CSVR

Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation







ANNUAL REVIEW 2006

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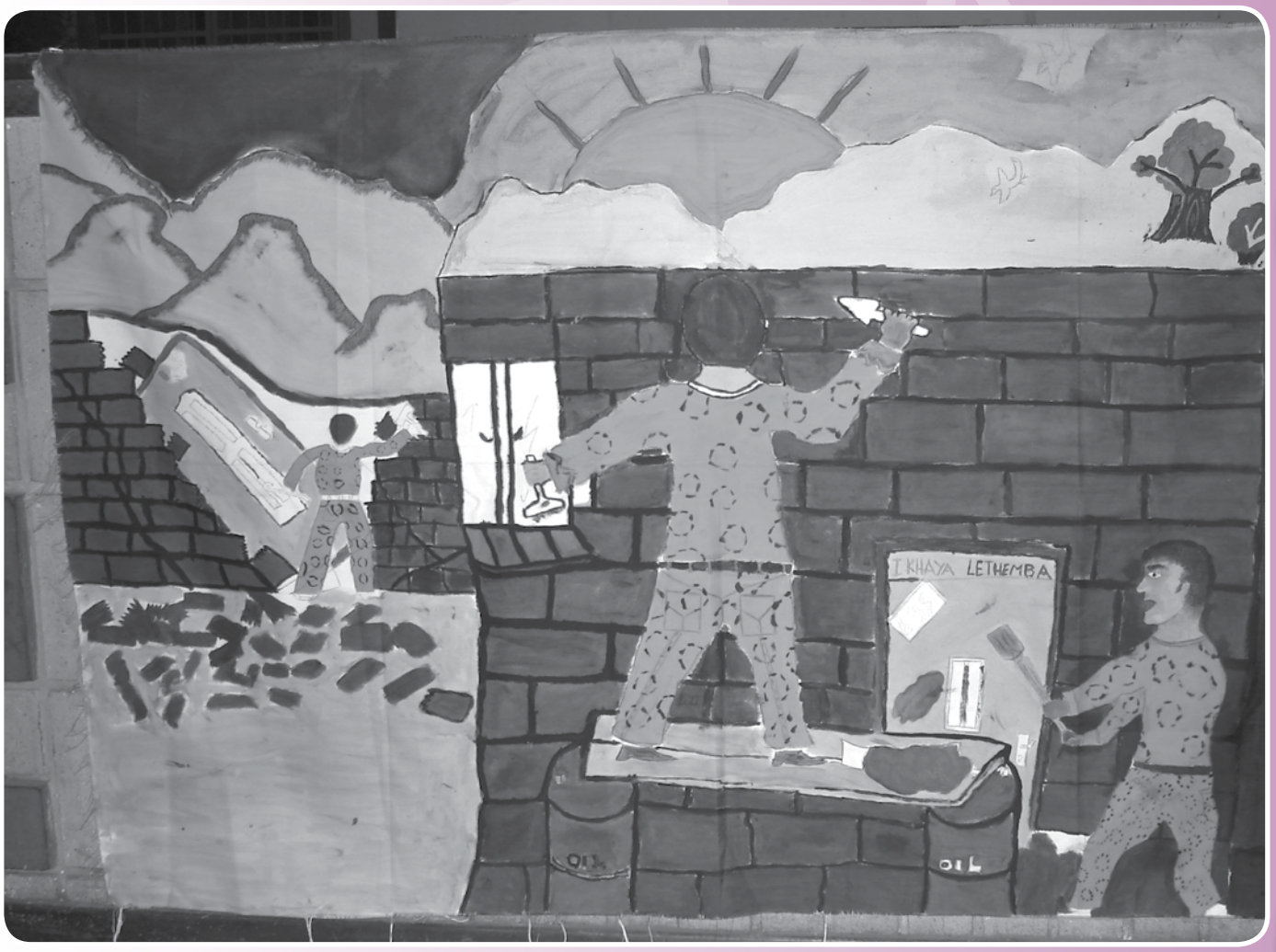
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CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMME

During 2006, the Criminal Justice Programme continued to consolidate much of the work that was begun in the previous years, focusing on contributing to the consolidation of democratic criminal justice and enhancing its effectiveness through conducting research and piloting useful and strategic initiatives. It continued with our major focus on policing and correctional services in this period.


T.KHAYA LETHEMBA

Integrated Youth Offender Programme

2006 was the third year in which we continued to offer our Integrated Youth Offender Programme (IYOP) at Boksburg Correctional centre. CSVR coordinated the work of seven NGOs in offering a holistic programme to young sentenced offenders. The programme is geared towards addressing key risk factors associated with criminal behaviour, and developing resilience factors that could drive participants from re-engaging with such behaviour after release from the correctional facility. While CSVR offered a psycho-social life skills component that constitutes the thread of the programme, our partners offered programmes dealing with aggression management, family integration, substance abuse awareness and treatment, entrepreneurial skills, interactive theatre focusing on HIV/AIDS and restorative justice awareness and victim offender mediation.

In this year, 30 participants were initially recruited and then screened using a basic psychological test for compatibility on the programme as well as basic cognitive functioning. Of the 20 participants who were selected, 12 graduated at the end of the five month intervention. Despite attempting to select inmates who would not be released from prison or transferred during the course of the programme, this continued to happen. At the end of 2006 an external evaluation of the three year intervention was undertaken by an external consultant, and interviews held with some participants who were still in prison as well as with ex-prisoners who could still be traced. The evaluation report will be available in 2007.

Due to funding constraints the IYOP programme will not continue into 2007, although the partners are considering expanding the programme in the future to offer much needed after care support to released prisoners, as well as further peer education and support in prison.

Institutional Transformation of Prison Project

Through our work with prisoners the importance of building institutional capacity and understanding was further underlined as necessary to support the implementation of the re-integrative goals of the Department of Correctional Services, as well as to enhance our work with offenders at the local level. Our institutional transformation project aimed to assist management and staff at two correctional institutions for youth

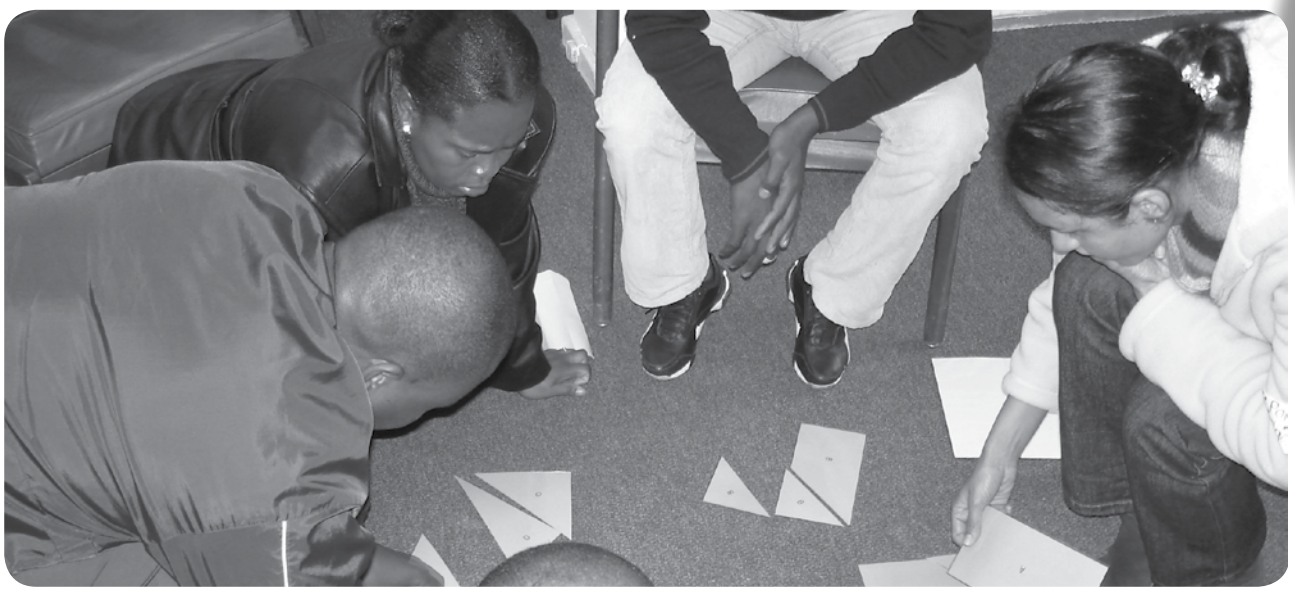








offenders (Boksburg and Leeuwkop) to define and implement more realistic goals as outlined in the 2005 White Paper on Correctional Services. To this end, we held separate workshops with the management of each correctional centre. Working in collaboration with Phaphama Initiatives and Cathy Park and Associates, these workshops focused on team building, communication skills, and the development of common goals in line with the DCS strategy and White paper. We also held one training workshop with staff from the Leeuwkop correctional centre. This again focused on developing an understanding of the imperatives of the White paper around development and reintegration of offenders and the role of correctional officials in supporting this. To this end, the training offered components on conflict management skills, effective management of youth in an institution, understanding the development and needs of youth, rehabilitation, basic counselling skills. We also focused on entrepreneurial skills to help staff develop the skills and enthusiasm to put these new skills into practice. Further training will be offered in 2007. Unfortunately the youth centre at Boksburg was converted into a maximum centre for juveniles towards the end of the year, changing the initial strategy and making it difficult to determine the impact of our interventions in respect of staff and prisoners.



Working with the South African Police Service

HIV/AIDS project in the South African Police Service (SAPS)

This year we concluded and wrote up our study of HIV/AIDS in the SAPS Johannesburg Policing Area. The field work was conducted in 2005 and consisted of a survey with 365 police officials, as well as in-depth interviews with 30 senior police officials. Participants



included station commissioners, social workers, peer educators, union representatives, area management and police officials living with the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The aim of the study was to understand how the SAPS five year (2000-2005) strategic plan and policy impacts on the perception and attitudes of police officials towards the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The findings of the study and the final report were presented to role players in SAPS in Johannesburg, and included station commissioners, peer educators and union representatives. Another presentation was made to senior SAPS police managers within the Social Work Services based at national level. We are currently awaiting permission from the SAPS national management to publicly release the report.

Because we follow an action-orientated approach to our research, we also conducted a workshop with peer educators in Johannesburg which was aimed at strengthening peer educator work around HIV/AIDS. Further capacity building workshops with peer educators in Johannesburg are planned for 2007 in Johannesburg, and further research is envisaged to understand perceptions and behaviour around the disease among police nationally, as well as to assess the impact of the SAPS strategy at this level.

Witness handbook

One of the main challenges facing the police is the effective investigation of crime. On the basis of research conducted in other countries CSVR identified the fact that one of the principal ways in which police are able to solve crimes is through the use of witnesses. Improving police work with witnesses is therefore likely to contribute to improving the effectiveness of the police in solving crime. The principal witness to a crime is often the victim, and so a concern with good practise in working with witnesses overlaps with many of the issues addressed in the victim empowerment.

Based on several years of research with police and prosecutors in South Africa, as well as resources from other countries CSVR has therefore now produced a handbook for police on good practise in working with witnesses. The 11 chapters in the handbook deal in an accessible way with the range of challenges which police may have in interacting with witnesses from initial efforts at establishing rapport or evaluating whether witnesses are being truthful or not, to witness protection and the issues involved in supporting witnesses at court.

The handbook has been developed with donor funding. CSVR is now engaging with the police on their interest in the use of the handbook and the handbook has already been incorporated on a test basis in a newly developed learning programme for the FCS (Family Violence, Child Abuse and Sexual Offences) units and is being considered for use in the Detectives' Basic Learning Programme.

Sexual Violence in Prisons project

In 2005 we conducted a survey with young inmates in the Boksburg Youth Centre (BYC) as an initial step in our pilot project which aimed to develop strategies for the prevention and management of sexual violence in men's prisons. The survey focused on sexual violence and coercion, HIV/Aids awareness, their ideas concerning sexuality and gender, as well as some facets of life in BYC more generally. In 2006 we finalised the report and communicated key findings to different levels of the Department of Correctional Services (DCS) both as an entry into the next phase of the project and as part of the research approval and information-sharing process. The interaction with the material of the members "on the ground" and their eagerness to take the project forward underscored the critical need for work in the area and the absence of appropriate existing strategies. We were granted permission by DCS to release the research late in the year, and two summarised briefs of the research will be publicly released in 2007. During the year we also worked hard to begin the next phase of the project with the prison staff. Part of this involved building relationships with potential NGO partners whose expertise and experience we wished to incorporate into the holistic project framework (by working with them to develop and adapt methodologies for staff capacity-building).

We also collaborated with the USA-based organisation, Stop Prison Rape, and the Judicial Inspectorate of Prisons to conduct awareness-raising workshops for Independent Prison Visitors (IPVs) on sexual violence in prison. The aim was to equip them to better identify and respond to sexual violence. IPVs from the Western Cape and Gauteng gathered in Pretoria and Brandvlei for the workshops. They welcomed the opportunity to engage on this issue that is more often kept so well hidden, and to gain insight on positive ways to address it.

Way forward

CSVR has been awarded an eighteen-month contract by the cabinet Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster to conduct research on the nature and causes of violent crime in South Africa. A number of sub-projects are envisaged which include: a concept paper outlining the nature of violent crime in South Africa; case studies on perpetrators of crime; a study on the circumstances and occurrences of murder; an analysis of the social-economic factors contributing to violent crime; and a study on the nature and cause of sexual violence. This project will be led by CJP but will also involve the work of other CSVR programmes.



REFLECTIONS

Name: *Amanda Dissel*

Position: *Programme Manager (Criminal Justice Programme)*

"Many people have referred to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission as the most public and striking example of restorative justice in South Africa, despite its many flaws," says Amanda Dissel, Criminal Justice Programme Manager. Dissel's comments come on the back of one of CSVR's successful events of 2006, "The Politics of Restorative Justice in Post Conflict and Beyond" conference held at Monkey Valley Resort in Noordhoek in the Western Cape in September. "It seemed appropriate to explore the form and content of restorative justice more than a decade after the start of the TRC. But it was also important to examine how restorative justice principles and practices had become established in different contexts in South Africa, as well as to draw lessons from international and regional examples," adds Dissel.

Dissel, who was part of the organising committee for the conference explains that the conference was initiated by the Institute for Law and Society of the Faculty of Law at the Catholic University of Leuven, who approached CSVR and the Institute for Criminology at the University of Cape Town. The conference was also supported by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and the Royal Danish Embassy. The conference, she says, brought together over 100 experts, academics and practitioners from government, civil society, religious groups and the judiciary. In addition to a large number of participants from South Africa, people came from America, UK, Belgium, the Netherlands, Australia, Canada, Sweden, Liberia and Sierra Leone, and Japan.

"Both the reflections from the South African and from the international keynote speakers illustrated the richness of the debates and discussions that have taken place between academics, government representatives, civil society, and grass roots organisations in South Africa as well as other African post-conflict countries."

The conference, discussed three themes: the role of civil society in the process of transitional justice beyond the TRC, with reference to international and regional examples; the challenges confronting restorative justice for crime prevention and crime control; and the consequences for growing institutionalisation of restorative justice practices in the formal justice system.

"Both the reflections from the South African and from the international keynote speakers illustrated the richness of the debates and discussions that have taken place between academics, government representatives, civil society, and grass roots organisations in South Africa as well as other African post-conflict countries," says Dissel. "The conference thereby succeeded in its overall aim to build stronger partnerships between the aforementioned actors of the South African society on the one hand, and closer relationships of understanding between South Africa and other African post-conflict countries."

In addition to greater understanding the conference also provided some more practical recommendations that could be taken up by civil society and government. In particular, the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DOJCD) representative undertook to promote the need to engage in post-TRC dialogue with civil society; and the integration of the various activities relating to Restorative Justice in the government's plan of action.

Dissel explains that other challenges for South Africa were identified, including "the need to re-invigorate the Child Justice Bill; greater development of public-private partnerships between government and civil society; developing standards for Restorative Justice (RJ); and creating better linkages with traditional African mechanisms of justice; and training of court officials around RJ and ADR (alternative dispute resolution)."

It is through conferences such as these that Dissel sees as important vehicles to engage in debate between practitioners, academics and policy makers, "and thus strengthen our understanding and practice of restorative justice".

Name: *Themba Masuku*

Position: *Senior Researcher (Criminal Justice Programme)*

"I have started to remove my emotional connection with the project to provide space for criticism and for other people who are interested to participate."

"The issue of HIV/Aids affects most people in South Africa in one way or another," says Themba Masuku, senior researcher for CSVR's Criminal Justice Programme. Masuku is himself deeply affected by the disease, having recently concentrated nearly all his waking hours on researching the impact of HIV/Aids on the South African Police Services. He is also currently registered for his PhD with the Wits, Sociology department pursuing research on the links between HIV/Aids, policing and security implications in Southern Africa.

Masuku explains, referring to his earlier almost total emotional commitment to the project, that it is at times necessary to create a distance between the outcomes of the report and his own investment. "I have started to remove my emotional connection with the project to provide space for criticism and for other people who are interested to participate."

Masuku sees the research as "ground-breaking" in its analysis of threats to institutional capacity in the criminal justice system. "Given the high prevalence rates in SA and the link between the epidemic and loss of institutional capacity, this project looks at how the epidemic is impacting on the SAPS. This is new research in South Africa and it is difficult to measure its success beyond highlighting the issue of HIV/Aids."

Masuku was part of the team who began the research in 2005, has been part of its development and has seen it through various developmental stages. The project started with one research project and has since expanded.

"Scholars and researchers who have written on this topic demonstrate a Eurocentric perspective on the impact of the epidemic in South Africa," explains Masuku on the project's uniqueness. "This projects starts to re-contextualise and give perspective to some of the debates in this field. The issue of HIV/Aids and policing is extremely under-researched, yet there is a large body of research which demonstrates that police officials are a high-risk group. I am hoping this project will expand the analysis to look at how HIV/Aids impacts the criminal justice processes and how 'health and police work' is an important paradigm in emerging democracies."

Masuku sees change in this field as being "inevitable and important" and hopes to see the project expanding to other departments in the criminal justice system. "At this stage the projects looks predominately at macro-level analysis of impact – institutional impact – and in future may explore micro-level analysis that looks at police officials as a unit of analysis."

In addition to this, Masuku hopes this work will develop into a programme at CSVR, placing the issue of HIV/Aids as its central theme or focal area.

"Something like an HIV/Aids and violence project, which starts to looks at HIV/Aids as an issue that cuts across transitional justice, gender, criminal justice and peacebuilding in SA," he explains.

Currently Masuku is also working on a project that looks at HIV/Aids from a security point of view. "The success of this project will be based on institutional/programme support and acceptance by the police in SA and in the region to conduct this study," he says adding that no empirical research has been done in this area.



TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE PROGRAMME

The Transitional Justice Programme seeks to promote reconciliation, healing, empowerment and accountability through engaging in research, advocacy and capacity building projects in South Africa and the African continent. Our work has focused on developing partnerships to strengthen South-based voices in the field and build civil society capacity to engage in research, intervention and advocacy.

In 2006, the Programme strengthened its links with NGOs in Africa through conducting collaborative capacity building trainings, policy workshops, web-based information dissemination, and the development of joint research initiatives. In South Africa, it broadened its community-based involvement in issues of memorialisation, archives, disappearances and ex-combatant reintegration to involvement in policy development and advocacy.



Disappearance Project

In 2006 CSVR continued its long-standing and innovative work with families of apartheid-era missing persons through investigations, psycho-social and restorative justice interventions, research, advocacy and the development of materials for a museum exhibition.

The project provided support to the Missing Persons Task Team (MPTT) of the government's National Directorate of Public Prosecutions that conducted over 15 successful investigations and exhumations of the disappeared in 2006. Project staff members were able to play a key role in both investigations and providing psycho-social accompaniment to families going through the process.

CSVR continued to facilitate support groups with families of the disappeared in Soweto and the East Rand. A key focus for the support groups was the development of materials for an exhibition. In the second half of the year CSVR partnered with the Art Therapy Centre to explore new and creative ways of working with the groups. CSVR also worked closely with the Khulumani Support Group (KSG) to develop a concrete long-term vision and strategy for handing over the facilitation of these groups to KSG in 2007.

The project pioneered work around restorative justice and disappearances in 2006 by conducting three pilot dialogues between family members, witnesses and those allegedly involved in disappearances. The work was documented for an evaluative research report.

The project also engaged in advocacy at the national and international level throughout the year, co-hosting a large-scale Commemoration of the International Day of the Disappeared at Constitution Hill and participating in an international campaign for the UN Convention Against Enforced Disappearances.



Memory and Memorialisation Project

In recognising the increasingly significant role of memory and memorialisation in transitional justice contexts, CSVR's memory work has increasingly begun to focus on policy recommendations for practitioners as well as policy-makers. Much of the work for 2006 was aimed at broadening and deepening the discourse about national reconciliation and its relation to the past by moving beyond constituencies targeted by formal processes such as the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) hearings and government-sponsored sites of conscience. Specific research and interventions have been targeted at youth, survivors of gross human rights violations and women.

Following a scan of memorialisation initiatives in Argentina, Chile and South Africa the project published a research brief entitled *The Ties that Bind: Strengthening the links between memorialisation and transitional justice.* The paper highlights best practices and challenges to the field of memory and memorialisation and is aimed at civil society organisations, researchers and policy makers working within the field.

CSVR completed research on the cross-generational transfer of memory which explored themes around reconciliation; forgiveness and; youth dis/interest in the past and curriculum revision. It aimed to understand questions of how in an increasingly globalised world can we better engage youth in aspects of the past as well as move away from a paradigm of blame and shame when talking about the past so as ensure non-repetition of cycles of violence. A research report and education materials for teacher support will be published in 2007.

The project also undertook a feasibility study around the popularization of the TRC archives. The aim of the project was to understand the current status of the TRC Audio and Video Archives, identify key stakeholders that are interested in accessing the archives as well as challenges and opportunities for popularizing the archives as an educational tool. The final report will be completed in early 2007.

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Collection of Names and Identification of Graves of Victims in the Liberation Struggle Project

In 2005 CSVR was contracted by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) of the national Department of Arts and Culture to conduct research for their project: Graves of Victims in the Liberation Struggle Project. SAHRA's goal was to identify graves and burial grounds of people who died in the struggle against apartheid. CSVR compiled a list of all the archival sources of information available on people who died in the fight against apartheid, developed a database of those people, and provided a statistical overview of the information contained in the database. The project involved visits to selected archives around the country.

In its work with government on these issues, CSVR has advocated for a more inclusive approach which explores options for including a broader range of beneficiaries in a process that involves channels for consultation and participation. The project provided the basis of an ongoing relationship with SAHRA, who has subsequently contracted CSVR to assist in developing memorialisation policy recommendations.

Restorative Justice in Human Rights Abuses

This project continued its restorative justice interventions to facilitate dialogue between victims and perpetrators of human rights abuses in apartheid era conflicts. The project provided training for ex-combatants and survivors of human rights abuses to empower them to also play a role in facilitating such dialogue. Mediation interventions were conducted in a range of cases and restorative justice training was also extended to prison staff through a collaborative training with the Centre for Conflict Resolution.

Ex-Combatants Policy Dialogue Project

The purpose of the policy dialogue project is to create a space for dialogue and collaborative policy development between government departments, ex-combatant structures and civil society organisations. To achieve this purpose key focus areas have been identified for a series of workshops, at both local and national levels, namely skills development, psycho-social support, crime and crime prevention, prosecution and restorative justice, memory and memorialisation, and exhumations and reburials. Preliminary meetings were conducted with government stakeholders, as well as various civil society organisations.

The objective of the Crimes of the Past Project is to explore the ongoing challenge facing South Africa in securing accountability for violations committed during the Apartheid era

Justice and Transition Project: Crimes of the Past

The objective of the Crimes of the Past Project is to explore the ongoing challenge facing South Africa in securing accountability for violations committed during the Apartheid era. A key development in this area was the adoption of an amended Prosecutions Policy in January 2006, which stipulates criteria for determining whether to prosecute crimes committed on or before May 11, 1994. CSVR has been one of the key organisations facilitating a dialogue on the policy, co-hosting workshops in Durban and Cape Town. Some of the critical issues being raised around the policy are the limited participation of victims in the process – both in amending the policy and in the determination not to prosecute, as well as the lack of transparency around both the policy and the decisions made. CSVR is compiling a research report, to be completed by mid-2007, which addresses some of the challenges for securing accountability for past violations.

Transitional Justice Capacity Building Project

The project seeks to enhance capacity and networking through the sharing of experiences between NGOs working on Transitional Justice issues on the continent. In 2006 we consolidated our partnerships in particular with organisations in Sierra Leone and Liberia. Significant activities included, a workshop on "Securing Reparations in Africa: Opportunities and Challenges for Civil Society" in April 2006 with participants from six countries. The workshop identified the need to network more effectively and engaged with African regional institutions in order to secure political will for the implementation of reparations policies. In Sierra Leone we have been undertaking a partnership training programme with the TRC Working Group on the issues of restorative justice and community reconciliation. The training programme in Liberia will begin in early 2007. The Justice in Perspective website (www.justiceinperspective.org.za) has also been officially launched. The site provides country updates on Transitional Justice mechanisms on the African continent.

The African Transitional Justice Research Network (ATJRN)

The ATJRN was launched in 2006 by CSVR in partnership with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Centre for Democratic Development (Ghana) and the Refugee Law Project (Uganda).

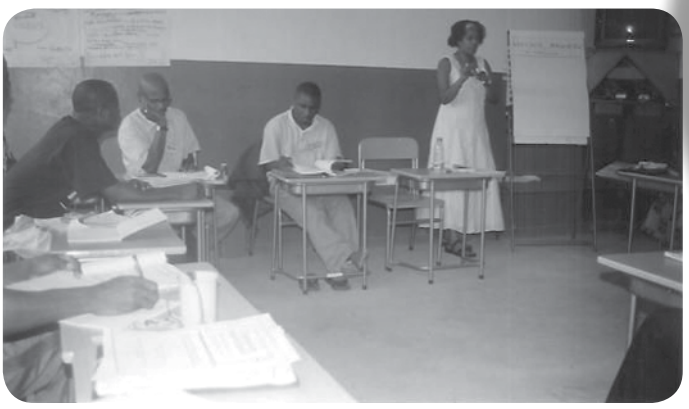
The aim of the ATJRN is to increase the capacity of local level researchers and civil society institutions in African countries engaged in transitional justice processes to conduct effective human rights advocacy through the production of locally-based quality, targeted empirical research. In its first year, the Network launched a one-stop website housing comprehensive transitional justice related information relevant to the African continent with a key focus on daily news headlines, announcements (conferences, workshops, job opportunities, new publications, etc.), literature updates on transitional

justice (both English and French), a database of organisations engaged in transitional justice work so as to facilitate cross-continent networking, and a listserv which serves as a platform for sharing research ideas and engaging in discussion and debate. The first Network e-newsletter was published and two regional research capacity building workshops for civil society were held in Liberia and Uganda.

The Network community has grown in this first year through the listserv forum, the regional workshops and the number of visitors to the website – in its first six months, there were approximately 7000 hits to the Network website (www.transitionaljustice.org.za), and many practitioners on the continent are now regular and returning visitors.

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REFLECTIONS

Name: *Carnita Ernest*

Position: *Project Manager (Transitional Justice Programme)*

Carnita Ernest has been with CSVR since 1999 and is the project manager for the Transitional Justice Capacity Building Project. Ernest expresses the importance of the project:

"The project really tries to establish long-term partnerships between organisations working on transitional justice issues on the continent."

"The project really tries to establish long-term partnerships between organisations working on transitional justice issues on the continent," she explains. "The opportunities for this are really limited with the proliferation of international NGOs on the continent addressing these issues. It is important for African-based organisations to have a voice in the field and push the agenda for justice and transformation, because in the long run these organisations will continue to speak to the challenges of transition and transformation beyond the time frame of TRC's and other transitional institutions.

"In most of our contexts, there is an influx of international organisations just before the establishment of TRCs and during the time of the TRC, but after that it is up to local organisations to drive the agenda – which includes advocacy for the implementation for the recommendations of the TRCs, and undertaking projects which address the long term needs of communities."

The Transitional Justice Capacity Building Project, explains Ernest, developed organically through TJP's own engagement in South Africa and international forums. The first phase of the project was the development of the "Justice in Perspective: Truth, Justice and Reconciliation in Transition Education and Training Package" which sought to pull together lessons learned from CSVR's long engagement around the TRC and justice and reconciliation issues in South Africa. During that phase, she says, "we also did feasibility studies to explore more long-term engagement with organisations in other countries on the continent. This focus came about because it was our view that limited engagements during workshops were not successful in allowing for the sharing of experiences and analysing the value of these within different contexts."

This developed into Phase Two, says Ernest, which has focused on three things:

- Implementing training programmes in partnership with the TRC Working Group in Sierra Leone; and in 2007 with the Centre for Democratic Empowerment in Liberia
- Advocacy on the issues of reparations
- Dissemination of information through the Justice in Perspective website.

One of the major success of this project is the sharing of skills and experiences, in which both CSVR and the local partner is acknowledged for their expertise.

The training involves joint needs assessments, development of the training programme, and the involvement of staff of both institutions in the training. In this way the training has a bigger impact. "For example," says Ernest, "in Sierra Leone, being able to identify the focus of the training, and together enhance the way in which concepts and issues could be addressed (e.g. not focusing on reintegration of perpetrators but rather on community reconciliation). Local organisations have valued the experience of much more participative methodologies."

Among other successes, she says, were the "opportunities for integration between different components of TJP" and "a very engaging workshop on 'Securing Reparations in Africa' held in April 2006."

It was Ernest's "passion about people on the continent" together with the realisation that this project "enables a greater appreciation for the activists in different countries who continue to work for securing peaceful societies" that ensured her involvement was both a dedicated and integrated one and led to her developing some of the original materials from phase one; being responsible for overall management of the project, including strategy development, partnership development, overseeing training materials; the oversight of Sierra Leone training with colleague Nahla Valji and being responsible for implementing training programme in Liberia, to name a few.

"I hope that the project enables more organisations to network on the continent and to have a stronger voice in the debates on TJ and sustainable peace," says Ernest. "I think the various contexts provide for challenges to what has been historically deemed 'transitional justice' – given the nature of conflicts on the continent."

Following this, Ernest expresses her dream "for organisations to fit what they have historically been doing around Human Rights into the scope of TJ (transitional justice), and then pushing the TJ field into more clearly articulating how TJ processes fit into the broader objective of sustainable peace.

"It is also important for more South Africans to be engaged with developments on the continent, and developing a stronger SA civil society voice on issues developing in other parts of the continent."

To this end, Ernest continues being engrossed in her work, which consists of finishing Phase Two and engaging with the partner in Sierra Leone around how to take forward a partnership – identifying the key issues, developing a partnership project, etc.

"We're busy implementing the training in Liberia and talking about what happens beyond the end of the year," she says. "On the reparations side, we're lobbying the African Commission to get buy-in for a workshop on reparations to enable discussion on policy development within the Commission."

Beyond this project, Ernest is also working on the Justice in Transition project, focusing on accountability for apartheid-era violations (linked to a bigger project in the Criminal Justice Programme), while also overseeing the OPCAT Advocacy component of the Profiling Torture Project (which falls within the Trauma and Transition Programme).

Not content to stop here, Ernest highlights her dedication to the field by expressing a desire to "develop a vision/model that encapsulates individual-community-national level change in relation to sustainable peace, and being involved in long-term projects which bring together African scholars and activists. An exchange project of a different kind – two-month-long writing retreats for partners/activists on the continent where they swap countries in order to write about projects and experiences. I'll be the manager-tourist guide-beading guru!" she says with a smile.

"It is also important for more South African's to be engaged with developments on the continent, and developing a stronger SA civil society voice on issues developing in other parts of the continent."

Name: *Oupa Makhalemele*

Position: *Researcher (Transitional Justice Programme)*

"Having conducted interviews with and read about a number of role-players in the liberation struggle, I have often been touched by the sense of urgency from ordinary people who undertook to fight apartheid, despite the many odds stacked up against them," says Oupa Makhalemele a researcher in CSVR's Transitional Justice Programme (TJP). "I have been disappointed as these stories are buried underneath a single 'national' narrative that tends to push the voices out of focus. Being able to document these names and having them recognised in an important national memorialisation project, such as this one, has been very satisfying."

"Having conducted interviews with and read about a number of role-players in the liberation struggle, I have often been touched by the sense of urgency from ordinary people who undertook to fight apartheid, despite the many odds stacked up against them."

The project to which Makhalemele is referring is the Collection of Names and Identification of Graves of Victims in the Liberation Struggle Project (BGG), and was contracted to TJP by the South African Heritage Resources Agency in October 2005.

CSVR was asked to compile a list of all of the archival sources of information available on people who died in conflicts related to the fight against apartheid and to create as complete a database as possible of those people and a report providing a statistical overview of the information contained in the database.

To do this, explains Makhalemele, CSVR undertook visits to selected archives in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, and Grahamstown and at Fort Hare University in the Eastern Cape. "Based on the work CSVR has been doing on memory, we recommended a broader, more inclusive approach to the project as the original scope was narrow. The project has been the basis of an ongoing relationship with SAHRA, who has contracted CSVR to develop a policy document pertaining to ex-combatants," he explains.

Makhalemele believes that it is important for civil society organisations to take part in memorialisation processes in South Africa at these early stages of the development of a democratic national identity. "It provides us with an opportunity to engage with the various initiatives – not only from a distance – but in the conceptualisation of some of these processes," he adds.

"We took part in various discussions with SAHRA and other government departments engaged with memorial work, as well as other key stakeholders such as NGOs, historians, archivists, and other practitioners in the memory field. Through this interaction we managed to emphasise the importance of an approach that eschews a triumphalist bias in the design of the project, and favoured instead an inclusive approach that takes into cognisance the nuances that often visit a protracted liberation struggle. For instance, we often warned against the temptation to assume neat divisions between 'legitimate' and 'illegitimate' victims, pointing out that sometimes these distinctions were blurred."

In addition to this, Makhalemele sees the fact that the project facilitated entry for CSVR into the fold of a network of individuals and organisations involved in this work, sharing of skills and experiences, but that it also earned the organisation recognition for its memory work at the national policy development level, as a huge success.

Makhalemele worked closely with partner Khulumani to redesign a database that was more optimal for the needs while remaining user-friendly, while also facilitating a partnership with the Freedompark Trust to pool resources, consolidate work and avoid duplication. He was also responsible for the management of the team, which included interns from a Burmese organisation involved with disappearances and made a presentation at a workshop organised by the Nelson Mandela Foundation with archivists, scholars and practitioners in the field of history in which he emphasised the need for a broader inclusive approach to the names collection process.

The importance of this cannot be underestimated, according to Makhalemele, "The thinking around memorialisation in South Africa is dynamic and progressive, certainly at the civil society level," he says. "Ours has been a contribution to the impressive body of work that people have been embarking on in the country with regard to memorialisation. I believe that as civil society organisations, we ought to take advantage of the spaces open to make input that is informed by empirical study, that reflect the actual realities of the communities out there."

Taking a break from memorilisation, Makhalemele is now directing his passion and skills towards a new project: Oral History and Disappearances. "In a way," he explains "this is a continuation of the work CSVR, Khulumani and the Art Therapy Centre have been doing with families of the politically linked disappearances during 1960 and 1994.

"The work involves conducting oral history interviews with family members, relatives or friends of the disappeared and developing an exhibition with the aim of raising awareness and lobbying around the issue of disappearances. The launch of the exhibition is August 31, 2007 and I am hoping that the exhibition will serve as an emphatic recognition of the plight of those seeking to know the fate of their loved ones."

"Ours has been a contribution to the impressive body of work that people have been embarking on in the country with regard to memorialisation. I believe that as civil society organisations, we ought to take advantage of the spaces open to make input that is informed by empirical study, that reflect the actual realities of the communities out there."



TRAUMA AND TRANSITION PROGRAMME

In November 2006 the Victim Empowerment Programme developed a new strategic direction, which included a name change from VEP to the Trauma and Transition Programme (TTP) with a new vision, mission and strategic focus areas. These changes have allowed TTP to not only retain its previous value of offering clinical and capacity-building services in the field of traumatic stress but also allows it to grow and develop into new areas. In this way, TTP hopes to contribute to a functional democracy where violence is contained and people and communities thrive in a peaceful, caring and safe society. TTP will do this by addressing the issues of unresolved/untreated trauma, torture, criminal violence and forced migration through psycho-social support, building strategic partnerships, capacity building, research and advocacy in South Africa and the region.


WORLD
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Clinical work

Offering traumatic stress clinical services to survivors of violence continued to be TTP's core activity in 2006. During this period, TTP offered long-term therapeutic services for complex trauma with survivors such as refugees, ex-combatants, and tortured migrants. TTP also offered counselling services to other survivors of violence from incidents such as hijackings, burglary, muggings and attempted suicide. In 2006, TTP provided clinical services to 357 new clients, the majority of whom were adults and tortured exiles. TTP's clinical services are offered by a multidisciplinary team consisting of social workers, psychologists, a sessional psychiatric nurse and a sessional psychiatrist.

TTP's clinical services also include psychological early interventions which include "debriefings" for families and companies who have been exposed to violence. Eighteen families and four companies received this form of support from TTP in 2006.

TTP also serves as a training ground for aspiring trauma professionals through its internship and volunteer programmes. In 2006, TTP had a full-time Intern Counselling Psychologist, 12 volunteer first-year Clinical Psychology Master's students and four Social Work students from Wits University.

Forced Migration

In the past, TTP's work in the field of forced migration was done under the Refugee Project which included work with asylum-seekers and undocumented migrants. The latter group was a consequence of the delays in the documentation process with the Department of Home Affairs where a backlog in refugee processing has meant that newly-arrived asylum-seekers were without legal documentation for months. In keeping with the programme's efforts to correctly capture its work in the field, the project was renamed *Forced Migration*.

These groups highlighted the vulnerability of refugee children, who at a young age have already witnessed extreme traumatic events and physical deprivation.

TTP's main activities within this project included provision of counselling and therapeutic services to traumatised forced migrants; intergenerational work with refugee children; addressing gender issues through work with refugee women, research, advocacy; and capacity-building with refugee communities, service providers and government officials.

Intergenerational trauma

TTP continued to offer group work with refugee children. In 2006 two support groups were run twice a month. These groups highlighted the vulnerability of refugee children, who at a young age have already witnessed extreme traumatic events and physical deprivation. The support groups provided the children with tools to cope with the strong emotions they experience in their lives while improving their future ability to cope in a world that will inevitably bring them further challenges.







Gender

TTP worked with refugee women at the Beinvenu shelter and women within the Rwandan community. Interventions with refugee women included weekly support groups, skills training and training on “Refugee Rights in South Africa”.

Capacity-Building and advocacy

The Beinvenu Shelter staff received debriefing, supervision and support on a weekly basis. TTP has continued to contribute to advocacy initiatives around forced migrants through its membership as a psychosocial specialist within the Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa (CORMSA). Networking and advocacy was also done through meetings with other organisations within the field, in order to further refugee rights. In particular the following issues were brought to the attention of government and civil society service providers: the importance of legal documentation (Department of Home Affairs Permits) in accessing services, the need for training with health service providers on how to work with tortured and traumatised refugees; and the need for rehabilitation and support services for forced migrants.

Research

TTP continued to research experiences of access to health care of refugees and of service providers working with tortured refugees in Gauteng. This was part of a project conducted in partnership with RCT (Rehabilitation and Research Centre for Torture Victims) that aimed at facilitating the access of tortured refugees to health services in South Africa.

Heritage and Memorialisation

Memorialisation, which is the developing of memory sites that preserve the heritage and history of South Africa, has been seen by government as an important strategy for our country. The key to the success of these memorialisation processes lies in consultation with communities and ensuring their involvement. This process also offers an opportunity for communities to tell their stories thus contributing to community healing processes.

TTP was sub-contracted by EMBA Project Management to contribute to the process of developing memory and heritage sites in three regions each containing three townships. TTP took a capacity-building approach to the research by recruiting and training fieldworkers who were from these communities in order to foster ownership of the project and allow for skills development in these communities.

One of the key successes of the research was that fieldworkers gained specific knowledge on how to deal with the trauma that affects many community members. Also, the project





offered free counselling to the interviewees who were traumatised. The focus group setting provided a forum for the acknowledgement of people's experiences, and their suffering and pain. The need for past traumas to be addressed was evident. The project has been put on hold due to government (who contracted EMBA) financial constraints. Research activities in two townships as well as trauma intervention activities are yet to be completed in 2007.

Capacity Building and Support

TTP offers capacity building and support services to various stake holders on traumatic stress. Activities in 2006 included work with government institutions that have high exposure to violence, namely prisons, schools and hospitals.

Leeuwkop prison

TTP co-facilitated this training with the Criminal Justice Programme. It was targeted at correctional officers who work with juvenile offenders. There were 16 participants in this training, two of whom were from management. The training raised awareness among the officials about trauma and its impact. It also provided them with skills to identify trauma symptoms among the juvenile offenders and make appropriate referrals for counselling. The training also highlighted the importance of self-care, especially considering the high levels of stress that officials experience in their work.

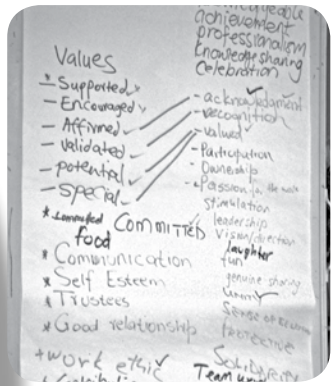
Observatory primary school

TTP conducted a two-day trauma awareness workshop at Observatory Primary school. The workshop was targeted at teachers. The principal had raised a concern about the difficulty in providing emotional support to refugee children at the school. Eighteen teachers attended this two-day workshop and one of the focus areas was trauma in children and among refugees.

The teachers indicated that they gained a lot of information on trauma and in particular the symptoms of trauma among children and how to identify them. According to them the information on refugees gave them a sense of what these children had been through and how their past and current experiences are impacting on their day-to-day functioning.

Gauteng Department of Health

TTP in partnership with South African Institute for Traumatic Stress (SAITS) was contracted by ICAS to conduct a pilot project on developing a trauma management programme for the employees of the Gauteng Department of Health. The model included the establishment and training of trauma response teams at three hospitals, Chris Hani Baragwanath, Edenvale and Pretoria Academic Hospital. An average of 50 staff from various disciplines within their hospitals participated in the project.







All the three hospitals have started applying the skills that they learnt during training by implementing trauma response projects. They have identified staff members who required counselling, have organised a few mini-workshops to inform staff about the project and have designed leaflets and posters with their names and contact numbers to ensure that both staff and patients are able to identify who members of the response teams are and when and where they can be reached.

TTP also provided training on the psychosocial effects of trauma and violence to Medico-Legal officers.

Refugee Torture Project

The Refugee Torture Project has been undertaken, since 2004, in partnership with the Rehabilitation and Research Centre for Torture Survivors (RCT), with funds from Danida. The project seeks to contribute to improving access to health and legal services for exiles who have been tortured in their home countries and seek refuge in South Africa. In 2006 we focused on completing the research and finalising two descriptive research reports, which focus on the experiences of tortured exiles and the services available to this population, as well as capacity-building workshop with health and legal service providers. The research and capacity-building has enabled the development of a strategy for advocacy, and lays the foundation for a second phase of the project to be implemented in 2007, which focuses on "Profiling Torture in South Africa".







Way forward:

TTP aims to continue with most of the activities initiated in 2006. We will focus on improving the monitoring and evaluation systems for our clinical work. The partnership with RCT will continue and the second phase of the project will include a research project that profiles the extent and nature of torture in South Africa as it is portrayed in the media. TTP will also be conducting more work on untreated trauma mainly through its work with ex-combatants.

REFLECTIONS

Name: *Nomfundo Mogapi*

Position: *Programme Manager (Trauma and Transition Programme) (previously VEP)*

CSVR's Trauma and Transition Programme (TTP) has had an exciting year, with one of the greatest developments being the changing of its identity, from the Victim Empowerment Programme, to TTP, as well as the welcoming of a new programme manager in Nomfundo Mogapi.

Along with Mogapi came the development of a new strategic direction for the programme and an intense desire to build a strong team while ensuring the financial and organisational stability of the programme. It is this new strategic direction that Mogapi sees as the programme's greatest success in 2006.

"I am personally committed to the healing of South Africa, thus the programme's vision and mission are directly linked with my personal passion," explains Mogapi on the forming of the programme's new strategic direction. "I think that there is a huge gap in dealing with trauma healing in our country and that this healing is one of the key ingredients in addressing violence in our country. Any work around violence and reconciliation that does not take into account the issue of healing is incomplete. I am thus very committed to ensuring the success of TTP in narrowing this gap."

Since joining the organisation, Mogapi has dedicated herself to providing strategic direction to the programme and to building a strong and motivated team that will be able to accomplish TTP's strategic objectives. "Since I have arrived, we have come up with a new name from Victim Empowerment to the Trauma and Transition Programme (TTP) which reflects the new strategic direction that the programme is taking," says Mogapi.

Mogapi sees TTP playing a crucial role in changing the landscape of the trauma field in South Africa as, she says, it is focusing on progressive strategic areas within the field such as criminal violence, ex-combatants, torture and forced migration. "There is still limited understanding of the psychosocial factors and appropriate interventions within South Africa around the identified strategic areas," she explains. "TTP will contribute in building this area of knowledge through developing innovative, contextual and effective intervention models. TTP will also be developing leading research and advocacy around these strategic issues."

"I am personally committed to the healing of South Africa, thus the programme's vision and mission are directly linked with my personal passion."

Although Mogapi sees TTP's role as being currently limited to South Africa, she would love to see it having a positive impact beyond the country's borders and into the region as well.

Before this happens, however, Mogapi is aiming to "position TTP as one of the acknowledged leaders in issues of traumatic stress especially as this relates to sustaining South Africa's peace and democracy".

"We are also currently working on setting up systems such as an electronic database that will enable us to develop evidenced-based models of intervention," she says. "We are still continuing to offer professional services to other institutions and survivors of violence, and I hope that we will continue to do this."

Mogapi's has made it her personal goal to "ensure that by end of 2009 TTP will be financially sustainable and will have a strong team of trauma experts who will feed into the interventions, research and advocacy initiative". "Personally, I am very passionate about healing in South Africa especially as it relates to sustaining our democracy and the peace. My ambition is to continue pursuing this passion through whatever vehicle is available for me to do this."

Name: *Megan Bantjes*

Position: *Intern (Community-based Counselling Psychologist)*

For Megan Bantjes, intern community-based counselling psychologist at CSVR, contributing substantially to the trauma field in South Africa through interventions with survivors, as well as through research and advocacy, is not simply a working goal, it is a philosophical ideal.

Bantjes is, indeed, already contributing to the trauma field in South Africa through her dedicated work at the Bienvenu Shelter in Bertrams. The project she says, aims at enhancing the coping skills of refugee children who live in the Bienvenu Shelter.

"The success of the project," explains Bantjes, "was that it improved the emotional literacy of the children in the groups. This meant they could put into words some of the feelings they experience and also had increased their awareness of alternative ways to respond to those feelings. It also provided them with a predictable space in which to feel valued and accepted. It allowed them a special time in which they could explore their feelings and reflect on their interactions with each other and in the world."

Bantjes was a counsellor for life skills groups run for refugee children living at the Bienvenu Shelter. These groups have been running for a number of years. The children were divided into two groups according to their age, and the sessions were run every second Wednesday for the year.

"We would meet every two weeks for an hour per group," she explains. "Each session would have four stages. The first stage would be the greeting with each child saying how they are feeling. Then I would facilitate an ice-breaker game to build trust and cooperation in the group. The main part of each session involved activities like games, drama, creative arts and writing. These were used to learn vocabulary to express feelings, to identify different feelings in themselves and others, and to explore alternative ways of responding to feelings, for example using verbal expression rather than violence.

"Using the group process itself was the most valuable activity. As emotional issues arose, for example, fighting over crayons, the children were encouraged to understand the feelings involved and to respond functionally by naming the feelings, accepting them and expressing them in healthy ways. Then we would have a closing period where children would choose a sticker to indicate how they were feeling at the end and put it on a chart."

The Bienvenu Shelter Project highlighted the vulnerability of refugee children, who at a young age have already witnessed extreme traumatic events and physical depravation. "Equipping these children with tools to cope with the strong emotions they experience in their lives," explains Bantjes, "is an intervention which aims to build their resilience. The groups were aimed at improving their future ability to cope in a world that will inevitably bring them further challenges."

Bantjes notes however, that this single project really only highlights the need for refugee children to be nurtured by the education and social development system and for their rights to be upheld across the African continent.

Although Bantjes' work at the shelter has ended, she is putting the experience and her knowledge as community counselling psychologist, "a category of psychology which brings together the social, political and the psychological in a relatively new theoretical field," she explains, to further good use and is now concentrating on trauma counselling and psychotherapy with refugees and torture survivors at the TTP Clinic as well as being involved in capturing information for a project evaluating interventions with torture victims.

"The success of these interventions," she explains, "lies in allowing clients to become functional and even contributing members of society."

"Using the group process itself was the most valuable activity. As emotional issues arose, for example, fighting over crayons, the children were encouraged to understand the feelings involved and to respond functionally by naming the feelings, accepting them and expressing them in healthy ways."



GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE PROGRAMME

2006 was a year of challenge and transition for the Gender-Based Violence Programme. The outstanding work of the Programme, under the leadership of the outgoing Manager Lisa Vetten, was continued by all staff. The Programme strongly focused on responding to legislation and policies affecting gender-based violence, on research to understand the causes and extent of sexual violence in the country, and the response of the criminal justice system.



Get on the bus and stop violence

In March 2006, CSVR co-ordinated a "Get on the Bus and Stop Violence against Women and Children Campaign" that visited all nine provinces. This campaign aimed to: promote communities' awareness of women's rights as set out in the Domestic Violence Act, the Recognition of Customary Marriages Act, the Maintenance Act and the Firearms Control Act, and the associated policies and protocols of these Acts; collect petitions calling on both Parliament and the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development to consult with civil society around the finalisation and enactment of the Sexual Offences Bill; and take women and children's voices to parliament by recording their concerns and experiences of violence. The campaign reached a wide audience, disseminated information around issues of gender-based violence and raised awareness around the legislation available to women in combating domestic and sexual violence. A petition of over 2000 signatures was collected and presented to Parliament along with a descriptive report detailing the information and community messages gathered during the campaign.

Sexual Offences Bill

CSVR was also involved in the long struggle to have a comprehensive and satisfactory Sexual Offences Bill passed. The Bill has been languishing in the corridors of power since 2002, and 2006 was the year that gender rights' organisations exerted increased pressure on Parliament to enact the Bill. As a member of the National Working Group on the Sexual Offences Bill, CSVR joined other organisations in working tirelessly to advocate around contentious issues in the Bill and lobby for its enactment. CSVR made a written submission to Parliament regarding medical treatment and support for survivors, the proposed National Policy Framework, and the management of offenders.

Litigation – amici curiae

The Gender Programme was involved in two important rape trials in 2006. In what was seen by some as a controversial move, CSVR, in conjunction with the Centre for Applied Legal Studies (CALS) and Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre (TLAC), as organisations representing the rights of women affected by gender-based violence, applied to be admitted as amici curiae in the criminal rape trial of Jacob Zuma. The amici was brought to offer the court an opportunity to better contextualise the evidence before it by looking at the complainant's version of events and rape law from the perspective of women who have been raped and whose voices have been historically marginalised in the law. Although the application was ultimately unsuccessful, its achievement was that the very issues that the amici wanted to put before the court were brought firmly into the public domain and will hopefully continue to influence and contribute to the public debate about the case and the broader issues around gender-based violence.

In 2004, a Regional Magistrate ordered that all the therapy notes made by a psychologist in respect of her client, the complainant in a rape case, be made available to the accused to assist him in preparing for the criminal trial. The psychologist applied for the court's decision to be reviewed and set aside. CSVR entered the matter as amicus curiae, arguing that the order was, "unreasonable, irrational and inconsistent with the constitution" because: the therapy notes had little or no probative value to the case; the decision militated against the public interest, by violating the trust relationship between a counsellor and a rape survivor; and the decision infringed on the rape survivor's right to privacy and dignity. The matter was heard in June 2006 and the judges ruled that the Magistrate's order must be wholly set aside. However, as the matter was decided on legal misconception, the constitutional rights of the complainant to privacy and dignity as well as the extension of privilege to the psychologist-client relationship were not interrogated and remain important issues that need to be decided by our courts.

Tracking Justice

2006 also saw the start of an extensive research project, which is being undertaken in partnership with Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre and the Medical Research Council. "Tracking Justice: Rape Survivors in the Criminal Justice System" aims to describe the nature of and circumstances in which rape occurs in Gauteng province; describe the processing of rape cases by the police, medical officers, Forensic Science Laboratory and courts at selected police stations and courts in Gauteng; describe the application of the rules of evidence and procedure in trials involving sexual offences; identify factors associated with withdrawals, convictions and acquittals; investigate the efficacy of specialist sexual offences courts and identify those factors (if any) that contribute to their greater conviction rate; and develop indicators for monitoring the performance of police and court personnel in relation to sexual offences. The fieldwork for this project was completed in December 2006, and we look forward with much anticipation to the publication of the results in 2007. We hold high hopes that the data gathered in this project will go a long way to helping us understand the nature of rape in Gauteng and the criminal justice response to the crime and the victim.

Evolving Capacity: Building on the Gender Programme's CBO's Capacity Building Project

During the second-half of 2006 the Gender Programme implemented a project aimed at supporting the viability and sustainability of community-based organisations (CBOs) addressing violence against women and girls. The Gender Programme has worked with CBOs since 2000 and this project was designed to tackle some of the key challenges, including financial skills shortages and lack of formal qualifications, previously identified as obstructing effective capacity-building. The CBOs were capacitated and mentored and are now able to budget accurately, manage project activities according to budget, and complete activities according to time lines.

Way Forward

The Gender-Based Violence Programme will continue its work aimed at understanding the roots of gender-based violence in all its forms and at all levels, and use this understanding to contribute towards violence prevention. The Programme will focus on mainstreaming gender within CSVR and will actively collaborate with other programmes in this regard.



Research to understand the causes and extent of sexual violence in the country will be undertaken, as part of a larger research project on violent crime conducted by the Criminal Justice Programme. In the same field, the "Tracking Justice" project will continue its research on the nature of and circumstances in which rape occurs in Gauteng, and the response of the criminal justice system. From a training point of view, the second phase of a project aimed at consolidating the capacity of community-based organisations working in gender-based violence will be implemented, and the SAQA accreditation of a manual on the interface between gender-based violence and HIV/Aids will be completed.

REFLECTIONS

Name: *Romi Fuller*

Position: *Researcher (Gender Programme)*

Project: *Tracking Justice*

"Tracking Justice," explains Gender Programme researcher, Romi Fuller, "will significantly add to our knowledge of the efficacy of criminal justice processes that rape survivors go through in their quest for justice following laying a complaint of rape."

The study is an undertaking between CSVR, Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre and the Medical Research Council, explains Fuller who has worked on the project since its inception in 2006. The project, "will allow us to understand why there is such a high rate of attrition among rape cases from reporting to conviction."

The importance of this research is clear and is probably, Fuller states, the most comprehensive and extensive project on rape (and the criminal justice system) in Gauteng.

"We hope it will provide valuable insight into the circumstances in which rape happens (such as the relationship between perpetrator and victim, age and socio-economic status of perpetrator and victim, use of weapons and location) as well as into some of the more widely accepted rape myths (such as how much force was used, whether or not the victim obeyed instructions without struggling, what led up to the rape and what happened after the rape). The project will also provide a complete tracking of the victim through the criminal justice system, showing at which point and why the victim left the system – this will be useful in helping the sector both quantify and understand where the gaps and pitfalls are in the criminal justice system for rape survivors. All this information can be used to advocate for real changes to a rape victim's experience of the criminal justice system, or at the very least enable us to better understand how and where rape survivors can be better supported."

Fuller's passion for the project is also reflected in the way she immersed herself in all aspects of the research

"The fieldwork stage of the project was very tough emotionally", she explains. "Firstly, the logistics were a nightmare and a lot of travelling was involved, often to far-flung and not particularly hospitable police stations across Gauteng."

"Secondly, the nature of the material we were dealing with day after day was emotionally draining – reading story after story of how women and children have been sexually violated in Gauteng (and retaining those stories in your head after leaving the police station) was traumatic.

"It was also necessary to provide support to the fieldworkers, some of whom had children and found the child rape dockets almost impossible to deal with. It means a lot to me that the information we have collected in this study be used to shed light on how and why rape happens in Gauteng and what we can do, as an organisation, to not only help combat the levels of sexual violence in our country but also to make the rape survivor's passage through the criminal justice system one that is not so fraught and infused with secondary victimisation."

The understandings of the how and why of rape in Gauteng are underpinned by the study's specific objects, which are:

- To describe the nature of and circumstances in which rape occurs in Gauteng province;

- To describe the processing of rape cases by the police, medical officers, the Forensic Science Laboratory and courts at selected police stations and courts in Gauteng;
- To describe the application of the rules of evidence and procedure in trials involving sexual offences;
- To identify factors associated with withdrawals, convictions and acquittals;
- To investigate the effectiveness of specialist sexual offences courts and identify those factors (if any) that contribute to their greater conviction rate; and develop indicators for monitoring the performance of police and court personnel in relation to sexual offences.

It would be foolish, however, to think the work on Tracking Justice is complete. In fact the project still needs to complete the data capture, analysis and writing phases.

Although Fuller is working hard to ensure this, she is also involved in the Sexual Violence component of a larger CSVR study looking at the violent nature of crime in South Africa. This parallels her work on Tracking Justice and sees her specifically looking into why levels of sexual violence in South Africa are so high and whether these levels of sexual violence are related to the factors contributing to violence more generally or whether there are additional factors contributing to sexual violence, the sexual victimisation of children, and involvement of children as perpetrators of sexual violence.

"I am also involved in writing an analytical paper on the Sexual Offences Bill as part of the Criminal Justice Programme's project on consolidating democratic criminal justice in South Africa."

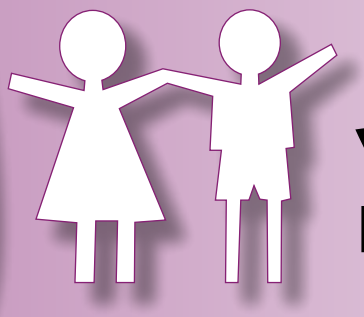
Some say it easy to stay motivated when working in a field that involves the potential relief of trauma, while others find it impossible to be surrounded by such hardship as sexual violence and rape. Fuller, is from the former camp, living each day inspired at the thought of contributing to positive change.

"One has to continue against all odds to dream and hope for change in the field of sexual violence," she says. "The prevalence in South Africa is so high and the frightening statistics hide thousands of individual stories of pain, humiliation and violence – some of which we witnessed second-hand through the rape dockets.

"It is possible that South Africa can challenge the cultural and societal norms that foster such endemic sexual violence and such entrenched attitudes towards those that are the victims of such violence. There is a very long way to go before South Africa will be free of sexual violence, but we can all play a part in educating each other and the nation's children about human rights, respect and equality, until we are able to nurture a society that finds sexual violence abhorrent."

To this end, Fuller's ambitions are firmly centred on learning as much as she can about the field of gender-based violence. It is after all this knowledge that will help her achieve her dream, to "contribute to the construction of a more equitable and respectful country."

"We hope it will provide valuable insight into the circumstances in which rape happens (such as the relationship between perpetrator and victim, age and socio-economic status of perpetrator and victim, use of weapons and location) as well as into some of the more widely accepted rape myths (such as how much force was used, whether or not the victim obeyed instructions without struggling, what led up to the rape and what happened after the rape)."



YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAMME

2006 was an exciting year for the Youth Violence Prevention Programme. Over and above project obligations, the youth team members were involved in media interviews, seminars and other youth-related issues.

During 2006 school violence escalated. The Youth Violence Prevention Programme played a vital role in enlightening the public on issues related to school violence as well as on concerns related to the Child Headed Household and Violence Project.



Project Activities (Child Headed Household (CHH) and Violence Project)

The Youth Programme's focus was on the continuation of the research conducted in two areas, Alexandra and Katlehong in 2005. Activities for the year were as follows:

Focus Groups

In conjunction with Friends for Life (Alexandra) and the Khanya Family Centre (Katlehong), the Youth Programme was able to carry out research in both townships by conducting several focus group discussions with orphaned children between the ages of 13 and 19.

The findings of the research resulted in the publication of two booklets. These booklets, which will be launched in 2007, are: *Child Headed Households and Human Rights*, and *Our Journey with Aids*

Workshops

In order to ensure the *Child Headed Households and Human Rights*, and *Our Journey with Aids* booklets were conveying the desired message, the Programme held workshops to test the draft booklets before they were finalised and printed. Care-givers from different community-based organisations (CBOs) and civil society organisations (CSOs) as well as community leaders from both Alexandra and Katlehong were invited to participate in these workshops. Relevant input from the participants was incorporated into the booklets.



Safety in Schools Workshop

A three-day workshop for Life Orientation Educators was held in September 2006 on Safety in Schools in the Tshwane North area.



Public Seminars:

Two seminars were held during 2006. The first seminar, held on February 28, *Are South African orphans who have been impacted by HIV and AIDS resilient or vulnerable?* aimed to share the project's research results with the public for comment. The results showed a need to produce manuals to guide CBOs and CSOs as well as children on issues relating to trauma and violence that the CHH faces. Guest speaker, Ms Angie Diale (expert in HIV and AIDS counselling) was invited to further reinforce the seminar.

The second seminar was entitled *School violence unabated: Is there a solution?* This seminar was a response to the public outcry to the escalated school violence and saw moving speeches by several high-profile guest speakers. The seminar produced an overwhelming response (179 people) from all the sectors involved in education. Questionnaires filled in at the end of the seminar revealed that most participants felt that there was a great need for more parental (especially fathers') input, community, government, police and educator involvement and that dialogues in school must continue in which learners become party to finding solutions. It was also felt that values should be promoted in schools where learners learn to value others and life. Some felt strongly that corporal punishment might be a problem but it is also part of the solution.







Way forward

The Programme will continue the implementation of the *Child Headed Household and Violence Project*. 2007 will see the launch of CHH and Violence Project Booklets and the piloting of these booklets in three township areas (Katlehong, Alexandra and Soweto). The main aims of the workshops are to mobilise institutional support and community awareness to the CHH plight and also empower child headed households with violence prevention skills.





REFLECTIONS

Name: *Muzikayise Tshabalala*

Position: *Community Facilitator (Youth Violence Prevention Programme)*

Muzikayise Tshabalala, trainer/facilitator in the Youth Violence Prevention Programme, has been completely dedicated to his work since joining CSVR four years ago. Although he is currently working on the Child Headed Household Project (CHH), Muzi has added his expert touch to numerous other projects including the 40 Safe Schools Project and the Smart Skills Project, that the Youth programme was previously working on.

"The 40 Safe Schools project involved examining safety in schools, piloted in four different areas viz, Zondi, Jabulani, Zola and Emdeni (ZOJAZEM) in Soweto," explains Tshabalala. "The Smart Skills project provided life skills workshops for the pre-adolescence in schools in the Katlehong area."

The CHH project is a spin-off from the outcomes of the Smart Skills Project, explains Tshabalala. "During this Smart Skills process, the project facilitators discovered that the children that they worked with were mainly orphans who either resided with their grannies or lived on their own. These symptoms and other factors (such as HIV/Aids) called for a new project and thus the beginning of CHH project," he explains.

Initially, the CHH project conducted research in two different areas, Katlehong and Alexandra. The aim of the research was to raise awareness on challenges that children who headed households faced.

"The idea here," says Tshabalala "was to raise debate and awareness on the challenges faced by children who lead their own families. The outcomes strongly indicated that the community members and leaders could be able to assist in reducing the impact of violence on these households. As a result of the research two manuals were produced, namely *Our Journey with HIV/Aids* and *Child Headed Households and Human Rights*."

The obviously emotional subject matter of the CHH project meant it was difficult for Tshabalala to not become emotionally attached, and he did, he admits, become intrinsically tied to the project.

"I realised that there are so many young South Africans who have not dealt with their past political issues during the apartheid era, and are now suddenly faced with new and sometimes more traumatic challenges of the HIV and Aids epidemic," says Tshabalala. "Children no longer enjoy their childhood but are forced to become 'professionals' overnight in leading their households and playing the roles of nurses, social workers, counsellors, educators and parents to their siblings. This new state is especially alarming, as in an African culture we never have orphans because the extended families, relatives, neighbours and the community will take care of those children born on the belief that 'your child is my child'.

"My personal belief is that it takes two to make a child but it takes a village to raise that child. It leaves me to wonder if these circumstances are brought upon us by poverty in our country and/or this new concept call 'individualism'."

Tshabalala further expresses how horrified he is at the associated violence of CHH: "young girls are being abused by older men just to be able to contribute to the household expenses; young boys are being forced to do favours for relatives for the hope of some contribution towards their needs; and family members are becoming parasites and rob their children of their monthly dues (food parcels and social grants). These reasons and even more motivation for me in facing the challenges of this project."

Inspired by this passion and enthusiasm, Tshabalala led the in-depth research into Katlehong, with the assistance of colleague, the late Bheki Zulu in 2005. Other colleagues worked in Alexander. The research started by gathering information (history) systematically about the area, interviewing senior citizens, young people and organisations. Interviews were conducted with organisations dealing with orphan children due to the HIV/Aids epidemic and other children. The organisations involved were from home-based care (HBC), community-based organisations (CBOs), and civil society organisations (CSOs), one key partner being the Kanya Family Centre (KFC).

"I continued working with Charlotte Hulley and Mosley Lebeloane from the Youth Violence Prevention Programme in Katlehong and Alexandra respectively," explains Tshabalala. "Several focus group workshops were conducted with children heading their household and also with the care givers from KFC and other organisations in the area. These workshops in both the areas ran concurrently to assist in doing a comparative study between the two communities. This resulted in the production of the two manuals mentioned earlier.

"Thus far, evaluation from three of the workshops conducted have indicated that the training has been beneficial and successful," he says. "Participants are now able to draw on lessons learnt at the workshops and implement them in the work that they do on the ground. I am convinced that once the relevant workshops are conducted with all the groups, the Youth Violence Prevention Programme would have successfully handed over professional training methods for the organisations to use and this will benefit the communities at large."

"I realised that there are so many young South Africans who have not dealt with their past political issues during the apartheid era, and are now suddenly faced with new and sometimes more traumatic challenges of the HIV and Aids epidemic."



PEACEBUILDING PROGRAMME

CSVR's peacebuilding work in the region is characterised by reciprocal partnership models of engagement with strong foci on mutual learning and exchange of information and expertise. 2006 saw a consolidation of our existing projects with long-term planning exercises towards integrating our work internally and externally to promote co-ordinated efforts to create a culture of non-violence and co-labouring.



CSVR has sculpted a unique, multi-disciplinary, systemic approach to peacebuilding that integrates trauma healing; conflict transformation; gender equality; social and restorative justice; early warning and violent conflict prevention; and reconciliation.

The Peacebuilding Programme is an integrated and holistic approach to building durable and sustainable peace that builds on and strengthens existing initiatives, works collaboratively in partnerships with others, and tries to put into practice principles of mutual respect, symbiotic lesson learning and long term commitment.

The programme is aimed at understanding the roots of violence and injustice and forging actions with local communities in the Southern African region and in other targeted African countries, that transform social relations and the systems and structures that inform them.

CSVR has sculpted a unique, multi-disciplinary, systemic approach to peacebuilding that integrates trauma healing; conflict transformation; gender equality; social and restorative justice; early warning and violent conflict prevention; and reconciliation. It locates reconciliation, peacebuilding and transformation firmly within transitional processes, recognising that lasting peace can best be achieved if it is embraced, driven and implemented by local stakeholders, civil society formations and local peace practitioners.

Strengthening Capacities for Community Based Reconciliation and Peacebuilding in Southern Africa

In 2006 this partnership project involving the Zimbabwe Civic Education Trust (Zimcet), Angola 2000, and Justapaz (Mozambique) engaged in a number of activities to foster collaboration amongst organisations in Southern Africa involved in conflict transformation and peacebuilding.

The project organised a Networking Workshop to create a platform for discussion and analysis to bring peace activists and peace initiatives together to explore synergies and complementarities. The workshop was well attended and provided an important space for organisations to reflect on the current state of the peacebuilding sector in the region. Representatives of all the current networks, as well as a number of key influential bodies engaged in two days of discussion. A full report of this workshop is available from CSVR.

Regional Material Development – A comprehensive resource manual was conceptualised and we embarked upon collating the resource material development taking place in each of the partner countries. This book will be ready for dissemination in 2007 to all our Southern Africa networks and partners.

Evaluation Report – a comprehensive evaluation report on the first phase of the project was done. It covered all the partner countries' experiences and suggestions and formed the basis for the strategic planning of the project for the 2nd phase. The full report is available from the CSVR.

Regional Capacity Building was implemented through a regional capacity building financial management and procedures workshop as well as a regional partner's strategic workshop held in November 2006. Extensive evaluation of the current year and planning for the following year was done based on the evaluation report. Many new initiatives and activities were planned as well as changing the project title to *Strengthening Peace Potential in Southern Africa.*

Empowering Excombatants Through Peacebuilding

CSVR research and interventions have shown that ex-combatants are eager to be involved in projects that contribute to community healing and development. This project aims to promote the involvement of ex-combatants in peace-building initiatives by providing and coordinating a range of peace-building training opportunities and facilitating linkages and partnerships between participants and other existing peacebuilding organisations and initiatives.

Participation in peacebuilding has the simultaneous potential to help address experiences of social and political exclusion and stigmatization, and also provide a channel to deal with experiences of trauma and militarized identities. A localized peacebuilding model will seek to integrate psychosocial support, skills development and economic empowerment rather than provide them as separate interventions. Through a process of identifying local needs and abilities and linking these to available skills development and support opportunities through a range of NGO partners, ex-combatants will be engaged in a series of training opportunities, project development exercises and back-up support activities. The project is scheduled for early 2007 to June 2008 and is planned for implementation over a period of five years with a further plan for regional outreach.

The project outline for phase one is to consult and build relationships with stakeholders, prepare and deliver a peacebuilding foundation course with approximately 20 committed participants, and to identify supplementary short courses that can be taken by the group as electives.

Race, Identity and Citizenship Project

The Race, Identity and Citizenship project which began in 2005 is part of the Race and Citizenship in Transition series within the organisation. The project is focused on gaining an understanding and analysis of the issues of race, identity and citizenship that continue to play themselves out in the new South Africa through racially motivated crimes of racial intolerance and high levels of tension. The project also aims to highlight how incidents of racial violence spill over into community violence, conflict and intolerance.

The objectives of the project are inter-related but independent components intended to analyse the relationship between violence (at both individual and community levels) and prejudice (particularly racial, ethnic and national prejudice), and to assess current justice and remedial mechanisms in order to develop a framework for early intervention and prevention. It also aims to ensure that the CSVR's institutional voice on these issues is enhanced, to develop a strong network of community representatives, and to be more effective from a communications, public education and advocacy point of view.

The objectives of the project are inter-related but independent components intended to analyse the relationship between violence (at both individual and community levels) and prejudice (particularly racial, ethnic and national prejudice), and to assess current justice and remedial mechanisms in order to develop a framework for early intervention and prevention.

Phase one of the project focused on action research in three selected communities namely Vryburg (NW), Kuruman (NC), and in the internal organisational setting of CSVR (GP) to look at issues of social transformation with an emphasis on race, identity and citizenship. This phase will be complete in April 2007. Phase Two aims to investigate and evaluate institutional remedial mechanisms.

Consensus Building Approaches and Policy Coordination Mechanisms

Government policy formulation and implementation processes on peace and human security issues are only sporadically informed by civil society organisations. This project aimed to research and recommend participatory policy making strategies through an action research and information dissemination strategy. Teams of community facilitators, activists and researchers worked together to explore the nature, extent and impact of public participation in government policy processes. In addition to engaging in background research and local and international discussion, field research was carried out to produce case-studies from which further insights were gained. A comprehensive and enlightening report was produced in February 2006 called *The People Shall Govern* which highlights ways to strengthen public participation and civil society's ability to contribute usefully to the formulation and implementation of policy. It is particularly relevant in the climate of civic violence in relation to public service delivery.

Zimbabwe Solidarity Forum

The forum was created to raise awareness, advocacy, dialogue, and to build solidarity linkages amongst South African organisations, regionally and beyond. It aims to consolidate the efforts and increase the voices of South African civil society organisations in the promotion of peace, democracy and human rights for Zimbabweans. The CSVR continues to play a role as a resource guide and conduit for the work of this forum.

Multi-Stakeholder Initiative on Peace and Security

This partnership project is with the Coalition for Peace in Africa and the ACTION Support Centre. It complements the community based regional project and is focused on linking and networking regional community-based human security initiatives and their implementing organisations, It aims to create platforms and information forums that enable communities to engage directly with policy makers.

Uganda Exchange Programme

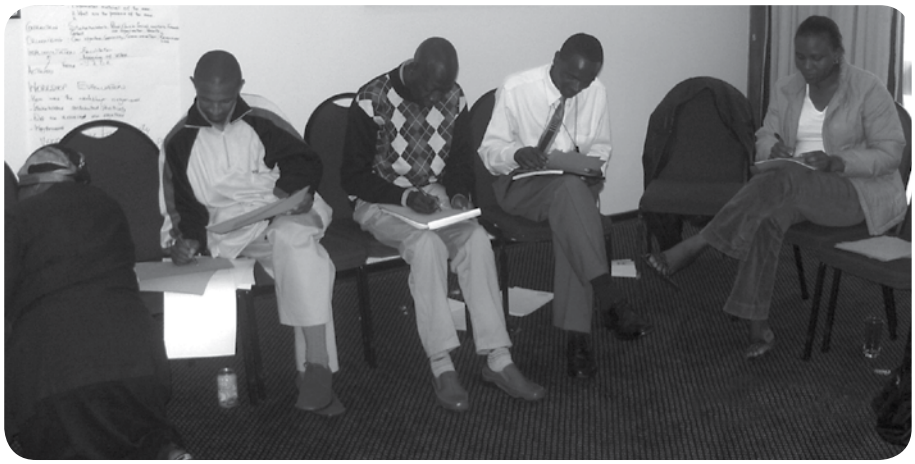
The project is a long-standing partnership exchange with the Human Right Network (Hurinet) in Uganda. CSVR sends and receives a project or partner staff member as an exchange fellow for 10 months in each country. The focus here is on exploring the synergies between human rights, peacebuilding and development. It also serves to strengthen the regional network of peacebuilding organisations and to promote individual capacity building, exposure to cross-cultural exchange, expertise and experience.



Southern African Human Rights Training Manual on Fact-Finding, Documentation, and Reporting

CSVR was approached by OSISA in 2005 to conduct a workshop on Human Rights Monitoring with their Southern African Partners from Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Apart from providing specific human rights (HR) monitoring (HRM) training, the workshop also ascertained what the different organisations were doing with respect to HR monitoring to develop the second phase of the project.

The overall goal of the second phase is to build on the workshop to develop capacity of OSISA's partners to produce a regional human rights report of a comparable quality to that of Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, and other prominent HR organisations in the field. The specific goals of the project are to consolidate the Regional Network, to develop standard HRM tools, to provide training and to produce, publish and disseminate a regional human rights report. This project is aimed for completion in November 2007.



Way Forward

The Peacebuilding Programme has planned extensively for the next three years and will work in partnership with all other CSVR programmes to expand the work on gender, criminal violence, transitional justice, trauma and youth violence, bringing in the peacebuilding principles and perspectives.



HUMAN RESOURCES REPORT 2006

CSVR's impeccable reputation and cutting edge position is directly linked to the high calibre of the people in the employ of the Centre. CSVR is a haven for staff to realize their full potential. The multi-disciplinary methodology of the work (high quality research, innovative interventions and contribution to advocacy and policy development particularly in areas of criminal justice, transitional justice, victim empowerment, gender-based violence, youth violence and peace building) makes the Centre a highly attractive and preferred employer.

Creating a learning organisation

During 2006, as a result of the organisational development process, CSVR created even more spaces for staff to participate in key organisational decision-making processes. From September 2006 two members of staff were elected from the representative structures to participate in the management team discussions. Staff continued to participate in the Planning, Review, Integrating, Strategic Meeting (PRISM) and Matsholo discussions (internal discussions on key concepts) to shape decisions on the strategic direction of the organisation.

Ensuring effective training and development

The HWSETA approved the Workplace Skills Plan for 2005-2006 and CSVR received funding of R78 000 for the current year's training strategies and plans. Most of the funds received from the HWSETA were utilized to enhance the skills of staff to manage projects more efficiently by building knowledge and expertise in management and leadership of people, human resources, financial management, and project management. The following table reflects some of the training and development staff attended in this regard.

The leadership learnership programme that aims to cultivate leadership skills continued in 2006 with one leader learner appointed as of October 2006 for a period of six months.

Category	Female	Male	Total
Business etiquette	2		2
Management development	2	1	3
Project Management	8	7	15
Financial management	3	10	13
Training in a variety of methodologies	3	5	8
Language		1	1
Computer Literacy	16	1	17
Assessor Training	2	4	6
Fundraising	1	2	3
Research supervision	2	2	4
Performance management training	4	8	12
Minute taking and meeting management	6	0	6
Diversity management and employment equity	12	6	18
Plan and conduct assessment of learning outcomes	5	2	7
HIV and AIDS Training	4	3	7

Figure 1: Number of employees that received training in 2006

Diversity management and employment equity

Through all its strategies CSVR continues to acknowledge that there is a direct relationship and benefit of mainstreaming equity and gender and this is visible from developing its strategic objectives through to implementing its projects. Operationalising equity and gender makes it the responsibility of all employees to ensure that the principles are observed and considered in all decision-making processes. CSVR's mature approach in tackling the issues of equity and gender has led to better progress and results. There is renewed commitment and energy to create and effect change in this area.

Employee relations

Through a change-management process, there was a deliberate attempt to broaden the opportunity of staff to participate in decision-making through electing two staff members to the management team structure. There is continual effort to improve employee-management relationships and proactively consult on issues of mutual interest.

Self-care and employee wellness

The CSVR had a series of presentations and discussions with staff to design a self-care strategy. As an outcome of these processes, we had a financial management training workshop and it also paved the way to investigate an employee wellness programme to be launched in 2007.

Way Forward

CSVR continues to grapple with the challenge to design human resource strategies that are relevant and progressive so that we are able to attract, stimulate and retain high calibre staff, that enable us to continue to provide the high quality services and products we expect of ourselves.

JALA TSEBO PUBLIC SEMINAR SERIES

In 2006 the CSVR continued with its external seminar series called Jala Tsebo ("planting of knowledge"), in partnership with Constitution Hill. The seminar series offered CSVR the opportunity to profile its content work and invite public debate, discussion and participation with respect to the following topics.

Topics:

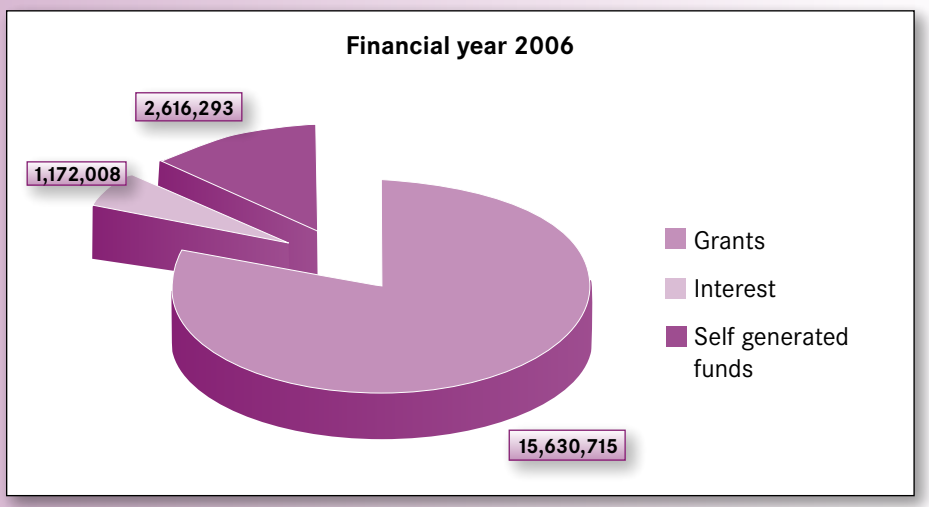
- Are South African orphans who have been impacted by HIV and AIDS resilient or vulnerable?
  Speakers: Angie Diale, Muzi Tshabalala, Charlotte Hulley and Mosley Lebeloane
- Ex-combatants as Peace Promoters
  Speakers: Hugo van der Merwe, Jacinta Jorge and Esther Droppers
- Understanding people's power: Promoting participatory governance – Reducing the potential for violence
  Speakers: Charmaine Estment, Dr. Chris Landsberg, Westen Shilaho and Gillian Ameck
- The Legacy of Suffering)
  Speakers: Prof. Michael Humphrey, Estela Valverde and Vanessa Barolsky
- Law, Custom, and Culture and the Impact on Women Seeking Redress for Domestic Violence
  Speakers: Prof. Elsje Bonthuys, Lisa Vetten, and Kindisa Ngubeni
- School violence unabated: Is there a solution?
  Speakers: Prof. Mary Metcalfe, Mr. Tom Clarke and Sibusiso Nkomo

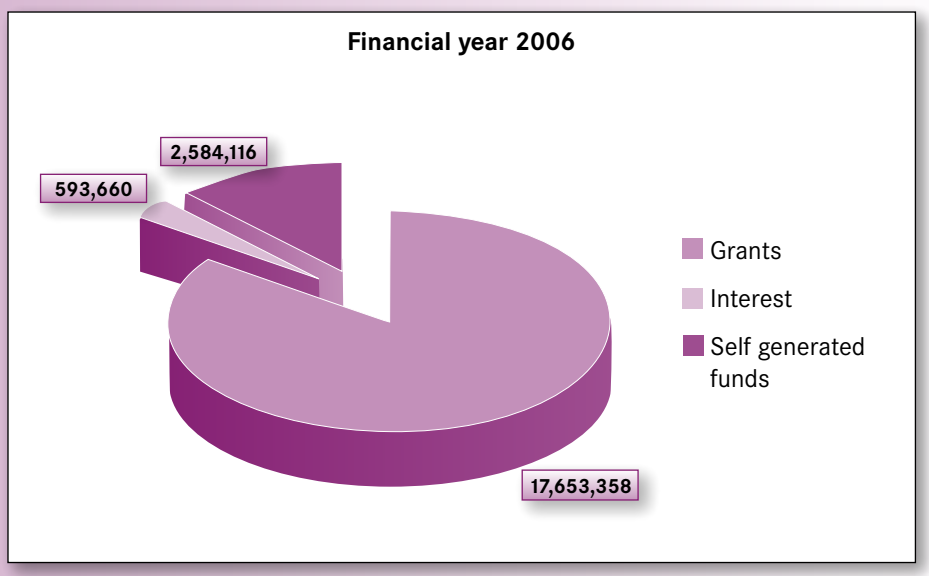
A word of thanks should be extended to Constitution Hill for their support and to all the speakers for sharing their time and expertise; as well as the public for attending these seminars.

FINANCIAL REPORT

INCOME

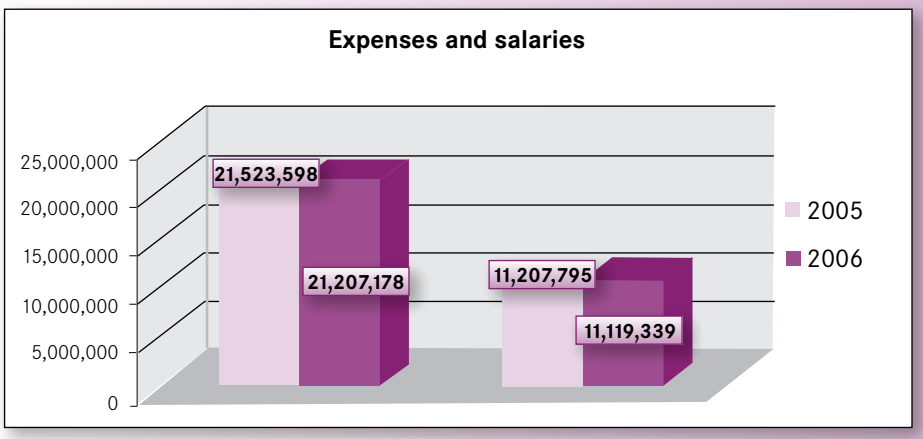
Income in the 2006 financial period decreased by 6,5% (2005-R20,8m 2006-R19,5m). This was because grants received from funders were decreased by 11%. It should be noted at this stage that R13m of grants were deferred in this period as opposed to R8,8m in the previous financial year. At the same time there was an increase in self-generating funds (increased by 1,9%). Cash-flow was well controlled and interest received increased accordingly.





EXPENDITURE

Expenditure decreased slightly in 2006 and salaries – the largest single expenditure item – also decreased. This was because at least two senior management positions were unoccupied for several months in this period although their positions had been budgeted for. CSVR also adopted a strategy of right-sizing its staff complement as part of its growth and sustainability objective. The strategy is to become leaner and produce high-quality work by using capacity optimally.

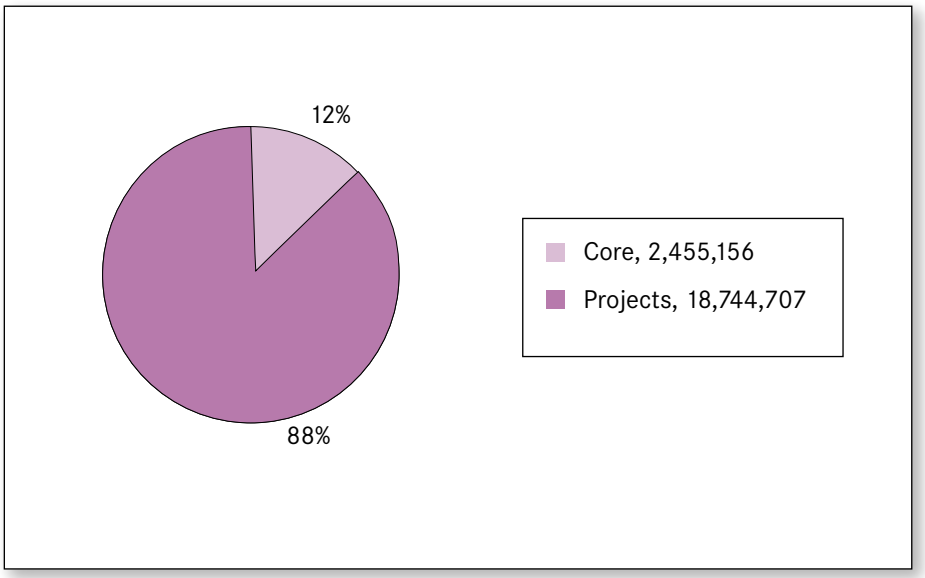


INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

	2006 R	2005 R
INCOME	19,521,263	21,465,829
Operating fund	3,089,092	4,231,339
Sustainability fund	102,247	107,597
Project funds	16,329,924	17,126,893
EXPENDITURE	21,475,233	20,124,264
Operating fund	2,722,146	3,442,181
Sustainabilty fund	8,380	111,341
Project funds	18,744,707	16,570,742
(deficit) surplus for the year	-1,953,970	1,341,565
Transfer to/ from reserves	792,817	-764,344
Balance at beginning of year	3,134,154	2556933
Balance at end of year.	1,973,001	3,134,154

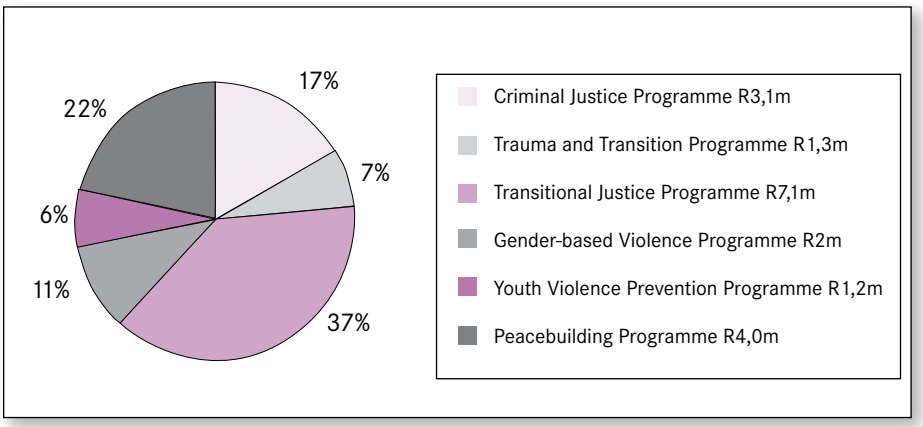
PROJECT, PROGRAMME AND CORE EXPENDITURE

An amount of R18,7-million was disbursed on project and programme expenditure during 2006. An amount of R2,4-million was spent on core expenses (support services and general administrative expenses). This is 12 % of the total expenses for the period.



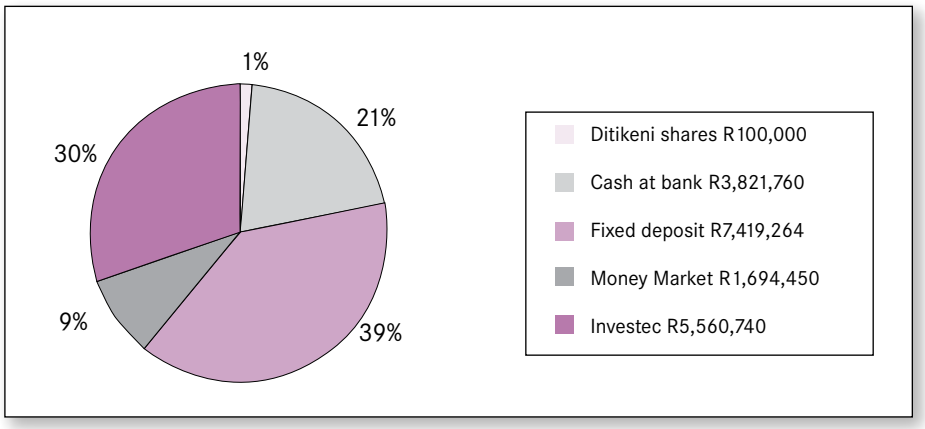
An amount of R18,7-million was disbursed programmatically as follows:

Criminal Justice Programme R3,1m	3,099,393
Trauma and Transition Programme R1,3m	1,283,223
Transitional Justice Programme R7,1m	7,151,531
Gender-based Violence Programme R2m	1,970,526
Youth Violence Prevention Programme R1,2m	1,205,434
Peacebuiding Programme R4,0m	4,034,600



BALANCE SHEET

CSVR's total reserves and liabilities increased by R3-million due to additional grant income being deferred to 2007. The general reserve decreased from R4,3-million to R3,7-million as project deficits were written back to reserves. Cash and investments at year-end were R18,596,214, of which R14,744,454 were held in investment accounts.



BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2006

	2006 R	2005 R
ASSETS		
Non current assets	383,510	284,754
Current assets	2,346,075	845,606
Cash and cash equivalents	18,496,214	17,126,366
	21,225,799	18,256,726
Operating fund	-319,579	
Project funds	2,292,580	3,134,154
Equipment fund	283,510	184,754
Retrenchment fund	1,002,851	896,515
General reserve	3,685,964	4,355,324
Current liabilities	1,119,004	872,860
Deferred grant income	13,161,469	8,813,119
	21,225,799	18,256,726

The entire audited financial statement is available electronically as well as on hardcopy. Please e-mail *bmahontsi@csvr.org.za* should you require a full set of this audited financial statement.

STAFF LIST

Name	Title
Dr Adewale Banjo	Project Manager
Ahmed Motala	Executive Director
Amanda Dissel	Criminal Justice Programme Manager
Amy Gordon	Intern
Alice Koopedi	Finance Manager
Anu Pillay	Peacebuilding Programme Manager
Bilkees Vawda	Criminal Justice\Youth Violence Prevention Programme Administrator
Boitumelo Kekana	Trauma Professional, Victim Empowerment Programme
Brian Molewa	Senior Community Facilitator, Peace Building Programme
Bronwyn Harris	Acting Manager, Gender Programme
Busi Mahontsi	Bookkeeper
Carnita Ernest	Project Manager, Transitional Justice Programme
Charlotte Hulley	Senior Educationalist, Transitional Justice Programme
Collet Ngwane	Field worker/Researcher/Trainer
David Bruce	Specialist Researcher, Criminal Justice Programme
Danzel van Zyl	Researcher, Peacebuilding Programme
Dorothy Khosa	Youth Violence Prevention Programme Manager
Ereshnee Naidu	Project Manager, Transitional Justice Programme
Gareth Newham	Project Manager
Happy Kwetana	Community Facilitator, Transitional Justice Programme
Hugo van der Merwe	Transitional Justice Programme Manager
Ina Mozhendi	Development Manager
James Mtimkulu	Researcher, Transitional Justice Programme
Kenneth Collis	IT Technician, Support Services
Kindiza Ngubeni	Community Facilitator, Criminal Justice Programme
Lisa Vetten	Programme Manager, Gender Programme
Mafere Kubushi	Accountant
Marivic Garcia	Project Manager, Trauma and Transition Programme
Malose Langa	Trauma Professional, Victim Empowerment Programme
Megan Bantjes	Researcher, Victim Empowerment Programme
Mosima Selemela	Receptionist, Support Services
Moloko Malakalaka	Regional Coordinator, Peacebuilding Programme
Mosley Lebeloane	Community Facilitator, Youth Violence Prevention Programme
Muzikayise Tshabalala	Community Facilitator, Youth Violence Prevention Programme
Mpho Matlhakola	Community Facilitator, Peacebuilding Programme

Nahla Valji	Project Manager, Transitional Justice Programme
Nomfundo Mogapi	Victim Empowerment Programme Programme Manager
Nomvula Mahlangu	Admin Assistant, Support Services
Obakeng Mogole	Intern
Ollie Mahopo	Researcher, Transitional Justice Programme
Oupa Makhalemele	Researcher, Transitional Justice Programme
Peter Townshend	Media Officer
Polly Dewhirst	Project Manager, Transitional Justice Programme
Pule Rampa	Admin Assistant, Support Services
Puleng Montsho	Administrator, Peacebuilding Programme
Lerato Seleke	Receptionist, Trauma and Transition Programme
Puti Moswane	Intern
Richard Smith	Programme Manager, Peacebuilding Programme
Romi Fuller	Researcher, Gender-based Violence Programme
Rosie Nxumalo	Senior Bookkeeper, Finance
Rosey Sesinyi	Financial administrator, Finance
Richard Records	Senior Administrator, Transitional and Justice Programme
Sadiyya Haffejee	Researcher, Gender-Based Violence Programme
Sasha Gear	Senior Researcher, Criminal Justice Programme
Shamila Singh	Shared Services Manager
Sinothile Msomi	Project Manager, Peacebuilding Programme
Sophie Mulaudzi	Administrator, Trauma & Transition Programme
Terry Selikow	Senior Researcher
Towera Sichinga	PA\Travel Administrator, Support Services
Themba Masuku	Senior Researcher, Criminal Justice Programme
Vera Schneider	Intern
Westen Shilaho	Researcher, Peacebuilding Programme
Xoliswa Ntintili	Administrator, Transitional Justice Programme
Yolelwa Mbanjwa	Community Facilitator, Transitional Justice Programme

CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF VIOLENCE AND RECONCILIATION PUBLICATIONS

Journal Articles and Research Reports

Bruce, D. (2006). *Staggering under the burden - ICD policies on the receipt of complaints and on investigations and their negative impact on the ICD, on public confidence, and on police discipline.*

Bruce, D. (2006). *Building Respect for the Badge: The management of the use of force by police.* Research report written for the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, September.

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Hargreaves, S., Vetten, L., Schneider, V., Malepe, L. & Fuller, R. (2006). *'Marriage is Like Sitting on Red Coals': A case study of domestic violence in four villages of the Moretele District, Tshwane Metropole.* Research report written for the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation.

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