



ANNUAL REPORT 2018





VISION

Building fair, democratic and inclusive societies in Africa

MISSION

The Institute for Justice and Reconciliation enables Africa and global communities to promote reconciliation and to apply human-centred approaches to socio-economic justice

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THE ANNUAL REPORT 2018

2018 was a solid year of executing our multi-year strategy, and the IJR team has been hard at work impacting the lives of many communities locally and in the region. As an organisation, we are proud to share our work with all stakeholders whose support continues to make the IJR one of the leading NGOs in the reconciliation and justice field. This Annual Report offers a summary of our work in 2018. While much has been done, there is still a lot to do to realise fair, democratic and inclusive societies. This report provides an overview of IJR's work in 2018, and we are proud to show a snapshot of the seeds planted from our strategy and the results thereof in the places we work in. From all of us at IJR, thank you for making our work possible and for partnering with us to enhance the course of transitional justice in South Africa and in the region.

We hope you will take the time to read through our Annual Report to learn more about the lives you have empowered.

Enjoy the read!

The IJR Annual Report team





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IJR 2017–2020 STRATEGY

BUILDING FAIR, DEMOCRATIC AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES



Regional reconciliation
Transitional and victim-centred justice and reconciliation
Restoring human dignity and bottom-up reconciliation
Racism, social cohesion and inclusion
Socio-economic justice (inclusive development)



IJR's GEOGRAPHICAL FOOTPRINT



IJR HAS ALSO BEEN ACTIVE IN:





MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

The world is too much with us

*The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;—
Little we see in Nature that is ours;
We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!
This Sea that bares her bosom to the moon;
The winds that will be howling at all hours,
And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers;
For this, for everything, we are out of tune;
It moves us not. Great God! I'd rather be
A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn;
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;
Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea;
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathèd horn.*

This poem by William Wordsworth criticises the world of the first industrial revolution for being absorbed in materialism and distancing itself from nature. We are now entering the fourth industrial revolution, and there is a wealth of research which declares that human beings have overshot many of the boundaries of what this earth can give us. We are in desperate trouble globally, and we cannot on our own succeed in avoiding conflicts over matters like poverty, migration, water, food, land and shelter. This calls for deep, deep changes by humankind – but change is a very complex matter.

To succeed in preventing the collapse of the world's economy, environment and population, we must all work together in order to move:

- humans in developed countries to understand that they have lived beyond their means and they must prepare themselves for a humble future;
- humans in developing countries to understand that they cannot use the developed nations as points of reference for their expectations;
- all humans to understand that we must develop a wise relationship with our natural environments;
- all humans to think of ourselves as global citizens, who must work together

to secure our future (this implies a global perspective);

- all humans to understand that there is a direct relationship between population growth and the availability of resources;
- all humans to understand that there is a direct relationship between ownership, competence, hard work and development; and
- all humans to understand that our safety does not lie behind walls, but in knowledge, partnerships, sharing, and our ability and willingness to change.

Speaking as the chairperson of the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation (IJR), I am proud to see that this institution has served as a custodian of our memory and a beacon of our desire for peace and freedom. IJR has always championed the importance of humanities in redefining our human condition.

IJR has an extraordinary staff, all of them committed to assisting South Africa and a number of African nations to understand how things were, what the position is now, and what the future may look like. Without institutions like IJR, things may well fall apart rapidly, with devastating consequences for Africa. We salute them.

Thank you to the Board for your commitment to IJR's vision of building fair, inclusive and democratic societies in Africa and for helping steer the ship without financial reward. My gratitude also goes out to our donors who made the institution's work possible. Thank you all. /END



Prof. Brian O'Connell
Chairperson of the IJR Board



Contributing to deep and sustained change in our global society

It is with a sense of deep gratitude and immense pride that I pen this message to introduce the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation's 2018 Annual Report. Eighteen years after opening its doors, IJR is as committed now as it was then to building fair, democratic and inclusive societies. This we do through implementing IJR's five themes, namely, Restoring Human Dignity, Regional Reconciliation, Transitional and Victim-Centred Justice, Socio-Economic Justice as well as Racism, Social Cohesion and Social Inclusion. The IJR footprint is strong, unapologetic and effective and we are blessed with an amazing group of committed staff members who are passionate about making a difference to our society.

Thanks to the contributions and commitment of our staff, partners, participants and supporters, we are able to provide a snapshot of some work done in 2018.

- There are currently four peace panels operating in the Witzenburg, Grabouw, Central Karoo and Eden districts. These panels are representative of all stakeholders in the areas concerned and are able to respond proactively to difficulties and conflicts by acting as facilitators of dialogues and mediators. These panels have given hands, feet and voice to IJR's Social Dialogue in Agriculture project.
- Through our Social Change Model project we have supported the implementation of community engagements by local IJR ambassadors in Vryheid in KwaZulu-Natal, Warrenton in the Northern Cape and Grahamstown in the Eastern Cape, while forging new partnerships in Carolina in Mpumalanga, Vryburg in the North West and Bloemfontein in the Free State.
- IJR's Anti-Racism project continues to be at the coalface of debates, interventions and dialogues aimed at challenging, educating and shifting thinking on issues of race. A number of critical conversations on race were held to highlight racism in the media, sport, education, religion and other sectors. IJR also experimented with the concept of intra- and inter-race conversations. We continue to play an active role as a founding member of the Anti-Racism Network of South Africa (ARNSA). Together with ARNSA and the Human Rights Commission of South Africa, we helped a global retail company to work through the aftermath of a stereotypical racial advertisement.
- The nexus between peacebuilding and psychosocial trauma continues to be a focus area for IJR and in this regard we have partnered with the University of Stellenbosch, the War-Trauma Foundation in the Netherlands and a number of eminent researchers and scholars from Africa, the Middle East, Europe, Asia and North America. A publication documenting the intergenerational trauma of victims of apartheid in Langa, Bonteheuwel and Worcester is nearing completion.
- Our work in the Great Lakes region focused mainly on documenting gross human rights violations in Burundi as part of a memory and healing process that is critical as the country attempts to move forward from its difficult and violent past. Our partnership with the university in Bujumbura saw many young researchers becoming involved in shaping the narrative of their country.
- Zimbabwe has captured the interest of the world since the momentous changes in late 2017. IJR played a critical role in developments in this country in 2018. We partnered with a Zimbabwean research organisation to conduct two pre-election polls and hosted releases in Harare and Pretoria. We were involved in building the capacity of the truth and reconciliation commission to

fulfil its mandate of facilitating healing in Zimbabwe. The highlight was a message of appreciation from the person heading the process for the support the commission received from IJR.

- We continue to be a core partner of Afrobarometer (AB). Apart from overseeing the surveys in the Southern African region, we have also released critical data on AB findings related to South Africa.
- Our Youth and Gender projects continue to make significant inroads in shaping debates and influencing the narratives to make these entities more inclusive. The Gender project's contribution to the field went beyond shouting slogans to the real empowerment of gender activists to do justice to the concept of gender justice. The Youth project, in partnership with Activate, conducted critical dialogues on the interconnectedness of young people and their issues.
- The South African Reconciliation Barometer (SARB) continues to put IJR on the national and international radar. We are excited about our recently launched online tool which makes SARB data more accessible and user friendly. Users of the tool will be able to access data from the inception of SARB in 2003 to the latest survey of 2017. In 2018, IJR conducted a significant number of briefings and presentations related to the 2017 survey. The survey continues to be used by many researchers, practitioners and government departments. The SARB survey features prominently in the 25-year review of social cohesion and nation-building coordinated by the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation in the Presidency. The review is conducted in partnership with the Departments of Arts and Culture, Basic and Higher Education, Cooperative Governance, Sports and Recreation as well as the Public Service Commission, Chapter 9 institutions such as the Human Rights Commission, universities and think tanks.

- All our cutting-edge, timely and relevant interventions are competently communicated to the broader society through our diligent and hard-working communications and advocacy team. Some of their remarkable achievements include:

- » A 21% increase in Facebook followers with a 58% increase in engagement rate through 'likes' and 'shares'
- » An engagement rate increase of 27% on Twitter
- » A 7% increase in LinkedIn followers
- » An increase of 36 YouTube subscribers, bringing total views to 8 800
- » Print outputs totalled 1 410, broadcast 380 and online 4 272
- » If IJR had to pay for all this media exposure, it would have cost us R285 637 660.

IJR continues to pursue and cement strategic and practical partnerships with government and civil society actors. Significant inroads were made in 2018 with the national Departments of International Relations and Cooperation, Arts and Culture, and Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation as well as provincial Departments of Education, Agriculture and Social Development. The South African Human Rights and Independent Electoral Commissions are two Chapter 9 institutions with which we continue to collaborate in the interests of building fair, democratic and inclusive societies. Some of IJR's non-governmental and civil society partnerships include Community Chest, Institute for the Healing of Memories, District 6 Museum, Desmond and Leah Tutu Legacy Foundation, SADRA Conflict Transformation, Ruben Richards Foundation, Activate, More than Peace, Cornerstone Institute and the Universities of Stellenbosch and Cape Town.

IJR is not just a busy organisation but it is consciously and intentionally positioning itself as an entity that is willing and able to contribute to deep and sustained change in our global society. It is therefore not surprising that we are invited



The IJR footprint is strong, unapologetic and effective.

to critical dialogues, such as the Land Summit and 25-year review of government's social cohesion and nation-building programme. Our staff are often invited as speakers and presenters, both locally and abroad.

We are grateful to our Board of Directors, and Executive Committee in particular, whose faith in our ability to lead has given us wings to fly, sometimes higher than we thought we could. We are blessed with a group of talented, passionate and committed workers who often go more than the proverbial second mile to make things happen. They are my inspiration to continue to lead this great organisation. We owe our generous donors a great deal of gratitude for believing in our cause through the funding they provide. /END

Stanley Henkeman
Cape Town

REGIONAL RECONCILIATION: Creating peace and stability beyond national borders

importance of ensuring that justice and reconciliation are implemented across borders.

To develop knowledge about this approach, IJR published a book entitled *Réconciliation Régionale: Défis et opportunités dans la Région des Grands Lacs* (Regional Reconciliation: Challenges and Opportunities for the Great Lakes Region), which was compiled by members of civil society organisations (CSOs) from Burundi, Rwanda and the DRC. The book was formally launched in Burundi in 2018. It emphasises the role played by youth mobility in the region, and the progressive part that young people can play as peace ambassadors in promoting stability. Through creating shared knowledge and shared narratives, IJR has contributed towards advancing new ways of thinking, understanding and conducting regional reconciliation processes.

Young people can play a progressive role as peace ambassadors in promoting stability in the region.

IMAGE FROM

Réconciliation Régionale: Défis et opportunités dans la Région des Grands Lacs
Zenaïdi Nagashira:

'It's thanks to Habamaharo that I, a Twa woman, can now sit down with Hutu and Tutsi women, and discuss projects.'

At the level of policy, IJR contributed technical inputs on the theme of regional mediation and reconciliation at policy dialogues convened by the African Union and the Folke Bernadotte Academy in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, at the headquarters of the continental body. IJR also contributed technical inputs on the role of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in the promotion of regional reconciliation, at a policy dialogue convened by the Nordic Africa Institute and the University of Botswana in Gaborone. IJR's presence at these intergovernmental policy dialogues contributed towards transmitting ideas about regional reconciliation to high-level political actors, who ultimately frame the policies relating to the promotion of peace and reconciliation across the African continent. IJR has therefore actively contributed towards influencing policy as it relates to the promotion of regional reconciliation. /END

The phenomenon of interconnected causes and drivers of conflict across borders in Africa requires adopting a different approach to addressing crises and stabilising societies. The situation in the Great Lakes region affecting Burundi, eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Rwanda, as well as the crises in South Sudan and the Central African Republic, demonstrate the need to promote peacebuilding processes across borders. Specifically, it has become clear that we need to

reframe situations, not as national crises requiring a state-centric response, but as regional crises with national dimensions. IJR convened a cross-border intergenerational dialogue that brought together Burundians, Rwandese and Congolese to discuss how the Rwandan genocide of 1994 affected them and their communities. This intervention further revealed the cross-border dimensions of violence, atrocities and suffering endured by communities in the Great Lakes region. It also demonstrated the

Transitional and victim-centred justice and reconciliation:

EMPOWERING VICTIMS



There is growing awareness of the importance of victims and survivors in asserting their agency to seek redress for the violations they endured in the past. Across Africa and elsewhere, there are still significant gaps in terms of the practical aspects of framing and implementing transitional justice processes which address the interests of victims, and ultimately contribute towards national reconciliation.

IJR convened a series of workshops in Bangui, Central African Republic, for the Piloting Committee for the national Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and representatives from the local peace and reconciliation committees. Through this intervention, IJR was able to contribute towards improving the capacity of both government and civil society actors to design and develop transitional justice and reconciliation programmes that are victim-centred, culturally relevant,

Across Africa and elsewhere, there are significant gaps in terms of the practical aspects of framing and implementing transitional justice processes which address the interests of victims.

locally owned and sustainable in the medium to long term.

In Burundi, IJR undertook extensive field research and a survey intervention entitled 'Mapping Burundi's Violent Past', which involved identifying and documenting mass grave sites across Burundi. IJR compiled a report which was submitted to the Burundi TRC to facilitate its work on truth recovery, a necessary prerequisite for victim-centred approaches to redress and accountability. IJR worked with local Burundian field researchers and convened a capacity-building and

training programme to enhance their methodological and analytical skills prior to this intervention. In this regard, IJR contributed towards transferring knowledge and skills to local actors who will be able to utilise these processes to advance their own transitional and victim-centred justice processes.

In Zimbabwe, IJR collaborated with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to build the capacity of the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC), whose constitutional mandate is to promote a new culture of peace, political tolerance, social cohesion and harmony. In this respect, IJR contributed towards strengthening the capacity and then providing support to the NPRC commissioners when they successfully galvanised all political parties to commit to the National Peace Pledge ahead of the country's watershed elections in July 2018. IJR assisted in enabling Zimbabwean society to lay the

foundation for pursuing a victim-centred approach to transitional justice and peacebuilding. The Institute thus played a central role in this progressive shift in attitudes and remains an important thought leader in driving through processes at a practical level, which empowers African citizens to actively participate in achieving redress and accountability for past injustices.

GREAT LAKES REGION

GLR

IJR worked towards bridging the generational gap between younger and older citizens in the Great Lakes region by convening intergenerational dialogues to create platforms where members could change their perceptions of and attitudes towards each other. The IJR intergenerational dialogue that brought together elders and young people had the most impact. Specifically, 'the river of life' dialogue technique allowed people to first discover the significance of their own stories and then to analyse and tell them from a new perspective. For instance, a young man who came from Rwanda told the story of how he was separated from his parents for more than a decade during the 1994 genocide and how he survived under incredible circumstances. Although he has had other opportunities to tell his story, not many people were willing to listen. During the intergenerational dialogue, however, people listened to his story with an open heart. The young Rwandan ended up shedding tears because, for the first time in his life, he had an opportunity to tell his story to people who were willing to listen with compassion and empathy. Ultimately, this changed his perception of what had happened in his life and helped him to carry on his journey towards emotional healing. The event demonstrated and confirmed the power of storytelling.

A further impact of the intergenerational dialogues was in changing perceptions and challenging negative stereotypes. This was the case for most of the young people who participated in the dialogues. The presence of participants from

The presence of participants from various ethnic groups who had saved others during wartime had a profound impact on the youth.

various ethnic groups who had saved others during wartime had a profound impact on the youth. Many confirmed that they grew up thinking that people from the 'other ethnic group' were the real 'bad guys'. After hearing about how Hutus had saved Tutsis and vice versa, their perceptions changed radically, and they realised that culpability is individual. This is a great step towards achieving cohesion, mutual understanding and reconciliation.

In the context of a project aimed at documenting past violations in Burundi, the data-collection process led to the recording of 2 569 surveys, 15 testimonies and the locating of 15 mass graves. The upcoming report on this information will be crucial

in triggering discussions around the controversies about Burundi's history, which is perceived differently by people who at various periods became victims of political violence. One of the contributions of this research is the acknowledgement that there are victims on every side. The findings show that victims and perpetrators come from all ethnic groups and no one can claim a monopoly over victimhood.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

CAR

Over the course of 2018, IJR held a series of interventions in the Central African Republic (CAR) to support the country's ongoing peace process and improve the capacity of both government and civil society to build reconciliation programmes that are culturally relevant, locally owned and sustainable. Based on prior research which found government peacebuilding interventions to be largely divorced from and uninformed by local civil society activities, a key project objective was to improve communication and collaboration



One of the contributions of this research is the acknowledgement that there are victims on every side.

between the government and local civil society on national reconciliation programming and implementation.

IJR provided training to roughly 110 participants in the CAR from a cross-section of relevant institutions, with each intervention designed to: bring government and civil society together; emphasise the importance of inclusive peacebuilding and reconciliation programming; and identify ways in which these groups can work together more effectively.

To this end, the project has been successful in building partnerships and lines of communication between local civil society, religious organisations, and traditional grassroots organisations and the government, represented mainly by the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation. This success is reflected in the Ministry's revised National Peacebuilding and Reconciliation Framework, as well as in the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Ministry and IJR in September 2018. Moreover, there has been noticeable change in government and civil society attitudes towards important thematic and practical aspects of reconciliation programming, such as the importance of inclusivity between opposing religious communities, the need to provide psychosocial support to victims,

There has been noticeable change in government and civil society attitudes towards important thematic and practical aspects of reconciliation programming.

and the relevance of reviving traditional conflict-resolution mechanisms to the national reconciliation framework.

Three workshop reports were produced in 2018, outlining key findings arising out of workshop discussions and activities, along with a series of policy recommendations. A policy brief which synthesises these findings was published in November 2018. Moreover, building on lessons learned throughout the year on the current challenges to peace and reconciliation in CAR, a handbook entitled *Central African Republic Handbook for Reconciliation* has been published.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

SA

The eight months between September 2017 and April 2018 witnessed an unprecedented and rapid change of political leadership in four key member countries of the SADC. There are now new presidents

in Angola, Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe. There is no doubt that the military-led but civilian-supported ouster of long-term president Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe in November 2017, and his subsequent replacement by the incumbent Emmerson Mnangagwa, stole the limelight when the 'winds of change' swept across the sub-region. The country is now undergoing a defining political transition, and a lot of anxieties have emanated not only from the sudden political changes but also from the disputed and violent post-election period after 30 July 2018, which heightened already existing tensions.

IJR has worked in Zimbabwe cumulatively for more than 15 years, building the capacity of civil society, political parties, government departments, institutions of higher learning and local communities in efforts to promote democracy, transitional justice, peace and reconciliation policies and practices. This work continues under its project 'Sustaining Peace in Southern Africa', which includes ongoing collaboration with the UNDP in Zimbabwe to build the capacity of the recently established NPRC, whose constitutional mandate, if fulfilled, has the potential to become the bridge towards a new culture of peace, political tolerance, social cohesion and harmony. In that regard, IJR built the capacity and then accompanied the NPRC commissioners when they successfully galvanised all political parties to commit to the National Peace Pledge ahead of the elections in July. As a result, all national and international election observers concede that the period before and during the elections was the most peaceful in the recent history of Zimbabwe. IJR was also instrumental in providing technical support and expertise during the writing of the NPRC's five-year strategy document that was launched on 18 October 2018, and will guide its work between 2018 and 2022. Through its interventions, IJR is supporting the efforts of Zimbabweans to lay the foundations for the transition from decades of Mugabe's authoritarian rule towards a more stable and inclusive future. /END



SOUTH SUDAN

Equipping local communities with the skills to drive their own reconciliation processes

As political elites in South Sudan continue to negotiate the implementation of the latest peace agreement, the need to listen to citizens and empower them to drive local peacebuilding initiatives is increasingly urgent. In 2016, to complement and boost South Sudan's ongoing journey towards peace and healing, the South Sudan Council of Churches (SSCC) developed an innovative and wide-reaching strategy called the Action Plan for Peace (APP) – a home-grown and church-led roadmap towards peace and reconciliation, with a strong focus on bottom-up approaches. Recognising the importance of community participation in implementing sustainable peace processes, SSCC made the community conversation process a central feature of its APP. By bringing people across the country together at a community level to listen to one another's stories, using dialogue as a tool to jointly identify challenges and solutions, SSCC aims to enable the formation of a national-level reconciliation agenda.

In order to contribute towards empowering local communities to drive their own reconciliation processes, IJR was invited by SSCC to lead the training of over 200

individuals identified by SSCC and its state-level representatives as committed community leaders able to lead the roll-out of the community conversation process in their communities. Over four weeks in January and February 2018, a team of three IJR staff from South Africa and seven South Sudanese facilitators jointly hosted three training sessions of up to 80 individuals each. The purpose was to equip them with the necessary skills and knowledge to become facilitators of community conversations across the country. The in-residence training combined a focus on personal transformation with an analysis of the key concepts that underpin dialogue within contexts of violent conflict. IJR's flexible and interactive facilitation style allowed ample time for participants to ask questions, share personal experiences and jointly map out the most effective ways to roll out the community conversation process. In this way, participants learned from one another's rich experiences as much as they did from the facilitation team. Since the training, SSCC and its international development partners have been rolling out community conversations across South Sudan. /END





In the aftermath of extreme violence and systematic human rights abuse, societies worldwide are faced with daunting questions as to how to deal with a violent past and the type of justice that can be administered in different contexts. IJR has been at the forefront of rethinking how we understand the purpose and function of international criminal justice. Survivor-centred justice seeks to secure justice for all those who survive mass violence – that means accountability for victims but also encourages perpetrators to participate in local reconciliatory procedures akin to Gacaca as a means of reparations to victims.

International and survivor-centred justice

In reflecting on the International Criminal Court (ICC) since its inception, we now know that, where possible, there is an advantage to carrying out justice mechanisms and processes in or close to places where the atrocities were committed. This has clear advantages for the investigation by the prosecution, which should have easy access to evidence and witnesses. But importantly, it also offers victims and citizens a greater sense of ownership over the trial process and is likely to facilitate greater interest, participation and reconciliation. This project is interested in how we can use the opportunity to ‘think outside the ICC box’ and to imagine a more inclusive solution that can intervene in the cycles of violence to promote positive peace and long-term reconciliation beyond transitional justice processes. The point of entry here is to think beyond the victim–perpetrator binary and emphasise the realities of ‘survivors’, both victims and perpetrators, and then work towards a justice based on ensuring redress in the political, social and economic spheres.

This is ultimately a necessary strategy to creating a reconciled political community. It may require us to think critically about alternatives to a strictly judicial solution and pursue a political solution that can address the root causes of cycles of violence and make changes at a systemic level.

IJR contributed towards advancing this paradigm shift by drafting a Framing Document on International and Survivor-Centred Justice (ISCJ) and convening a Validation Workshop to review and identify entry points for its future interventions. The meeting brought together leading academics and practitioners in the field, who confirmed that the IJR ISCJ project was both pioneering and necessary.

IJR also developed a policy brief on the notion of survivor-centred justice and convened a side-event at the Assembly of State Parties in The Hague to introduce and expose the approach to a wider international group of stakeholders. This approach to international justice will significantly alter the lens through which we frame interventions on the ground and advance our knowledge as to the necessary elements of an effective and sustainable approach towards promoting redress and accountability for past violations. /END





Restoring human dignity and bottom-up reconciliation:

CREATING OPPORTUNITIES TO HEAR COMMUNITIES

From 2018, IJR concentrated increasingly on a bottom-up approach in its work on facilitating human dignity and reconciliation, rather than a top-down approach. This enabled people and communities to uncover better their own sense of self-worth, self-respect, and physical, psychological and psychosocial integrity. Through the Social Change Model (SCM) and the Youth Identity projects in particular (but not exclusively), we achieved successes in participants expressing their cultural vulnerability, and dialoguing around identity and its meaning as communities grapple with poverty, unemployment, unequal opportunities and lack of access to basic services. In the areas in which we work (discussed below), we saw communities come together to restore their sense of dignity and in that

way work on reconciliation – with justice and socio-economic justice in particular in mind – for themselves, while engaging across racial and spatial divides and with communities, municipalities, universities, neighbourhood associations, police, provincial authorities, and so on. Some of the concrete outcomes have been communities displaying overt ownership of their agency and destiny through creating platforms that bring together a range of stakeholders, from authorities to entrepreneurs, to restore this sense of dignity through a decent quality of life.

With Youth Identity projects, the target group was, of course, younger persons. IJR works with South Africa's youth through the Youth Identity theme and project, but also through others such as Youth Interconnectedness and the Ashley Kriel Annual Lecture, to equip young persons with abilities and approaches to navigate the complexities of being 'Born Frees'. We brought together and worked with a diverse range of young people from various provinces and of various statuses. Some were at

IJR's bottom-up reconciliation approach enables people and communities to uncover their own sense of self-worth, self-respect, and physical, psychological and psychosocial integrity.

university or in high school, others were graduates, unemployed or seeking opportunities. The impact of our work with them centred around creating meaning and dignity, thereby equipping them with the agency to further promote bottom-up reconciliation and justice in their spheres of influence. This work garnered the interest of higher education institutions and departments dedicated to similar work, which we hope to leverage further in future.

Other projects, like Decolonisation of Terms and Concepts, have also been woven into this work, blending our approaches with the singular goal to deliver on our priority theme of restoring human dignity in a country where it has been and often still is stripped from us.

SOCIAL CHANGE MODEL ROLL-OUT

The power of the SCM project continues to be evidenced in profound ways. Key themes of self-respect, dignity and an emerging awareness of the ability to make change emerged and were repeated over 2018, showing how we are able to influence social change from the ground up and shift people's and communities' thinking, especially about themselves. In Carolina in Mpumalanga, participants reported that they did not have time to think about themselves or their skills, as survival was all-encompassing. One participant said that she felt selfish sitting in a room thinking about herself, her life and her skills, but a deep shift came about when she realised how important it was. In Vryheid, our intergenerational work had such an impact that IJR was requested to return. Participants

indicated their willingness to overnight and 'sleep on floors' so that they could continue the dialogue to drive change. Some participants volunteered their homes so that the work could continue, suggesting clusters of safe spaces for dialogues in their streets. In Warrenton, older generations were made aware in the dialogue setting of what they described as their shortcomings with respect to the younger generation: not knowing how to talk about their lives and their pasts, or shielding younger people from things in an effort to protect them that actually did harm. The transfer of anger from one generation to another about South Africa's past is a massive factor in community spaces. We also confronted themes of proximity to power and how that is used to exclude, even within the same race groups. Our work in Calitzdorp in particular made significant efforts to begin to dismantle the psychological power of proximity to dominance. Despite existing racial tensions, a few people from dominant groups were willing to open up their spaces to engage in these types of conversations.

DECOLONISING CONCEPTS AND TERMS

Most people in South Africa are not English mother-tongue speakers or academics. However, the country's history of colonisation and apartheid resulted in English being elevated above the country's other official languages. As a result, South Africans

often literally speak past one another. This can potentially undermine efforts to promote collective understanding, social cohesion and a sense of South Africanness.

The decolonising research project was initiated in three provinces to gain understanding of how participants make sense of selected terms and concepts in their mother tongue in order to make a contribution to language and nation-building. The project implicitly allowed participants to become subjects in the co-creating processes of constructing a desirable society.

Research sites and methodology

The platforms created in the three provinces (KwaZulu-Natal, Vryheid; Northern Cape, Warrenton; and Western Cape, Calitzdorp) provided participants with rare opportunities, through the World Café methodology, to explore the meanings of a selection of terms and concepts which are pertinent to the discourse of building a postconflict society. These could be described as tentative forays to awaken participants' awareness and allow them to play a meaningful part in co-constructing the postconflict society.

Initial benefits and impact

The research project engagements revealed that all three areas lacked spaces in their communities to engage in truthful and candid conversation, both multi-generationally and across gender identities. They also highlighted that



little thought has been given to how post-apartheid institutions must be built, over and above periodically exercising the right to vote. Additionally, in light of the official multilingualism policy of the government, it was recognised that nobody should be excluded on the grounds of his or her mother tongue.

These engagements provided the impetus to commit to new ways of doing things. In Calitzdorp, on hearing about the IJR initiative, the municipal manager promised immediate support. In Vryheid, participants committed themselves to continue cross-generational discussions in a structured way. Location and numbers to date at most allow one to repeat the processes in additional provinces as well as explore opportunities with the IJR ambassadors.

IJR'S SOCIAL DIALOGUE FOR AGRICULTURE

The year 2018 saw significant progress and traction. The consolidation of the 're-imagining agriculture' concept took hold as the new panels – constituted after a lengthy but necessary trust-building exercise – showed meaningful evidence of changing power relations to mitigate numerous tensions or conflicts in their communities.

An additional three peace panels were successfully established in targeted communities and began to make viable inroads between municipal mayors, officials, farmers and farm workers, protesting communities, funders of educational initiatives, the South African Police Services as well as the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC), among others.

A trust-building dialogue pathway was opened where none had existed before – an example of the ground-breaking work this project achieved in 2018 – and effective outcomes led to the opening of a farm-worker community crèche and a new high school, as well as the fair resolution of an explosive racist social media hate speech case. The Ceres Panel is involved in seeking an innovative solution to the perennial tensions

around evictions from farms. One of their stakeholders has begun to use the training material, with good initial outcomes, and is about to join the peace panel. Deeper trust-building has begun between the project and a number of significant *boereverenigings* (farm associations) in the Eden district, resulting in more serious consideration of the peace panel by the key voice of the white community in the sector in Eden.

These positive impacts led to the development of new pathways for the scope of the project in seeding and deepening meaningful positive peace. Key stakeholders are now seriously entertaining the idea that the project focus on training a stakeholders' forum to act as the main consultation platform for

key stakeholders with their sector districts. This is being considered for the post-pilot phase of the project from 2019 and is a reflection of the successes the Social Dialogue for Agriculture initiative has shown. Key stakeholders have also called on the project in times of distress in some of the district communities to advise on where most focus should be given for lessening tensions. For example, a request came from a key stakeholder that saw the IJR implementing a trust-building process between stakeholders in a major economic development initiative in a West Coast district, and which involved a national government department. The above reflect impact that is going beyond the initial level of trust placed in the project by the department. /END

MAKHANDA: A STORY OF CHANGE

The IJR began its work in Makhanda, formerly Grahamstown, in 2012 amidst the racialised tensions that arose with the proposed renaming of the town. The town has a history of violent conflict and land dispossession that resonates in our democratic era and hinders true reconciliation and social cohesion. The IJR's Community Healing project entered Makhanda during the town's bicentennial commemoration, and was met with a myriad of complex social and political tensions. At that time the local government had revisited the proposal to rename the town Makhanda, and their decision to do so was met with opposition from many. As tensions to the name change escalated, it became increasingly clear that division within the community ran strongly along racial lines, and that white and black people in the town remembered the histories of today's Makhanda very differently. IJR's Sustained Dialogues (SD) (previously Building Inclusive Society) programme acknowledged the socio-political complexities of today's Makhanda and the multitude of challenges within the community, then entered the town hoping to offer its skills and knowledge to assist where it could. It did so using existing projects such as Schools Oral History Project (SOHP), Memory Arts and Culture, the Ashley Kriel Youth Leadership Development Project, and the Gender Justice and Reconciliation (GJR) Project.

In 2016, the SD introduced the ambassador programme in Makhanda with the aim of ensuring both maximum impact and sustainability of the work in the communities in which it operated. The selected ambassador introduced the team to the local ward councillors, and told local leaders of the work SD was doing in the community. At that time the relationship between local ward councillors and BIS was weak, with the former unresponsive to SD's interest in working collaboratively.

However, that all changed in 2018 when the Municipality of Makhanda contacted the current SCM team to participate in its preliminary talks for the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Egazini. The SCM team met with various individuals, some of whom came from the Royal House of Ndlambe. Those at the talks were excited by IJR's presence, and even more enthusiastic to learn of the work that IJR does in South Africa. They were impressed by the many skills that IJR staff have to offer, specifically in the field of dialogue and facilitation, and explicitly said that they would require IJR's skills and knowledge during the commemorative anniversary in 2019. The work, though laborious and demotivating in the beginning, echoed into 2018 and began to yield abundant results. This is the outcome of the tireless and painstaking work of social change with local actors, and an example of how it bears fruit.

Anti-racism, social cohesion & INCLUSION



Despite our dream of a 'rainbow nation', racism and prejudice continue. Whether it is Vicki Momberg or Adam Catzavelos, racist attacks against persons of colour, as well as racism in less overt forms, still make news. More importantly, systemic and structural racism continues to affect society, especially our economy. Racism and gendered oppression inform who has access to opportunities, who is poor, unemployed and living in poverty. Structural racism in South Africa means that, based on statistics, to be poor is to be black and to be black is to be poor.

Against this backdrop and our legacies of colonialism and apartheid, as well as a postconflict nation that is still a young democracy, IJR has since 2017 worked on anti-racism, social cohesion and inclusion as a key pillar of its strategy.

In 2018 we engaged deeply with black, white and coloured communities and created spaces where healthy, vigorous dialogue took place in the shape of personal reflection, personal interrogation and exploring what we as individuals and in organisations

A high school intervention highlighted young people's and schools' appetite for knowledge that helps us as South Africans to make sense of our past and present and how best to uplift ourselves and those around us.

can do to contribute to the dismantling of oppression. Our roundtables focused on key areas where racism is especially profound: higher education, the economy, sports and in faith-based communities. The project wrote commentary pieces that gained wide traction and spurred further dialogue in the broader 'ideas space', including on social media.

In the future, IJR will build on this foundation and extend anti-racism efforts to dismantle privilege and supremacy while working with notable partners and role-players. From there, IJR's challenge lies in creating a sense of social cohesion and inclusion – an inclusion that does not minimise or erase but that is radical and deep.

ANTI-RACISM PROJECT

The year 2018 saw the practical implementation of one of IJR's flagship projects: Anti-racism. The project began to evidence an extended impact among a growing audience from racially diverse communities in Cape Town, as well as the print and online media, academia and government.

Two leading media writers with a wide national audience and representing two generations in the white community, which has often been deemed missing from the national race discourse, approached IJR for deeper collaboration. Flowing from the project's Human Rights Commission Roundtable, two leaders from the Reference Group deepened their engagement with the SAHRC.

Partners from the Reference Group from the white community have invited dialogue facilitators for more cross-racial trust-building initiatives. The Reference Group has developed concrete proposals and will co-facilitate important conversations with the project team in key Cape Flats communities.

Flowing from this project's Basic Education Sector Roundtable, a senior learner support official in the Metro Central Education District developed a list of recommendations for inter-racial trust-building at schools. An experienced media specialist developed a set of proposals to address race training in the media sector, a result of the Media and Advertising Sector Roundtable. The number of social media users engaging with the campaigns of the project has grown with every roundtable to date. The project's and IJR's collaboration with the Anti-Racism Network South Africa (ARNSA), in partnership with the Ahmed Kathrada and the Nelson Mandela Foundations, saw the project contribute significantly to an anti-racism intervention conducted over four months with a major clothing retailer after it flighted a controversial advert that led to violent demonstrations across the country. In 2019, IJR's Anti-Racism Project will seek to work with ARNSA to leverage the anti-racism efforts achieved over 2018. /END



Socio-economic justice: **INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT**

The IJR's Research and Policy (RP) programme seeks to deepen the organisation's understanding of the environment within which it works and, importantly, also to inform the nature of its interventions. While it is not the only unit within the organisation that conducts research, its approach is largely informed by public opinion survey methodologies that seek to understand how ordinary people feel about, and engage with, the environments in which they live. While many of IJR's peers today take their cue from elite engagements at the policy level to gauge the social and political climate of the regions where they work, IJR recognises that in order to achieve its vision of fair, democratic and inclusive societies, it is important to hear the voices of people on the street. It pursues this objective by means of two projects, namely the South African Reconciliation Barometer (SARB), which measures public opinion

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pertaining to reconciliation and the broader pursuit of social cohesion in post-apartheid South Africa, and which is the regional core partner of Afrobarometer (AB), a continental public opinion survey focusing on matters of political, social and economic governance. Both are highly reputed, with the SARB being the longest-running survey of its kind in the world, while AB is widely regarded as the gold standard for governance surveys in Africa.

Both projects are of a cyclical nature and are conducted on a biannual basis. The fieldwork for the most

recent round of the SARB was concluded during the second half of 2017, and hence most activity in the project during 2018 revolved around the writing and presentation of its findings by SARB staff, or in partnership with other CSOs, academic institutions and statutory bodies. AB concluded seven national surveys in 2017, and three, including in South Africa, in 2018. As AB's 2018 fieldwork occurred in the course of this, our team provided oversight pertaining to country releases of previously conducted surveys, and offered conference and workshop inputs at events across the continent and elsewhere in the world. Alongside these two projects, IJR, through its RP programme, also acted as the lead agency for the implementation of two pre-election polls in the run-up to the country's general elections.

A feature that cut across all interventions in 2018 was the growth in exposure and coverage that the

RP programme's projects received. There was a substantial increase in citations of our work in the media, the number of policy and briefing papers produced, as well as the frequency with which we were approached to provide expert inputs in a variety of policy forums. A notable example is an invitation by an inter-governmental social cohesion committee to provide expert input. The launch of the SARB's online data analysis tool is another example of the RP programme's quest to further expand the reach of its work, and to enable a broader cross-section of researchers and policymakers to incorporate its findings into their approach to reconciliation and social cohesion.

During 2018, both projects emphasised the question of socio-economic justice in the reporting of survey findings. A prime example of this is the collaboration between the SARB project, the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (SALDRU) and the French Development Agency *Agence Française de Développement* (AFD), which produced a number of working papers linking the question of economic development with

social cohesion in South Africa. In 2019, the Programme will continue to work towards further integrating research into the material drivers of reconciliation and social cohesion, in the hope of expanding this perspective to other geographical regions where it has a presence.

RECONCILIATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The degree of social (in)equality, be it in terms of wealth, access to resources or both, has a profound impact on the sustainability of transitional peace arrangements. While political transformations may create opportunities for peaceful coexistence in the wake of conflict, their longevity is determined by the extent to which they address the root causes that in the past divided societies. More often than not in sub-Saharan Africa, these conflicts have their origins in material disputes, revolving around contests for power to preside over the distribution of wealth and scarce resources. In order to contribute towards the creation of holistic, long-term approaches to peacebuilding, IJR therefore continuously has to consider how it engages with the socio-economic dimension of its work.

In light of this, much reflection in 2018 went into the ways in which IJR can leverage its existing resources and networks to further the cause of socio-economic justice, as a prerequisite for reconciliation in postconflict societies. More specifically, it sought to determine how it can work in a more targeted

way to explore the economic variables that are vital for sustainable peace in postconflict contexts in Africa. How does resource distribution affect reconciliation, but, as importantly, how can reconciliation processes affect resource distribution?

Sentiment towards the African continent has changed. Economic growth across the continent has slowed down, and instances of conflict are on the rise again. Given these changing realities, IJR is working incrementally towards integrating socio-economic variables into all facets of its work, in order to be cognisant of the way in which it is affected by material contexts. To date, its focus has been on South Africa, but in years to come it will seek to draw on insights from the AB project and Peacebuilding Initiatives Programme to mainstream this dimension into its engagements elsewhere on the continent.

In 2018, the bulk of our South African work revolved around our public opinion survey work as it relates to different dimensions of economic development and its linkages to social cohesion in the country. Several working papers and policy briefs were produced in the course of the year, of which some focused on pertinent and topical issues such as public sentiment towards land reform. One very productive collaboration during the period under review was a joint project with SALDRU and the AFD on the intersection of inequality and social cohesion in South Africa. The collaboration enabled inter- and multidisciplinary work and combined academic rigour with practitioner experience and local and international knowledge. It resulted in various publications, while supporting capacity-building and learning between stakeholders. The project culminated in a successful event during which the research findings were shared, and a space for discussion was created for further engagement with the findings and their implications. The event saw stakeholders from various sectors – government, academia, media, CSOs and the private sector – come together to engage on the topic. /END

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GENDER JUSTICE & RECONCILIATION



TELLING GENDER STORIES THROUGH SHORT FILM SCREENING

Conversations about gender and sexuality can be difficult and uncomfortable because of their deeply personal nature. But they are imperative to foster inclusivity and collaboration and, importantly, to resolve conflict. Human beings are nuanced and complex, with multiple identities that affect our life experiences, how we perceive the world around us and how the world perceives us. It is important that we talk about and share our stories with others.

In 2018, the GJR Project found that impactful dialogue can be ignited through visual stimulation, and that the arts, generally, can serve as a powerful mechanism for social change. With this in mind, the GJR Project produced three short films that told the gendered stories of four individuals, with a specific focus on how their gender and sexual identity intersected with other complex identities, like religion and culture, and used each film as an instrument to open up dialogues around gender and sexuality in its work. The films were shared on social media platforms and at roundtable dialogues. Theme coordinators within IJR initiated a film festival at the Institute that was held throughout Women's Month in 2018, where IJR staff shared their personal stories of navigating South African society as gendered individuals. Participants listened to and learned from the stories of those who were not cis-heteronormative, thereby furthering and strengthening the ongoing strategy to mainstream gender justice within IJR. The film festival, initially held as an internal event, culminated in a public screening of the film *Displaced: Black and Queer*, which tells the stories of black LGBTQIA+¹ persons and their lived experiences in South Africa as

people whose oppressions are compounded and intersectional. The public screening exceeded expectations in terms of attendance, participation, learning and impact. This shows that art can help us to engage with our struggles and with each other in our aspiration for a just and reconciled South Africa.

ADVANCING GENDER JUSTICE AND RECONCILIATION IN SOUTH AFRICA: TOOLKIT DISSEMINATION AND STRENGTHENING THE GENDER CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORK

Despite numerous progressive policies and laws protecting gender rights, in South African communities local-level gender justice is far from realised. In our work across the country we have learnt that it is important to continually ask: What are the root causes of gender injustice? How can we create spaces that give people an opportunity to explore how to create safer spaces themselves for all gender identities in their communities? And, what do people need to feel empowered enough to do so?

Gender affects the most personal and often painful aspects of our lives, and although creating safe spaces for gender dialogues is not easy, it is vital that we do so. Drawing from IJR's work within South African communities and in collaboration with community activists, our GJR Project, housed in the Sustained Dialogues programme, developed a toolkit that enables people to facilitate difficult but important conversations on gender in safe yet brave and supportive ways. In 2018, the GJR Project translated the GJR toolkit from English into Afrikaans, isiZulu and isiXhosa – a first for the organisation, and thereby enabling a wider audience to engage with the publication.

South Africa has no shortage of gender organisations doing important work, yet the challenge of silo thinking and working persists. This undermines the potential collective impact of gender justice work within communities. To bridge this gap, IJR's GJR Project created a space where individuals interested and involved in gender work in and around Cape Town could reflect on the interplay between practitioners, tools and the community.

The discussions were rich and ranged from practical approaches to facilitating difficult spaces, to reflections on the role of the practitioner in creating safer environment. This allowed for an exchange of ideas and experiences between people who would ordinarily not have an opportunity to engage in this way. This in turn contributed significantly to strengthening and maintaining networks within the gender civil society space. /END

¹ 'LGBTQIA+ is an evolving acronym that stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer/questioning, asexual and many other terms (such as non-binary and pansexual) that people use to describe their experiences of their gender, sexuality, and physiological sex characteristics.' See <https://www.latrobe.edu.au/students/support/wellbeing/lgbtqiqa-services/what-lgbtqiqa-means>.



If young people are provided with a platform where they can meet, connect and be inspired to actively contribute to the common good, then they can be innovative and active citizens who can drive positive social, economic and political change.

YOUTH

A voice that matters



YOUTH INTERCONNECTEDNESS

Although a spell of 'rainbowism' pervaded South Africa during the second half of the 1990s, such sentiment dissipated at the turn of the century as the hard, underestimated reality of persistent and deeply entrenched poverty and inequality became increasingly evident. The inherited social inequities and the timing of the South African transition also had particular implications for youth. South Africa, unlike most advanced economies, has a particularly young population. In a context of high-quality education and skills development, demographers tend to describe such a situation as having a demographic dividend that has the potential to sustain the economy for generations to come. In South Africa, however, with its poor educational outcomes and a youth unemployment rate of over 50%, the youth issue is increasingly being treated as a matter of concern. Some go as far as referring to it as a 'ticking time bomb'. Urgent and effective strategies are thus required to defuse this approaching calamity.

The task at hand is a substantial one, which IJR recognises cannot be achieved by only one organisation. The Building Greater Interconnectedness and Inclusivity youth project is a collaborative project between IJR and Activate! Change Drivers, a national network of currently over 2 000 young leaders, aged 20–35 years, who are committed to public innovation in South Africa.

The goal of this project is to activate young people to drive change in their own environments and at the same time contribute to systemic change by engaging with and addressing issues on intersectionality, racism and bridging intergenerational divides. The project design is based on the necessity of bringing people and views from different walks of life together in South Africa to activate change, especially with the goal of collectively working to dismantle oppressive systems. If young people are provided with a platform where they can meet, connect and be inspired to actively contribute to the common good, strengthen and develop their abilities and skills set, then they can be

innovative and active citizens who can drive positive social, economic and political change for the South African and global good.

Through these engagements in the form of face-to-face conversations in six of the nine provinces, discussions on electronic platforms through webinars and Twitter chats, and multi-stakeholder dialogues through imbizos, the project gained deeper insights into how youth understand issues of race and identity, social cohesion, gender and inter-generational dialogue. The project elevated youths' voices by sharing these conversations with a wider audience and using them to inform research and policy. The project also succeeded in stimulating and generating conversations on various topics and between stakeholders who might not otherwise have had such opportunities, like the Asijiki Coalition for the Decriminalisation of Sex Work, the Al-Fitrah Foundation, the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, members of the media and students from the University of Cape Town and the University of the Western Cape.



The 15th annual Ashley Kriel Memorial Lecture commemorated the struggle and sacrifice of Ashley Kriel, a young man from the coloured community of Bonteheuwel, who fought in the struggle for freedom for all South Africans.

ASHLEY KRIEL LECTURE

Whenever questions around coloured identities emerge, a common and often regurgitated response has been to fiercely debate and try to define what coloured identity is. Twenty-four years into democracy, these debates often still draw on an understanding of coloured identity as somehow problematic; as an identity of what it is not, an identity only in relation to something else (neither black nor white) and thus a conception emanating from a negative stance. It is a premise based on coloured identity as lacking either a culture or a heritage or histories, as 'un-African' or some vague notion of in-betweenness. We also hear that it is only a bureaucratic construct, a racist apartheid hangover, and that in order for it to change, coloured people must undergo some ideological shift or mental emancipation so as to reject the identity, or that coloureds are nothing more than products of miscegenation and racial 'mixing'.

These definitions can be silencing and limit conversation. They are ahistorical and the erasure they bring into the mix only further compounds loss and trauma. Not only is this a deeply problematic construction that denies the subjective, rich, nuanced and varied experiences of coloured identities, but it also closes off any attempt at talking about coloured identity. It negates recognition that coloured identity is located within the larger South African context, that it has a complicated past and, importantly, where this identity sits in relation to South African blackness, especially given that historical divisions have resulted in deep fissures between coloured and black communities and an inability or unwillingness to deeply interrogate relations of mind, heart, relationship and integration between these two communities.

The 15th annual Ashley Kriel Memorial Lecture commemorated the struggle and sacrifice of Ashley Kriel, a young man from the coloured community of Bonteheuwel, who fought in the struggle for freedom for all South Africans. The lecture asked that we shift gears and collectively create space for asking and interrogating difficult questions. The room was filled to capacity with school learners, students, academics, traditional leaders, community activists and educators. The contributions

from the intergenerational panel and the conversation that followed allowed for a collective reflection on coloured identity, not in isolation from but in relation to others and in recognition of the ways in which other identities shape its expression and how it has informed the expression of many other South African identities. A space was created where we could sit with the discomfort that comes from confronting the ways in which our brutal, fractured past has shaped our understanding of ourselves and others. And, without denying its specificity, the lecture attempted to locate coloured identities within the larger African identity and as a valid part of black and African experiences.



youth

IDENTITY PROJECT

The photos they took and their reflections on their respective communities stirred their emotions and encouraged them to further social justice work in their communities.



Upon embarking on a three-year journey with the youth of Vryburg (North West) and Bloemfontein (Free State), we asked each group to interrogate the concepts of justice, reconciliation, belonging, human dignity and identity using the World Café methodology. We then handed each participant a disposable camera and asked them to go out into their communities and capture images that represented these concepts. We were blown away by the results. Using PhotoVoice, participants produced images that told bold and provocative stories about the current state of justice and reconciliation in South Africa, what these abstract concepts should look like realistically, and the great distance the country still has to go to realise the human rights enshrined in our Constitution.

Participants revealed the lenses through which they saw and made sense of their communities, and their place within the community. They admitted that the process challenged their perceptions and biases, and opened up their minds to new ways of living and being. The photos they took and their reflections on their respective communities stirred their emotions and encouraged them to further social justice work in their communities. The process of capturing meaning through art inspired the young people of Vryburg, in particular, to start a clean-up group that ultimately led to a music concert promoting local artists.

During Heritage Week in September 2018, IJR brought together Vryburg and Bloemfontein participants to host a public exhibition of the images they produced during IJR workshops. As a start to the week, workshop

exercises were conducted that sought to challenge stereotypes and perceptions relating to various themes, such as gender, race, culture and sexuality. During the 'Binaries and Boxes...or not!' exercise, participants engaged in difficult conversations, and had their views challenged and interrogated. Participants also asked probing questions in an effort to understand and learn the content of the workshops.

Encouragingly, participants later continued speaking via WhatsApp about what they had learnt at the workshops, and were eager to learn more and do further research. A minority of participants were stubborn about changing and resistant to having their views challenged. They were stressed and articulated a number of harmful and violent statements, thereby indicating that there is still much work to be done. /END

IJR INNOVATIONS



Reconciliation and Development series



The RP programme at IJR launched the Reconciliation and Development series in 2017. It is a multidisciplinary series of publications which aims to build up a knowledge base of research topics in the fields of peacebuilding and development, and the nexus between them, by studying the relationship between conflict and poverty, exclusion and inequality, as well as between peace and development. Research for the series follows a problem-driven methodology in which the scientific research problem decides the methodological approach. Geographically, the series has a particular focus on postconflict societies on the African continent. Working papers, occasional papers and reports are released as part of this series.

The RP team released the following papers in 2018:

Justice and reconciliation is not merely an event or a legal process. Rather, it is an ongoing process that requires people to talk publicly about the effects of colonialism and apartheid on them, and to listen to one another's stories.

Occasional papers:

1. *A People's State of the Nation Assessment 2018.*
2. *Social Cohesion among South Africans, and between South Africans and Foreigners: Evidence from the South African Reconciliation Barometer 2017.* This paper was delivered to the SAHRC's National Investigative Hearing on Migration, Xenophobia and Social Cohesion in South Africa during February 2018.
3. *Corruption as an Obstacle to Reconciliation: Its Impact on Inequality and the Erosion of Trust in Institutions and People.* This paper was delivered as IJR's submission on the impact of economic crime and inequality in South Africa to the People's Tribunal on Economic Crime,

which took place in February 2018.

4. *The Colombian Peace Process and Lessons from the South African Transition.*

Report:

1. *More than a Space for Interracial Contact: Exploring the Importance of the Workplace for Social Cohesion and Reconciliation in South Africa.*

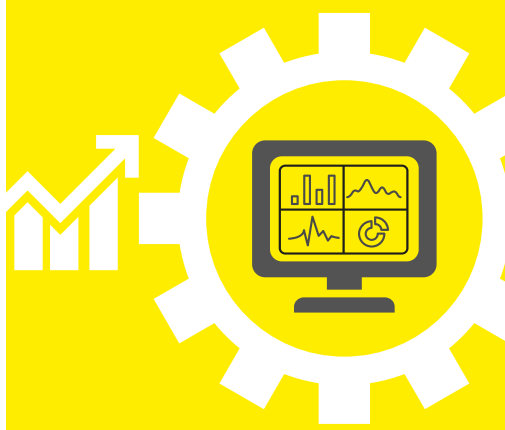
Working papers:

1. *South Africans' Views on Land Reform: Evidence from the South African Reconciliation Barometer.*
2. *Social Cohesion and Inequality in South Africa.*

South African reconciliation online data analysis tool

In 2018, IJR launched its first-ever online data analysis (ODA) tool to make SARB data – gathered over 15 years – more accessible and user-friendly to the public. Launched at the Cape Town Science Centre in Woodstock, this tool will help pioneer the public's access to research conducted by the SARB, the longest-running nationally representative public opinion survey gauging public sentiment on reconciliation in South Africa. Since 2003, IJR has conducted 15 rounds of the survey, making it an essential resource for those who seek to understand how ordinary South Africans are adapting in a post-apartheid South Africa. South African citizens and media will now be able to conduct their own analysis using this rich resource.

Some of the research and survey topics from the SARB include democratic political culture, perceptions regarding socio-economic change, interpersonal and institutional trust, attitudes towards integration, perceived progress in reconciliation, and identity association. Users are able to explore the latest data from the SARB survey and track trends in opinion over time. The data can also be downloaded from the IJR website and shared in different formats (e.g. PDF, JPEG and hyperlink).



Psychosocial peacebuilding

Increasingly, policymakers and civil society actors are acknowledging the role of mental health and psychosocial well-being in peacebuilding and the rebuilding of conflict-affected societies. As such, the World Health Organisation's Thirteenth General Programme of Work 2019–2023 places strong emphasis on mental health within its response to the epidemic of non-communicable diseases. Earlier this year UN Secretary-General António Guterres emphasised the UN's commitment to creating a world free of stigma and discrimination where, by 2030, everyone, everywhere has someone to turn to in support of their mental health. Understanding the relationship between violent conflict, its impact on mental health and the role of peacebuilding to address this nexus, is a critical component of the way forward. IJR's research in this field shows that international NGOs from around the world acknowledge the need to bridge the two fields but require more knowledge and information, partnerships and collaboration opportunities to operationalise this.

In 2018, a meeting of academics and practitioners from 16 countries, aimed at furthering IJR's research into how an integrated approach between the fields of mental health and psychosocial support and peacebuilding can be operationalised, led to the formation of the Psychosocial Peacebuilding Reference Group. The Reference Group was established to enhance collaboration and communication, to strengthen the research agenda envisioned for 2019 and to ensure a more inclusive and transparent approach in developing this new and emerging field. Priorities of the Reference Group going forward are advocating for an integrated approach within its broader circles of influence, further developing the Draft Psychosocial Peacebuilding Guidelines, and sharing research and findings through public webinars and networking.

Book publication: *These Are the Things that Sit with Us*

In the introduction to the book *These Are the Things that Sit with Us: Documenting Memories and Voices from Bonteheuwel, Langa and Worcester*, produced by the Historical Trauma and Transformation Unit at Stellenbosch University and IJR and edited by Pumla Gobodo-Madikizela, Friederike Bubenzer and Marietjie Oelofsen, Gobodo-Madikizela writes:

The problem of how violent pasts are remembered by individuals and the groups to which they belong, what symbols are used to remember these pasts, how victims and perpetrators frame their narratives about violent and painful pasts and how these narratives are passed on and play out intergenerationally are questions that continue to dominate public and scholarly debates from the 20th century and increasingly into the 21st with new departments and academic societies forming around memory studies and related themes.

This book makes visible the undocumented everyday experiences that shaped the lives of ordinary South Africans during the country's brutal and painful past. By sharing their memories, the storytellers map the scope of the wider, and difficult, conversation about the meaning of justice and the missing parts of the discourse of reconciliation in South Africa. The book creates a space for a conversation about South Africa's history and what it means to talk to and to hear the 'other' within the context of this history. By publishing each story in Xhosa, Afrikaans and English, the book aims to stimulate conversation among South Africans

across languages, thereby enabling them to connect with one another in a manner that seeks mutual understanding about the complicated aspects of our shared history and its continuing impact on the lives of individuals and communities.

People narrating their stories – memories of life under apartheid – can help introduce an alternative understanding of the painful aspects of their traumatic pasts. Twenty years after the TRC, this book is testament to our understanding that justice and reconciliation are not merely events or legal processes. Rather, the activities are ongoing and require people to talk publicly about the effects of colonialism and apartheid on them, and to listen to one another's stories. It is hoped that by sharing their memories in this book, the storytellers will contribute towards a deeper understanding of the suffering that underpins this country and shapes our contemporary dispensation.

Afrobarometer (AB)



AB is a non-partisan Pan-African research network which conducts public attitude surveys on democracy, governance and economic conditions in Africa. The network secretariat is located in Accra, Ghana, and regional core partners ensure that surveys are implemented in West, East, North and Southern Africa. IJR is the network's regional core partner for Southern Africa, taking responsibility for implementing the surveys in ten countries through national partners in the region. During 2018, after surveying 34 countries and totalling around 50 000 interviews, the network completed Round 7 of the survey.

Despite a challenging funding cycle that threatened to curtail its activities, the network succeeded in carrying out its planned surveys in all regions of Africa, including its first-ever national survey in The Gambia. For the Southern African region, seven of the ten countries fielded surveys in 2017, with the remaining three countries (Swaziland, Mozambique and South Africa) conducting data collection in 2018. Several countries – Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, Mauritius, Namibia, Swaziland and South Africa – were busy with dissemination activities during the reporting year.

In Southern Africa, AB played an important role in influencing public discourse. In Namibia, public disseminations focused on Namibians' trust in public officials, gender quotas and access to information, and managed to elicit substantial public discussion. A donor briefing on experiences and perceptions of poverty, unemployment and social protection, hosted by an AB national partner, the Institute for Public Policy Research, provided for a fascinating dialogue on the use of statistics and public opinion data in decision-making. Following this dialogue, one of the discussants, Deputy Statistician-General Ms Ottilie Mwazi, publicly highlighted the utility that AB's work has for the National Statistics Agency's own reporting.

In Lesotho, survey results received wide media coverage, igniting debates and further requests for presentations from key stakeholders, like the judiciary group and the UNDP. AB national partner Advision Lesotho received two requests from the Directorate on Corruption and Economic Offences (DCEO) to present the AB survey findings on corruption at two DCEO workshops.

In South Africa, two Round 7 briefings were hosted by IJR. These briefings occurred against the backdrop of growing political polarisation and economic decline. These dimensions were also apparent in the findings of the most recent survey, which pointed to growing disillusionment with public institutions that are mandated to improve livelihoods. These briefings

attracted substantial media coverage, not least because they provided important pointers with respect to public sentiment in the run-up to the general elections in May 2019.

Key policymakers across the continent use the AB data. Former Liberian president Ellen Johnson Sirleaf cited AB data on democracy in her remarks when she received the Mo Ibrahim Prize for Achievement in African Leadership in 2017. In South Africa, the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development used the AB data for its 2018 Socio-Economic Justice for All Baseline Survey.

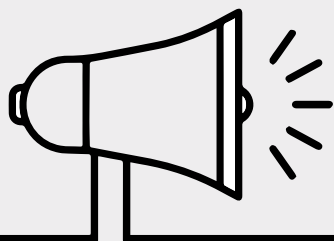
The AB brand has also been a valuable tool in bidding for projects and funding opportunities. In 2018, it acted in a technical consultant capacity to IJR and our Zimbabwean national partner, the Mass Public Opinion Institute (MPOI), which conducted two pre-election surveys in the run-up to the country's general elections.

Furthermore, the main media outlets (both local and international), as well as blogs and other forms of commentary, cited many of the AB survey findings. Examples from the Zimbabwe pre-election surveys included all major news outlets in Zimbabwe, the *Wall Street Journal*, the *Economist*, the *New York Times*, the International Crisis Group, the World Economic Forum, the British Broadcasting Corporation, the *Washington Post*, the *Los Angeles Times*, the *Guardian* (Nigeria) and allAfrica.com.

Following release events in various countries, AB received several requests for cooperation and data-sharing. Amongst these were roundtable discussions on managing migration at the South African Institute of International Affairs with the Scalabrini Centre, and a presentation on democracy and societal trust to visiting scholars from Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam.

AB remains one of the most trusted research tools for understanding Africans' perceptions on pertinent issues affecting their lives and societies. /END

IJR MEDIA AND *social* MEDIA



MEDIA

2017

2 421
total clips

2018

6 021
total clips



**WEBSITE
VISITORS
17 000**



**FACEBOOK
21% MORE
FOLLOWERS**



**TWITTER
27% MORE
FOLLOWERS**



**YouTube
8 800
VIEWS**



**LinkedIn
847
FOLLOWERS**

On the back of an internal Advocacy Audit conducted in 2017, the Communications and Advocacy (C&A) team entered 2018 with a strong sense of the organisation's advocacy needs. The result was a comprehensive strategy which integrates advocacy into IJR's programming, organisational structure and institutional culture.

Several forms of advocacy work are under way at IJR, with the intention to entrench advocacy as an organisational strength. In 2018, C&A initiated a number of capacity-building interventions, such as writing workshops and multimedia training, resulting in visible growth in IJR's media exposure.

By October 2018, the number of media clips – consisting of media citations, op-eds, radio and TV interviews and newspaper articles – monitored for IJR stood at 6 021, exceeding the 2017 tally of 3 600.

The total combined number of media clips for 1 January to October 2018 was 6 062, up on the previous period's total of 3 600. The total Advertising Estimate for the year was R285 637 660, up on the previous year's R221 273 668, and enhanced IJR's media footprint significantly.

In 2018 we published a wide range of relevant media statements, articles and opinion pieces that resonated with a diverse audience. One piece that gained particular traction on our social media platforms was a statement against the banning of *Inxeba*, a controversial film dealing with same-sex romance at a Xhosa rite-of-passage ceremony. We urged the public to question and scrutinise the banning, which symbolised a growing culture of censorship and the erasure of Queer narratives, both of which are detrimental to the fight for recognition and representation. Our writing on relevant social justice issues like racism, whiteness, gender-based violence, identities and belonging continues to garner much attention, which enhances our influence in public discourse.

The recently reimagined IJR website, which we regard as key in crafting IJR's external image, was also utilised

as a platform and tool for advocacy. Our website reach increased significantly, with the highest recorded number of visitors standing at 17 000 and the highest total page views at around 100 000. Visitors to the website engage with articles, publications and organisational statements that continue to garner public interest and influence debates around important social justice issues.

Given society's increased reliance on social media, IJR has strengthened its digital presence, reviving its LinkedIn account and exploring the SoundCloud social media platform to reach a wider audience. IJR started 2018 with 4 853 Facebook followers and gained about 1 010 new followers over 2018, which translates into a 21% increase from 2017. The engagement rate for IJR's Facebook page – that is, the number of comments, shares and likes – increased by 58% in 2018. IJR's Twitter page had 673 new followers in 2018, a 27% increase from 2017. We posted 1 319 Tweets, constituting an increase of 241 compared to 2017. Our YouTube channel gained 36 subscribers in 2018, with a total of 8 800 views. To date, IJR's LinkedIn page has 847 followers, increasing its audience by 7% since the beginning of 2018. This signifies a strong, relevant and current C&A policy as well as content that speaks to IJR's ability to address and reflect the lived experiences of South Africans.

IJR aims to increase awareness around social justice issues locally, continentally and internationally. Key messages around transitional justice and reconciliation are targeted at stakeholders across different sectors of society. In an effort to further the reach of IJR's message, the C&A team continues to drive IJR's media presence as a tool of advocacy in such a way that we add to debates, influence conversations around justice, shift attitudes and ultimately change behaviours. /END





IJR's M&E system

Measuring and evaluating the results

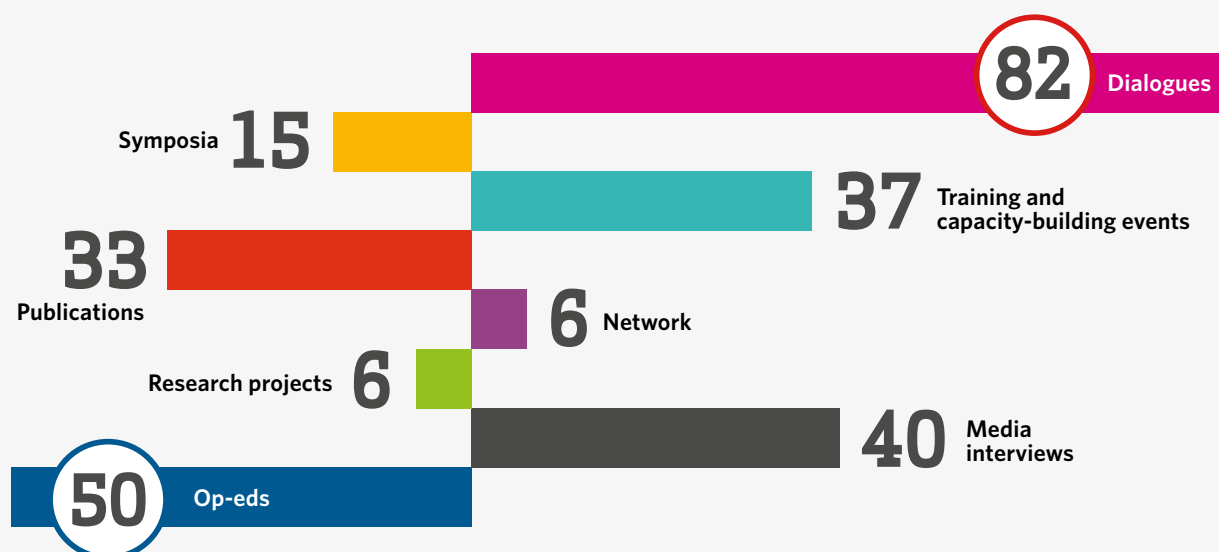


TOTAL PROJECTS **27**



TOTAL ACTIVITIES **171**
(excluding publications)

SUMMARY OF IJR ACTIVITIES IN 2018



OVERVIEW OF IJR'S MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING SYSTEM

The monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) system outlined in this section is aligned to IJR's new multi-year strategy for 2017 to 2020. The aim of the MEL system is to enable IJR as an organisation to effectively capture and analyse its MEL data and information, and use this data to improve decision-making and programming through learning. The system is used for both accountability (internal and external) and learning purposes. It follows a results-based framework, with elements of outcome mapping and outcomes harvesting.

HOW IT WORKS

The IJR MEL system uses two apps/sections to collect and organise data relating to activities, outputs and outcomes. These are called Projects and Media. There are also apps/sections for the MEL Framework and Reports.

The Projects App is used to track projects and activities related to projects. Each project has its own profile. Each profile contains some forms related to the project generally and others related to specific activities that the project is carrying out. The App also uses different roles/permissions to determine what each user may do.

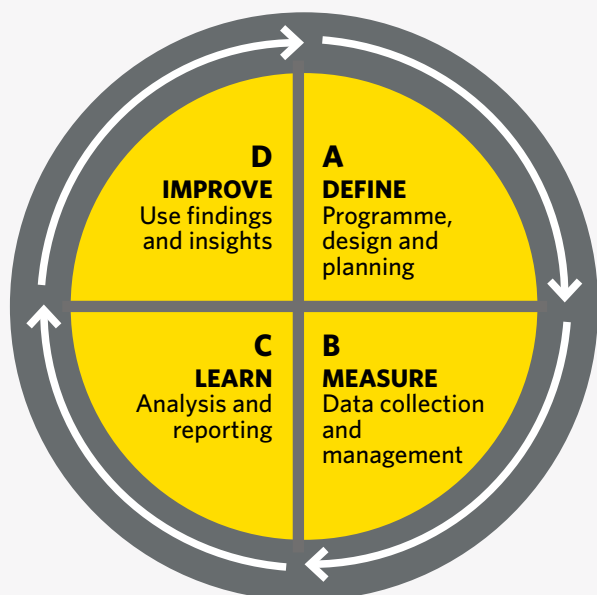
The Media App is used to record data related to media (TV, radio and print media), including social media. The App also uses different roles to determine what each user may do. These are explained below.

The total combined monitoring units for IJR from 1 January–19 October 2018:

- Print 1 410 – 23%
- Broadcast 380 – 6%
- Online 4 272 – 70%

THE MEL CYCLE

Southern Hemisphere Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning cycle:



The aim of the MEL system is to enable IJR as an organisation to effectively capture and analyse its MEL data and information, and use this data to improve decision-making and programming through learning.

The electronic system is able to generate some data, but other data needs to be analysed and entered into the system (e.g. survey data).

MEASURE = this is framed by the MEL plan which defines the outcomes, activities, indicators, data collection, analysis and reporting.

LEARN = The data from the electronic system will inform learning – the data is analysed to identify lessons for improvement.

IMPROVE = This will ultimately be used for improved project design and planning, and improved organisational strategy.

Workshops explaining the concepts behind the MEL system were held with IJR staff, so that they could engage with the MEL plan. An Outcome Harvest workshop was held to familiarise staff with the process, to review the capturing of outcomes on the newly implemented electronic MEL system, and to explore how these captured outcomes might be used to formulate contribution stories.

The aim is to build capacity amongst staff regarding how to conduct an Outcome Harvest workshop. It is envisaged that the contribution stories will be used to assess IJR's strategic framework, and to identify and communicate the organisation's successes/results achieved. The contribution stories will also help sharpen our focus and provide a sense of the bigger picture of where we are effecting change. /END

SELECTED KEY EVENTS AND INTERVENTIONS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC JUSTICE

- Two working papers on social cohesion and inequality were developed with SALDRU and AFD.
- Two policy briefs on social cohesion and inequality were developed with SALDRU and AFD.
- One working paper was developed on attitudes towards land reform and reconciliation.
- Three relevant opinion pieces were produced.
- One collaborative event was held with SALDRU and AFD on inequality and social cohesion.
- The research dissemination event in collaboration with SALDRU and AFD was attended by stakeholders from academia, business, government, media and other NGOs and CSOs.
- The publications produced as part of the SALDRU, IJR and AFD collaboration were disseminated to stakeholders of all three organisations.
- The dissemination event in collaboration with SALDRU and AFD received quite balanced coverage, reaching all significant media platforms – print, online and broadcast. The media coverage included an opinion piece written by Charmaine Smith from UCT, published in two key online media platforms (*Mail & Guardian* and *News24*). The event also received wide coverage on talk radio SAFM, reaching over 200 000 listeners on the commercial broadcast. Print publications, including the *Weekend Argus* and the *Daily Sun*, also covered the event.
- Ninety-four percent of participants at the dissemination event indicated that they felt motivated to further debate and inform others about what they heard at the event. Many commented that they would use the findings in their own work, research or for engagement at grassroots level.
- The publication on attitudes towards land reform and reconciliation was shared with the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Land Reform.
- The publication on corruption as an obstacle to reconciliation was delivered as IJR's submission on the impact of economic crime and inequality in South Africa to the People's Tribunal on Economic Crime.
- An opinion piece developed from the publication on land reform was published on *News24*, and an op-ed on inequality – also referring to SARB's data – was published by the *Daily Maverick*.

In reviewing the social media analytics for an event titled 'Promoting Social Cohesion in an Unequal Society: Findings from South Africa', the indices indicate that coverage of the event on IJR's Facebook page reached a total of 714 followers, with 31 engagements (including Retweets, shares and comments). On Twitter, the content shared about the event received 17 Retweets and 23 likes.



GENDER JUSTICE AND RECONCILIATION

- Film screening (private and public).
- Film festival (internal and public).
- Creating safe spaces for conversations on sensitive gender issues within schools, using short gender films.
- Gender films were shared on social media platforms so that the public could freely access them and use them as tools to initiate gender conversations (in conjunction with the gender conversations toolkit).

The film festival public screening also allowed GJR to connect with new individuals doing gender work in their respective spaces.



YOUTH

- Thirty hackathons were hosted in six of the nine provinces.
- Infographics were designed that incorporate IJR research and information gathered through hackathons. These were shared electronically and used to spark conversations at multi-stakeholder imbizos.
- Infographics depicting the issues that surfaced during hackathon conversations were produced and shared on social media.
- To date, five imbizos have been hosted nationally.
- Reports and posters were produced from the interprovince event using PhotoVoice.



Online and radio campaigns focusing mainly on gender-based violence and how it affects youth were produced and shared widely.

PUBLICATIONS AND RESOURCES



Elles. Un hommage aux oubliées

Elles. Un hommage aux oubliées pays tribute to the courageous Burundian women who, in the midst of the chaos caused by hatred, destruction, looting, ethnic violence, blood shedding and vengeance during the civil war in 1993, stood tall and kept their heads above water. Through their actions these women, mostly from modest backgrounds, gave new hope to their communities and to a nation that was collapsing.

www.ijr.org.za/portfolio-items/elles-un-hommage-aux-oubliees/

Zimbabwe's presidential race tightens one month ahead of July 30 voting

Afrobarometer Dispatch No. 223
This dispatch reports results from a survey of public opinion on the status of the electoral race conducted one month before the day of voting, with a representative sample of 2 400 voting-age adults drawn from all ten provinces of Zimbabwe. The survey was commissioned by IJR, Afrobarometer's core partner in Southern Africa, and implemented by the Mass Public Opinion Institute, Afrobarometer's national partner in Zimbabwe.

www.ijr.org.za/portfolio-items/zimbabwes-presidential-race-tightens-one-month-ahead-of-july-30-voting/

More than a space for interracial contact: Exploring the importance of the workplace for social cohesion and reconciliation in South Africa

About the Reconciliation and Development Series
The Reconciliation and Development Series is a multidisciplinary publication focused on the themes of peacebuilding and development. Peacebuilding research includes the

study of the causes of armed violence and war, the processes of conflict, the preconditions for peaceful resolution and peacebuilding, and the processes and nature of social cohesion and reconciliation. Development research, in turn, is concerned with poverty, structural inequalities, the reasons for underdevelopment, issues of socio-economic justice, and the nature of inclusive development.

www.ijr.org.za/portfolio-items/more-than-a-space-for-interracial-contact-exploring-the-importance-of-the-workplace-for-social-cohesion-and-reconciliation-in-south-africa/

South Africans' views on land reform: Evidence from the South African Reconciliation Barometer

Research in the publication follows a problem-driven methodology, in which the scientific research problem decides the methodological approach. Geographically, the publication has a particular focus on postconflict societies on the African continent.

www.ijr.org.za/portfolio-items/south-africans-views-on-land-reform-evidence-from-the-south-african-reconciliation-barometer/

Civil society submission towards the Social Sector Summit 2018

A group of civil society leaders came together in Cape Town to discuss pressing issues affecting the sector. The gathering, held on World NGO Day, was organised by Community Chest and IJR in preparation for the Social Sector Summit which was announced by President Cyril Ramaphosa during the State of the Nation Address 2018. This first draft of the document summarises the contributions made.

<https://www.ijr.org.za/portfolio-items/civil-society-submission-towards-the-social-sector-summit-2018/>



Social cohesion among South Africans, and between South Africans and foreigners

This presentation was delivered by Elnari Potgieter, Project Leader of the South African Reconciliation Barometer, on 7 February 2018, to the South African Human Rights Commission's National Investigative Hearing on Migration, Xenophobia and Social Cohesion in South Africa. It was compiled by Elnari Potgieter and Mikhail Moosa, Intern to IJR's Research and Policy team.

www.ijr.org.za/portfolio-items/social-cohesion-among-south-africans-and-between-south-africans-and-foreigners/

The gap between rich and poor: Working Paper 4

In this paper we consider social cohesion primarily in terms of its absence – 'the nature and extent of social and economic divisions within society' (Easterly et al. 2006: 105). We use data from IJR's SARB to advance an understanding of what underpins individual perceptions of inequality as the biggest division in South Africa. In particular, our interest is in the relationship between perceived relative standing and registering the gap between rich and poor as the greatest divide in South Africa.



www.ijr.org.za/portfolio-items/the-gap-between-rich-and-poor-south-african-societys-biggest-divide-depends-on-where-you-think-you-fit-in/

Corruption as an obstacle to reconciliation

This presentation was delivered by Stanley Henkeman, Executive Director of IJR, as the Institute's submission on the impact of economic crime and inequality in South Africa to the People's Tribunal on Economic Crime, which took place in February 2018. IJR contributors are Elnari Potgieter, Project Leader: SARB; Mikhail Moosa, Intern: Research and Policy; Ayesha Fakie, Head: Sustained Dialogues; and Kenneth Lukuko: Senior Project Leader: Building Inclusive Societies.

www.ijr.org.za/portfolio-items/corruption-as-an-obstacle-to-reconciliation/

Social cohesion and inequality in South Africa

This paper examines recent trends in social cohesion and inequality, and the relationship between the two in South Africa, using data from the SARB surveys. Given the country's history of long-term racial and socio-economic segregation, we use the extent of interracial interactions

as our main approximation of social cohesion. The paper suggests that, although there is some improvement in the extent of interracial interactions over time, even today less than a third of South Africans often or always talk or socialise with someone from a different racial group. We use a multidimensional Living Standards Measure (LSM) to assess the level of well-being and the level of inequality.

www.ijr.org.za/portfolio-items/social-cohesion-and-inequality-in-south-africa/

Defining and measuring social cohesion in South Africa: Policy Brief 1

Social cohesion is linked to more stable and participatory democracies, greater economic productivity and growth, inclusivity and tolerance, effective conflict management and resolution, and a generally better quality of life for people.

www.ijr.org.za/portfolio-items/defining-and-measuring-social-cohesion-in-south-africa-policy-brief-1/

Seeing the gap: Trends and relationships between social cohesion and inequality in South Africa: Policy Brief 2

The Poverty and Inequality Institute's Social Cohesion Index (SCI) assesses quantitative links

and relationships between social cohesion and inequality in South Africa. The SCI uses four national data sets to triangulate data points related to the concepts of solidarity and cooperation, within and across group boundaries. Computation is based on five dimensions: feeling of belonging, cooperation, institutional trust, relationships and identity.

<https://www.ijr.org.za/portfolio-items/seeing-the-gap-trends-and-relationships-between-social-cohesion-and-inequality-in-south-africa/>

A People's State of the Nation Assessment 2018

All too often the emphasis in portrayals of South African politics and society is placed on public representatives and party officials, but what do South Africans think of South Africa in 2018? According to most people, what is the state of their nation today? This publication offers insight into an alternative State of the Nation.

www.ijr.org.za/portfolio-items/a-peoples-state-of-the-nation-assessment-2018/

STAFF AND PROGRAMMES 2018



Stanley Henkeman
Executive Director

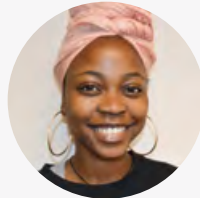
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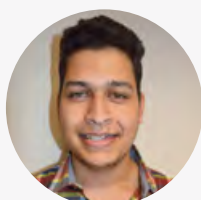
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Elnari Potgieter
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Mikhail Moosa
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Friederike Bubenzer
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Nozizwe Madlala-Routledge

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Lorenzo Davids



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Income Statement

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018 R	2017 R
Grants and donations	34,712,124	27,554,612
Earned income	4,741,644	1,608,820
	39,453,768	29,163,432
Management and administrative costs	(8,097,051)	(5,706,422)
Programme and project costs	(29,001,835)	(26,130,734)
Net operating (deficit)/surplus	2,354,881	(2,673,724)
Net investment income	707,257	636,326
Net gain/(loss) on investments	(171,708)	561,453
Gain/(loss) on exchange	454,957	(164,606)
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year	3,345,387	(1,640,551)



Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 December 2018

	2018 R	2017 R
Assets		
Non-current assets	12,330,610	11,975,953
Property, plant and equipment	289,669	306,661
Investments	12,040,942	11,669,292
Current assets	7,539,856	8,499,794
Cash and cash equivalents	6,452,456	8,182,103
Accounts receivable	1,085,400	317,692
Total assets	19,868,467	20,475,747
Funds and liabilities		
Funds	15,444,824	12,099,437
Current liabilities	4,423,643	8,376,310
Accounts payable liability	1,019,416	540,757
Operating lease liability	12,142	170,462
Grants received in advance	3,392,085	7,665,091
Total funds and liabilities	19,868,467	20,475,747



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Detailed Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018 R	2017 R
INCOME		
Donations and grants	34,712,124	27,554,612
Australian Embassy	-	252,525
Bertha Foundation	-	86,488
BfdW	1,838,935	1,747,244
Canadian Embassy	73,225	139,768
CDD Ghana	6,753,835	6,422,918
Claude Leon Foundation	-	13,000
Community Chest	10,000	-
Finnish Embassy	891,066	976,613
Heinrich Boll Foundation	-	7,765
Royal Netherlands Embassy – Extremism	146,544	615,078
Open Society Foundation – HRI	-	195,887
Open Society Foundation – SA	-	456,561
Panama 17th IACC Conference refund	-	34,007
Private Funder – Netherlands	2,216,411	1,348,448
Private Funder – Netherlands	-	70,000
Robert Bosch	993,708	151,912
Royal Netherlands Embassy	-	810,486
Royal Norwegian Embassy	5,787,056	4,402,697
SIDA	9,899,192	9,586,650
European Union	4,295,538	-
University of the Free State	-	162,897
USIP	1,469,228	65,097
University of Cape Town	250,000	-
General donations	87,386	8,570
Earned income	4,741,644	1,608,820
Department of Agriculture service contract	2,749,595	1,322,541
H&M	327,345	-
South Sudan Catholic Relief Services	1,547,102	-
Fees received	117,602	286,279
Net investment income	535,549	1,197,779
Net interest earned on earmarked funds	9,628	1,759
Gain/(loss) on investments	(171,708)	561,453
Dividend income	118,152	120,675
Interest earned	579,477	513,892
Other income	454,957	-
Gain on exchange	454,957	-
TOTAL INCOME	40,444,273	30,361,211



Detailed Statement of Comprehensive Expenditure

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018 R	2017 R
Income (as per detailed Statement of Comprehensive Income)	40,444,273	30,361,211
EXPENDITURE	37,098,886	32,001,762
Management and administration costs	8,097,051	5,706,422
Staff costs	5,255,379	3,065,945
Office and operating costs	2,702,926	2,505,420
Board and AGM	21,877	82,989
Audit fees	116,869	52,068
Programme and project costs	29,001,835	26,295,341
Core programme costs	1,496,276	832,055
Staff costs	11,810,918	12,349,515
Less: staff costs relating to projects	(11,267,119)	(11,841,707)
Staff training and strategic planning	197,949	265,604
Monitoring & evaluation	112,965	-
Capacity building	107,635	-
Network partnership building	163,268	53,864
Dialogues and interventions	47,264	-
Other costs	323,396	4,779
Other losses	-	164,606
Loss on exchange	-	164,606
Specific projects	27,505,559	25,298,680
Knowledge sharing to advocate	1,762,166	1,964,185
Fundraising and business development	864,691	1,294,342
H&M	42,937	-
CRS	861,324	-
Deep and sustained dialogues		
Interconnectedness Youth Project	1,513,306	599,133
IJR Social Change Model	1,367,587	2,655,467
Identity project	181,434	-
Gender Civil Society Network	241,503	-
Gender change agents	129,890	-
Combating racism	864,740	692,482
Decolonised concepts and terms	539,337	-
Respect for all	-	1,319,917
Peacebuilding interventions	5,422,594	7,177,269
Research and analysis		
SA Reconciliation Barometer Research Project	2,158,526	2,582,674
Interracial relations project	10,605	-
Inclusive Economies	-	1,599,951
Afrobarometer	6,255,993	5,641,874
Transitional Justice and Economic Crime	-	337,147
Social Dialogues – Agriculture	1,128,260	872,247
Extremism	1,730,237	680,174
Zimbabwe Election Poll	4,295,538	-
Fees for management and administration costs	(1,865,108)	(2,118,183)
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year	3,345,387	(1,640,551)

FUNDRAISING



BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

In an effort to achieve the goal of raising 20% of IJR's sustainability fund, the strategy continues to be a vital tool for building partnerships, submitting proposals and offering services. IJR continuously encourages staff members to incorporate fundraising into their daily professional duties in order to create a fundraising culture. Income generation has also been IJR's core objective through offering and rendering business consulting services throughout the year.

Innovations have emerged, including employee giving: IJR builds relationships with corporates in order to source donations from employees on a monthly basis. IJR has also registered on Forgood,¹ a platform under First National Bank that connects non-profit organisations with volunteers and donors of all kinds, in order to reach more individuals who would like to donate to IJR in the form of funds and/or

gifts in kind, including their time and skills.

For digital fundraising, IJR's fundraising information will be migrated to an online donor management system to record all the partnerships and leads the Institute has for its fundraising initiatives for the current year and onwards. The system, called Salesforce, is an on-demand customer relationship management suite offering applications for small, mid-size and enterprise organisations, with a focus on sales and support. However, IJR plans on utilising this system to record all individual donor information in order to keep track of all communications and contracts entered into for every financial year, such as monthly donations, grant contracts, partnership meetings and issuing of Section 18A receipts. The online programme offers a calendar feature to ensure all proposals and reports due by IJR to donors are assigned accordingly and submitted timeously.

Donor relations and diplomatic meetings still form a vital part of IJR's fundraising strategy. IJR has submitted a significant number of applications in the form of concept notes and full proposals. All proposals were submitted in collaboration with project staff.

The IJR fundraising department recruited two fundraising assistants and two business consultants to offer support in order to achieve the 2018 fundraising goals. Due to the need to diversify the Institute's income-generation efforts, the new fundraising structure will also assist in ventures that allow IJR to offer various services for income generation.

IJR hosted a fundraising learning seminar for the entire organisational staff complement that aimed at training and encouraging fundraising throughout the organisation, thus making it part of the organisational culture. The seminar launched a fundraising campaign through telling beneficiary stories of social injustice, of hope and of triumph. Critically, it also ensured that all IJR staff members were involved in developing a new and creative outlook to form the foundation for all future fundraising campaigns.

As part of IJR's innovative and creative fundraising methods, the Institute signed up for platforms such as SnapScan to remotely receive donations by scanning a QR code through the SnapScan App, which can be downloaded on Play Store for Android users and App Store for iOS users.



Snap here to pay

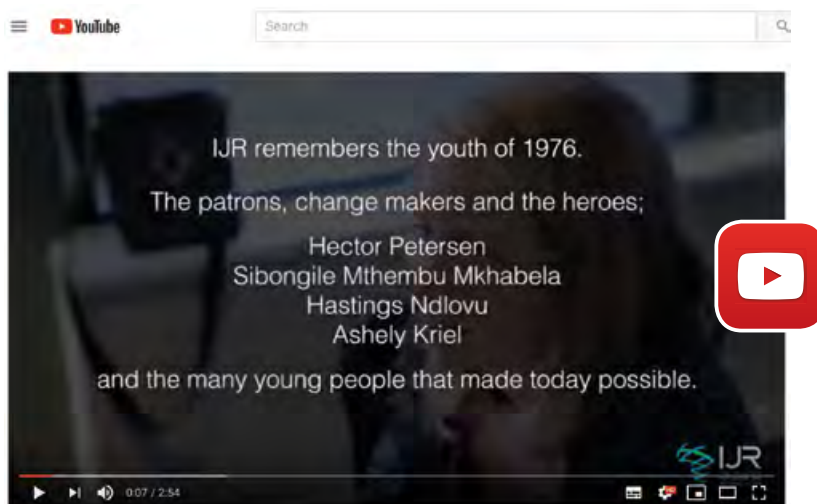


IJR SnapScan QR code

¹ See <https://www.forgood.co.za/about-us>.

SUCCESSSES AND CHALLENGES

As part of our pilot projects, IJR successfully launched a campaign in the form of a video targeted at fundraising for the youth project Building Greater Interconnectedness. The aim of the campaign was to fundraise R20 000 towards the support and continuation of the project. IJR collaborated with the communications team to execute this project. The campaign was carried out on various social media platforms: Twitter, Facebook, YouTube and the IJR website. The video is still available for viewing on the IJR YouTube account: www.youtube.com/watch?v=W89gjCkib7k.



Institute for Justice and Reconciliation Youth Month Campaign

IJR's Building Greater Interconnectedness 2018 campaign video

WE EXTEND OUR DEEPEST GRATITUDE TO THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS AND INDIVIDUALS

- Bread for the World
- United States Institute of Peace (USIP)
- Royal Dutch Embassy, Pretoria
- Royal Norwegian Embassy, Pretoria
- Embassy of Finland, Pretoria
- High Commission of Canada, Pretoria
- Bosch Foundation
- European Union
- Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung
- Ghana Centre for Democratic Development
- Swedish Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)

To make a donation, visit us online or see our banking details below. IJR is a Section 18A registered organisation and proof can be sent to you after your kind donation to include in your income tax return.

Account name: Institute for Justice and Reconciliation
 Account number: 071524355
 Account type: Cheque
 Bank: Standard Bank of South Africa
 Branch: Rondebosch
 Branch code: 02-50-09-00
 Swift code: sbzazajj

Networking events

The fundraising team attended the Think Good Conference, held at Inyathelo: The South African Institute for Advancement, on ways IJR can use innovation and technology as part of digital and innovative fundraising such as Airbnb, Facebook Fundraiser and affordable offers to make fundraising more impactful and successful.

SnapScan campaign

IJR is looking into placing five posters in five different restaurants with compelling messages to ask for donations from individuals. The Institute is working closely with the communications team on this campaign. As successful as the campaign was, it did not raise the funds IJR hoped it would. A further challenge was trying new ways to use the SnapScan code, as it was the first campaign of its kind.





corruption, citizens are more likely to trust in government, public representation and business. Interpersonal trust in one's public service is essential for reconciliation. It is for this reason that IJR bestowed on Mosilo Mothepu the prestigious award and celebrated her bravery.



COMBATING CORRUPTION ADVANCING RECONCILIATION

The Institute for Justice and Reconciliation annually presents its Reconciliation Award to South Africans who, through their principled actions, have contributed to the vision of a more just and inclusive society. In 2018 the award focused on the fight against corruption because, in the absence of public transparency and accountability in a context of scarce resources, the pursuit of such a society would be in vain.

In November 2018, IJR held its annual award ceremony and conferred on Ms Mosilo Mothepu the Reconciliation Award for the courage she displayed in the fight against state capture.

Mothepu served as Chief Executive Officer at Trillian Financial Advisory, a South African consulting firm and a subsidiary of Trillian Capital. The firm is owned by Salim Essa, an associate of the powerful Gupta family, who has been accused of growing rich through its strong relationship with former president Jacob Zuma. When Mothepu noticed significant and questionable activities involving state-owned entities, and in the hope of assisting the investigation headed by Thuli Madonsela, the former Public Protector (an ombudsman whose independence is guaranteed by the Constitution), she resigned and stepped forward. Key to her disclosure were the removals of South Africa's finance ministers from their posts due to the Gupta's influence.

To further South Africa's reconciliation agenda, corruption needs to be stamped out at national and local levels in the public and private sectors. By reducing

BACKGROUND TO THE RECONCILIATION AWARD

Since 2000, IJR has awarded an annual Reconciliation Award to an individual, community or organisation in South Africa that has contributed towards reconciliation. Through this award, IJR acknowledges and showcases the recipients' approaches and strategies to enable reconciliation, whether they originate in the spheres of politics, media, business, culture, sport, academia or community service. Over the past four years, IJR has opted for a specific theme for the awards to give them an annual focus.

IJR's vision for the award is to upscale it to a continental award when available funding and human resources permit us to do so. /END

IJR is not just a busy organisation but one that is consciously and intentionally positioning itself as an entity that is willing and able to contribute to deep and sustained change in our global society.



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Afrobarometer
AFD	<i>Agence Française de Développement</i> (French Development Agency)
APP	Action Plan for Peace
ARNSA	Anti-Racism Network of South Africa
BIS	Building Inclusive Societies programme
C&A	Communications and Advocacy programme
CAR	Central African Republic
CSO	civil society organisation
CSVr	Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation
DCEO	Directorate on Corruption and Economic Offences
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
GJR	Gender Justice and Reconciliation
ICC	International Criminal Court
IJR	Institute for Justice and Reconciliation
ISCI	International and Survivor-Centred Justice
LGBTIQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer
MEL	monitoring, evaluation and learning
MPOI	Mass Public Opinion Institute
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NPRC	National Peace and Reconciliation Commission
ODA	online data analysis
RP	Research and Policy programme
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAHRC	South African Human Rights Commission
SARB	South African Reconciliation Barometer
SALDRU	South African Labour and Development Research Unit
SCM	Social Change Model
SSCC	South Sudan Council of Churches
SOHP	Schools Oral History Project
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
UCT	University of Cape Town
UWC	University of the Western Cape
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WCED	Western Cape Education Department

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