



Institute for Justice and Reconciliation
Annual Report 2007

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A Word from the Patron

It has been a huge privilege for me to be associated with the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation for the past eight years, watching it grow from the fledging organisation it was in 2000 to what it is today.

I regard this Institute to be among the leading voices of civil society. It carries the values and expectations that gave birth to our democracy. These are values that are needed now as much they were in 1994 – without them the hopes of our people will not be realised.

Charles Villa-Vicencio has led this organisation since its inception with both grace and skill. I had occasion to express my heartfelt appreciation to him at his farewell at the end of last year. I again wish him well as he applies himself in a new way to new challenges – hopefully in a slightly slower and more relaxed manner. His successor Fanie du Toit is an excellent man. I have no doubt that he will take the work of the Institute forward as it meets the new challenges we face as a nation.

God bless you.

Archbishop Emeritus Desmond M Tutu



Chairperson's Report

This Institute has experienced extraordinary growth since its launch on 10 May 2000. Charles Villa-Vicencio, who retired as Executive Director in December 2007, was acknowledged at the time for the leadership he brought not only to the Institute but also to civil society and the nation as a whole.

I informed the last Annual General Meeting that 2007 would be my last year as Chairperson of the Board of Trustees. Charles and I have worked extremely well together and we bow out of our respective positions together.

It has been a privilege to be associated with an Institute that has been well managed and led, going about its work with integrity and commitment to democracy and transformation.

I have no doubt that the new leadership in the Institute will take this heritage forward. We undertook an extensive search for a successor to the outgoing Executive Director. No stone was left unturned and the final decision to appoint Fanie du Toit was a unanimous one. I, together with other members of the Selection Committee and Board, have total confidence in his ability to lead the Institute. I wish him well.

In closing, I express my deep appreciation to Hugh Corder and other members of the Executive Committee for the responsibilities they have carried on my behalf. I am grateful to donors who have supported the Institute for the past eight years and to the staff of the Institute who went about their day-to-day work in an exemplary manner.

Prof Jakes Gerwel

Chairperson



Executive Director's Report

It is time for me to look back and for the Institute to engage the future. I am about to hand over the leadership to my successor, Dr Fanie du Toit, who has been part of this Institute since its public launch on 10 May 2000.

At the time, the optimism was at an all-time high. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) had submitted its Report to President Nelson Mandela and, although the findings on several amnesty applications were still outstanding, the general feeling in the country was 'it's time to move on'. The world was fascinated by the South African TRC which, in fact, enjoyed greater acclaim abroad than it did at home. Countries around the world, including several on the African continent, set up commissions of their own.

There was, at the same time, a fear that the TRC Report, which included 45 pages of carefully crafted recommendations and a further 85 pages on the reconciliation process, would be relegated to gather dust in the National Archives. The success or failure of the Commission was in a sense never in the hands of the Commission. It was always going to be up to government, business, civil society, and the people of this nation to consider its recommendations and take its work forward.

Broadly speaking, the Institute has from its inception understood its mandate to be related to the unfinished work of the TRC. This mandate has been differently interpreted according to the perceived needs and challenges facing the nation at different stages of our eight-year history. We have not always got our reading of the needs and challenges of the nation correct. When we have decided to act or intervene in a situation, some have disagreed with us. In other situations our actions have both anticipated and provoked important developments in civil society and the nation as a whole.

Below: Outgoing Director Dr Charles Villa-Vicencio symbolically 'passes the baton' to Dr Fanie du Toit at his farewell function in December Facing page (left to right): Prof Hugh Corder (Board member), Dr Charles Villa-Vicencio, Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu, Dr Fanie du Toit and Prof Jakes Gerwel





A major development since our early days has been the development and growth of our work in other parts of the African continent. We are proud of both the confidence we have been able to build with governments and civil society partners in several African countries, and the work that we have been part of in those countries. We have, at the same time, engaged vigorously in analysis and programme development in South Africa. We have repeatedly affirmed our South African rootedness and identity and, I would argue, it is this that has given us credibility in other African countries. We are not 'another international NGO' telling others what to do. We have sought to share our experience as South Africans, warts and all, with our fellow Africans elsewhere on the continent. We have walked with them in good times and bad. We have learned that honest dialogue and self-critique are imperative. We have demonstrated a willingness to stand by our African colleagues in their quest for solutions to their own problems. We have learned that sustainable peace is unlikely to be served by externally imposed answers that seem to leave no room for doubt and that local ownership of transitional politics and peace-building is essential if peace is to endure. The burning challenge facing both South Africa and other African states is the need for balance between holistic justice and political stability. This realisation motivates all that we as an Institute seek to do both at home and in other parts of Africa.

I pay tribute to the colleagues with whom I have worked during the past eight years, to Board members who have given credibility to and supported us in our endeavours, to donors who have funded our work, to friends of the Institute who have guided and counselled us, and to partners with whom we have worked at home and elsewhere. I leave the Institute in the hands of a capable and deeply committed successor who is supported by gifted staff. The structure is strong, the finances sound, the vision clear:

My years at the head of this Institute have been the most fulfilling and rewarding of my entire life.
Thank you. Enkosi. Baie dankie.

Charles Villa-Vicencio

Executive Director

Annual Reconciliation Award

A highlight of 2007 was the presentation of the Reconciliation Award to Ouma Grietjie Adams of Garies. No event in the eight-year history of the Institute has attracted more public interest and media coverage than this Reconciliation Award ceremony and the following day's workshop with Cape Town musicians and artists at the South African College of Music at the University of Cape Town.

A humble and gifted person from a lowly background, Ouma Grietjie's character was forged in the intimacy, inequality, and interdependency of small-town life in the Northern Cape during the harsh apartheid years. Producing her first CD at the age of 80, she has united the people across racial divides in Namaqualand through her music – a unique blend of indigenous Namaqua poetry and popular song.

The ceremony was televised by the SABC, and featured prominently in local newspapers, with several magazines including stories and photographic essays on Ouma Grietjie. She captured the imagination of the nation as someone who, quietly and with dignity, has contributed to the healing of a people torn apart by apartheid.

Ouma Grietjie epitomises the Institute's criteria for the Reconciliation Award, which honours 'someone who has contributed in one way or another towards enabling South Africans to live together in a peaceful and constructive manner. We aim specifically to identify people who have accomplished this by simply going about their daily work – in politics, theatre, community service and elsewhere.'

Previous Reconciliation Awards were presented to these recipients:

- 2000 Tim Modise - 'For getting the nation talking'
- 2001 Pieter-Dirk Uys - 'For enabling us to laugh at ourselves'
- 2002 PJ Powers and Sibongile Khumalo - 'For singing one another's songs'
- 2003 Dullah and Farieda Omar - 'For their contribution to the TRC process'
- 2004 Mary Burton - 'For her work in the Black Sash and elsewhere'
- 2005 Brigalia Bam - 'For her role in enabling peaceful democratic elections'

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

Reconciliation Award citation to honour Ouma Grietjie Adams, August 2007





Facing page: IJR Chairperson Prof Jakes Gerwel presents Ouma Grietjie Adams with the 2006 Reconciliation Award

Above: Ouma Grietjie Adams with the Institute's Valdi Van Reenen-Le Roux

Below: Ouma Grietjie Adams performs with local artist Zirk van den Burgh at the UCT South African College of Music





Recording the life stories of migrant workers in the Community on the Move project

RECONCILIATION AND RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME

The Reconciliation and Reconstruction Programme works to overcome the enduring impact of apartheid and colonialism through education and training, community engagement and public dialogue. Based on indigenous values such as *ubuntu* and *toenadering*, this programme strives to ensure that Institute activities are responsive to on-the-ground developments in post-apartheid South Africa. A working partnership with the Transitional Justice in Africa Programme has opened up new vistas for both programmes this past year, with a number of new Institute initiatives in Africa having benefited from the integration of experience gained both within and beyond the South African context.

Working with different levels of government, non-governmental organisations and business, the Education in Reconciliation Project develops tools and resources to teach history and life skills in ways that promote reconciliation, human rights and cultural awareness. Published materials are distributed to formal and informal educational institutions nationwide, accompanied by 'training-of-the-trainer' programmes.

Initiatives that engage a range of communities in the Northern, Eastern and Western Cape are clustered in the Memory, Arts and Healing Project. These communities are mostly, although not exclusively, poor and sidelined and are yet to find adequate acknowledgement in the new dispensation. Through a variety of innovative interventions, the Institute invites these communities to express their views, stories and perspectives through oral history, art, cultural practices and dialogue.

On- and off-the-record public dialogue is stimulated through the Building an Inclusive Society Project. With a focus on the unfinished business of the Truth and Reconciliation process in South Africa, its scope includes the broader goals of democratic politics, social reconstruction, and fair economic development.

EDUCATION IN RECONCILIATION

Since 2002, the Institute has developed a distinct methodology to promote reconciliation through formal and informal education: on the one hand, it enables non-directive, open-ended conversations about issues of memory, identity and living together; on the other, it focuses on building representation and redress for those not yet adequately heard in mainstream society.

The Institute's **Turning Points in History Project** is driven by a commitment to develop state-of-the-art learning resources with an effective impact on South African youth. The project produced the first comprehensive post-apartheid South African history for secondary schools, and has influenced the way history is taught in South African schools. The Minister of Education noted that this series 'fosters insight, tolerance and civic participation in all South Africans who strive towards building an inclusive future from a divided past'.

The Turning Points in History Project has also caught the attention of other African countries as a possible model for history-writing in their contexts, notably Rwanda, Sudan and Zimbabwe. This has led to several discussions and exploratory workshops in these countries.

The second edition of the *Turning Points* series, together with an Afrikaans translation, was launched in March 2007. With these texts now available in both languages in which examinations are written, the next important step is to produce the text in the other official languages of South Africa, starting with isiXhosa. The launch event was used as an opportunity for impact assessment of the first *Turning Points* series, as well as for consultation about the format for two further publications for use in schools that were in production at the time: the *Turning Points in Human Rights* series, and a DVD on the TRC.

Turning Points in Human Rights has several objectives: to foster ownership and understanding of human rights; to inspire ongoing civic participation; and to deepen young South Africans' understanding of one another across racial and other divides. The following titles have been published:

- *Constitutional Rights, Negotiation and Leadership*
- *The Struggle for Land Rights in South Africa*
- *The Struggle for Workers' Rights in South Africa*
- *The Struggle for Gender Rights in South Africa*
- *The Struggle for Youth Rights in South Africa*

The series is accompanied by guides for Grades 7–9 and Grades 10–12. These break new ground in teaching civic participation under the rubric of major international and local human rights instruments such as the historic African Claims Document, the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the African Charter for Human and People's Rights, and the South African Bill of Human Rights. These books will form the basis of a series of provincial training and impact assessment seminars in early 2008.

The Institute has also produced an educational DVD on the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) accompanied by an extensive teacher guide. Max du Preez, who produced the *Special Report* TV series on the Commission, was contracted to repackage video footage of the TRC proceedings suitable for secondary schools and universities. The accompanying written guide provides background information, teaching tools and resources for teachers interested in using this publication in the classroom. The DVD was produced in conjunction with the Directorate of Race and Values in the Department of Education, and is particularly significant because no such extensive material on the TRC has as yet been produced for the nation's schools.

MEMORY, ARTS AND HEALING

The Institute's reconciliation efforts in different communities, cities and regions are managed in the Memory, Arts and Healing cluster and comprise three related interventions: *Stories op die Wind* (focusing on Northern Cape folk tales), *Community on the Move* (exploring belonging and migrancy in the Eastern Cape) and *Songs Worth Singing* (on the Western Cape's musical heritage).

Stories op die Wind

In the Green Kalahari and Namaqualand, the Institute has sought to foster the awareness among communities that an important element of their heritage is carried in folk tales. This project trained over 100 learners and community workers in the oral history methodologies of interviewing and transcribing, culminating in a collection of 24 folk tales. A revised second edition was published this year, comprising a new series of lesson plans based on folk tales in the multilingual anthology and accompanying DVD. The complete resource pack will be distributed to schools, communities, and libraries in the Northern Cape and nationally.

Even after the Institute formally concluded the project, ongoing community consultation has ensured co-ownership, empowerment and sustainable intervention which continue to bear fruit. When the Institute began its work in the Northern Cape, promoting the minority languages of the ǀKhomani San and Nama communities was not part of the agenda, but on repeated occasions the Institute was asked to assist in restoring these languages, which had been almost destroyed by colonialism and apartheid. As a result, the Institute developed a translation of selected folk tales into Khoekhoegowab and Nǀu. The Nǀu translation and proofreading presented many challenges in the absence of reliable orthography and, since only eight fluent speakers are still alive, only key words in the stories were translated. This unique process drew on expertise from the communities involved, the Northern Cape Department of Education, and the South African San Institute.

Community on the Move

This project was initiated when the Institute brought together communities impacted by labour migrancy, specifically of Eastern Cape-born workers currently residing in Cape Town. The first step was to record the life stories of 26 migrant workers, whose stories stimulated considerable discussion and debate amongst the participants drawn from different racial and class backgrounds. Next, these stories became the basis for various forms of artistic expression, ranging from photography and visual art to dance and drama. The final outcome was the development of a teacher resource guide for use in schools and communities. This particular resource guide will be unique in its offering of practical guidelines for utilising oral history methodology across different disciplines in the curriculum, including the arts and life skills.

The interviews were complemented by audio-recorded focus group sessions which addressed some of the sensitive issues that did not emerge from the first round of interviews conducted in 2006. Chief among the societal issues affecting migrant workers and their families are HIV and gender violence. Political issues facing migrant workers in the post-apartheid era include xenophobia, the continued housing shortage crisis, and the constitutional right to freedom of movement. The teacher resource guide, accompanied by a CD recording of these discussions, will be launched in 2008 at a community healing seminar and distributed to schools in the Western and Eastern Cape.

Songs Worth Singing

Songs and poetry are a vital part of our cultural, political and religious heritage. Like stories and games, however, these are in danger of being forgotten and replaced by songs produced elsewhere in the world with little or no relevance to local experiences and values. The Songs Worth Singing Project aims to help stimulate authentic musical expression and give audiences the opportunity to gain insight into the lives of different local communities and, in so doing, bring people from across racial divisions closer together.

To this end, the Institute invited local musicians to participate in a series of discussions on Cape Town's musical heritage, and to explore their collective musical memory. Renowned jazz musician Robbie Jansen, for example, reflected on how his personal fight against apartheid took shape through songs of resistance.

In a further series of 'summer workshops', groups of youth were taught the songs of yesteryear by a collective of established Cape Town artists allied to the project. *Moppies*, for example, were comical songs sung in the mid-20th century in communities such as District Six and the Bo-Kaap. The youth were also assisted in rewriting these songs

in a contemporary context, highlighting – like the originals – the social and moral dilemmas facing communities. As most of the original songs are in the public domain and are not notated, participating musicians volunteered to notate these for the production of an E-songbook for school bands, ensembles and symphonies.

A growing dimension of this project is the role of poets and poetry as cultural expression. Impromptu performance poetry presentations in a local Cape Town pub grew from the project, which gave rise to a training session facilitated by leading performance poets such as Diane Ferrus, Primrose Mbeweni and Chris Ferndale. Youth from Khayelitsha, Kuils River, Langa and Athlone attended. From this workshop, ten youth poems reflecting on issues ranging from San ancestry to resistance under apartheid were selected for further development. The project culminated in a concert to celebrate Cape Town's musical heritage on Reconciliation Day 2007. As well as established local performers, ten youth organisations from various communities participated in this televised event which attracted an appreciative audience of Capetonians from all walks of life.

FORMAL AND CIVIC EDUCATION

A further cluster in the broad area of memory includes the Schools Oral History Project that has worked closely with the Northern Cape Folk Tale Project, the annual Ashley Kriel Memorial Lecture, a Community Healing Project on the Cape Flats and a Memory Project that promotes inclusivity and dialogue in Cape Town's public conversations about memory, heritage and memorials.

Schools Oral History Project

The Schools Oral History Project seeks to promote awareness of the value of oral history and its methodologies, producing over the past three years a series of teacher guides on various themes of historical importance to specific communities, including *Pass Laws in Langa* and *Forced Removals in Constantia*.

Operating in tandem with the Stories op die Wind Project, this initiative encouraged members from the ǀKhomani San and Nama communities to share stories which had been passed down for generations. Narratives included family histories, accounts of the relationships between missionaries and local people, experiences during the Anglo-Boer war, stories about notorious fugitives from the law, as well as myths, fables and folktales with a regional flavour. The main output was the production of a teacher guide, based on the experiences of Northern Cape communities as expressed in local folk tales, to accompany the larger anthology of folk tales produced by the Stories op die Wind Project.

Ashley Kriel Memorial Lecture

The Ashley Kriel Memorial Lecture was established in association with the University of the Western Cape (UWC) to acknowledge student leadership. This year's lecture commemorated the 20th anniversary of youth activist Ashley Kriel's death and the 30th anniversary of the 1976 Soweto uprisings. Entitled 'Students leading then, now and in the future' it was delivered by the Minister of Finance, Trevor Manuel, also a prominent Cape activist in his youth.

A number of supporting events highlighted these historic events. A lunchtime panel discussion on memorialisation in the St George's Cathedral Hall drew a large audience and sparked lively discussion. This was followed by the launch at UWC of a radio documentary produced by the Institute in partnership with Bush Community Radio entitled 'Aunty Ivy's son – Ashley'. The documentary was broadcast several times in the run-up to the Memorial Lecture.





At the start of the Cape Town Marathon (left to right): Western Province Athletics Chairperson James Evans, the Institute's Fanie du Toit and Valdi Van Reenen-Le Roux, and Western Cape Premier Ibrahim Rasool (with snoek horn)

Community Healing Project

The Community Healing Project assists communities as geographic collectives to engage with and resolve the impact of an oppressive, divided and violent past. Its objectives are cohesion, democratic debate about the past, present and future, and inter-neighbourhood contact – specifically across race and class boundaries.

This year, work in Bonteheuwel, Langa and Pinelands was consolidated in anticipation of the transfer of a significant measure of responsibility to the community-based organisation BonteLanga that came about as a result of Institute intervention. To further build intercommunity solidarity, an Oral History project was conducted this year to explore pre-apartheid cohesion and integration in the area. Named Breaching the Racial Divide, it reveals how Pinelands, Langa and Bonteheuwel came about, how they co-existed prior to apartheid, and how apartheid impacted on them – as remembered by community members themselves.

In addition, dialogue forums continued to engage community members on issues related to the lack of cohesion within and between communities. These debates were intense and often heated, and involved educators, police services, artists, musicians, NGO's and academics, as well as ordinary residents.

The Institute was approached this year by the Western Cape Provincial Government to form part of a multi-disciplinary team to offer comprehensive and intensified support to a selection of communities identified as most in need of development. In collaboration with the Cape Town Trauma Centre for Survivors of Violence and Torture, the Institute developed a training course for community leaders wanting to promote community healing in their context. Fifteen participants representing ten neighbourhoods met for weekly sessions to pilot the course which is being designed to South African Qualifications Authority Standards.

In an exciting new development, the project co-ordinator travelled with Transitional Justice in Africa Programme staff to Southern Sudan to participate in the development of a training course that will be used to promote reconciliation and healing in Sudanese villages.

The Memory Project

Cape Town public spaces remain charged with tensions of the past. The Memory Project provides a response to this apartheid hangover and aims to create living spaces and public encounters that acknowledge the full range of diverse memories in the Mother City. As a networking initiative, the Memory Project fosters public conversation about memories, heritage and memorials in Cape Town. A reference team comprising stakeholders from civil society, business and government sectors meets monthly to exchange ideas, develop a common understanding of memory and advertise upcoming events. In May an online newsletter was established to enhance communication amongst partners and the broader Cape Town community.

The annual City of Cape Town Marathon was identified as an important opportunity through which members could showcase their work. The Memory Project, therefore, became an official partner of the City of Cape Town and Athletics South Africa in organising this prestigious event in 2007 – with the remit to establish a heritage component for the race. A double-page newspaper insert was compiled, detailing the route of the race together with brief historical 'snapshots' of areas along the route. Western Cape Premier Ibrahim Rasool started the marathon by blowing the 'snoek horn', a uniquely Capetonian symbol, and Mayor Helen Zille officiated at the prize-giving after the race. Radio and TV coverage acknowledged the Memory Project's effort in making the Cape Town Marathon more inclusive of all its citizens.

BUILDING AN INCLUSIVE SOCIETY

Given its mandate to promote truth about the past, it is ironic that debates about the Truth and Reconciliation Commission so often fail to be informed by primary documentation. A new volume, *Truth and Reconciliation in South Africa: The Fundamental Documents*, edited by Erik Doxtader and Philippe-Joseph Salazar, will help cut through these layers of commentary, providing the reader with direct and easy access to original material. Published by the Institute together with New Africa Books, this work forms part of the Institute's ongoing effort to make TRC material available to the wider public, and is a companion to *Truth and Reconciliation in South Africa: Ten Years On*.

In another project, the Institute was requested to facilitate negotiations over housing and land rights in the greater Hout Bay area. Role-players including Cosatu, the Mayor's office and the Provincial Government participated in an 'all-in' negotiation process on various issues at the heart of the community conflict. The outcomes, in the form of a community-driven audit of available land as well as a set of consensus principles, were submitted to the Office of the Mayor in June. The aim of the facilitation was to provide authorities with a comprehensive, transparent and fair plan that would contribute meaningfully to the government's objectives to ensure access to suitable housing on properly serviced land for all people currently living in the Greater Hout Bay area. The Consensus Document, containing 13 principles for a way forward, the Land Audit, and the full report are available at www.ijr.org.za.

In April a public symposium on 'The State of Democracy in South Africa Today' with Roelf Meyer and Matthews Phosa was held at the Iziko Museum. These two leading politicians and businessmen provided stimulating insights into the current state of democracy in the country, not least with regard to the presidential succession race and debates about the separation of powers.

Finally, a three-way public dialogue between Jewish, Christian and Muslim leaders from Cape Town was organised and facilitated. The meeting included presentations by Bassem Eid and Benjamin Poggrund, well-known human rights activists from the Middle East. The possibility of exchanges of ideas and initiatives between faith communities in Cape Town and those in the Middle East was raised at this meeting.



POLITICAL ANALYSIS PROGRAMME

The Political Analysis Programme produces independent analysis of South Africa's social attitudes and political economy, which is injected into discourses at popular, political and professional levels. The programme, with its focus on social and economic justice and reconciliation, is designed to provide a solid analytical core from which all projects of the Institute can draw. It moreover offers the opportunity to derive and test hypotheses for further analysis from the Institute's community engagements. As the Institute's focus on transitional justice in Africa as a whole deepens, so the Political Analysis Programme is planning to extend its capability in that direction.

Each year the Institute publishes the influential and respected *Transformation Audit (TA)* and quarterly *Reconciliation Barometer* newsletters based on a substantial annual report, at present focused on South Africa. These two major outputs frame our research and commentary activities. The first sets out to establish and quantify progress towards empowerment of the poor in the transforming economic base, while the second uses a nationwide public opinion survey to track shifts in public attitudes, with specific focus on key indicators of national reconciliation.

Spin-offs from these core analytical activities encompass a range of media interventions, including press articles and broadcast commentaries, and two extensive websites, www.ijr.org.za/politicalanalysis and www.transformationaudit.org.za. In addition, the Political Analysis Programme organises public debates and high profile speakers on key political and policy issues of the day.

The Political Analysis Programme's influence and advocacy work involves:

- briefing policy makers and engaging with national and provincial government departments, based on our strong quantitative evidence
- disseminating its findings via print articles and broadcast media
- holding briefings and inter-group forums
- organising a range of events from symposia to community reconciliation workshops.

The SA Reconciliation Barometer

The SA Reconciliation Barometer (SARB) is devoted to the quantitative tracking of national reconciliation in South Africa. It has a multi-dimensional approach, taking into consideration how varying levels of economic, physical and cultural security, as well as racial prejudice, impact on national unity. Surveys are conducted on an annual basis and reports, briefings and quarterly newsletters disseminate the results. As such, the SARB provides a service to strategic planners in government, civil society, faith communities and business. All outputs are sophisticated, yet devoid of technical jargon, making them accessible to all.

South Africa remains one of the most dynamic countries for those studying transitional politics. It has undergone what often has been described as a miraculous political transition from a race-based authoritarian state to a non-racial democracy in 1994. Yet, despite these extraordinary strides over just more than a decade, rapid change seems to have taken its toll. Officially, just more than a quarter of the country's working population is unemployed (the unofficial figure is closer to 40%). Despite an enlarged welfare regime, social inequality has reached new heights. Protests against poor service delivery have become more frequent and increasingly violent. More and more children are falling victim to heinous crimes. These are the contradictions that characterise present-day South Africa and that shape the way in which we relate to each other: In order to overcome these obstacles to greater social cohesion we need to understand their roots.

The seventh round of the SARB survey was conducted in April and May 2007 and its results have been released in the four issues of the *SA Reconciliation Barometer* newsletter, as well as in the *2007 Transformation Audit*. In a striking instance of the power of quantitative analysis, the 2007 survey shows an astonishingly sharp drop in South African public approval in three crucial areas – confidence in public institutions, trust in leadership, and government performance.

What has made this rapidly escalating level of dissatisfaction more disconcerting is that the survey was conducted at a time when the country's economic performance has been more robust than it has been in decades and employment levels and welfare spending were both on positive curves. Not only do these findings provide grounds for sobering analysis on current trends in South Africa, they also powerfully illustrate the need for this type of analysis in transitional societies.



Transformation Audit

The *Transformation Audit* annually collects carefully structured research into social and economic developments that enable it, year by year, to track quantitative developmental progress in four major areas: the macroeconomy, the labour market and employment, education and skilling, and poverty and inequality.

The 2007 *Transformation Audit* is entitled *Leadership and Legitimacy*. The analytical emphasis in this edition has fallen on the health of institutions at different spheres of society. As in previous years this thematic focus served as a prism through which the publication looked at the longitudinal scorecards for its four key areas.

The outgoing Auditor General, Shauket Fakie, speaking at the launch of the 2006 *Transformation Audit*, *Money and Morality*, emphasised the importance of accountability and transparency to democratic practice. This year's *Transformation Audit* reviews the performance of provinces, government's dealings with organised labour, the crisis in education, and delivery of other services. In implementation of policies crucial to the poor, we see an alarming deadlock in land redistribution, and the frequent failure of institutions to deliver on well-funded policy. Indeed, in the case of some of the more poorly administrated provinces, the term 'failed state' is increasingly being used, where predatory and kleptocratic elites prevail, and major services such as health, education, housing, police, and land redistribution are looted or inert.

Accountability – or lack thereof – is at the heart of the conflicts and factions spotlighted in the 2007 ANC presidential succession clash. Procedures may be in place to hold state service delivery functionaries accountable; it appears, however, as if these are suspended for those who have the all-important elite connections. With public loss of faith in policing and the judiciary, not only is human security diminished, but the legitimacy of the state, and of the social contract embodied in our painfully negotiated national Constitution, are eroded.

The 2007 *Transformation Audit* was presented at a seminar on 21 January 2008 at the Presidency, followed by the Cape Town launch on 23 January 2008.

The 2007 'scorecard' for poverty and inequality – notable is the widening gap in income between female- and male-headed households and the increase in the Gini coefficient for the general population, demonstrating that South Africa remains one of the world's most inequitable societies.

Income poverty and inequality scorecard						
Transformation goal	Reduced income poverty and inequality					
Desired outcome	Indicator	Status 1990–1994	Status 2005	Status 2006	Status 2007	Positive development
Reducing income poverty	Percentage of the population below the poverty line ¹	50.3% (Ave. 1992 and 1993)	47.6% (2003)	46.9% (2004)	45.5% (2005)	↑
Creating wealth	Percentage of the population above an 'affluence' line ²	9.2% (Ave. 1992 and 1993)	9.7% (2003)	9.8% (2004)	9.6% (2005)	↓
Reducing inequality	African per capita income as a percentage of white per capita income	10.2% (Ave. 1992 and 1993)	11.8% (2003)	11.9% (2004)	13.0% (2005)	↑
	Income of female-headed households as a percentage of male-headed households	49.3% (1998)	43.9% (2003)	47.9% (2004)	46.2% (2005)	↓
	Gini coefficient for overall SA population	0.55 (Ave. 1992 and 1993)	0.61 (2003)	0.60 (2004)	0.62 (2005)	↓
	Gini coefficient for African population	0.67 (Ave. 1992 and 1993)	0.69 (2003)	0.68 (2004)	0.68 (2005)	↔

Table 1.2.2: Evaluation of government performance

Delivery area	Well 2006	Well 2007	Difference
Transparency and accountability	66.7%	39.1%	-27.6%
Cost of living	60.6%	37.0%	-23.6%
Correct appointments	61.5%	38.2%	-23.3%
Implementing affirmative action	69.4%	46.4%	-23.0%
Controlling inflation	62.5%	40.7%	-21.8%
Reducing the crime rate	54.2%	33.0%	-21.2%
Narrowing the income gap	65.1%	44.8%	-20.3%
Fighting corruption	62.8%	43.0%	-19.8%
Retaining skilled people	47.7%	28.0%	-19.7%
Managing the economy	71.0%	51.7%	-19.3%
Encouraging international investment	72.4%	57.2%	-15.2%
Uniting all South Africans	77.7%	62.7%	-15.0%
Access to land	72.1%	57.4%	-14.7%
Police closer to community	68.9%	55.6%	-13.3%
Educational needs	78.2%	65.4%	-12.8%
Building houses	66.8%	54.2%	-12.6%
Ending political violence	73.9%	62.3%	-11.6%
Improving basic health services	73.4%	63.7%	-9.7%
Gender equality	82.7%	74.0%	-8.7%
Reducing unemployment	40.3%	31.9%	-8.4%
HIV/AIDS	71.2%	62.9%	-8.3%
Delivering basic services	75.2%	67.8%	-7.4%
Welfare payments	85.1%	80.4%	-4.7%



An excerpt from the 2007 Transformation Audit survey, showing a marked decline in South Africans' confidence in government performance.

Looking forward – and northward

To date, the Political Analysis Programme analyses have covered the critical variables that impact on national reconciliation and social justice processes in South Africa. In line with the Institute's commitment to capacity-building for transitional justice initiatives across the African continent, 2008 will mark a significant step towards broader engagement within the southern African region while maintaining and expanding its influence within South Africa.



Street scene in Juba, Southern Sudan

TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE IN AFRICA PROGRAMME

During 2007, the Transitional Justice in Africa Programme has sought to enhance and support the transitional processes and mechanisms adopted by governments and civil society organisations in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda and Zimbabwe. This has been through the facilitation of peace processes, and the support given to truth and reconciliation commissions and other transitional justice mechanisms. It has also been involved in monitoring political change more generally on the African continent.

This has resulted in a targeted funding proposal (for 2008–2010) that will build on the experiences of several African countries in the areas of transitional justice and peace building. The planned outcome of this three-year project will be the publication of a Handbook on Transitional Justice in Africa. The first of its kind to emerge within the African context, it will focus on:

- the demands of the International Criminal Court (ICC) as expressed through the Rome Statute
- contextual difficulties involved in the implementation of these requirements on a volatile African continent
- ways of balancing the need for justice and political stability in Africa
- the projection of an African understanding of transitional justice that includes formal justice systems and the use of traditional African reconciliation practices.

The deepening synergy between the Transitional Justice in Africa Programme and the Reconciliation and Reconstruction and Political Analysis Programmes has opened up new areas for training, and for collaborative research and analysis on the African continent.

Africa-wide training initiatives

Time spent on research, analysis, the planning of training initiatives and capacity-building in African countries beyond South Africa's borders resulted in a series of Africa-wide training and capacity-building projects. Full reports on these initiatives are available on request.

Consultation on state-led transitional justice mechanisms

The Institute hosted a three-day Consultation on State-Led Transitional Justice Mechanisms in Johannesburg during June 2007. The consultation drew on the experience of practitioners from African countries that have either implemented or are seeking to implement transitional justice mechanisms. These included Burundi, the DRC, Morocco, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Uganda and Zimbabwe. The objectives of the consultation were threefold:

- to develop the capacity of the participants on organisation and methodology pertaining to truth, reconciliation and justice mechanisms
- to contribute to the ongoing dialogue within countries on the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms, aimed at developing an institutional and community knowledge base
- to foster greater collaboration between government institutions and civil society organisations working on transitional justice issues.

Peace building

A co-operative initiative on peace-building in Africa involved the Peace Centre at the Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation in Zambia, the Institute, the Mennonite Central Committee, Concerned Parents in Uganda, and RECONCILE, a Southern Sudan-based NGO.

Institute delegates spent five days with the team, providing training and skills development. The focus was the investigation of culturally and developmentally sensitive peace initiatives in the Great Lakes and broader African context, recognising the need to link transitional justice and post-conflict development plans. Truth commissions, as well as other transitional justice mechanisms and restorative justice models, were weighed against the demands for prosecution as a means of overcoming impunity.

Research methods training workshop

A regional workshop entitled 'Building Quantitative Research Skills amongst Transitional Justice Researchers in the Great Lakes Region' was jointly hosted by the Institute and the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSV) from 7 to 9 October in Kigali. Participants were drawn from partner organisations undertaking peace research in Rwanda, Burundi, the DRC, Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya.

The training used the models of the Institute's Reconciliation Barometer, which undertakes regular audits of socio-political and economic transformation and trends in South Africa, and the Afro-Barometer, a UCT-based research project that monitors the political, social and economic environment in a dozen African countries using broad national public opinion surveys. One of the outcomes of this workshop has been the creation in Burundi of the *Centre de Recherche sur la Justice Transitionnelle dans la Région des Grands Lacs* (CRJT), which aims to develop a network of researchers and practitioners encompassing Burundi, Rwanda and the DRC, with support from the Institute.

Literature dissemination

The request for resources in transitional justice has been overwhelming, highlighting the need for the proposed *Handbook on Transitional Justice in Africa*. An immediate outcome of this demand has been the French translation of *Pieces of the Puzzle* for use in Francophone Africa. The Institute's two regional publications, *Building Nations: Transitional Justice in the African Great Lakes Region* and *Peace in the Balance: The Crisis in Sudan*, have also been used extensively to meet the need for literature.

Transitional Justice Fellowship Programme

For the sixth consecutive year, in co-operation with the International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), the Institute hosted the Transitional Justice Fellowship Programme in Cape Town in September and October 2007. Twelve fellows were elected, representing countries from Africa, the Middle East and Asia. The programme comprised hands-on capacity building and rigorous academic coursework, allowing for exploration of the theoretical and practical demands of socio-political transition. Fellows explored South Africa's ongoing transition, and the course provided participants with an opportunity to develop comparative and critical perspectives on the challenges facing countries in transition from oppressive rule to the beginning of democratic government. A requirement on completion of the course was a paper of publishable quality.

THE GREAT LAKES

The Institute's understanding of the challenges facing the countries in this region has deepened in 2007. Close consultation with government, civil society and international organisations working in Burundi, Rwanda and the DRC has enabled the Institute to hold workshops on transitional justice options, and training seminars on reconciliation and prosecutions. A training video on the Gacaca courts in Rwanda has also been produced and will have use further afield in other African countries that are developing alternative transitional justice mechanisms.

Burundi

Marian Matshikiza and Fanie du Toit undertook two extensive visits to various parts of Burundi with the aim of assessing the state of Burundian civil society, and consulting with members of civil society, government, United Nations officials and South African peace negotiators, the South African Embassy in Bujumbura, the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, as well as representatives of other organisations working there. Consequently a sophisticated understanding of the challenges facing the nation in terms of transitional justice and peace-building initiatives has developed.

In November 2007, the Burundian President appointed a Committee comprising the UN, government and civil society to plan and conduct national consultations on transitional justice mechanisms. The IJR delegation met with all three parties involved in this committee, which has resulted in the Institute being requested to conduct capacity building for the committee as well as a series of workshops on transitional justice options facing Burundi.

An outcome is the perceived need for community-healing initiatives in Burundi, and advanced plans for the Institute to facilitate community-healing projects in the country are under way. In turn, member organisations of the Civil Society Forum (FORSC) in Burundi are taking the community healing project forward in collaboration with two organisations (*Heritiers de la Justice* and GASAP) in eastern DRC. Attention is being given to combining traditional and modern approaches to trauma counselling and community development. A manual on community healing is being written to assist in this process. Both Burundian and DRC insights are being utilised in the production of the manual.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

The Institute's work on transitional justice in the Kivu Provinces in eastern DRC has resulted in our seriously considering placing an Institute staff member in the region to assist in reporting back on the overall political context and the status of the transitional justice debate in the DRC, Burundi and Rwanda. In addition, this person would be well placed to provide on-the-ground support for the Institute's partners in the Great Lakes Region.

Earlier work with the abortive TRC process in the DRC is slowly being re-evaluated. Tensions between government and sections of civil society on the subject of transitional justice mechanisms are being monitored, recognising that the international community at times uses the tension to promote its own agenda for transition in the country. Concern is also being expressed that the arrest of alleged perpetrators can be construed as being politically motivated. A priority is to enable the Congolese people to speak with a single voice in claiming local ownership in the transition process.

The highlight of the Institute's work in the DRC in 2007 was an invitation to Dr Villa-Vicencio by the South African Embassy in Kinshasa to deliver the keynote address on political reconciliation at a two-day workshop attended by Congolese from most political groups and all regions of the country, as well as representatives of the United Nations, MONUC, government and international agencies. The discussions that followed were facilitated by Institute staff, resulting in a tentative agenda of action to be implemented in different parts of the country. The SA Embassy and Institute representative, Marian Matshikiza, have set up a working relationship to take this forward; meriting particular attention are North and South Kivu Provinces as well as the Ituri District in Orientale Province, scene of extreme communal violence over the past years.

Rwanda

In February and March 2007, the Institute met with the Rwandan National Unity and Reconciliation Commission (NURC) and the *Gacaca* Commission, to co-operate in the production of a video on the *Gacaca* courts. This documentary is designed both to give Rwandans a better understanding of the nature and purpose of the courts, and for use as an educational tool in other African countries – not least Burundi and the DRC.

Entitled 'Peace Beyond Justice', the documentary outlines the history of conflict in Rwanda and then takes viewers through the genesis of the idea of the *Gacaca* courts, their pilot phase and finally, the national roll-out of the process (anticipated to end by December 2007). In order to provide a balanced perspective, a range of stakeholders including donors, academics, genocide survivors, prisoners, ex-prisoners, and ordinary Rwandans were interviewed. Six separate *Gacaca* sittings *in situ* in three of Rwanda's provinces were filmed. The film is bilingual with English subtitles provided for the French or Kinyarwanda speech.

In collaboration with the South African Embassy, the Institute also made further interventions in the Interfaith Dialogue Project in April and November 2007. This resulted in the faith communities signing a manifesto acknowledging complicity in the genocide, and agreeing on a three-point plan of action to counter ethnic division and promote reconciliation in Rwanda through churches and mosques.

A Gacaca court hearing in progress in Kibumbwe





The Institute's Karen Alexander (centre) during filming at a Gacaca court hearing in Umutara for the documentary 'Peace beyond Justice'.

Building on the Institute's training session for parliamentarians from Great Lakes countries through the Amani Forum in 2006, useful meetings have since been held during 2007 with the Institute for Research and Dialogue on Peace (IRDP) with a view to co-operating in reconciliation initiatives in Rwanda in the wake of the completion of the *Gacaca* courts process and the impending closure of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in Arusha.

THE GREATER HORN

Southern Sudan and Uganda are the countries of focus for the Institute in this region. The Institute's Sarah Crawford-Browne and Sara Basha spent three weeks in the region undertaking an extended *in situ* analysis. They visited Khartoum, Nairobi, Juba, Kampala and Gulu to identify the key transitional justice issues in the rapidly changing and profoundly complex political scene. This was followed by interventions undertaken by other Institute staff members.

Sudan

The Institute's publication, *Peace in the Balance: The Crisis in Sudan*, published at the end of 2006 has been launched and workshopped with organisations both in Sudan and South Africa. These workshops have served to create a basis for respect and understanding between the Sudanese and South Africans involved, and have opened new opportunities for collaboration.

In December 2006 the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation and RECONCILE signed a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Southern Sudan Peace Commission (SSPC) to support peace processes in Southern Sudan. The Institute committed itself to facilitate a strategic planning process for the SSPC in 2007. This resulted in a July meeting over five days in Juba, facilitated by Charles Villa-Vicencio and Sarah Crawford-Browne, involving SSPC commissioners and 45 participants from across Southern Sudan. The outcome was the adoption of a Strategic Plan of Action by the SSPC, which has been submitted to the Government of the Southern Sudan for adoption, funding and implementation.

The Institute has now agreed to facilitate community-based training for local authorities and peace structures in Southern Sudan in 2008, with Pieter van Gylswyk and Nkwenkwe Lukuko providing training in community healing through RECONCILE. The intention is to develop two three-month certificate courses in 2008 in the areas of trauma, healing and peace building.

Renewed tensions between North and Southern Sudan, which have resulted in the withdrawal of the South from the Government of National Unity, are being carefully monitored.

Uganda

After several meetings with partner organisations in Uganda, the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSV) and the Refugee Law Project (RLP) have jointly undertaken to work in Northern Uganda.

The Institute also initiated formal negotiations with the Gulu-based Centre for Justice and Reconciliation (CJR) for discussions in Northern Uganda on the relationship between traditional African reconciliation programmes such as *Nyoo Tong Gweno*, *Mato Oput*, and *Gomo Tong* and the demands of the ICC as set out in the Rome Statute. To facilitate this discussion, research papers have been developed on the traditional African reconciliation practices and the demands of the ICC.

Zimbabwe

The fact that Zimbabwe is closer than ever to complete collapse has resulted in the Institute rethinking its engagement in the country. In brief the perceived needs are:

- the continuing analysis of political developments, anticipating possible shifts in the political stand-off
- training in organisation and analysis for those who may have the opportunity to participate in the democratic shaping of the country when the opportune time arises
- documenting the Zimbabwe struggle in order for Zimbabweans and others to understand their past as a basis for creating a better future
- continuing working with women's groups both inside Zimbabwe and in the Diaspora.

Over the past two years the Institute has held several 'think-tank' meetings with Zimbabwean scholars and analysts. An outcome of this is a major history-writing project involving senior Zimbabwean scholars and activists, with the expectation of going to press by April 2008. Extending from the 19th century to the post-colonial period, the project draws on the latest historiographic work on Zimbabwe and addresses critical questions not only of the past but also about the writing of history itself. The aim is to provide an historical view that will help to ensure that any future projects of 'national unity' and 'national reconciliation' are based on an understanding that concepts such as nationalism, ethnicity, identity, and culture are historical constructs and not timeless entities.

The history project will hopefully contribute to the forging of a critical core of intellectuals both inside and outside Zimbabwe, as well as provide information for general debate to Zimbabwean readers and a rich teaching resource for secondary and tertiary education.

The Institute's primary partners in women's work in Zimbabwe and the Diaspora are the Feminist Political Education Project (FePEP) and Women of Zimbabwe Arise (WOZA). In February, the Institute in association with the FePEP hosted two training workshops for young women. A key outcome, with a target date for early 2008, is the production of a women's yearbook. The Institute also hosted a round-table discussion with WOZA as a basis for creating a space for women to share more creatively in the political struggle.

In October the Institute convened a meeting that brought together the Denis Hurley Peace Institute, the South African Council of Churches, the Institute for Democracy in South Africa, and the Zimbabwe Institute. The meeting deliberated on the role of civil society in Zimbabwe and South Africa with regard to the South African-sponsored mediation talks and looked at ways to assist and support the progressive forces in Zimbabwe. A specific outcome of the meeting was a draft statement on Zimbabwe to be delivered to the SADC mediator, Minister Sydney Mufamadi.

OUTPUTS: EVENTS

The more prominent events of the Institute in 2007 included the following:

Reconciliation and Reconstruction Programme

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| March | Launch of the Afrikaans translation and second print run of <i>Turning Points in History</i>
National impact assessment seminar on the <i>Turning Points</i> series attended by senior officials from the National Department of Education and eight provincial departments |
| April | Public symposium on 'The State of our Democracy' with speakers Matthews Phosa and Roelf Meyer |
| May | Interfaith dialogue forum with faith leaders from Cape Town
Public seminar, hosted by the Centre for Conflict Resolution, on the Institute's publication <i>Truth and Reconciliation: Ten Years On</i> |
| July | Panel discussion on 'Memorialisation' at St George's Cathedral, Cape Town
Third Ashley Kriel Memorial Lecture at the University of the Western Cape with the Minister of Finance, Trevor Manuel, as main speaker |
| August | The Reconciliation Award presented to Ouma Grietjie Adams of Garies
A public seminar in conjunction with SA College of Music at UCT on 'Restoring South Africa's Musical Heritage' featuring a conversation on the work of Grietjie Adams
Memory Project networking session on 'Memory and Identity' with the Premier of the Western Cape, Ebrahim Rasool, as main speaker |
| September | The City of Cape Town Marathon where the Institute managed the heritage component
Launch of <i>Truth and Reconciliation in South Africa: The Fundamental Documents</i> at the Centre for the Book, Cape Town |
| December | Public seminar on 'Folk Tales, a Northern Cape Heritage' and the launch of a multilingual DVD and the anthology <i>Stories op die Wind</i> in Kimberley
Bridge-naming ceremony between Bonteheuwel and Langa
Reconciliation Day Concert |

Transitional Justice in Africa Programme

- | | |
|----------|---|
| February | Leadership Training Workshop for young women focusing on feminist education and life skills, Harare |
| March | Filming of the <i>Gacaca</i> documentary commences on site in Rwanda
Round-table discussion with representatives from Women of Zimbabwe Arise (WOZA) |
| April | Interfaith conference on accountability hosted by the South African Embassy in Kigali and co-facilitated by the Institute |
| June | Regional consultation on 'State-Led Transitional Justice Mechanisms' in Johannesburg
Assessment visit to Burundi |

July	Strategic planning process, co-facilitated with RECONCILE International, for the Southern Sudan Peace Commission in Juba
September	The Fellows programme commences
October	Curriculum development workshop for RECONCILE International and the Southern Sudan Peace Commission in Yei, Sudan Meeting with IDASA, ZI, SACC and SACBC to plan a delegation to the SADC mediation team for Zimbabwe Regional workshop in Kigali on 'Building Quantitative Research Skills amongst Transitional Justice Researchers in the Great Lakes Region' Assessment trip to Kinshasa by Michelle Ntab, an external consultant, to gain an informed understanding of the status of current political and judicial processes that have reconciliation objectives
December	Transitional Justice capacity-building workshop in Bujumburu, Burundi Facilitation of a Political Reconciliation conference in Kinshasa, organised by the South African Embassy in Kinshasa

Political Analysis Programme

July	Public event with the theme, 'Engaging Past Injustice Today' hosted with the Heinrich Böll Foundation with speakers Ms Marianne Birthler, Commissioner for the Stasi Files of the former East Germany, and Mr Verne Harris, Director of the Memory Project of the Nelson Mandela Foundation
December	The SA Reconciliation Barometer hosts a Labour/Business Bosberaad in Somerset West
January 2008	Presidential seminar and launch of 2007 <i>Transformation Audit</i>

Below: Marianne Birthler (left), Commissioner for the Stasi Files of the former East Germany, and Antjie Krog (right) at the symposium 'Engaging Past Injustice Today' in July 2007.

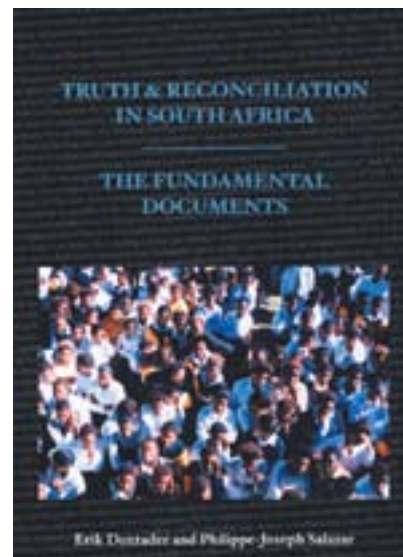


OUTPUTS: PUBLICATIONS

Some of the more significant publications of the Institute during 2007 are listed below. Further publications are reflected on the Institute's website: www.ijr.org.za

Reconciliation and Reconstruction Programme

- *Constitutional Rights, Negotiation and Leadership* edited by Hugh Corder
- *The Struggle for Land Rights in South Africa* edited by Thami Tisani
- *The Struggle for Workers' Rights in South Africa* edited by Luli Callinicos
- *The Struggle for Gender Rights in South Africa* edited by Julie Wells
- *The Struggle for Youth Rights in South Africa* edited Shamil Jeppe
- *Turning Points in Human Rights Grade Ten to Twelve Teacher Guide* by Rob Siebörger
- *Turning Points in Human Rights Grade Seven to Nine Teacher Guide* by Penny Behrens and Rob Siebörger
- TRC DVD publication and Teacher Guide, Max du Preez
- *Truth and Reconciliation in South Africa: Ten Years On*, edited by Charles Villa-Vicencio and Fanie du Toit
- *Truth and Reconciliation in South Africa: The Fundamental Documents*, edited by Erik Doxtader and Philippe-Joseph Salazar
- *Aunt Ivy's Son – Ashley* CD (Radio Documentary)
- *Ashley Kriel Commemorative Publication*, produced by Cecyl Esau
- *City of Cape Town Marathon Brochure*, produced by Valdi van Reenen-le Roux
- *Stories op die wind: 'n Handleiding vir opvoeders van Noord-Kaapse volksverhale* (2nd Edition)
- *Stories op die wind: 'n Veeltalige Bloemlesing van Noord-Kaapse verhale*
- *Stories op die wind: 'n Veeltalige Bloemlesing van Noord-Kaapse verhale* DVD
- *Community on the Move: Belonging and Migrancy* Teacher Guide
- *Community Healing Training Course Manual*
- *Community Healing Research Report*
- *Breaching the Racial Divide* Oral History CD



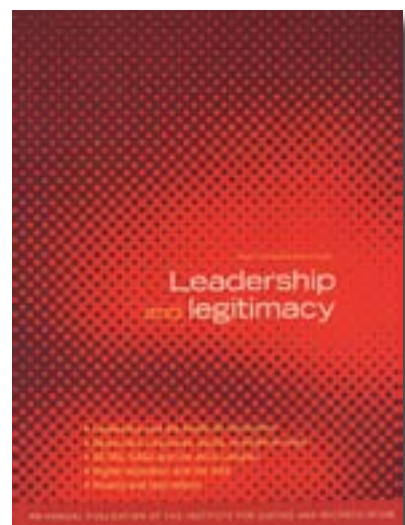
Transitional Justice in Africa Programme

- *Peace in the Balance: The Crisis in Sudan*, edited by Brian Raftopoulos and Karin Alexander
- *The Zimbabwe History Book*
- *Les Pièces Du Puzzle*, translated into French from *Pieces of the Puzzle – Keywords on Transitional Justice*, edited by Charles Villa-Vicencio and Erik Doxtader



Political Analysis Programme

- Four issues of the *SA Reconciliation Barometer*
- Conference paper presented by Claudia Phiri: 'Understanding public responses to reconciliation in South Africa: Assessing attitudes to forgiveness', delivered at the annual conference of the South African Association for Political Science
- Conference paper presented by Alleyne Smith: 'Understanding the paradigms of local government in South Africa: Assessing responses to confidence in local government', delivered at the annual conference of the South African Association for Political Science
- *Economic Transformation Audit*
- SA Reconciliation Barometer Survey Report



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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Balance sheet <i>as at 31 December 2007</i>	2007 R	2006 R
Assets		
Current assets	10 481 822	8 715 736
Investments	7 741 266	—
Cash at bank and on call	2 488 256	8 525 285
Accounts receivable	252 300	190 451
Total assets	10 481 822	8 715 736
 Reserves and liabilities		
Reserves	9 872 121	8 135 696
Current liabilities	609 701	580 040
Accounts payable	609 701	580 040
 Total reserves and liabilities	10 481 822	8 715 736

The full audited annual financial statements are available on request

Detailed income statement

for the year ended 31 December 2007

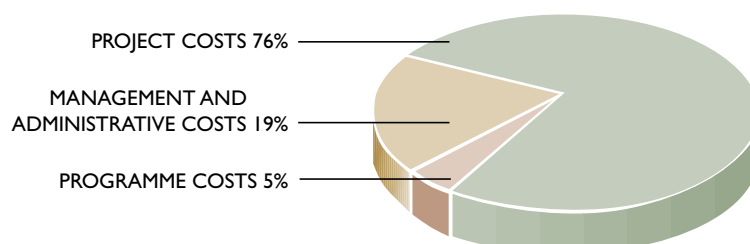
	2007	2006
	R	R
Income revenue		
Donations and grants received	9 716 394	10 011 207
Austrian Embassy	–	42 000
Berghof Institute	166 943	–
British High Commission	(-223 065)	941 722
Church of Sweden	303 906	291 609
City of Cape Town	–	150 000
Conflict and Governance Facility (CAGE)	23 209	762 822
CS Mott Foundation	556 775	551 795
Department of Arts and Culture	1 000 000	700 000
Embassy of Finland	–	308 800
EU Foundation for Human Rights	–	88 800
Flanders Government	–	15 000
Ford Foundation	970 480	–
Foundation for Human Rights	3 500	31 500
French Embassy	30 000	89 000
International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ)	126 642	768 031
Investec	758 488	722 370
Irish Embassy	473 158	187 853
Life & Peace Institute	–	60 420
Premier of the Western Cape's Office	219 298	–
Royal Danish Embassy	614 000	614 000
Royal Netherlands Embassy	1 371 281	2 067 543
SANLAM	25 000	–
SIDA	2 035 000	–
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	42 044	537 497
United Church of Canada	43 761	–
W Kellogg Foundation	1 161 939	1 065 247
General donations	14 035	15 198
Earned income	628 648	227 506
Sale of resources	7 222	62 888
Fees received	67 867	164 144
Revaluation of investments	480 858	–
Other income	72 701	474
Interest received	638 813	634 756
Interest received on earmarked funds	110 771	151 289
Interest & dividends earned	528 042	483 467
TOTAL INCOME	10 983 855	10 873 469
Less TOTAL EXPENDITURE	9 247 432	9 197 837
Net surplus for the year	1 736 423	1 675 632
Balance of accumulated funds at beginning of the year	8 135 698	6 460 064
Balance of accumulated funds at the end of the year	9 872 121	8 135 698

Accumulated surplus: This balance of accumulated funds includes R3 081 450 (2006: R2 777 582) which is earmarked for specific projects. Interest earned, income from fees, sales of resources and other income are used to fund core costs and any unspent balance is set aside to build sustainable reserves for the future. The sustainability reserves are invested to generate income which can be utilised in the future to fund project shortfalls and future core costs.

Detailed expenditure statement

for the year ended 31 December 2007

	2007 R	2006 R
Management and administration costs	1 772 830	1 587 903
Staff costs	775 647	535 572
Office and operating costs	888 453	748 451
Staff training and development	22 558	22 089
Board and AGM	48 072	52 852
Audit fees	30 900	23 250
New office furniture	7 200	24 260
Office move costs	0	181 429
Programme and project costs		
Core programme costs:	502 454	282 706
Staff costs	3 049 873	2 727 406
Less: staff costs relating to projects	(-2 771 028)	(2 637 144)
Gungqwane school support	8 600	17 098
Travel	54 062	60 596
Research and resources	9 773	3 232
Conferences, workshops, seminars and events	141 937	49 101
Other costs	9 237	62 417
Specific projects:	6 972 148	7 327 228
Reconciliation and Reconstruction		
Building an Inclusive Society	245 937	367 356
City Memory Project	231 024	46 091
Memory, Arts and Culture	963 359	704 487
Schools Oral History	11 162	321 903
Community Healing	176 134	244 943
Educating for Reconciliation	863 290	1 227 872
Transitional Justice in Africa		
Transitional Justice Fellowships	627 382	864 715
African Dialogues and Interventions	2 860 774	2 182 596
Political Analysis		
SA Reconciliation Barometer	938 004	825 854
Transformation Audit	761 616	1 302 920
Fees for management and administration costs	(-706 534)	(761 509)
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	9 247 432	9 197 837



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