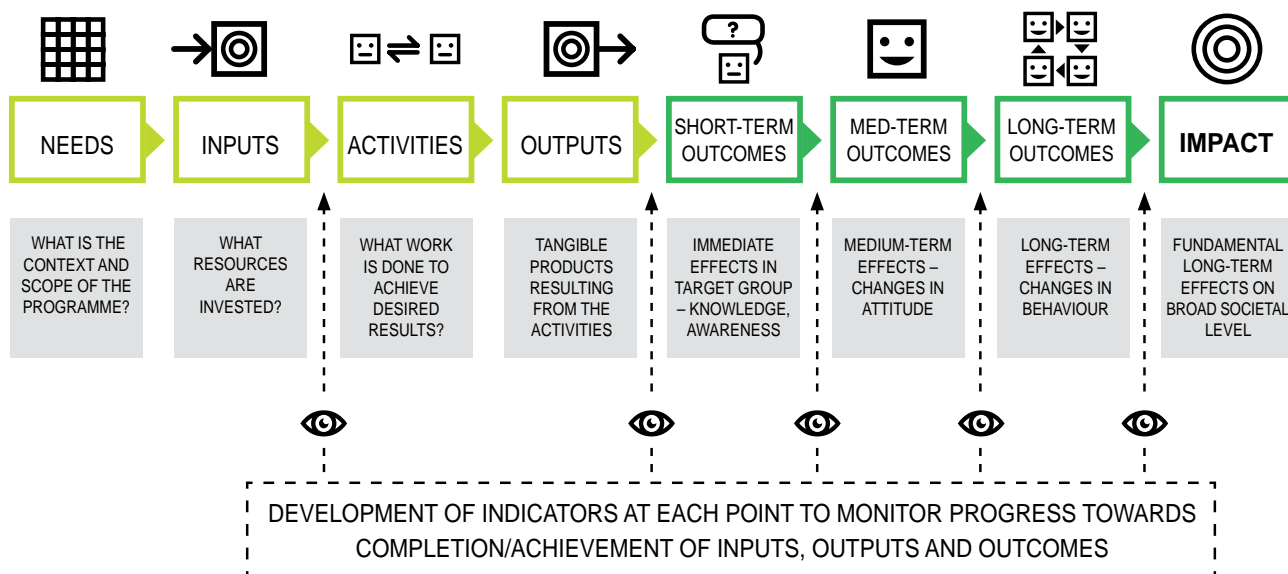
Monitoring and evaluating our work

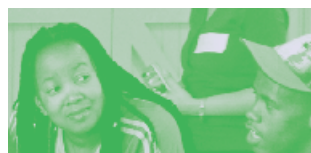
Over its ten years of existence, the Institute's work had begun to grow beyond its original scope, and the need to keep initiatives relevant, effective and focused demanded a set of criteria against which all endeavours could be measured. A model encompassing short, medium and long-term objectives was developed to ensure that the Institute could monitor its progress in attaining its objectives, and could consequently report to its stakeholders and funders with transparency and efficiency.

Logic model development

To this end, a logic model has been designed to guide monitoring and evaluation in the Institute. Below is a graphic representation of how a programme's activities link to its outcomes. As a monitoring and outcome measurement tool, it assists in developing appropriate indicators against which to measure outputs and outcomes on a continuous basis, which in turn feeds back into the process of fine-tuning and development of the M&E framework.

The IJR impact plan shows how each of the different short-term objectives identified contributes towards the achievement of the medium-term objectives, and also shows how these, collectively, lead to the accomplishment of the Institute's long-term vision. This institution-wide logic model, broken down to programme and project level, ensures accurate monitoring, evaluation and reporting functions. It also acts as the basis on which the Institute develops theories of change for its work.





Executive Director's Report

For many, 2010 will be remembered as the year South Africa successfully hosted Africa's first Soccer World Cup. The event foregrounded South Africa's capacity and potential, but also its challenges and shortcomings. National pride rose visibly during the World Cup month; but this unity was surrounded by division, introspection and self-doubt. On the eve of the event, threats of xenophobic violence ripped through the country, and mass strike action loomed. Afterwards, disappointment around overinflated economic benefits promised from the World Cup added fuel to the fire of growing dissatisfaction with social delivery. For South Africans, 2010 proved to be a year of highs and lows: punctuated by euphoria and celebration when the world arrived on our shores, the spotlight was shone harshly and critically on our country, both by its citizens and the international community.

For the Institute, 2010 was an equally important watershed as it marked its 10th anniversary. Reaching this milestone provided a timely opportunity for reflection on, and critique of, much of our work. The adoption of a rigorous monitoring and evaluation system during the year under review has helped to ensure that all our programmes and projects remain focused, relevant and impactful.

Engagements with African partner countries received particular scrutiny. Through a series of seminars and other forms of engagement, key individuals and institutions were asked to help answer critical questions regarding the challenges for post-conflict justice and reconciliation, and the efficacy of interventions to promote these ideals in thematic areas in which the Institute has worked for ten years. Assuming that reconciliation and justice remain equally important challenges facing any post-conflict society, the focus was directed on the ways in which these concepts have changed over time – not only in the minds of ordinary Africans, but also through the work of implementing agencies and mechanisms.

Other foci included reviewing the strengths and shortcomings of our partnerships with institutions and individuals, and how crucial partnerships – with continental and regional bodies, national governments, like-minded civic, business and other strategic partners across Africa – could be strengthened and extended.

Extensive reflection, however, did not exclude celebration. The annual Reconciliation Award ceremony was combined with our anniversary, and attended by friends, colleagues and associates from many walks of life. In a moving ceremony, IJR Patron Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu presented former Constitutional Court judge and a founding father of the TRC, Albie Sachs, with the Institute's Reconciliation Award for 2009. An appreciative audience was entertained by, among others, the youngsters who participated in our indigenous instrument- and music-making project, making it a poignant, fitting and truly 'home-grown' event.

Other highlights of the year included the Institute's participation in the International Crime Court Review conference in Kampala, Uganda, where an IJR publication proposing a more effective implementation of the Rome Statute was distributed. The Institute co-facilitated breakthrough negotiations between a South African NGO coalition on Transitional Justice and the Justice Department of the South African government regarding community reparations and the so-called Special Dispensation for Presidential Pardons. An Institute conference in 2009 gave birth to a new organisation run by Zimbabwean ex-patriots. Officially launched in 2010, the Development Foundation for Zimbabwe aims to facilitate economic reconstruction through Zimbabwe's influential diaspora constituency.

The Institute also acted as lead consultants to Rwanda's National Unity and Reconciliation Commission in a national public opinion survey project based on the South African Reconciliation Barometer. In the Western Cape, the Institute facilitated the emergence of a new project, Siyakha, which was established to render ongoing support and mentorship to community leaders who participated in the Institute's Community Healing courses, and who continue initiatives in their communities.



Fanie du Toit addresses delegates at a national conference on economic policy options, which was hosted by the Institute in partnership with the *Sunday Independent* newspaper in Pretoria.

Internally, the Institute benefited greatly from the improved use of electronic communication tools. A redesigned website and social media presence raised our internet profile, enabling IJR to reach audiences on five continents on issues of transitional justice and reconciliation. Through this, Institute staff received a number of invitations from across the world to speak at a variety of events. There were requests to brief national governments in Africa and Europe, to provide specialised lectures, and to conduct training sessions. These engagements included the Departments of Foreign Affairs in Switzerland and in Holland, the World Innovation Summit for Education in Doha, Qatar, and various international academic conferences and engagements within South Africa.

This annual report gives an account of the Institute's work during the calendar year of 2010, with emphasis on how we have met the various result areas and strategic goals to which the Institute had committed itself in its four-year strategic plan running from 2008–2011.

While we strive, often in difficult circumstances, to make a positive contribution in helping build fair, inclusive and democratic societies in Africa, the Institute gratefully acknowledges the invaluable support of our donors, board members and our many friends around the world. We take heart from the confidence expressed by Patron Archbishop Tutu, who said in an audio-visual presentation at our anniversary celebration (originally screened at the UNESCO Peace Prize award ceremony in 2008):

"My step-child has grown to be an attractive adolescent. I will be watching the progress of the Institute with keen interest in the years ahead. The price of peace is vigilance. The IJR is not sleeping on the job."

Fanie du Toit
Executive Director



IJR highlights 2010



One of the highlights of the year was the presentation of the 2009 Reconciliation Award by IJR's patron Desmond Tutu to former Constitutional Court judge Albie Sachs (pictured left).

(Below): Musical entertainment was provided by youth involved in IJR's Memory, Arts and Culture project .

(Below right): Also present at the event was the very first recipient of the Reconciliation Award, former radio talk show host Tim Modise, flanked by former Constitutional Court judges Yvonne Mokgoro and Albie Sachs.





The Soccer World Cup was a major highlight for South Africa and sparked many interesting debates and opportunities to reflect on the country's progress and challenges.

(Left): IJR staff got into the World Cup spirit at the Rainbow Cup, an event that brought together various NGOs to meet and try their skills at the 'beautiful game'.

The 2010 Transformation Audit was officially launched at the Cape Town Hotel School in November. Pictured below are (left) Political Analysis Programme head Jan Hofmeyr and guest speaker Mr Thembekile Makwetu, the Deputy Auditor-General.

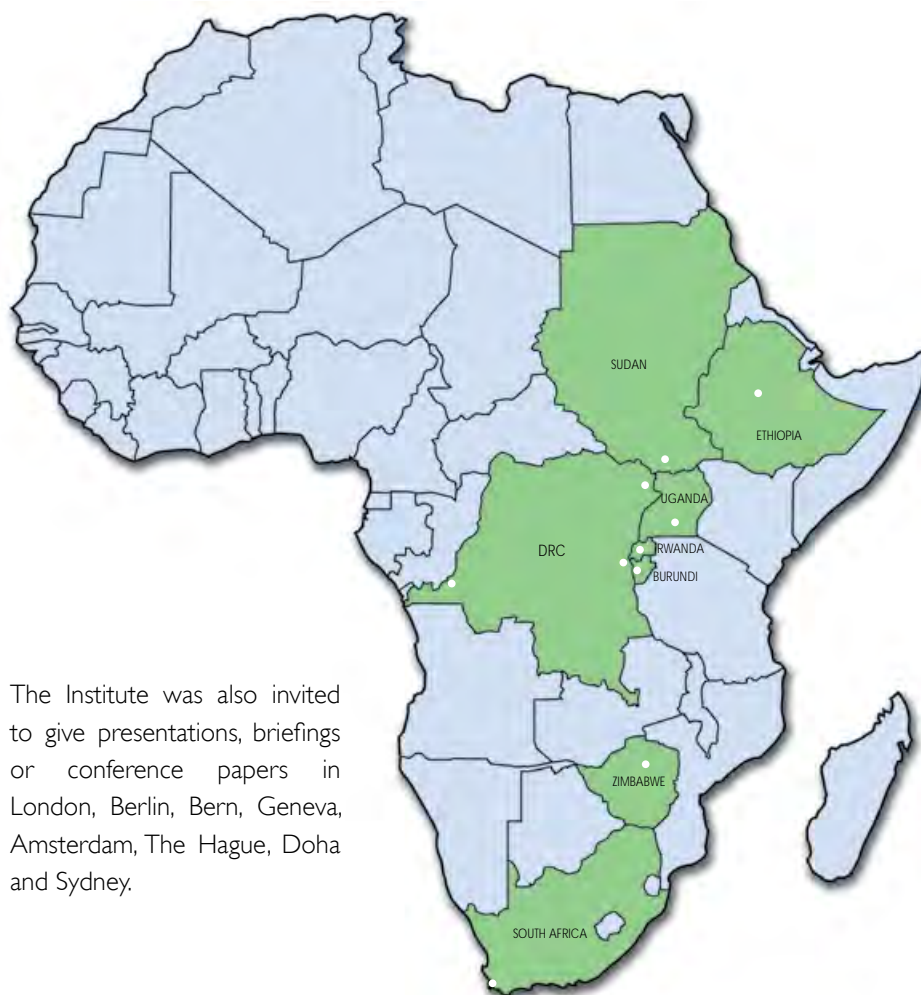
(Below): The Institute ended the year with the Reconciliation Day youth event 'Stepping Stones towards Reconciliation in Africa' where 180 young people from 21 different communities engaged with the topic of reconciliation through painting, theatre, debates and photography.

The national distribution of an IJR Reconciliation Day tabloid in four daily newspapers ensured national coverage of debates and matters on reconciliation for the 16th of December.





IJR's geographic footprint in Africa



SUDAN

Juba – Workshops

ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa – AU Presentation

DRC

Kinshasa – Workshop

Bukavu – Workshop

Ituri – Workshops

UGANDA

Kampala – Workshop

RWANDA

Kigali – Workshop

BURUNDI

Bujumbura – Workshop

ZIMBABWE

Harare – Various workshops, round tables and conferences

The Institute was also invited to give presentations, briefings or conference papers in London, Berlin, Bern, Geneva, Amsterdam, The Hague, Doha and Sydney.

SOUTH AFRICA

Besides the many engagements in its home base in Cape Town, the Institute's work took it to nearly every corner of South Africa.

Mediation, workshops – Paarl (Western Cape)

'African Identities' film shoots – Durban, Port Shepstone, Kokstad (Kwa-Zulu Natal), Lutzville (Western Cape), Riemvasmaak, Platfontein, Andriesvale (Northern Cape)

Community Healing workshops – Potchefstroom (North West) and Limpopo

Schools Oral History project – Cradock (Eastern Cape), Welkom (Free State)

TA conference – Pretoria (Gauteng)

TRC workshop – Johannesburg (Gauteng)

History curriculum workshops – Port Elizabeth (Eastern Cape), Durban (Kwa-Zulu Natal)





Progress and Achievements

In this report, the activities of the Institute have been grouped under five strategic, medium-term objectives (MTOs), or result areas, which have guided the overall mission of the Institute during the year under review. These are:

1. To inform stakeholders through research and ongoing accurate analysis of issues pertaining to socio-political justice and reconciliation with a view to contributing to more effective and dynamic policy formation and implementation;
2. To enable civil society and government stakeholders to gain and to use knowledge about transitional justice;
3. To facilitate the deconstruction of exclusive or oppressive narratives about the past and to encourage the development of more inclusive narratives based on the principles of fairness and inclusivity;
4. To allow a diverse range of target communities to participate in, and to inform, public debates and discourses about memory, history and current challenges to socio-political justice and reconciliation;
5. To ensure that communities which were previously divided across socio-economic and political conflict lines are constructively engaging in ongoing dialogues with one another.

The first objective relates to producing relevant research and analysis on the broader socio-political environment in post-conflict contexts in Africa, and making sure that this is disseminated to relevant stakeholders. The second aims to enhance knowledge specifically of transitional justice, and the use thereof, in the policy and civic environment. The third objective is to address the lingering influence of historical views and perspectives which serve as a basis for ongoing political or social oppression and/or exclusion of one form or other. The fourth relates to the importance of national conversation and dialogue in transitional societies and of building consensus on issues related to the past in public ways, but doing so “from the bottom up”.

Whereas the third objective focuses on a range of strategies, and levels of society, to deconstruct oppressive narratives lingering after conflict, the fourth objective makes sure that public opinion is influenced by a diverse range of communities in society – in order to enhance democratic participation in dealing with the past in practical ways. The fifth objective goes to the heart of reconciliation methods, and involves mediating face-to-face encounters and dialogue processes in a sustained manner between erstwhile enemies and political opponents.

Each of the Institute’s three programmes is designed to pursue a unique cluster of these objectives. The Political Analysis Programme pursues only MTO 1, whereas the Reconciliation and Reconstruction Programme pursues MTO 1, 3, 4 and 5 and the Transitional Justice in Africa Programme pursues all MTOs except MTO 4.



Research and Analysis

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1:

Stakeholders are informed by research and ongoing accurate analysis of socio-political justice and reconciliation, which contributes to dynamic policy processes.

The Institute monitors and influences progress in post-conflict settings towards building more just and inclusive societies. This is typically achieved through a range of analyses and studies which are distributed to key stakeholders. While the production of this information is obviously crucial, communication and distribution of these knowledge outputs are also of prime importance. The Institute believes the test of the impact is not only whether its work in this area increases levels of knowledge, but also whether it inspires stakeholders to respond to what they have learnt, and whether such intelligence is being practically implemented to promote social justice.

These concerns have motivated the Institute to pursue various forms of intelligence production and dissemination. Firstly, an effective way to achieve this is to collect the insights and perspectives of citizens who are supposed to benefit most directly from an increase in social justice – particularly in volatile contexts where statistical evidence is often hard to obtain, such as Sudan and Zimbabwe. Secondly, longitudinal studies that track national trends in post-conflict societies, such as the Institute's Transformation Audit and the Reconciliation Barometer, are now well-established projects. Thirdly, IJR also aims to influence community leaders and educators who are often crucial to the actual implementation of policies aimed at justice and reconciliation. The Institute, therefore, does not limit its socio-political analysis to academia and policy makers but includes grassroots voices in its work. Lastly, this objective is also realised by injecting relevant information into education curricula and public discourse, thereby mainstreaming important insights on post-conflict justice and reconciliation in national debates about education as a tool for reconciliation.

Capturing grassroots motives, insights and perspectives

During 2010, the Institute was extensively involved in analysing the experiences and insights of women as agents, victims and bystanders in the conflict and subsequent reconciliation processes in South Sudan. To date, seven chapters for a new book-length study have been produced from this work. Provisionally entitled *With Pain, Hope and Patience: The Lives of Women in South Sudan*, the completed work will be published in 2011. Written by a group of Sudanese and non-Sudanese women engaged with gender issues in Sudan, the publication will fill a crucial gap in literature on gender issues in Sudan. Internationally, sound analysis that documents the lives of women in South Sudan is virtually non-existent. At an authors' workshop on location in Juba, one of the participants stated that the book "is going to be the first ever publication of this kind that will be covering all aspects of women's lives in South Sudan". UN Under-Secretary-General Francis Deng notes in the foreword to the book:

"This book is a major contribution that should be viewed as a piece of a puzzle which still needs further documentation toward a comprehensive appreciation of what the people of South Sudan have gone through and the challenges facing them in building the future. It should be widely read and reflected upon in depth."

Similarly, the Institute has been coordinating research on the experiences and perspectives of ordinary Zimbabweans living through that country's vexed transition. To date, nine chapters for the forthcoming edited book entitled *Zimbabwe: Conversations in Transition* have been produced. This work, which will be published in 2011, contains important insights from a



With the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005, a 25% affirmative action quota for the inclusion of women in South Sudanese politics was implemented. While the government has committed itself to gender equality, much still needs to be done to empower women and ensure their effective participation at all levels of society.

Participants at a workshop held in Juba, South Sudan

variety of constituencies – faith communities, civil society, women's organisations, political parties, the youth and the diaspora – on ways to build socio-political justice and reconciliation in the run-up to, and beyond, 2011's possible Constitutional referendum and elections.

In Rwanda, the Institute conducted consultations guiding a survey aimed at developing a community perspective on understanding inter-group dynamics sixteen years after the genocide. A series of interviews was conducted with leaders of key religious institutions with a view to convening focus groups drawn from different communities. The political tension which arose before the elections in August 2010 subsequently hindered attempts to conduct these focus groups. The Institute hopes to pursue this again in 2011 as a means of unpacking and gaining deeper understanding of the information contained in the national Rwanda Reconciliation Barometer project (discussed in more detail below) which the Institute helped to complete in 2010.

In terms of the Great Lakes Region, the Institute has produced a concept note for another book study, provisionally entitled *The Politics of Transition in the Great Lakes*, which will produce a more general comparative analysis of transitional justice initiatives in the Great Lakes, based on first-hand experiences gathered through IJR's work in that region as well from other sources.

Monitoring economic inclusivity

The Transformation Audit (TA) observes the pursuit of national reconciliation through a socio-economic lens, focusing on four areas vital to achieving social justice, namely the macro-economy, the labour market, skills and education, and poverty and inequality. A unique scorecard methodology, developed specially by a team of leading South African economists, provides an annual review of progress – or otherwise – in attaining socio-economic justice in South Africa within each of these areas. Critical to the project's success thus far has been its ability to translate and convey the views of some of the country's most eminent economic thinkers in ways that make their reasoning and proposals easily comprehensible to a wider range of South African policy stakeholders.

Gauging the impact of a publication-based project is problematic: once a publication is released into the public domain, it is difficult to track who exactly reads it and what influence it has on the reader. Even in instances where readership information



is available, it is impossible to compel opinion-leaders to complete evaluation forms on their impressions of the publication. Consequently, after several unsuccessful attempts to contact and obtain responses from influential users of the TA, the Unit has outsourced this function to a specialist company that telephonically elicits feedback from readers and prior contributors.

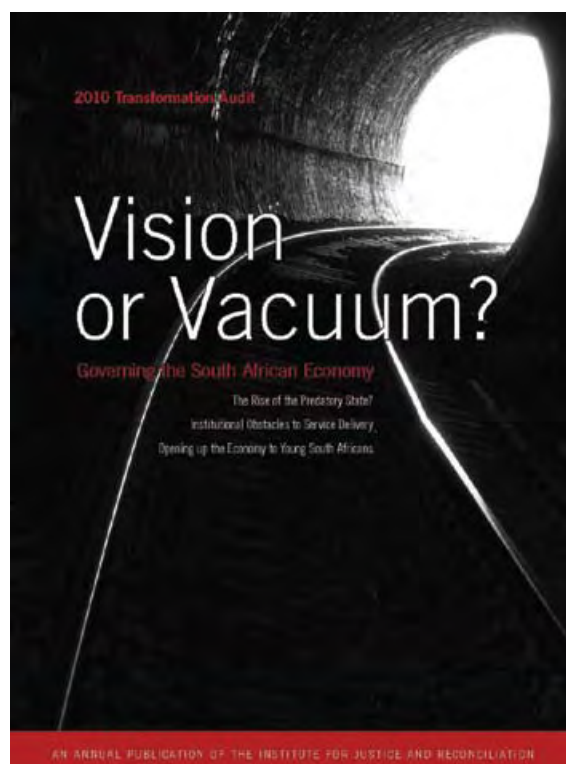
Direct anecdotal evidence does suggest the TA's impact is far-reaching. Lumkile Mondli, Chief Economist of the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC), was the keynote speaker at the launch of the 2009 Transformation Audit in January 2010, the day before the opening of the National Parliament. He praised the Institute for its willingness to engage with the question of redress within the economic sphere through the TA, and concluded his keynote speech with the following recommendation: "Read it, Mr President, and we will be all ears tomorrow night."

In pursuit of wider dissemination beyond the immediate readership, during 2010 over fifteen presentations were made to audiences from varying constituencies, including business, academia, civil society and labour. Feedback from these meetings has been overwhelmingly positive. After an Institute lecture at the Gordon Institute of Business Science as part of a leadership programme for middle managers of Investec Bank, the course convener noted that the presentation "was thought-provoking and has enlarged delegates' perspectives and viewpoints".

The benefits of seeking to broaden the audience of the TA became evident at a national conference on economic policy options, which was hosted by the Institute in partnership with the *Sunday Independent* newspaper in Pretoria. This conference brought together leading government officials and representatives from key private sector and civic institutions to deliberate on economic strategies to promote social justice in a post-recession environment.

While engagements such as the above are important, it is equally important that the potential impact of the Transformation Audit should not be limited to the level of the social elite. TA presentations were also directed at sharing information with students in tertiary education institutions and people involved in community initiatives. Again, in such instances, feedback was positive. In response to a presentation at the J.L. Zwane Centre in Gugulethu, Cape Town, one of the respondents remarked: "I want to say thank you for your time and the presentation you shared with us. The data is certainly interesting and really reflects how far we have yet to go in the process."

The 2010 Transformation Audit, entitled *Vision or Vacuum?*, focuses on the quality of economic policy and political governance in South Africa and their impact on achieving shared prosperity for all South Africans. While presenting diverse views from some of the country's leading researchers and economic analysts, the publication highlights the need for coherent and competent governance in recovering from the impact of the recent global recession, and in an environment of continued global volatility.





Evaluating national reconciliation

The SA Reconciliation Barometer (SARB) project plays an instrumental role in the Institutes' research and analysis. Its core focus is to conduct primary research on the complex issues of justice and reconciliation in post-conflict societies, and then to analyse and interpret this research, and meaningfully communicate its findings in ways that uphold and contribute to the public interest.

Results are widely disseminated, with the aims of providing policy makers, civil society organisations and other stakeholders with original and accurate data on reconciliation; positioning the Institute to participate more effectively in public debate and policy-making processes related to justice and reconciliation; identifying areas for advocacy and programmatic interventions, and promoting the broadening of theory and research related to the study of reconciliation in Africa and worldwide.

After the tenth round of the SARB was conducted in 2010, and in the interest of introspection and evaluation, the project conducted an in-depth expert study with a range of local and international academics to explore whether or not the measurement of reconciliation remains relevant and important for South Africa. Responses to this initiative were overwhelmingly positive. Dr Annelies Verdoolaege of Ghent University in Belgium, for example, noted that the Reconciliation Barometer is an "amazing project" that "should be the starting point for policy-makers to design reconciliation-oriented policies".

Similarly, participants at a public dialogue, "Measuring Reconciliation", deemed the topic to be critical, describing the event as "very stimulating and worthwhile" and with "excellent content". Feedback from the event evaluation forms suggest that it not only contributed to new insights, but also served to motivate those who participated to give increased priority to the understanding and pursuit of national reconciliation. One participant, for example, called for "more regular seminars and discussions of this nature to educate and inform our communities".

As a result of its growing profile, the SARB project has, during the course of the year under review, drawn a number of requests for data and information, an affirmation of the credibility that it enjoys within the field in which it operates. To promote further access to researchers, academics and students, data from previous surveys has been made accessible on the DataFirst website of the University of Cape Town. User statistics show that this accessibility has resulted in a significant increase in the dissemination of the data.

Barometer findings have been presented by staff in a range of other forums, including lectures, presentations and research colloquia. Briefings of this kind have also attracted international interest from other post-conflict states which, inter alia, resulted in the development of the first Rwanda Reconciliation Barometer. Developments such as these bear testimony to the fact that the SARB has persuaded others – not only in South Africa – of the value of tracking reconciliation in this manner. The project is set to expand to other countries in which the Institute has developed strong partnerships.

Distilling and distributing findings from Community Healing

Rich findings emerged from the Community Healing training offered to strategic leaders from 63 marginalised peri-urban areas in the Western Cape during 2009, as well as from the comprehensive external project evaluation that followed. These findings informed various discussions with academics, conflict mediators, community leaders and other practitioners in a series of round tables and seminars during 2010. These included a round-table discussion on the Community Healing training course and a forum on community reparation and rehabilitation with apartheid-era victims from all nine provinces, and attended by top officials from the national Department of Justice.

The Institute further impacted on the policy environment when, together with a select group of institutions, it was approached to assist the government's TRC Unit in drafting regulations for community reparation and rehabilitation to enable the President's Fund to be utilised for this purpose. This is an historic breakthrough in South Africa's transitional justice process,



and is the result of persistent engagement of the Institute and others with government on this very important aspect of the unfinished business related to the TRC.

These findings were also taken back to local communities for further reflection in consultation with a group of leaders that was trained by the Institute's Community Healing course in 2009.

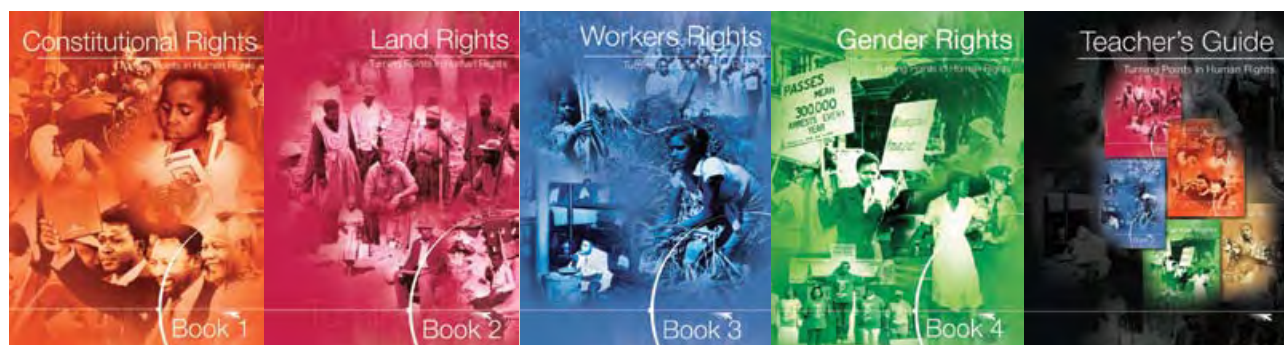
In December 2009, Institute staff also presented findings from the Memory, Arts and Healing Project in a paper entitled "Indigenous Musical Instruments: Tools for Reconciliation" at an international conference in Cape Town. The paper focused on material gathered from music and film workshops conducted by the Institute, which sought to use art as a medium for changing participants' attitudes, perceptions and awareness levels of those who come from different racial and socio-economic groupings. The results suggest that searching for "sameness" is a key factor for engaging and understanding the differences which often keep people apart. These insights were also shared with a global audience of peace workers at the Talking Peace Conference hosted by the International Peace Research Association in Australia in July 2010.

Contributing to education policy development in South Africa

For the 2010 curriculum, a number of tertiary education institutions included the 2009 Transformation Audit as recommended or prescribed reading in relevant courses, including the departments of Sociology and Development Studies at the University of Johannesburg, the Department of Economics at the University of Stellenbosch and the Department of Education at the University of the Western Cape. This demonstrates both the recognition of the scholarly quality of the publication and its value in providing a new generation of South Africans with the opportunity to meaningfully engage with the country's complex developmental challenges.

In the light of the sweeping changes in the national education curriculum expected to be implemented in the next few years, the Institute wanted to evaluate how its six-volume *Turning Points in Human Rights* series, aimed at senior secondary learners, would incorporate into the proposed new curriculum. The Institute enlisted an external service provider to conduct an evaluation exercise with 450 high school educators across South Africa. The evaluation revealed that the publication had indeed been a very helpful instrument in assisting teachers to implement curriculum plans, and equally so in enabling learners to "make informed decisions" (in the terminology used in the evaluation) about the positions they take with regard the country's past and present.

Workshops were also held with teachers in Kwa-Zulu Natal, the Eastern Cape and the Western Cape to enable them to formulate feedback to the Ministry of Education on the proposed new history curriculum. The workshops made the societal goals of reconciliation and justice a focal point in the minds of educators who participated in the evaluation. Key insights from these workshops will be published in a forthcoming report by the Institute.



The Institute has developed a number of resources that include SA's recent history into the school curriculum. However, the number of senior secondary learners choosing history as a subject is declining – of concern to those who believe that such knowledge is important in shaping the future.



Transfer of Transitional Justice Knowledge

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:

Civil society and government stakeholders gain and use knowledge about transitional justice.

Besides the analysis and tracking of socio-economic and political trends, the Institute also disseminates knowledge about transitional justice to inform the decision-making processes of key civil society and government stakeholders. In 2010, the Institute facilitated training at a number of forums in Africa, including its Community Healing workshops, in partnership with in-country partners in Zimbabwe and Sudan, as well as with transitional justice workshops in the DRC and Burundi. As in previous years, the Institute's Fellowship Project made a significant contribution towards this objective by exposing a group of resident Fellows to various perspectives on transitional justice in South Africa and in the rest of the continent.

In all of these interventions, pre- and post-evaluation tests were conducted to probe levels of enhanced knowledge about transitional justice, the usefulness of such knowledge, and the likelihood of its being employed in practical circumstances. This evaluation has shown that in some instances such knowledge has, in fact, been put to immediate use. An immediate outcome of the workshop with the Congolese Coalition for Transitional Justice in Bukavu, South Kivu, for example, was the development and communication of concrete policy suggestions for government.

Gaining and transforming knowledge about transitional justice in Africa

Institute staff continue to be involved in various forms of training on the African continent and further abroad. In 2010, training was provided at a range of universities, think tanks, and government agencies and departments, both in Africa and further afield. These forums included international conferences, briefings, training courses, and public lectures.

The Institute's input focuses mainly on transitional justice issues on the African continent, and on the unique challenges arising from each individual context. In several instances, the Institute has been requested to adapt its existing training programmes



The mutual learning resulting from work on transitional justice with its partners is a key goal for the Institute. The Fellows-in-Residence programme, the Rwandan Reconciliation Barometer and the many workshops and seminars in the partner countries provide forums for debating issues of transitional justice and reconciliation from various perspectives.

2010 Fellows participate in a monitoring and evaluation workshop conducted by Impact Consulting.



for implementation in new environments. Community Healing workshops, originally designed to address issues in post-apartheid South Africa, had already been piloted in South Sudan in 2009 and, following a request from Zimbabwean civil and government leaders, the training was conducted with participants from four provinces in Zimbabwe in 2010. Participants were drawn from local communities and from faith-based groups across the country. The evaluation of the project indicated that participants felt confident in implementing their newly acquired skills to start similar processes in their communities. One participant, for example, stated: "The community healing process is vital to Zimbabwe. IJR should continue with its efforts to capacitate more people to tackle this important task."

Furthermore, analysis of the pre-intervention and the post-intervention questionnaires demonstrated that participants experienced a significant transformation in their knowledge and ability to conduct community-level reconciliation. Speaking at the concluding ceremony of the training, the Zimbabwean Minister for the Organ of National Healing, Ms Sekai Holland, stated that these events will have a positive impact in laying the foundations for community healing in the country. She noted that the Organ of National Healing lacked the capacity to undertake national healing on its own, and expressed her appreciation of the support provided by organisations such as IJR.

In 2010, the Institute's Fellows-in-Residence programme hosted four individuals, two each from Burundi and the DRC. Over a five-week period, the Fellows – senior professionals working in the field of transitional justice – gained knowledge from local academics and practitioners about South Africa's transition, and had the opportunity to reflect, from a distance, on issues of transitional justice in their own countries. A series of theoretical dialogues, practical exchanges and in-depth discussions with IJR staff, together with visits to places and events of significance, contributed to making this a dynamic and interactive programme for the four individuals. They now join the growing list of alumni who have benefited from this programme.

Feedback from the participating Fellows indicated that their training had brought new knowledge and understanding which will inform their future work in their respective countries. They indicated that engagement with experiences outside their country has enabled them to influence policies and tools on transitional justice with increased efficacy. Ongoing challenges in their host countries have, according to the group, also promoted critical thinking on the need to minimise "after-effects" and to preempt certain unexpected outcomes through careful planning of transitional justice infrastructure.

By hosting individuals working on issues of transitional justice in their respective countries, the IJR Fellows programme also provides an important source of information about, and insights into, current needs and trends in the field.

IJR Africa Programme staff member Friederike Bubenzer (centre), with the 2010 Fellows (left to right) Astere Muyango, and Estelle Cimpaye (Burundi); Pyana Symphorien and Frank Kammunga (DRC).





A workshop held in partnership with the Congolese Coalition for Transitional Justice in Bukavu resulted in concrete policy suggestions for the DRC government.

Interventions to promote tools for transitional justice

Workshops convened and hosted by the Institute have not only deepened participants' knowledge and understanding, but have also resulted in the beneficial application of the newly gained knowledge, as the following examples of interventions in different regions show.

Against the backdrop of an emerging new legal framework for the DRC, civil society organisations, major political actors and representatives of relevant government institutions came together to debate the nature of a future transitional justice dispensation in that country. Invited by the DRC's national transitional justice forum, the Congolese Coalition for Transitional Justice (CCJT), the Institute convened this event in Bukavu during March 2010. The Institute contributed its expertise by equipping the stakeholders with specialised knowledge on various options and scenarios to facilitate informed decision-making on appropriate transitional justice mechanisms. The workshop assembled some of the continent's leading transitional justice thinkers and practitioners to assist in the process of reflection and strategising. This landmark event provided fresh impetus for discussions around future transitional justice institutions, and advocated for the full involvement of state institutions in this process.

Notably, participants reached agreement on potential transitional justice initiatives; on the need to spread the national conversation on transitional justice through popular media, and on the desired lobbying processes to promote transitional justice mechanisms in the country among relevant state institutions. Furthermore, the workshop motivated new efforts for deepening the debate, which included an invitation for IJR to host a national conference in Kinshasa on future options for transitional justice. One participant observed that "this workshop has reinforced the strategic alliances amongst civil society networks, and has developed a shared vision for transitional justice in the DRC".

Similar outcomes have been reported in other countries. In Burundi, the Institute was invited by its partner, the Burundian Civil Society Forum (FORSC), to convene a national workshop to train key members of civil society, government and the UN in the setting up of a Truth and Reconciliation mechanism. This workshop is the latest in a series of events hosted by IJR since 2006, bringing together civil society groups from all provinces and social strata to help facilitate the emergence of an acceptable and credible transitional justice process in Burundi.



Inclusive historical narratives

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:

Historical narratives based on exclusivity and oppression are deconstructed and inclusive narratives based on fair and democratic principles are developed.

“Not only have the youngsters’ eyes been opened to the oral history of local content, but teachers have been inspired to teach history in a new and exciting manner. This makes the subject come alive; it makes learners keen to study; it teaches awareness to the learners about their roots and it opens new fields of possible employment for these young people.”

(D. Smeda, District Director for Education: Cradock)

Popular histories in Africa are frequently limited to the periods covering pre-colonialism, colonialism and independence. Consequently, too few learners graduate with the privilege of having critically examined their country's more recent past, and an understanding of how that history has shaped the world in which they live. The Institute therefore supports educational initiatives which seek to deconstruct historical narratives that are based on exclusivity and oppression, and which promote an inclusive dialogue on how to forge a collective democratic future.

IJR's work has shown that exploring and understanding the past assists with the creation of an environment for change. The Institute cooperates with national departments of education to encourage the responsible teaching of political memory, memorialisation and history. In addition, the Institute has generated positive outcomes by enabling ordinary citizens to reflect on their past experiences to empower themselves for the future. These two levels of outcome illustrate a broader trend in Institute interventions – where work between high-level policy input and people-centred change is mindfully kept in balance.

Influencing how history is taught

In 2008, the Institute was awarded the UNESCO Prize for Peace Education, largely for its work in developing an inclusive approach to teaching school history in post-apartheid South Africa. The Institute has subsequently received several requests from elsewhere in Africa for possible collaboration on how history is taught within formal and informal education contexts.

Extended discussions with one of IJR's partner organisations in Uganda, the Refugee Law Project (RLP), saw the commissioning of research into history curricula in Ugandan classrooms. Evidence gathered in schools around Kampala showed that history education in Uganda (and education in general) is limited in scope, biased, marred by stereotypes and characterised by a punitive pedagogy. Following a detailed report, a proposal was developed for the production of new and more responsible history resources for educators in Uganda. In the context of post-conflict Uganda, ongoing education reform must be regarded as an important tool for national unity and peace. Institute staff met with the Ugandan Director of Basic Education, Mr Nsubuga, to discuss the role of the Ministry of Education in developing and distributing new history teaching materials and to strategise for the next phase of the project. This proposal is currently being considered for approval.

In 2009, the Institute published a volume on the history of Zimbabwe, entitled *Becoming Zimbabwe*, which aims to provide an alternative scholarly approach to the writing of its colonial and post-colonial history. As a result of the attention that this publication attracted, the Zimbabwean Ministry of Education requested a report on how Zimbabwean educational policy on the teaching of history ought to be developed. The Institute has subsequently submitted an extensive report to the Ministry, and is currently awaiting a response to the document.



In South Africa, the Institute contributes to this important area through its Education for Reconciliation project, as well as through its engagements in history curriculum development and its teaching. One of these contributions was a DVD series of twelve documentaries on the TRC produced in 2008 for the Institute by renowned journalist Max du Preez, and used as part of curriculum training across South Africa.

A significant development in 2010 was the launching of a pilot evaluation project in eight Western Cape schools to determine the extent to which teachers were able to competently teach sensitive material related to the TRC in their classrooms. The teachers, from different racial, cultural, and socio-economic learner-population schools, generally agreed that teaching the TRC was one of the most difficult sections of the history curriculum. Evaluation workshops led to a thorough exploration, not only of teaching methods, but of the personal attitudes and values of teachers themselves. In response to the impact of the workshop, one of the teachers noted that "I am a better person today than yesterday".

This intervention, which awaits a final report, will help to determine if, and how, the TRC ought to be taught in South African schools – a report with possibly profound implications for the work of the Institute elsewhere in Africa where transitional justice processes are ongoing.

Recording oral history and building the future

The direct impact that a community's historical awareness can have on its wellbeing is demonstrated by the initiative of a young community leader from Ceres, an agricultural town in the Western Cape. Motivated by newly-gained knowledge and skills through a Community Healing workshop, he embarked on an oral history project for the marginalised isiXhosa-speaking community in the outlying Nduli township. For the first time, Nduli's history was recorded and incorporated into the broader social history of Ceres. The young man then initiated a translation service with the Ceres municipality to allow fuller participation of Nduli residents in municipal initiatives and access to services. His efforts have helped bridge the social divide between isiXhosa- and Afrikaans-speaking residents of the area; enabled equitable access to services for all ethnic groups in the community; have helped develop strong relationships with government, and have helped build trust and cohesiveness between divided communities.

Enabling youth to communicate across traditional divisions

The Institute's Schools Oral History Project confirms the findings in the Reconciliation Barometer that reconciliation continues to suffer from a lack of concrete opportunities for many citizens to reach out to one another. Most communities still live in apartheid-style, racially segregated residential areas. Over the past eight years, this project has been operating in different communities each year, bringing together historically separated groups, and training educators and learners to produce oral



The Schools Oral History Project brings together young people from neighbouring communities to explore and share their own histories with one other. These then form the basis for education guides through which a much larger audience can learn and implement similar projects in their environments.



histories emerging from their communities on specific themes, which are then published and disseminated through the formal education system. In 2010, the Institute worked in Welkom in the Free State, exploring the theme of non-racialism. The education guide to emerge from this process is due for publication in the first half of 2011.

Educators' attitudes have been challenged through their engagement with the Schools Oral History project. Prior to their participation in the project, virtually none of the educators had any experience in oral history methodology. Participants indicated that they have begun to explore versions of local history and to think of their community along historical lines. The skills they acquired through this intervention equipped them to become producers of new historical knowledge, rather than being mere consumers. Many indicated that they are actively seeking opportunities to practise their newly acquired skills, and that their understanding of history production has opened up an avenue for communities to interact. It enables communities to constructive responses to a negative past in order to start the process of reconciliation, and to become more inclusive in their perceptions of people from other racial, cultural, and religious backgrounds.

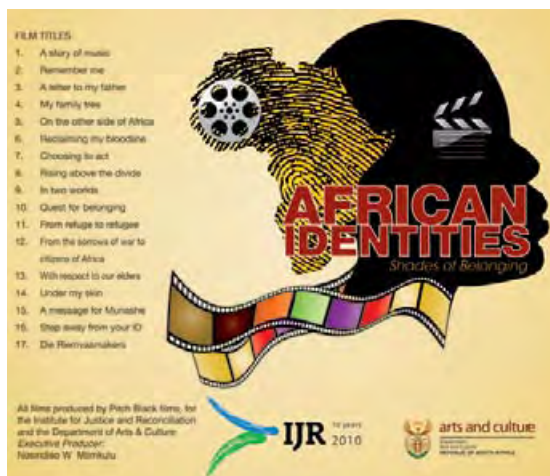
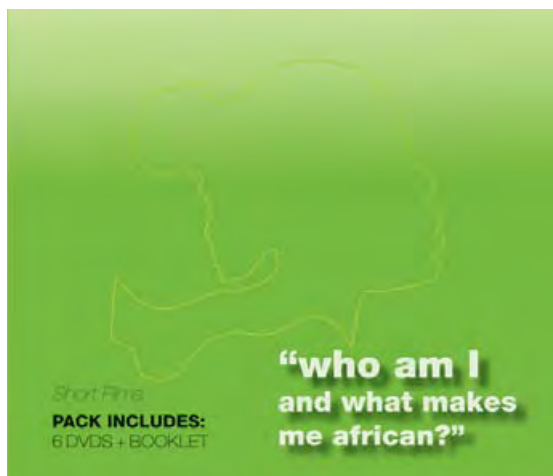
The Institute's interventions in understanding the past often go beyond the intended outcome of enabling participants to understand their history. The Ashley Kriel Youth Leadership Development project, intended to commemorate apartheid youth activists and to create space for intercultural understanding, invites a diverse group of participants to this event each year. The 2010 newsletter, widely disseminated, summarised the stories of the young participants, among them a deaf learner who attends a mainstream school. As a result of reading her story in the newsletter, a heightened awareness of her difficulties led to learners and educators at her school endeavouring to raise funds for an amplifier.

Spontaneous initiatives to sustain the momentum created by these workshops have emerged from participants. As a result of the training course, participants, in collaboration with the Institute, have decided to create a Facebook page for communication and information exchange. Similarly, workshop participants have set up Community Healing forums across historical boundaries in various communities in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Sudan.

Music has been used as a further means to bridge historical divisions between young people from diverse racial, cultural and religious backgrounds. In the "Shades of Belonging" project started in 2009, high school learners were taught by local music experts how to make and play indigenous instruments. Learners' shared common interest in music was used as catalyst to challenge stereotypes and negative assumptions as they became acquainted with each other, with the instruments and with the historical narratives associated with these instruments.

The Ashley Kriel Youth Leadership Development project is intended to commemorate apartheid youth activists and to create space for intercultural understanding. The widely disseminated 2010 newsletter, AKA, summarised the stories of some of the young participants.





The African Identities project brought together youth from different African nations to explore issues of identity through film-making, a popular and therefore highly successful medium through which the participants were able to express themselves. The project produced 17 remarkable self-made short documentaries of the lives of these young people, which have been compiled into a multiple DVD pack and booklet.

In a similar vein, film has proved to be one of the most effective media in the Institute's engagement with young people. The African Identities film documentary project engaged young Africans from across the continent, many of whom reside in South Africa, stimulating them to question their attitudes towards one other. It was found that the project helped those involved in breaking down stereotypes and forging trust where it did not exist in the past. One participant, for example, remarked: "I never thought of or saw myself as xenophobic because I have always had friends from other countries. But participating in the project has opened my eyes about other people."

Apart from these insights, the project equipped participants with documentary-making skills. A significant outcome of the project has been that the participants have formed their own film documentary organisation focusing on communities from their countries of origin. Since then, the group has produced a number of Oral History documentaries in different communities in the Western Cape and has developed a funding proposal to support future initiatives.



Youth participants often offer creative new insights into issues of identity and history.

In a Reconciliation Day event on 15 December held in Delft, Cape Town, young participants from 21 different communities engaged in discussion groups and used their creativity and skills in photography, theatre and painting workshops.



Enabling dialogue in transitional societies

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4:

Public discourse around memory, history and current challenges to socio-political justice and reconciliation is informed by the experiences of a diverse range of target communities.

The Institute is concerned with informing public discourse on issues related to reconciliation through research and grassroots community engagements. Various projects engage with different target communities to stimulate debate and enable public participation and discourse in policy processes.

One such an example has been its “Living Reconciliation” series of dialogues in Cape Town, where leading exponents of reconciliation theory and practice were invited to share their insights. As part of the series, IJR board member Pumla Gobodo-Madikizela requested that the Institute co-host her inaugural professorial lecture on “Reconciliation as Moral Imagination” with the University of Cape Town. During the second event of the series, renowned Rwandan scholar Phil Clark launched his groundbreaking book on Rwanda’s Gacaca courts. A third event looked at a case study of grassroots reconciliation between a farmer and his workers on a Cape wine farm through the lenses of economic redress and psychoanalysis.

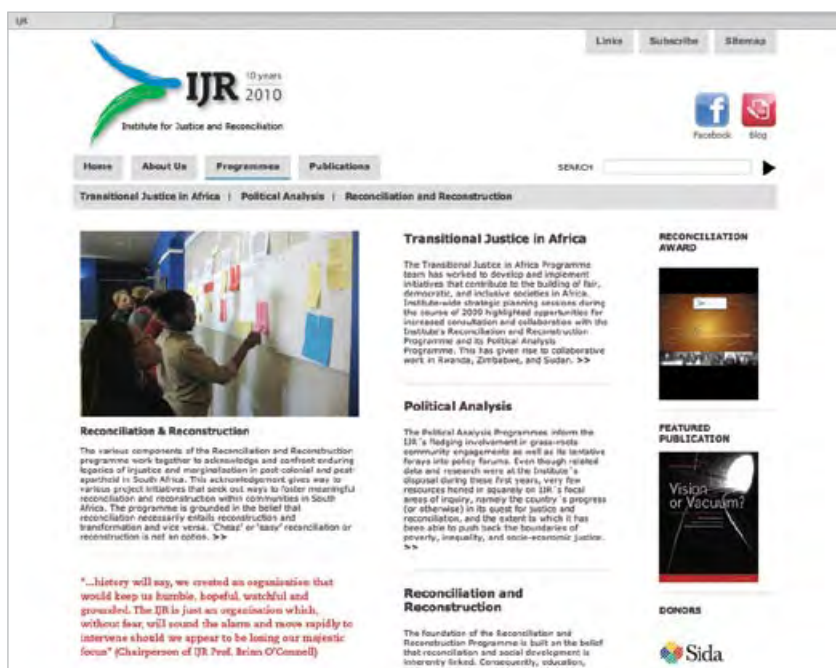
While the Institute hosts several of these public events throughout the year, it goes to great lengths to ensure that they remain relevant and that the prospect for impact beyond the event is fully exploited. To achieve this, the Institute ensures that its extensive database remains current and that those in it are kept informed about events relevant to their interest. Media coverage of these events is also encouraged through invitations to members of the press and submission of press releases.

Influencing public opinion through the media

Some quantifiable measures of the Institute’s growing public profile are the increasing numbers of visitors to its new website and continued requests for comment from the print and broadcast media. Other measures include information dissemination through social media. The Institute does, however, continue to disseminate information and to stimulate public debate through traditional means, including hosting public meetings.



Traditional media such as television, press and radio continue to be an important vehicle for communicating the Institute’s work as well as for maintaining a visible public profile. IJR staff regularly draft op-eds on current issues in South Africa and elsewhere on the continent and are invited to be interviewed on television and talk radio.



To capitalise on the increasing reliance on the electronic information environment, IJR launched a new and improved website in 2010, incorporating a Facebook page and the SA Reconciliation Barometer blog, as well as an extensive list of links to related organisations and sources of information. However, the digital divide remains a reality and poses challenges to reaching out to our stakeholders in rural and post-conflict African communities via this medium.

The increasing use of the internet has contributed not only to exponential growth of information but also to an increase in digital platforms available to the Institute. The Institute used its 10th anniversary as an opportunity to strengthen its communication capacity and to share relevant information on reconciliation and transitional justice through appropriate electronic measures. These included a redesigned, more user-friendly website, a frequently updated Facebook page, and engagement with current debates by means of the SA Reconciliation Barometer blog. Traceable statistics confirm the growing frequency of users accessing information shared through these sources. These measures have greatly enhanced existing communication channels such as newsletters and event updates. Since the launch of our Facebook page in January 2010, followers have grown to well over 700 from 20 countries across the globe.

The newly designed website has attracted more requests from international organisations for the Institute's presence at conferences, seminars and strategic meetings, and local and international journalists are increasingly requesting information and inquiring about possible interviews with members of the organisation. The recently implemented website analysis tool shows that, on average, the IJR website receives 1500 visits per month.

Critical to the relevance of projects such as the Transformation Audit and the South African Reconciliation Barometer is whether their content is being consumed. An analysis of both projects' footprints in the South African media leaves no doubt that this is the case. The Transformation Audit's media report shows extensive coverage in the print and online media, as well as on national and regional radio and television. The TA has also been quoted widely in international publications such as *The Economist*, *Der Spiegel* and *L'Espresso*. Similarly, the SARB Survey results have received coverage both locally and in international media such as *The New York Times*, *The Economist*, *The Guardian* and on *BBC News*. Programme staff members are regularly approached to participate in interviews for television and radio, or to contribute written articles for print and electronic media.

Such coverage contributes significantly to the profile of the Institute's work and the messages that it communicates. It is, however, important to know that its use extends to those spheres that directly shape policy. In the past, the Transformation Audit publications have been cited in prominent scenario-building exercises such as the Dinokeng Scenarios and instructive policy documents such as the Presidency's 2009 report on macro-social trends. In 2010, the TA continued to be cited and to elicit comment from leading think-tanks, provincial legislatures and government institutions. Importantly, the TA provided insight for South Africa's 2010 Millennium Development Goals report.



Institute publications are also in frequent use across the African continent. Most recently, the volume edited by Fanie du Toit and Erik Doxtader, *In the Balance: South Africans Debating Reconciliation* (Jacana, 2010), was well received. Tim Murithi's recently released *Ethics of Peace-building* has done well in the international market, as has the publication by IJR Senior Research Fellow Charles Villa-Vicencio, entitled *Walk with Us and Listen – Political Reconciliation in Africa*. An older publication that continues to be requested, specifically beyond South Africa's borders on the African continent, is *Pieces Of Puzzle: Key Words on Transitional Justice and Reconciliation*.

Facilitating public platforms for dialogue

The Institute works with targeted communities to encourage the voicing of personal narratives and community experiences in ways that promote greater understanding between people from different cultural and historical backgrounds. Ultimately, the sharing of these oral histories becomes the basis for further public debate in seminars, lectures and dialogue forums that promote intercultural understanding.

On Reconciliation Day 2010, the Institute hosted a special public event which brought together young South Africans and youth from other African countries to explore the meaning of reconciliation through a variety of creative workshops. The event, which aimed to raise awareness and enable dialogue among the participants, proved highly successful and feedback from young participants was exceptionally positive.

At the Ashley Kriel Memorial Lecture, learners from five provinces were invited to engage with the Deputy Director-General (DDG) for Basic Education, Mrs Palesa Tyobeka, on issues that affect their education. Rather than hearing grievances from educators and parents, the voices of learners allowed a senior bureaucrat access to those that are directly affected by policy and decisions at national level. At the same time, the opportunity for learners to ask questions and to raise issues with Mrs Tyobeka has given them a sense of ownership in government – a virtue which is critical to entrench in a young democracy. The DDG welcomed this approach to encourage learner participation as a positive means of demystifying public discourse with government officials, academia and civil society. Importantly, the cross-geographical exchange also impacted on the learners, facilitators and leaders in terms of creating a mutual understanding of the challenges that others face.

The Ashley Kriel Youth Development Programme invited learners from five provinces to actively inform and challenge government's perceptions of the daily challenges they experience in the education system.





Mediating reconciliation – community dialogue

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5:

Communities which were previously divided across socio-economic and political conflict lines are constructively engaging in ongoing dialogues with one another.

“I was not the only person who had suffered, who had wounds. I learnt that white people also suffered; that some of the things they did were not because they were cruel people, but because of the system at the time. Some white people enjoyed oppressing black people, but some were victims just like me. Sharing our stories and hearing a white person opening up to me about their own painful journey moved something in me and I found myself forgiving all the things I thought were unjust that were done to me. The training spoke to my soul, so that I accept my past, forgive, and move forward.”

Community Healing workshop participant

The Institute promotes transitional justice and reconciliation in South Africa and in other African states through its support of dialogue initiatives between and within historically divided communities. Such interventions deal with conflict along political and ethnic lines, but also in situations where civil society and government are at loggerheads, or where forced physical separation has caused ongoing community tension. An enabling, non-threatening environment is a minimum requirement for productive engagement with entrenched conflicts, where tensions are high and trust levels low. Over the past ten years, the Institute has built a solid reputation for its ability to convene such interventions with due sensitivity.

Talking across political divisions

In October 2010, the Institute convened a round-table discussion in Harare, Zimbabwe, on “Assessing Zimbabwe’s Electoral Readiness”. Present at this event were representatives of all the major political parties, the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC), the Zimbabwe Electoral Support Network (ZESN), other key civil society organisations, and leading analysts and academics. Given the country’s loaded political environment, the convening of this discussion was a significant achievement, underscored by the presence of African diplomats representing several SADC member states. While the event provided the opportunity for various constituencies to voice their views on the issue, the very fact that this diverse spectrum was brought together under the prevailing conditions is of some significance.

Bridging the gap between civil society and government

IJR partnered with the Zimbabwean Women’s Coalition to conduct national consultations on the role of women in transitional justice processes in five provinces in the country. Interviews conducted with women in these areas revealed the thoroughgoing extent to which they were exposed to human rights violations, underscoring the need for appropriate transitional justice and national healing processes.

The consultative conference, “Towards a Shared Vision of National Healing”, held in Harare, aimed to promote constructive dialogue between conflicting social factions. As with the elections round table, the significance of this meeting lies in the fact that it brought together Zimbabwean politicians from opposing parties and representative civil society organisations in a consultative forum under highly polarised circumstances. The conference was attended by representatives from ZANU-PF



and the MDC formations, but also by the smaller political parties, such as ZAPU and ZANU-Ndonga. Participants noted that they benefited greatly from listening to the open and frank discussion that took place between the different political actors. One participant noted in the event evaluation form:

"The biggest problem with Zimbabweans is that we have not been talking or listening to each other in an open and unprejudiced way. By simply listening to some of the points raised in these last two days, this workshop has helped me to understand, not just the challenges of national healing in this country, but also the concerns and fears of some of my colleagues across the political divide."

In addition to the above-mentioned events, the Institute hosted a forum in which Zimbabweans in South Africa could engage with the Zimbabwean Minister of Regional Integration and International Cooperation, Priscilla Misihairabwi-Mushonga. The meeting discussed the progress of the the Government of National Unity after one year and highlighted the current challenges in the SADC mediation process as well as prospects for lasting, democratic change in Zimbabwe. As a result, this event promoted dialogue between civil society in the diaspora and the Zimbabwean government.

Convincing ethnic enemies to talk

Another example of how IJR has facilitated dialogue in 2010 was a workshop convened in Bunia in the Ituri District of the Eastern DRC. It brought together representatives of the Lendu and Hema ethnic groups, as well as other groups that were affected by conflict in the Djugu Territory and Ituri District. The dialogue focused on the issues of land and post-conflict reconstruction to interrogate the underlying causes of the conflict in Ituri, and culminated in a report that has been disseminated to policy makers, community leaders, representatives and other stakeholders, including external interest groups such as the United Nations. The workshop is part of a three-year Institute engagement with these communities, which focuses on paths to sustainable peace, analysing challenges to lasting peace and reconciliation amongst communities, as well as on fostering collaborative action in developing strategies to address those challenges.

A significant longer-term outcome of this Ituri dialogue has been the formation of the Ituri Monitoring Committee, which will periodically report back to the Institute on ongoing peace initiatives, the responsiveness of early-warning mechanisms, improvement of land laws in the district, and on the actions that have been taken to implement the recommendations of the workshop.



Having staged a successful referendum for the people of South Sudan, in which more than 99% voted for secession from the North, the country now has the opportunity to rebuild a country devastated by decades of civil war. In November, the Institute facilitated a networking and transitional justice training event for Pact Sudan. 180 community leaders from the three main border areas between North and South attended the event and began to explore options for a peaceful and sustainable transition in Sudan.



South Africans who live in geographically segregated communities often do not get the opportunity to engage one another. When the opportunity presents itself in dialogue forums, awareness of each other's challenges and aspirations is often the result. This may open up possibilities for realising reconciliation in concrete ways.

Challenging geographical separation

Over the years, the Institute has invested substantial energy in exposing South Africans from diverse backgrounds to the lived experiences of other citizens through its Community Healing project, successfully bringing together participants from a broad spectrum of socio-economic, ethnic and geographical backgrounds.

One of the significant outcomes of the Community Healing project has been the Siyakha Community Healing Forum, an initiative of community leaders who have participated in successive Community Healing training courses. In order to capacitate these leaders, the Institute has provided the group with computer literacy workshops, which enabled them to use social networking tools such as Facebook to overcome the geographical obstacles to sustainable dialogue. Information about local community programmes, invitations to activities, as well as feedback about meetings with local and provincial government officials, can thus instantly be transmitted to and from communities. This tool has directly impacted on the ability of leaders to implement programmes and projects within their communities.

Feedback on the content of the project remains positive. In their evaluation of the project, several participants reported a greater commitment to the building of a non-racial and cohesive society. Individual stories have confirmed this view: a community leader from an area that has been plagued by high levels of gang violence noted that the Community Healing Project has strengthened her skills and resolve to work towards relationship and trust building. She remarked: "... the Institute [has] given us the courage not to give up on our communities. That is one strong point that I got from the workshop; that it is not about the money ... but indeed it's about caring for the community and sustaining your morale as a relationship builder and communicator."

Besides engaging with communities defined by geographical boundaries, the Institute also engaged with sector-based interest groups such as the South African Defence Force chaplains and members of the Western Cape fruit canning industry. Both stakeholders approached IJR on an urgent basis to assist with mediation and facilitation.



2010 IJR events and outputs

GENERAL

January	<p>Presentation by Fanie du Toit: "Negotiating Justice and Reconciliation: Perspectives and Experiences" at the CPA UK International Parliamentary Conference on "Peace-building:Tackling State Fragility" (London)</p> <p>Presentation: "New Horizons – Linking Development Cooperation and Transitional Justice for Sustainable Peace" (Berlin)</p> <p>Plenary Address: "Justice and Reconciliation in Post-apartheid South Africa" (University of Stellenbosch)</p>
August	2009 Reconciliation Award Ceremony and celebration of IJR's 10th anniversary (Old Mutual Conference Centre, Kirstenbosch, Cape Town)
September	<p>Briefing to the Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs on IJR work (Bern/Geneve)</p> <p>"Relativism, Reconciliation and Reality": Annual BKB Public Lecture delivered by Fanie du Toit (Amsterdam)</p> <p>Briefing to Dutch Department of Foreign Affairs on IJR work (The Hague)</p>
October	Presentation on Community Healing at Institute for Healing of Memories Public Dialogue (Cape Town)
December	<p>Paper: "Education and Reconciliation" at World Innovation Summit for Education (WISE) (Doha, Qatar)</p> <p>Published Book: Du Toit, Fanie and Doxtader, Erik (eds.). <i>In the Balance: South Africans Debate Reconciliation</i> (Jacana, 2010)</p> <p>Reconciliation Day event: "Stepping Stones towards Reconciliation in Africa" attended by 180 youth from 21 communities (Delft, Cape Town)</p>

POLITICAL ANALYSIS PROGRAMME

January	<p>Presentation to Investec middle managers in conjunction with the Gordon Institute for Business Studies (Cape Town)</p> <p>Presentation: "SA's Socio-political Environment" – J.L. Zwane Centre (Gugulethu, Cape Town)</p>
February	Launch of Transformation Audit 2009 (Cape Town)
April	Lecture on the SA Reconciliation Barometer to international students (University of Cape Town)
May	<p>Lecture: "SA Politics and Transitional Justice" to Nijmegen University Law Society (University of Cape Town)</p> <p>Workshop: "Rwanda Reconciliation Barometer: Background and Methodology" (Kigali, Rwanda)</p>
June	<p>Lecture: "Gacaca Courts: Transitional Justice in Rwanda" (University of the Western Cape)</p> <p>Paper: "The Socio-economic Context of Violence in SA" at conference on violence (University of Pretoria)</p>



July	Conference: "Economic Transformation Beyond 2010: Short-term Remedies, Long-term Strategies" (Pretoria)
September	Paper: "The Political Implications of Migration in Southern Africa" – Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung Büro, (Brussels)
	Paper: "The Politics of Migration in Southern Africa" – Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung Academy (Berlin)
October	Conference: "Measuring Reconciliation in South Africa: Identifying and Interpreting Indicators of Change" (Cape Town)
	Paper: "Beyond Race? Exploring Indicators of (Dis)advantage to Achieve South African Equity Goals" – Research colloquium (University of the Witwatersrand)
November	Paper: "Challenges to Reconciliation in South Africa" – Indiana State University via Skype
	Launch of Transformation Audit 2010 (Cape Town)
December	Report: Results of the tenth round of the SA Reconciliation Barometer Survey (Cape Town)

TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE IN AFRICA PROGRAMME

March	<p>Presentation: "Traditional Dispute Resolution Mechanisms and Transitional Justice", at the Congolese Coalition for Transitional Justice meeting (Bukavu, DRC)</p> <p>Working Paper: "The Comprehensive Peace Agreement viewed through the eyes of the women of South Sudan" by Amel Aldehaib and edited by Orly Stern (Cape Town)</p> <p>Working Paper: "Revisiting the Past in the Search for Peace and Security in Liberia" by Ozonnia Ojielo (Cape Town)</p> <p>Working Paper: "National Healing and Reconciliation in Zimbabwe: Challenges and Opportunities" by Pamela Machakanja (Cape Town)</p> <p>Political briefing to Zimbabwean Minister of Regional Integration and International Cooperation (Cape Town)</p> <p>Workshop on the Congolese TRC (Bukavu, DRC)</p>
June	<p>Presentation: "The Peace and Justice Dilemma" at the round table discussion on "Post-Kampala Reflections on the International Criminal Court Review Conference and the ICC in Africa" (Cape Town)</p> <p>Policy briefing: "Sequencing the administration of justice to enable the promotion of peace: Can the ICC complement restorative justice process?" (Cape Town)</p>
July	<p>Paper: "The AU and Transitional Justice" by Tim Murithi at the AU/CMI Policy Seminar (Addis Ababa)</p> <p>Round-table discussion: "Post-Kampala Reflections on the ICC and Africa" (Cape Town)</p> <p>Authors' workshop for edited book on women in Sudan (Juba, South Sudan)</p> <p>Community Healing workshop (Harare, Zimbabwe)</p>



July	<p>Presentation: AU Commission Expert seminar on Peace and Justice (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)</p> <p>Interviews: National Consultations on Women and Transitional Justice (Zimbabwe)</p>
August	<p>Workshops: "Drivers of Conflict in the Great Lakes Region" and "A Holistic Vision of Justice" (Ituri, DRC)</p> <p>Dialogue on Land Issues (Ituri, DRC)</p> <p>Fellows-in-Residence (Cape Town)</p>
October	<p>Round-table discussion: "Assessing Zimbabwe's Electoral Readiness" (Harare, Zimbabwe)</p> <p>Consultative Conference: "Towards Developing a Shared Vision on National Healing in Zimbabwe" (Harare, Zimbabwe)</p>
November	<p>Presentation: "The African Peace and Security Architecture: Origins and Current Status" at the International Catalan Institute for Peace (Barcelona)</p> <p>Attendance: AU Commission Conference on Resource-based Conflicts (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)</p> <p>Workshop on TRC Legislation (Bujumbura, Burundi)</p> <p>National Conference Preparatory Workshop on Transitional Justice (Kinshasa, DRC)</p> <p>Presentation: African Institute for Transitional Justice Workshop (Kampala, Uganda)</p>

RECONCILIATION AND RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME

January	Academic round table on findings from Community Healing training courses (Cape Town)
May	<p>Community leaders' workshop on monitoring and evaluation (Cape Town)</p> <p>Community Healing training workshop for South African National Defence Force chaplains (Cape Town)</p>
July	<p>Conference Paper: "Arts as a Tool for Reconciliation: a Reflection on a Memory, Arts and Culture Project" at the International Peace Research Association Conference (Sydney, Australia)</p> <p>Workshop on the TRC Unit's recommendations on reparations, attended by Coalition members and Department of Justice representatives (Johannesburg)</p>
August	Presentation to Western Cape Network for Community Peace and Development on the Community Healing Project's progress (Cape Town)
September	<p>Mediation in the SA Fruit Canning Industry (Paarl, Western Cape)</p> <p>Community Healing Workshop (Zimbabwe)</p> <p>Workshops: "African Identities" and "Follow the Beat" (Paarl, Western Cape)</p>
October	<p>Book Launch: <i>Building Blocks for Democracy</i> (Cradock, Eastern Cape)</p> <p>Musical Presentation: "Follow the Beat" (Cape Town)</p> <p>Ashley Kriel Memorial Youth Lecture at University of the Western Cape (Cape Town)</p> <p>Public comment workshops for new history curriculum (Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban)</p>



Looking ahead

Following a year of celebration and of substantial growth, 2011 will be a year of finalising outstanding projects within the current funding cycle, as well as for the design of the next five-year strategic plan.

The year 2011 will look into the adaptation of the South African Reconciliation Barometer and the Transformation Audit to broader challenges, and the incorporation of new indicators and measurements. At the same time, the proposed expansion of these two projects to additional African countries will contribute to the development of an Africa-wide comparative study on reconciliation, transitional justice and issues around socio-economic development. In anticipation of various key outputs from the SA government in 2011 regarding future economic development (such as the National Planning Commission's first diagnostic report due in February 2011 and its long-term plan for South African development due in November 2011), the Institute has begun preparing its own contribution to the national conversation on economic development through a revised version of the Transformation Audit report.

The expansion of these two projects is not the only way in which the Institute will deepen its footprint in Africa. Collaborative work will be strengthened with the African Union and with the South African Development Community (SADC). Issues of transitional justice will be addressed through partnerships in Kenya and Burundi.

The work in countries outside South Africa will, once again, inform our cooperation with the South African government and, in particular, with the Department of International Relations and Cooperation. Good relationships between officials in the Department and the Institute enable IJR to influence and inform decision makers within the Department about relevant issues on the ground in other African countries, as well as about strategic interventions.

The 2010 South African Reconciliation Barometer results have shown the relevance of the Institute's work within the borders of South Africa. In 2011 we plan to broaden the national footprint of IJR work, without losing the in-depth impact on the lives of ordinary citizens. The Institute remains committed to the principle of working within different layers of society, through enabling dialogues across geographical, economic and social boundaries.

The resources and publications produced by the Institute will form part of nationwide "road shows" and training programmes which will broaden the reach of our work. In addition, IJR is working on creating mechanisms to record reconciliation efforts throughout the country and, through this process, to maximise resource sharing and efficiency. In addition, we envisage further strengthening our own Community Healing project, which has shown great impact both nationally and outside South African borders.

The first round of data evaluating the impact of several IJR projects became available during 2010, enabling further analysis, monitoring and evaluation. Furthermore, in early 2011, the Institute will commission a comprehensive external evaluation of its work, similar to the study conducted by SIDA in 2008, as the third and final source of data to inform a comprehensive strategic review of the Institute's mission over the next funding cycle (2012–2016).

The formulation of a new five-year plan will be guided by an external evaluation as well as by scenario-planning exercises, ensuring a high-level strategic impetus for the Institute's work in the years to come.



INSTITUTE STAFF 2010

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



Fanie du Toit

ADMINISTRATION



Felicia Thomas



Renee Choto



Portia Kasungu

RECONCILIATION AND RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME



Valdi van Reenen-Le Roux



Cecyl Esau



Kenneth Nkwenkwe Lukuko



Carolin Gomulia



Sharon February



Lucretia Arendse



Nosindiso Mtimkulu



Pshasha Seakamela (Intern)

POLITICAL ANALYSIS PROGRAMME



Jan Hofmeyr



Lameez Klein



Kate Lefko-Everett



Sana Reis (Intern)



Rorisang Lekalake (Intern)



INSTITUTE STAFF 2010

TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE IN AFRICA PROGRAMME



Tim Murithi



Anthea Flink



Friederike Bubenzer



Marian Matshikiza



Aquilina Mawadza



Allan Ngari (Intern)

Board of Directors

Prof Brian O'Connell (Chair)

Prof Hugh Corder

Dr Lionel Louw

Prof Don Foster (Deputy Chair)

Prof Lourens du Plessis

Adv Dumisa Ntsebeza

Dr Fanie du Toit (Executive Director)

Prof Charlyn Dyers

Prof Jeremy Sarkin

Ms Louise Asmal

Prof Lovell Fernandez

Dr Charles Villa-Vicencio

Ms Nasima Badsha

Prof Pumla Gobodo-Madikizela

Ms Glenda Wildschut

Prof Jaco Barnard-Naudé

Justice Richard Goldstone

Rev Dr Spiwo Xapile

Executive Committee

Prof Brian O'Connell (Chair)

Prof Jaco Barnard-Naudé

Prof Don Foster (Deputy Chair)

Prof Lovell Fernandez

Dr Fanie du Toit (Executive Director)

Prof Pumla Gobodo-Madikizela

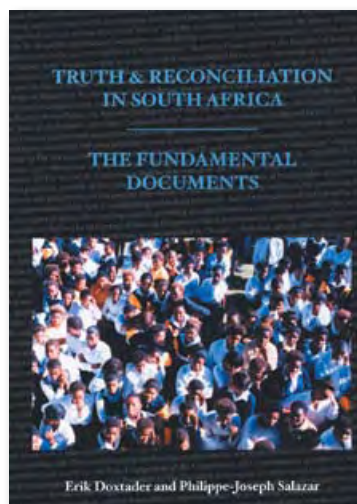
Ms Louise Asmal

Rev Dr Spiwo Xapile



Selected Institute Publications

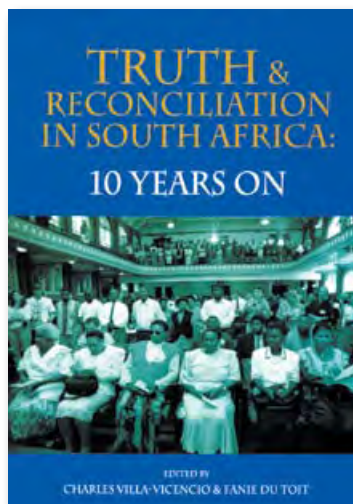
A list of IJR's publications currently in stock, available from bookstores or online



Truth and Reconciliation in South Africa: The Fundamental Documents

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

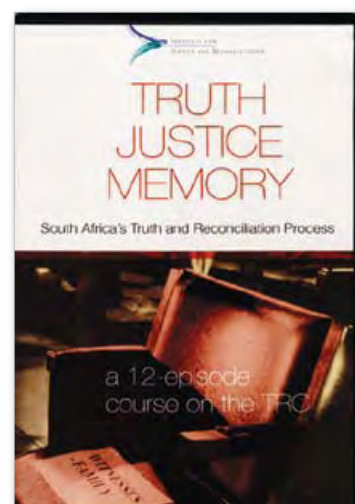
Price: R260



Truth and Reconciliation in South Africa: 10 Years On

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

Price: R165



Truth Justice Memory

(DVD and teacher's guide)

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

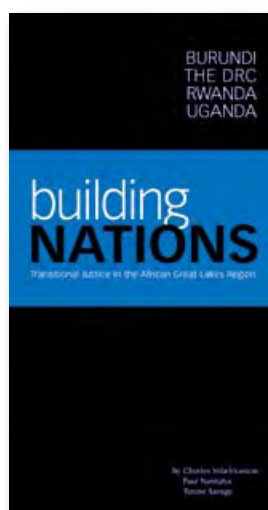
Price: R250



Peace in the Balance: The Crisis in Sudan

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

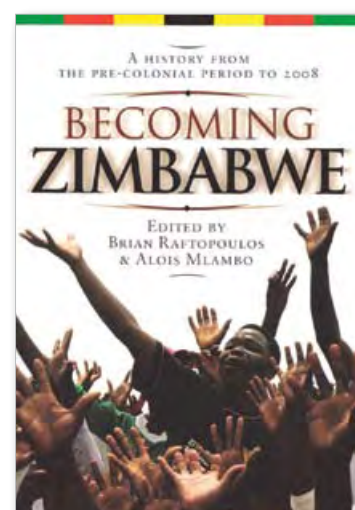
Price: R120



Building Nations: Transitional Justice in the African Great Lakes Region

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

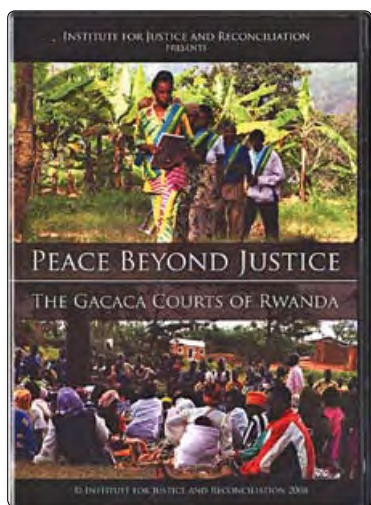
Price: R120



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

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

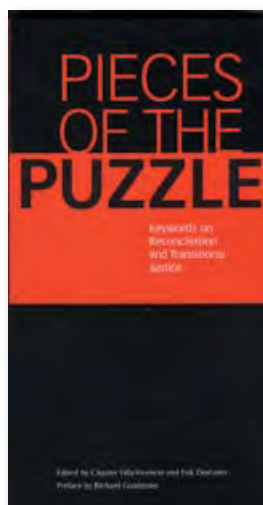
(Available at selected bookstores only)



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

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

Price: R120

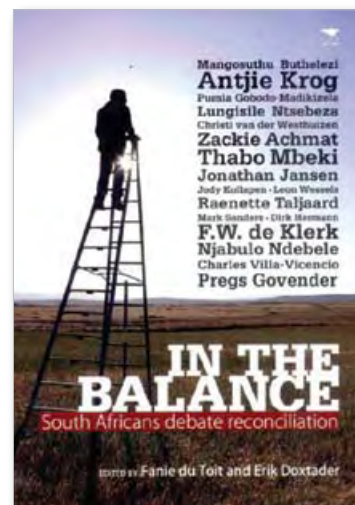


Pieces of the Puzzle: Keywords on Reconciliation and Transitional Justice

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

Also available in French translation.

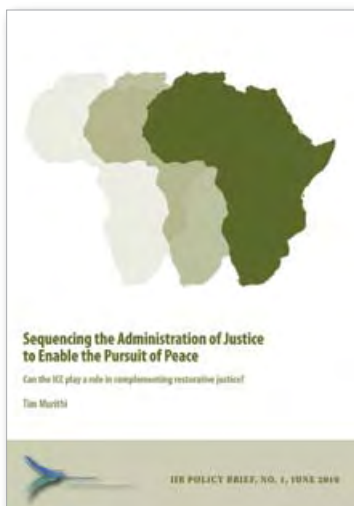
Price: R120



In the Balance: South Africans Debate Reconciliation

Edited by Fanie du Toit and Erik Doxtader, *In the Balance* is a compilation of essays from a diverse group of high profile commentators who offer a critical and imaginative reflection on the contested legacy, contemporary meanings, and future possibilities of reconciliation in South Africa.

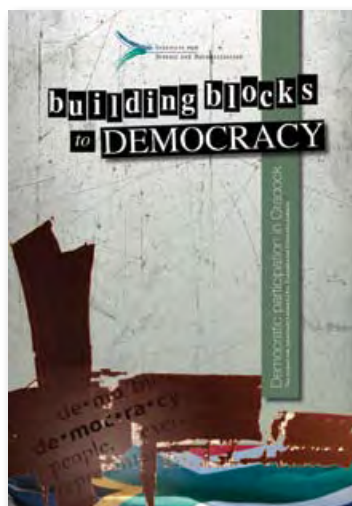
Price: R180



Sequencing the Administration of Justice to Enable the Pursuit of Peace

Tim Murithi argues in this Policy Brief that, given the multiple dimensions of retributive and restorative justice, a case can be made for delayed initiation of prosecution by the International Criminal Court in order to enable domestic processes to lay the foundations for sustainable peace.

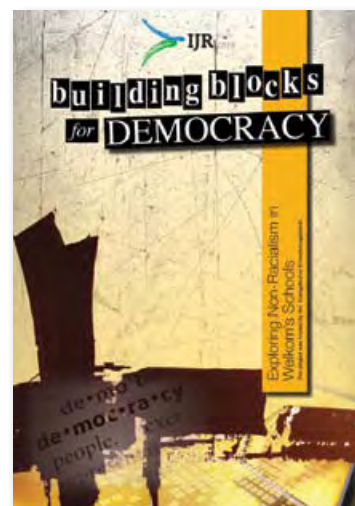
Price: Complimentary



Building Blocks to Democracy: Democratic participation in Cradock

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

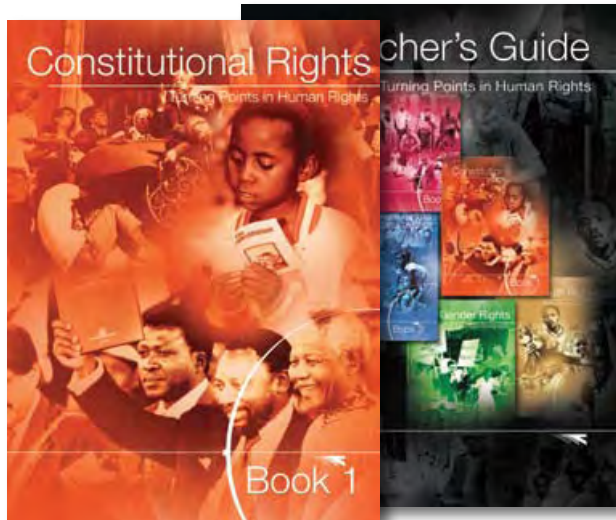
Price: Available on request



Building Blocks to Democracy: Welkom Oral History Resource Guide

The second in our *Building Blocks* series, this resource guide is based on the workshop activities conducted during 2010 with Grade 10 learners and teachers from nine schools in Welkom, Free State, exploring 'Building non-racialism in the education sector in Welkom'.

Price: Available on request



Turning Points in Human Rights

Five volumes covering turning points in South Africa's struggle for human rights, accompanied by a teacher's guide.

Price: R450 (Teacher Guide: R145)



Turning Points in History / KeerPunte in die Geskiedenis

This series of six books and a teacher's guide is aimed at Grade 10 to 12 learners, and covers important turning points across the entire scope of Southern African history. Only the Afrikaans version is currently available.

Price: R200



Making Apartheid History: My Contribution

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

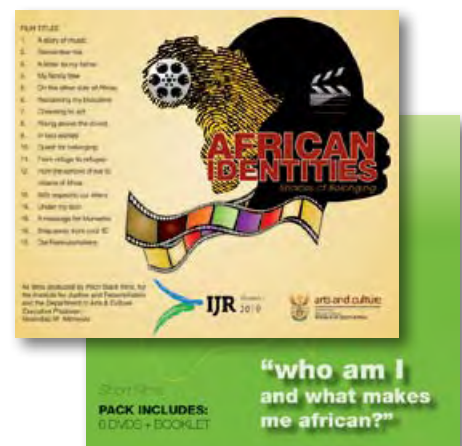
Price: R200



Community Healing: A Guide for Facilitators Participant's Training Manual

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

Price: R80



African Identities: Shades of Belonging

This 6-DVD pack and booklet features 17 remarkable self-made short documentaries resulting from the African Identities project, which brought together youth from different African nations to explore issues of identity through film-making.

Price: Complimentary

Aunty Ivy's son, Ashley (CD)

This radio documentary details the life of young political activist Ashley Kriel prior to his untimely death at the hands of apartheid police. Price: R50

Hamba Kahle Gabane Ashley Kriel (Commemorative booklet)

Price: Complimentary

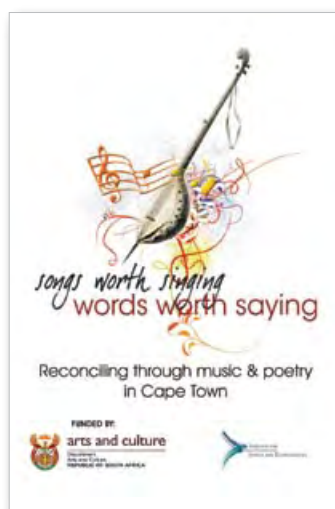




**Stories op die wind:
'n Veeltalige bloemlesing
van Noord-Kaapse
volksverhale**

(DVD, book and teacher's guide)

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



**Songs Worth Singing,
Words Worth Saying**

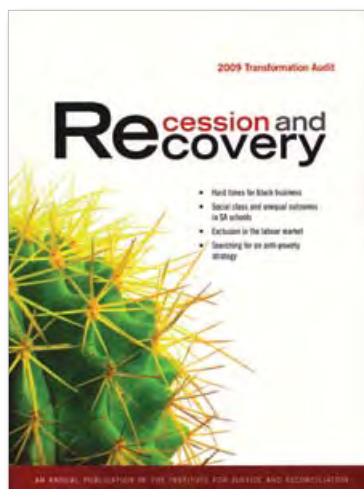
(DVD, CD and e-Songbook collection)

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



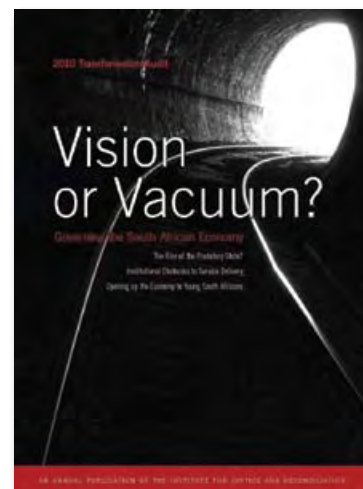
**AKA: Ashley Kriel Youth Development
Programme Newsletter 2010**

Available for free on request
Email: info@ijr.org.za



**2009 Transformation Audit:
Recession and Recovery**

Price: R150



**2010 Transformation Audit:
Vision or Vacuum?**

Price: R170



**SA Reconciliation Barometer
Quarterly Newsletters
Volume 8, Issues 1-4**

2010 issues are available as hard copies, as well as some back issues on request. The SARB Newsletters can also be sourced online, together with archived back issues.
<http://sabarometerblog.wordpress.com/archive/>



**2010 SA Reconciliation
Barometer Survey
Report**

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

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



Financial Statements

Balance sheet <i>as at 31 December 2010</i>	2010 R	2009 R
Assets		
Non Current Assets	8,704,083	7,410,350
Property, plant and equipment	218,980	152,795
Investments	8,485,103	7,257,555
Current Assets	6,070,517	6,293,974
Cash and cash equivalents	5,490,281	6,038,490
Accounts receivables	580,236	255,484
Total assets	14,774,600	13,704,324
Funds and liabilities		
Funds	10,582,230	10,158,605
Current liabilities	4,192,370	3,545,719
Accounts payable	678,492	1,228,545
Grants received in advance	3,513,878	2,317,174
Total funds and liabilities	14,774,600	13,704,324

The full audited annual financial statements are available on request



Statement of changes in funds <i>for the year ended 31 December 2010</i>	Total Funds R	General funds R	Capital fund R	Project funds R	Sustainability funds R
Balance at 1 January 2009	10,358,277	601,131	193,456	2,718,813	6,844,877
Net surplus for the year	(199,672)	1,151,026	–	(2,952,342)	1,601,645
Additions to non current assets	–	(36,290)	36,290	–	–
Depreciation for the year	–	76,951	(76,951)	–	–
Transfer from/to sustainability funds	–	116,969	–	–	(116,969)
Balance 31 December 2009	10,158,605	1,909,786	152,795	(233,529)	8,329,553
Balance at 1 January 2010	10,158,605	1,909,786	152,795	(233,529)	8,329,553
Net surplus for the year	423,625	413,790	–	(1,430,625)	1,440,460
Transfer to project funds	–	(944,443)	–	944,443	–
Additions to non current assets	–	(112,724)	112,724	–	–
Depreciation for the year	–	46,539	(46,539)	–	–
Transfer from/to sustainability funds	–	7,804	–	–	(7,804)
Balance 31 December 2010	10,582,230	1,320,752	218,980	(719,710)	9,762,209

General funds includes funds for core operating expenditure, which is carried forward to 2011

Project funds represent funds earmarked for specific contracts ongoing from 2010.

Net investment income, income from fees, sales of resources, and other income is set aside to build the sustainability funds for the future.

The sustainability funds are invested to generate income which in future can be utilised to fund project shortfalls and future core costs as required.

The negative balance on project funds represents funds due in terms of funding contracts.



Detailed income statement

for the year ended 31 December 2010

Income revenue

Donations and grants received

British High Commissioner
Church of Sweden
CS Mott Foundation
Department of Arts and Culture
EED
Investec
Royal Norwegian Embassy
Premier's Office of the Western Cape
Royal Danish Embassy
Royal Netherlands Embassy
SIDA
Trust Africa
General donations

2010
R

15,306,980

233,747
-
440,000
1,459,685
1,333,868
200,000
907,560
-
1,855,000
4,500,000
3,817,040
550,030
10,050

2009
R

11,595,881

-
204,300
699,950
-
501,899.00
-
-
699,250
1,845,000
4,499,382
3,146,100
-
-

Earned income

Sales of resources
Other income
Fees received
Sundry income

343,944

11,829
-
326,899
5,216

79,716

35,551
20,530
23,635
-

Net investment income

Net interest earned on earmarked funds
Gain (loss) on investments
Dividend income
Interest earned

1,161,542

65,027
693,277
103,828
299,411

1,611,807

89,879
812,431
323,335
386,163

Total income

16,812,466

13,287,405



Detailed expenditure statement

for the year ended 31 December 2010

Management and administration costs

Staff costs

Office and operating costs

Bad debt

Board & AGM

Audit fees

Programme and project costs

Core programme costs

Staff costs

Less: staff costs relating to projects

Discretionary support

Staff training & strategic planning

Monitoring & evaluation systems

Travel

Research & resources

Workshops, seminars & media

Other costs

Specific projects:

Reconciliation and Reconstruction

Building an Inclusive Society – conferences & events

City Memory Project

Memory, Arts and Culture

Schools Oral History

Community Healing

Education for Reconciliation

Transitional Justice in Africa

Fellowships

African Dialogues and Interventions

Political Analysis

SA Reconciliation Barometer

Transformation Audit

Fees for management and administration costs

Total expenditure

2010

R

2,387,531

1,015,439

1,278,458

–

68,886

24,748

14,001,311

814,905

4,613,205

(4,282,368)

1,800

97,124

262,783

34,676

28,816

51,065

7,804

13,186,407

1,452,742

–

1,677,442

874,127

660,306

990,891

262,348

6,207,905

1,323,298

1,080,457

(1,343,109)

16,388,842

2009

R

2,226,003

797,267

1,245,194

87,719

74,203

21,620

11,261,073

633,511

3,495,482

(3,195,482)

1,000

77,081

106,875

67,909

35,995

44,651

–

10,627,562

792,920

–

1,395,123

689,210

1,177,708

314,637

408,241

5,012,955

1,192,163

849,631

(1,205,026)

13,487,076

SPECIFIC PROJECT COSTS 80%

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS 15%

CORE PROGRAMME COSTS 5%





CONTACT DETAILS

The Institute for Justice and Reconciliation

Physical Address:

Wynberg Mews

Ground Floor, House Vincent

Corner Brodie and Ebenezer Roads

Wynberg 7800

Cape Town

Postal Address:

PO Box 18094

Wynberg 7824

South Africa

Tel: + 27 21 763 7128

Fax: + 27 21 763 7138

Email: info@ijr.org.za

www.ijr.org.za

Online ordering: www.ijr.org.za/publications/

Transformation Audit: www.transformationaudit.org.za

