

Netherlands institute for Southern Africa

**Annual Report 2002**



# Netherlands institute for Southern Africa Annual Report 2002



**Netherlands institute for Southern Africa**



# Mozambique Swaziland Tanzania Zambia Zimbabwe South Africa

## **NiZA's Mission Statement**

*The Netherlands institute for Southern Africa is a politically independent organisation committed to solidarity with 'ordinary' people in southern Africa. NiZA helps them to structurally fight poverty, injustice and inequality. To attain this objective NiZA primarily collaborates with organisations in southern Africa that promote freedom of expression, media freedom, human rights, peace building and economic justice. Together with and on behalf of these organisations NiZA works towards strengthening their capacity and influencing the policy-making process in the South as well as in the North.*

*Furthermore NiZA promotes the involvement of the Dutch people in southern Africa by collecting and disseminating documentation and information, and by informing the press and the public on issues concerning the region.*

NiZA, was formed in 1997 as a merger of the Institute for Southern Africa (formerly the Dutch Anti-Apartheid Movement), the Holland Committee on Southern Africa and the Eduardo Mondlane Foundation. NiZA has a record of supporting the liberation movements and various other groups in southern Africa of over 40 years.

The Netherlands institute for Southern Africa continues to emphasize that it is a solidarity organisation rather than a more traditional donor organisation. NiZA has enjoyed the support of broad segments of the Dutch population: many private sponsors have supported and continue to support its work.

These two elements, the extensive network of partners in southern Africa and the broad support the organisation enjoys in the Netherlands, remain central to NiZA's existence.

In principle NiZA focuses on twelve Member States of the Southern African Development Community: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Namibia, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa.



# Angola Botswana Democratic Republic of Congo Lesotho Namibia Malawi

## Contents

### **Preface 6**

### **Chapter 1**

#### **THREE PROGRAMMES 8**

Introduction 9

Media and Freedom of Expression Programme 10

Human Rights and Peace Building Programme 14

Economic Development Programme 18

### **Chapter 2**

#### **COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION 20**

Introduction 21

NiZA in the media 22

Events 23

Thesis Award 24

www.niza.nl 25

Publications 26

Zuidelijk Afrika Magazine 28

BIDOC 29

### **Chapter 3**

#### **CO-OPERATION 30**

Zimbabwe Watch 31

SANPAD 32

Amsterdam-Beira Twinning 33

### **Chapter 4**

#### **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 34**

Financial account 35

Statement of Assets and Liabilities 40

Statement of Income and Expenditure 41

Auditors' Report 43

#### **ANNEXES 44**

Staff 45

External Relations 46

Abbreviations 47

# Preface

The involvement of NiZA in southern Africa focuses on three fields of activity: Media, Human Rights, and Economic Development. Organisations like NiZA whose work is in the sphere of development co-operation are nowadays expected to focus more and more on efficiency. While in the past what mattered was the *input* offered or, at a later stage, the *output* of your organisation, today what counts is much more often what you have accomplished in terms of sustainable – and quantifiable! – *outcome* and *impact*.

## QUANTIFICATION OF PROCESSES OFTEN DIFFICULT

Of course, the question to what extent NiZA's work leads to greater freedom of expression, improved human rights, and economic development in the region is a most relevant one. Why bother if all your efforts lead to nothing? At the same time one should ask oneself, who is quantifying what, how and when? Or even, what do we actually *know* about the consequences of our interventions? Processes may be so complex as to merit a book if one wants to describe them in full, and still they may elude simple quantification.

Will the donor decide on what is going to be measured and how it will be measured? Or, will the people actually involved – the people from the region itself – decide on what is going to be measured and how this will be done? If so, which people are we talking about? Are we talking about the governments of those countries, or about our partner organisations? And then, what will be measured and how?

Take the media. Can the emergence of one independent and critical newspaper in the region be considered a positive outcome, or should the circumstances in which newspapers, radio and TV operate have improved in all the countries concerned? Are we only allowed to speak of an improvement if this is the measurable outcome, or may we claim that the situation has changed for the better if one radio station has improved its organisational structure and is seeking co-operation with other

media in its own country and in the region?

It is partly for this reason that NiZA, with the help of external experts, will rearrange the existing monitoring and evaluation system in 2003 towards a greater focus on *outcome*. Besides, a number of consultants will be sent out to our partner organisations to review, together with these partner organisations, our policies e.g. on ownership. More information on this will be available in the course of 2003.

## WAYS OF HOPE IN A SOCIETY

NiZA takes the view that the people of southern Africa themselves should indicate what outcome they expect of the work of NiZA and whether NiZA's efforts are worth the while. It is our experience that the organisations we work with are perfectly able to formulate their own and NiZA's shortcomings. This can be done in the course of regular consultations, where partner organisations are brought together. We are an organisation in the North and we have something to offer in the field of capacity enhancement, networking, lobby, research and information; yet we should be well aware that all of this is not done for the benefit of NiZA but for the benefit of the southern African people.

What matters is respect, and the willingness to follow a common path towards development. What is required then is an open attitude, a great deal of modesty, and the willingness to keep investing. The economic and political balance of power cannot be

altered overnight; attitudes can. It is possible to make a tiny little step forward towards change on an immense scale, not just in southern Africa but in the Netherlands and Europe as well. That step will be all the greater if we manage to make it together with other organisations in the South and the North, organisations that are 'on the move', that are working towards improvements that shed rays of hope in a society.

"Put your arrogance in your pocket." Thus I, a representative of the North, was told twenty years ago by the Nigerian writer, Buchi Emecheta. Her exhortation has kept running through my mind. This modesty, this open attitude towards letting oneself being tackled on one's arrogance, however difficult this may be, should be the basis of our work. This is what really matters. It is in this spirit that NiZA strives to develop its sector programmes. The partner consultations, the workshops are often deeply moving meetings – all geared, in the South, to enhancing processes towards democratisation and, in the North, to inspiring compassion on fellow human beings. Regional co-operation is growing in the sphere of the Media, while on Human Rights a start has been made. The Economic Programme will follow soon. To all this NiZA adds political analysis and lobby, while political and other contacts that have been built up in the course of many years are carefully maintained.

### **GREATER CONTINUITY**

For NiZA, 2002 was a good year. We have done our utmost to acquire an institutional subsidy under the 'thematic co-financing' (TMF) programme of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. TMF funding has come through as of 2003 and will result in greater continuity for our programmes. Consequently, NiZA will be able to devote more energy to developing innovative thoughts on development co-operation and new ways of co-operating with our partner organisations and other stakeholders, such as the clients of the organisations we are working with.

In the southern African region a few rays of hope can be discerned. The killing of Angolan rebel leader Savimbi in February 2002 seems to have cleared the way for peace in that country.

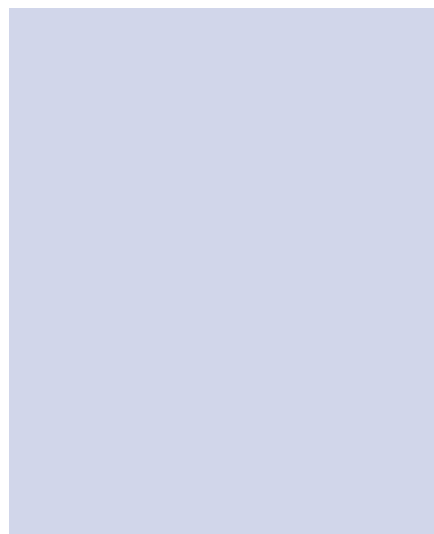


PHOTO: PIETER BOERSMA

### **Peter Hermes**

In South Africa, President Mbeki at last appeared to offer a little hope to the many victims of AIDS, although in this respect the present Minister of Health can hardly be called energetic, to put it mildly. In Zimbabwe the presidential elections were rigged, violence soared and hunger and AIDS have become epidemic; nonetheless there are a few positive signs of a rapprochement emerging, albeit a rather cautious one for the time being, between the ruling party and the opposition. In the DRC there are talks going on as well between the warring parties, which offer a gleam of hope for that country indeed.

Behind the scenes NiZA does its bit, especially in Angola and Zimbabwe. After all, if there is peace in a country the task of supporting developments towards democracy becomes an easier one.

Peter Hermes  
*Executive Director*



## Chapter 1

# Three programmes



# Introduction

In its Mission Statement NiZA proclaims its solidarity towards the ordinary people of southern Africa, and states its intention to help them to structurally fight poverty, injustice and inequality. In order to attain these objectives NiZA has established three programmes corresponding to the three fields in which it co-operates with local partner organisations.

NiZA has forged strong ties with more than 90 organisations so far: 45 under the Media Programme, 25 under the Human Rights Programme, and 20 under the Economic Programme. Furthermore, contacts have been established with a number of organisations that are not linked to the three programmes.

Each programme aims at promoting the process of democratisation in the region:

- The *Media and Freedom of Expression Programme* focuses on independent local media and supports media courses, local radio, small publications and various groups that advocate for freedom of expression.
- The *Human Rights and Peace Building Programme* aims at contributing to a more equitable and peaceful society through peace and human rights education on the community level and non-violent conflict regulation. The programme also aims at improving access to justice for marginalized groups, primarily by influencing policy-making processes, and at enforcing the adoption of legislation and jurisprudence that take account of and protect fundamental human rights.
- The *Economic Development Programme* aims at supporting partner organisations in the debate concerning the new development plan for Africa, Nepad; it has joined the fight for debt relief; and it promotes the adoption especially by Dutch corporations of social responsibility programmes. Another major theme is conflict-related trade; the 'Fatal Transactions' campaign on raw materials is one example.

## RESOURCES

Three sources of finance enable NiZA to directly support its many partner organisations. First, contributions from NiZA's private sponsors. Second, funds awarded to NiZA by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the 'thematic co-financing' programme;

a small part of the institutional subsidy is being used to fund various smaller projects including publications, websites, networks, costs of inviting representatives of partner organisations to the Netherlands, lobby, et cetera. Third, the contribution, the largest, from the Association Personnel Service Overseas, or PSO for short (until January 2003 known under its former full name of Vereniging voor Personele Samenwerking met Ontwikkelingslanden). NiZA's membership of PSO is related to its capacity enhancement efforts.

## SECTOR PLANS

For each of the three programmes that focus on a specific sector of society NiZA and PSO have agreed on a 'sector plan', whose major objectives is to support efforts towards enhancing the human capacity of partner organisations, be it through courses and internships, dispatchment of experts, seminars, meetings, or networks.

The Media sector plan has been operational since 1999. Among other things, it assists the only Namibian school of journalism in further developing its curriculum, and contributes to building a network of training organisations for the media sector, the Southern African Media Trainers Network (SAMTRAN). NiZA feels that people can often learn more from one another than from foreign training courses they attend. However, if the relevant know-how is not locally available NiZA will, of course, help finding it elsewhere in the world.

The Human Rights sector plan will be in force by the middle of 2003. Much will be invested in strengthening organisations that are devoted to the issues of access to justice and peace building through influencing policy-making processes, legal aid, advocacy and human rights and peace education.

The Economic sector plan is still in the making. The intention is to enable partner organisations to participate in the ongoing major international discussions as well-prepared and full partners.



# Media and Freedom of Expression Programme

Independent media can pull their weight towards the promotion of democracy. For them to be able to play this role, however, the freedom of expression must be guaranteed. The media must also have the right capacities, which their staff can acquire through training; and they must be able to reach a sufficient number of people, e.g. through accessible publications, radio and video. It is in these fields of activity that the 45 partner organisations of the Media and Freedom of Expression programme are most active.

With the help of PSO, NiZA has contributed just over € 2.5 million to approximately 200 projects of 40 media organisations in 2002. The number of executive staff involved in the programme at NiZA increased from 4 to 6, which was made possible by an additional grant from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 2003 this grant will be converted into a contribution under the 'thematic co-financing' programme.

In 2002 the Media Programme obtained very good marks in a Mid Term Review conducted in co-operation with PSO and about 20 partner organisations. In the evaluation report it was the focus of the programme on networks in particular which was praised as a positive new element. The relation between NiZA and its partner organisations was also rated very positively.

Of course, there is plenty of room for improvement. Long-term arrangements with partners aimed at strengthening their organisations and longer-term policies are under way now. Furthermore, the questions of how to remove regulations that are too restrictive and how to speed up procedures are being investigated together with PSO. The whole process is mainly driven by a series of workshops in which partner organisations and NiZA participate. The workshops, organized together with Bureau Context, are aimed at rendering the support given to partner organisations in the managerial and organisational fields more effective.

## FIGHTING FOR THE FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

In 2002 Zimbabwe witnessed some very grave violations of human rights, also in the realm of the freedom of expression. NiZA's support largely went to the Zimbabwean branch of the Media

Institute of Southern Africa (MISA), the Media Monitoring Project Zimbabwe (MMPZ) and the National Constitutional Assembly (NCA).

In 2002 the topic in Zimbabwe was the presidential elections. NiZA put much effort into supporting the Zimbabwean media, enabling them to adequately inform the population on all issues concerning these elections. Due to the growing repression of the media by the government in 2002 these efforts have met with only partial success. Radio stations were banned (Capital Radio), or even bombed (Voice of the People). Journalists were obstructed in their work by all sorts of pestering including death threats. MISA, supported by NiZA, succeeded in mobilizing lawyers who informed journalists on their rights, and established a defence fund for journalists. MMPZ was assisted to inform the whole world in a systematic way, among other things through its website, on how the media, especially the state-owned media, were being used to openly propagate the objectives of the ruling ZANU-PF party. MMPZ staff were trained, with the support of NiZA, to report as objectively as possible on recurrent violations of basic quality criteria by various media. The NCA, thanks to support received from NiZA, was able to convene 130 public meetings held all over the country in which people were informed on their constitutional



Much Musamba, publisher Daily News

PHOTO: MARIEKE VAN TWILLERT



PHOTO: NICOLE SEEGERS

rights. Through these meetings the organisation was able to reach more than 10,000 people in total.

Media rights are also being violated on a daily basis in Swaziland. In 2002 NiZA supported the information work of MISA Swaziland and actions prepared by the organisation with regard to media legislation in this country.

In South Africa it was primarily the Freedom of Expression Institute (FXI) which, supported by NiZA, advocated modern and improved legislation as regards the access to information. FXI produced a handbook and organized several workshops. Among other things, small local communities were helped to apply for broadcasting licences.

Many projects in the region were carried out together with MISA, NiZA's major partner in this field, which operates in eleven countries.

In 2002 the NiZA/MISA-sponsored John Manyarara Prize in Investigative Journalism was awarded for the second time. The winner of this year was the Zimbabwean journalist Conrad Nyamutata,

who in his newspaper, the *Daily News*, had unraveled the bombing of the offices of the opposition party, MDC, in late 2000. The Dutch journalist, Kees Schaepman, was a member of the jury. Nyamutata has studied in London for one year now, on the basis of the scholarship that was part of the award.

A new project started in 2002 involved one Dutch and one South African consultant who held the project 'actions alerts' up to the light. It appeared that though a lot of information on journalists coming under fire has indeed been disseminated, there has been little follow-up action in many cases. A new project in collaboration between MISA in southern Africa and NiZA and the Dutch Journalists' Association in the Netherlands called 'Reporters Respond' has meanwhile emerged, aimed at actually responding to the most serious alerts with actions ranging from diplomacy to financial support.

### TRAINING AND RESEARCH

In 2002 NiZA supported the formation of the Southern African Institute for Media Development (SAIMED), which will function as a training organisation for media managers. SAIMED also aims at getting a number of innovations off the ground, such as African language publications. In 2002 a conference on the issue of Setswana publishing was supported and a business plan drafted for a newspaper in that language to be published in Botswana. The paper has regularly appeared as a weekly under the title *Mokgosi* for some time now.

Coinciding with the preparations for the large exhibition entitled 'Familieverhalen' (telling the 'Family Stories' of a number of South African families) that was to be staged in the Amsterdam KIT Tropical Museum, a group of South African journalists visited the Netherlands under an exchange programme organized by NiZA together with the South African Institute for the Advancement of Journalism (IAJ). In their project entitled 'The Spectators Observed' the journalists in turn reported on the Netherlands. The project has resulted in a training manual for foreign correspondents in South Africa. IAJ now offers follow-up courses and aims at the further development of investigative journalism, with a view to establishing a virtual network of investigative journalists in the region.

NSJ, a regional training organisation based in Maputo, Mozambique, offered a number of courses and supported the secretariat of SAMTRAN, which is a regional network of media trainers and one of NiZA's partners. The South African Rhodes University hosted the annual 'Highway Africa' meeting on ICT in Africa. With the support of NiZA, several national training organisations based in Zambia (Zamcom), Namibia (Polytechnic and College of the Arts), South Africa (Pentech) and Zimbabwe (Zimworld) have carried out a number of training projects on subjects including camera skills for television, the Internet, student exchange programmes, ethics in journalism and digital photography. This was often done in collaboration with sister institutions; thus NiZA expects to be able to bring about greater coherence in journalism courses.

## BROADCASTING

To the ten partners that already came under the Broadcasting unit, a new one was added in 2002: Radio Maendeleo in Bukavu, DRC.



PHOTO: PIETER BOERSMA

Unfortunately, a number of partners and NiZA immediately had to come to the rescue of the station when it was closed by the ruling rebels towards the end of 2002. Meanwhile MISA, via NiZA, and the Congolese lobby organisation Journalistes en Danger (JED) have also taken care of the Bukavu-based station. Radio Maendeleo has not yet been able to carry out any projects.

National Community Radio Forum (NCRF), the South African umbrella organisation of community radio stations and a partner of NiZA, has carried out a great number of projects. NCRF is exceptionally active in putting pressure, on behalf of the members it represents, on the South African government when it comes to decisions that have major future consequences, e.g. those regarding the allocation of frequencies and the enforcement of codes of conduct. Besides, with the support of NiZA, NCRF actively assists its members with regard to managerial and financial issues. Other partners, such as IAJ, Workers World Radio Productions, Bush Radio, Vuleka (all South African), Voice of the People (Zimbabwe), Radio Pax (Mozambique) and Radio Ecclesia (Angola), have carried out a series of training projects. Voice of the People was so unlucky as to see its premises being blown up one night, after which it had to restart from scratch.

In Angola, a large project aimed at extending the transmission range of Radio Ecclesia by putting up no less than sixteen additional provincial radio stations is well under way; at the time of writing, four stations have been erected. NiZA takes care of the required training and studies. In co-operation with various other donors, including Trocaire from Ireland and the Dutch embassy, Ecclesia has acquired funds which it uses to cover equipment and project costs. NiZA supports these fundraising activities but restricts itself to the aspect of capacity enhancement. NiZA is planning to put this model of donor co-ordination into practice more often in future, also with other partners.

In 2002 the Broadcasting unit was enlarged with a number of new partner organisations that are active in the fields of film, documentaries and video. SACOD is a regional umbrella organisation with members in all countries of southern Africa; its members

produce and distribute development-oriented documentaries and movies. Another new partner, Cape Town-based Steps for the Future, is a small film producer.

These new partners in the Broadcasting unit bear witness to the recognition, alongside radio, of audio-visual media as major instruments for developing free media in Africa.

## PUBLISHING

An important aim of the Publishing unit is to enhance media accessibility for groups that have remained deprived of information. Indeed these groups, which are mainly to be found in the rural areas, still constitute more than 60 per cent of the southern African population.

Also in this part of the Media Programme NiZA co-operates with partners in the region, which are eleven organisations based in Angola, Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Malawi. Groups of women were trained in setting up their own means of communication; Media Access Centres were set up; small local newspapers were supported through training; and a model website entitled 'Behind the Mask', aimed at gays and lesbians, has been constructed as an example of the way new media can be used by disadvantaged communities suffering from discrimination.



Elections in Zimbabwe

Much attention was paid to strengthening local groups in Zimbabwe and Angola through Community Publishing, i.e. an integrated system of training, programmes against illiteracy, research by the communities themselves, local leadership development and publications, all primarily in rural communities. The Zimbabwean organisation ACPDT, supported by NiZA, steadily goes on transferring its extensive knowledge in the field to other groups in its own country as well as in the whole region.

## OUTLOOK FOR 2003

2003 will be a year of consolidation for the Media Programme. Firstly, each of the programme officers will be made responsible for all contacts with a limited group of partners, which is to greatly improve the ability of the programme to serve the partner organisations. Secondly, longer-term arrangements with partner organisations will be sought; training courses are to be used as an instrument to that end. Thirdly, the long-term effects of the NiZA-sponsored programmes will be monitored on outcome in more structured ways which will be developed in co-operation with the partner organisations.

At the same time the focus of the programme on networks will be enhanced, primarily by supporting the further development of networks within the region: MISA, SAMTRAN, Funders Forum, and SACOD (film and video).

The Media Programme will also strengthen existing networks between the Netherlands and the region, through twinings between schools of journalism, and a network of journalists in the Netherlands in support of their endangered colleagues in southern Africa.

Finally, the general public will be informed regarding issues that are relevant to the media in southern Africa, through the *Kwere Kwere/Journeys into Strangeness* exhibition on xenophobia, the *HivHopXChange South Africa Freestyle Battle* indaba (on HIV-AIDS education), a debate on community radio in the Amsterdam Balie conference centre, and school meetings in which students of journalism will participate.

# Human Rights and Peace Building Programme

**N**iZA's Human Rights and Peace Building Programme follows directly from the history of NiZA and its predecessors, the Dutch Anti-Apartheid Movement, the Holland Committee on Southern Africa and the Eduardo Mondlane Foundation. These organisations had always been in close touch with individuals, groups and movements that worked on a political level towards improving the human rights situation in the region. The programme is involved, be it to a varying extent in the initial phase, in three activities, corresponding with the principal activities of NiZA as an organisation: strengthening its partners in the South; supporting its partners through lobbying in the Netherlands and Europe; and informing the general public in various ways on the situation in southern Africa.

## TOWARDS A PEACEFUL AND EQUITABLE SOCIETY

The central objective of the Human Rights and Peace Building Programme is to help the ordinary people of southern Africa build a peaceful and equitable society. The programme focuses on three themes: advocating access to justice (advocacy and lobby directed at policymakers), delivering access to justice (individual legal aid, and test cases), and peace building on a community level (awareness raising, mediation, and other 'informal' conflict resolution methods). All themes will be dealt with below.

In order to realize its objectives NiZA supports community-based organisations (CBOs), non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and others which are active in these fields. Besides, NiZA supports the work of its partner organisations, by lobbying for and together with them in the Netherlands and Europe on issues put forward by the partners, and by its awareness-raising and information activities among the Dutch public.

## THEMES

Increasingly southern Africa is characterized by marginalisation, exclusion and impoverishment of large groups of people. In the absence of an effective political opposition, organisations from civil society assume an ever greater role in the social and political struggle for human rights and social equality in the region. NiZA has entered into partnerships with organisations which actively advocate access to justice. The prevailing gap between those

whose rights are being infringed upon and the juridical know-how available for proceeding against these infringements in law is gradually being reduced. This is due not only to the efforts of lawyers, but also to the increasing importance of community-based organisations and paralegals involved in legal aid as regards delivering access to justice.

Reinforcing the capacity of communities to handle possible conflict is equally necessary. Peace building is an essential instrument that can be used whenever possible to fight out tension and conflict without the need to have recourse to violence and in ways that are conducive to a sustainable and equitable development based on democratic participation and respect for human rights.

## SELECTION OF PARTNER ORGANISATIONS

In 2002 much effort was put into developing a Human Rights and Peace Building sector plan. The basic principles of the sector plan were already decided upon in 2001; among these were the focus, in the initial stages, on six countries only (Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa), and the



Joke Hartmans (middle) at Body for Refugee

PHOTO: NiZA



# Mozambique Conference 2002

## ***“Independence? We don’t know such a thing”***

**O**n 1 February 2002 a NiZA-organized conference on ‘Constraints and Perspectives on Democracy in Mozambique’ hosted six guests from Mozambique who took part in discussions with more than 100 participants from the Netherlands and elsewhere. In their work, three of the guests are directly involved with enforcing participatory democracy and decentralisation of the power of decision; two work for organisations concerned with human rights issues; and one works as a journalist in Mozambique.

### **Cause for alarm**

Investigations carried out in Mozambique have borne out that there is no easy road to democracy as many foreign donors may have thought since the 1994 elections. Human rights are being violated, there is corruption in high circles and people are being murdered with political motives. There is also cause for alarm as far as the socio-economic situation is concerned. High rates of economic growth notwithstanding most people do not experience an improved standard of living. There is a growing regional imbalance in that the industrialisation of Maputo and the surrounding area is proceeding rapidly, while the other parts of the country lag behind. All of this leads to tensions which are liable to being exploited politically.

It is against the background of these developments that NiZA put forward the



Alice Mabota, director Mozambican Human Rights Liga, guest at conference

question of what NGOs and governments in the North can do in terms of closely monitoring latent tensions in a country and acting upon the findings in ways conducive to the prevention of conflict. The issue was split into two separate questions for the sake of the conference:

- 1 What is the state of affairs as regards the process of political decentralisation?
- 2 What role is to be played by civil society, including the media, in reinforcing democracy?

### **World Bank concepts**

In his introduction, Victor Igreja exposed a number of crying abuses in Mozambique: corruption in high circles of society,

extreme poverty among the majority of the population, and the failure of the ruling Frelimo party to address these problems. He criticized the adoption of Western-style democracy in the early 1990s. “Were we Mozambicans really waiting for World Bank concepts for our economy and a multi-party system for our democracy? Or has the power of decision with regard to our country simply been transferred from Moscow to Washington and Paris?”

### **Politicized**

Meanwhile civil society remains weak. Victor Igreja put forward this conclusion taking into account the context of a country where all institutions, even the churches, have become politicized. In practical terms this means that an independent organisation is virtually forced to associate itself with the ruling party in order to have a chance to survive. This in turn means that it can no longer represent those segments of the population which are systematically kept out of the centre of power. International support can play a significant role in this respect, according to Igreja: “Provide the organisations with the means that will enable them to develop themselves independently. Keep a critical attitude, though, because NGOs can also be susceptible to corruption or maladministration. That is exactly why capacity development is all-important.”



criteria to be applied when selecting partners. In 2002 the emphasis was on selecting partner organisations that were willing and able to develop and subsequently carry out the sector plan over the next two years.

Part of the selection procedure was a series of talks held in 2002 by consultants and programme officers with more than 70 organisations in southern Africa. The criteria that played a part in the selection procedure included the extent to which the potential partner organisation was based in its community, its lobby potential, the place it occupied in broader networks, its financial strength, its independence politically, and its potential as regards capacity enhancement. It is crucial that these partners have the potential to bring about changes on various levels in the situation of the poor and of marginalized groups in southern Africa. A final selection was made of 24 organisations which NiZA wants to enter into a long-term partnership with. Among these are grass-roots organisations, organized interest groups and networks active in various fields including legal aid, the influencing of policy-making processes, capacity enhancement of member organisations, awareness-raising on issues of human rights, women's rights and peace building, participatory democracy on the local level,



PHOTO: HANNIEKE DE VRIES

reintegration of former combatants, and the disarming of civilians.

A consultative meeting with these partners was due in the beginning of 2003. The intention was to enable the partners to deliver their input to the sector plan during this meeting. After its adoption the plan will be submitted to PSO. The entire process is largely paid for from funds made available by PSO; a smaller part is paid for from NiZA's own funds.

### CONFERENCES

Early February 2002 the Human Rights and Peace Building Programme organized a conference entitled 'Impediments to and Prospects for Democracy in Mozambique'. A short report on this conference can be found elsewhere in this Annual Report. Besides, a contribution was made to the Zimbabwe Watch debate on the post-elections situation in Zimbabwe which was held in the Amsterdam Balie conference centre in March; more on this can be found in chapter 2.

### PROSPECTS FOR 2003

In 2003 NiZA will submit the Human Rights and Peace Building sector plan to PSO to obtain the necessary funds. The expectations are that the sector plan will be operational from the middle of 2003.

Later in 2003 a contribution will be made to the NCDO/NiZA debate on Women and Peace Building. Further contributions will be made to NiZA's general public activities, including the Living Yearbook and the Africa Day organized by the Evert Vermeer Foundation.

Finally, the Human Rights and Peace Building Programme will work towards developing its communication policy in order to obtain a better match between its lobby and awareness-raising activities and the problems facing our partners.

## Co-ordinating Body of Refugee Communities (CBRC)

CBRC is an umbrella organisation of refugee communities that promotes the interests of refugees in South Africa. This self-help organisation wants to provide refugees with an opportunity to influence policy formation and the implementation of regulations that are relevant to their legal status, e.g. with regard to residence and work permits. At present refugees are deprived of their rights in South Africa, resulting in their becoming increasingly marginalized. Discrimination and violence against aliens, both by the authorities and the public, are rife. CBRC takes action against all this, among other things through the national 'Roll Back Xenophobia' campaign.



PHOTO: MARIKE BLOM

## Zimbabwe Liberators Platform (ZLP)

ZLP is an organisation of former freedom fighters and war veterans – i.e. genuine war veterans – in Zimbabwe, which is active in the fields of peace building and good governance. ZLP promotes a truthful historical account of the liberation struggle and falls back on the original values of that struggle to stand up against the current Zimbabwean crisis, kept up in the name of the war veterans. ZLP promotes good governance, transparency, respect for the principles governing the constitutional state, respect for basic human rights, a tolerant attitude to diversity, free elections, and clear decision-making processes. Its main instruments include public campaigns, information activities, lobbying and silent diplomacy aimed at influencing policy-making processes.

## Malawi Centre for Advice, Research and Education on Rights (CARER)

CARER is a human rights organisation in Malawi which aims at the promotion and protection of basic constitutional rights, in particular of disadvantaged and vulnerable communities. CARER provides legal



Handbook Malawi CARER for training of paralegals

advice and assistance, advocates reforms of the prison system, initiates research, and monitors the human rights situation. Throughout the country the organisation trains paralegals in law and conflict resolution. The paralegals – whether or not supported by lawyers – act on, e.g., unfair labour practices and economic exploitation, land disputes, child abuse, sexual violence, cases of disinheritance, separation allowances, and police violence.

# Economic Development Programme

In 2002 NiZA launched a critical reassessment of the previously adopted objectives of NiZA's Economic Development Programme. As of 2001 the emphasis of the programme had been on capacity enhancement in organisations involved in community-based tourism. By mid-2002 it became apparent that this activity, however significant, constituted a departure from NiZA's mainstream work which is much more centred on lobby and political impact. Consultations held in a positive atmosphere have led to the decision to transfer running activities to a related organisation and move on to redefine the programme's objectives.

## OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Economic Development Programme (which are partly new) are built into the Policy Plan 2003-2006:

- *Nepad* – According to NiZA, in order for the Nepad initiative, developed by African leaders themselves and aimed at the alleviation of poverty, to succeed there must be broad support among the people of the countries concerned. This is why NiZA wants to focus its efforts on fostering debate and creating greater opportunities for society to make its influence felt, in the North as well as in the South.



PHOTO: MARGRIT COPPE

- *Debt* – NiZA focuses especially on lobby in the North aimed at the cancellation of the poorest southern African countries' bilateral debt, and on the reparation of apartheid-caused debt.
- *Trade* – Fair and equitable trade relations between the countries of southern Africa and the European Union are essential to regional development. In order to promote such trade relations NiZA, together with partners, will focus on lobbying towards the EU and its Member States.
- *Conflict-Related Trade* – NiZA will continue to denounce and fight conflict-related trade (see separate story on the 'Fatal Transactions' campaign).
- *Social Responsibility in Business* – Businesses acting with a sense of social responsibility can make a substantial contribution to alleviating poverty and promoting developments towards greater economic justice in southern Africa.

## ACTIVITIES IN 2002

The second half of 2002 was devoted to shaping the programme's new objectives through extensive desk research, laying the foundation of a further practical elaboration in the first six months of 2003.

Besides, NiZA as a member of Eurodad attended several conferences on the debt issue, and finished a significant publication on the issues which has been published.

Finally, a lot of effort was put into organizing, together with NCDO and Jubilee Netherlands, three conferences on Nepad, the debt issue and apartheid-caused debt. The meetings have been held successfully in early 2003.

## OUTLOOK FOR 2003

In 2003 the foundation will be laid of one or more sector programmes based on the above-mentioned themes. NiZA intends to start at least one sector programme on Nepad and Social Responsibility in Business in the second half of 2003. Aside from that there will be a number of project-related activities on the issues of debt and trade.

# Fatal Transactions

## ***Social Responsibility in Business***

Selling raw materials remains a lucrative business, especially for businessmen acting with little responsibility. In 2002 rebels and governments alike in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Angola and Liberia again succeeded in bartering their natural resources for weapons or putting the revenues in overseas banks. Even Al Qaeda terrorists were lured by the investment opportunities provided by West-African diamonds.

The Fatal Transactions campaign works towards a ban on raw materials traded to finance wars. Revenues from diamond mining, crude oil, tropical forests and gold mining should go to the African people and not be used to perpetuate bloody wars. Governments, companies and consumers should be aware of the consequences of their purchases and investments, and act accordingly.

## ***Blood Diamonds***

The Kimberley Process, entailing a system of certification for rough diamonds, is a first step in the fight against 'blood diamonds'. Fatal Transactions is following developments closely.

In February 2002 NiZA, in co-operation with Oxfam International and Max van den Berg MEP, organized a conference on the implementation in the European Union of the Kimberley Process. A large number of politicians, academics, NiZA and other NGOs, and representatives of several European governments met to consider methods that should be applied

to effectively prevent blood diamonds from entering the European Union, and to discuss the issue of European support to African countries that should enable them to monitor their own imports and exports.

NiZA's international Fatal Transactions co-ordinator attended the Kimberley Process negotiations in Interlaken, Switzerland, which resulted in an agreement on a system of certification for all rough diamonds between countries where diamonds are mined and traded. The countries were represented by government ministers. According to the agreement, from 1 January 2003 onwards diamonds can no longer be traded unless accompanied by a certificate showing that they have not contributed to bloody wars in Angola, Sierra Leone or the DRC. This is a significant step forward in the fight against conflict diamonds. The system is far from watertight yet. Agreement is still pending on essential questions, such as how to exactly monitor the system. Fatal Transactions will therefore watch the implementation of the monitoring mechanism most closely and raise the alarm as soon as abuses are detected.

## ***The campaign in Africa***

A campaign on African wars cannot be carried out without Africans themselves playing their part. Consequently, in 2002 Fatal Transactions has put a lot of effort into enhancing contacts with African organisations. This has resulted, among other things, in representatives of organi-



PHOTO: DAANBRAND@PDE

sations in Sierra Leone and the DRC getting a chance to participate in the Kimberley Process negotiations in Switzerland.

In July, a Fatal Transactions co-ordinator traveled to Kinshasa, DRC. She visited a large number of Congolese organisations involved in research and lobbying regarding the plunder of Congolese natural riches. This resulted in a conference, organized in co-operation with Partnership Africa Canada (PAC) and held in Brussels, Belgium, in September 2002, entitled 'Diamonds, peace and progress in the Democratic Republic of Congo: Progress made and work to be done'.

At the conference Congolese researchers and activists and European organisations and politicians discussed the question of how Congolese natural resources may contribute positively to stabilisation and development of the country.



## Chapter 2

# Communication and Information



# Introduction

It is one of the objectives of NiZA to keep the attention of the Dutch on issues regarding southern Africa alive. In this respect NiZA's Communication department is important: it organizes debates and conferences, issues publications, informs NiZA's sponsors, and maintains close contacts with the press.

NiZA deliberately seeks to find original points of view in organizing public events, strives to forge co-operation with other organisations, and makes sure that voices from the South in particular are being heard. For every NiZA-organized public event speakers from the region are invited; these visitors are also given a chance to lobby in the Netherlands, to which end NiZA arranges meetings with policymakers at ministries, visits to relevant organisations, and contacts with various media.

## DEBATE

A case in point was the Zimbabwe debate of 20 March 2002, held in the Amsterdam Balie conference centre and led by the Dutch journalist, Marnix de Bruijne. Timothy Kondo, a prominent leader of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), NiZA director Peter Hermes, the Zimbabwean writer, Chenjerai Hove, and Álvaro Pinto Scholtbach, International Secretary of the Dutch Labour Party (PvdA), discussed questions such as: What role could be played by the international community in promoting democracy in Zimbabwe and reviving the economy? How should the Netherlands react to South African observers stating that the elections were conducted in a legitimate way?

The Balie was fully booked. After the event, visitors and other interested persons received a conference report made by the journalist, Bram Posthumus. There was extensive interest from the media, resulting in widespread radio and TV coverage and several press articles. Simultaneously, NiZA conducted a 'Fair Elections in Zimbabwe' campaign, with radio ads and advertisements in newspapers and magazines.

NiZA contributed to the 'Africa Day' of the Evert Vermeer Foundation by organizing a debate on 'Zimbabwe and the Helplessness of the International Community', led by the Dutch journalist, Wim Bossema, with guests Timothy Kondo, Brian Raftopoulos

(Associate Professor at the Institute of Development Studies, University of Zimbabwe) and Pascale Grotenhuis (civil servant, Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs). This debate also attracted a great deal of interest.

## NIZA SPONSORS

NiZA enjoys a lot of grassroots backing, with more than 25,000 people supporting its work as private sponsors. Our sponsors receive a quarterly newsletter entitled *NiZA Informatie*. It is a gratifying signal that so many people continue their support to NiZA a decade after the demise of apartheid; the democratisation of southern Africa remains a live topic. For our partner organisations the support received from our private sponsors is very important in that it helps them to continue their work aimed at developing a stable society.

## THE COMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT

The Communication department has further professionalized during 2002. Students are reached through the annual 'NiZA Thesis Award'. A broad audience is reached through the annual 'A la Carte Southern Africa' event staged in the Amsterdam KIT Tropical Museum. Every debate and conference is duly evaluated, enabling NiZA to fine-tune its information activities, learn from its mistakes, and intensify its efforts to keep Africa in the spotlight.





# NiZA in the media

**N**iZA actively approaches the Dutch media whenever developments in southern Africa call for this. Journalists themselves find the way to NiZA with growing ease whenever they are looking for a comment on current developments in southern Africa. Contacts with journalists are frequent and professional.

In 2002 NiZA scored well in the Dutch media. The death of Angolan rebel leader Jonas Savimbi made the national NOS TV news. NiZA also regularly appeared in the news around the time of the Zimbabwean elections; in various TV news magazines (NOS, RTL, '2 Vandaag') NiZA director Peter Hermes, standing on the roof of the Harare Sheraton hotel, reported on the events taking place in Zimbabwe; he was also regularly interviewed in radio programmes such as 'Met het oog op morgen', as one of a few Dutch-speaking persons present in Zimbabwe at the time.

NiZA also arranged interviews by various media with guests from the region who had been invited to the Netherlands as speakers at debates and conferences. NiZA also sponsored the trips to Zimbabwe of two Dutch journalists who traveled there in order to gather material for articles ahead of the elections.

**Reports on press freedom in southern Africa appeared in:** Vice Versa, De Journalist, de Volkskrant, NRC Handelsblad

**Reports on conflict diamonds appeared in or were broadcasted by:** Noordhollands Dagblad, Trouw (twice), Wereldomroep, Vrij Nederland (twice), ANP (national press agency), De Telegraaf (twice), Friesch Dagblad, de Volkskrant, NCRV radio, Onze Wereld

**Reports on Angola appeared in or were broadcasted by:** NOS journaal (national TV news), Wereldomroep (three times), Vrij Nederland, Hervormd Nederland, Onze Wereld, NRC Handelsblad, Trouw

**Reports on Mozambique appeared in or were broadcasted by:** EO radio, Wereldomroep, De Telegraaf, Algemeen Dagblad, de Volkskrant, De Journalist



PHOTO: ERIC MILLER / AFRICA PHOTOS

Foodshortages in Southern Africa

**Reports on Zimbabwe appeared in or were broadcasted by:\*** de Volkskrant, Tros Nieuwsshow, Met het oog op morgen (radio; three times), Trouw (three times), NOS radio (twice), Wereldomroep (five times), Vara radio, Trouw (three times), Business radio (four times), Avro radio, Hivos magazine, RTL Nieuws (TV; three times), VPRO radio, NOS journaal (national TV news; twice), Algemeen Dagblad (twice), De Groene Amsterdammer, 2 Vandaag – Avro, Het Financieele Dagblad, ANP (national press agency), Netwerk (TV), Ontbijtradio, Amsterdam FM, Spits, Algemeen Doopsgezind Weekblad, de Volkskrant (three times), Onze Wereld, Radio 1 other programmes (five times), Radio 2 other programmes (twice), Radio Rijnmond

*\* Zimbabwe Watch co-ordinator Wiep Bassie made the news at least sixteen times, and was mentioned even more often in various interviews.*

**Reports on Zambia were broadcasted by:** Wereldomroep

**Reports on the DRC appeared in:** De Telegraaf, ANP (national press agency)

**Articles were contributed to:** de Volkskrant, Trouw (twice), Vrij Nederland, Algemeen Dagblad, Hervormd Nederland, Onze Wereld (twice), de Volkskrant, Friesch Dagblad, Algemeen Doopsgezind Weekblad

**Other:** Business Nieuws, various programmes on Radio 1, several regional and other newspapers, Discover South Africa, Uitkrant, Oneworld.nl, Milieudefensie, Lokaal Mundiaal, Radio Noord-Holland, several university magazines, Studentennet, Move your World, Pleasure, Hebbez!, Pauze.nl, various foreign media

# Events

## A LA CARTE ZUIDELIJK AFRIKA 2002

Op 5 October 2002 NiZA presented the grand 'A la Carte Zuidelijk Afrika' (Southern Africa A La Carte) event in the KIT Tropical Theatre and Tropical Museum, Amsterdam.

A short documentary entitled 'Bush Kids', showing two kids making their own radio programme, was part of the programme. The audience came up with many questions that were answered by the filmmakers and a staff member of Bush Radio who attended the event. Brigitte Mabandla from the South African Ministry of Culture, Priscilla Jana, South African Ambassador in The Hague, and R. Botha, cultural attaché at the South African Embassy in The Hague, were present as special guests.

Experts from southern Africa together with the audience discussed the latest trends in development co-operation in an interactive talk show entitled 'Wells or Management Training?'. Is capacity enhancement in organisations in the South more likely to solve development problems than striking wells? Siraj Jamal, who trains journalists in South Africa in making community radio, was present as a special guest.

Visitors to the 'A la Carte Zuidelijk Afrika' event also visited the exhibition in the KIT Tropical Museum, entitled 'Familieverhalen uit Zuid-Afrika, een groepsportret' (Family Stories from South Africa: A Group Portrait), where they were confronted with nine South African families. What was life like in South Africa in the past? What is it like today? Personal experiences are able to evoke pictures that are different from the ones provided by history text books. A few members of the families represented were present on 5 October and replied to personal questions put to them by the visitors.

Workshops on photography in tropical areas and Mozambican musical instruments attracted a great deal of interest.

The photo exhibition 'Ik woon in Zuid-Afrika' (I Live in South Africa) was centred around the work of twelve South African children from different cultural backgrounds, with different languages, differently-coloured skins and sometimes different religious backgrounds – yet all from the same country.

Djaaka, a band from Mozambique, gave a swinging performance with their special Mozambican percussion, enticing large parts

of the audience to dance: a successful conclusion of a many-sided day.

## ZUID-AFRIKA OP TAFEL

In connection with the KIT exhibition 'Familieverhalen uit Zuid-Afrika' (Family Stories from South Africa) NiZA, together with the KIT Tropical Institute, organized a series of activities in 2002 which will continue during 2003. The series will span a one-year period and is entitled 'Zuid-Afrika op Tafel' (South Africa on the Table).

## Seeing/Being Seen

The thousands of visitors who got to know the nine South African families could continue following the families' lives also after their visit to the exhibition: personal reactions to current events in South Africa can be followed through the [www.see.org.za](http://www.see.org.za) website, compiled by a Dutch/South African team of journalists going under the name of *Seeing/Being Seen*. On the occasion of the exhibition eight South African journalists visited the Netherlands, which resulted in a '*Seeing/Being Seen*' special of *Zuidelijk Afrika* magazine.

## Indabas

In the course of the year a number of *indabas* – Zulu for meetings – were held at the KIT Tropical Theatre, with the aim of further exploring South African society. On 20 October 2002 NiZA showed a film and organized a debate on the consequences of diamond mining in southern Africa. Subject of the second indaba, held on 8 December 2002, was the flashy 'LoveLife' campaign, which is used to inform South African young people on sex and the risks of HIV-AIDS. The 'LoveLife' campaign has been criticized though for having too strong a tenor of Western consumerism. During the indaba this issue was debated by South African and Dutch AIDS activists.

A few indabas are planned for 2003; the subjects include xenophobia and information through hip hop.

# NiZA Thesis Award

"A rich and detailed stakeholder analysis regarding an eco-tourism project in South Africa, which offers insights into the interests, values and views of traditional leaders, youth, cattle-farmers, traditional healers and fishermen." Thus the enthusiastic jury judgment on Harold Kolkman's thesis entitled *Baleni: A Research on Community Based Natural Resource Management in South Africa*. Kolkman, a graduate in Cultural, Organisation and Management Studies from the Amsterdam Free University, was declared the winner of the NiZA Thesis Competition by a unanimous jury decision. Kolkman has been awarded a research scholarship of € 6,000. His proposal for further research focuses on the question whether local communities will in fact derive benefits from the Great Limpopo wildlife reserve, the new border-crossing wildlife reserve that will cover parts of Mozambique, Zimbabwe and South Africa. He questions the claim made in the project plans that the park will

undoubtedly yield such benefits. Kolkman: "Are the developments we observe really what they seem to be, regarding the fancy websites and glossy brochures, fulfilling African needs at local level, or is history repeating itself? Is Transfrontier Conservation just a form of neo-colonialism, sponsored by the Western Elite, with the intention to restore the Garden of Eden and the Western need for adventure and unspoilt nature?"

The jury evaluated the various research proposals on the basis of criteria such as social relevance and originality as well as a clear and convincing methodology outlined in each proposal. Once again, the quality of the theses that were submitted was very high. The total number of entries was 18, with greatly varying subjects, ranging from cheap energy-saving homes, violence against women in Tanzania, and ideas and views on sex and love among young people in South Africa, to the use of solar energy by schools and clinics in rural areas in South Africa.

## A FESTIVE PRESENTATION

For the first time a full evening's festive event was staged to mark the presentation of the NiZA Thesis Award. A fully-booked 'Southern Africa Students' Evening', held on 28 May 2002 at the Utrecht University, was co-organized by NiZA, the Utrecht University Centre for Southern Africa (Expertisecentrum Zuidelijk Afrika, EZA) and Fatal Transactions.

Eight young experts – students and former students, experienced in training or research in southern Africa – answered students' questions on training and exchange opportunities in the region. Staff members of NiZA, EZA and NUFFIC were also present to answer questions on scholarships, visa, and training and research in southern Africa.

'Africa: Who is in charge?': in a debate, modelled after a popular Dutch TV programme, students discussed topical development co-operation issues. The participant declared the winner of the debate by a jury whose members were Mr. Hans van Mierlo, a former Dutch government minister, and Ms. Margreet de Lange, director of EZA, bore away a prize of € 100.



PHOTO: MARLEEN NOORREGRAAF

Harold Kolkman and Hans van Mierlo at the presentation of the NiZA Scriptieprijs

On 19 September 2002 the knob was officially turned: the renewed NiZA website went on the air.

The content has been extended, so that the site now offers more information on the three NiZA programmes and on NiZA information activities in the Netherlands. The Fatal Transactions campaign, Zimbabwe Watch, and the Amsterdam-Beira Twinning have their own sites under [www.niza.nl](http://www.niza.nl).

The site [www.niza.nl](http://www.niza.nl) has two aims: inform visitors on southern Africa and offer them information on NiZA. A great deal of background information on the countries of southern Africa is available at the website through, among other things, 385 publications, 600 links to websites from and regarding southern Africa, and inventories listing many of the collections of NiZA's BIDOC library and documentation centre. A documentalist takes care of daily updates, adding new links, reports, publications and so-called grey literature, and providing the Fatal Transactions and Zimbabwe Watch websites with the necessary background information regarding the campaigns.

NiZA has decided to assign a more central role to the website in its external communications. We aim at getting the best out of the opportunities provided by the website, E-mail, and the Internet in general, as exemplified by the digital newsletter of the Media Programme, entitled *MediaNews*, which is also brought to the attention of more than 500 subscribers through E-mail.

A new system of content management allows NiZA staff members to place news items, press releases and announcements on the site. 2002 saw the appointment of a webmaster who was given the task of taking care of the design of both the information on NiZA and the information on southern Africa.

Journalists, researchers, students and policymakers readily find their way to the NiZA website, which is borne out, among other things, by substantially increasing numbers of visitors. The average number of unique visitors is now 130 per day. Sizeable parts of the news placed on the website are being copied onto a number of other Dutch sites. The most important among these is OneWorld, the umbrella site for Dutch development



co-operation organisations. Thus NiZA is able to reach significant numbers of those among the Dutch public who are well-disposed towards the issues in which NiZA is involved. The website is bi-lingual (English and Dutch), so that NiZA is also able to reach audiences outside the Netherlands.

# Publications

## REGULAR PUBLICATIONS

- *NiZA Informatie* Quarterly newsletter for relations and sponsors
- *Nieuwsbrief Amsterdam-Beira* Quarterly newsletter on the Amsterdam-Beira twinning.
- *Annual Report 2001* Review of NiZA's projects and results booked in 2001.
- *Zuidelijk Afrika* Quarterly magazine on southern Africa, issued by NiZA, with an independent editorial board.
- *ZimWatch Bulletin* Weekly E-mail newsletter, offering compilations of articles from the world press and short analyses.
- *MediaNews* Quarterly digital newsletter with interviews, profiles of NiZA partners and book reviews.

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS

- *Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela* BIDOC Dossier, edited by Gertjan Doeleman.
- *Landhervorming in Zimbabwe* BIDOC Dossier on land reform in Zimbabwe, edited by Wiep Bassie.
- *Taking over the driver's seat: Media developments in South Africa – Reports on ideas and processes of ownership* By Chudi Ukpabi and Inge Ruigrok.
- *Harde valuta in de illegale diamantsector in DR Congo en haar buurlanden* Fatal Transactions research report on the illegal diamond economy of the DRC and neighbouring countries.
- *Stopping the blood diamond trade to Europe* Report of expert meeting in Brussels, organized by Fatal Transactions.





- **Rules of Engagement: How business can be a force for peace** IPIS report on links between the diamond trade and war in the DRC, commissioned by NiZA/Fatal Transactions .
- **Constraints and perspectives on democracy in Mozambique** By Elma Doeleman. Findings of conference on political tensions between government and opposition in Mozambique.
- **The 2002 presidential elections and civic organisations in Zimbabwe** By an anonymous author. On the elections in Zimbabwe and consequences.
- **Local Governance and Participation** By ACPD. On strengthening local governments in Zimbabwe.
- **So this is Democracy, 2001** By Zoë Titus. On violations of the freedom of expression.

- **Trends in Commercial and Private Radio Stations in Southern Africa** By Stephen Mutambo, Tebogo Matome and Pempelani Mufune.
- **SAMDEF Roster of Media and Business Experts** List of experts, compiled by Sheena Mundale and edited by Methaetsile Mundale.





# Zuidelijk Afrika Magazine



**Z**uidelijk Afrika is NiZA's informative and colourful quarterly magazine. In 2002 all issues had their own special topical themes, relating to recent events in southern Africa and in the Netherlands. The magazine is known for its thorough journalistic background articles, book reviews and interviews.

The theme of the March 2002 issue was the crisis in Zimbabwe as seen from within. In the face of a ban imposed by the Mugabe government, foreign journalists and photographers kept on travelling to Zimbabwe. From within Zimbabwe they reported extensively on the violent run up to the crucial presidential elections of 9 and 10 March 2002.

In the Summer issue extensive attention was paid to the peace in Angola. The Angolese population has regained hope at last, now that the government and the rebels have laid down their weapons. In this issue: reports and background articles on the political situation, the impact of the peace movement, the disastrous state of the economy, the hope and the despair of the population – and superb photographs.

In the *Seeing/Being Seen* issue of September 2002 eight South African journalists offered their personal account of subjects such as: What do South Africans who live in the Netherlands think of Dutch culture? Or, what conclusions can be drawn from a comparison of so-called 'black' schools in the Netherlands and 'black' schools in South Africa?

This special issue was occasioned by the exhibition 'Familieverhalen uit Zuid-Afrika' in the KIT Tropical Museum in Amsterdam: "There Dutch visitors look at what life in South Africa is like," says the initiator of the exhibition, Bart Luirink, who is *Zuidelijk Afrika's* correspondent in Johannesburg. "What we wanted to know then is what happens if South Africans look at the Dutch." The theme of the Winter issue was Nepad, the New Partnership for Africa's Development. For once this is an authentic African initiative, not a Western-devised plan, said South Africa's President Mbeki. Africa will put its system of governance in order, said the African Heads of State; in exchange, they have asked for a sizeable financial injection from the world's affluent countries. The issue also included an interview with Ms. Agnes van Ardenne, outgoing State Secretary of Development Co-operation, on the Dutch support to Nepad.

# NiZA Library and Documentation Centre (BIDOC)

In 2002 the staff of BIDOC, NiZA's library and documentation centre, have again devoted most time and energy to collecting printed and electronic information on southern Africa, and passing it on to and making it accessible for NiZA staff and interested persons from outside NiZA. By the middle of the year, however, a substantial additional project was launched, viz. the total reorganisation of the BIDOC book collection.

## **LIBRARY REORGANISATION**

The library, which houses approximately 5,000 books, was the only part of BIDOC for which the full integration of the separate collections of the former anti-apartheid organisations had not yet been completed.

A new signature system, an adapted version of the basic classification system used by most Dutch libraries, was devised for the books and adopted in 2002. The library was reorganized subsequently according to this system. Besides, the presentation of the entire book collection was strongly improved.

In about one-third of the cases BIDOC has two copies, one of which can be lent out. All excess copies in cases where NiZA was found to have more than two copies were taken out of the collection, yielding several hundreds of books that will be presented to libraries and documentation centres in southern Africa and elsewhere in 2003.

In 2003 all books will be indexed into the Adlib database.

## **ACQUISITION OF INFORMATION AND ACCESSIBILITY**

The reorganisation of the library has hardly hampered the routine detailed opening up of newly-gathered documentation on southern Africa.

A new staff member has put a great deal of effort into indexing a substantial part of the video collection into the database. BIDOC has also contributed considerably to improving the documentary content of the NiZA website.

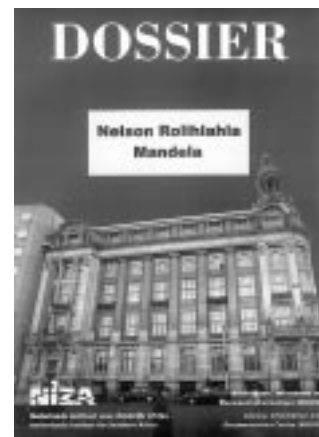
Generally speaking the activity of collecting electronic information on the region and on NiZA's themes and making it accessible for users has strongly expanded again in 2002. This development will certainly continue in the years to come, which will

necessitate a further integration of the processing of electronic and printed information within BIDOC.

## **INFORMATION SERVICES**

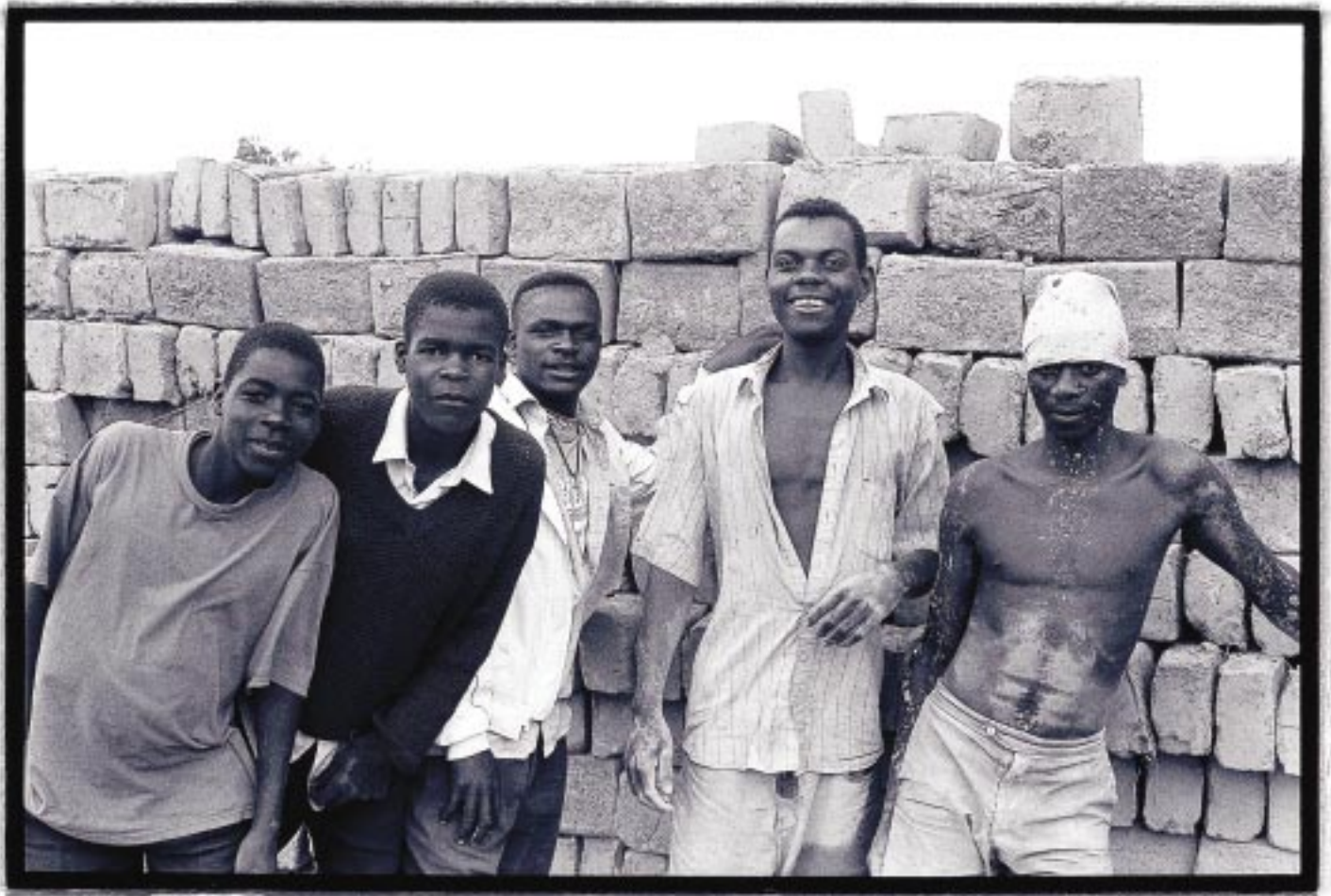
The rendering of information services to internal and external users has continued unabated in 2002. Visitors to the websites and a surprisingly large number of people who borrowed videos accounted for the greatest increase. Client satisfaction as measured with the help of user forms remains unvariably high. 2001 saw the beginning of a series of publications entitled *BIDOC Dossiers*. Each dossier comprises a compilation of recent articles and documents on a topical issue, to which are added a comprehensive list of the documentation regarding the subject which is available at BIDOC and an introduction offering a general review of the subject. In 2002 new dossiers have appeared on Nelson Mandela and on the land reform in Zimbabwe.

In 2002 only small progress was made with regard to various archival projects, mainly due to problems of finance. These projects have certainly not been shelved, however. Finally, the improved financial situation of NiZA made it possible for BIDOC to permanently appoint a new staff member by the end of the year. Another appointment is anticipated for 2003.



## Chapter 3

# Co-operation



# Zimbabwe Watch

**T**he past year was a disastrous one for Zimbabwe and prospects are far from rosy. After Mugabe had lost the referendum on the Constitution and his ZANU-PF party had been dealt a blow in the 2000 parliamentary elections it soon became apparent that the campaign leading up to the presidential elections of March 2002 would turn out to be very violent. In the months prior to the presidential elections violence flared up. The international community reacted by imposing sanctions and exerting further political pressure aimed at fair elections. After the elections, which were widely looked upon as a farce which in many respects shook the international legal order, major parts of civil society were assailed even tougher. The present situation is worse than it has ever been. Increasingly restrictive legislation has practically immobilized many organisations that are no longer able to do their work properly. Large parts of Zimbabwe are dependent on food aid, which is often allocated on political grounds only. Only nominally the freedom of the press has remained in force. On account of these developments Zimbabwe Watch feels quite justified in continuing its activities after 2002.

Zimbabwe Watch is a co-operative body of Dutch organisations which are seriously concerned about the situation in Zimbabwe. The past year's experiences were sufficient proof of the force of common action. Our common lobby towards the Dutch government and the European Union can also be called a success. The Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs has expressed its satisfaction with the actions of the members of Zimbabwe Watch. Co-operation between them is to be considered very good indeed.

## **PUBLICITY**

In 2002 the media were quite successful in finding Zimbabwe Watch, which provided journalists with detailed information on the situation in Zimbabwe and prepared a briefing kit for journalists traveling to Zimbabwe to report on the presidential elections of March 2002.

Zimbabwe Watch was also able to provide journalists with useful contacts in Zimbabwe itself, and, in co-operation with a consultant, made it possible for a number of Dutch journalists to

visit rural areas that are otherwise difficult to get at. Zimbabwe Watch itself was also given the opportunity to submit articles of some length to a number of national newspapers in the Netherlands enabling it to put forward its views.

Besides the printed media, Dutch radio and television also paid quite a lot of attention to Zimbabwe. The Zimbabwe Watch co-ordinator was interviewed several times on radio and a few times on television. The press also reported extensively on the NiZA-organized debate on Zimbabwe in the Amsterdam Balie conference centre on 20 March (see also chapter 2).

Digital *ZimWatch* bulletins, produced between January and September 2002, reached a large public. Major customers were those in the region itself who used the selection of news reports to keep abreast of media reporting on Zimbabwe world-wide. Many NGOs from South Africa and Zimbabwe in particular had subscribed to the weekly e-mail bulletin – which for that matter also resulted in negative coverage by *The Herald* and *New African*.

## **LOBBY ACTIVITIES**

After Zimbabwe Watch had initiated a lobby with the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it soon emerged that the Ministry and Zimbabwe Watch were basically on the same wavelength regarding the analysis of the situation and common objectives. This resulted in a fruitful exchange of advice, which in turn led to a very effective lobby towards the European Union. Information was exchanged and the situation analyzed on an almost daily basis, particularly around the time of the presidential elections. Together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Zimbabwe Watch has succeeded in realizing a number of its objectives within the European Union, i.e. the European Council and the Africa Meeting of the EU.

Our lobby activities are mainly geared to the wishes reaching us from within the Zimbabwean civil society. The members of Zimbabwe Watch have succeeded in maintaining intensive contacts in Zimbabwe even when this was made much harder in the period following the presidential elections.



**T**he South Africa – Netherlands Research Programme on Alternatives in Development (SANPAD) subsidizes research projects initiated and realized by South African researchers in collaboration with their colleagues from Dutch universities. SANPAD seeks to enhance the skills of researchers from historically disadvantaged groups in South Africa who were denied opportunities to develop their academic skills during the apartheid era and provide them with better facilities.

## PROJECTS

Since the programme was initiated in 1997, 80 research groups have received support. Twelve projects were completed, while final reports for 23 further projects that were paid their last instalments are still due.

The projects cover a wide range of subjects, to be categorized as follows:

- *New approaches to economic development*  
Key concepts: Sustainability, living conditions, community development, entrepreneurship, employment, rural development
- *Social development for empowerment*  
Key concepts: Youth, women, children, violence, family, HIV-AIDS, health, reproductive practices
- *Development-oriented management of natural resources*  
Key concepts: Food security, biodiversity, environment, conservation, agriculture
- *Governance for democracy*  
Key concepts: Democratisation, social movements, human rights, conflict management, politics, policy
- *Culture, identity and a new society*  
Key concepts: Social transition, transformation, gender, power, religion, citizenship, marginality.

All research should be of relevance to society and, preferably, impact positively on policy formation.

## COURSE ON RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A course on research methodology, which after its initial testing stages has been refashioned into a full-grown course, was given again in 2002 and attracted 25 young South African scholars. The

course will be offered annually to researchers from historically disadvantaged groups involved in SANPAD projects.

## FUTURE

SANPAD's main sponsor, the Dutch Ministry of Development Co-operation, has decided to continue funding the programme. SANPAD's first phase will end 30 June 2003; the second phase, which will span another five years, will start on 1 July 2003. The financial management of SANPAD will be transferred from NiZA to the South African organisation esATI (eastern seaboard Association of Tertiary Institutions), which accommodated SANPAD's South African Secretariat in its initial phase as well.



PHOTO: HANNIEKE DE VRIES



# Amsterdam-Beira Twinning

In the beginning of 2002 the Amsterdam municipality decided to phase out its Twinning with Beira over the next three years. Consequently NiZA also will have to phase out projects undertaken under the Amsterdam-Beira Twinning. Yet NiZA will not let Beira down – quite the contrary. Together with organisations in Beira NiZA has realized a considerable number of large and small projects, thus building an extensive network of contacts.

## CO-OPERATION

- Support from the Amsterdam-Beira Twinning was given to the endeavours of independent journalists aimed at joining forces. Meanwhile AJIS, an association of independent journalists, has been formed. Among other things, AJIS has applied for a course in journalism to be funded by NiZA's Media Programme; through the Twinning contacts have also been forged with Radio Pax.
- The Twinning, ASSERCO (an association for community work which is a partner in the Human Rights Programme), and an organisation expert of NiZA together work on a local community plan.
- Doctors at the Amsterdam AMC/Lucas Hospital coach medical students from the Catholic University of Beira who are serving internships at the hospital. Plans to assist the Mozambicans to set up a small clinic for the chronically sick are under way.
- In 2002, as in the previous years, NiZA together with OSA (Development Education Twinned Cities Amsterdam) and SAM (Amsterdam–Managua Twinning) co-organized a youth exchange programme for students from Beira, Amsterdam and Managua.

## RECONSTRUCTION AID

In June 2002 the Amsterdam municipality decided to grant € 90,000 destined for the repair and reconstruction of a number of schools and the highly-needed provisioning of health centres with medicines in the aftermath of the floods of early 2001.

## INFORMATION

The Amsterdam-Beira Twinning was extensively involved in the large 'A la Carte Zuidelijk Afrika' event, co-organized by NiZA and the KIT Tropical Museum.

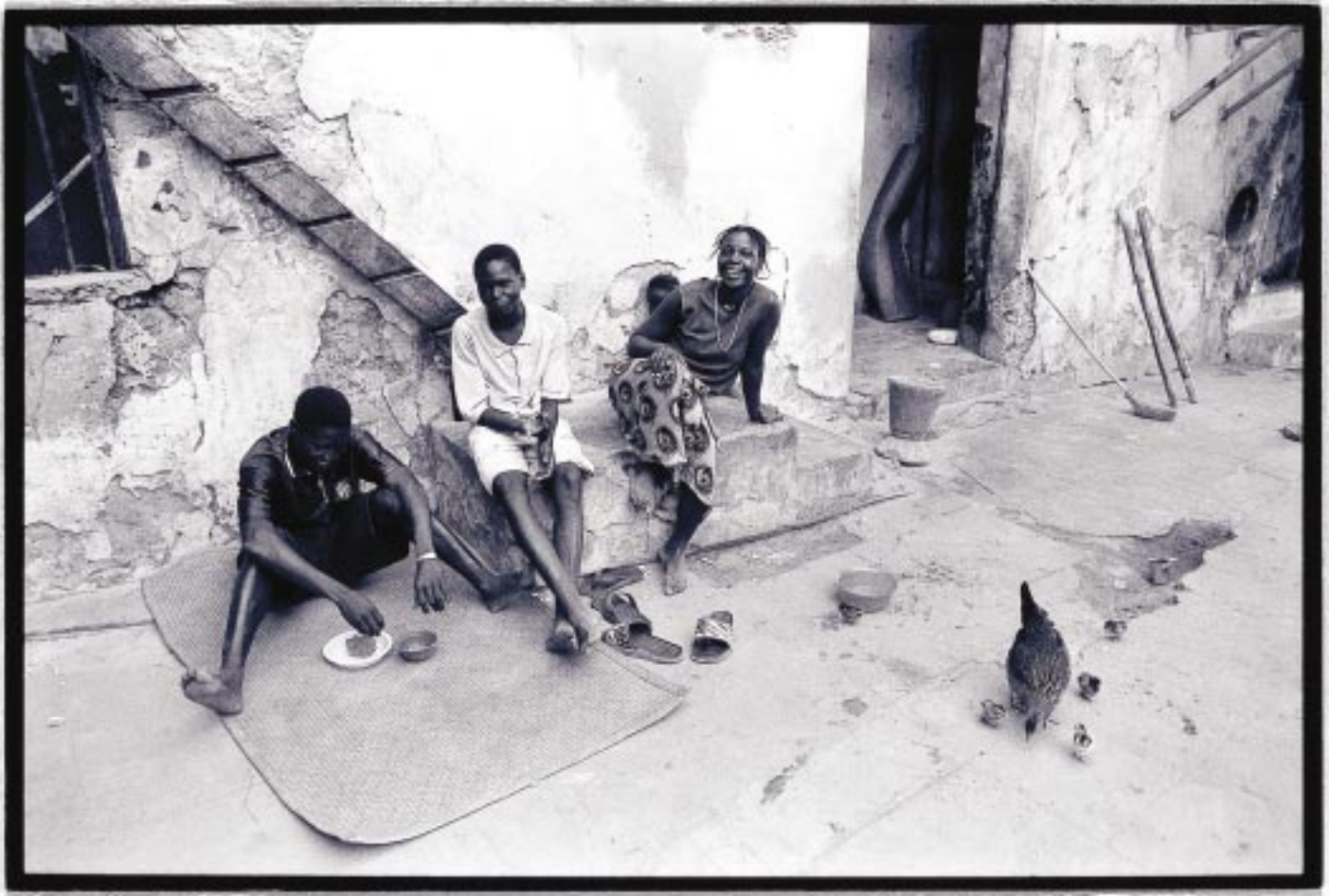
The *Beira Nieuwsbrief* (Beira Newsletter) appeared three times in 2002. Major articles from the newsletter can be found on the NiZA website. In 2002 a flyer was produced on the Twinning. A travelling photo exhibition entitled 'Aardse Paradijzen' (Paradises on Earth), in which park users from Beira, Amsterdam and Managua use pictures to tell about the importance of their parks to themselves and to the city has been on show at various locations in Amsterdam.



Paradises on Earth, the beach of Beira

## Chapter 4

# Financial statements



# Financial account

In terms of finance, the year 2002 was a special one for NiZA. Never before had NiZA displayed such activity in carrying out projects and information activities. This implies, among other things, that acquisition and fundraising have developed positively. Furthermore, for the first time in its existence NiZA succeeded in recording positive operating results. And, last but not least, NiZA was awarded a major subsidy by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which serves to assure the continuation of the organisation for the coming 4 years.

As an inevitable consequence the organisation and the scale of NiZA's finances are undergoing considerable expansion. The growth scenario implies an 8 per cent growth of the organisation and the budget annually. We are confronted with rising expectations on the side of our partner organisations in southern Africa

and the need to comply with increasingly strict quality standards required by our donors. A drive towards further professionalizing and reinforcing the organisation is to enhance NiZA's capacity to meet these expectations. The management of NiZA is very much aware of the expectations and demands and will therefore invest considerable efforts and means in the organisation, our partners and our staff.

## EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

In 2002 NiZA recorded positive operating results amounting to € 25,018. It was the first year since its formation that NiZA showed positive financial results. This positive outcome was in line with the budget: a surplus of € 25,000 had to be realized in order to cover the cost of NiZA's imminent removal, for which a provision was made in the budget.

Equity rose to € 813,163 on 31 December 2002 due to the positive operating results.

NiZA's financial situation improved greatly during 2002. In 2002 NiZA was awarded a new 4-year subsidy by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, intended for the realisation of NiZA's future plans. The subsidy of € 9 mln granted by the Ministry is of immense significance to NiZA in terms of the financial security it entails during the next 4 years; this grant enables the organisation to carry out its expansion plans.

## INCOME: EXPLANATORY REMARKS

NiZA's income derives from its fundraising activities, subsidies received from governments and others, and other sources. The development of NiZA's income during 2002 is set out below.

## FUNDRAISING

Ever since 1994 NiZA's income generated by fundraising has showed a downward trend.



PHOTO: HANNIEKE DE VRIES

However, in 2002 NiZA succeeded in reversing this downward trend, which demonstrates the wisdom of the decision taken in 2002 to employ a fundraiser within the organisation. In 2002 the income from fundraising rose to 6 per cent above the 2001 level, i.e. to € 486,272, the difference amounting to € 27,358. Although the figure realized remained somewhat below the figure of € 499,158 that had been anticipated in the 2002 budget, NiZA is quite satisfied with the latest developments, exactly because they seem to indicate a reversal of the above-mentioned downward trend. In view of the fact that the first quarter of 2003 again showed a better result in comparison with the corresponding quarter of last year, we are looking forward with growing confidence to the future development of our income from fundraising.

The total cost of our fundraising activities fell from € 130,388 in

2001 to € 113,841 in 2002 as a result of conscious efforts to redress our overrunning the CBF (Dutch Central Fundraising Bureau) standard, according to which the costs of fundraising should not exceed 25 per cent of the average amount of funds raised over the past three years.

Falling acquisition costs have led to a level of fundraising costs which was € 9,850 below the level envisaged in the budget. Falling costs and increasing revenues from fundraising together have resulted in the ratio meanwhile having fallen to 23.41 per cent. NiZA will certainly continue to monitor developments closely.

#### **SUBSIDIES FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER PARTIES**

In 2002 NiZA received a greater amount of subsidies from governments and other parties than in 2001. The increase was accounted for by project subsidies as well as subsidies earmarked for our information work.

Subsidies to be used for the financing of projects were € 2,325,097 in excess of the estimated amount, and also showed an increase compared to the amount realized in 2001.

A project subsidy for the Media Sector Programme of slightly more than € 2.2 mln was received in 2002. NiZA received a subsidy of slightly more than € 140,000 for the advancement of the Human Rights Sector Programme. NiZA also received project subsidies from external sources that were used to fund a number of activities related to the elections in Zimbabwe. An amount of € 346,000 was received from the Amsterdam-Beira Twinning.

Other subsidies received in 2002 were specifically earmarked for NiZA's information work, which aims at informing the Dutch public on southern Africa through a number of information activities and at stimulating the support for development co-operation within Dutch society. A subsidy of € 90,756 was received from NCDO, the Netherlands, to be used for NiZA's information work.



PHOTO: KIT TROPENMUSEUM



Subsidies for various information activities received from the EU amounted to € 139,764. A sum of € 77,000 was received for the Fatal Transactions campaign, which is carried out together with, among other organisations, NOVIB.

Taken together the amounts received in subsidies for projects and information work exceeded the estimated amounts. As a consequence NiZA was able to display greater activity in 2002, which is a rather good development in view of NiZA's many ambitions. The other side of the coin was that office expenses rose due to the fact that more room was needed to house a greater number of staff.

NiZA has informed its donors of this development. In reaction to this, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs awarded a non-recurrent general subsidy of € 148,000. In addition, rising equipment cost allowances – the amount exceeded the amount realized in 2001 – provided another source enabling NiZA to cover its rising office expenses.

#### **RETURNS ON INVESTMENT AND ADDITIONAL REVENUES**

In the budget no allowance was made for possible fluctuations in the value of investments. In actual fact, the value of investments increased by € 8,590 during 2002; bank fees relating to our invest-



PHOTO: HANNEKE DE VRIES



ments amounted to € 300.

Interest received turned out higher than estimated, largely due to NiZA's improved liquidity. The new Internet savings account yields a slightly higher rate than can be obtained from the usual savings accounts. Substantial interest was realized on government bonds. Revenues from *Zuidelijk Afrika* magazine rose compared to those realized in 2001. This was due to the fact other sources have been found to finance the magazine: special issues are now partly paid for by donor contributions (€ 34,000 in 2002). Falling numbers of subscribers caused a decrease in income from subscriptions by € 3,719. Income from advertising also fell below the estimated

figure. An operating loss was avoided thanks to cost savings. In conclusion, the decision to look for new sources of finance has proved to be a fortunate one from the financial point of view. Yet, the trend towards a falling number of subscriptions shall have to be stopped. NiZA will set up a campaign aimed at bringing in new subscribers.

#### **OTHER INCOME**

Other income amounted to € 156,230 in 2002, which constitutes a deviation from the estimated amount and an increase compared to the figure realized in 2001. This can be attributed to the fact that



PHOTO: HANNEKE DE VRIES

an amount of money set aside for projects could be freed in 2002 when a clean sweep was made of the project administration. Besides, NiZA was granted € 50,000 by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to expand the number of staff of the Media Sector Programme.

#### **EXPENDITURE: EXPLANATORY REMARKS**

In 2002 expenditure related to NiZA objectives amounted to € 5,380,292, which constitutes an increase by € 1,993,197 compared with the level attained in 2001. The figure realized was higher than estimated. The increase can be attributed to the Human Rights Sector Programme, activities concerning the elections in Zimbabwe, and rising expenditures related to the Amsterdam-Beira twinning. Expanded activities have also led to higher implementation costs in the Netherlands.

Expenditure linked to information and awareness-raising activities amounted to € 693,917 in 2002, which is more than had been estimated. The overrun was caused by a speedier growth of the Information department than had been anticipated, and growing information activities.

NiZA spent € 4,025,693 in project subsidies in 2002. This was largely done under the Media Sector Programme, while the remaining part was realized by the Amsterdam-Beira twinning, the Dutch Fatal Transactions campaign, a number of conferences on Angola and Mozambique, and a number of other projects. Besides, three programmes realized their own projects, which were partly carried out in order to build up and further extend the sector programmes; a number of separate other projects could not be funded from external sources.

In 2002 the costs incurred in the Netherlands in connection with the implementation of structural aid amounted to € 660,682. This figure constitutes an increase in comparison with 2001 and was higher than estimated in the 2002 budget. This was due to the growth of the organisation, which was stronger than had been anticipated. Especially the increase in comparison with the year 2001 is a strong indication of that growth.

Statements of Assets and Liabilities and of Income and Expenditure are presented below.

The financial account in this Annual Report is an abridged version of the full Annual Accounts 2002, a copy of which may be obtained free on request.

#### **EVENTS AFTER CLOSING THE ACCOUNTS**

In February 2003 the Durban office of the auditing firm KPMG was commissioned by the new Programme Manager of SANPAD to perform an internal audit of the SANPAD programme in South Africa. Findings in the KPMG draft report suggest that irregularities may have occurred regarding a number of financial transactions. The draft report has induced NiZA to take immediate action and halt its periodic instalments to SANPAD SA pending the publication of the final report. Expectations are that the final report will inspire sufficient confidence by suggesting a number of ways to improve the situation. Meanwhile, after consultations with the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, NiZA has decided to resume payments from the end of May 2003, mainly in order not to jeopardize running SANPAD projects. As far as we are able to judge at present, there is little potential financial risk involved for NiZA.

## Statement of Assets and Liabilities

All figures in euros

## Assets

Tangible operating assets:

– Equipment		48,554		32,968
Investment		–		666,573
Stocks		–		–
Accounts receivable	1,469,934		2,456,464	
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>2,080,174</u>		<u>2,030,233</u>	
		<u>3,550,108</u>		<u>4,486,697</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>3,598,662</b>		<b>5,186,238</b>

## Liabilities

Equity:

– Disposable equity	764,609	655,836
– Earmarked funds	(0)	79,934
– Reserve general costs	0	19,406
– Provision operating assets	<u>48,554</u>	<u>32,968</u>
	813,163	788,145

Liabilities:

– Long-term liabilities	14,521	18,151	
– Current liabilities	<u>2,770,978</u>	<u>4,362,152</u>	
	2,785,499		4,380,304

Long-term debt:

– Project liabilities	–	17,790
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>3,598,662</b>	<b>5,186,238</b>

# Statement of Income and Expenditure

All figures in euros

## Income

### Income from NiZA fundraising:

- Direct mail campaigns
- Sponsor fees, donations, gifts and grants
- Legacies
- Other

### Costs of NiZA fundraising:

- Direct costs of acquisition
- Running costs own organisation

### (Costs as a percentage of income from NiZA fundraising)

### Total income from NiZA fundraising

### Disposable income from NiZA fundraising

### Subsidies from governments and others

### Returns on investment

### Additional revenues

### Total income disposable for NiZA objectives

	2002	Budget 2002	2001
	233,576		212,734
	252,696		246,181
	–		–
	–		–
	<b>486,272</b>	<b>499,158</b>	<b>458,915</b>
	48,112	54,531	73,188
	65,729	69,160	57,405
	<b>113,841</b>	<b>123,691</b>	<b>130,593</b>
	<b>23,4%</b>	<b>24,7%</b>	<b>28,4%</b>
	<b>372,431</b>	<b>375,467</b>	<b>328,322</b>
	<b>372,431</b>	<b>375,467</b>	<b>328,322</b>
	<b>4,722,315</b>	<b>2,395,331</b>	<b>2,776,287</b>
	<b>(8,590)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(7,565)</b>
	<b>319,154</b>	<b>261,899</b>	<b>199,886</b>
	<b>5,405,311</b>	<b>3,032,697</b>	<b>3,296,931</b>

In brackets: minus numbers

Continued on page 42

# Statement of Income and Expenditure (continued)

All figures in euros

## Expenditure

### Related to niza objectives

#### Information and awareness-raising activities:

- NiZA activities
- Running costs own organisation

#### Structural aid:

- Aid and subsidies granted
- NiZA projects
- Running costs own organisation

#### Total expenditure related to NiZA objectives

#### Surplus / deficit

Surplus added to / deficit withdrawn from:

- Disposable equity NiZA Fund
- Earmarked funds
- Reserve general costs
- Provision operating assets

	2002	Budget 2002	2001
	268,373	179,810	187,571
	425,544	391,711	299,881
	<b>693,917</b>	<b>571,521</b>	<b>487,452</b>
	3,967,951	1,810,588	2,256,990
	57,742	64,049	166,353
	660,682	585,775	476,300
	<b>4,686,375</b>	<b>2,460,412</b>	<b>2,899,644</b>
	<b>5,380,292</b>	<b>3,031,933</b>	<b>3,387,095</b>
	<b>25,018</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>(90,165)</b>
	108,773	764	(40,198)
	(79,934)		(261)
	(19,406)		(57,905)
	15,585		8,199
	<b>25,018</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>(90,165)</b>



# Auditors' Report

## AUDITORS' REPORT

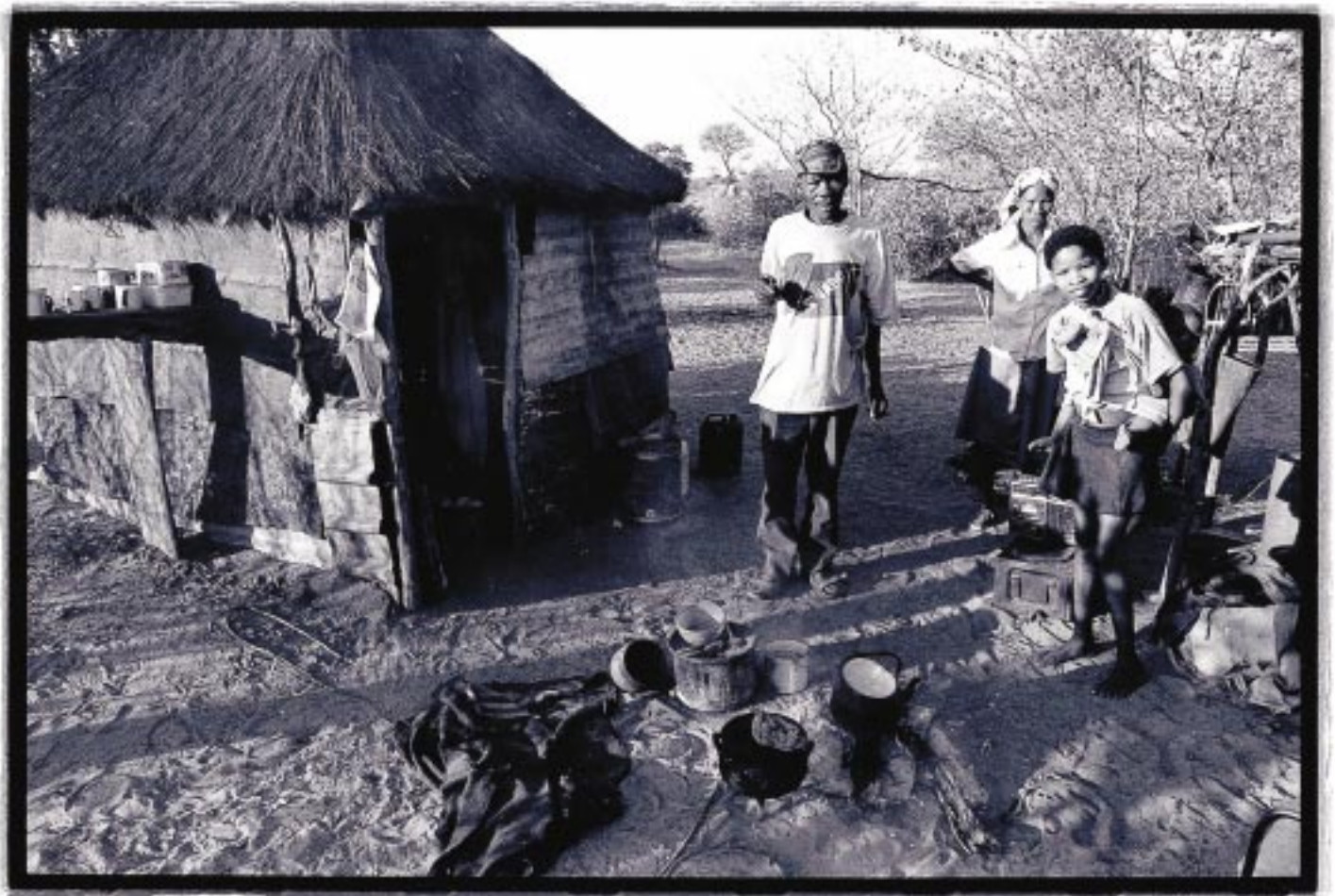
We have audited the abbreviated financial statements of Stichting Nederlands Instituut voor Zuidelijk Afrika, in Amsterdam, for the year 2002 as set out on chapter 4. These abbreviated financial statements have been derived from the financial statements of Stichting Nederlands Instituut voor Zuidelijk Afrika for the year 2002. In our auditors' report dated May 28, 2003 we expressed an unqualified opinion on these financial statements. These abbreviated financial statements are the responsibility of the board of the organisation. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these abbreviated financial statements.

In our opinion, these abbreviated financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with the financial statements from which they have been derived. For an understanding of the organisations' financial position and results and for an adequate understanding of the scope of our audit, the abbreviated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements from which the abbreviated financial statements have been derived and our unqualified auditors' report thereon issued on May 28, 2003.

Dubois & Co, Registeraccountants

M. Karman

# Annexes



# Staff

*Employees who left NiZA in 2002 are marked with an asterisk.*

## **EXECUTIVE STAFF**

Meike de Goede *Assistant to the Director*

Peter Hermes *Executive Director*

Bob van der Winden *Deputy Director*

Cisca Zwiers *Assistant to the Director\**

## **BOARD**

Coen Stork, *Chairman*

Niels Feis, *Treasurer*

Carolien van Dullemen

Marianne Heeremans

Ans Zwerver

Willem van Manen

## **HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAMME**

Karin van den Belt *Programme officer*

Maaïke Blom *Acting Programme Manager*

Elma Doeleman *Programme officer*

Joke Hartmans *Programme Manager*

Arjen Mulder *Project officer\**

## **ECONOMIC PROGRAMME**

Kirsten Hund *National co-ordinator Fatal Transactions*

Sihle Dube *Programme officer*

Yvonne Grooteman *Programme assistant\**

Han Kooistra *Programme officer a.i.*

Annet van de Laak *Programme officer (volunteer)\**

Rens van der Linden *Programme Manager\**

Judith Sargentini *International co-ordinator Fatal Transactions*

Elizabeth Wiebrens *Programme officer*

## **MEDIA PROGRAMME**

Christa Bouwhuis *Programme assistant*

Yvonne Heselmans *Programme officer*

Fenneke Hulshoff Pol *Programme officer*

Christian Kuijstermans *Programme officer*

Astrid Schipper *Programme assistant*

Ruth de Vries *Programme officer*

Bob van der Winden *Programme Manager*

## **COMMUNICATION**

Nathalie Ankersmit *Communication officer*

Berendien Bos *Webmaster*

Christine Brackmann *Communication Manager*

Elke van den Hout *Communication officer*

Sanna Jansen *Communication officer*

Hille Linders *Public relations officer*

Angèle Mann *Fundraising*

Wiard Molenaar *Mandela Lecture*

Udo Sprang *Editor Zuidelijk Afrika magazine*

## **FINANCE**

Michael Schwerzel *Controller*

Ineke Steetskamp *Accountant*

Mayra Vreden *Administrative staff*

## **SECRETARIAT**

Yvonne Bais *Secretarial staff (volunteer)*

Anna Cornelisse *Secretarial staff\**

Robbrecht den Engelse *Secretarial staff\**

Chris Hanselaar *Secretarial staff*

Danny van Heezik *Secretarial staff*

Patricia de Mik *Secretarial staff\**

Gerbina van den Hurk *Secretariat co-ordinator*

Peter Stolte *Secretarial staff (volunteer)*

## **BIDOC**

Sietse Bosgra *BIDOC (volunteer)*

Anton Dekker *Documentalist*

Gert Jan Doeleman *Documentalist*

Kier Schuringa *Documentalist*

## **PERSONNEL**

Hanneke Timmer *Personnel officer*

# External Relations

## EXTERNAL SECRETARIATS

Wiep Bassie *Co-ordinator Zimbabwe Watch*

Wouter van den Bos *Amsterdam-Beira Twinning (trainee)\**

Nini van Driel *Co-ordinator Amsterdam-Beira Twinning*

Colette Gerards *Programme officer SANPAD*

Nelke van der Lans *Secretary SANPAD Netherlands*

Wendy Raaphorst *Project officer Beira*

Wendy Willems *Project officer SANPAD\**



PHOTO: DOLPH CANTRIN

## NETWORKS AND STRATEGIC ALLIANCES

- Zimbabwe Watch
- Fatal Transactions
- SANPAD
- Amsterdam-Beira Twinning

NiZA also participates in:

- Board of South-North Federation
- Dutch NGO-EU Platform of the Liaison Committee of Development NGOs within the EU, and Board of the NGO-EU Network
- Preparatory committee in connection with Dutch EU Presidency 2004 (together with NGO-EU Network, NCDO and other organisations)
- Jubilee Netherlands
- Consultative committee on Lusophone Africa
- Consultative committee on Great Lakes
- Regular consultative body Peace Building and Conflict Prevention
- Working Committee South Africa of the Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture and Science
- Archives Commission Netherlands-Southern Africa
- European Network for Information and Action on Southern Africa (ENIASA)
- European Network for Debt and Development (Eurodad)
- Association PSO and a number of its committees
- Consultative body of TMF organisations; TMF working committee; TMF lobby group
- Wereldburgers.nl campaign
- War Economy Platform (OEP)
- Social Responsibility in Business Platform (MVO Platform)
- Funders Forum Southern African Media
- Economic Policy Empowerment Program (EPEP)

# Abbreviations

ACPD	Africa Community Publishing and Development, Zimbabwe	OSA	Development Education Twinned Cities Amsterdam (Ontwikkelingseducatie Stedenbanden Amsterdam)
AJIS	Independent journalists' association, Mozambique	PAC	Partnership Africa Canada
ASSERCO	Association for community work, Mozambique	PSO	Association Personnel Service Overseas (Personele Samenwerking Ontwikkelingslanden)
BIDOC	NiZA Library, Information and Documentation Centre (Bibliotheek, Informatie- en Documentatiecentrum), Amsterdam	SACOD	Southern Africa Communications for Development (members in all countries of southern Africa)
CARER	Malawi Centre for Advice, Research and Education on Rights	SADC	Southern African Development Community
CBO	Community-based organisation	SAIMED	Southern African Institute for Media Development
CBRC	Co-ordinating Body of Refugee Communities, South Africa	SAM	Amsterdam-Managua Foundation (Stichting Amsterdam-Managua)
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo	SAMTRAN	Southern African Media Trainers Network
ENIASA	European Network for Information and Action on Southern Africa	SANPAD	South Africa – Netherlands Research Programme on Alternatives in Development
esATI	eastern seaboard Association of Tertiary Institutions	TMF	'Thematic co-financing'
EU	European Union	UN	United Nations
EURODAD	European Network on Debt and Development	ZAMCOM	National educational organisation, Zambia
EZA	Utrecht University Centre for Southern Africa (Expertisecentrum Zuidelijk Afrika)	ZANU-PF	Zimbabwe African National Union – Patriotic Front
FXI	Freedom of Expression Institute, South Africa	ZCTU	Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions
IAJ	Institute for the Advancement of Journalism, South Africa	ZLP	Zimbabwe Liberators Platform
		ZNF	South-North Federation (Zuid-Noord Federatie)
IPIS	International Peace Information Service		
JED	Journalistes en Danger, DRC		
MDC	Movement for Democratic Change, Zimbabwe		
MISA	Media Institute of Southern Africa		
MMPZ	Media Monitoring Project Zimbabwe		
NCA	National Constitutional Assembly, Zimbabwe		
NCDO	National Commission for International Co-operation and Sustainable Development, Amsterdam		
NCRF	National Community Radio Forum, South Africa		
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development		
NGO	Non-governmental organisation		
NiZA	Netherlands institute for Southern Africa (Nederlands instituut voor Zuidelijk Afrika), Amsterdam		
NSJ	Regional training organisation, Mozambique		
NUFFIC	Netherlands Universities Foundation For International Cooperation, The Hague		



PHOTO: JOKE HARTMANS



