



Family members are included throughout the process. Before the exhumation begins the team interviews the family members witnesses and survivors who may be able to provide physical details of the disappearance which can help the forensic team to identify the remains. Often the remains are gathered the exhumation site marked for physical markers such as age, sex, height and previous injuries and this information is compared with that provided by the families.

EXHUMATION PHASE



The team working the grave markers that they set during the investigation. The team is looking for any items that may be able to provide physical details of the disappearance which can help the forensic team to identify the remains. Often the remains are gathered the exhumation site marked for physical markers such as age, sex, height and previous injuries and this information is compared with that provided by the families.



The team take it in turn to be sensitive to the needs and desires of the families and any workers that may have been affected by the investigation.



**CSV**  
The Centre for the Study of  
Violence and Reconciliation





**CSVR**

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Violence and Reconciliation

## ABOUT CSV

The Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR) is an independent, non-profit organisation founded in 1989. The primary goals of CSVR are to contribute to the building of violence-free societies and to promote sustainable peace and reconciliation in South Africa, across the African continent and globally. In all of its undertakings, the Centre is committed to addressing the needs of the most marginalised and vulnerable of people by rendering their voices audible rather than speaking on their behalf.

### **As a multi-disciplinary institute, CSVR focuses on:**

- Research: Rigorous, practically oriented empirical research, including critical in-depth studies, policy reviews and programme evaluations.
- Intervention: Innovative community-level education and training-oriented pilot projects that test the feasibility of violence prevention and reconciliation models and ideas, as well as direct service provision of traumatic stress counselling to survivors of complex or multiple trauma.
- Advocacy: Facilitation of collaborative policy development through a combination of stakeholder engagement, public education and legislative lobbying.

Rooted in the global South, CSVR's work is respected internationally for its innovation, credibility and professionalism. CSVR employs a talented team of sociologists, psychologists, community development practitioners, lawyers, trainers, political scientists, criminologists, educationalists and historians. Organisationally, CSVR's work is structured thematically, though it is approached in an integrated manner that draws upon the skills and experiences of multiple programmes.

### **CSVR Thematic Programmes**

- Criminal justice
- Gender-based violence prevention
- Peacebuilding
- Transitional justice
- Trauma and transition
- Youth violence prevention



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## MESSAGE FROM THE PATRON

*"I am proud to be associated with an organisation that so rigorously demonstrates that in order to achieve lasting stability and empowerment locally and on the continent, we must address the conditions of injustice and insecurity."*

During the height of apartheid oppression, CSVR started its work with an innovative approach and commitment that remains as vital today as it was in 1989.

Through its work, the Centre addresses the causes and consequences of violence, in order to develop innovative approaches to building sustainable peace and reconciliation in South Africa and internationally. They continue to demonstrate that a durable peace must be achieved through processes that affirm the humanity of others rather than rely on power, aggression, the selective application of human rights or the demonisation and marginalisation of entire peoples.

I am proud to be associated with an organisation that so rigorously demonstrates that in order to achieve lasting stability and empowerment locally and on the continent, we must address the conditions of injustice and insecurity.

May God continue to bless you and those you serve.

Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Mpilo Tutu



## MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

On the 11th of May 2008, South Africa was shaken by an outbreak of violence characterised by an intensity and fierceness previously unknown in our young democracy and acutely reminiscent of apartheid-era violence. These violent attacks included unlawful killings, mass assault, as well as forced displacement, and were primarily directed towards African migrants and refugees. The attacks, which started in the Gauteng township of Alexandra, quickly spread to other townships within the province, as well as townships in Mpumalanga, North West Province, the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. By the 29th of May, the official death toll had reached sixty-two, with hundreds injured and thousands forcibly displaced or forced to flee South Africa.

Within forty-eight hours of the first attacks in Alexandra, the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation had a team of trauma counsellors providing debriefing and some containment for victims and survivors of the attacks, most of whom sought safe shelter in the local police station. We also had meetings with community leaders and provincial government officials, ready to offer conflict mediation resources. As the violence escalated across Gauteng Province, directly affecting CSVR staff, the organisation plunged in, looking at ways in which we could harness our skills and energy to best effect. A week after the first attacks, civil society began to organise itself in order to develop a more coherent and coordinated response to the needs of victims. In order to understand some of the needs and concerns of residents in affected communities and to identify some of the underlying causes of the violence, with a view to developing solutions for peaceful coexistence, we also engaged with the local community leadership.

CSV

CSVR was mandated through this loose alliance of civil society organisations, coordinated by the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC), to coordinate emergency humanitarian relief in Gauteng. This role stretched the organisation and its capacity, but we learned invaluable lessons: the resilience of people to withstand enormous hardship and terror; the extraordinary effort, skills and commitment of civil society to ensure that the rights and needs of poor and marginalised people are taken seriously, thereby securing a culture

These violent attacks included unlawful killings, mass assault, as well as forced displacement, and were primarily directed towards African migrants and refugees.



The extreme violence shocked many. In a number of ways, it was a reminder of the changing nature of conflict in transitional societies, where cycles of violence continue, taking on new forms, targeting new victims.

of human rights and dignity in South Africa; the value of advocacy in influencing both policy and practice, thereby making a difference in the lives of ordinary people; and the importance of working in partnership, whether with other civil society organisations, national government departments, international development and human rights NGOs or United Nations agencies.

Perhaps the most important lesson is that our society remains deeply divided and fragmented. It is one in which violence is a norm. The xenophobic attacks have brought into sharp relief a number of critical fault lines in the country: unequal access to basic services; the social, economic and political marginalisation mainly of poor people, many of whom are young men; the meaning of identity and citizenship in our new democracy and what it means to belong; and issues of governance and corruption.

The extreme violence shocked many. In a number of ways, it was a reminder of the changing nature of conflict in transitional societies, where cycles of violence continue, taking on new forms, targeting new victims. It was also a reminder of the importance of studying the multi-faceted nature of violence and exploring the complex relationships among development, social justice and violence in countries emerging from decades of war and conflict. Although CSVr continues to provide much-needed psycho-social support to those most affected by the violence, we have shifted our emphasis to community dialogue and healing by working with community leaders and structures in those communities affected by the violence, seeking joint solutions to some of the ongoing challenges. This underpins the organisation's approach of integrating our analysis and research into the design and implementation of community-based interventions shaped by the experience of local people in their local context. This is the core of our work at CSVr, not only in South Africa but also across the region and in the global arena.

These challenges are not unique to South Africa. In CSVR's work on the continent, whether through our partnership with like-minded organisations in strengthening a network of transitional justice academics and practitioners, or through our peacebuilding and conflict resolution capacity-building workshops with partner organisations in the Southern Africa region, our aims of building a human rights culture and seeking solutions to ongoing conflicts and injustice remain a priority.

Over our almost twenty-year history, CSVR has held a unique position in helping South Africans understand and grapple with the meaning of the nature of violence in our society — how it manifests and why — and exploring ways in which both to reduce and to prevent violence in all its forms. We have engaged in activities as varied as addressing the worker-related violence of the 1980s, dealing with the human rights violations of the apartheid regime and examining the unique forms of violence that can occur in societies undergoing dramatic political and social change. The organisation has demonstrated that we are responsive to the external environment and able to develop strategies and employ mechanisms that enable us to adapt our ongoing work to new, priority issues, as seen in our work on the recent xenophobic attacks and our engagement with the events in Zimbabwe.

The shifting political and social landscape both within the country and across the region has forced CSVR to grapple with our analysis of violence and to reassess our intervention and prevention methodology. Violence has taken new and complex forms in our society, whether in the ongoing use of torture in prisons and detention centres, the continued abuse of women in their homes, the exposure of primary school children to criminality and violence on school property, the use of violence in service delivery protests or the violent nature of crime in South Africa. It is clear that the country's violence is not a transitional phenomenon but one deeply rooted in our society. Although it calls on and repeats the repertoires of the past (for example, the burning of 'impimpis' during our apartheid past and now of migrants), it demands new responses.

The task facing us at CSVR is to develop an analysis and understanding of these new forms of violence and, at a strategic level, find ways to prevent and reduce violence. These new, yet familiar, forms of violence — in our own country, but also within the sub-region and across the African continent — require our urgent attention and engagement.

Although I only took up the position of Executive Director in January 2008, my association with CSVR goes back to the early 1990s, when I was one of the organisation's first education and training officers. Although CSVR was relatively small at that stage (with twelve to fifteen staff members), it was made up of people dedicated to transforming our society through the prevention of violence in all its forms and passionate about their vision of a more just and peaceful society. Leaving CSVR in early 1995 did not mean the end of the relationship. As Director of Gun Free South Africa (GFSA), I continued to engage with various CSVR programmes, entering into a strategic partnership with the Forty Schools Violence Prevention Project in Soweto.

It is clear that the country's violence is not a transitional phenomenon but one deeply rooted in our society.

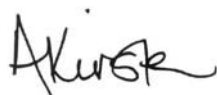
When I left GFSA in 2002, CSVR once again became my home. The organisation kindly hosted me for my eighteen-month sabbatical to conduct research for my book on the history of the gun control movement in South Africa (published in 2008 by the University of KwaZulu-Natal Press). During my many years of interacting with CSVR, I have been struck by the organisation's ability constantly to break new ground, exploring issues of violence and transition in new ways. One example of this is the work done by Bronwyn Harris as early as 2003 on understanding the emerging signs of xenophobia as a feature of societies in transition.

One of my tasks is to ensure that CSVR continues to be an innovative and highly respected centre of excellence. This means assessing to what extent its trademark methodology of combining policy research with advocacy, public awareness raising and community intervention not only is integrated across the six programmes but also becomes a tangible reality within each programme. For example, this means that when we work in schools on youth violence prevention programmes, we are able to document and write up those experiences in order to inform both our ongoing interventions and any policy-related advocacy. The model has to be about making a difference at a range of levels across our society — reaching up into the highest level of government and reaching down to the grassroots, where change matters most. It also means working in close collaboration with a range of actors, in particular within civil society, both nationally and across the region, in order to strengthen our joint efforts for maximum impact.

In addition, the organisation needs to review how we communicate what we do to a range of stakeholders and to ensure that we develop a comprehensive and sophisticated communication and dissemination strategy. This will enable CSVR to use more effectively both our research and our community intervention work to influence public policy and practice with regard to violence prevention initiatives across a range of sectors. These initiatives include the criminal justice system, transitional justice, education and health, the youth sector, peacebuilding and prevention of violence against women.

I am confident that CSVR is playing a leading role not only in helping our society understand and make sense of violence but also, more importantly, in ensuring that our multi-disciplinary approach to dealing with the multi-faceted problem of violence will contribute to replacing a culture of violence with a culture of solidarity and peace.

Of course, none of this is possible without the ongoing and generous support of our valued partners and donors, without whom we could never attempt the ambitious and innovative work that we do. I would especially like to thank CSVR's donors — identified later in the report — who have continued to support us over many years and who remain committed to our work.



Adèle Kirsten

One of my tasks is to ensure that CSVR continues to be an innovative and highly respected centre of excellence.

## PROGRAMME OVERVIEWS

### Criminal Justice Programme



#### Programme Goal

The Criminal Justice Programme (CJP) aims to contribute to the reduction of violence in South Africa by working toward the establishment of an effective and human rights-oriented criminal justice system. It also seeks to generate an understanding of the nature and causes of violent crime through innovative research as a necessary precondition to developing successful crime prevention interventions.

#### Strategies

- Develop an understanding of the causes of violent crime through professional, sound and ethical research, as well as through piloting community interventions. High levels of violent crime continue to be a concern in South Africa. Although the government recently has tried to assure the public that it views crime seriously and is putting in place measures to address crime, crime trends have not altered significantly, and serious violent crimes appear to be on the rise. Through research, we aim to gain a better understanding of the nature, causes and manifestations of violence in order to assist the government and civil society in developing appropriate responses.
- Contribute to the enhancement of the operations of the South African criminal justice system through the development of useful, relevant, institutional strategies and procedures. The criminal justice system has a crucial role to play in reducing violence through prevention as well as response to violent crime, yet it is frequently criticised for its lack

of strategy in tackling the problem. Through our research, we aim to contribute to the development of such strategies.

- Consolidate democratic criminal justice, so that the system works in accordance with human rights and constitutional norms and standards and meets the expectations of a democratic society.

## Projects

### Sexual Violence and Coercion in Correctional Centres Project

The Sexual Violence and Coercion in Correctional Centres Project seeks to promote capacity to deal with sexual violence and coercion in male-offender institutions. Experiences of and exposure to prison sexual violence endorse and generate damaging identities and ways of relating, and entrench particularly destructive notions of what it means to be a “man” or “woman.” These are fed to the outside when inmates are released and are the same notions that are implicated in much of the violence and risky behaviours that occur outside prisons. The project works with prison staff, in collaboration with other NGOs, to develop strategies to prevent and manage sexual violence.

- CJP released two research reports on life behind bars for boys and young men in a Gauteng youth correctional centre. In addition to highlighting dynamics of imprisonment and abuses behind bars, and providing evidence to be used in strategy development, the findings are an important reminder of the critical impact that prison experiences have on the development of youth going through places of detention.
- In October 2007, these reports were launched at a CJP function attended by different levels of the Department of Correctional Services (DCS), South African Police Service (SAPS) staff, members of the Judicial Inspectorate of Prisons (JIP), donors and members of NGOs and CBOs from a range of related sectors. Outcomes of the launch included increased media coverage of the issues and additional requests to CJP to participate in further information sharing on the subject.
- CJP, Themba HIV/AIDS and LGBT OUT co-facilitated a strategy and awareness-raising workshop with Boksburg Youth Correctional Centre management personnel. The workshop aimed to develop practical strategies to promote sexual health and reduce sexual violence in the centre. This required an interrogation of myths and beliefs that can make it difficult to face some of the more uncomfortable aspects of violence, sexuality and gender. It also entailed enabling staff to openly share their struggles with sexual violence in the centre. Follow-up workshops were requested by centre officials based on the success of the initial workshop.
- Upon request from JIP, CJP ran three-day workshops in November 2007 on preventing rape in detention with JIP visiting committee coordinators from across the country. These workshops were co-facilitated with the United States-based NGO, Stop Prison Rape.

*“I have learned to pick up signs from the sexually violated inmates and I now know when to intervene and what steps to take to help.”*

- Male nurse participant in the Boksburg Youth Correctional Centre workshop

*“The workshop has changed my thinking. I now see that we hide behind African culture when things are getting out of hand.”*

- JIP workshop participant



*"I can now use the language used by inmates when I communicate with them to help them open up to me."*

- JIP workshop participant

## Integrated Youth Offender Programme

The Integrated Youth Offender Programme (IYOP) was developed and initiated in 2004. Its aim was to pilot innovative and effective youth offender reintegration programmes. In the process of achieving this, IYOP sought to contribute to the generation of a body of evidence-based knowledge within the sector. In 2007, an in-depth independent evaluation of IYOP's three-year implementation period at the Boksburg Youth Correctional Centre was conducted.

- The independent evaluation of IYOP's work (2004–06) found that the integrated approach to rehabilitation that the programme utilised was particularly effective and relevant to the lives of the participants. One of the most significant features of the programme in terms of impact was found to be IYOP's ability to create a supportive community in which offenders could start imagining life and themselves differently.

*"In conclusion, it is the view of the evaluator that the Integrated Youth Offender Project had a significant impact on all the juvenile male offenders who participated in the programme while incarcerated in Boksburg Correctional Centre. Each participant has taken specific knowledge, skills, attitudes and self-awareness with them, even if they did not complete the programme or levels of participation and engagement varied. These gains have clearly made an impact on their lives while they are serving their sentences in the Centre, on parole, and afterwards."*

- External Evaluation of the Three-year Integrated Youth Offender Programme in Boksburg Correctional Centre, South Africa (2007), p. i.

*"It was not easy [back on the outside]. There were times when I felt like going back to crime, but something stopped me. Especially when I thought about what I learned from IYOP and life in prison. The community gradually accepted me and began trusting me..."*

- Former Boksburg Youth Correctional Centre inmate and IYOP beneficiary interviewed during the independent evaluation process

Comments from Leeuwkop Youth Centre DCS staff on the ITPP training:

*"I've learned to be observant while I am listening – looking at body language. For example, if a boy has been abused/ sodomized in his section, I'm learning to read it in his body language."*

*"In the past, we were taught how to be an employee. ... Now I feel like I am more invested in my job, it feels like I am working for myself. This brings more meaning to my work, which then spreads to inmates."*

## Institutional Transformation in Prisons Project

The Institutional Transformation in Prisons Project (ITPP) aimed to develop the necessary skills, knowledge and awareness amongst correctional services staff working with youth to support effective implementation of the government's introduction of a rehabilitative approach to imprisonment. For officials trained under the previous ideology of the DCS, this required a change in mindset, in addition to the need to learn and understand new policies and laws. The project ran from 2005 through 2007.

- CJP conducted a final training of twenty staff members at the Leeuwkop Youth Centre over a period of one month, in partnership with Phaphama Initiatives and Cathy Park and Associates. Areas covered included alternatives to violence; helping DCS members get in touch with their personal vision and purpose; trauma awareness; rehabilitation and development of inmates; effective discipline and management of youth; and stress management and self-care.
- A training manual was developed to supplement the training and enable trained staff to share their knowledge and experiences in a more systematic manner with staff who were unable to participate in the training.





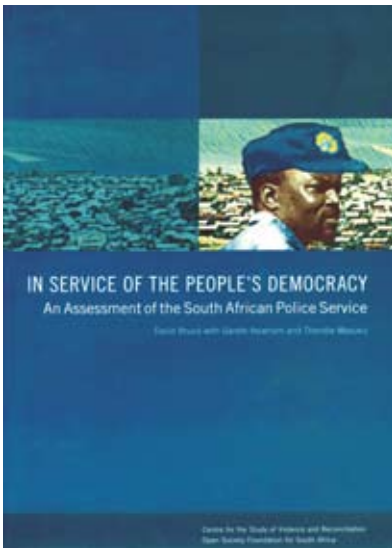
### **HIV/AIDS and Policing Project**

This project ran from 2005 through 2007, focusing on assisting SAPS to better understand the issue of HIV/AIDS and how it is affecting the ability of police personnel and SAPS to fulfil their mandate. Research included an assessment of how the SAPS five-year strategy on HIV/AIDS has been integrated into policing in the Johannesburg area. CJP worked closely with police unions and station-level officials in Johannesburg as part of the research dissemination process. Workshops were held with local and national SAPS representatives and peer educators.

- CJP's expertise on HIV/AIDS and policing was recognised in 2007 by the UNAIDS committee on security, which invited CJP to present its work on HIV/AIDS and policing in the Johannesburg area. Delegates showed a particular interest in the methodology utilised to work on the issue of HIV/AIDS, which is regarded as sensitive by most police organisations, particularly SAPS.
- In 2007, the police services in Lesotho and Mozambique asked CSVR to implement the HIV/AIDS and Policing Project in those countries. The research phase of this stage of the project will begin in 2008.
- Two research reports emanating from the project were produced and disseminated in 2007. The project's Johannesburg area study will be published in 2008.

### **Assessment of Democratic Policing in South Africa**

In 2003, CSVR was invited to participate in a project on strengthening oversight of policing in South Africa under the auspices of the Open Society Foundation of South Africa and the Open Society Justice Initiative. CSVR was instrumental in the development of the resulting publication, *The Police*



that We Want: A Handbook for Oversight of the Police in South Africa. The handbook provides guidance to members of police oversight bodies tasked with identifying key issues related to effective monitoring of police accountability.

- The Police that We Want has proved to be a major success not only in South Africa but also in other African countries. As a result, it was reprinted. CSVR has been approached regarding translation of the handbook for use by those involved in police accountability work in Indonesia.
- In May 2007, CJP launched In Service of the People's Democracy. This research report applied the assessment indicators discussed in The Police that We Want to the performance of SAPS. On the day of the launch, the Mail & Guardian newspaper carried a two-page feature summarising the report.
- Shortly after the launch of In Service of the People's Democracy, the Minister of Safety and Security was asked a question in parliament based on the recommendations in the report, which demonstrates its import.

## The Violent Nature of Crime

In July 2006, during a period of intensified public anxiety about criminal violence, CSVR was approached by the government to carry out research on why crime is so violent in South Africa. In February 2007, CSVR signed a contract with Minister of Safety and Security, Charles Nqakula, to produce a series of reports on the "violent nature of crime in South Africa." The study is being conducted on behalf of the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) cluster, the committee that incorporates the various criminal justice- and security-related ministers and deputy ministers. The reports are to cover various topics, including murder, sexual violence, case studies of perpetrators and the socio-economic dimensions of violent crime. A final report providing an overview of the project and containing its overall recommendations is due to be completed in November 2008.

- In June 2007, CSVR submitted a preliminary "concept paper" to JCPS, providing an overview of existing knowledge on criminal violence in South Africa. Amongst other issues, the paper discusses the forms of violent crime in the country, issues related to the relationship between victims and perpetrators and the high degree of violence in some incidents of crime.



## Consolidating Democratic Criminal Justice in South Africa

CSV co-hosted the conference, "A New Decade of Criminal Justice: Consolidating Transformation," in 2005, after which it committed to follow up on pivotal themes identified during plenary discussions as they relate to the South African context. These include the need to ensure that criminal justice agencies are accessible and responsive to ordinary people and the principle that all citizens, irrespective of their wealth or position, are accountable before the law.

- Provocative review reports were widely disseminated and the issues they raise debated. They discuss the implications for the criminal justice system of the Schabir Shaik trial and the subsequent prosecution of Jacob Zuma; the role of prisons in a constitutional democracy; and the promulgation of the Sexual Offences Amendment Act.
- CSV hosted a well-attended seminar in October 2007, "The State of Criminal Justice," at which CJP presented its review reports. CJP followed up on issues raised at the seminar in print media articles in November and December.

### Is Punishment the Appropriate Response to Gross Human Rights Violations?

### Is a Non-punitive Justice System Feasible?

A PAPER PRESENTED BY EZZAT A. FATTAH  
Ph.D., D.h.c. (Liege), FR.S.C. Professor Emeritus School of  
Criminology Simon Fraser University Vancouver, Canada  
At the conference "The Politics of Restorative Justice  
In Post-Conflict South Africa and Beyond"  
Cape Town, 21-22 September 2006  
Monkey Valley Resort, Noordhoek,  
Cape Town, South Africa



## Profiling Torture in South Africa

South Africa's strong commitment to the prohibition of torture was a key feature in the country's transition to democracy. This was demonstrated by South Africa's ratification of the UN Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in 1998, and by the development of the SAPS anti-torture policy. Despite two draft bills dealing with the criminalisation of torture, little public debate on the issue has been encouraged or movement by government made toward putting in place measures to eradicate torture. CJP is engaged in a project with the Danish Rehabilitation and Research Centre for Torture Victims to profile the issue of torture in South Africa through research on torture and advocacy around the implementation and ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OPCAT). These activities complement the work being undertaken by CSV's Trauma and Transition Programme on improving access to rehabilitation services for torture survivors in South Africa.



- In 2007, CJP launched a ground-breaking study on the extent of torture in South Africa, as evidenced in the print media. A partnership between the Media Monitoring Project and CSV, the study is the first of its kind, collecting information on the extent of torture in South Africa. It aims to identify perpetrators and victims of torture, as well as the circumstances in which torture occurs and the forms in which it is practiced. The study will be published in 2008.
- CSV co-hosted a workshop with the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC) to discuss development of National Preventative Mechanisms (NPMs) for places of detention in terms of OPCAT. CSV was asked to participate in the ad hoc committee formed by SAHRC to develop a national strategy for preventing torture and ill treatment of detainees, mainly through promotion of the ratification of OPCAT and the establishment of NPMs.
- CSV participated in two sessions of the African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACPHR). CJP staff were instrumental in the drafting of a recommendation that was taken forward in the ACPHR's 41st session regarding the prohibition of torture in the region and the promotion of OPCAT.

## Gender-based Violence Programme

### Programme Goal

The Gender-based Violence Programme (GBVP) seeks to understand the roots of gender-based violence (GBV) in all its forms and levels, in order to contribute to the creation and development of constructive preventative responses from both civil society and government.

### Strategies

- Conduct high-quality intervention and policy-oriented research. GBV is rife in South Africa and takes many forms, including sexual violence (rape, indecent assault and sexual abuse of children), domestic violence, violence against lesbian women, displacement and trafficking. It is essential to understand the nature and extent of GBV, its linkages to other forms of violence present in South African society and the identification of risk and protection factors.
- Promote state and local-level accountability on GBV issues through facilitation of training, public education and participation in advocacy networks. South Africa has one of the most progressive constitutions in the world, but in order to realise the GBV-related rights enshrined in it, civil society advocacy partnerships and public awareness-building activities are required.
- Address the intersection between HIV/AIDS and GBV in South Africa. As these epidemics are inextricably linked in the South African context, effective GBV prevention and intervention strategies must address this mutually reinforcing relationship.

### Projects

#### Tracking Justice: Rape Survivors in the Criminal Justice System

This project is a collaborative study between CSVR, Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre and the Medical Research Council of South Africa. Focusing on Gauteng Province, the study aims to identify and understand the reasons for the shockingly low conviction rate of child and adult rape cases in South Africa. Based on the research findings, recommendations will be proposed, including the development of monitoring indicators to track the performance of police and court personnel involved in sexual offence cases.

- Preliminary research findings of the 2,064 rape cases analysed indicate:
  - 44.7 percent of cases were withdrawn by the police (reasons for this include intimidation of the rape survivor by the perpetrator, unsupportive partners or parents, weak evidence, the perpetrator

being untraceable and the complainant having laid a false charge or disappeared).

- In 16.1 percent of cases, the National Prosecuting Authority decided not to prosecute.
- 22.3 percent of cases were disposed of before trial.
- Only 4.1 percent of cases resulted in a conviction for rape.
- The research report is due to be completed and published in 2008.



### The Gendered Nature of Xenophobia in South Africa

This project aims to document and analyse the experiences of xenophobia by migrant and refugee women in South Africa. It critically analyses South African government legislation, policies and practices regarding the treatment of refugee and migrant women, and establishes the extent to which these stimulate the development of xenophobic attitudes amongst South African citizens. The results of the study will be used to raise public awareness of human rights violations, as well as to provide an evidence base upon which to develop, monitor and evaluate government policies aimed at the prevention, reduction and eradication of xenophobia from a gendered perspective.

- An international literature review was conducted during the second half of 2007 that revealed that while much has been researched and written in terms of gender and migration, little is known about the gendered aspects of xenophobia.
- In-depth interviews and surveys will start in 2008 in three major South African cities with significant migrant populations.



*"[Since the CBO capacity-building project] we have had greater responses from the people we help — they come back to us and let us know how they are doing."*

- Diepkloof Victim Support Programme staff member, final project evaluation workshop



## **Community-based Organisation Capacity-building Project, Phase 2**

This project addresses a gap commonly experienced by emerging CBOs in general and in the GBV sector in particular: how to secure donor funding to provide community-based services to victims of GBV in a funding context that demands a significant project management track record. The initial phase of this project consisted of CSVR facilitating a mentoring and training process aimed at building the capacity of four partner CBOs in project management and reporting skills (including financial planning and management).

The second phase of the project focused on consolidating the capacity-building process with the partner CBOs in order to develop and pilot an “evolutionary” capacity-building model. The CBOs that participated in Phase 1 of the project received small seed grants with which to implement activities to promote awareness of GBV and mobilise communities against such violence. The CBOs were Concerned Persons Against Abuse (CPAA) in Thokoza; Diepkloof Victim Support Programme in Diepkloof, Soweto; Ngata in Vlakfontein, Gauteng; and Golden Triangle Women’s Group in the Vaal, Gauteng.

- As a direct result of the project, the four participating CBOs and three other organisations they met through their work formed a network of CBOs working on violence against women. Through this network, a broad spectrum of organisational relationships within the GBV sector have been established that ultimately have helped CBOs to increase their | institutional sustainability.
- The final evaluation of the project revealed that all the participating CBOs reported a strong sense of accomplishment at being able to acquire new managerial skills and conflict resolution skills and to contribute significantly to the communities to which they belong.

## Increasing Community-level Understanding of and Capacity to Address Domestic Violence

In late 2007, during the annual Sixteen Days of Activism against Gender Violence campaign, GBVP facilitated workshops in collaboration with the Moretele Local Municipality in North West Province to discuss the results of research carried out by CSVr in 2005–06 on domestic violence in the district. The research explored how community beliefs and practices shape perceptions of and responses to domestic violence. These contextual factors were shown to affect when, how and which women use the rights and recourse provided by the Domestic Violence Act of 1998, including how a variety of institutions mediate women's access to the criminal justice system.

- Traditional leaders, school teachers, parents, members of local CSOs, ward councillors and local police officers participated in a discussion workshop facilitated by GBVP. The discussions were unusually open and frank, resulting in identification of specific barriers and positive opportunities to address domestic violence at the community level.
- Workshop proceedings resulted in municipal councillors resolving that concrete steps must be taken to follow up on the issues raised in the research. CSVr was asked to facilitate additional workshops in 2008.

*“Women workshop participants tended to be critical of traditional dispute resolution, specifically the tendency of elders to ask why the man hit the woman, and then usually conclude that the woman provoked the assault.”*

- excerpt from Moretele Local Municipality workshop report

ARE YOU  
BEING  
ABUSED?



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protection order  
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CSVr

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REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA



The Medical Research Council of South Africa estimates that the number of rapes may be up to nine times that of reported statistics. This would mean that someone is raped or indecently assaulted every sixty seconds in South Africa.

Research conducted by the South Africa office of Ipas, an international reproductive rights research and advocacy organisation, indicates that nearly 530,000 women terminated their pregnancies in South Africa between 1997 and 2006, with 11 percent of abortions being provided to girls under eighteen years old. Ipas also reports that back-street abortions have dropped by 91 percent since the enactment of the legislation.

## **Understanding the Nature and Extent of Sexual Violence in South Africa**

In 2006, CSV's Criminal Justice Programme won a government tender to produce a report on the nature and extent of violent crime in South Africa, including sexual violence. A key question is 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, particularly the sexual victimisation of children and the involvement of children as perpetrators of sexual violence. GBVP was commissioned to produce the sexual violence section of the report.

- In 2007, an extensive literature review was conducted, examining qualitative and quantitative studies on sexual violence in South Africa from the last ten years.
- Open-ended question interviews were conducted directly with thirty-six practitioners working in correctional facilities, the South African Police Service, NGOs, private practice, academia or research.
- Remaining research will be completed in 2008, and the final report produced before the end of the year.

## **Submission to Gauteng Provincial Legislature on the Termination of the Pregnancy Bill**

In 1996, the South African government demonstrated its commitment to making the new constitution and the Bill of Rights living instruments. The passing of the Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Act confirmed South Africa's recognition and enactment of women's sexual and reproductive rights. The effect of the legislation has been formidable and, currently, the statistics on back-street abortions are extremely low by continental standards.

At the insistence of so-called pro-life groupings, the Constitutional Court declared in August 2006 that the Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Amendment Act (No. 38 of 2004) was invalid, and that the order of invalidity should be suspended for eighteen months to enable parliament to re-enact the statute in a manner consistent with the constitution, that is, with increased public participation. In June 2007, provincial hearings were held.

GBVP made a submission recommending that the Act be retained. In a country with some of the highest incidences of rape, intimate partner violence and HIV/AIDS in the world, recognition of a woman's right to terminate an unwanted pregnancy should be paramount. Women raped by strangers or by their own partners at least have the recourse sanctioned by the Act in the event of the rape resulting in pregnancy.

- Thanks to the pressure exercised by CSV and other women's organisations, the Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Amendment Act has been retained.

## **Training Manual Accreditation**

In 2004, the guide, *Health and Hope in Our Hands: Addressing HIV and AIDS in the Aftermath of Rape and Woman Abuse*, was developed by CSVR, the AIDS Law Project and the CSIR Crime Prevention Centre. In 2007, CSVR developed a training manual based on this guide. The manual is undergoing South African Qualification Authority (SAQA) accreditation.

- Once the CSVR manual is accredited, participants in short-term courses and training workshops run by GBVP will have their skills as field workers and counsellors formally recognised, even though the skills are gained through informal educational institutions.

## **Membership in GBV-related Groups and Campaigns**

### **070707 Act to End Hate Campaign**

This campaign was established after the murder of two lesbian women in Soweto on the 7th of July 2007.

### **One in Nine Campaign**

A campaign established in February 2006, at the start of the rape trial of Jacob Zuma, to ensure solidarity with "Kwezi," the complainant in that trial, as well as other women who speak out about rape and sexual violence.

### **National Working Group on the Sexual Offences Bill**

The group came together to advocate around contentious issues in the Sexual Offences Bill and to lobby for its enactment. The bill was enacted in December 2007. Current work revolves around submitting inputs on the bill's regulations and the National Policy Framework.

The twin epidemics of HIV/AIDS and violence against women in South Africa are mutually supportive. Violence against women exacerbates the HIV infection rate among women, and women who are HIV-positive or living with AIDS often find themselves at the receiving end of violence from intimate partners, families and/or the wider community.

## Peacebuilding Programme



### Programme Goal

The Peacebuilding Programme (PBP) aims to strengthen the capacity of African civil society organisations to develop locally and advance integrated strategies to secure non-violent social change, justice, accountability and respect for human rights.

### Strategies

- Deepen local-level understanding of the relationships among violence, conflict, prejudice and intolerance through high-quality research and pilot interventions at the community level. Such understanding is critical to enabling communities to influence decision-making processes and secure lasting social change in more effective and non-violent ways.
- Build the capacity of local-level African CSOs engaged in transitional processes and community reconciliation initiatives. A durable peace is reliant upon the existence of an active and organised civil society, and particularly the inclusion of the interests of marginalised and vulnerable groups. In order to ensure that CSOs in post-conflict countries are capable of competently engaging in local-level transitional justice and peacebuilding processes, PBP designs and implements demand-driven, multi-organisational capacity-building opportunities.

## Projects

### Strengthening Peace Potential in Southern Africa (SPPSA)

SPPSA is a partnership project involving peacebuilding organisations in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Angola and South Africa. The purpose of the project is to build local and regional advocacy capacity amongst CSOs in and between the participant countries. The project emanated from multiple discussions amongst CSOs based in the region that asserted the need for reciprocal learning and advocacy strategy development skills tailored to the specific local contexts and dynamics of Southern African countries. Initially launched in 2003, the project began its second phase in 2007 after a critical review of the strengths and challenges of the first phase.

- A total of forty-five CSO representatives from Angola, Mozambique and South Africa completed a training-of-trainers course for violence prevention and conflict management (the Zimbabwe training will occur in 2008). Post-training utilisation of skills will be tracked in 2008 through a revised SPPSA project monitoring and evaluation system.
- Partner-country CSO representatives engaged in ten days of field-based learning at Mozambican peacebuilding organisations. (The host country for learning exchanges rotates each year.)
- SPPSA Local Coordinating Bodies were established in each partner country to facilitate the cascading of knowledge and strengthen nascent CSO network advocacy abilities.

### Empowering Ex-combatants through Peacebuilding

This project forms part of CSV's ongoing integrated intervention strategy to contribute to the sustainable integration of ex-combatants in South and Southern Africa. The Ex-combatant Peacebuilding pilot project emerged from CSV research and interventions that revealed an eagerness amongst ex-combatants to be involved in projects that contribute to community healing and development. The pilot project is aimed at promoting the involvement of ex-combatants in peacebuilding initiatives by providing and coordinating a range of training and internship opportunities. Specific areas addressed through the training and internship experiences include conflict transformation, trauma, basic entrepreneurship and advocacy skills.

- An initial group of thirty ex-combatants participated in skill-building workshops in Cape Town and Johannesburg, followed by three-month internship placements in NGOs involved in violence prevention, restorative justice, memorialisation, human rights advocacy, counselling support and reconciliation.
- A productive roundtable discussion with leaders from the military veterans' associations of the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA), Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) and the Azanian National Liberation Army (AZANLA) was facilitated to assess the internship process and obtain feedback for the planning of the next phase of the pilot project.



*"When I was told what the project was all about, I asked myself how could people be so naïve to talk about peace in a circumstance where the majority of people are still denied their land and basic goods and services to lead a decent life. I thought the project was a mockery in the face of the past and present injustice committed against our people, which I spent my whole life fighting against. When I think now though, the project was an eye opener and I am now more human and confident than I was before my participation in the project."*

- Ex-combatant Peacebuilding pilot project participant



*"A proverb says, 'A fish does not talk about water,' meaning that if a person is in a situation for quite a long time, he/she takes the situation as normal and acceptable. It is mostly through interventions by outsiders that such situations are critically examined and the need for change is acknowledged. The ex-combatants who participated in this project had accepted their personal and collective traumatic experiences as given, and continued to live with them. In the context of unfulfilled expectations such trauma is further entrenched. This project helps ex-coms to break this perpetuation of trauma and to redefine their role in the society."*

- Carl Stauffer, Ex-Combatant Peacebuilding pilot project workshop facilitator

### **Race, Identity and Citizenship**

Currently in its third year, the Race, Identity and Citizenship (RIC) project focuses 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. Specific foci of the project include analyses of the relationship between violence (at both the individual and community levels) and prejudice (particularly racial, ethnic and national prejudice), and assessments of current justice and remedial mechanisms with a view to development of a framework for early intervention and prevention of violence and conflict.

- Field-based qualitative research was completed in the two case study communities of Vryburg in North West Province and Kuruman in the Northern Cape.
- Twenty-five locally based CBO/NGO leaders were trained in data collection and made evidence-based contributions in the ongoing public debate on racially motivated attacks in Vryburg and Kuruman.
- CSV R hosted a well-attended public seminar in Johannesburg on hate crime in South Africa, as well as sector-based roundtable discussions on racially motivated attacks in Vryburg and Kuruman.

### Human Rights Network (HURINET) Exchange Programme

CSV R and HURINET (Uganda) continued to facilitate the civil society-based human rights practitioner exchange programme in 2007. Each organisation sends and receives one fellow for an internship period of nine months, during which time the fellows engage in reciprocal learning activities aimed at strengthening civil society-based training and advocacy relationships.

- In 2007, CSV R hosted Prossy Nakaye, a human rights practitioner from Uganda, while the Centre for Conflict Resolution, a HURINET member, hosted Tsholofelo Nakedi, a CSV R PBP staff member.

*"The exchange programme was an exciting adventure that enhanced my skills and provided room for me to grow in so many ways. I was given practical exposure to traditional conflict resolution mechanisms such as Mato Put and community facilitation skills used within the East African Community. I am truly grateful to have been given this opportunity."*

- Tsholofelo Nakedi, South African exchange fellow to Uganda

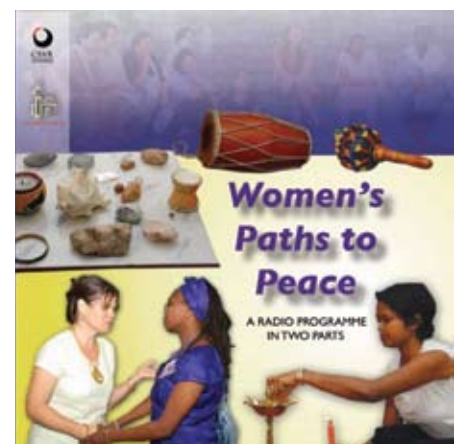
### Women's Journey Project

Why are women still absent from decision-making processes, and what exactly do women do differently when they are present? Can women teach new ways of understanding and exercising power? Is there a women's way of resolving conflict and building peace? These are some of the questions interrogated in the Women's Journey Project, held in India in October 2007. Based on the Henry Martyn Institute's Women's Interfaith Journey project, undertaken in India in the late 1990s, PBP's project gathered women from a range of countries to reflect on their journeys in conflict transformation in order to explore the role of women in building peaceful societies. Participants were from Kenya, South Africa, the United States, Sri Lanka, Canada and different regions of India.

- CSV R collated and edited audio transcripts from the project and created the two-part radio programme, "Women's Path to Peace." The programme has been aired by community radio stations in Sri Lanka and the United Kingdom, including Northern Ireland. It is due to be aired in India, Kenya, South Africa, Canada and the United States in 2008.

*"The exchange programme gave me practical exposure to the different operational opportunities and challenges faced by NGOs in South Africa and Uganda. It also helped me polish skills that are key to my work back home, such as project implementation and evaluation, proposal writing and preparation of research instruments. I was also able to pass on knowledge to the team members that I have closely worked with here."*

- Joy Apolot, Ugandan exchange fellow to South Africa



## Transitional Justice Programme



### Programme Goal

The Transitional Justice Programme (TJP) seeks to promote reconciliation, healing, empowerment and accountability during times of political transition through engaging in research, advocacy and capacity-building projects in South Africa and the African continent. TJP contributes to CSV's mission of preventing violence and building sustainable peace by advancing internationally informed but locally accountable transitional justice processes.

### Strategies

- Develop partnerships to strengthen South-based voices in the transitional justice field and build civil society capacity to engage in research, intervention and advocacy. Given that research and policy development in the field is dominated by academics and policy advisors from the West and North, TJP works through partnerships with NGOs in countries dealing with transitional justice challenges to articulate their own understanding and solutions while taking cognizance of lessons from international developments.
- Conduct high-quality intervention and policy-oriented research. Transitional justice models and policies presently are based on untested assumptions about their benefits and impact. TJP seeks to conduct and facilitate research that is credible and that contributes directly to intervention and policy development.

- Engage in advocacy around victims' rights and promotion of accountability, transparency and sustainable reconciliation. Transitional justice processes are always contentious and require strong advocacy support in order to ensure they focus on the rights of victims and are true to the basic human rights principles of accountability and transparency.
- Pilot and test intervention models for ex-combatant reintegration, support to exhumation survivors and community-based memorialisation. Intervention models aimed at addressing the needs of those most affected by violent conflict are not well developed, and insufficient knowledge of workable models currently guides longer-term support programmes by government and other stakeholders. TJP seeks to provide these actors with a range of tested models from which to choose.
- Facilitate policy dialogues between state and civil society structures. In the wake of a transition from authoritarian rule, a serious need emerges to build effective space for information sharing and policy discussion between the state and key stakeholders involved in policy implementation around key transitional justice issues, such as accountability, prosecutions, memorialisation, ex-combatant reintegration and exhumations. This process also requires the capacity of these stakeholders to be built so that they may develop clear policy approaches and lobby effectively in a democratic environment.
- Promote public education through media engagement and public events. Public support for transitional justice mechanisms generally is high at the time of transition, but deeper and sustained public understanding of the needs of victims, the complex roots of conflict and the multifaceted policy choices involved in the longer-term process of building a sustainable peace based on human rights and tolerance require serious attention and sustained civil society intervention.

## Projects

### International Journal of Transitional Justice

CSV staff host and edit the International Journal of Transitional Justice in partnership with the Human Rights Center at the University of California, Berkeley. This Oxford University Press publication, produced tri-annually, provides a forum for high-quality peer reviewed articles on transitional justice by practitioners, academics and policy makers. The journal will play an important role in facilitating inter-disciplinary dialogue and encouraging research that can inform transitional justice policy and intervention. A key goal of the journal is to provide a space for local perspectives from countries undergoing transition.

- The journal was launched in 2007, and plans were put in place for a journal fellowship programme aimed at training and mentoring South-based practitioners to contribute to future issues of the journal.
- The third issue of the journal was a special issue on gender and transitional justice. The issue's guest editor was Navanethem Pillay, a judge in the International Criminal Court who subsequently was appointed as the United Nations high commissioner for human rights.





## Transitional Justice Capacity-building Project

The project seeks to enhance capacity and networking through the sharing of experiences among NGOs working on transitional justice issues on the African continent. The project works through partnerships with local NGOs in several African countries to strengthen the role of NGOs in transitional justice advocacy, intervention and public education. The Justice in Perspective Web site ([www.justiceinperspective.org.za](http://www.justiceinperspective.org.za)) provides country updates on transitional justice mechanisms in Africa.

- The project worked with local partners in Sierra Leone (Truth and Reconciliation Working Group) and Liberia (Centre for Democratic Empowerment) to build NGO capacity around issues of ex-combatant reintegration, gender-based violations and civil society mobilisation on transitional justice issues.



## The African Transitional Justice Research Network

The African Transitional Justice Research Network (ATJRN) is a partnership project of CSVR, the Ghana Center for Democratic Development and the Refugee Law Project in Uganda. The aim of ATJRN is to increase the capacity of local-level researchers and civil society institutions in African countries engaged in transitional justice processes so that they may conduct effective human rights advocacy through the production of locally based quality, targeted empirical research.

ATJRN hosts a one-stop Web site ([www.transitionaljustice.org.za](http://www.transitionaljustice.org.za)) that houses comprehensive transitional justice-related information relevant to Africa, with a key focus on daily news headlines, announcements (conferences, workshops, job opportunities, new publications, etc.), literature updates on transitional justice and a listserv that serves as a platform for sharing research ideas and engaging in discussion and debate.

The first network of its kind, ATJRN hosts regional research capacity-building workshops for civil society around the continent in order to build capacity in transitional justice research and advocacy.

- In 2007, TJP held capacity-building workshops in South Africa and Rwanda on research and transitional justice. The Southern African workshop was held in partnership with the International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) and served to launch a joint research project by CSVR, ICTJ, the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation and the Institute for Democracy in South Africa, along with in-country partners in four Southern African countries, aimed at assessing the state of transitional justice achievements and gaps in the sub-region.

## Ex-combatant Policy Dialogue Project

The purpose of this project is to create a space for dialogue and collaborative policy development for government departments, ex-combatant structures and civil society organisations on issues related to ex-combatant reintegration. The project hosts a series of workshops at both the local and the national level and conducts research to inform these policy debates that draws on local experiences and international best practice.

- In 2007, TJP hosted policy dialogue workshops on skills development and job creation; ex-combatants' involvement in crime and crime prevention; and ex-combatants' role in memory and memorialisation.

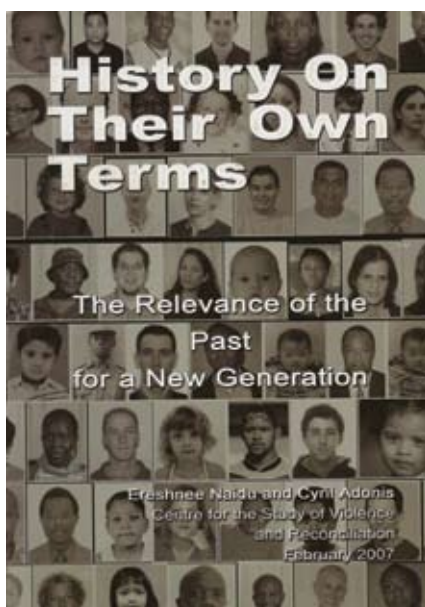
*"We know what our needs are and we were expecting CSVR to take the lead for us. But we have come to understand that it will not help us if they do this. We need to do it ourselves and CSVR, with the knowledge and skills that they have, can empower us to do that."*

- Umkhonto we Sizwe Military Veterans' Association official, ex-combatants' role in memory and memorialisation workshop

*"[The workshop] is good because it will unite us and put us in better position to lobby surrounding the issues of ex-combatants. Because otherwise we are gonna waste another 20 years. The same like what's happening in Zimbabwe."*

- Ex-combatant workshop participant evaluation





## Memory and Memorialisation Project

This project engages in research and policy development around appropriate strategies to remember the apartheid past through museums, memorials, school education and community memory initiatives that engage survivors and ex-combatants. The project develops memorialisation workshop materials and research on memory interventions, and it facilitates policy debates and advocacy.

- Based on research conducted by learners in various schools, TJP released History on Their Own Terms: The Relevance of the Past for a New Generation. This user-friendly report explores the dynamics and impact of inter-generational memory in relation to the apartheid past.
- TJP conducted research and facilitated a multi-stakeholder workshop to explore the options for making the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission archives more widely available. This resulted in the report, Popularising the TRC's Video and Audio Archives: A Feasibility Study on Making the Archives Accessible to the Broader South African Public.

## Disappearance and Memory Project

In 2007, TJP continued its engagement with the families of those who disappeared during political conflict in South Africa. TJP staff conducted regular support groups with these families, particularly through the use of art therapy in Soweto and the East Rand. In mid-2007, these groups were handed over to the care of Khulumani Support Group.

TJP also embarked on a public awareness-raising project, drawing mainly on stories of relatives of the disappeared. We assembled these stories by collecting oral testimonies of families of the disappeared in various provinces and by holding a workshop in which family members created "memory boxes." The resulting materials were exhibited on Constitution Hill in Johannesburg, along with large banners with images of the disappeared.

- On the International Day of the Disappeared, CSVR launched an exhibition to highlight the plight of families of the disappeared in South Africa. It was attended by more than two hundred people, including families of the disappeared, representatives from government and members of civil society groups interested in the issue of disappearance. The exhibition received wide media coverage and will be taken to locations across South Africa by the South African Heritage Resources Agency.

*"Taking part in the therapy workshops helped me realise that I was not alone feeling this thing; it gave me courage to work with others to push government to help us know what happened to our relatives."*

- Mam Sibeko, mother of a disappeared person, Soweto final workshop evaluation





*"I have been collecting all Bouksie's things since he disappeared and putting clippings in a flip-file. When we started making the memory boxes I thought I need to do this. Now when I pass on, my kids will have these memories of him and of my journey since he disappeared. While I was doing it I felt as if I was seeing him there in front of me. ... We thank CSVR for this work. Hopefully people will realise how painful this thing of disappearances feels for us."*

Silvia Meintjies, mother of a disappeared person, Constitution Hill





## Violence in Transition

Currently in its tenth year, this project has produced numerous reports analysing the changing nature of violence in South Africa since the transition to democracy. It seeks to understand the forms of violence and the factors that shape social, political and criminal violence during transition.

- In 2007, the project entered a new phase of comparative analysis of African countries undergoing transition, focusing particularly on issues of gender violence, migration and ex-combatant reintegration. Three Violence in Transition reports will be published in 2008.

## International Consultancy

TJP staff have been drawn in as consultants on various international projects related to its established areas of expertise: memorialisation, ex-combatant reintegration, gender, disappearance and exhumations, reconciliation and restorative justice, survivor involvement in transitional justice, impact assessment and violence during transition.

- TJP was commissioned to coordinate a session on reconciliation and to prepare an expert paper on gender and transitional justice for the 2007 international conference, "Building a Future on Peace and Justice," in Nuremberg, Germany, on behalf of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation.
- TJP was contracted to conduct memorialisation assessment studies for the International Coalition of Historic Site Museums of Conscience, producing two reports on Sierra Leone and Rwanda.
- TJP was contracted by ICTJ to write a paper on the challenges of representivity and identity in relation to security sector reform and transitional justice.
- The South African Heritage Resources Agency commissioned TJP to conduct research on burial grounds and graves located in South Africa.



## Trauma and Transition Programme



### Programme Goal

The Trauma and Transition Programme (TTP) aims to sustain democratic change in post-conflict contexts by addressing the impact of unresolved trauma, torture, criminal violence and forced migration through psychosocial support, capacity building, partnership building, research and advocacy. While working within a violence prevention and human rights framework, TTP has a particular focus on marginalised groupings that require specialised interventions in order to break cycles of violence in which victims themselves become perpetrators.

### Strategies

- Build local-level capacity for specialised traumatic stress services. South Africa and the region have a critical shortage of local traumatic stress specialists. TTP assists in developing local knowledge and skills in the field by providing a range of training and internship opportunities for emerging professionals.
- Conduct quality intervention and policy-oriented research. Approaches to traumatic stress intervention models and policies tend to be based on the experiences of western industrialised countries. TTP seeks to contribute to the development and strengthening of models and policies that are based on rigorous study of local-level needs and experiences. Because TTP is involved in direct service provision, it can effectively document and monitor the needs, experiences and interests of victims of violence and human rights abuses.

- Pilot and test intervention models to facilitate psycho-social healing for survivors of violence, crime and human rights abuses. TTP's approach to the development and piloting of psycho-social recovery initiatives is rooted in a belief that healing from trauma requires a nuanced understanding of the relationships among past, current and emerging forms of violence, as well as of transitional challenges, such as reconciliation, compensation, restorative justice and identity.
- Develop strategic partnerships to strengthen healing initiatives for trauma survivor networks and build civil society capacity to engage in research, intervention and advocacy. An ongoing challenge of the traumatic stress sector in South Africa is the lack of integrated and collaborative initiatives aimed at addressing the needs of marginalised and vulnerable groups of trauma survivors, such as refugees, ex-combatants and those unable to afford or access psycho-social and other health services.
- Provision of psycho-social support services to survivors of trauma and violence. Because of South Africa's lack of accessible services that meet the scale of need, TTP offers free, complex trauma counselling services, embedded within an integrated referral network of specialised support services and facilities. The statistical information gathered through the intake system provides evidential basis for TTP's research, advocacy and intervention activities.
- Engage in advocacy activities to improve service provision for survivors of violence and human rights abuses. While there has been progress in victim empowerment legislation and policy development, the majority of survivors of traumatic events still struggle to access public health and psycho-social services. It is precisely because TTP is involved in direct service provision that it can effectively represent the needs and interests of victims of violence and human rights abuses in a policy context.

## Projects

### Profiling Torture in South Africa: Access to Rehabilitation for Torture Survivors

Even though the victim's right to rehabilitation is stated in Article 14 of the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, access to such services remains a major challenge globally. A 2007 CSVN study, *Human Dignity Has No Nationality: A Situational Analysis of the Health Needs of Exiled Torture Survivors in Johannesburg, South Africa*, examined some of the reasons why tortured exiles continue to struggle to access rehabilitation services in South Africa. This project aims to improve access to rehabilitation services for torture survivors in South Africa by engaging in advocacy with the Departments of Health and Home Affairs and religious leaders; strengthening the psycho-social rehabilitation sector in South Africa; creating a referral network for health service providers in Gauteng; and facilitating access to community-based services and access to specialised psycho-social services at the TTP's Trauma Clinic.

These activities complement those of CSVR's Criminal Justice Programme, which is engaged in research and advocacy activities on the issue of torture as it relates to the ratification and implementation of the Convention against Torture in South Africa.

- TTP was instrumental to the establishment of the South African No Torture Consortium (SANTOC), which aims to improve the coordination and effectiveness of the rehabilitation sector for torture survivors in South Africa. SANTOC will be launched on the International Day against Torture in 2008.
- TTP held seven torture awareness workshops with a total of sixty-two refugee community leaders from Rwanda, Burundi, Somalia and Zimbabwe. The workshops provided the participants with an understanding of the impact of torture, as well as of the referral services available for torture survivors in their areas. TTP's Trauma Clinic saw an increase in torture cases from these communities shortly after the workshop.
- TTP facilitated the development of a Gauteng referral network for health and psycho-social service providers working with torture survivors in order to enable the provision of more integrated, multi-disciplinary and efficient service. A directory of the approximately twenty service providers who have agreed to be part of the network will be published in 2008.
- Ninety-two torture survivors received individual counselling and/or therapy, ranging from six weeks to one year, at TTP's Trauma Clinic. Most of these torture survivors were exiles from various countries in Africa, with the majority coming from Zimbabwe. The counselling and therapy sessions were offered by experienced trauma professionals with a minimum of two years' experience in the torture field.

### **Ex-combatant Reintegration**

Unaddressed psycho-social trauma prevents ex-combatants from taking full advantage of the socio-economic development opportunities provided by reintegration policies. The aim of TTP's work with ex-combatants is to assist them in addressing their experiences of violence and trauma, which affect their successful reintegration. TTP's work in this sector complements the ex-combatant reintegration projects being carried out by CSVR's Transitional Justice and Peacebuilding Programmes.

- In addition to continuing to provide direct psychological support services to ex-combatants, TTP conducted research on the nature of current psycho-social interventions with ex-combatants in South Africa. The research report, *Restoring Dignity: Current Psychosocial Interventions with Ex-combatants in South Africa: A Review, Discussion and Policy Dialogue Project*, provided the background for one of the Transitional Justice Programme's ex-combatant policy dialogue workshops and will be released in 2008.
- In conjunction with the Peacebuilding Programme's Ex-combatant Peacebuilding project, TTP offered awareness training on traumatic stress and psychological support to fifteen ex-combatants who were being trained



to be peacebuilders. The participants found the training useful for identifying the ways in which past traumatic experiences continue to affect their lives. Several of the participants attended individual therapy sessions with TTP after the training.

### **Integration of Forced Migrants in South Africa**

In 2007, TTP continued to facilitate the healing and integration of forced migrants (including refugees and asylum seekers) in South Africa. Most forced migrants have been traumatised by war and conflict. When combined with the stresses of having to adjust to the challenges of living in a foreign land with a different culture and sometimes hostile host communities, the effects of the initial trauma are exacerbated, making successful assimilation even more difficult. TTP's work with forced migrants seeks to facilitate healing for successful transitioning purposes, as well as to decrease the likelihood of victims of violent trauma becoming perpetrators.

- TTP facilitated the establishment of a Gauteng-based refugee women's advocacy group that meets once a month at CSV.
- In addition to providing ongoing individual and group counselling services for refugee children and families at the TTP Trauma Clinic, TTP offered supervision and support to the management staff of Bienvenue Shelter for refugees in Johannesburg.
- Through TTP's participation on the executive committee of the Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa (CoRMSA), we have been able to profile the significance of psycho-social issues in the reintegration of refugees. As a result, a psycho-social working group for CoRMSA was initiated.

### **Understanding the Link between Trauma and Crime: A Psycho-social Approach to Crime Prevention**

The continued escalation of violent crime in South Africa has resulted in increased pressure on the government for more punitive measures in dealing with alleged criminals. TTP's clinical work and initial locally based research has confirmed theories that suggest a strong link between victimisation at a young age and the increased likelihood of criminal violence perpetration at a later stage. Such psycho-social analyses of crime allow for policy development aimed at addressing and transforming the conditions that give rise to the perpetration of crime, rather than simply emphasising punishment and after-the-fact rehabilitation as prevention strategies.

- The research report, *The Role of Childhood Trauma and Adversity in Youth Offending in South Africa*, was produced in 2007. Based on primary research carried out with correctional facility-based male and female youth offenders, the report was distributed to the Department of Correctional Services officials, Department of Social Development social workers, South African Police Service officials and NGOs working in the crime prevention sector.



- TTP hosted a seminar entitled, “Psycho-social Perspectives on Crime,” which enabled a range of experts in the South African trauma field to debate this approach to understanding criminal violence. Members of the South African Police Service and trauma and crime prevention sector NGOs attended.

## Trauma Clinic

TTP’s Trauma Clinic began in 1989, offering free counselling services to victims of local political violence. In the 1990s, the clinic began seeing victims of trauma and violence that had occurred outside South Africa’s borders, as well as inside, with a significant increase in criminal violence cases. By the late 1990s, as South Africa experienced an influx of forced migrants from the region and other parts of the continent, the clinic’s emphasis shifted more to the provision of complex trauma interventions, particularly with torture victims, ex-combatants and witnesses to violent atrocities.

While the number of victim support centres across South Africa has increased, a serious gap remains in catering to the psycho-social healing of complex trauma survivors. The Trauma Clinic is one of the few institutions in the country to offer this service professionally and free of charge. In order to help build the skills base of trauma stress professionals in South Africa, the clinic runs an internship programme for students pursuing Master’s degrees in psychology.

- In 2007, trauma counselling services were provided to a total of 406 clients, with 358 of these being new clients and forty-eight being clients who carried on with their counselling sessions from the previous year. Over half of the new clients were unemployed women. As the proportion of complex trauma cases increased, more sessional workers were drawn upon to accommodate the requirements for seasoned counselling professionals.
- TTP piloted a new database to track clinical intake statistics and allow for more comprehensive analysis of the Trauma Clinic’s work and TTP’s research and advocacy activities. The finalised comprehensive database system will be launched in 2008.

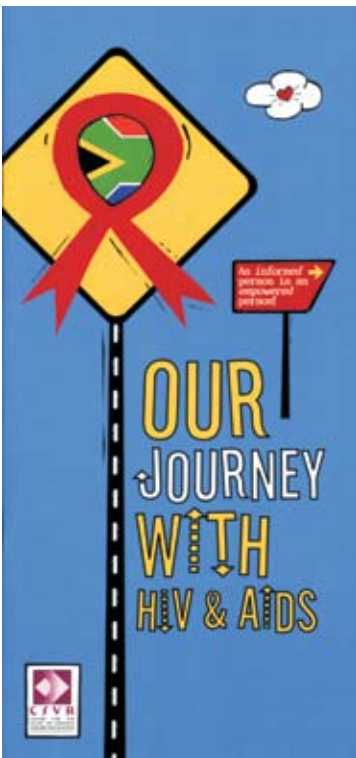
# Youth Violence Prevention Programme

## Programme Goal

The Youth Violence Prevention Programme (YVPP) works to prevent violence and heal its effects by understanding how marginalised young people manage their violent challenges and interact with challenging circumstances. The programme designs and implements projects that strengthen the resilience of vulnerable young people and empower them to become agents of social change within a human rights context, thereby contributing to the long-term positive social transformation of South Africa.

## Strategies

- Conduct high-quality intervention research. The role and impact of physical, emotional and sexual violence and exploitation experienced by and between children living in child-headed households (CHH) has been largely absent from current research. YVPP conducts and facilitates research that enables the development of more effective CHH-oriented interventions.
- Pilot intervention models that enable the long-term empowerment of members of CHH within a human rights context. Community-based intervention models that address the impact of violence on CHH members' lives are not well developed. YVPP facilitates the development and implementation of models that promote a more nuanced understanding of the constraints and opportunities available in a CHH/community-based support context.





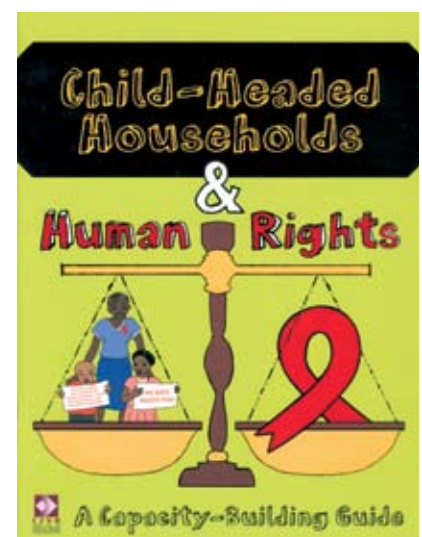
## CHH and Violence Project

The CHH and Violence Project is central to CSVr's mission of preventing violence in all its forms, healing its effects and building sustainable peace. The project targets a critical and rapidly growing marginalised group of South Africa's youth. The purpose of the project to date has been to expose the levels and types of violence experienced by members of CHH, and to develop and implement tools to empower the children and field workers from community organisations working with CHHs within a human rights context. This has included training targeted community organisations in the advocacy skills necessary for addressing the largely overlooked psycho-social needs of CHH members.

- YVPP has played a critical role in raising awareness around violence and abuse experienced by children heading households affected by HIV/AIDS. Two booklets were launched based on YVPP research with children orphaned by HIV/AIDS and community care workers, *Our Journey with HIV & AIDS and Child-headed Households & Human Rights: A Capacity-building Guide*. These reader-friendly publications provide children and care workers with the skills, knowledge and awareness to deal with the range of critical issues raised during the research phase of the project. These include trauma awareness, violence prevention, stigma and discrimination, the psycho-social impact of HIV/AIDS and human rights, as well as more practical issues, such as accessing child care grants and mobilising for social change.
- Nine three-day capacity-building workshops were held in Katlehong, Alexandra and Soweto with community care workers, service providers and community leaders working with CHH. These workshops were based on the information contained in the two booklets. YVPP facilitated a public seminar entitled, "A Generation of Orphaned Children Is on the Increase: Is South Africa Coping?" It was attended by nearly one hundred representatives of schools, CBOs and NGOs working directly with orphans and CHH. The seminar resulted in a significant increase in demand for the two booklets on the part of CBOs and NGOs working in communities other than those targeted by our research and intervention.

*Violence has become a part of everyday life in South Africa. Children orphaned by HIV & AIDS are often the people who live with the most violence. It is important to understand the many different forms of violence that these children experience.*

- *Our Journey with HIV & AIDS* (2006), p. 16.



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(June 2005 – July 2007)

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(August 2007 – December  
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**Sasha Gear**  
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**Bilkees Vawda**  
Senior Administrator

**Kindisa Ngubeni**  
Senior Community  
Facilitator

**Themba Masuku**  
Senior Researcher

## Gender-based Violence Programme

**Angelica Pino**  
Programme Manager

**Collet Ngwane**  
Researcher

**Romi Fuller**  
Researcher

## Peacebuilding Programme

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Project Manager

**Puleng Montsho**  
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Project Manager

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Community Facilitator

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Community Facilitator

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**Hugo van der Merwe**  
Programme Manager

**Oupa Makhalemele**  
Researcher

**Charlotte Hulley**  
Educationalist

**James Mthimkulu**  
Researcher

**Richard Records**  
Senior Administrator

**Ereshnee Naidu**  
Project Manager

**Nahla Valji**  
Project Manager

**Xoliswa Ntintili**  
Senior Administrator

**Happy Kwetana**  
Senior Community  
Facilitator

**Polly Dewhirst**  
Project Manager

**Yolelwa Mbanjwa**  
Community Facilitator

**Ollie Mahopo**  
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**Nomfundo Mogapi**  
Programme Manager

## Youth Violence Prevention Programme

**Bilkees Vawda**  
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**Mosley Lebeloane**  
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**Susan Ramatsea**  
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Programme Manager

**Muzikayise Tshabalala**  
Community Facilitator

## Interns/Students

**Adina Oskowitz**  
MA Clinical Student

**Alana Pugh-Jones**  
Intern

**Alice von Klemperer**  
MA Clinical Student

**Annette Wozniak**  
MA Clinical Student

**Anthony Nhlapo**  
MA Clinical Student

**Belfast Vusi Cilo**  
Intern

**Beverley Marcus**  
MA Clinical Student

**Bukeka Mkhosi**  
Intern

**Eleanor Hazelwood**  
Intern

**Gabe Twose**  
Intern

**Halina Schmidt**  
Intern

**Hugo Meirim**  
MA Clinical Student

**Ike Mafole**  
Intern

**Ivan Motale**  
Intern

**Ken Jung-Taek Oh**  
Intern

**Kevin Freeman**  
MA Clinical Student

**Mahar Bogothiepersadh**  
MA Clinical Student

**Mamohau Lekeka**  
Intern

**Melissa Card**  
MA Clinical Student

**Modiegi Merafe**  
Intern

**Monapathi Tsekoa**  
MA Clinical Student

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**Obiozo Mirjam Ukpadi**  
Intern

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MA Clinical Student

**Talia Thompson**  
MA Clinical Student

**Tani Radebe**  
Social Work Student

**Theresa Partington**  
MA Clinical Student

**Tsholofelo Nakedi**  
Intern

**Wei Wang**  
Intern

**Yvette Bowden**  
Intern

**Yvette Esprey**  
Intern

**Zandile Mooi**  
Intern

**Zorba Leslie**  
Intern

# HUMAN RESOURCES

## Innovation and Responsibility

CSVr is committed to creating and maintaining a work environment that enables innovative thinking, professionalism, multi-disciplinary work experiences and learning opportunities. We recognise the need to balance organisational requirements with individual professional development. In order to strike this balance, CSVr's human resource management strategies must remain responsive to changes both in the external environment and in the workplace. This balance also requires that what CSVr advocates externally, it practises internally.

CSVr attracts high-quality professionals to its programmes in part because careful attention is paid to ensuring that the internal functioning of the organisation remains productive, accountable and socially responsible. CSVr's flexible job design system enables staff to work in an inter-disciplinary manner, which enriches individual professional growth as well as the quality of work outputs.

As a leading research organisation, CSVr recognises the value of staff participating in conferences and workshops (locally and internationally), as well as of formal training processes. In 2007, 35 percent of staff presented work at national and international conferences and over 40 percent of staff attended trainings in project management, financial management, management development and HIV/AIDS awareness.

CSVr is committed to the professional growth and development of graduates. Its internship programme, which is three to six months in duration, provides graduates with experiential learning opportunities that deepen their understanding of violence- and reconciliation-related issues while increasing their employability. Some interns that successfully complete their CSVr internship have moved on to contract and full-time employment at the Centre.

The organisation complies fully with the National Skills Development Strategy by reporting to the Health and Welfare Sector Education and Training Authority each year. In 2007, CSVr received R310,000 in discretionary funding for staff training and development activities and R64,000 for a member of staff to pursue a social work degree.

CSVr's work is dynamic, challenging and exciting. However, in order to sustain the commitment and enthusiasm necessary for the organisation to fulfil its mission, CSVr prioritises self-care strategies. These include providing on-site access to group debriefing sessions, individual counselling, massage therapy, tai chi and a variety of innovative team-building outings. In addition, staff members have access to a specialised "wellness" services programme that provides practical and therapeutic support in a range of areas, including legal, financial, emotional, health and relationship-based issues.

CSV regularly reviews its salary and job evaluation policies. The organisation is committed to ensuring its remuneration scales and policies remain competitive in relation to the fields in which CSV works.

### Staff Profile for 2007

Category	Black Male	Black Female	White Male	White Female	Total
Permanent Staff	12	29	3	6	50
Fixed-Term Contract (2 yrs and more)		3	1	1	5
Short-Term Contracts (1 yr and less)	3			2	5
Part-time Staff	1	1			2
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>62</b>

Interns	8	4	3	6	21
MA Clinical Students	4	1	2	7	14
Social Work Students		1		1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>37</b>

The staff profile reflects that during 2007, CSV staff numbers increased in response to project commitments. CSV is able to attract and attain highly skilled staff from different disciplines, including political scientists, psychologists, sociologists, lawyers, historians, criminologists, social workers, anthropologists, community development workers and business graduates. CSV's capacity is further bolstered by the use of specialist consultants and sessional staff, as required.

The levels of experience amongst CSV staff and management in particular are unusually high for the sector. While this breadth of experience enables CSV to be a leader in the fields in which we work, it also provides staff with excellent opportunities for individual growth. In addition, the Centre boasts above-average tenure rates, with many staff having been at CSV for five to ten years, and in some cases over ten years. All of these factors enable CSV to maintain a dynamic yet stable work environment that allows for internal innovation and growth.

The management of talent through recruitment, performance management, development and succession planning remains a priority for CSV in the context of the prevailing skills shortage in South Africa. There is intense competition to attract and retain talented staff. To respond to this challenge, CSV will continue developing more innovative and effective human resource management strategies.

# FINANCIALS

CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF VIOLENCE AND RECONCILIATION  
(Association incorporated under Section 21)  
Registration no.1998/000544/08

## BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2007

	2007 R	2006 R
<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>17,923,397</b>	<b>21,220,651</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>	<b>523,225</b>	<b>383,510</b>
Investment	100,000	100,000
Equipment	423,225	283,510
<b>Current assets</b>	<b>17,400,172</b>	<b>20,837,141</b>
Accounts receivable	1,227,709	643,614
Accrued grant and consulting income	2,046,610	604,869
Amount due from ZTVP trust fund	-	1,092,444
Cash and cash equivalents	14,125,853	18,496,214
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>17,923,397</b>	<b>21,220,651</b>
<b>RESERVES AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>17,923,397</b>	<b>21,220,651</b>
<b>Reserves</b>	<b>9,901,892</b>	<b>6,990,298</b>
General reserve	4,787,109	3,685,226
Project funds	3,688,707	2,326,255
Other funds	1,426,076	978,817
<b>Current liabilities</b>	<b>8,021,505</b>	<b>14,230,353</b>
Accounts payable	1,044,028	359,255
Amount due to ZTVP fund	114,620	
Provisions	746,080	746,080
Deferred grant income	6,116,777	13,125,018
<b>Total reserves and liabilities</b>	<b>17,923,397</b>	<b>21,220,651</b>

**CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF VIOLENCE AND RECONCILIATION**  
(Association incorporated under Section 21)  
Registration No 1998/000544/08

**INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007**

	<b>% increase (decrease)</b>	<b>% total</b>	<b>2007 R</b>	<b>2006 R</b>
<b>INCOME</b>			<b>24,258,053</b>	<b>18,077,433</b>
Grants	18	77.5	18,795,419	15,930,321
Interest received	109	10.1	2,450,010	1,172,008
Sundry income and donations	94	4.7	1,145,115	589,761
Consulting and contract	385	7.7	1,867,509	385,343
<b>EXPENSES</b>			<b>21,136,022</b>	<b>19,480,397</b>
Advertising	-95	0.0	2,388	45,475
Annual report	-57	0.2	37,600	87,020
Audit fees	175	1.2	263,909	95,907
Communications	-17	2.8	600,508	727,189
Legal expenses		0.2	36,615	-
Operational expenditure	-8	6.9	1,450,657	1,577,164
Project expenditure	10	30.3	6,408,593	5,814,948
Provision for ineligible expenditure	0	0.0	-	260,000
Staff salaries, recruitment and development	14	58.3	12,325,023	10,847,462
Strategic planning	-57	0.1	10,729	25,232
<b>(DEFICIT) / SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</b>			<b>3,122,031</b>	<b>(1,402,964)</b>

## SUPPORTERS

### Donors

Anglo American Chairman's Fund	International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims	Southern Africa Trust
Atlantic Philanthropies	Irish Aid	Standard Bank of South Africa
Bread for the World	Open Society Foundation of South Africa	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
British High Commission	Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture
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EMBA Properties	Transitional Justice (USA)	South African Institute for Traumatic Stress
Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (Germany)	International Coalition of Sites of Conscience (USA)	South African Department of Safety and Security
FriEnt – Working Group on Development and Peace (Germany)	Justice Africa	South African National Prosecuting Authority
Human Rights Network (HURINET)	Keele University (UK)	Zimbabwe Torture Victims Project
International Center for	Refugee Legal Centre (UK)	
	SecDev Group (Canada)	
	South African Heritage Resources Agency	

### Gifts in Kind

Braamfontein Print  
Internet Solutions  
MVS Employee Benefits  
UNIGLOBE Travel  
John McCurdo

## PARTNERS

### Local Partners

ACTION for Conflict Transformation	Human Sciences Research Council, Democracy and Governance Unit	Resources Agency
Azanian National Liberation Military Veterans' Association	Ikhaya Lethemba: Department of Community Safety	South African Institute for Traumatic Stress
Azanian People's Liberation Army Military Veterans' Association	Institute for Healing of Memories	South African National Prosecuting Authority
Bienvenue Shelter	Institute for Security Studies	Missing Persons Task Team
Cathy Parks and Associates	Jesuit Refugee Service	Southern African Centre for Survivors of Torture
Centre of Criminology, University of Cape Town	Judicial Inspectorate of Prisons	Southern African Conflict Prevention Network
Civil Society Prison Reform Initiative	Khulumani Support Group	Southern African Women's Institute for Migration Affairs
Community Agency for Social Enquiry	Media Monitoring Project	Themba HIV/AIDS
Concerned People Against Abuse	Medical Research Council of South Africa	Trauma Centre for Victims of Violence and Torture
Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa	National Peace Accord Trust	Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre
Constitution Hill	National Victim Empowerment Programme: Department of Social Development	Umkhonto we Sizwe Military Veterans' Association
Coordinating Body for Refugee Communities	Ngata (Vlakfontein)	UNISA (University of South Africa) Centre for Applied Psychology
Council of Military Veterans' Organisations	OUT LGBT – Wellbeing	University of the Witwatersrand, Departments of Psychology and Social Work
Diepkloof Victim Support Programme	Phaphama Initiatives	Zimbabwe Exiles Forum
Direct Action Centre for Peace and Memory	Psych-Action	Zimbabwe Solidarity Forum
Golden Triangle Women's Group (Vaal)	South African Department of Arts and Culture	
	South African Department of Defence – Military Veterans Affairs	
	South African Heritage	

## International Partners

Angola 2000 (Angola)  
Center for Conflict  
Resolution (Uganda)  
Center for Democratic  
Empowerment (Sierra  
Leone)  
Center for Conflict  
Management and  
Transformation (Zimbabwe)  
Coalition for Peace in Africa  
(Kenya)  
Ghana Center for  
Democratic Development  
(Ghana)

Henry Martyn Institute  
(India)  
Human Rights Center,  
University of California,  
Berkeley (USA)  
Institute for Law and  
Society, Catholic University  
of Leuven (Belgium)  
International Center for  
Transitional Justice (USA)  
International Rehabilitation  
Council for Torture Victims  
(African regional network)  
Justapaz (Mozambique)

Office of the United Nations  
High Commissioner for  
Refugees  
Oxford University Press (UK)  
People's Education,  
Assistance and Counselling  
for Empowerment (Namibia)  
Refugee Law Project,  
Makerere University  
(Uganda)  
Stop Prison Rape (USA)  
Weltfriedensdienst  
(Germany)

## PUBLICATIONS

### Books

Van der Spuy, E, Parmentier, S, and Dissel, A, eds (2007) *Restorative Justice: Politics, Policies and Prospects*. Cape Town: Juta.

### Book Chapters

Bruce, D (2007) "To Be Someone: Status Insecurity and Violence in South Africa." In Burton, P (ed), *Someone Stole My Smile: An Exploration into the Causes of Youth Violence in South Africa*. Cape Town: Centre for Justice and Crime Prevention.

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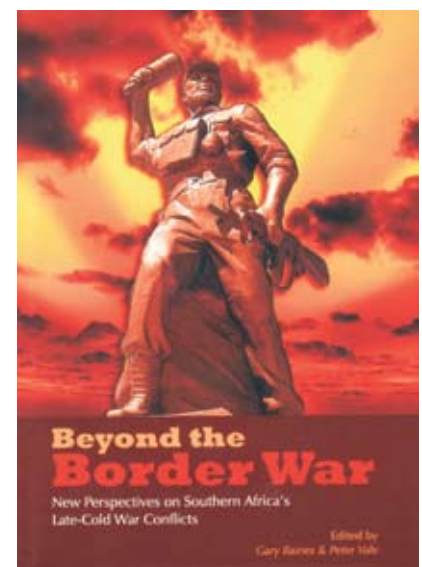
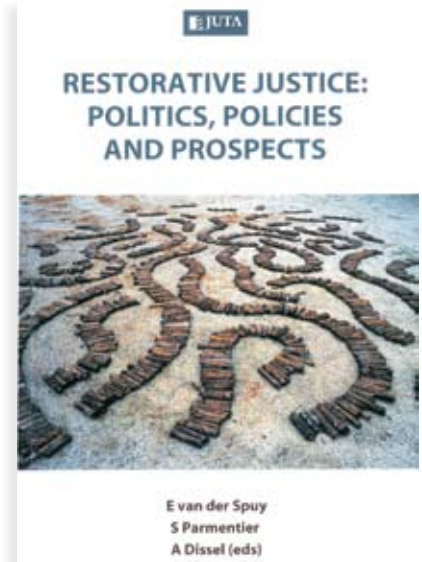
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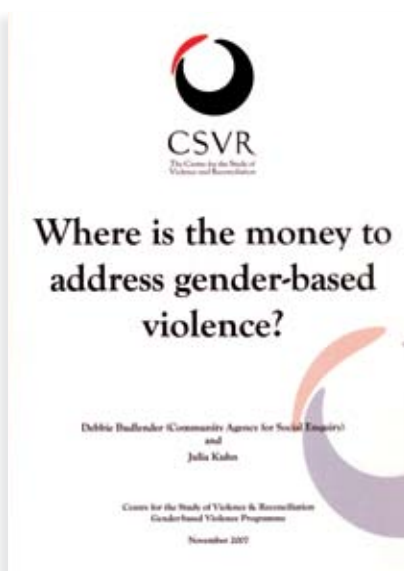
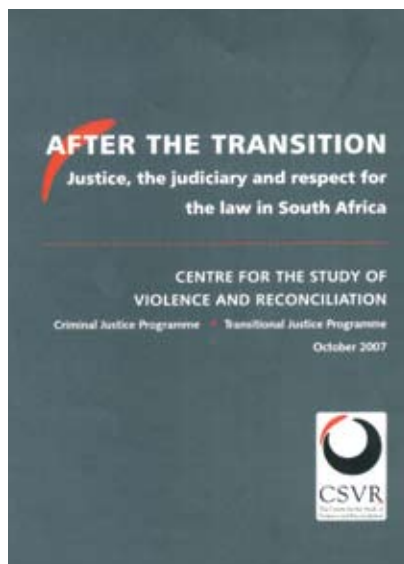
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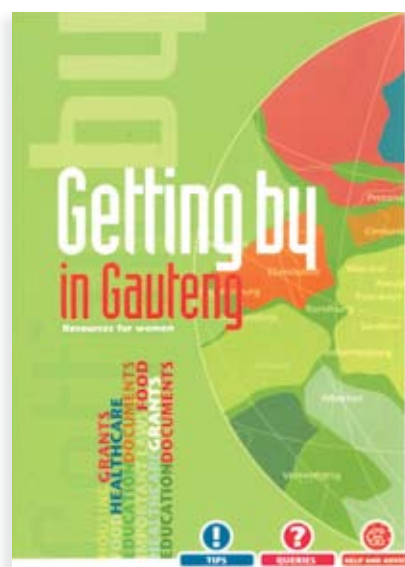
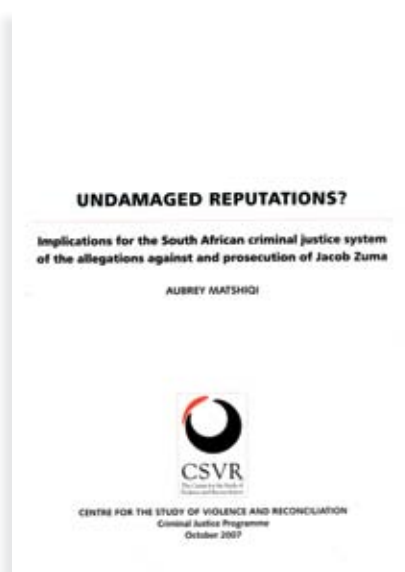
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# NOTES

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**Copy-editing:** Jasmina Brankovic

### **CSVr Head Office**

23 Jorissen Street  
Braamfontein, South Africa  
2017

PO Box 30778  
Braamfontein, South Africa  
2001

Tel: +27-11-403-5650  
Fax: +27-11-339-6785

### **CSVr Cape Town Office**

501 Premier Centre  
451 Main Road  
Observatory, South Africa  
7925

PO Box 5326  
Cape Town, South Africa  
8000

Tel: +27-21-447-3661  
Fax: +27-21-447-5356

**[info@csvr.org.za](mailto:info@csvr.org.za) / [www.csvr.org.za](http://www.csvr.org.za)**



**CSVr**  
The Centre for the Study of  
Violence and Reconciliation