



2013 ANNUAL REPORT



VISION

Building fair, democratic and inclusive societies in Africa.

MISSION

Shaping national approaches to transitional justice and reconciliation in Africa by drawing on community intelligence, as well as macro-trend research and comparative analysis.



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A WORD FROM OUR PATRON

Reconciliation – making the world more unified and more just

The year 2013 ended on a very sad note as we said goodbye to the founding father of our nation, Tata Madiba, who was an icon for justice and reconciliation throughout his life. His death brought back pictures into our homes of many events over the past 95 years. Even in his death, he managed to reconcile South Africans as we mourned together, despite our differences.

But 2013 also brought to our attention yet again many of the ills in this traumatised society. The brutal rape of Anene Booysen was but one of these many horror stories. It underscored how violent South Africa still is, not least to those who cannot defend themselves. We need to rediscover our humanity.

For this reason, and many others, handing over the IJR's Reconciliation Award to the Socio-Economic Rights Institute (SERI) in November, filled me with a lot of pride. SERI has done wonderful things for the rights of the Marikana victims when few others have bothered.

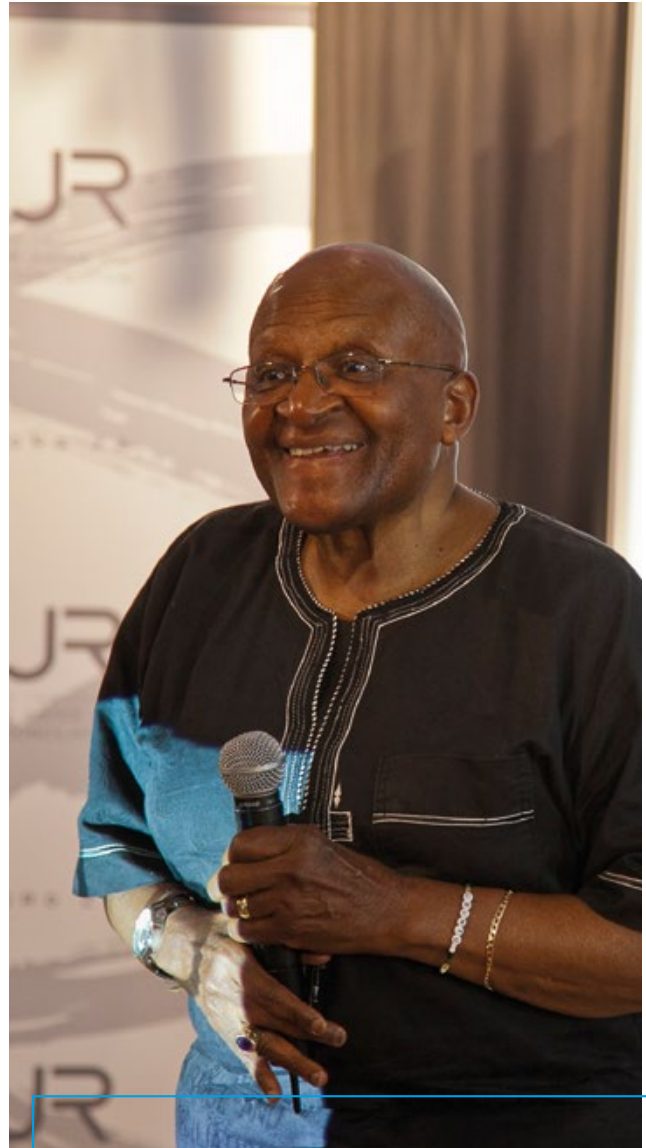
The IJR, too, continues to do vitally important work in our country and on the continent. As South Africa celebrates 20 years of its democracy in 2014, it is a good time to be reminded of the importance of reconciliation and its twin sibling – *justice*.

Reconciliation is more radical than many of us think: it turns our worlds around. It makes the world not only more unified, but also more just. We need more of this in 2014 and in the years to come.

I'm wishing the IJR, our committed staff and board all the best as we pursue the agenda of justice and reconciliation.

God bless you.

Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu



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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

Our 'Majestic Quest'

With respect to life, the law of nature is uncompromising. As one writer put it, 'Life on terra firma is a desperate footrace and in the sea and air the principles are the same: kill or be killed'. On television channels like Discovery and National Geographic, we see the 'savagery' of predators as they pursue and pounce on their prey, viciously tearing them apart as they go about their business of survival. There is no room for compassion where instincts call for food to be taken wherever possible, however possible.

But somewhere in Homo sapiens's distant past we humans determined to contest with our instincts and to consider our fellow beings in every decision we make. I have called this our 'Majestic Quest', for it is indeed godlike.

Often, though, we fail to live up to this vision and, in terms of Barrett's spectrum of consciousness (which ranges through seven levels) from survival to service, we forget about the other and seek only our own welfare. But whenever I am tempted by arguments that our nature is such that we are essentially motivated by self-interest, that we participate only to the extent that we gain some material advantage, that we operate only in terms of incentives and disincentives, and that it is through punishment and reward that we are motivated to consider the other, I remember Mandela, Tutu, Mother Theresa and countless others who have given everything, including life itself, to serve the other. So I refuse to accept this impoverished view of human nature. Our species is much grander.

But there is no doubt that humankind is now at a crossroads and that all the evidence points to the fact that we are in unknown territory, as both our social and natural environments are changing dramatically. It is clear, also, that humans will be tested as never before and that we will have to be majestic indeed if we are to think and act our way through these global challenges while remaining true to our Majestic Quest.

But we are a resilient species capable of change and we must believe that we can develop the attitudes and competences needed to respond successfully to these threats. Jerome Bruner argued that we are a cultural species, driven by five humanising forces, one of which is our propensity to create institutions like schools, universities, governments and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) which enable us to engage with our challenges.

The IJR is such a cultural instrument, equipped with a majestic vision that reads: 'Located at the interface between civil society



and academia, the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation seeks to promote the building of fair, democratic and inclusive societies in Africa'. It is organisations like the IJR that are dedicated to making sense of our time as we engage with the hurts of the past and project into the future. The expertise available to Africa through the IJR, led by Fanie Du Toit, is a gift of incredible value to Africa and gives us hope that we will indeed succeed in making sense of things.

Fanie and his team are supported by a dedicated and deeply committed board that deserves our thanks unreservedly. The IJR has also been supported by generous contributions from donors who recognise the significance of this national and international treasure. We thank them sincerely, while praying that they will continue their support for us. It is because of the sterling work done by the IJR and others like it that we can approach the future confident in the belief that we will not forsake our Majestic Quest.

Professor Brian O'Connell
Chair of the IJR Board



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

'An idea whose time has come (again)'

Wasonga, Global Youth Peace Foundation Chief Operations Officer in Kenya and an alumnus of an IJR training course, made the latter remark at an event during which his organisation was presented with a special United Nations award in recognition of efforts to facilitate community-led dialogue on reconciliation in Mathare Slum, Nairobi. This work followed training support by the IJR and its partners that afforded Wasonga's and scores of other organisations across Kenya the opportunity to become involved in reconciliation work at grassroots.

Certainly, if demand is anything to go by, reconciliation is definitely an idea whose time is now. Arguably, the IJR has never experienced greater pressure on its capacity and demand for its services than in 2013. Some of the IJR's activities on the continent are highlighted in the section, 'Selected 2013 highlights of the IJR's work in Africa'.

In South Africa, lingering social injustice is not the result of too much reconciliation, but of too little of the right sort that fosters solidarity across society's most entrenched divisions. Against this sobering background, the passing of President Nelson Mandela was a vital moment for the nation to recommit itself to its founding values of justice and reconciliation.

The IJR has developed into a key conversation partner of the National Development Plan Secretariat, which will oversee the national policy framework for economic development for the foreseeable future. IJR reports have been explicitly quoted in key policy documents within this framework in 2013, not least on ways in which to develop a more inclusive economic model. The IJR is also partnering with the Department of Arts and Culture in developing a National Strategy for Social Cohesion, with the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development in developing a National Anti-Racism Strategy, as well as with the Department of Basic Education in developing a national process of facilitating 'Respect for All' in the country's schools.

The IJR's five-year community reconciliation programme is conducting a mid-term review. Working in five local communities around the country for five consecutive years, the IJR hopes to develop reliable case studies that can inform post-apartheid and post-conflict efforts elsewhere in order to build cohesive and peaceful communities. In this vein, this year also saw the inception of a joint research project with the Kroc Institute of Notre Dame University and with Manchester University on developing 'Everyday Peace Indicators' linked to this work.

Community healing continues to evolve and has in fact begun to contribute to various IJR interventions and partnerships



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beyond South Africa's borders. In Zimbabwe, the IJR is in the process of developing a community-healing manual focusing particularly on local needs. To this effect, the IJR partnered with the Peace Building Network of Zimbabwe to develop a national community-healing manual. Also, the first in a series of pilot, community-led reconciliation training took place for community leaders of South Sudan's troubled Jonglei region in November, prior to the outbreak of violence on 15 December 2013.

At regional level, the IJR is part of a pan-African process involving key NGOs responsible for drafting an African Union policy framework for transitional justice in order to complement the existing Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development Policy framework.

In partnership with the Department of International Relations and Cooperation, the IJR hosted a key regional conference



for its partners from across Africa and key officials within the Department to consider how best to pursue regional reconciliation strategies with regard to Africa's complex regional conflicts in the Great Lakes, Greater Horn, east Africa and southern Africa regions.

Also, at a regional level, the IJR participated in various meetings and workshops of the Southern African Development Community Council of Non-Governmental Organisations (SADC-CNGO). Specifically, the IJR presented at the SADC-CNGO's conference, Towards a Civil Society Perspective for Equitable and Sustainable Land Policy in the SADC. The Conference was called as a response to the ongoing Regional Agricultural Policy being spearheaded by the SADC that will be revised in February 2014, before adoption.

Outside of its traditional partner countries, the IJR has made high-level input on transitional justice policy during a first-of-its-kind conference of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights for victims of political violence in Tunisia. The IJR also contributed to a ministerial-level meeting on possibilities for a Truth Commission for Sri Lanka after a range of meetings with opposition parties, the Tamil National Alliance, civic groups and others.

The IJR was approached this year by Afrobarometer, arguably Africa's premier public-opinion survey project relating to political and socio-economic issues, to become the lead partner for southern Africa. Based in Ghana, the Afrobarometer gathers extensive data from 34 partner countries on what ordinary Africans think about key issues affecting their lives. In winning the Afrobarometer contract, the IJR will oversee operations in ten southern African countries. This positions the IJR as a go-to African think tank on public opinion regarding political and socio-economic trends in the region.

I am also happy to report that we managed to meet our budgetary needs for 2013. Moreover, the situation looks positive for 2014 as well. To our funders, from South Africa and abroad, a heartfelt *thank you*. Hopefully, this report will convince you, as it has me, that both money and time have been very well spent in the service of our continent and its people.

Finally, the IJR ends 2013 in a new office space, located in Cape Town's central business district. This relocation aims to fill a vacuum left by the departure of several peer organisations from the area. It will place the IJR within walking distance of Parliament and other important national institutions, and will represent a significant upgrade in respect of the IJR's growing spatial requirements, at no significant additional cost. However, this also entails a break with a very special family of NGOs with which the IJR has shared infrastructure and services over the past 13 years. Indeed, if it were not for the Cape Higher Education Consortium, the Tertiary Education and Research Network of South Africa, the Science and Industrial Leadership Initiative and others, there is every reason to believe that the IJR would not have survived. Thank you for all you have done for us over so many years.

I am indeed fortunate to oversee such an exceptionally committed and talented group of people, drawn from many walks of life and different regions on our continent. To all my colleagues and board members, I offer a very warm thank you

In South Africa, lingering social injustice is not the result of too much reconciliation, but of too little of the right sort that fosters solidarity across society's most entrenched divisions.



IJR's new offices, located at 105 Hatfield Street, Gardens, Cape Town

for your sterling efforts this year in delivering world-class services to our partners and stakeholders across Africa.

I hope you will enjoy reading this report, which you may notice is different from previous editions. Challenged by having to condense the significant growth of our work into a single report, we have had to be exceptionally selective and creative in presenting a mere overview of our work to you. If you are interested in more detail on any of our projects, please do not hesitate to contact us, as the information is readily available.

Dr Fanie du Toit
Executive Director



IN THIS REPORT

From project to process

From shaping and informing policy processes to working with communities at the proverbial grassroots, the IJR is constantly striving to effect meaningful and sustainable change. To reflect this concern for lasting impact in society, our annual report this year adopts a more informal tone. It is hoped that this will invite a wider readership, outside of the IJR's traditional audience, to inform themselves about the organisation's work, and possibly become involved in one way or another. The report is presented according to the organisation's five overarching strategic medium-term objectives (MTOs).

Strategic objectives

1. Policy processes are influenced by research, analysis and diverse community perspectives



This first organisation-wide objective relates to monitoring and influencing policy processes by distributing analyses, research and information to key stakeholders. This is done through, for example, opinion articles published in newspapers, high-level research publications, policy briefs, conference papers, public presentations and dialogue sessions. These initiatives are aimed at high-level policy-makers, but also seek to create awareness among community leaders and educators who form a crucial link between policy processes and their actual implementation. Policy debates and policy documents are often couched in subtle language. Unless the source of the insight is directly cited, it is not easy to provide direct evidence of impact. Reading between the lines and drawing inferences is frequently required.

In this report, the IJR showcases how its research and analysis work informed policy processes during a year preceding, arguably, the most crucial national elections in South Africa since 1994.

2. Stakeholders gain and use knowledge about justice and reconciliation



This objective relates to knowledge production and sharing, often through training. The IJR's capacity-building and education programmes operate in an environment where theory is regularly challenged by the immense complexity of political transition. The search for justice and reconciliation may also differ quite considerably from one context to another. The IJR is therefore committed to producing regular and current analyses and research findings which are shared with a diverse range of stakeholders, with the aim of informing crucial decision-making processes in transitional societies – challenging current perceptions, building the capacity of African institutions tasked

with guiding transition, and stimulating further investigation and research. In this regard, the IJR's historic link to the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), and its privileged access to South African and other African experts who enjoy an established association with the IJR, enables the organisation to field highly experienced teams to conduct capacity-building workshops and seminars.

This section of the report highlights the IJR's work in the run-up to, and aftermath of, the Kenyan elections in 2013, demonstrating how a strategic group of individuals were enabled to further reconciliation in their communities through a series of training courses that the IJR and its partners developed specifically for this context and then presented across the country. We also showcase similar processes in South Sudan and Zimbabwe, where IJR-led training is beginning to produce reconciliation processes that are in fact led by communities. In this way, these processes are much more sustainable than those conducted by outside actors.

3. Platforms are created where personal and historical perspectives are acknowledged, prejudices challenged and inclusive narratives explored



The IJR emphasises oral history as a tool of reconciliation, that is, for finding and recording stories about the past that people often share informally with one another without necessarily writing them down, and using these stories in innovative ways to foster a greater sense of belonging within, and between, communities. These stories about where we come from and who we are provide powerful avenues towards reconciliation. They also give participants a sense of renewed confidence and self-respect, as well as deeper insight into who others really are. As a result, participants become aware of how relationships can be built across traditional divides.

Oral-history projects in South African communities such as Clanwilliam, Doringbaai and Villiersdorp, as well as the IJR's popular Youth Camp, are recounted as examples of how oral history proved transformative to those who had the opportunity, and courage, to participate.

4. Divided communities are engaged in dialogue to overcome sources of conflict



This objective focuses on the mediation of sustained face-to-face encounters and dialogue processes in a sustained manner, specifically between former enemies and political opponents.

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Peace agreements often rely on pragmatic consensus among the elite, which discounts the entrenched roots of conflict. The IJR seeks to provide appropriate platforms for dialogue, where necessary, in order to overcome the legacy of divided histories in South Africa and other African countries.

The IJR's community work conducted in Grahamstown during 2013 tells the story of how divided communities and constituencies were brought together to find creative ways of overcoming the racial and class divisions in the town and to develop shared projects so as to improve life for all.

5. Democratic, fair and inclusive practices guide the Institute's processes, policies and operations



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

Organisational efforts to realise this objective are reflected in the IJR's careful consideration of gender equality, which received particular attention during 2013 – a year which saw an increase in high-profile incidents of gender-based violence across the continent, as well as internationally. Also highlighted in this report are the spaces that the organisation strives to create in order to encourage inclusive debate among staff about issues impacting both the workplace and work output.

A complete list of outputs, resources and events can be found at the end of this report.



#Inequality online fundraising campaign



SELECTED 2013 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE IJR'S WORK IN AFRICA

UGANDA

Contributed to a first-of-its-kind seminar, organised by partner organisation, the Refugee Law Project, bringing together key officials from a range of government line ministries to deliberate on aspects of the fourth draft of a National Reconciliation Bill that seeks to guide, and impact directly on, the country-wide reconciliation process in Uganda.



SOUTH SUDAN

Hosted the country's National Healing, Peace and Reconciliation Committee for in-depth training, briefings and planning regarding transitional justice and reconciliation processes.



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Convened an expert round table discussion on 'Economic Crimes, Resource-based Conflicts and Transitional Justice: The Case of Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zimbabwe' in Cape Town, which brought together analysts and practitioners to discuss the impact of exploitative extraction on efforts to promote justice and reconciliation.



ETHIOPIA

Convened a joint policy and expert round table discussion on 'the African Union, International Criminal Court and United Nations Security Council', in partnership with the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Office in Addis Ababa. This meeting enabled policy dialogue among senior diplomats, African Union officials, civil society representatives and academics based in Addis Ababa.



BURUNDI

Convened a study visit and worked directly with the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee tasked with refining the Truth and Reconciliation Commission legislation in Burundi.



ZIMBABWE

Co-hosted the Second Zimbabwean Transitional Justice Conference, which was a nation-wide civic gathering of Zimbabweans. This meeting was organised jointly with the Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum and The Hague Institute for Global Justice to debate and strategise on the implementation of a prospective National Peace and Reconciliation Commission, which is enshrined in the newly adopted Constitution. Recommendations by these civic leaders were forwarded directly to the Zimbabwean government.



KENYA

Key driver, together with the Folke Bernadotte Academy of Sweden and the National Cohesion and Integration Commission of Kenya, of a series of strategic training and dialogue sessions with dozens of key senior government officials and civic leaders on transitional justice and reconciliation, drawn from all 47 counties across the country before, during and after the elections of 2013. Alumni of this intervention were supported in contributing to the peaceful elections.



SOUTH AFRICA

Convened a joint regional consultation and policy workshop with the South African Department for International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) on Regional Reconciliation in Africa. This meeting was convened at the DIRCO offices in Pretoria and brought together senior government officials and diplomats based in Pretoria, as well as the IJR's partners from across Africa.



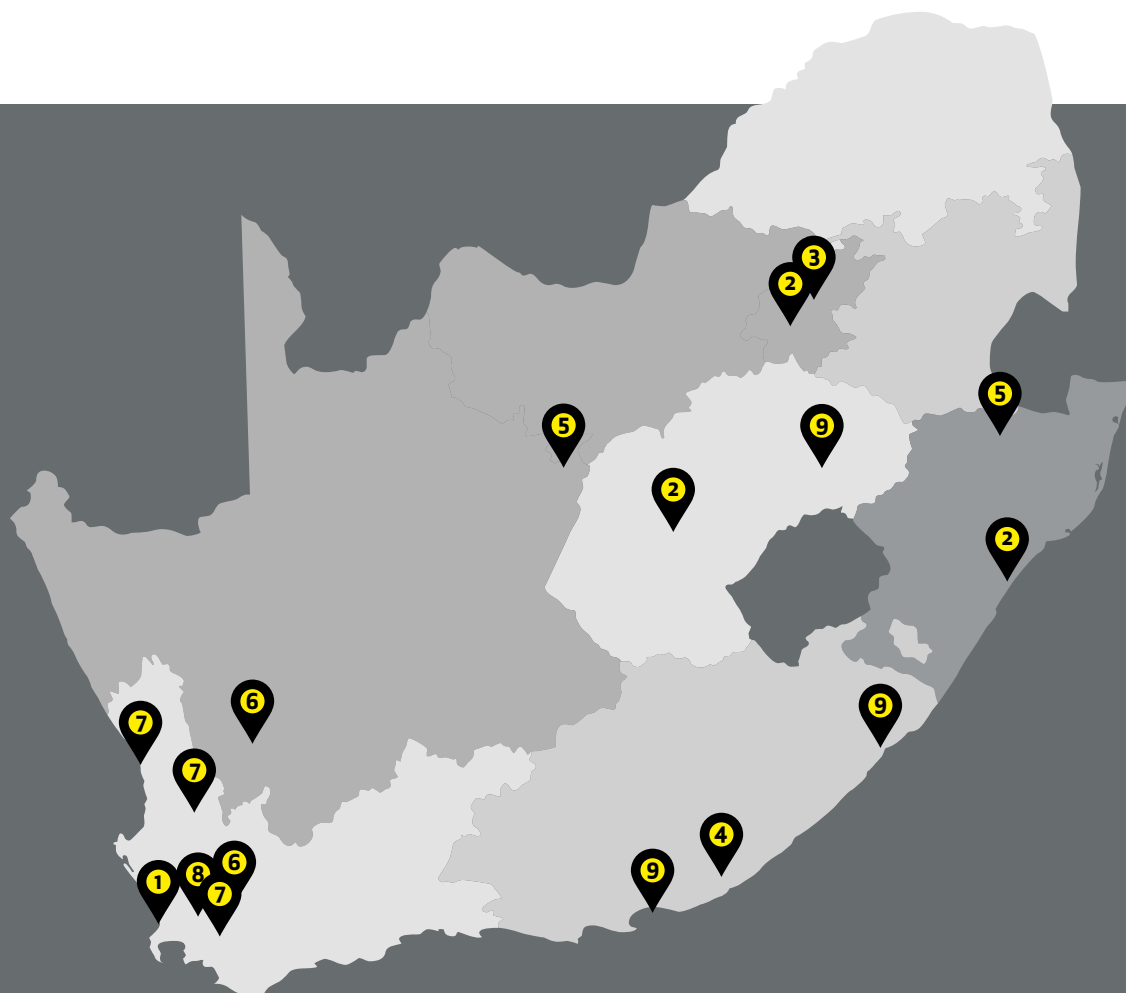
UNITED NATIONS

Provided insights into a regional consultation, convened in Kampala, Uganda, by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Promotion of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Guarantees of Non-recurrence.





SELECTED 2013 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE IJR'S WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA



1. CAPE TOWN

Launched the 2012 Transformation Audit publication, which focused on South Africa's youth dividend

2. JOHANNESBURG, BLOEMFONTEIN AND DURBAN

Briefed stakeholders on key findings from the South African Reconciliation Barometer survey report, also receiving national coverage in the media and eliciting widespread debate

3. PRETORIA

Briefed the South African Independent Electoral Commission on key findings and recommendations, contained in the South African Reconciliation Barometer survey report and the Transformation Audit, informing youth policies for the 2014 elections

4. GRAHAMSTOWN

Conducted a series of community healing workshops, leading to a first-ever multiracial steering committee for reconciliation in the area

5. VRYHEID AND WARRENTON

Conducted a series of indigenous music and school oral-history workshops, involving all major communities in the area – a first in both towns

6. WORCESTER AND CALVINIA

Spearheaded a series of dialogues aimed at dealing with the farming-sector crisis of 2012/2013

7. VILLIERSDORP, CLANWILLIAM AND DORINGBAAI

Conducted intergenerational oral-history training and implementation processes

8. PAARL

Launched a new leadership development camp for youth in the Western Cape

9. PORT ELIZABETH, MTHATHA AND BETHLEHEM

Trained educators to teach learners about the TRC in schools



1. INFORMING POLICY PROCESSES



Policy informed in the following key institutions



Research and policy briefs



SARB

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

TA

Transformation Audit 2012
"The Youth Dividend"

PB

Selection of IJR policy briefs published in 2013



Political and economic realities facing young people

The IJR aims to influence the national debate on issues of social justice and reconciliation, supported by original and in-depth research. To this end, the IJR's Policy and Analysis Programme produces two flagship publications annually. The South African Reconciliation Barometer (SARB) survey report has become an important resource for encouraging public debate, informing decision-makers, contributing to policy development, and provoking new analysis and theory on reconciliation in post-conflict societies. The Transformation Audit (TA) injects its findings into the national discourse on justice in the economy.

For a relatively small organisation such as the IJR to have an impact on national and regional policy processes, the organisation must use its limited resources as effectively as possible. By not doing so, it risks producing disparate and incoherent outputs with diluted impact. In 2013, the Policy and Analysis Programme focused on the material and political circumstances of the young people of South Africa. This theme was influenced by a number of factors.

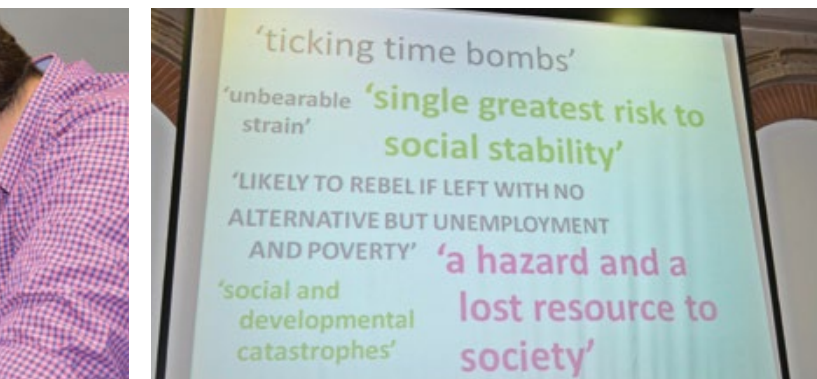
Firstly, the problem of youth unemployment has become increasingly acute, but, more worryingly, the count of young South Africans who have been described as 'discouraged jobseekers', which does not even form part of the official unemployment statistic, has continued to grow unabatedly in recent years. Given the growing prominence of the youth as

a policy issue that threatens sustainable economic growth, political entities have actively sought to insert their views into the political discourse.

The second factor that impacted on the choice of the programmatic focus centred on the changing nature of the South African demography. In the South African National Development Plan, which was formally handed over to the South African government in 2012, great emphasis was placed on the role that the changing nature of the country's population composition could have on the country's future. As a result of a population that has become increasingly younger, dependency rates have decreased, because the potentially productive section of the population now outstrips those sections that either cannot find work or are too young or disabled to work.

This emphasis on the youth guided the production of the Policy and Analysis Programme's publications: the SARB survey report was titled 'Ticking Time Bomb or Demographic Dividend? Youth and Reconciliation in South Africa', while the TA led with the title, 'The Youth Dividend: Unlocking the Potential of Young South Africans'. Since the former was released in December 2012 and the latter in February 2013, to coincide with the period spanning the National Budget speeches, the programmatic policy interventions for most of 2013 concentrated on the content of these publications.





From far left: Youth at IJR's annual Ashley Kriel Memorial Lecture; Attendees at a SA Reconciliation Barometer briefing held in Parktown, Johannesburg; Media at the launch of the Transformation Audit; SA Reconciliation Barometer presentation slide; Attendees at SA Reconciliation Barometer briefing held at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg

70 per cent of young people under the age of 35 are unemployed and the count of young South Africans who have been categorised as 'discouraged jobseekers', which do not even make up part of the official unemployment statistic, has continued to grow steadily in recent years.

As in previous years, the launches of these publications attracted substantial media attention. In order to influence thought leaders more directly, the IJR continued to host regional briefings on the publications' findings and recommendations, in collaboration with, and funded by, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, which hosted events in Durban, Johannesburg and Pretoria. Audiences ranged from business people and students at the respective events in Johannesburg, to a more diplomatic-corps attendance in Pretoria. Especially in Durban, the event was attended by a very diverse group of people, ranging from grassroots civil society organisations to more established non-governmental organisations, business and diplomatic representatives. At a final briefing for the Konrad Adenauer Foundation at its head office in Johannesburg, the IJR presented the findings of its publications to a selected group of delegates from business, civil society and the National Planning Commission.

The presentations focused on the material context of young South Africans, as well as their perspectives on their position in society, as found in successive rounds of the SARF survey report.

'70 per cent of young people under the age of 35 are unemployed and the count of young South Africans who have been categorised as 'discouraged jobseekers', which do not even make up part of the official unemployment statistic, has continued to grow steadily in recent years.'
(Finding presented at a briefing in Johannesburg)

In addition to this series of presentations, the Policy and Analysis Programme also conducted several ad hoc presentations or consultations, upon request. One such event where significant policy impact can be reported is the presentation that was made

to the Independent Electoral Commission's (IEC) management team in October. The invitation to make the presentation at the IEC head office followed an earlier request by IEC Commissioner, Raenette Taljaard, to receive copies of the SARF survey report and TA for each of her fellow commissioners, because she deemed it essential reading for understanding the factors that impact on the lives and opinions of young South Africans. By the time that the presentation was made in October, officials at the meeting told the IJR that these documents had played a major role in informing the Commission's youth strategy for the 2014 general elections. The IEC's emphasis on the youth in its election advertising underscores the IJR's influence on the IEC's strategy.

While measuring influence remains challenging, in some instances media tracking helps to establish where the IJR is mentioned as a source of information. However, on many occasions when assessing impact, we also have to work on the basis of inference. When one observes how all of the major political parties (including the newly formed Economic Freedom Fighters and Agang SA) have placed young people at the centre of their communication in the course of the year, and we consider that no other comparable organisation has emphasised the political and economic disposition of young people as much as the IJR has, a strong case can be made that our role in influencing this shift in emphasis has been considerable. Such inference can further be substantiated by a comment by the former Director of the Human Science Research Council's Democracy and Governance Unit that the IJR's work on youth-related issues is currently 'the best in the country'. Again, remarks such as these suggest that the outputs of IJR's Policy and Analysis Programme are being rated and noted at the highest level.



2. PRODUCING AND DISSEMINATING KNOWLEDGE

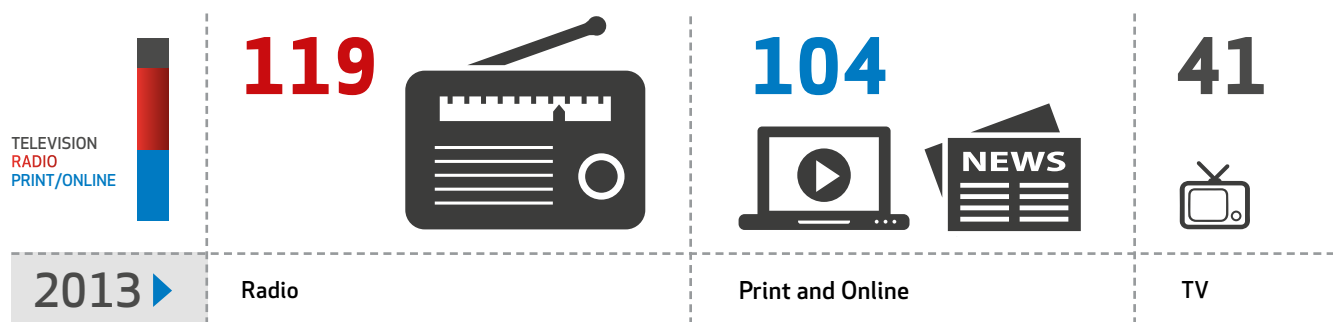


Creating greater awareness of the IJR in the media

In an effort to create greater awareness of its research and insights, the IJR regularly contributes to the print, online and broadcast media. The IJR also participates in social media through its blogs, Facebook and Twitter profiles, and, most recently, on YouTube.



Figure 1: Diagrammatic representation of the IJR's contribution to various media
Media features, mentions and citations for 2013



Moses Mackay

VIII.E many young South Africans are positive about the future, they face major obstacles in becoming part of a more inclusive economy, the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation says.

The organisation's programme head for policy and analysis, Jan Hofmeyr, said, was speaking at a press conference in Cape town yesterday where he launched its annual

SA YOUTH 'MORE VULNERABLE THAN PEERS ELSEWHERE'

Transformation Audit.

The 2012 audit, entitled "The Youth Dividend: Unlocking the Potential of Young South Africans", contains contributions by, among others, Mzukisi Qobo, senior politics lecturer at Pretoria University, and Sithembile Mbete, an

assistant researcher at the National Planning Commission secretariat. Hofmeyr, who is also editor of the audit report, said they focused on areas such as economic governance, the labour market, skills and education, poverty and inequality.

"While many young people have confidence in their ability to succeed and are positive about their own future in general, they also face major obstacles in becoming part of a more inclusive economy," Hofmeyr said many were more vulnerable than their

emerging economies and cited unemployment, low levels of education and lack of skills as some of the problems facing them. "Given the causal relationship between unemployment and low educational qualifications, it is important for young people to stay in school for as long as possible." He said the National Development Plan was biased towards the interlocking of obstacles to and opportunities for the youth.



YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

First do the spadework

Entrepreneurship may not be the silver bullet to solve SA's youth unemployment crisis. But it could be one of a raft of ring-style openings around a large, but economically excluded population, to happen, government will have to build a more welcoming environment for entrepreneurs.

Transformation audit released last 4 by the Institute for Justice & Reconciliation (IJR) says that while entrepreneurship is an alternative to get young people employed, it has been exploited by get young people jobs, especially since the 1990s.

percentage of the population involved in entrepreneurial activities. Only 7% of 25-34 were entrepreneurs. This was low compared with other Brics countries, except for Russia.

Then there's the difficulty of getting access to finance. There are limited options available - the National Youth Development Agency is one of the few institutions to finance youth ventures.

Govt's vision of future fuzzy

W HAT do the budget and the recent state of the South African economy tell us about the future? When President Jacob Zuma stood before parliament last week to set the agenda, the answer was not clear.

With the dependency ratio of nearly 25% - about four people depend on one wage earner - there is a strain on the state's ability to fund social services and infrastructure.

It was not clear from the speech whether the government's vision of the future was based on the current state of the economy or on a more optimistic outlook.

At the direction in which the allocation is flowing is not clear. While the budget was intended to be a corrective measure, it was not clear whether it was a corrective measure or a more optimistic outlook.

New ways to be white in SA

How to foster an anti-racist, white identity to challenge racial oppression

We are not yet freed from

Analysis
SIM WALE

WHITE South Africans are struggling to come to terms with racial identity in the new South Africa.

It is a struggle that is not only about race, but also about class and social identity. The struggle is about how to be white in a new South Africa.

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Sharing knowledge in Kenya



In a bid to help ensure the prevention of Kenya's 2007 post-election violence from reoccurring in 2013, the IJR, in collaboration with the National Cohesion and Integration Commission and Folke Bernadotte Academy, presented a series of 'Reconciliation Dialogue Courses' in the run-up to the national elections. The courses targeted key civil society organisations and individuals from all parts of Kenya that were engaged in promoting peace and reconciliation in their communities. The facilitation courses were designed to address themes specifically relevant to the underlying causes of conflict within and among Kenyan communities, with participants being carefully selected for their strategic influence in specific locations.

The IJR also presented training of trainer courses, targeting 50 alumni of a previous IJR training process in Kenya. The aim was to strengthen training capacity; test a draft Handbook for Reconciliation in Kenya; and build a network of practitioners with a specific focus on inter/intra community reconciliation. At the core of successful community reconciliation processes is the need to understand different experiences and perspectives from the conflict of the past, acknowledge the harm suffered and build peaceful relationships for the future. Creating space for dialogue between different groups within a society is pivotal to achieving this.

The project achieved these aims. One key outcome has been the establishment of the Kenya Network of Reconciliation Dialogue Practitioners, comprised of participants drawn from all 47 counties in Kenya. This network, established through participants' own initiatives, will be engaging the county structures on reconciliation programming in the coming years and will be maintained and supported on an ongoing basis by the IJR and its partners.

After the training phase, the IJR and its partners provided seed funds for 12 of the alumni specifically to conduct a reconciliation dialogue in their own communities. The dialogue initiatives were carried out in the following Kenyan counties: Laikipia, Nakuru, Kisumu, Tana River, Migori, Muranga, Nairobi, Kajiado, Nyamira, Garissa and Trans Nzoia.

One Kajiado County resident, Joseph Munyi, said the following after participating in the IJR training:

'After being trained to facilitate reconciliation dialogues, I initiated a dialogue in my community in Kajiado on the ownership of land. This dialogue objective was for the land owners and land buyers with other stakeholders to address the concerns of different ethnic groups living in Kajiado over ownership and use of land.'

Field report: Mathare Informal Settlement

Arthur Wasonga, Chief Operations Officer of the Global Peace Youth Corps in Kenya was trained in one of the IJR's facilitation courses. He subsequently managed to initiate a series of first-ever reconciliation dialogues in the Mathare Informal Settlement in Nairobi. This particular informal settlement was one of the epicentres of the violence following the 2007 elections. Since then, inhabitants of the settlement have largely kept to their own ethnic groups for fear of reprisals. The tensions and sporadic violence in the area have been exacerbated by the hostile and forceful takeover of structures by one of the ethnic groups. There is also an ongoing feud among landowners, mostly from the Kikuyu community, and those who have erected structures on the land and the tenants of these structures. Each group uses the idle youth to threaten and fight the other. Wasonga continues to use the skills gained in the IJR facilitation course to initiate dialogue in Mathare with a view to promoting a more reconciled community.

On the occasion of the United Nations Day celebrations in 2013 at the United Nations office in Nairobi, the Global Peace Youth Corps (Kenya Chapter) was presented with a special award. The award was given to the organisation in recognition of its efforts in facilitating community dialogue at the Mathare Informal Settlement. Subsequent to the ceremony, Wasonga remarked:

'The family of the Global Peace Foundation/GPYC [Global Peace Youth Corps] remains grateful for the training and the entire concept of ... Reconciliation through Dialogue. This was an impetus to our work for sustainable peace and development – thus the recognition. An idea whose time has come!!'

Field report: Kibra Informal Settlement

Kibra (formerly known as 'Kibera') Informal Settlement in Nairobi is one of the violence hotspots in Kenya. The conflict in Kibra has been heightened by its ethnic diversity. In the run-up to the 2013 elections, many residents of the informal settlement still harboured deep grudges from the 2007/2008 violence. Many still nursed physical and emotional wounds, while watching others occupying properties and land that once belonged to them – among other grievances. This resentment, dating back to before 2007, was exacerbated by political polarisation; bad governance and poor leadership; massive youth unemployment leading to related crime and insecurity in the slum; hate speech; threats and fear of violence.

After the initial community consultation and conflict analysis, dialogue meetings were held in three villages represented by participants from the Luo, Luhya, Kikuyu and Nubian communities. The agenda for the dialogue included ownership of land, structures in Kibera, as well as official name-change policies.



The IJR, in partnership with the National Cohesion and Integration Commission and Folke Bernadotte Academy, presented a series of 'Reconciliation Dialogue Courses' in Kenya during 2013.



The facilitation courses were designed to address themes specifically relevant to the underlying causes of conflict within and among Kenyan communities.

('Kibra', the proposed new name for Kibera, is a Nubian word meaning 'forest'. Non-Nubian inhabitants perceived the suggested name change as ethnic favouritism.)

Participants subsequently agreed to hold more consultative meetings on inter-ethnic platforms in order to tackle a range of additional issues like landlord-tenant disputes, land issues and ethnic relations. Participants also requested more IJR programming of a similar nature to be rolled out. The leaders also called on their communities to encourage exchange visits, joint socialising and inter-ethnic sports events, music concerts and cultural festivals.

The IJR was also consulted on influencing the body of knowledge on larger policy processes measuring macro-trends in society. These included the development of a Social Cohesion Index for Kenya, following similar requests in Cyprus and Liberia. It builds on already existing South African Reconciliation Barometer initiatives in Australia and Rwanda, which both cite the South African model as their main inspiration. The IJR is looking at ways to maximise this exposure, in combination with its newly adopted Afro-barometer project (testing public opinion in 10 southern African nations), in order to develop increasingly sophisticated and accurate pre- and post-conflict risk analysis.



Sharing knowledge to facilitate community-led reconciliation in Zimbabwe and South Sudan



Shortly after the TRC wound up its activities, Nyameka Goniwe, an IJR colleague, community activist and widow of Matthew Goniwe (one of the ‘Cradock Four’ murdered by the apartheid security police in 1985), initiated a project to address collective trauma in post-apartheid communities. It was born out of her understanding that her personal story and trauma were closely intertwined with the trauma of her local community, Lingelihle outside Cradock in the Eastern Cape. The initial objective of the project was to ‘explore ways in which communities could rediscover the positive elements in their own local past, learn to live together in peace and embrace development opportunities that possibly came their way’.

After 12 years of working with many communities across Africa, the IJR has significantly refined and adapted the concept of ‘community healing’, not only to different contexts, but also to varying demands over time. Sustained positive feedback inspired the IJR team to build the idea of community healing into a more comprehensive programme of community-led reconciliation.

During 2013, the IJR’s community engagement beyond the established projects in South Africa focused most specifically on Zimbabwe, Kenya and South Sudan. Each of the projects was the result of extensive consultation and participatory design with local partners.

The participatory and interactive way of sharing skills and knowledge ensures that the often complex content is presented in an accessible way. As an outcome of the process, participants have since co-authored the draft chapters of the manual, – a process to which the IJR is contributing editorial and technical support. The end product will be a manual for community-led reconciliation, adapted specifically for Zimbabweans by Zimbabweans, to be published in 2014.



After 12 years of working with many communities across Africa, the IJR has significantly refined and adapted the concept of ‘community healing’, not only to different contexts, but also to varying demands over time.

In Zimbabwe, the IJR partnered with the Peace Building Network of Zimbabwe – a coalition of 18 local NGOs involved in community peace-building activities across the country – to produce a community-led reconciliation manual for Zimbabwe. The manual will develop and strengthen the capacity of local NGO efforts to promote community healing and political reconciliation at local level, as well as complement government efforts towards national healing and reconciliation. These efforts will also contribute in helping to prepare the ground for the work of the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission, currently enshrined in the country’s new Constitution.

In order to develop a unique product for the local context, the IJR’s expert knowledge and the invaluable local intelligence of actors in the Network were disseminated through workshops and consultations.

One trainee remarked that this knowledge exchange had been invaluable, as it had helped to bring to the fore experiential insights that could be included in the community-healing manual for Zimbabwe.



Above and below:
Round table discussion
on Zimbabwe, held
at IJR’s offices in
September 2013



Community-led reconciliation training workshops held in Juba, South Sudan

Despite South Sudan being at a very different stage in its political transition, the IJR saw an opportunity to introduce the concept of community-led reconciliation to community leaders there. The IJR worked with community leaders from the troubled Jonglei region, where conflict has been ongoing for many decades. The South Sudan Human Rights Society for Advocacy (the IJR's main partner in this project) together with the Committee for National Healing, Peace and Reconciliation identified suitable participants with the potential to initiate and lead reconciliation processes in their respective communities. The event brought together a dynamic group of men and women

from various backgrounds for a five-day training session in Juba. This training was a pilot project from which the IJR gained important insights, especially into the prevalence of trauma and the role community leaders can and must play in order to manage it. Such training is seen as the first phase of a long-term project to promote community-led reconciliation in South Sudan that will feed into the IJR's extensive collaboration with the Committee for National Healing, Peace and Reconciliation. The first step towards this was the visit by the Chair of the Committee, Archbishop Daniel Deng Bul, to Cape Town and the IJR in November 2013.



3. CREATING INCLUSIVE CONVERSATIONS



Connecting across the conventional South African divides

Local histories of small towns in South Africa focus almost exclusively on the life and times of white residents. The IJR's Community Histories Project is premised on the notion that colonialism and apartheid dehumanised the colonised, oppressing them and seeking to instil a sense of inferiority. As indicated in the recommendations of the TRC as well, this calls for the acknowledgement, validation and affirmation of the dignity of the previously disenfranchised. This includes building new connections across the conventional South African divides of race, colour, class and creed. In this way, new relationships, narratives, memories and histories are developed and contribute powerfully to a greater sense of social cohesion in local towns and communities, as well as to the restoration of a sense of dignity and belonging.

In 2013, the IJR worked with senior Coloured and black participants in three Western Cape towns, namely Doringbaai, Clanwilliam and Villiersdorp. After sharing their personal histories with the group, participants were encouraged to enter into dialogue with counterparts from the white community in the town. Asking individuals to share personal narratives in an unconventional setting outside of the ascribed roles and social structures prevalent in the community proved to be exceptionally challenging.

The first round of interviews revealed personal traumas of growing up under adverse social, political and economic conditions which, when contextualised, highlighted some of the more commonly experienced themes associated with political oppression during the apartheid era. These included memories of landlessness or rootlessness caused by the Group Areas Act, as well as the lack of access to further education.

Moving forward, the IJR now plans to use these colourful and poignant narratives of the past to help create more inclusive histories of the various towns, as well as to explore future trajectories for racial unity in these areas.

This oral-history work informs the IJR's partnership, specifically with the national Freedom Park company. Their aim is to create a national memorial site inclusive of all South Africans as a pioneering and empowering heritage destination for reconciliation and nation-building. IJR's work on surfacing previously silent voices among previously dominant voices offers national stakeholders such as Freedom Park additional resources and perspectives.



© Tristan McLaren/Corbis

Freedom Park,
Salvokop, Pretoria,
South Africa



'My (hi)story, My hope, Our action'

June is celebrated as Youth Month in South Africa, commemorating the Soweto uprisings of 16 June 1976 when black youths demanded equal education. The IJR commemorated this period by working closely with 30 dynamic and committed young South Africans at an interactive residential seminar held over the course of several days.

The seminar followed a call to submit a written piece, voice recording or video clip, in any preferred language, expressing how reconciliation could be translated into action. The quality and quantity of applications helped to affirm the pertinence of the theme, 'Youth and Reconciliation – My (hi)story, My hope, Our action', for young people across class, race and geographical divides.

Participants engaged one another on topical issues that not only affected their own lives, but also the circumstances of their communities and the progress of reconciliation in South Africa. The five-day engagement was designed to explore, debate, discuss and understand how different groups of people and communities live across South Africa, and what the main challenges facing these communities are.

'I have actually been surprised by what I have heard. A girl from the township described gangsterism in her area [Khayelitsha] and it sounded like a movie. My middle-class existence can't comprehend the darkness her town sees.'
(Participant)

Attendees were encouraged to think about how they could help mobilise their communities to address community challenges. The aim was to create an environment where young South Africans could express themselves creatively through art, music, writing and poetry.

Participant Rehana Thembeke Odendaal (20) said:

'The people on this camp were amazing. The diversity that [the] IJR managed to bring together, in terms of age, race, education level, social interests and class, all in just 30 people, was remarkable. More than simply diversity, the calibre of the young people there was also outstanding. Participants were honest, even when honesty became uncomfortable, and confronted that discomfort in a way that was challenging but still respectful. I think we opened ourselves up to a deeper type of learning, not only about each other, but also about ourselves. Being able to relate this self-knowledge to other people, who are not just textbook "other" South Africans, but real; feeling, fighting, laughing human beings was a profound experience.'

Understanding the term in its historical context, while relating it to the present, helped to instil in the young participants an awareness of youth activism. Participants were also equipped

with practical tools, including project planning and networking skills, in order to put their ideas and motivation for change into action.

'They are so different yet so the same. We are leaving the camp free.'

(Participant's comment during the closing evaluation)

Participants left the camp not only having questioned their own narratives, but also having explored new, more inclusive ones. The leadership development of, and support for, these promising young participants continued beyond the camp, as they were encouraged to design and implement their own community-development projects and build upon their established networks.

Not only will this work continue on the individual level with the participants, but it will also influence policy processes. The experiences and learnings from the youth engagements informed the collaboration with the Department of Basic Education and its inputs into an international United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation project on teaching 'Respect for All'. The five-day experience showcased how working intensely with young people over a relatively short period can impact on their thinking and their attitudes to one another. Understanding the past and linking it to the present is a key concept for overcoming the hurt of the past and for building a better future together.



Participants of the youth camp share learnings with participants of the Ashley Kriel Youth Leadership Development Programme



Building team spirit and camaraderie at the youth camp



4. OVERCOMING COMMUNITY DIVIDES

Putting oneself in the mind of 'the other'

Kenneth Lukuko, who facilitates a community-healing process with partners in Grahamstown, remarks:

'South Africans, rich and poor, black and white, continue to live in vastly different worlds. Our realities hardly ever touch [...]. It is therefore not surprising that we disagree about almost everything. [The] IJR aims to create safe spaces where, at least, we can learn to disagree together.'

Community healing enables a diverse range of interest groups to participate in dialogue processes, fostering in-depth discussion informed by the perspectives and narratives of participants. During initial dialogue sessions, people largely reflect on their own narratives, while considering a range of other perspectives on, and insights into, the history of their communities. These dialogue sessions steadily develop into platforms driven by a collective vision of healing and reconciliation for the broader community, supplemented with an action plan designed to be implemented in several phases following the dialogue sessions.

Perhaps most well known for its annual National Arts Festival and Rhodes University, Grahamstown is a city in the Eastern Cape with a tumultuous history which tended to entrench racial and social divides. History books describe Grahamstown as being founded in 1812 as a military outpost by Lieutenant Colonel John Graham in an effort to secure, for the British, the Eastern Frontier of the then Cape Colony, against the Xhosa, whose lands lay just to the east. The town's much older and far more nuanced history is rarely fully acknowledged. The underlying and deeply entrenched racial and social divides that still impact on the town's progress are often overshadowed in local and national discourse by the more blatant local government battles with service delivery backlogs and issues of basic sanitation.

The IJR arranged a series of consultations with and between the municipality, university, religious and traditional leaders, the local radio station, and the local newspaper in an effort to assist in exploring and confronting the historical divisions of the town. One example of these divisions is the precarious relationship between the municipality and sections of the community, including the University. A case in point was a campaign understood to be supported by the municipality to rename the town as 'Makana', and what seemed to be a counter-campaign to 'Keep Grahamstown Grahamstown', which was explored in a dialogue session.

One of the key dialogue sessions held with a group of ministers from their fraternal organisation exposed some major social fault lines between the black and white sections of the community. With regard to the history of dispossession and the political divide during the struggle against apartheid, these have morphed into apparent tensions between the community and the University.

The late Dr Cecil Manona, an elder in the Xhosa community in Grahamstown, a historian, an anthropologist and an IJR alumnus, said:

'This dialogue process must make an impact in this community because it is long overdue. In order for that to happen, awareness must be created and it must be in the media.'

In addition, the Khoi and Coloured elders of the community were found to be harbouring feelings of exclusion and lack of recognition of their connection to the history of Grahamstown. Painful conversations followed and culminated in a joint visit to the Albany Museum with their fellow Xhosa residents. This development was featured, by one of the participants, in the local *Grocott's Mail* newspaper. The sharing of similarities and distinctions between the traditional ways of life of the Xhosa and the Khoi, dating back centuries, took place.

Mr Mohapi, an elder with Khoisan roots, explained:

'We had our own folk tales ... [and] way of making sense of life in this environment. That has been destroyed and with it the dignity and respect in the whole community. We must find ways to ... pass [these] to the young people.'

As a result, local youths from five high schools interviewed community elders from a retirement home in Grahamstown about their life stories. A newsletter, conceptualised by Dr Manona, was produced and distributed to the principals of the schools as well as to the participating elders and youths. These values and historical conversations are imperative in order to advance a better understanding between generations, as well as between different cultural groupings. Another outcome of the Xhosa and Khoi dialogue between the elders was the expressed desire to identify and acknowledge residents from the white section of the community who crossed racial boundaries by working closely with the black community. This signalled that the participants had passed the phase where they wanted to reflect exclusively on their own narrative and were now ready to interface with, and acknowledge, the



Elders adding
their perspectives
to the developing
Grahamstown story

One of the key dialogue sessions held with a group of ministers from their fraternal organisation exposed some major social fault lines between the black and white sections of the community.

narrative of 'the other'. As one academic in this community-healing process so aptly stated:

'Reconciliation is what happens when you are prepared to put yourself in the mind of the other person.'

The successful work with the concept of multistakeholder dialogue in Grahamstown, and also in other areas in South Africa, caught the attention of the national Department of Arts and Culture (DAC), which was then mandated to drive the national agenda for building social cohesion in South Africa. Impressed with the IJR's methodologies and approaches, the DAC invited the IJR to be a key stakeholder and to develop a tool-kit to roll out community dialogue nationwide.



The late Dr Cecil Manona engages fellow community elders.



5. WALKING THE TALK



The IJR seeks to align institutional practices and policies with its core values of justice and reconciliation. The organisation attempts to implement its work with integrity by ‘walking the talk’ and allowing for initiatives that promote its core values to take root internally. This commitment to fairness and inclusivity allows IJR staff to work towards creating a place of work that reflects the values with which the IJR is publicly associated.

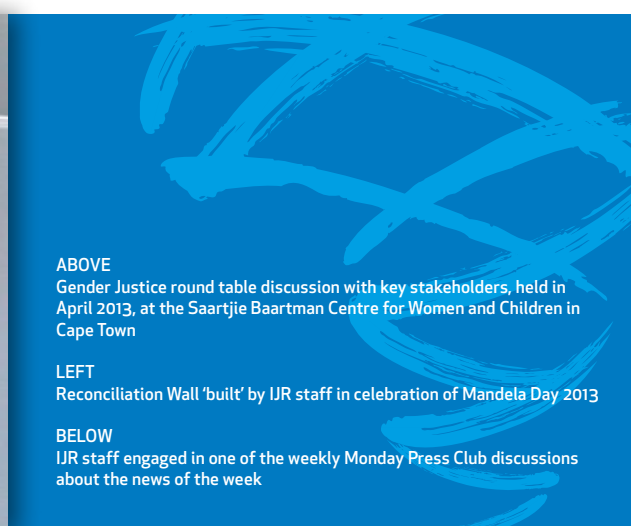
The organisation collectively strives to ensure that standard procedures are adhered to, that regular meetings are held, and that efficient planning processes are implemented – in a participative and inclusive manner. Internal communication ensures that staff members are well informed about all programmatic and organisational work. Platforms, such as in-house learning seminars, create space for staff to share their concerns, seek assistance, and exchange information and knowledge gained in the field.

In order to ensure that all staff contribute to the achievement of a democratic, fair and inclusive work environment, a suggestion box was installed at the IJR offices. Staff members were encouraged to submit suggestions and comments on specifically identified themes pertinent to workplace improvement. Suggestions were presented during staff meetings, where actions were agreed upon towards achieving or implementing these suggestions.

The organisation also hosted a Culture Day, during South Africa’s Heritage Month, at which IJR staff exchanged stories and insights into their backgrounds. A wide array of cultural dishes was enjoyed by all, and there was general appreciation of the diversity in our workplace.

In an effort to ensure that staff are well informed about current affairs and are capacitated to engage the media on topical issues, IJR Communications hosts weekly press club sessions which serve to inform staff about the latest developments in transitional justice-related media coverage, as well as to create spaces in which relevant issues can be unpacked and debated.

The recurrence of gender-based violence stories in the national and international media, discussed at press clubs, inspired the development of a Gender Working Group at the IJR. This Group then hosted a series of dynamic in-house conversations, and discussions with gender and transitional justice experts as well as various civil society organisations engaged in preventing sex- and gender-based violence, in order to assess the extent to which the IJR’s work is gender-sensitive, as well as to establish a possible future role for the organisation in contributing to reducing Africa’s extraordinarily high rate of sex- and gender-based violence.



ABOVE
Gender Justice round table discussion with key stakeholders, held in April 2013, at the Saartjie Baartman Centre for Women and Children in Cape Town

LEFT
Reconciliation Wall 'built' by IJR staff in celebration of Mandela Day 2013

BELOW
IJR staff engaged in one of the weekly Monday Press Club discussions about the news of the week





KEY EVENTS AND OUTPUTS

Celebrating reconciliation

The handing over of the Reconciliation Award is one of the IJR's high-profile events, which aims to encourage debate and build capacity for practical initiatives pertaining to reconciliation in South Africa. A national call for the nomination of outstanding organisations, individuals or communities mobilises stakeholders to think about the topic of reconciliation. The awarding ceremony was held in Cape Town, in November, to create positive momentum for good-practice examples of reconciliation to be acknowledged and celebrated.

In 2013, this award was presented to the Socio-Economic Rights Institute (SERI) *for keeping the Marikana victims and their families on the national agenda*, in recognition of its significant contribution to national reconciliation through its courageous representation of the interests of victims of the Marikana tragedy. The SERI represents, at the Marikana Commission of Inquiry, 36 families of striking miners who were killed by the police in August 2012. The SERI also represents the Association of Mine-workers and Construction Union at the Commission. The IJR also hoped that awarding SERI would highlight the importance of a commission such as that mandated to investigate the Marikana massacre, and draw parallels with South Africa's past experiences with the TRC.

The celebration included a public debate, moderated by award-winning journalist and author, Zubeida Jaffer, and featured a panel discussion comprising private, public, civil society and youth perspectives on the relevance of economic justice and reconciliation 20 years into South Africa's democracy.



ABOVE / Panellists from media, private and public sectors and civil society discuss the relevance of economic justice and reconciliation at Reconciliation Award event

CENTRE / Terry Crawford-Browne participates in public discussion at Reconciliation Award event

BELOW / IJR executive director Dr Fanie du Toit and IJR patron Archbishop Desmond Tutu award The Socio-Economic Rights Institute of South Africa with the 2012/2013 Reconciliation Award



Key events in 2013

EVENT	PLACE
FEBRUARY	
Policy seminar: <i>From Analysis and Recommendations to Action</i>	Nairobi, Kenya
Launch: <i>2012 Transformation Audit</i>	Cape Town, South Africa
Facilitation: <i>Reconciliation dialogue courses</i>	Nakuru, Kenya
MARCH	
Two public briefings: <i>2012 Transformation Audit and 2012 South African Reconciliation Barometer</i>	Johannesburg, South Africa
Briefing to the Presidency: <i>2012 Transformation Audit and 2012 South African Reconciliation Barometer</i>	Pretoria, South Africa
Presentation at the African Transitional Justice Institute	Kitgum, Uganda
Learning seminar: <i>IJR Gender Justice Working Group, with Dr Helen Scanlon</i>	Cape Town, South Africa
Civil society consultation: <i>Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Other Related Intolerances Bill</i>	Cape Town, South Africa
Three workshops: <i>With provincial structures, on teaching learners about the TRC</i>	Bethlehem, Mthatha, Port Elizabeth, South Africa
APRIL	
Round table discussion: <i>Gender-based violence in South Africa and the link with reconciliation</i>	Cape Town, South Africa
Community-healing workshop: <i>To identify synergies and opportunities in content and manual-development</i>	Cape Town, South Africa
MAY	
Facilitation: <i>Reconciliation dialogue courses</i>	Nyeri, Kenya
Presentation: <i>Continental seminar on transitional justice from a South African perspective at the Auschwitz Institute for Genocide Prevention</i>	Arusha, Tanzania
Special briefing: <i>To George Mason University students on South Africa Study Abroad Programme – Summer 2013</i>	Cape Town, South Africa
Three workshops: <i>With provincial structures, on teaching learners about the TRC</i>	Bethlehem, Mthatha, Port Elizabeth, South Africa
Two dialogue sessions: <i>On the farming-sector crisis</i>	Worcester, South Africa
Workshop: <i>On the community-healing manual</i>	Harare, Zimbabwe
Public briefing: <i>2012 Transformation Audit and 2012 South African Reconciliation Barometer</i>	Durban, South Africa
Production of short film: <i>Do One Thing for Diversity</i>	Cape Town, South Africa
JUNE	
Stakeholder identification and situational assessment meetings: <i>Community-led reconciliation in South Sudan</i>	Juba, South Sudan
<i>IJR Youth Reconciliation Camp</i>	Paarl, South Africa
Annual report-back to stakeholders: <i>Building an Inclusive Society Programme</i>	Cape Town, South Africa
Youth dialogue: <i>Among beneficiaries from four provinces in which the IJR has worked, with visiting students from the United States of America</i>	Cape Town, South Africa
Concert: <i>Follow the Beat</i>	Vryheid, South Africa



JULY	
Annual IJR Fellowship Programme	Cape Town and Johannesburg, South Africa
AUGUST	
Course: <i>Training of Trainers</i>	Nyeri, Kenya
SEPTEMBER	
Briefing of Independent Electoral Commission: <i>2012 Transformation Audit and 2012 South African Reconciliation Barometer</i>	Pretoria, South Africa
Workshop with Department of Basic Education: <i>On 'Teaching Respect for All'</i>	Johannesburg, South Africa
Four sessions: <i>With Grade 12 students on how to critically engage with the TRC content</i>	Cape Town, South Africa
OCTOBER	
Policy seminar: <i>From Analysis and Recommendations to Action</i>	Johannesburg, South Africa
Workshop: <i>On Promoting Accountability for International Crimes in Africa</i>	Arusha, Tanzania
Production and launch: <i>African Identities, Season 3 films</i>	Cape Town, South Africa
Dialogue: <i>Between participants of African Identities films (Seasons 1, 2 and 3) and Ashley Kriel Youth Leadership Development Project participants</i>	Cape Town, South Africa
Follow-up: <i>To IJR Youth Reconciliation Camp held in June 2013</i>	Paarl, South Africa
Dialogue: <i>On the farming-sector crisis</i>	Worcester, South Africa
Course: <i>Training of Trainers</i>	Nyeri, Kenya
NOVEMBER	
Special briefing: <i>On the 2012 Transformation Audit and 2012 South African Reconciliation Barometer, to South African delegation hosted by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation</i>	Johannesburg, South Africa
Participation at regional consultation: <i>On Transitional Justice in Africa, hosted by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Promotion of Truth, Justice, Reparations and Guarantees of Non-recurrence</i>	Kampala, Uganda
Training: <i>On community-led reconciliation, for community leaders in South Sudan</i>	Juba, South Sudan
<i>Reconciliation Award ceremony and dialogue event</i>	Cape Town, South Africa
Launch: <i>2013 South African Reconciliation Barometer Report</i>	Cape Town, South Africa
Off-the-record round table discussion: <i>Discussion with key education stakeholders</i>	Johannesburg, South Africa
THROUGHOUT THE YEAR	
Consultative meetings with key partners in Zimbabwe	Harare, Zimbabwe
Community reconciliation dialogues	Laikipia, Nakuru, Kisumu, Tana River, Migori, Muranga, Nairobi, Kajiado, Nyamira, Garissa and Trans Nzoia, Kenya
4 <i>Follow the Beat</i> workshops	Vryheid and Warrenton, South Africa
8 school oral-history workshops	Vryheid, Warrenton, Worcester, Montague, Villiersdorp, Clanwilliam and Doringbaai, South Africa
8 youth leadership-development workshops	Cape Town, South Africa
8 community-healing workshops and dialogue sessions	Grahamstown, South Africa
6 community-dialogue sessions	Calvinia, South Africa
18 IJR in-house learning seminars	Cape Town, South Africa
33 IJR Press Club meetings	Cape Town, South Africa



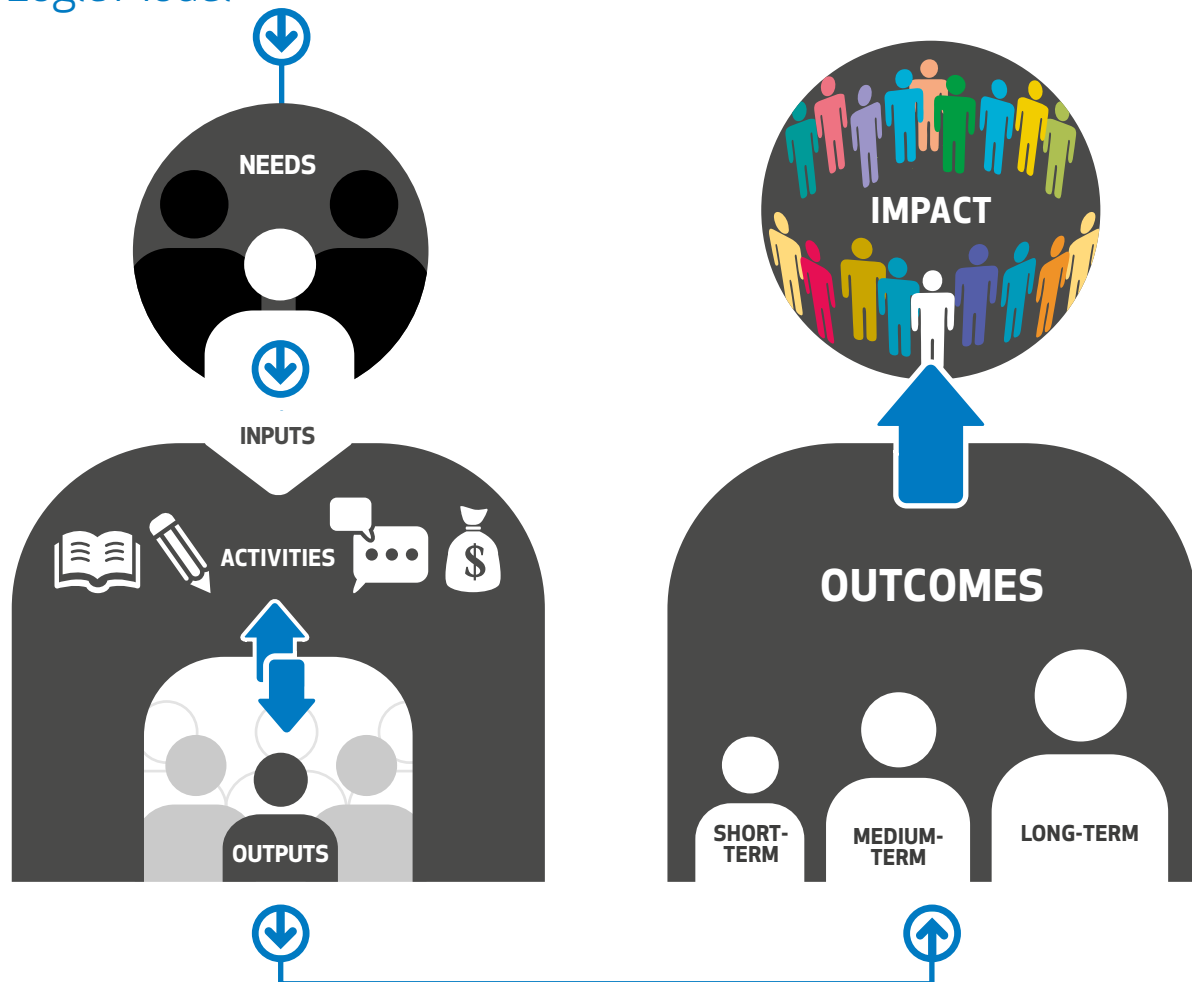
DELEGATIONS AND HIGH-PROFILE VISITS TO THE IJR IN 2013

DATE 	POSITION HELD/ORGANISATION 	COUNTRY 
INTERNATIONAL DELEGATIONS		
8–11 April 2013	Study tour to Cape Town, South Africa, by Burundian parliamentarians for the purpose of understanding the different stages of the TRC (with a focus on the law)	Burundi 
29 April–4 May 2013	Study visit to South Africa by Sri Lankan government and opposition officials and the South African High Commissioner	Sri Lanka 
3 May 2013	Sharing Experiences, Human Rights	Iraq–South Africa 
20 July–9 August 2013	Fellowship Programme	
Mr Biel Boutros Biel	Executive Director of the South Sudan Human Rights Society for Advocacy	South Sudan 
Ms Hawa Khamis Aganas	Civil Affairs Officer for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan	South Sudan 
Mrs Florence Jaoko	Consultant and previous Chair of the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights	Kenya 
Dr Julius Jwan	Acting Director of Programme and Technical Services, National Cohesion and Integration Committee	Kenya 
Ms Sonia Ndikumasabo	Commissioner and Vice Chair: Independent Human Rights Commission of Burundi	Burundi 
Mr Clever Chikwanda	University of the Western Cape; consultant working closely with the Joint Monitoring and Implementation Committee	Zimbabwe 
25–26 September 2013	South Sudan Committee for National Healing, Peace and Reconciliation	South Sudan 
24 October 2013	UNSCR 1325 SIDA Group – Women, Peace and Security	International 
23–30 November 2013	Folke Bernadotte Academy, National Cohesion and Integration Committee of Kenya and the IJR Project	Kenya 



MONITORING AND EVALUATION

IJR Logic Model



The IJR recognises that the sources of social conflict are context-dependent. There are no ‘one-size-fits-all’ solutions to pursuing justice and reconciliation. Each case requires an in-depth understanding of the unique features and forces at play. It also demands skill to navigate a complex political landscape within which policy must be crafted to end hostility or entrench a fragile peace. Over the past 13 years, the IJR has invested significantly in its capacity to provide the best possible analysis of relevant conflicts, shape the policies that aim to resolve them, and mediate at grassroots level to rebuild affected communities and societies.

While the IJR’s approach is comprehensive, and the demands on its resources vast, it currently limits itself to a selected number of target regions (southern Africa, the Great Lakes and the Greater Horn of Africa) to ensure in-depth coverage. Its multinational team of researchers, conflict-mediation prac-

tioners and administrators is guided by the organisation’s vision and mission to develop strategic collaborations and track the progress of these programmes through monitoring and evaluation systems that measure performance against the IJR’s five medium-term objectives.

The IJR has developed a logical model suited to the multilevel, comprehensive approach needed to address conflict in Africa, which, in turn, guides the monitoring and evaluation processes of the IJR. The visual above indicates how programmes’ activities link to their outcomes.

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



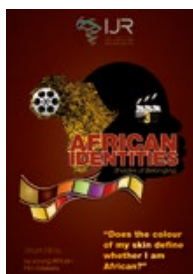
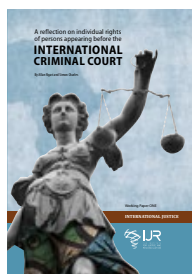


PUBLICATIONS AND RESOURCES PRODUCED DURING 2013

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

HOW TO ORDER:

IJR publications are available free of charge, either for download from www.ijr.org.za or upon request. Email info@ijr.org.za for more information.



Policy Briefs

Kenya Policy Brief No. 5:
Towards National Dialogue,
Healing and Reconciliation
in Kenya
By Munini Mutuku

Kenya Policy Brief No. 4:
Reparative Justice in Kenya
By Allan Ngari

**Policy Brief No. 13: Gender and
Reconciliation in the New Kenya**
By Peter Nordström

**Policy Brief No. 12: Opportunities
for Gender Justice and
Reconciliation in South Sudan**
By Friederike Bubenzer and
Elizabeth Lacey

Policy Brief No. 11: 'Home at Last?'
Land Conflicts in Burundi and the
Right of Victims to Reparations
By Judith Binder and Dr Tim Murithi

**Policy Brief No. 10: The African Union
and the International Criminal
Court: An Embattled Relationship?**
By Dr Tim Murithi

**Policy Brief No. 9: The Kenyan
Elections within a Reconciliation
Framework**
By Guyo Liban

Multimedia

**African Identities: Shades of Belonging
(Season 3)**
Produced by Nosindiso Mtinkulu

Occasional Papers

**A Reflection on Individual Rights
of Persons Appearing before
the International Criminal Court**
By Allan Ngari and Simon Charles

**Restive Jonglei: From the Conflict's
Roots, to Reconciliation**
By Elizabeth Lacey

New Routes Journal, Volume 18

*Great Lakes Region:
Peace from the Ground Up*
Produced with the
Life & Peace Institute

Annual editions

**South African Reconciliation
Barometer 2013**
*Confronting Exclusion: Time
for Radical Reconciliation*
Edited by Dr Kim Wale

Transformation Audit 2012
The Youth Dividend
Edited by Jan Hofmeyr

Newsletters

**South African Reconciliation
Barometer Quarterly Newsletters**
Volume Ten, Issues 1–4
Edited by Kate Lefko-Everett
Guest-edited by Friederike
Bubenzer and Zyaan Davids

IJR Monthly Newsletters
Volume Four, Issues 1–11
Edited by Zyaan Davids

Selected publications and resources

Resource guides

Turning Points in History (2012)

Turning Points in Transition (2012)

**An Additional Resource to Teaching
the Truth and Reconciliation
Commission (2012)**

**Building Blocks for Democracy:
Exploring Non-racialism
in Welkom's Schools (2011)**

**Memory as a Tool: Arts and Culture
for Reconciliation (2011)**

**Building Blocks for Democracy:
Democratic Participation
in Cradock (2010)**



Community Healing Participant's Training Manual (2009)

Making Apartheid History – My Contribution: An Oral History

Community Healing: A Resource Guide (2006)

Books

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

Zimbabwe in Transition: A View from Within (2011)

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

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

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

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

Hamba Kahle Qabane: Ashley Kriel Commemorative Publication (2007)

Les Piece du Puzzle (2007)

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

Discovering Others (2006)

Reflections on Democratic Politics in Zimbabwe (2006)

Reports

Policy Brief No. 8: Reconciling Kenya: Opportunities for Constructing a Peaceful and Socially Cohesive Nation (2012)

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

The ICC and Community-level Reconciliation in Africa: In-country Perspectives (2011)

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

IJR Policy Brief No. 5: Planning for the Future: Considerations Relating to the Mandate and Bureaucratic

Context of the National Planning Commission's National Development Plan (2011)

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

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

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

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

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

South African Reconciliation Barometer Survey Report (2004–2012)

Transformation Audit 2011: From Inequality to Inclusive Growth (2012)

Transformation Audit 2010: Vision or Vacuum? (2010)

Transformation Audit 2009: Recession and Recovery (2009)

Transformation Audit 2007: Leadership and Legitimacy (2007)

Transformation Audit: Money and Morality (2006)

Multimedia

African Identities: Shades of Belonging (Season 1)

Building Blocks for Democracy – Potchefstroom: Changing of Street and Place Names (2012)

African Identities: Shades of Belonging (Season 2) Six-pack DVD and booklet set (2011)

Follow the Beat Instructional DVD (2011)

Peace Beyond Justice: The Gacaca Courts of Rwanda DVD (2008)

Truth Justice Memory DVD (2008)

Aunty Ivy's Son, Ashley CD (2007)

Songs Worth Singing, Words Worth Saying DVD and CD (2007)

Turning Points in History CD (2007)

Occasional papers

Elections in Zimbabwe: A Recipe for Tension or a Remedy for Reconciliation? (2012)

Mapping Women's Needs in Zimbabwe's National Healing Process (2012)

Transitional Justice Options for Zimbabwe: A Guide to Key Concepts (2012)

Zimbabwe's Constitutional Reform Process: Challenges and Prospects (2012)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



PROGRAMMES AND STAFF

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Communications and Strategy Programme
Sinazo Mkeme
Communications and Strategy Programme

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Executive Director

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Simone Brandi
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Head of Department



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Programmes

Communication and Strategy

The Communication and Strategy Programme innovatively shares accurate and current news and information with external stakeholders, whilst also ensuring effective internal communication. In consultation with the Executive Director, this programme oversees and manages areas related to the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation's (IJR's) central planning capacity, including: strategic planning; internal and external communication; media relations; marketing; knowledge and information management; fundraising and donor relations; monitoring and evaluation; and the annual IJR Reconciliation Award.



Carolin Gomulia
Programme Head



Zyaan Davids
*Communications
Officer*



Juzaida Swain
*Programme Officer:
Strategy and Fundraising*

Building an Inclusive Society

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



Stanley Henkeman
Programme Head



Cecyl Esau
*Senior Project Leader:
Schools' Oral History*



Nosindiso Mtinkulu
*Senior Project Leader:
Memory, Arts and Culture*



Kenneth Lukuko
*Senior Project Leader:
Community Healing*



Eleanor Swartz
*Project Leader:
Ashley Kriel Youth
Leadership Development*



Lucretia Arendse
Programme Administrator



PROGRAMMES AND STAFF

Policy and Analysis

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



Jan Hofmeyr
Programme Head



Kate Lefko-Everett
*Senior Project Leader:
Reconciliation Barometer
(until May 2013)*



Kim Wale
*Project Leader:
Reconciliation Barometer
(from September 2013)*



Ayanda Nyoka
*Project Leader:
Inclusive Economies*



Margo Newman
*Programme
Administrator*

Justice and Reconciliation in Africa

The Justice and Reconciliation in Africa Programme works at three complementary levels with and within fragile African states, as well as with continental and regional organisations. These levels involve comparative analysis and policy briefings, capacity-building and collaborative political intervention. This programme also conducts an Annual Regional Consultation and runs a Transitional Justice Fellowship project.



Dr Tim Murithi
Programme Head



Friederike Bubenzer
*Senior Project Leader:
Greater Horn and
Fellowship Programme*



Webster Zambara
*Senior Project Leader:
Southern Africa*



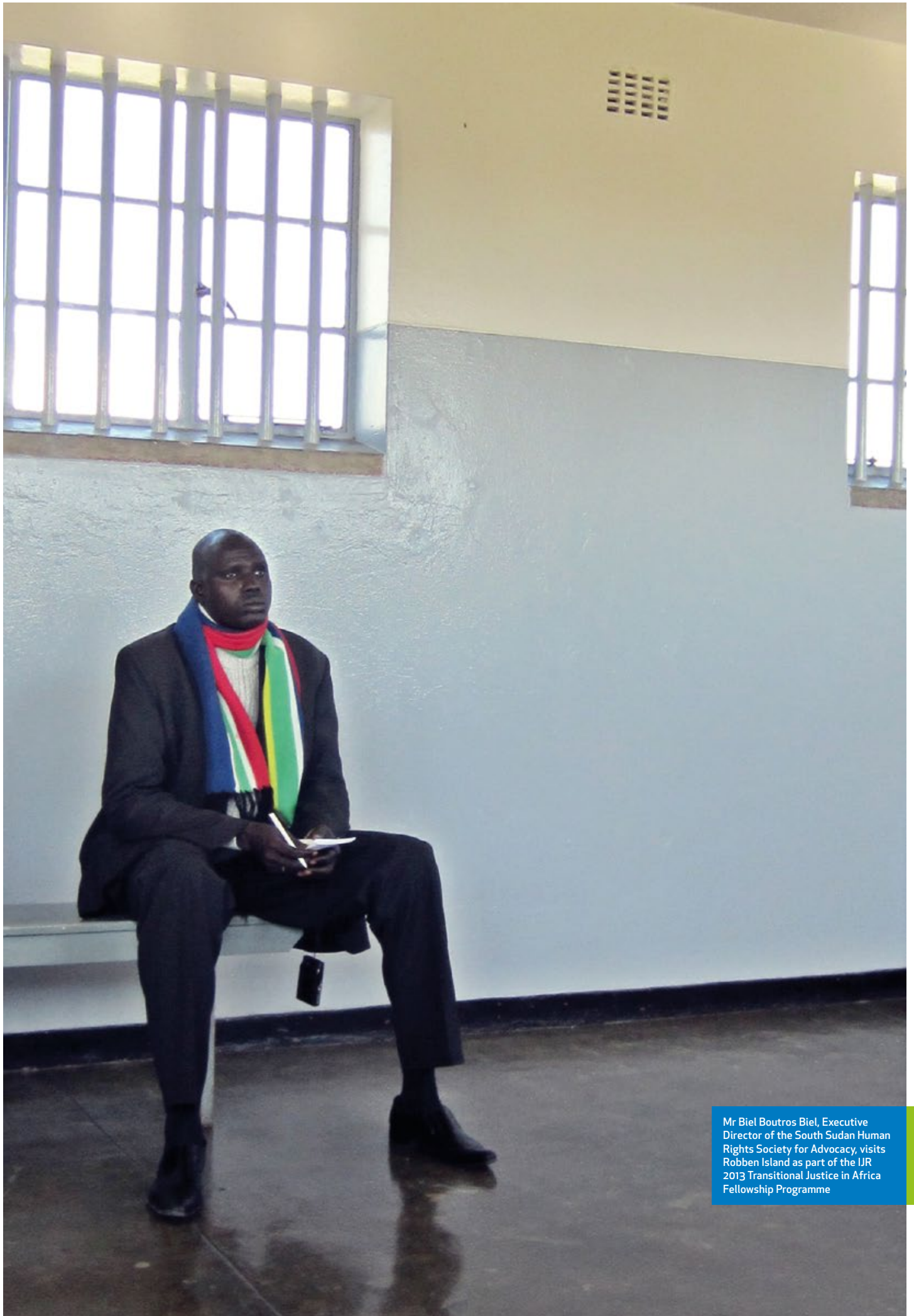
Allan Ngari
*Project Leader: Kenya
and International Justice*



Anthea Flink
*Programme
Administrator*



Elizabeth Lacey
*Consultant: Greater
Horn Desk*



Mr Biel Boutros Biel, Executive Director of the South Sudan Human Rights Society for Advocacy, visits Robben Island as part of the IJR 2013 Transitional Justice in Africa Fellowship Programme



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2013

	2013 R	2012 R
Assets		
Non Current Assets	9,283,957	7,843,376
Property, plant and equipment	419,877	200,566
Investments	8,864,080	7,642,810
Current Assets	6,041,691	7,640,644
Cash and cash equivalents	5,639,218	7,401,180
Accounts receivable	402,473	239,464
Total assets	15,325,648	15,484,020
Funds and liabilities		
Funds	13,287,792	10,614,645
Current liabilities	2,037,857	4,869,375
Accounts payable	870,948	260,109
Grants received in advance	1,166,909	4,609,266
Total funds and liabilities	15,325,649	15,484,020



Statement of Changes in Funds

for the year ended 31 December 2013

	Total Funds R	General Funds R	Capital Fund R	Project Funds R	Sustainability Funds R
Balance at 1 January 2012	10,908,754	(553,041)	247,409	227,005	10,987,382
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year	(294,109)	3,044,731	–	(4,992,762)	1,653,919
Transfer to (from) project funds	–	(2,765,756)	–	2,765,756	–
Additions to non current assets	–	(17,024)	17,024	–	–
Disposals of non current assets	–	2,068	(2,068)	–	–
Depreciation for the year	–	61,799	(61,799)	–	–
Transfer from/(to) sustainability funds	–	–	–	2,000,000	(2,000,000)
Balance (accumulated deficit) 31 December 2012	10,614,645	(227,223)	200,566	–	10,641,301
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year	2,673,146	6,298,513	–	(5,091,180)	1,465,817
Transfer (to)/from project funds	0	(5,091,180)	–	5,091,180	–
Additions to non current assets	0	(287,850)	287,850	–	–
Disposals of non current assets	0	3,188	(3,188)	–	–
Depreciation for the year	0	65,351	(65,351)	–	–
Transfer from/(to) sustainability funds	0	–	–	–	–
Balance [accumulated surplus/(deficit)] at 31 December 2013	13,287,791	760,799	419,877	0	12,107,118

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



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Detailed Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2013

	2013 R	2012 R
Donations and grants	17,503,264	10,959,048
EED	1,570,482	1,019,179
Investec	515,000	331,156
Open Society Foundation	400,000	450,000
Private Funder – Netherlands	2,151,077	838,208
Royal Norwegian Embassy	4,137,344	3,218,155
Royal Danish Embassy	1,746,906	933,630
Royal Netherlands Embassy	–	519,201
SIDA	5,598,154	3,333,255
CDD Ghana	437,630	–
Finnish Embassy	634,720	–
National Heritage Council	170,000	–
DG Murray Trust	60,000	–
Folke Bernadotte Academy	77,825	234,030
Club de Madrid	–	56,862
Distell	–	6,000
Cliffe Dekker Hofmeyr	–	15,000
General donations	4,127	4,372
Earned income	48,641	84,354
Sales of resources	4,832	30,642
Fees received	43,809	53,712
Net investment income	1,468,635	1,585,091
Net interest earned on earmarked funds	51,459	15,526
Gain on investments	698,454	1,177,218
Dividend income	190,651	112,144
Interest earned	528,071	280,203
Total income	19,020,539	12,628,493



Detailed Statement of Comprehensive Expenditure for the year ended 31 December 2013

	2013 R	2012 R
Management and administration costs	3,623,942	3,000,943
Staff costs	1,617,086	1,428,978
Office and operating costs	1,385,015	1,481,184
Office relocation cost	497,525	–
Loss on disposal of asset	1,988	2,068
Bad debts	2,300	–
Board & AGM	82,528	53,713
Audit fees	37,500	35,000
Programme and project costs	12,723,451	9,921,659
Core programme costs	711,413	567,968
Staff costs	6,858,329	5,851,616
Less: staff costs relating to projects	(6,404,201)	(5,485,060)
Discretionary support	–	16,332
Staff training & strategic planning	97,918	117,705
Monitoring & evaluation systems	–	–
Travel	151,734	56,518
Other costs	7,634	10,856
Specific projects	12,012,038	9,353,690
Communications and Strategy	1,540,646	1,173,970
Building an Inclusive Society		
Ashley Kriel	703,993	251,846
Memory, Arts and Culture	1,459,896	917,880
Schools Oral History	816,087	632,644
Community Healing	938,832	615,779
Educating for Reconciliation	1,002,541	636,469
Transitional Justice in Africa		
African Dialogues and Interventions	3,975,319	3,452,840
Policy and Analysis		
Reconciliation Barometer	1,502,558	1,444,603
Inclusive Economies	1,240,122	1,093,528
Afrobarometer	108,949	–
Fees for management and administration costs	(1,276,905)	(865,868)
Total expenditure	16,347,393	12,922,602



FUNDRAISING INNOVATIONS AT THE IJR



#Inequality online fundraising campaign

Fundraising in numbers



R18
million
Income for 2013
financial year



101
Hours of online
volunteering



1 600
Inequality Campaign
reaches on Facebook



15
National and international
donors from governments,
corporates and the public

Long-term funding contracts are essential to ensure the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation's (IJR's) sustainability. However, during 2013 a concerted effort was made to diversify the IJR's donor base while maintaining relationships with current donors. The IJR explored new opportunities to develop relations with local corporate and governmental donors as the fundraising environment rapidly evolves. With the explosion of internet technology and the rise of digital culture, the IJR looked at popular ways to involve the global community through campaigns and online volunteering across social-media websites. To this end, the IJR successfully launched its online donation platform to garner support and to raise awareness around issues of justice and reconciliation.

The IJR's Inequality Campaign used several emotive images and quotes from the Transformation Audit and South African Reconciliation Barometer publications in order to engage the online community in thinking about how inequality in South Africa hampers social cohesion. The campaign alone reached over 1 600 individuals on Facebook and was disseminated via email, Twitter and Google Plus, among other social-media platforms.

'Division can further be combated by people. Your financial standing should not limit you from engaging or in assisting a less fortunate go a step further in their life. It is for this reason that I believe that social cohesion can also be achieved through the spirit of UBUNTU.'

(Comment on Facebook)



Thank you

The IJR would like to thank the following donors, partners and United Nations online volunteers for their continued support in building democratic, fair and inclusive societies in Africa:

Donors



ROYAL
DANISH
EMBASSY

Brot
für die Welt

Brot für die Welt –
Evangelischer
Entwicklungsdienst



Konrad
Adenauer
Stiftung



nhc
National Heritage Council
SOUTH AFRICA
an agency of the
Department of Arts and Culture



DGMT
THE DG MURRAY TRUST



EMBASSY OF FINLAND

Austrian Embassy
Pretoria



OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATION
FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Partners

The Folke Bernadotte Academy
The National Cohesion and Integration Commission

Individuals

Cara Meintjies (South Africa), Beverly and Colin Gillespie (South Africa), Keren Ben-Zeev (South Africa), Christoph Wirsching (Germany)

United Nations volunteers

Jesse Martinez (United States of America), Ute Kraidt (Germany), John Ewu (Kenya), and Bernard Grima (Malta)

You can get involved too!

'I have watched the IJR over the years and as they have successfully facilitated conversations with the young about their identity. They have supported the old in healing from their past experiences. They have influenced policy-makers of our continent. They have brought together

divided communities to talk about what separates them. Today, I can truthfully say that we need the IJR's presence, now more than ever. It warms my heart that IJR is willing and very capable as a leader in reconciling this nation of ours and many other African societies.'

(Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu)

Visit us online to make your secure donation and we will provide you with your section 18A certificate to include in your income tax return, or see our banking details below:

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Account number	071524355
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Branch code	02-50-09-00
Swift code	sbzazajj



ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

DAC	Department of Arts and Culture
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
GPYC	Global Peace Youth Corps
IEC	Independent Electoral Commission
IJR	Institute for Justice and Reconciliation
NGO	non-governmental organisation
NHC	National Heritage Council
SADC-CNGO	Southern Africa Development Community Council of Non-Governmental Organisations
SARB	South African Reconciliation Barometer
SERI	Socio-Economic Rights Institute
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission

CONTACT DETAILS

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IJR blogs

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www.transformationaudit.org
www.ashleykrielyouth.org



