

Netherlands institute for Southern Africa

Annual Report 2003



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Netherlands institute for Southern Africa

NiZA Mission Statement

The Netherlands institute for Southern Africa is a politically independent organisation committed to the 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 the freedom of expression, media freedom, human rights, peace building and economic justice. Together with and on behalf of these organisations NiZA works towards strengthen 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, which 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, 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 emphasise 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, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

NiZA’s social report 2003 is available on www.niza.nl/annualreport and can be ordered free of charge by telephone +31 20 520 62 10 or e-mail niza@niza.nl

PHOTO: YAMANDU ROOS ©

Angola
Botswana
DR Congo
Lesotho
Malawi
Mozambique
Namibia
South Africa
Swaziland
Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

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Preface

‘There is a wind of change blowing through Africa, and it blows from the South. It started to blow when Nelson Mandela walked free from prison. It has gathered force since the inception of NePAD. In Cancún it added to the storm that rocked the WTO. New partnerships are needed in order to be able to reform the multilateral system, but also to address the Aids pandemic even more aggressively, and to attain growth and fair trade. And also, first and foremost, to involve more people in development cooperation. The government should also encourage this, by taking a step down and looking for partners and complementarity. Organisations such as NiZA can play their part...’

These striking words were spoken by the Dutch Minister for Development Cooperation, Ms Agnes van Ardenne, at the opening of the Living Yearbook Southern Africa, the annual event organised by NiZA, at Felix Meritis, Amsterdam, 26 September 2003. The minister was quite outspoken. She spoke positively about the growing self-confidence of Southern nations during the WTO Summit in Cancún and advocated improved access to European markets for African sugar farmers. She also commended the new leadership in relatively quiet southern Africa – with the exception, of course, of the Zimbabwean dictator, Mugabe.

The minister is also a fervent advocate of people assuming their ‘own responsibility’, the two magical words that almost all Dutch cabinet ministers use in and out of season nowadays. It has been NiZA’s basic assumption since many years that sustainable development starts with assuming one’s own responsibility, which holds for the South as well as the North. There are two essential prerequisites, however: people and organisations must be given

the elbowroom they need and be capable to actually take their own responsibility.

Enabling people to take their own responsibility should not be tantamount to washing your hands of them. That is why we disapprove of the decision, taken by the same minister, to cut down on the – sizeable, if unofficial – support to Angola. And that is why NiZA has decided to keep on working, together with a great number of enthusiastic and competent people and organisations in southern Africa, for greater democracy. A mature democracy requires a spirited, independent civil society as well as critical commitment, dialogue, independent media, free elections, respect for human rights, and economic equality. In order to attain economic equality a different mindset and, indeed, a different behaviour are required in the North, too.

There is a growing cynicism about the effectiveness of development cooperation. Measuring the results is, of course, important, but poverty will not be eradicated by development cooperation

alone. Profoundly reshaping global power relations, economically and otherwise, will have a much greater effect. We have known this for decades, and yet we resent sacrificing part of our prosperity for billions of people in the South who are also longing for a decent life. That is why development cooperation is still urgently needed. Two million people in Burkina Faso are dependent on cotton and live far below the poverty line. As long as the US – to look a little farther afield for once – goes on subsidising less than 30,000 local cotton farmers to the tune of 1.6 times Burkina Faso’s Gross National Product, something is profoundly wrong.

Back to southern Africa. The rivers, seas and lands of Africa are abundant in natural resources such as gold, diamonds, petroleum, coltan and timber. Western companies and a small African elite are reaping the benefits, bribing governments, exploiting workers, ignoring environmental legislation and turning corruption into a rule. It is this inequality which is driving us on. NiZA publishes research reports, supports local lobbying organisations and directs its campaigns at The Hague and Brussels. People and organisations in Africa are increasingly capable of lobbying and campaigning for themselves, but we should work hard at fighting unbounded materialism and self-interest in the North, too. What has become of solidarity with the world’s poor?

There is a downside to the positive development the minister observed in Cancún. Over the last year I have spent a lot of time in southern Africa. It is hard to overlook the growing sense of frustration among politicians, organisations, journalists, academics and the people ‘in the streets’. Frustration about Bush’s war on terrorism which is an excuse for unlimited abuses of power, frustration about the one-sided political and media attention paid to Iraq, and about the constant humiliation of nations in the South by international trade organisations. Northern arrogance is being met with growing self-assurance by the South, but behind it there is a tinge of counter-violence laying dormant. Scoundrels such as Mugabe are clever at abusing that sentiment. It is high time for us to recognise this danger and actively invest in the South. Not only by making available development funds, but also by offering the African economy a fair chance and replacing superiority by solidarity.



Peter Hermes

For the time being development cooperation remains badly needed. The minister talks about partnerships. Which is nice, but organisations such as NiZA should not end up as mere subcontractors. Governments, civil society organisations and the business sector: none of them have a monopoly on wisdom, neither here nor in the South. It is in an open debate between all those actors that we will be able to really work towards sustainable progress. NiZA remains dedicated to promoting greater attention to the voice of the South in this debate.

Peter Hermes
Executive director

Programmes

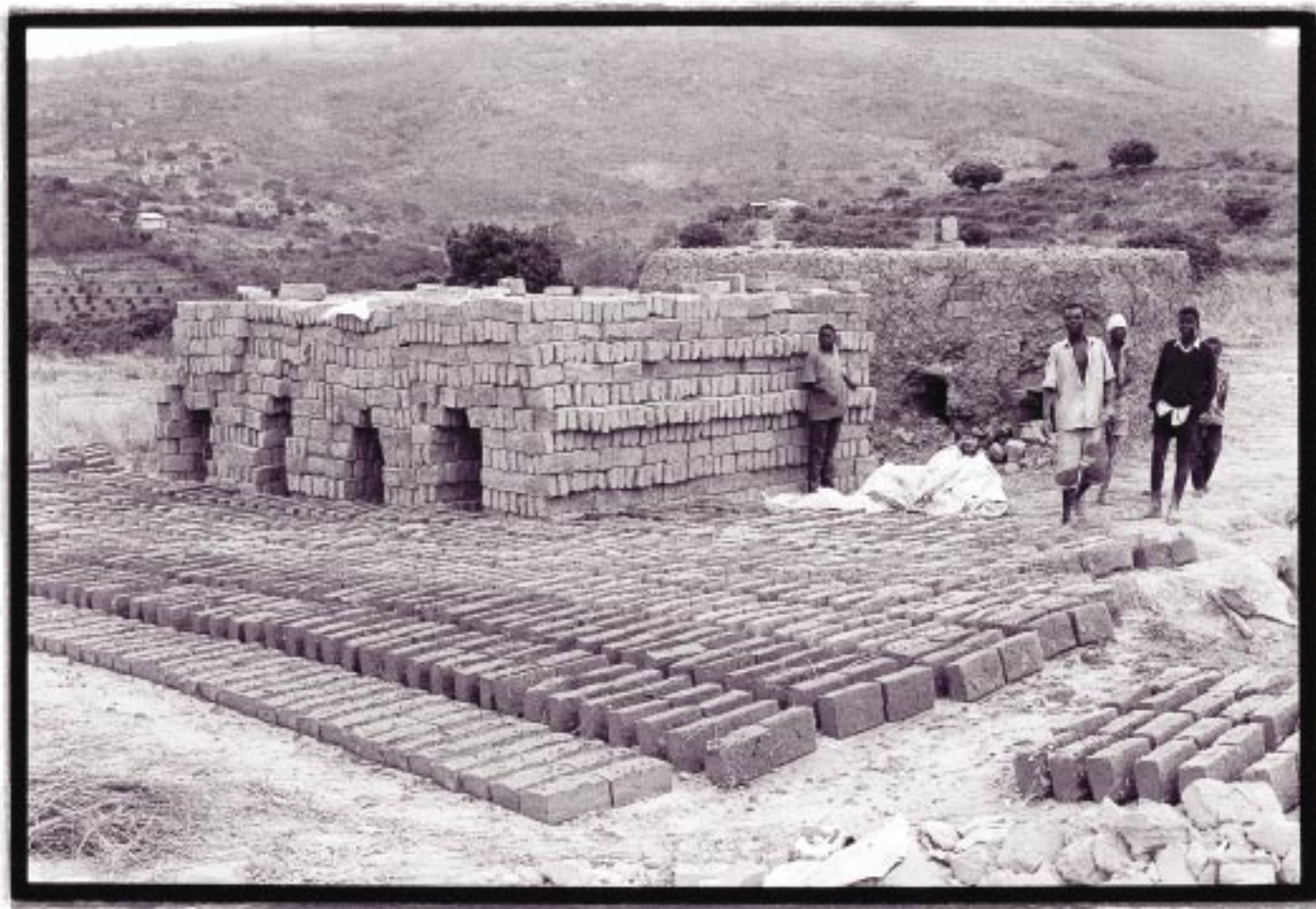


PHOTO: HANNIEKE DE VRIES ©

Introduction

NiZA works in southern Africa for the promotion of independent media, human rights and economic justice. NiZA, in short, works towards reinforcing democratic processes in southern African societies.

A great deal has been achieved over the past year. For each of the three programme departments the year 2003 was marked by internal growth, which, however, will be fully translated into growing expenditures within southern Africa only by 2004. The development and endorsement of the sector plan for the Human Rights Programme in particular took longer than expected. On the other hand, sector plans for the Economic Empowerment Programme got off the ground more rapidly. Finally, internal working groups have been established for Angola and Mozambique with a view to promoting cooperation among the three programme departments.

GROWTH AND CONSOLIDATION

For the Media Programme 2003 was a year of consolidation. The appointment of two new members of staff has brought about a closer cooperation with partner organisations. Each of the four programme officers is now in charge of contacts with approximately eleven partner organisations. Together with their counterparts they are currently developing long-range plans for each partner organisation, which will make it possible to abolish the old system of biannual project rounds. The Media Programme also contributes towards reinforcing the cooperation among partners themselves, e.g. in Zimbabwe. More time has also been made available for exchanges between young journalists in the Netherlands and southern Africa.

The Human Rights Programme completed a sector plan aimed at capacity development, together with twenty partners. The plan includes elaborate long-range plans for each of them. Early 2004 PSO approved the four-year plan (€ 1.2 million per year).

The Economic Empowerment Programme is currently being developed further. In 2003 the focus was on the economic development plan for Africa, NePAD, and on corporate social

responsibility (CSR), particularly in the extractive industries. A number of meetings and working visits to southern Africa resulted in agreements to establish a lasting cooperative relationship with 22 organisations (NePAD) and contacts with approximately 40 potential partners (CSR). The Fatal Transactions campaign has been incorporated into the CSR-leg of the programme, linking the campaign in the North to a strong partner base in the South.

QUALITY

In 2003 NiZA started the development of a new system to measure the quality of NiZA-supported activities in southern Africa. Standard practice to date has amounted to Northern donors evaluating Southern organisations. Receiving organisations are therefore more used to being subjected to such evaluation than to formulating their own quality standards. This has had disastrous consequences in terms of hampering the development of relationships on equal terms and an independent sense of quality. 'Developing' African partner organisations also implies, in NiZA's view, that they should be the ones to test and improve their own quality.

NiZA therefore works towards developing, together with its partners, a fundamentally different system of quality assessment, under which NiZA's partner organisations in Africa will continuously examine their own quality with critical outside help from independent experts such as accountants and organisation consultants. This will eventually enable NiZA to assess the quality of its own work as well, monitored by external experts and its African partners. This amounts not only to a revolution in evaluation procedures, but may save a considerable amount of money now spent on a proliferation of evaluations.

Of course, this will be a long-winded process in which old habits must be left behind and new skills acquired and applied. Research and two pilot projects with several partners in the Media Programme in 2003 have shown that NiZA's partner organisations are quite willing to participate in this process. Expectations are that evaluation systems will be agreed for all three programmes by the end of 2004.

The programmes in brief

NiZA works in southern Africa for the promotion of independent media, human rights and economic justice, with a view to reinforcing democracy. NiZA has always focused on the ability of people and organisations to cope for themselves. The theme of Media and the Freedom of Expression contributes to this in a very direct way. People that are well informed are able to make better choices. An improved human rights situation gives people a stronger position vis-à-vis those in power. Yet this ability to cope for oneself serves no purpose as long as poverty persists. The Economic Empowerment Programme therefore

focuses on the preconditions for development. NiZA carries out its activities through so-called programmes. A programme is a coherent whole consisting of capacity building (reinforcing organisations and their activities), lobby, exchange of knowledge, information and experiences, and information services.

Objectives

- *Media and Freedom of Expression Programme:* To promote independent, accessible, high-quality and diverse media.
- *Human Rights and Peace Building*

Programme: To promote access to justice and peace building.

- *Economic Empowerment Programme:* To promote economic justice, with a special focus on corporate social responsibility, the NePAD development plan, debt and trade relations between North and South.

Partner cooperation

Partner organisations in the South are at the basis of NiZA's work. The North has been the master of development cooperation for long enough. It is NiZA's view that sustainable change cannot be attained unless the South takes control. Partner organisations themselves should therefore indicate their wishes, while NiZA also seeks to involve them actively in the development of NiZA's programme policy. Finally, NiZA seeks to leave the monitoring and evaluating of the progress and effectiveness of the activities of its partners more and more to its partners and to independent experts, preferably from the South. NiZA has evolved from the solidarity movement and continues to stand side by side with its partners. NiZA keeps on looking for forms of cooperation that do justice to the old solidarity concept. Control, equality and respect are at the centre of NiZA's efforts.



Discussing the Human Rights sector plan

PHOTO: KARIN VAN DEN BELT ©

In 2003 media developments in southern Africa were characterised by both positive and negative developments. The emergence of independent media councils, the appointment of statutory broadcasting authorities and the proliferation of coalitions and forums advocating media rights and freedom of expression at the national, pan-African and international levels helped to bolster free media and freedom of expression. Meanwhile, continued friction with governments, self-imposed censorship, the application of repressive media laws, the increase of civil defamation cases, and financial vulnerability continued to frustrate southern Africa's independent media from fulfilling their role as custodians of democracy.

Against this backdrop, NiZA's Media Programme provided support to over 40 media organisations in 12 countries to the tune

of about € 2 million. NiZA partners include NGOs working at a national and regional level, as well as profit and non-profit media outlets, networks, training institutions and radio and video production houses. The Media Programme's work is generally aimed at improving media diversity, access to media, freedom of expression, the quality of journalism and media sustainability throughout southern Africa. NiZA's support included facilitating training and coaching, research, organisational and institutional development, exchanges within the region and with the Netherlands as well as lobbying and advocacy. Some of the Media Programme's activities in 2003 are highlighted below.

INFORMATION EXCHANGE FOR DEMOCRACY IN ANGOLA

The end of Angola's civil war has not brought greater democracy or respect for media freedom to the country. Instead, the daily print media, as well as national radio and television continue to serve the state and, as a result, fail to address Angolan's dire living conditions. As the country's first presidential elections since the end of the civil war were being planned, NiZA focused its support during 2003 on local efforts to strengthen media and information exchange in Angola.

ICTs for greater access to information

Firstly, NiZA supported Angonet, a project of the Luanda-based Development Workshop. Angonet aims at increasing the capacity of non-profit, civic and development organisations working in Angola to share and disseminate their information through improved communications and information exchange networks. Angonet promotes information exchange through a website that provides space for NGOs in Angola and through a wireless satellite Internet link in the provincial city



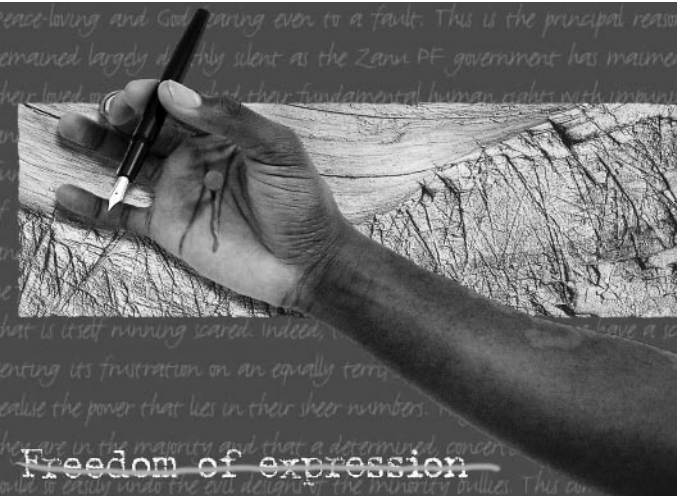
Radio Ecclésia dish antenna

PHOTO: CHRIS ARMSTRONG ©

of Huambo, which was almost entirely destroyed during the war. Nearly fifty NGOs and UN agencies in Huambo are connected to the service which provides 24-hour reliable, broadband Internet access. In 2003, NiZA provided training to Angonet's technicians on wireless technologies and also supported the development of software to improve the functionality of Angonet's website.

Expanding independent radio's reach

Secondly, NiZA provided support for technical assistance and journalism training to Radio Ecclésia's national expansion project. Radio Ecclésia, which is owned by the Catholic Church, remains the only credible, independent radio station currently broadcasting in the country's capital, Luanda. The expansion project aims at installing forty FM repeaters throughout Angola's sixteen provinces so as to enable broadcasts to reach ninety per cent of the country's territory. The expansion project also aims at setting up a number of provincial stations to provide for local programme production and create a network of information production and exchange between Luanda and various provinces. At the end of



Freedom of expression nailed to the cross. NiZA's Media Programme helps organisations in southern Africa to promote freedom of expression, media diversity, quality of journalism and media sustainability.

2003, just as Radio Ecclésia geared up to conduct test broadcasts in the provinces, the government ordered it to halt its plans. National and international lobbying for the Angolan government to allow the expansion project to move forward as planned is now a prerequisite for the project's success.

LOBBY

Advocacy on Zimbabwe

The Zimbabwean government made its mark in 2003 as the worst violator of press freedom in the region with the closure of the *Daily News*, the country's only independent and most popular daily newspaper, and with the use of draconian and effective legal instruments to maintain state control over the media and information dissemination more generally.

In 2003, the issue of press freedom in Zimbabwe took centre stage at a meeting of the Media Programme's advocacy partners. NiZA and the meeting's participants resolved that advocacy efforts on press freedom issues in Zimbabwe had to be better coordinated both nationally and internationally in order to have greater impact. As a result, the Media Monitoring Project Zimbabwe (MMPZ) organised a follow-up meeting entitled 'Let the People Speak: Effective Civil Society Lobbying in Zimbabwe' and funded by NiZA. This led to a framework for an overall lobbying strategy for national and international civil society organisations on freedom of expression issues in Zimbabwe. This meeting facilitated information sharing among NGOs, many of which were able to hear about what other Zimbabwean, African and international partners were planning and doing for the first time now.

Journalists under fire

The Media Institute for Southern Africa (MISA) is perhaps best known for issuing urgent action alerts whenever media in Southern Africa are under threat. In 2003, with the support of NiZA, MISA hired a consultant to conduct research in order to obtain a more detailed understanding of the nature and trends of media freedom violations over the last three years.

The results of the research were disseminated and used in several MISA workshops that brought together MISA staff and media practitioners that had been under attack in order to evaluate the impact of MISA's alerts and to improve its advocacy and lobbying strategies. The research concluded that alerts do have an impact, but that there is room for other and more creative actions.

This effort culminated in the development of a new MISA programme, 'SADC Journalists Under Fire', which intends to implement strategies that more directly and tangibly support journalists 'under fire'. Already in 2003 MISA sponsored a team of three editors and journalists from Zimbabwe on a tour of nine SADC countries to highlight the plight of the independent media in Zimbabwe to governments, the diplomatic community and journalists. It is the first time that MISA undertook this kind of diplomatic offensive on this scale in the SADC region.

Digital divide between Africa and the world

While a large part of the world benefits from the Internet, satellite transmissions and cell phones, many Africans have seldom seen a computer let alone owned a cell phone or a television set! Several NiZA partner organisations want to do something about this digital divide and the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), which took place in Geneva last year, was a perfect place to do this.

NiZA provided support to a coalition of six southern African media organisations to lobby governments to live up to their declarations that information technologies are to be used as a force for creating opportunities and linkages for people and nations in the global economy. The coalition lobbied at several preparatory meetings for Southern information and development needs to be taken seriously at WSIS. An exhibition called the 'The African Media Village' which included photos, audio and other materials raised awareness about the digital divide at the Summit's ICT for Development Exhibit. Highway Africa, an annual conference hosted by Rhodes University, drafted a Charter on the Digital Divide which it presented at the Summit and produced news coverage of the Summit through its news agency.



MISA campaign to support SADC journalists under fire

NORTH/SOUTH EXCHANGE

It is not only the digital divide that is separating the North from the South. Lack of direct contact and exchange between people and organisations also hinder mutual understanding and co-operation. To strengthen relationships between southern Africa and the Netherlands, NiZA, in cooperation with the School of Journalism in Utrecht, supports an exchange programme that in 2003 provided six recent Dutch graduates with work experience with South African media organisations, many of which are NiZA partners. Upon returning home, many continued working on international issues and maintained their contacts with their South African counterparts.

Exchange should be a two-way street, which is why NiZA in 2003 supported mutual exchange activities between Peninsula Technikon in South Africa and the Tilburg School of Journalism in the Netherlands. Dutch students and faculty members attended a

Peninsula Technikon student conference on media coverage of poverty issues and students from the Technikon took part in a magazine production training module at Tilburg as part of a yearly student exchange between the two institutions.

MANYARARA INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM AWARD

In 2003 South African journalists Mzilikasi wa Africa and Jessica Bezuidenhout from the Sunday Times won the MISA John Manyarara Investigative Journalism Award for their disclosure of corruption around the sale of the Komatiland state forestry. The award recognises excellence and innovation in investigative journalism in any form of media in the fourteen SADC countries and carries a cash prize of € 2,000 and a journalism scholarship worth € 10,000 financed by NiZA.

www.niza.nl/media

For NiZA's human rights team 2003 was largely dominated by the efforts to work out a sector plan aimed at strengthening human rights and peace building organisations. Human rights and peace building are closely interlinked: in a country whose constitutional democracy owing to conflicts or crises does not function properly or not at all, human rights will almost inevitably be violated. Peace building initiatives can lay a new foundation of a society that respects human rights.

NiZA focuses its activities on peace building at a *community* level. It mainly cooperates with organisations working towards re-establishing contacts between communities that will have to live with one another again. One example in Angola and Mozambique is the dialogue between soldiers and the villages to which they will have to return as ordinary citizens. On the issue of human rights NiZA collaborates with organisations that are mainly active in education and awareness-raising, in particular among vulnerable groups such as women, farm workers and refugees. Other NiZA partners offer practical legal assistance. For many people lawyers are too expensive and too far away, which is why these organisations often use so-called 'paralegals', which have a basic knowledge of law. Human rights organisations also lobby for revisions to the law and stricter observance of existing legislation.

The Human Rights Programme has made long-range contracts with 24 partner organisations. The partners have been intensively involved in developing the sector plan. They have exercised influence on the formulation of objectives, the line of approach chosen and the modalities of cooperation among the organisations. Thanks to an extensive process of consultation and a number of pilot projects the ideas and needs of the partner organisations have been taken into full account in the sector plan. In the implementation phase NiZA will continue to cooperate closely with its partners also on matters of policy.

In addition to developing the sector plan the department in 2003 gave publicity to the Human Rights Programme and its partner organisations through information meetings in the Netherlands.

OBJECTIVES 2003

In 2003 the Human Rights Programme team focused on:

- Developing a four-year Human Rights and Peace Building sector plan aimed at reinforcing the organisation and improving the activities of partner organisations in southern Africa.
- Disseminating information on NiZA's Human Rights Programme among kindred organisations, experts and all those interested in it in the Netherlands, through various information activities.

STRONGER HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANISATIONS

Many of the present human rights and peace building organisations in southern Africa have evolved from the former solidarity and liberation movements, and are used to working in an informal way. Owing to changing conditions many of them have to work in a more professional way now in order to be able, among other things, to meet donor demands or to effectively lobby their governments. The transition from informal to professional is not an easy one to make, but organisations that fail to make it will be lost, and so will many experienced people involved in them. It is against this background that so many organisations have a need for organisational support and support on lobby strategies and financial management. NiZA's Human Rights and Peace Building sector plan offers that support.

Already in 2002 NiZA started to develop a sector plan for human rights organisations. The first version, which was submitted to the donor, PSO, in May 2003, was not approved. In 2003 the human rights team has worked hard, together with the 24 partners, to improve the sector plan. This has resulted in long-range agreements with each partner as well as a detailed plan of activities for the first year. The long-range agreements allow NiZA and its partners to *jointly* monitor and evaluate the progress made as well as the quality and effectiveness of the work. The old and rather time-consuming system of biannual project rounds has thus become a thing of the past for the Human Rights Programme. The renewed version of the sector plan was approved in the beginning of 2004.

Publications

MediaNews

MediaNews is NiZA's Media Programme Internet newsletter with articles on freedom of expression and media in southern Africa and NiZA's partner organisations. Distributed every three months by e-mail to 300 subscribers.

Other publications:

- Bangani Ngeleza and Fons van der Velden (Eds.), *Capacity Needs Assessment: Outcomes of a Participative Workshop of the NiZA Media Sector Plan 7 April 2003*; NiZA, 2003, 79 pages.
- Chudi Ukpabi and Inge Ruigrok,

Taking Over the Driver's Seat: Experiences with and Ideas about Ownership in the NiZA Media Sector Plan; NiZA, 2003, 32 pages.

Partner organisations' publications

The Media Programme has co-financed the following publications:

- Ahmed Veriava, *Know Your Rights: Access to Information Handbook*; Freedom of Expression Institute, 2003, 34 pages.
- Tusi Fokane, *The Transformation of Broadcasting in South Africa: A History of the Campaign for Open Media (COM) and the Campaign for Independent Broadcasting (CIB)*; 2003.
- Anthea Garman (Ed.), 'The Quest', *Rhodes Journalism Review* 22 (Special

Edition on Training and Education of Journalists); Rhodes University, Department of Journalism & Media Studies, 2003, 63 pages.

- D. M'Baya-Tshimanga (Ed.), *L'état de la liberté de la presse en RD Congo: Rapport 2003*; JED (Journaliste en Danger), 2003, 53 pages.
- *Picture our Lives: Gender and Photo-journalism in Southern Africa; A Manual for Trainers*; Gender Links and SAMSO, 2003.
- *Media Under Siege: Report on Media Coverage of the 2002 Presidential and Mayoral Elections in Zimbabwe*; Media Monitoring Project Zimbabwe, 2003, 208 pages.

WORKING GROUPS

During the consultations on the renewed sector plan the partners and NiZA decided to group the organisations into four clusters or working groups: peace building, legal aid, civic education, and human rights and gender advocacy.

In the working groups the organisations share a great deal of information and experiences and develop common activities, thus improving the quality of each organisation's activities. In 2004, to mention one example, gender organisations are collaborating for a lobbying plan to put gender and human rights, and the African perspective on them, high on the African political agenda. That is needed in order to secure the actual enforcement in Africa of existing legislation. A similar plan to lobby for an official status for paralegals is being developed by the legal aid



Human Rights Programme: presentation at the March 2003 partner consultation

organisations that have joined forces. Paralegals are trained volunteers who offer legal assistance to citizens but are not recognised as lawyers. In the coming year the working groups of peace building organisations and civic education organisations will follow joint training courses in their specific fields.

While the Human Rights sector plan was being developed, NiZA's partners were closely involved in the policy-making process from beginning to end. This resulted in a growing commitment to a successful implementation of the sector plan. This commitment is the basis for a lasting relationship between NiZA and its partners.

INFORMATION FROM THE SOUTH

NiZA launched its Human Rights Programme on 10 December, International Human Rights Day, during an evening with human rights activists Henda Ducados from Angola and Tsitsi Mutongi from Zimbabwe in Felix Meritis, Amsterdam. Attention was focused on the working relationship between NiZA and its partners in the South.

Ducados and Mutongi used a real-life example of a victim of human rights violations to sketch the dilemmas of giving and receiving aid. What can a human rights organisation do and what part NiZA should play? How far does the responsibility of each party go? How much influence can a donor bring to bear on the choices made by partner organisations?

Around the same time *Zuidelijk Afrika* magazine issued a special on 'Demanding Justice',

PHOTO: KAREN VAN DEN BELT ©

HIV/Aids in the Human Rights Programme

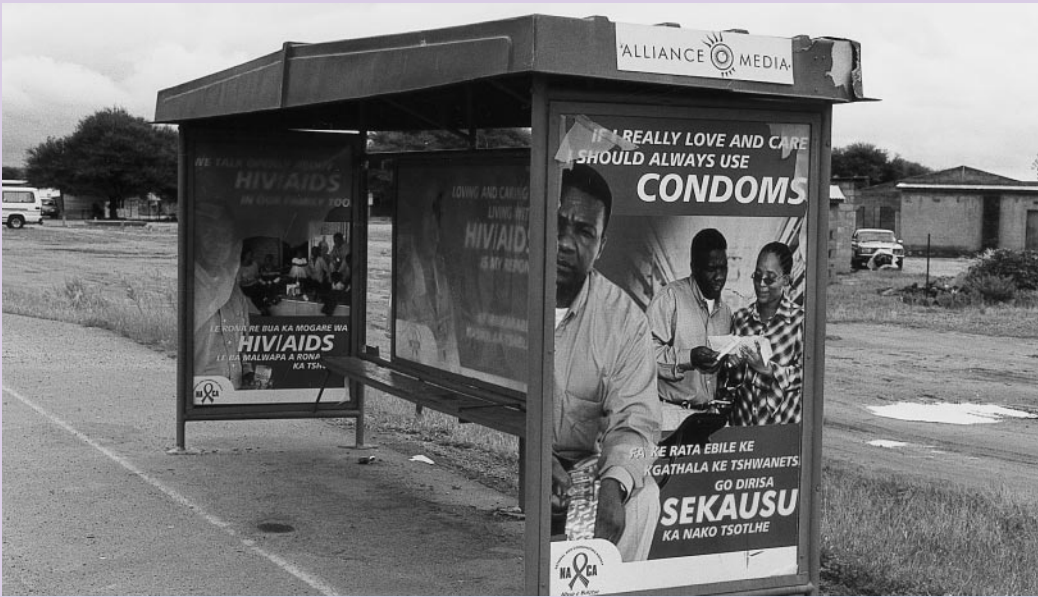
The HIV/Aids epidemic hits women in southern Africa harder than men. The partners in the gender cluster call explicit attention to the links between the subordination of women and their health.

More women than men are victims of domestic and other types of violence and rape, making them more liable to infection. The care for the sick is often their responsibility, which reduces their opportunities to earn a living or build a career. Moreover, a growing number of

women in the cities and in the rural areas are solely responsible for running their families. Seeking treatment is too costly for many, in particular for women in the rural areas, which are the areas most badly hit by poverty.

In these areas little is done in terms of Aids education while health facilities such as medical practices are hardly available. Through research and lobby, women's organisations in the gender cluster want to put this complex relation high on the

agenda of the various aid organisations and government programmes. In addition, the legal aid organisations involved in the Human Rights Programme are addressing the issue of discrimination against HIV-infected people. They go to court on behalf of those who lost their homes and jobs because they are infected with HIV. Aids patients seek legal aid when hospitals refuse to treat them. Expectations are that the number of requests for legal aid will rise considerably.



Aids educators have difficulty reaching women in rural areas.

PHOTO: HANNEKE DE VRIES ©

with real-life stories sketching the problems and successes of human rights activists in southern Africa.

Women’s rights

Partner organisations were highlighted earlier in the year in other information activities as well. Maria Lampião, representing an association of female lawyers in Mozambique, and Eulalia da Rocha on behalf of the Angolan women’s network, Rede Mulher,

spoke on violence against women at the yearly NiZA event, the Living Yearbook Southern Africa. At the yearly Africa Day of the Evert Vermeer Foundation Grace M. Kanyanga, director of the Zambian NGO Co-ordinating Committee, an umbrella organisation of women’s organisations, gave a workshop on the coming about of the new constitution and the women’s rights in it. www.niza.nl/humanrights

Human rights organisations in practice

Elections in Malawi

In 2003, in the run up to the May 2004 elections in Malawi, the Centre for Human Rights and Rehabilitation (CHRR) submitted a report to NiZA on irregularities in the registration of voters. CHRR, a partner in the Human Rights Programme, made an urgent application for funds. CHRR wanted to use these to inform voters through radio advertisements, to be broadcasted in local languages. NiZA financed this project from its own funds, and the advertisements were actually broad-casted. With the support of NiZA the Public Affairs Committee (PAC), another partner of NiZA, trained local election observers, ensuring the presence of observers in each district during the May 2004 elections. Both PAC and CHRR are affiliated to the Malawi Electoral

Support Network. In two sessions, the network trained its member organisa-tions in voter education and registering human rights violations during the elec-tions. The Human Rights Programme meanwhile maintained close contacts with regional institutes that were actively engaged in monitoring the elections. A number of representatives of partner organisations based in neighbouring countries were designated to act as observers during the elections, while NiZA sent out an observer as well. Finally, prior to the elections NiZA thoroughly briefed the head of the EU observer mission on the situation in Malawi.

Recognition of paralegals

Most countries in southern Africa have very few academically trained lawyers, most of whom are based in the cities

and are hardly accessible to people in the rural areas. In a growing number of rural communities paralegals work to provide legal assistance to people in their communities. These paralegals are volunteers who have followed a short course in law to be able to provide this legal aid. Eight legal aid organisations, based in six different countries, have joined forces within the Human Rights Programme to develop a common strategy for the accreditation and official recognition of paralegals, each in their own country. NiZA financed the first consultation between the eight legal aid organisa-tions and will keep on supporting their efforts for the accreditation of paralegals.

In 2003 the Economic Empowerment Programme focused attention largely on building contacts and relationships with more than 40 organisations in southern Africa. The aim is to support partners in their activities on the spot. At the same time these contacts offer a standard and a source of inspiration to NiZA in its lobbying and campaigning work in the North, thus enabling partner organisations in the South to have their voices heard in the North.

The emphasis of the Economic Empowerment Programme in 2003 was on two themes: NePAD (New partnership for Africa’s Develop-ment), and corporate social responsibility in the extractive indus-tries. NiZA singled out NePAD because this plan will be one of the most decisive developments in the interplay of economic forces in southern Africa in the years to come. The theme of corporate social responsibility was singled out because of the vital role of business in determining whether or not economic justice will come about in the South.

In close collaboration with partner organisations and potential partner organisations NiZA has developed sector plans for both themes. This was done ahead of schedule at the special request of these organisations. The organisations and their bargaining posi-tion are to be strengthened by the training and the information exchanges provided for by the sector plans.

In addition, NiZA in 2003 has continued its activities and lobbying aimed at the cancellation of the debt of the poorest countries. Finally, during the past year NiZA also conducted research into the consequences of unfair trade relations between southern Africa and the EU.

OBJECTIVES 2003

The principal objectives for 2003 set by the Economic Empower-ment Programme were:

- To build a sector plan on NePAD. NiZA focuses on assisting civil society organisations in their lobby aimed at making explicit use of NePAD to combat poverty and bring about economic justice in the region

- To extend the knowledge of political decisionmakers in the Netherlands about NePAD
- To develop a sector plan on corporate social responsibility in extractive industries in southern Africa
- To continue to disseminate information and to lobby in the North for debt cancellation for the poorest countries in southern Africa
- To conduct research into the detrimental consequences of the inequality that often characterises trade relations between Africa and the European Union

NEPAD: NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA’S DEVELOPMENT

NePAD is an initiative developed by African leaders themselves for sustainable growth and poverty eradication in Africa. According to NiZA, in order for this plan to have any chance of success the population itself should support it. That support is still lacking.



Soweto: Artistic representation of today’s ubiquitous multinational corporations

Civil society organisations in the South have already queried the economic course envisaged by the initiators, with its strong emphasis on markets. NiZA endorses the existing concerns about the lack of influence from below and it therefore supports civil society organisations in the South in their lobby towards NePAD. As of the second half of 2003 NiZA has collaborated with 22 organisations in Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa and Zambia, all of which are dedicated to major economic issues such as employment, rural development, poverty

Fatal Transactions campaign

Together with several other European organisations NiZA runs a lobby and consumer campaign entitled ‘Fatal Transactions’, which calls attention to the trade in raw materials from countries at war. Fatal Transactions seeks to prevent warring parties to finance their part of the struggle by exploiting natural resources. In countries no longer at war Fatal Transactions, together with local organisations, examines whether and how trade can be mobilised to contribute to reconstruction and a lasting and stable peace.

First, the campaign seeks to prevent raw materials exports from helping to finance the continuation of wars.

Second, Fatal Transactions stresses the positive role that companies should play in the reconstruction and development of countries where peace is restored. The proceeds of diamond mining, oil production, tropical timber exports and gold mining should go to the African population and be invested, among other objectives, in health care, education and sustainable development. Governments, companies and consumers in the North and the South should be aware of the consequences of their purchases and investments, and act accordingly.

Cruel wars have ravaged Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Sierra Leone and Liberia for years on

end. Rebels in these countries have been financing their fight with diamonds. The shaky peace attained in Sierra Leone, Angola and the DRC has not automatically put an end to the controversial trade in conflict diamonds and oil. Stringent international agreements to monitor dealings in these raw materials as well as transparent company and government policies should help prevent conflicts from flaring up again. A major monitoring role in this respect is reserved for African organisations, too.



After a great deal of negotiating an international monitoring system for the diamond trade was established in 2003. During the year, Fatal Transactions kept a watchful eye to ensure that the new legislation was actually complied with and that it was effective. The campaign also denounced the controversial involvement of a Dutch company in coltan trading in the DRC. The Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs was intensively counselled on an official policy document on the role of companies in war-stricken areas and in areas where peace has only just arrived. In all its

Diamond mine in South Africa

activities Fatal Transactions is cooperating with European and African organisations.

Diamond trade watchdog

Together with other civil society organisations Fatal Transactions is dedicated to attaining, in consultation with the diamond industry and diamond exporting and importing countries, an improved international monitoring system for the trade in raw materials. Several rounds of meetings under the so-called Kimberley Process have resulted in international legislation, which has been in force since February 2003.

Fatal Transactions keeps on monitoring the actual implementation of the new regulations. During the first evaluation phase Fatal Transactions has argued for stricter enforcement of the new legislation, and denounced the questionable official exports of diamonds from a number of African countries that do not have diamond resources of their own.

Controversial Dutch coltan trade

Towards the end of 2003 Fatal Transactions called attention in the Netherlands to the UN report on the exploitation of coltan from the DRC. The report claimed that a Dutch company, Chemie Pharmacie Holland, had been involved in the coltan trade from the DRC during the war in that country. Together with other organisations, also from the DRC, Fatal



conflictgebieden’ (Doing business in conflict areas) of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. Fatal Transactions had expressly asked for such a document which could serve as a guideline for Dutch companies active in war and post-war areas. In December an expert meeting was held in Brussels, during which an urgent request was made for a European policy on ‘business for peace’.

Cooperation

Of course, Fatal Transactions is not the only organisation to campaign for corporate social responsibility and for a fair distribution of revenues from natural resources. On various platforms Fatal Transactions is engaged in consultations on the course to take with other organisations from Europe, and increasingly also from Africa.

Fatal Transactions also participates in the ‘Publish What You Pay’ campaign (www.publishwhatyoupay.org). This international campaign is calling on companies in the mining and oil industries to reveal all their payments to governments. If the amounts foreign companies pay to governments to get oil concessions are made public, the money involved will not easily ‘vanish’ anymore into overseas bank accounts. Thus people will be able to urge their rulers to spend the earnings to the benefit of the entire population instead of that of a tiny elite.

www.fataltransactions.nl



eradication and emancipation. Together with them NiZA is developing a sector plan on NePAD that is due to be completed in 2004. The NePAD sector plan enables NiZA to support the organisations in enhancing their knowledge about NePAD and their lobbying capacity. In the past year Khanya College, a South African training institute for civil society organisations, organised a well-attended and successful training on NePAD, with the support of NiZA. The training, made possible under the NePAD sector plan, was intended for organisations from various countries in southern Africa. In February 2003 NiZA organised a conference on NePAD in The Hague to inform and influence public opinion. Many politicians from the Netherlands and the EU attended the conference as well as representatives of embassies of African countries and civil society organisations from the South and the North.

DOING BUSINESS IN THE SOUTH
Companies have a vital role to play in bringing about a just distribution of resources in the South. The extractive industries are among the major economic sectors – and sources of revenue – of African countries such as Angola, Botswana and Zambia. Civil society organisations in these countries are important as watchdogs to point out abuses, such as corruption, human rights violations and environmental damage, on the part of governments and companies. During 2003 the Economic Empowerment Programme prepared a sector plan which will govern the cooperation with twenty organisations based in countries in whose domestic economies the extractive industries play a major, but not always positive part. The ultimate aim of the sector plan is to help the local population to gain greater control over local natural resources; these should be used to achieve sustainable development to the benefit of the entire population, instead of to finance conflicts. The partners of the sector plan will be supported in lobby and advocacy to help them reach their objectives. The Economic Empowerment Programme is able to build on experiences gained during the Fatal Transactions lobby and consumer campaign (see separate story). Meanwhile, after several visits by members of the Economic

Empowerment Programme staff to the countries involved, a preliminary selection has been made of partners and themes. The sector plan entitled *Peace, principles and participation: Corporate social responsibility in extractive industries* will be completed in 2004. One of the partners is the Congolese development organisation, CENADEP (Centre National d'Appui au Développement et à la Participation Populaire). In March CENADEP organised a regional conference on the grave developments taking place with regard to the looting of natural resources. During this meeting, which was co-financed by NiZA, a national network against the plunder of natural resources was set up.

UNITED LOBBY
One may either conduct one's lobby just sitting behind one's computer in the North, or draw inspiration from the experiences of partner organisations in the South, which is quite a different matter. Connecting Southern and Northern lobbying is what makes the work of NiZA innovative and challenging. This was already true of NiZA's approach to the issues of NePAD and debt cancellation, and it is true to an even greater extent of the lobby on corporate social responsibility. By entering into a structural collaboration with organisations in southern Africa working in the fields of corporate social responsibility in extractive industries, NiZA is making a clear connection with the Fatal Transactions campaign which it has conducted nationally and internationally in recent years. This collaboration will result in a strong lobby aimed at influencing companies and policymakers, thus leading to greater attention for equitable economic development in southern Africa.

CANCELLATION OF DEBTS
At the end of March 2003 NiZA organised a conference on apartheid debt, during which a number of mainly South African partners were given ample scope to call attention to their views. NiZA furthermore took part in several conferences on developing countries and the debt issue. NiZA is a member of the board of Eurodad, a well-respected lobbying organisation on the debt issue.

TRADE WITH THE EU
In 2003 the Economic Empowerment Programme commissioned an investigation into the consequences of the current unequal trade agreements between southern Africa and the European Union. The focus of the final report is on the consequences for small farmers in southern Africa of the EU's protection of the European sugar industry. The findings enable NiZA, together with other European organisations, to stage a targeted lobby of the EU which should result in higher incomes for small farmers in southern Africa.

www.niza.nl/economics

Publications

Fatal Transactions Newsletter
The Fatal Transactions campaign issues a bimonthly e-mail newsletter offering news on the campaign on the looting of natural resources and conflict diamonds.

- Other publications**
- Bram Posthumus (ed.), *Trade traps, debt throes and escape routes*; NiZA, 17 February 2003, 81 pages
 - *Rules of engagement: Regulating business in armed conflict*; Amnesty International, Pax Christi and NiZA, 31 March 2003, 15 and 24 pages
 - Bram Posthumus, *NePAD: A new partnership?* Conference report; NiZA, 7 April 2003, 81 pages
 - Jolien Schure, *Wat te doen met de kip met de gouden eieren? De rol van NGO's bij Maatschappelijk Verantwoord Ondernemen in Zuid-Afrika: Mogelijkheden voor capaciteitsversterking vanuit het NiZA Economie Programma*; NiZA, October 2003, 38 pages
 - *Ondernemen voor Vrede*; Pax Christi and NiZA, 31 October 2003, 29 pages

In the middle of 2003 NiZA set up an internal project group called MoçambiQactual, which will take care of Mozambique-related activities that go beyond the three NiZA programmes. The project group is going to promote the development of a policy on Mozambique within NiZA. Its focus is political: to point out potential sources of conflict in the still fragile Mozambican democracy. MoçambiQactual engages in disseminating information in the Netherlands and Mozambique (chiefly outside the capital Maputo) and lobbying. The major themes are elections, decentralisation, land rights and the environment. MoçambiQactual also promotes the cooperation among NiZA's Mozambican partners.

As a consequence of the termination of the twinning arrangement between the cities of Amsterdam and Beira the coordinator of MoçambiQactual has begun to wind up and transfer running projects in Beira in 2003. MoçambiQactual also organised three regional information seminars on NePAD. A lot of organisations, especially outside the capital, hardly know anything about this plan. The organisations have indicated that they want to get acquainted with NePAD because of the impact it is going to have on the national economic policy of Mozambique. In 2004 NiZA's Economic Empowerment Programme is planning to finance another three seminars in districts in the central and northern parts of the country.

MOZAMBIQUE: MORE THAN THE CAPITAL ALONE
NiZA has built a lot of contacts in, and acquired a great deal of knowledge about Beira, the second largest city in the country, during the many years it has been in charge of the implementation of the Amsterdam–Beira twinning. Moreover, a tradition of exchanges with Beira has grown especially in the areas of culture and youth, which NiZA seeks to foster with a view to interesting new groups of the Dutch population in development issues.

Following a resolution of the municipality of Amsterdam the twinning with Beira is now being broken off, but NiZA does not want to give up the present special relationship completely, all the more since NiZA attaches great importance to processes of

Angola project group

decentralisation in Africa and therefore wants to reduce the focus on capital cities. MoçambiQactual is therefore looking for ways to continue projects currently carried out under the twinning arrangement within its own programmes.

DISCUSSION PARTNER

At the request of Mozambican partners of NiZA, MoçambiQactual has organised three meetings on NePAD, the African development plan for the sustainable growth of the continent. The plan will have considerable impact on the Mozambican government's national policies, yet the Mozambican population has had little voice in it. Civil society organisations want to talk to the government about NePAD and national government policy in order to give citizens greater voice in the matter. In order to make such lobbying a success an intimate knowledge of NePAD is required. Three seminars for citizens' groups and civil society organisations have been held in October in the northern, central and southern parts of the country. All three meetings had been organised by a local organisation. Those attending the seminars emphasised the importance of organising this kind of exchanges at a lower district level, too.

OUTLOOK FOR 2004

In 2004 the most important theme for MoçambiQactual will be the elections. The project is looking back on the 2003 municipal elections and ahead to the general elections of December 2004. Special attention is being paid to the role of the media; MoçambiQactual will therefore closely cooperate with the Media Programme.

Publication

- Elma Doeleman, *NePAD en de verbinding met de Mozambikaanse Civil Society. Verslag NePAD-seminars in Mozambique, regio noord, midden en zuid*; NiZA, 1 November 2003, 7 pages (Seminar report on NePAD an the Mozambican civil society; available in Portuguese)

After forty years of civil war, Angola has known formal peace since 2002. A large effort is still required to rebuild the country. Economic and social problems abound, with widespread poverty and millions of refugees and displaced persons, whose homecoming is beset with difficulties. Their villages have been destroyed and a lot of land has become inaccessible owing to countless numbers of landmines.

For all the major difficulties it faces Angola, because of its rich natural resources, is a potential economic superpower in southern Africa and therefore a potential political superpower, too. Attaining stability in Angola is therefore of major significance for the stability in the rest of the region.

Peace remains very frail, however; in the oil-rich Cabinda province the civil war hasn't even ended yet. The transformation from a country at war to a constitutional democracy is an uphill battle. Political leaders seem to be more intent on self-enrichment and repression than freedom and democracy. Angolan civil organisations may play a vital part in bringing about a more democratic society in these first years of relative political stability.

Many civil society organisations in Angola are young; the government and the local and foreign business sector do not consider them to be natural discussion partners. NiZA cooperates with partners from civil society and backs their demand for a voice in the reconstruction of their country. In 2003 NiZA enabled a delegation representing civilian groups from Angola to participate in an international conference on Angola, during which major players from within the Angolan political and business sectors conferred on the country's future.

In 2003 NiZA established an internal project group on Angola, in order to enhance the coherence of NiZA's activities in Angola and to draw the attention of Dutch and European politicians and that of the public at large to the situation in Angola. As a result Angolan partner organisations held intensive talks with politicians in The Hague and Brussels in November.

On an ad hoc basis the group works together with other organisations in the Netherlands, Europe and Angola in public activities and lobbying.

ANGOLA'S FUTURE

An international conference on Angola's Future, convened in November by the British Angola Forum, brought together key figures from the Angolan government and the international oil and diamond industry. NiZA made it possible for three representatives of Angolan human rights organisations and media to attend the conference. After the conference in London, NiZA and Novib arranged a meeting of experts on Angola in the Netherlands. The main points discussed were the transition process from civil war to sustainable democracy, and the role of Angolan civil society in the elections expected for 2005. Some attention was also paid to land rights and

to the question of how Dutch organisations can support civil society organisations in Angola.

A PLEA FOR CONTINUED SUPPORT TO ANGOLA

During their visit the Angolan delegates also visited the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and met several members of parliament to discuss the planned discontinuation of Dutch aid to Angola. Backed by NiZA the Angolans expressed their concern about this plan. They expressly asked for the continuation of reconstruction aid and of the support to human rights organisations, media and other democratic forces in the country, which all have a vital part to play in the transition from a country at war to a constitutional democracy. NiZA also stressed the importance of continued humanitarian reconstruction aid for attaining lasting peace in Angola. After many years of civil war Angola is too vulnerable to let it down so soon after the end of the war.



The Angolan capital Luanda after heavy rainfall



The popular boulevard at the harbour of Luanda

Communication and Information



PHOTO: HANNEKE DE VRIES ©

Introduction

In 2003 the Communication Department considerably stepped up its activities in the Netherlands. NiZA is exceptionally proud of the first Mandela Lecture, which was delivered by Cyril Ramaphosa, former secretary-general of the ANC. The tried and tested concept of the Living Yearbook attracted more visitors than ever. For one whole evening the Amsterdam Felix Meritis theatre, filled up with visitors, offered a varied programme of interviews, debates, film and music with many guests from southern Africa. The NiZA Thesis Award has existed for a number of years now, and it has come to stay in the academic community. The student debate held annually prior to the presentation of the award has added to its reputation. A series of debates on the new Africa was organised by NiZA together with other organisations (Afroneth, NCDO, Baobabconnections), live in the Amsterdam Balie theatre as well as on the Internet with a lot of young participants. NiZA also paid a great deal of attention to current affairs in southern Africa and made regular, and successful, approaches to the Dutch press.

2003 proves that NiZA keeps on looking for novel, appealing ways to disseminate information. Much use is being made of film, e.g. on HIV/Aids (during the Living Yearbook), and exhibitions, e.g. on xenophobia ('Kwere Kwere', in the Amsterdam Arti et Amicitiae gallery). Music is another important means to reaching the young. An educational package on 'HIV hop', for example, is being used enthusiastically by dozens of secondary schools in Amsterdam.

In its information activities NiZA seeks to challenge the traditional image of development cooperation, which is not an easy task. While the traditional image is determined by pictures that are easy to 'sell' of doctors that are sent out to Third World countries and the digging of wells, newer forms of capacity building are more difficult to convey because the effect of the efforts can only be discerned in the long run.

The Communication Department keeps on looking for ways to inform potential contributors and interested persons and involve them in NiZA's innovative approach. As a matter of policy, partner organisations are being involved in the preparation of NiZA's public events.

Finally, NiZA is investing a great deal in the dissemination of information on southern Africa. *Zuidelijk Afrika* magazine, the website and Bidoc, NiZA's documentation centre, offer a lot of background information to experts and devotees of southern Africa.

DISCUSSION SERIES 'SHAPING A NEW AFRICA'

Most key guests at NiZA debates represent organisations in southern Africa that NiZA works with. They play an important part already at an early stage in determining the content of the debates. In 2003 NiZA, together with NCDO and SAHAN Consultancy, organised a series of debates called 'Shaping a New Africa'. The aim of five debates and an Internet discussion (www.afrikabeleid.nl) was to find new ways to discuss African affairs, by drawing greater attention to the positive developments taking place in African countries. In each debate one theme was highlighted, e.g. the African development plan NePAD, the role of women in peace building, and the importance of media in a democratic society.

In the Internet discussion people could give their opinions about the policy document on Africa by the Minister for Development Cooperation, Ms Van Ardenne, entitled 'Sterke mensen, zwakke staten' (Strong People, Weak States). The minister herself took part

in the discussion by reacting, in weekly contributions, to the propositions put forward and to visitors' contributions. Owing to NiZA's collaboration with OneWorld and Baobabconnections.org (a site for young people in the North and the South) it was not only adults who actively participated in the Internet discussion but a large number of young people from Africa and the Netherlands as well. The final conference of Shaping a New Africa will take place in 2004.



EXHIBITION

A large one-year exhibition called 'Familieverhalen uit Zuid-Afrika' (Group Portrait of South Africa: Nine Family Histories), on show in the KIT Tropenmuseum in Amsterdam, occasioned NiZA to organise a number of side-events focusing on current South African issues, namely migration, xenophobia and HIV/Aids. In March an exhibition on the history of migration and xenophobia in South Africa called 'Kwere Kwere' opened in the Amsterdam Arti et Amicitiae gallery. Contemporary artists, video artists, filmmakers and photographers presented their vision on a topical theme: the feelings of unease and homesickness of people in a strange country and the degree of creativity they exhibit in building a new home. Also, South African and Dutch journalists discussed media images of 'the stranger' in a meeting in the KIT Tropen theatre.

In April four South African journalists worked for a while in the newsrooms of a number of Dutch newspapers. Media images of immigrants stood at the centre during their stay. Besides, the visiting editors made their own reports on the multicultural society of the Netherlands. The quarterly magazine *Zuidelijk Afrika* issued a special edition on migration and xenophobia.

HIP HOP PACKAGE

Aids was another recurrent theme in the events staged in 2003. If you work in southern Africa you cannot get round HIV/Aids. Neither can one of NiZA's partner organisations, Bush Radio. The Cape Town-based radio station is in various ways involved in educating listeners, especially young ones, about Aids. One meanwhile famous offshoot of the station's activities is 'HIV hop', where hip hop artists rap about Aids and all that comes with it. In the past few years NiZA organised several exchanges among young hip hoppers from South Africa, Tanzania and the Netherlands. On the basis of all the experiences gained over the past few years NiZA commissioned an educational project on hip hop in South Africa and the Netherlands, *Dubbelklik: Yo! Kaapstad*, aimed at students of secondary schools in the Netherlands. Students set to work on Internet tasks and film, and they learn how to write raps and make radio. The educational package was produced jointly by NiZA, AVRO and Kunstweb (Amsterdam) and financed by NCDO.

It has been distributed to approximately thirty schools in Amsterdam and will become available nationally in 2004.

PRESENTATION OF THESIS AWARD

In May 2003, Luc Sluijsmans, a graduate in Educational Design, Management & Media from the University of Twente won the NiZA Thesis Award 2002 for his thesis on HIV/Aids education at South African schools. The winner intends to spend the attendant scholarship worth € 6,000 to the development of an educational game that can be used as an informal tool for HIV/Aids education.

The festive presentation took place on 20 May in the Academiegebouw of Utrecht University. Prior to the presentation Jan Pronk and Margreet de Lange, director of the University's EZA Center for Southern Africa, who chaired the jury, conducted a debate on topical issues in development cooperation, in which about 150 students took part. The 'winner' of the debate was awarded a prize of € 100. After the presentation students got a chance to consult young experts from NiZA and NUFFIC (the Netherlands Organisation for International Cooperation in Higher Education) in the informal setting of a 'consultancy café' about internships and research in southern Africa.

www.niza.nl/thesis



Jan Pronk presenting the NiZA Thesis Award to Luc Sluijsmans.

PHOTO: MEVRUJW BART FOTOGRAFIE

Living Yearbook Southern Africa

The Living Yearbook Southern Africa took place in Felix Meritis, Amsterdam, on 26 September. The aim of the Living Yearbook is to present the work of NiZA in a fresh way and to take up southern African issues of topical interest. The evening opened with a speech by the Dutch Minister for Devel-

opment Cooperation, Agnes van Ardenne.

More than 500 visitors listened to a 'Living Column' by the Zimbabwean journalist, Bill Saidi; the editorial office of his *Daily News on Sunday* had been closed by President Mugabe just days

before. Wilfred Mhanda, founder of the peace-building organisation Zimbabwe Liberators Platform, and Saidi talked about the problems and dilemmas faced by their country today, during an interview alternated with excerpts from TV reports.

Eulalia da Silva Rocha and Maria Orlando Lampião, who represented women's organisations from Angola and Mozambique, respectively, explained how they, in their home countries where the legacy of civil war and terror remains visible every day, were fighting against violence. NiZA's position at the negotiation table with the business sector was discussed in a debate on corporate social responsibility.

STEPS for the Future, a project supported by NiZA, presented short movies portraying daily life with HIV/Aids; photos by Margrit Coppé (Belgium) and works of art by Gonçalo Mabunda (Mozambique) showed how people live in and with war. For the occasion, young journalists from the Netherlands and South Africa produced a newspaper, The Living Gazette, partly in advance and partly on the spot, featuring guest speakers from seven different countries.



The Living Yearbook Southern Africa was opened on 26 September by the Dutch Minister of Development Cooperation, Agnes van Ardenne.

PHOTO: THOMAS WATKES ©

Mandela Lecture

The first NiZA-organised 'Mandela Lecture' was held on 19 June in the Amsterdam New Church. 250 invited guests listened to Cyril Ramaphosa lecturing on South Africa's experiences with peace and reconciliation. The beloved former ANC politician told them that South Africa had achieved a lot, but to attain genuine reconciliation it was essential to close the gap between the rich and the poor.

Economic inequality

Cyril Ramaphosa, one of today's most important black businessmen, has won his spurs in the 'old' as well as the 'new' South Africa. During the transition period that led up to the first democratic elections of April 1994, Mr Ramaphosa, in his capacity as ANC Secretary-General, was the leading negotiator for the ANC



PHOTO: SANDER STOPPER - XSAGA ©

In June Cyril Ramaphosa, former secretary-general of the ANC, delivered the first NiZA-organised 'Mandela Lecture' in the Amsterdam New Church.

in its talks with the apartheid regime. He was already considered President Mandela's heir apparent, and today he is mentioned as a possible successor to President Mbeki by 2008. Mr Ramaphosa presides the Board of a South African based international industrial group. On Thursday, 19 June, Peter Hermes, NiZA's executive director, welcomed the guests in the New Church, among others, the Ambassador of South Africa to the Netherlands, Priscilla Jana, and the former Mayor of Amsterdam, Ed van Thijn. Then Pia Dijkstra spoke on behalf of Job Cohen, Mayor of Amsterdam, on the theme of lecture, Peace and Reconciliation. Tineke Lodders, chairperson of ICCO, the main sponsor of the Mandela Lecture, concluded the meeting. Prior to the lecture a press conference had been held in the Hotel Krasnapolsky, Amsterdam. Cyril Ramaphosa spoke to journalists of, among other newspapers, *Het Parool*, *Algemeen Dagblad* and *Trouw* about black empowerment and economic inequality in South Africa. Mr Ramaphosa is the moving spirit behind the lobby for the economic empowerment of black South Africans. The structure of ownership in the business sector should be set right, according to the businessman-politician, Ramaphosa.

Present

Every two years NiZA will organise a Mandela Lecture. By courtesy of Nelson Mandela and the ANC, Carl Niehaus granted the exclusive right to organise

lectures in the Netherlands under the name of Mandela Lecture on peace and reconciliation. This was a farewell gift to Niehaus' resigning as Ambassador of South Africa to the Netherlands in 2000, in appreciation of NiZA's support of many decades' standing to the anti-apartheid struggle. The Interchurch Organisation for Development Co-operation (ICCO) was the main sponsor of the first Mandela Lecture. The themes of peace and reconciliation fit in well with ICCO's ideological objectives. Other sponsors included the European Union, Heineken International and the municipality of Amsterdam.

www.niza.nl/mandelalecture

"...[The Truth and Reconciliation process] was a catharsis, a national catharsis, which was essential to begin the process of cementing our reconciliation so that we could deal and come to terms with what happened in our country so that we can begin to put it behind us and move on to a future where the eagle [South Africa] would have been released so that it could soar in the sky and fly higher and higher. Yet this reconciliation can only be fully achieved once the very material inequalities, which divide South Africans into rich white and poor black, are overcome..."

(from Cyril Ramaphosa's lecture)

INFORMING THE PRESS

NiZA maintains extensive contacts with journalists, by circulating regular press releases and otherwise. The press officer approaches journalists to introduce them to African guests and invite them to events. For example, the visit to the Netherlands of Bill Saidi, editor of the *Daily News on Sunday*, resulted in interviews on the current threats to press freedom in Zimbabwe in four national daily newspapers. NiZA also seeks publicity by contributing articles to newspapers; it gave its opinion on the parliamentary debate about thirty years of Dutch development aid in an article published in *Idee*, the magazine of the Dutch liberal-democratic party, D66. Meanwhile journalists themselves know how to find the way to NiZA whenever they are looking for a reaction on current events in Africa or southern Africa. NiZA's executive director was interviewed several times on radio on the occasion of US President Bush's visit to Africa in July. An extensive overview of other publicity can be found in the annex entitled 'NiZA in the media'.



ILLUSTRATION: TOM JANSSEN ©

In 2003 NiZA and Zimbabwe Watch protested against the Netherlands participating in the cricket world cup in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe

In 2003 Zimbabwe was an important issue in terms of NiZA publicity. Media interest seemed on the wane to some extent owing to the political impasse in Zimbabwe and events in the Middle East. Strikingly, the cricket world cup held in southern Africa this year stirred up commotion in the Dutch press. Zimbabwe Watch and NiZA got a lot of attention in the media for their protests against participation of the Dutch team in cricket matches in Zimbabwe. The national cricket association was not to be put off, so the team went to Zimbabwe to

play. Yet, owing to the activities of Zimbabwe Watch and NiZA many people in the Netherlands got interested or revived their interest in the repression in Zimbabwe.

SUPPORTERS

Around 25,000 contributors support NiZA. In the past many of them used to support the work of the anti-apartheid organisations that merged to form NiZA in 1997; they have kept a lively interest in the work of NiZA. Four times a year supporters receive *NiZA Informatie*, NiZA's newsletter for contributors. The growth in the number of people supporting NiZA via periodic donations continued in 2003, ensuring NiZA of a fixed support base. Total income from fundraising in 2003 was € 459,374. Unfortunately the number of NiZA supporters is falling, if only slowly. This can be attributed, among other reasons, to the deaths of elderly supporters. Next year NiZA hopes, by an additional effort, to be able to interest new people in its work.

WWW.NIZA.NL

The NiZA website offers a lot of information about NiZA and especially about southern Africa. Newcomers will find extensive information on NiZA's work in the South and its information activities in the Netherlands. All activities of Fatal Transactions, Zimbabwe Watch and the Amsterdam-Beira Twinning are announced on subsites. The site draws more than 400 visitors every day and is updated daily with new information. Although the site does not offer 'hard news' on southern Africa, it is a good source of background information and a help in interpreting current events for journalists and politicians. This can be attributed largely to the efforts of the documentalists of NiZA's Library, Information and Documentation Centre (Bidoc), who collect digital documents and links to southern Africa related websites and make them accessible for others. Abstracts added to these turn the collections into very practical tools for researchers and students. 2,500 pdf files are downloaded every month.

Library and Documentation Centre (Bidoc)

NiZA's Bidoc has developed into a unique library on southern Africa in the Netherlands. The library contains a fully referenced collection of altogether 14,500 books, videos, articles and documents. Besides, the members of the Bidoc staff take care of the extensive range of background information offered by the NiZA website.

SERVICES THROUGH THE WEBSITE

In 2003 Bidoc has put a lot of effort into the website. Bidoc staff maintains a large collection of external links (685 URLs) and digital documents and publications, which are kept up-to-date and supplemented every day.

In particular, many documents on Zimbabwe and on the often illegal trade in raw materials in countries such as Angola and the DRC can be found on the website. These sources provide excellent background information for Zimbabwe Watch and Fatal Transactions, campaigns working from the NiZA offices (www.niza.nl/links and www.niza.nl/publications).



PHOTO: KIER SCHURINGA

LIBRARY REORGANISATION

In the first months of 2003 Bidoc completed the reorganisation of the books in its library. In the rest of the year much time was spent on indexing books into the professional Adlib database; to date 2,000 books have been fully indexed through abstracts and keywords. Thus Bidoc is among the very few Africa-related libraries in the Netherlands that make recent books accessible by adding abstracts which shed light on their content as well.

ACCESSIBILITY OF INFORMATION

Bidoc focuses strongly on obtaining Internet and other documents as well as magazine articles, and, in particular, making them fully accessible to the public. Only very few Dutch libraries offer such detailed descriptions of their collections. The reorganisation of books in the library involved more work than had been expected, so the number of items indexed into the database fell short of the target of 3,000.

UNIQUE VIDEO COLLECTION

Bidoc has a large collection of videos on southern Africa which is unique by Dutch standards in terms of size and accessibility. It consists in large part of documentaries, films and excerpts from television programmes from the 1970s and 1980s. About a quarter contains more recent footage (as of 1998).

In 2003 Bidoc acquired or obtained about sixty new tapes. Also, members of staff themselves tape programmes. All new videos have been indexed into the database. Lending has increased considerably over the past year.

DOSSIERS

In 2003 Bidoc published a dossier about crime in South Africa. Bidoc dossiers deal with one southern Africa related issue of topical interest, and consist of a short introduction, a number of articles and an extensive overview of source material on the subject listing both print and digital sources. Bidoc has published five dossiers so far.

www.niza.nl/bidoc

Zuidelijk Afrika Magazine

2003 brought the moment of truth for NiZA's quarterly *Zuidelijk Afrika* magazine. A stable, independent and devoted editorial team had managed to produce the magazine for seven years on a modest budget even so drastic measures were needed to reverse the downward tendency of subscriptions. The free lance journalist, Bart Luirink, developed a number of recommendations based on dozens of conversations with the magazine staff and staff members of NiZA as well as persons involved in southern African cultural matters within the Netherlands.

RENEWAL

In order to enhance the magazine's appeal for a broader and younger group of potential readers it was suggested that the insight and analytical acumen with which social and political issues had always been dealt with should be applied to cultural and travel-related topics as well. Another recommendation was to establish a stronger connection between the magazine and the numerous activities related to southern Africa that are taking place in the Netherlands, with all the interested people involved. Finally the memorandum suggested making the magazine into a 'display window for journalistic and photographic talent from southern Africa'.

The editorial board and the management of NiZA have endorsed the recommendations. Towards the end of 2003 NiZA confirmed its confidence in the new plans by granting an additional financial injection. For one year, to begin with, Bart Luirink will direct the renewal of the magazine. He leads an editorial team whose other members are Udo Sprang, deputy editor, and Nicole Segers, photographic editor.



PHOTO: BLANCA DIEGO ©

In September 2003 the Dutch Minister of Aliens Affairs and Integration, Rita Verdonk, opened a residence centre in Luanda for Angolan orphans returning home from the Netherlands. In December, 'Zuidelijk Afrika' magazine revealed that the centre hadn't attracted any inhabitants yet.

The Winter issue of *Zuidelijk Afrika* made the national papers with revelations on an asylum seekers' residence centre in Luanda, set up for Angolan orphans returning

home from the Netherlands, which had attracted not a single inhabitant yet. The magazine also caught the eye with specials on human rights and corporate social responsibility. The successful cooperation with www.see.org.za was continued; this website, which is compiled in Johannesburg and takes as its motto 'seeing and being seen', addresses the ways 'the other' is being perceived in the Netherlands and South Africa. www.niza.nl/magazine

NiZA Publications

Regular publications

- *NiZA Informatie*: Quarterly publication for NiZA supporters and relations
- *Nieuwsbrief Amsterdam-Beira*: Quarterly publication on the Amsterdam-Beira Twinning; the final issue was published in September 2003 after the twinning was discontinued
- *Annual Report 2002*: Review of NiZA's activities and results achieved in 2002
- *Zuidelijk Afrika*: Quarterly magazine on southern Africa, issued by NiZA, with an independent editorial board.

Other publications

- Cyril Ramaphosa, *Peace and Reconciliation: South African Lessons in a Global Context*, Mandela Lecture; NiZA, 19 June 2003, 13 pages
- Mirjam van Campen and Josine van den Berg, *Dubbelspraak: Yo! Kaapstad*; NiZA 1 September 2003, 31 pages
- Kier Schuringa, *Criminaliteit in Zuid-Afrika*; NiZA, September 2003, 96 pages
- Berendien Bos (ed.), *Living Gazette*; NiZA 26 September 2003, 8 pages

Publications issued or funded by the NiZA programmes are listed in the chapters on the various programmes. www.niza.nl/publications

Chapter 3

Cooperation

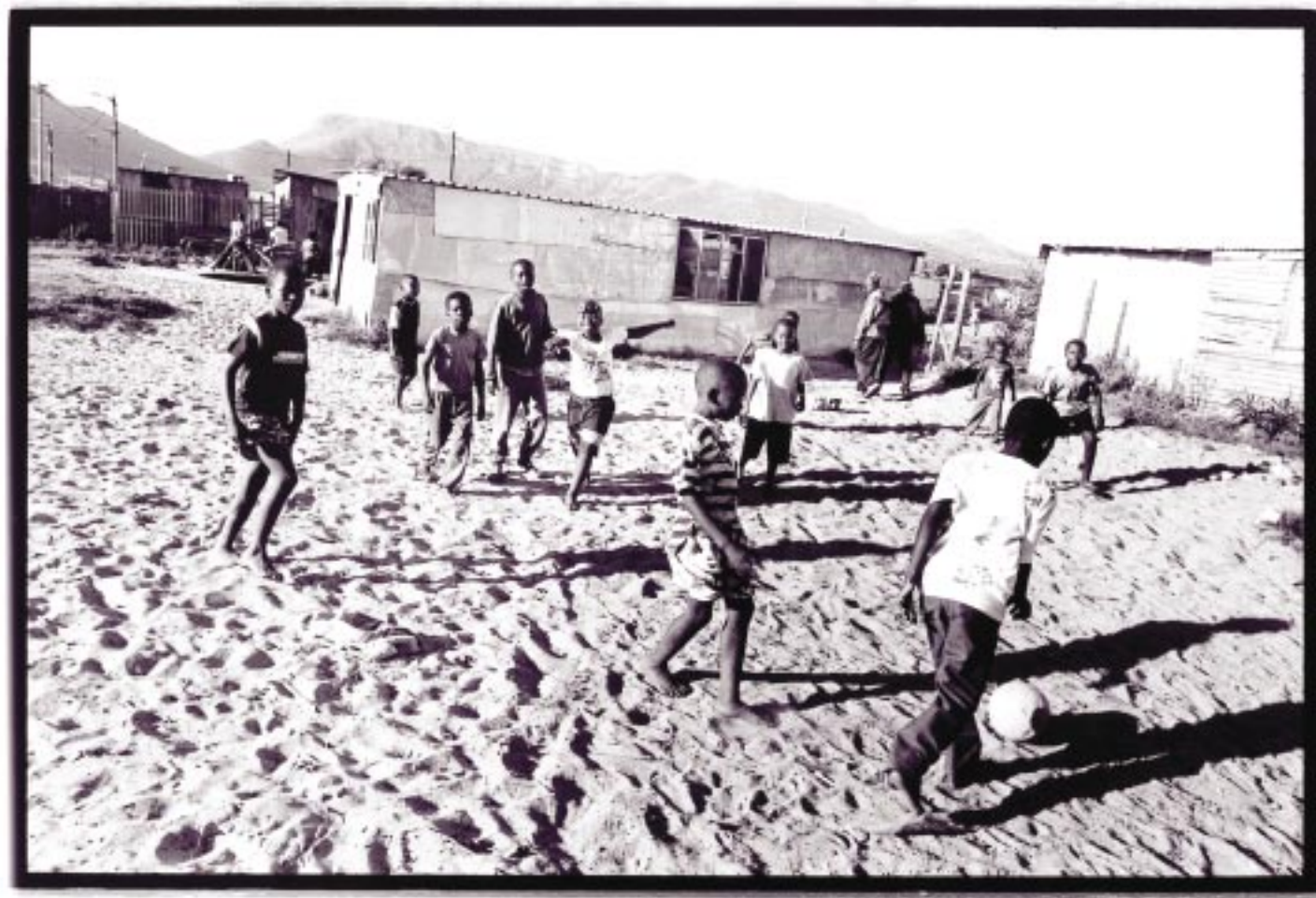


PHOTO: HANNIEKE DE VRIES ©

Introduction

In 2003 special relationships were maintained with three organisations whose offices were housed at NiZA. Both the organisations and NiZA were able to help one another by taking optimum advantage of each other's expertise and contacts:

- ZimbabweWatch: A cooperative body of Dutch civil society organisations working for democracy in Zimbabwe
- Amsterdam-Beira Twinning: Collaboration between organisations in Amsterdam and Beira (Mozambique), financed by the municipality of Amsterdam
- SANPAD (South Africa-Netherlands Research Programme on Alternatives in Development): A cooperative body of South African and Dutch universities.

In 2003 Zimbabwe Watch especially has devoted itself to promoting exchanges of information and contacts between various civil society groups in Zimbabwe, southern Africa and Europe, and strengthening the international lobby capacity of extraparlimentary opposition groups in Zimbabwe.

In 2003 the Amsterdam-Beira twinning was terminated by the municipality of Amsterdam. Several projects were still carried out in both cities over the past year; NiZA has meanwhile started integrating a number of projects into its own organisation.

SANPAD has funded several academic research projects during 2003. The financial administration was transferred from the Dutch to the South African secretariat.

Zimbabwe Watch

One year after President Mugabe's controversial victory at the 2002 elections Zimbabwe was increasingly troubled by violence and the government's sabotaging the political opposition and civil society organisations. Suppression of the freedom of expression and contempt of the independent judiciary are rife. The economy ground to a halt and in many places international food aid is only given to those who are able to produce a membership card of the ruling ZANU-PF party.

In view of the deteriorating situation there was a clear need for Zimbabwe Watch, in which a number of Dutch organisations have cooperated since 2001, to continue its work in 2003. This year Zimbabwe Watch focused primarily on reviewing its mission and objectives. Besides, it devoted much effort to strengthening the cooperation among civil society organisations within Zimbabwe and in the region. Internationally Zimbabwe Watch, together with and on behalf of its partners, has continually called for greater attention to human rights violations. Partners are also regularly provided with information and publications, most of which are not available in Zimbabwe owing to the strict censorship regulations in force.

MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

Zimbabwe Watch considered it necessary after the elections of 2002 to reconsider its mission and objectives with a view to the future. The following was decided in consultations with Zimbabwean organisations:

Mission

Zimbabwe Watch is an independent cooperative body aimed at contributing to a speedy realisation of a democratic Zimbabwe in which international human rights and agreements are respected.

Objectives

- Reinstall the rule of law
- Strengthen the right to freedom of expression
- End political violence
- Depoliticise food aid

Amsterdam-Beira Twinning

- Work towards democratic and free parliamentary elections in 2004
- Develop alternatives to the present situation in Zimbabwe.

COOPERATION AMONG CIVIL SOCIETY

In 2003 Zimbabwe Watch has devoted much effort to bringing the various opposition groups in Zimbabwe into contact with one another and with each other's work. This is necessary because of the considerable mutual distrust stirred up by a conscious policy of divide and rule from the part of the government. Stronger contacts have also been forged with organisations in Zimbabwe's neighbouring countries and with European solidarity organisations.

To reinforce the international lobby capacity of civil society groups in Zimbabwe NiZA, together with two partner organisations of the Media Programme, has organised a training for them in international lobbying; Zimbabwe Watch participated in the programme. In 2003 Zimbabwe Watch also closely cooperated with the Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum, with a view to bringing about greater mutual coordination of lobby activities of the different Zimbabwean groups. Zimbabwean organisations have indicated that, to be more effective, the lobby of European solidarity groups needs to be streamlined. Zimbabwe Watch is the motor behind attempts at improving cooperation among the different European organisations.



PHOTO: TOM VAN DER LEIJ ©

Food aid is often withheld from President Mugabe's political opponents. Among the objectives of Zimbabwe Watch is to depoliticise aid.



ZIMBABWE WATCH

INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

In several international forums Zimbabwe Watch has called for greater attention to be paid to human rights violations in Zimbabwe. It has organised a number of information meetings for, among others, various human rights committees, including those of the United Nations, the African Union, the European Union and the Commonwealth. Zimbabwe Watch is also in regular contact with the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs on developments in Zimbabwe and on steps to take.

MEDIA CURBED

In 2003 new draconian media laws struck a blow against the independent media in Zimbabwe. The free collection and dissemination of news have become all but impossible and state-owned media act as a mouthpiece for the ZANU-PF government. In order to offset the government propaganda to some extent, Zimbabwe Watch facilitated the production of a special edition of the banned independent newspaper, *The Daily News*, during the Commonwealth summit in December. This special edition was made and distributed at the summit meeting of ministers in Nigeria when the extending of sanctions against Zimbabwe was on the agenda. Among other reports, the paper presented a probing overview of human rights violations in the country.

DISSEMINATING INFORMATION

Because of censorship and limited access to the Internet hardly any foreign news reports and investigations were getting through to civil society groups in Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe Watch therefore regularly e-mailed compilations of such reports to its network in and outside Zimbabwe. In order to prevent e-mails from being tapped the provision of secure e-mail to a number of partner organisations in Zimbabwe is scheduled for 2004.

www.zimbabwewatch.org

NiZA has been in charge of the implementation of the official twinning of the city of Amsterdam with the Mozambican port of Beira since 1993. In 2003 several cooperation projects between organisations in the two cities were financed under the twinning. On 26 March 2003, the city council decided to terminate the twinning with Beira; the municipality wants to enter into new twinings with cities in countries such as Morocco and Turkey, countries of origin of many of the immigrants residing in Amsterdam.

NiZA will receive limited funding until 2005 to enable it to phase out current activities. In 2003 several projects were still going on in the two cities, while NiZA started to integrate existing contacts and projects in other activities, e.g. its three programmes. Part of them will be taken over by MoçambiQactual, NiZA's new project which is centred on knowledge and information, political lobby, exchanges and cultural activities concerning Mozambique.



PHOTO: NINI VAN DER LEE ©

In 2003 the Amsterdam-Beira Twinning supported a circus project for street kids.



ACTIVITIES IN BEIRA

Digifriends

The second edition of the ICT project Digifriends was realised in 2003. Through the Internet students of three secondary schools in Amsterdam and the Samora Machel School in Beira worked together with one another on a shared task. To this end the Samora Machel School disposes of eight computers and an Internet connection, acquired in 2002. In 2004 NiZA and co-initiator Danaë Interactive Education will be carrying out the project together for the last time; after that Danaë will continue the project on its own.

Circus and handicraft

Early 2003 the twinning set up a circus and theatre programme for street kids. The Haja-Haja theatre group gave theatre workshops for boys on eight Sunday mornings in the Tinotenda shelter for homeless children. On 1 June, the national Day of the Child, the boys performed the play for the President of Mozambique, Joaquim Chissano, while he was on a visit to Beira. The circus project is being combined with handicraft workshops. The kids sell the products they were taught to make at the workshops; the proceeds go to the circus project.

Clinic for the chronically sick

Cooperation between a number of hospitals in Amsterdam and the Catholic University of Beira has resulted in the founding of a small clinic for chronically sick patients, e.g. people suffering from diabetes, asthma or high blood pressure.

Community work

In 2003 a local organisation, ASSERCO, started a community project in the Macurungu district. It is hoped that involving inhabitants of the district more in political decision-making and other aspects of their district will improve living conditions. The project will be continued by NiZA's Human Rights Programme.

ACTIVITIES IN AMSTERDAM

Living Yearbook Southern Africa

During NiZA's Living Yearbook in September the AVRO TV documentary *Beira B-boys* was shown. The makers had accompanied

two Dutch breakdancers on their visit to the Djaaka band in Beira. *Beira B-boys* was produced in collaboration with the Twinning. Visitors could also watch an exhibition called 'Arms into Art' with work by Mozambican artists who had beat arms left from seven-teen years of civil war into works of art. Their work demonstrates that Mozambique is in the process of coming to terms with its past and building a new future.

Youth exchange programme

Once again four students from Beira and Managua, Nicaragua, came to Amsterdam under the annual youth exchange programme. This year the students from the two cities twinned with Amsterdam together with students from Amsterdam discussed the theme of the 'multicultural society'.

www.niza.nl/beira



Gonçalo Mabunda at his sculpture exhibition 'Arms into Art'

PHOTO: TOM VAN DER LEIJ ©

The South Africa–Netherlands Research Programme on Alternatives in Development (SANPAD) is a unique research programme aimed at stimulating high-quality research by South African academics. SANPAD especially seeks to promote scientific research by South Africans from disadvantaged groups. During the apartheid era they hardly got any chances in the academic world of South Africa, which is dominated by whites. In their research the South African researchers collaborate with colleagues at the Dutch universities. The Dutch Ministry for Development Cooperation has financed SANPAD since 1997. Approximately thirty research projects have been completed since then. In 2003 the financial management was transferred to the South African secretariat of SANPAD.

RESEARCH

SANPAD finances research on the following subjects:

- *New approaches to economic development.* E.g., globalisation and its impact on South Africa's economy; development of agriculture and food security; development of small firms; socially responsible entrepreneurship.
- *Social development and quality of life.* E.g., research on education and on health care with a special emphasis on HIV/Aids.
- *Natural resources management and their governance.*
- *Democracy, government and civil society.* E.g., legislation and democratisation; democratic leadership; functioning of public services; crime reduction; the role of civil society organisations.

- *Culture, identity and society.* E.g., multiculturalism and social equality; language, identity and democracy; historical aspects.
- *Poverty reduction.*



All proposed research should be relevant to society and, preferably, impact positively on policy formation.

Calls for research proposals are circulated via advertisements in the major South African national newspapers and on the SANPAD website.

SANPAD IN 2003

Every year SANPAD organises a course in research methodology. In 2003 twenty researchers followed this course in preparation for their doctoral research. Altogether 99 research groups have been supported since 1997; to date approximately thirty projects have been successfully completed. The Dutch secretariat is based at the NiZA offices. In 2003, in the second phase of the programme, financial management was transferred to the SANPAD office in South Africa.

www.sanpad.org.za

Psychosocial research on students in rural areas

In 2003 SANPAD financed a research project of the Nelson R. Mandela School of Medicine (University of Natal, Durban) into *Youth empowerment and social development*. In this project South African academics looked into the psychosocial needs of

students of secondary schools in the rural areas. On the basis of their investigations they developed a curriculum which has been successfully implemented by a number of schools. The project, a collaboration between the University of KwaZulu Natal and

the University Maastricht, was completed in 2003. The project team decided to apply for funding for a follow-up project on violence against girls at country schools, which has meanwhile been approved and is now well under way.

Organisation

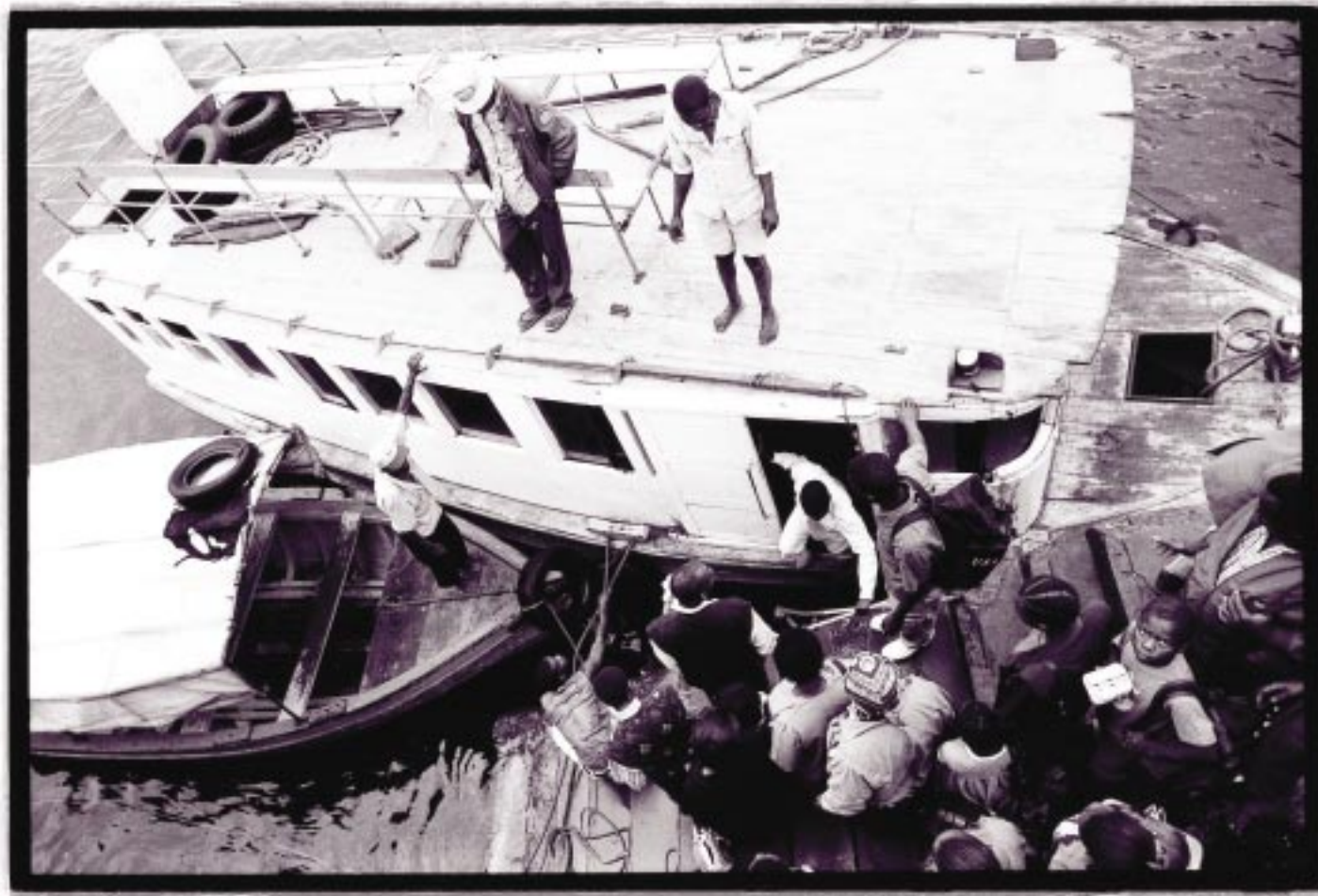


PHOTO: HANNIEKE DE VRIES

In 2002 NiZA applied for a 4-year general subsidy from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a so-called TMF contribution. This subsidy, meanwhile awarded, is intended to enable NiZA to develop and reinforce its organisation itself and thus to intensify and improve its contacts with partner organisations in the South. The TMF contribution has made it possible for NiZA to hire additional staff. This expansion, for its part, necessitated reinforcing the executive and adjusting NiZA's personnel management. The experiences gained while drawing up the application have prompted NiZA to be more conscious of the importance of its internal policy development in 2003.

ORGANISATION

Growth of staff

The subsidy enabled NiZA in 2003 to catch up and raise the number of full-time (36-hour) jobs from 27.7 to 37.6, mostly filled by part-timers.

Most of the growth took place in the Programme Departments and the Communication Department. Two policy officers and a lobbyist were appointed, while the secretariat was also reinforced. The growth of staff rendered it necessary for NiZA to rent additional office space, which it was able to find within its own office block; NiZA has rented an additional floor since the autumn of 2003.

Reinforcing management

Peter Hermes has been the executive director of NiZA from the start in 1997. He spends much of his time outside: maintaining contacts with organisations, political parties and politicians in southern Africa and the Netherlands; informing and advising officials and the Minister for Development Cooperation; and lobbying for southern Africa and the development cooperation sector. Already for some time it had been felt that a reinforcement of the executive was necessary, in view of the support needed by the programme managers and other internal affairs of the organisation. In 2003 Bob van der Winden, formerly the manager of NiZA's Media Programme, joined the executive management team as Director of Programmes and Projects.

Secretariat

For the secretariat 2003 was a year marked by growth, change and improvement. A large effort was made to enhance the quality of the secretariat and the reception desk. In order to keep up with the growth of NiZA it was necessary to look critically into the role of the secretariat within the organisation.

Structural changes in the organisation have led NiZA to add facility management and network management to the tasks of the secretariat. The internal removal in 2003 of part of the NiZA staff to offices located one floor below the existing office was fully arranged by the secretarial staff. Developments in 2003 have enhanced the ability of the secretariat to shape NiZA's environmental and durability policy (paper and energy consumption, office materials, and lunch requirements) in 2004.

Internal policy development

Drawing up the *TMF Application 2003-2006* and next, in 2003, the *NiZA Annual Plan 2004* called for improved internal policy development procedures.

The great number of separate policy initiatives formerly taken at the level of each department or of the organisation as a whole (brainstorming retreats and in-house brainstorming sessions, evaluations, et cetera) have been replaced in 2003 by a coherent policy cycle. Furthermore, two policy advisors were appointed in 2003.

PERSONNEL

In the area of personnel management much attention was paid in 2003 to training, absenteeism, a new job evaluation system, and health and safety at work.

Training policy

NiZA has drawn up a training plan to obtain a better fit between each staff member's personal training requirements and the needs of the organisation. From an investigation it appeared that staff members had a strong need for a broader knowledge of the history of NiZA and the involvement of the Netherlands with southern Africa. Other issues mentioned included knowledge of the context of NiZA's work in the Netherlands as well as in the South, theory and

practice of development cooperation, and project management. To satisfy these needs an intensive ten-day training course was designed in cooperation with the Context International training institute. More than thirty staff members are following this course, which runs on into 2004.

Furthermore, information meetings with external experts focusing on a southern African country or a southern Africa related issue are held regularly for the entire staff. Finally, several staff members have undergone individual training, e.g. in managerial or computer skills or to extend their professional knowledge.

Absenteeism

Members of the NiZA staff can be characterised as enthusiastic, passionate and hard working, some to the point of driving themselves too hard regularly and displaying symptoms of stress. Some got ill for a short while or longer.

In 2001 a start was made to structurally prevent members of staff from overworking. Management has been professionalised and personnel management has improved. Restrictions are now in place on staff members failing to use up all their holidays and regularly working overtime.

These preventative measures and a carefully pursued follow-up care to support staff members on sick leave in the return to their jobs has started to bear fruit. The average absentee rate has fallen from over 6 per cent in the last years to 2.3 per cent in 2003.

Health and safety at work

In Summer 2002, an institute for occupational health and safety services carried out an investigation to assess job satisfaction among the NiZA staff. The overall outcome of the investigation was found to be positive. As a result of the investigation it was recommended, among other things, that more attention be paid to the professionalisation of management and to time management. These recommendations have meanwhile been implemented in the form of concrete courses and coaching. After the internal removal NiZA commissioned an ergonomic consultancy firm to carry out a thorough examination of individual working places. The resulting recommendations, including the acquisition of new office furniture and special computer software, have been acted upon. The same consultancy firm now



Prins Hendrikkade 33. The NiZA offices are located at the third and fourth floor.

also takes care of the annual anti-RSI training of all NiZA staff. Finally, the personnel officer in 2003 drew up the legally required annual occupational health and safety plan; the plan has meanwhile been approved both by NiZA's staff representatives and by the institute for occupational health and safety services.

New job evaluation system

Recruitment, selection, assessment, remuneration and personal development cannot be addressed effectively and carefully without a balanced and detailed job evaluation system. NiZA has therefore decided to scrap current job specifications and the salaries linked to them so as to replace them with a new job evaluation system as of 1 January 2004. The new system is based on the collective labour agreement for the welfare services. Preparations for the transition were made in 2003.

Improved terms of employment

NiZA has decided to improve the terms of employment for its staff by voluntarily adopting some elements of the collective agreement for the welfare services. The 36-hour working week has been introduced and salaries have been adjusted to the levels specified in the agreement. Besides, NiZA has introduced its own childcare allowance scheme.

Staff representation

A 3- to 5-member staff representation ('PVT') has been in place since 2001. It serves as an independent contact point for NiZA staff. Members are elected biannually in principle, by all members of staff except those most recently appointed and executives and board members. It is consulted by, and it offers asked-for and unasked-for advice to the executive and to the personnel manager on staff matters and organisation development. Decisions on health and safety matters can only be implemented with the consent of the PVT. Finally, the PVT is responsible for organising annual staff outings as well as arranging Christmas present.

Now that the number of employees has risen to approximately 50, the law calls for the institution of an employees council. The PVT will start up an employees council as of 1 January 2005; members will be supported through workshops and courses.

Financial report

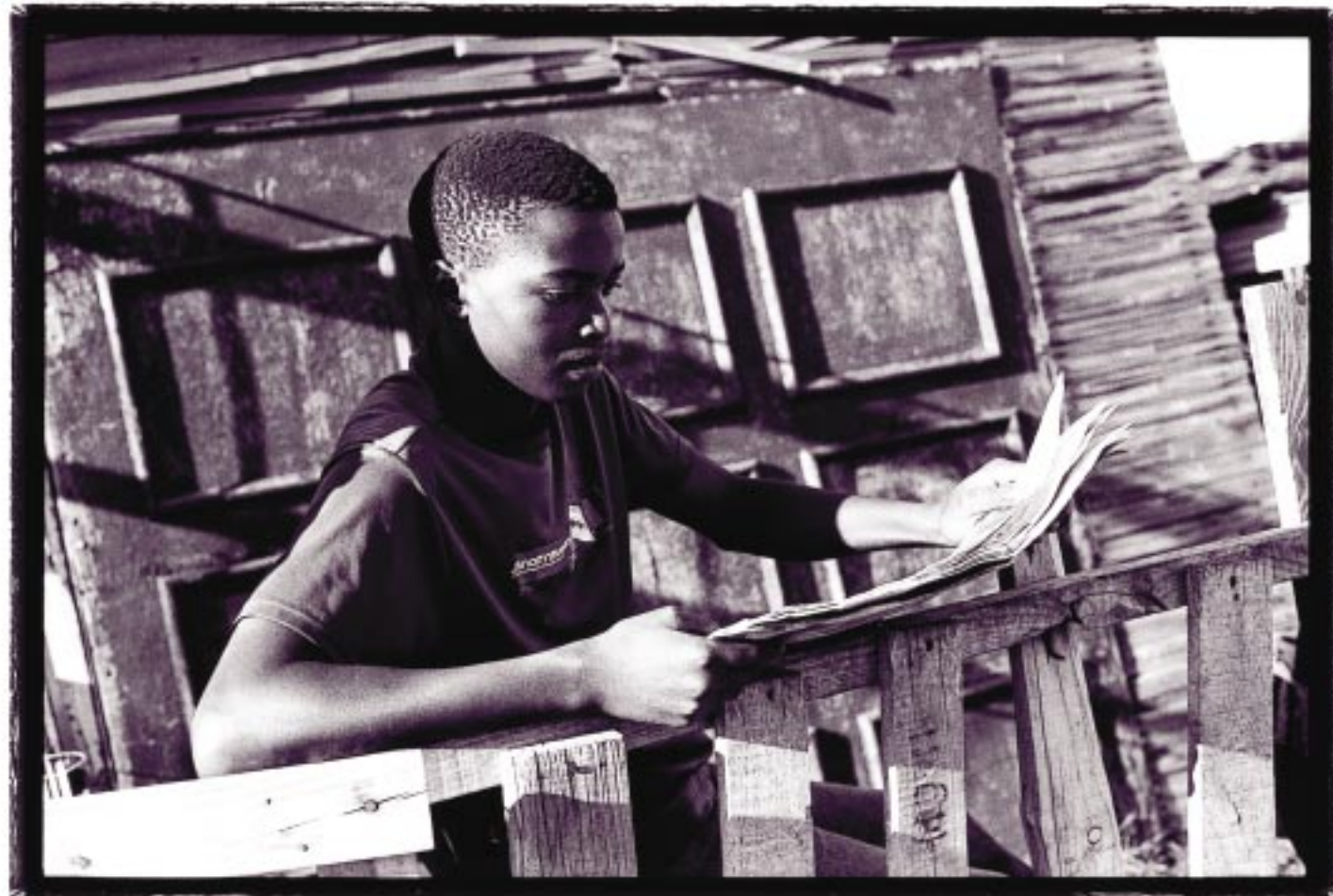


PHOTO: HANNEKE DE VRIES ©

Financial review

2003 was a year of growth and investment for NiZA, largely thanks to a contribution received from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the 'Thematische Medefinanciering' (Thematic Co-financing, TMF) scheme. This enabled the three NiZA programmes to take a step forward in terms of quality: much more than in former years the programme teams had ample opportunity to get a deeper understanding of their partner organisations and assist them more effectively. NiZA was also able to strengthen the internal organisation, which has improved the provision of internal services to the communication and programme departments.

FINANCIAL SITUATION

In 2003 NiZA recorded positive operating results amounting to € 2,648. This modest outcome was in line with the budget. As a consequence, equity rose to € 815,811. Disposable equity nevertheless showed a decrease, caused by an addition to the provision for operating assets. An investment was inevitable because of the much-needed extension of NiZA's office accommodation. Disposable equity fell to € 667,890 by 31 December 2003.

In 2003, NiZA's financial situation remains sound. In addition to the 4-year TMF-contribution, sector programme subsidies from PSO increased NiZA's financial scope to further develop its three sector programmes into full thematic programmes. Yet delays in the development of the sector programmes, among other reasons, have proven to hamper NiZA's taking full advantage of its spending room. The focus of NiZA's financial policy for 2004 is therefore on redressing this underspending.

INCOME: EXPLANATORY REMARKS

NiZA's income derives from fundraising activities, subsidies received from governments and others, and other sources. The development of NiZA's income during 2003 is set out below.

Fundraising

In 2003 NiZA failed to step up its income from fundraising. This may well imply a continuation of the downward trend that has been apparent since 1994. Income from fundraising is disap-

pointing in the entire charity market, probably due to the economic recession.

In 2003 the income from fundraising was € 459,374, i.e. 6 per cent or € 26,898 lower than in 2002. The amount realised in 2003 was comparable to that of 2001.

Differentiating between specific campaigns, the income from direct mail campaigns show a substantial decline of nearly € 32,000, or almost 14 per cent, compared with 2002. Periodic donations have also fallen slightly, but standing orders have risen. On the other hand spontaneous gifts have fallen. This proves the success of NiZA's policy to ask its sponsors to switch over to standing orders which, however, is likely to be at the expense of spontaneous gifts.

Slightly less grants were received than in 2002; on the other hand NiZA did receive income from legacies.

The total cost of NiZA's fundraising activities fell from € 113,841 in 2002 to € 99,180 in 2003 as a result of the policy to reduce costs that had been adopted earlier. The reduction of 14,661 was mainly due to a lower level of organisational costs. Consequently, the costs of fundraising are now 21.59 per cent of the amount of funds raised.

Fundraising costs are comprised of implementation costs and acquisition costs. Implementation costs totalled € 40,800 in 2003, including personnel expenses and a contribution towards NiZA's accommodation and office expenses. Acquisition costs totalled € 58,381, including notary fees, diverse costs of mailings, distribution and postage costs, and costs of promotion. Acquisition costs were higher than in 2002 owing to specific promotion activities, while cost increases were also due to rising prices. NiZA intends to investigate possibilities of reducing these costs in 2004.

Subsidies from governments and other parties

Project subsidies in 2003 turned out to be lower than estimated. The amount realised was € 2,598,230. This is € 1,282,382 below the amount anticipated in the budget. The difference is largely explained by differences between the budget and the amounts realised of the various sector programmes.

The amount realised for the Human Rights Programme was low

owing to the fact that the donor approved the application for this programme later than anticipated in the budget and the planning; the ensuing difference is € 629,000.

The figure for the Media Programme in the 2003 budget was € 2,635,000, whereas subsidies approved by PSO for media projects added up to € 2,264,087, or € 370,913 lower than anticipated. The figure realised for projects coming under the Media sector plan is also negatively affected by the settlement of accounts regarding projects carried out in former years, especially in relation with unearned project subsidy. This explains another € 250,693 difference between budget and realisation for the Media Programme.

The Economic Empowerment Programme also received less than anticipated, because preparations took more time than expected. For this programme, the difference between the budget and the amount realised is € 120,000.

NiZA received € 142,373 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the SANPAD programme, and € 80,000 from the municipality of Amsterdam in connection with the Amsterdam-Beira Twinning. For a number of other projects NiZA received € 88,824.

Subsidies received in 2003 which were earmarked for NiZA's information work amounted to € 332,133. These subsidies are used for information activities in the Netherlands, aimed at informing the Dutch public on southern Africa and, furthermore, stimulating the support for development cooperation within Dutch society. NiZA received € 100,000 from NCDO and € 139,764 from the European Union for various information activities. ICCO and Heineken together contributed € 80,000 to the organisation of the Mandela Lecture. The VSB Fund and HIVOS contributed € 28,000 to the 'Kwere Kwere' exhibition. Other funding for information activities came from, among others, NUFFIC and the municipality of Amsterdam.

In 2003 NiZA received the first instalment of the 4-year TMF-contribution (€ 1,758,000). The allocation per year of the total subsidy for the period 2003-2006 of € 9,000,000 is characterised by progression, considering the growth of the organisation and costs rise.

Other income

Other income includes interest received, accretion/depreciation on investments and revenues from *Zuidelijk Afrika* magazine and additional revenues.

Interest

NiZA has received less interest than had been anticipated. This was caused by lower interest rates on the Internet savings account during 2003. The period during which interest was earned on savings was also shortened by NiZA's purchase per 1 September 2003 of ASN investment fund participations.

Accretion/depreciation of investments

In September 2003 NiZA purchased participation certificates worth € 1,000,000 in the ASN Equity and Investment Funds. Returns in the period September-December were negative; depreciation amounted to € 2,345. Investment costs (custody charges and bank commission) amounted to just over € 1,000.

Zuidelijk Afrika magazine

Revenues from *Zuidelijk Afrika* magazine fell in 2003 compared with those realised in 2002. Falling numbers of subscribers caused a decrease in income from subscriptions by € 3,100 to € 45,278 in 2003; revenues from special issues also decreased, to € 20,000. These falling revenues have led NiZA to set up another campaign to attract new subscribers. By making an additional investment in 2004 NiZA hopes to bring in new subscribers.

Additional revenues

Additional revenues amounted to € 92,592 in total, adding a relatively high unanticipated benefit to the amount that has been anticipated (€ 29,000). The difference can be largely attributed to the release of money that had been set aside for a number of old projects.

EXPENDITURE: EXPLANATORY REMARKS

In 2003 expenditure related to NiZA objectives amounted to € 5,424,037, which is lower than anticipated in the budget but € 43,775 higher than the expenditure realised in 2002. Expenditure

increased despite the fact that in 2003 – as opposed to 2002 – there were no large incidental projects; the increase was largely caused by rising implementation costs.

In 2003 NiZA has worked hard at further developing the sector programmes. This has resulted in the approval of the Human Rights programme in early 2004. The identification programme for the sector programme on corporate social responsibility was also approved at the beginning of 2004 and expectations are that the sector programme on NePAD will be approved in July 2004. It has become clear, however, that the development of such programmes takes considerably more time and requires considerably greater investment than anticipated; this largely explains the rise in implementation costs in 2003. Expectations are that project expenditures related to the sector programmes in 2004 will rise significantly, too.

Expenditure linked to information and awareness-raising activities amounted to € 1,237,698 in 2003, constituting an increase of € 543,781 compared with 2002. This increase was caused by an increase of the number of activities carried out and rising implementation costs.

In 2003 NiZA spent € 2,598,230 in project subsidies. This was largely done under the Media Programme, while the remaining part was realised by the Human Rights Programme and the Economic Empowerment Programme.

Besides, investments were made in several projects and campaigns including the SANPAD educational programme, the Amsterdam-Beira Twinning, the Dutch Fatal Transactions campaign, an exhibition on xenophobia, three conferences in Mozambique on NePAD, and a number of other projects. Besides, the three NiZA programmes realised their own projects, which



PHOTO: MARGIT COPPE ©

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

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 2003 the costs incurred in the Netherlands in connection with the implementation of the programmes (structural aid) amounted to € 1,192,111. This figure constitutes an increase in comparison with 2002 but it was lower than estimated in the 2003 budget. Delays in filling a number of vacancies and putting off some of the investment in accommodation resulted in lower implementation costs than had been anticipated in the budget. The increase in comparison with the year 2002 is a strong indication of the growth of the organisation.

POLICY AS REGARDS DISPOSABLE INCOME

NiZA grew considerably in 2003. The organisation has now reached its desired size, with three programme teams and a communication department. In addition NiZA conducts a number of campaigns related to Zimbabwe and the illegal trade in raw materials. The growth of the organisation has, furthermore, occasioned a decision to extend auxiliary services, such as the secretariat and Bidoc, and to reinforce management. NiZA's policy as regards disposable income is to use it primarily as a buffer to offset any financial setbacks. A growing organisation entails growing financial risks, which makes it inevitable that equity should be increased. It is now NiZA policy to make annual additions of € 25,000 to equity. Disposable equity can also be used capitalised on by adding to the returns achieved through profit on investments or interest received. NiZA's financial future until 2007 is safeguarded by the 4-year subsidy of altogether € 9,000,000 granted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Yet NiZA is already looking ahead to the period 2007-2010 so as to obtain funding for those years as well. Readjustment and the vicissitudes of economic and political life affect the Ministry's policy on subsidies; NiZA therefore cannot take it for granted that it will be awarded the same subsidy for the period 2007-2010 again. This is why it seeks to cooperate with other organisations aiming at the formation of consortiums to make joint applications, and engages in talks with other funding

partners in the Netherlands and abroad, hoping to realise programme and organisational funding for the period 2007-2010.

Disposable equity

As of last year the continuity and appropriated reserve have been consolidated with a view to safeguarding the future of the organisation. A lower limit for this newly formed reserve has been set at € 544,500. The Financial Statements show that disposable equity is now € 667,890, which is € 96,719 below the figure for 2002. The decrease was mainly caused by an addition to the provision for operating assets, made in connection with the organisation's investments in office accommodation. In other words, part of the equity was converted into assets such as computers, office furniture and equipment. Although disposable equity is still above the lower limit line, NiZA has not been able to add an increment. From a continuity point of view, an additional effort in this respect is deemed advisable because of the growth of the organisation.

NIZA'S INVESTMENT POLICY AND EQUITY RISKS

NiZA has pursued a conservative investment policy in 2003. In 2002 all government bonds were sold and turned into liquid assets. In mid-2003 NiZA purchased participations in the ASN Equity and Bond Funds. In 2003 this investment yielded a small negative return of € 2,345. The capital risks involved are deemed to be rather limited, as bonds are considered a safe investment and the ASN Equity Fund will join in as stock markets pick up. If stock market developments are nonetheless disappointing the equity fund participations can be sold and turned into liquid assets again.

The financial account in this Annual Report is an abridged version of the full Annual Accounts 2003, a copy of which is obtainable free of charge from the NiZA secretariat.

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

All figures in euros

Assets

Tangible operating assets:

– Equipment

Investment

Stocks

Accounts

Cash and cash equivalents

Total assets

Liabilities

Equity:

– Disposable equity

– Non-disposable equity

• Earmarked funds

• Provision operating assets

Liabilities:

– Long-term liabilities

– Current liabilities

Total liabilities

	31 December 2003	31 December 2002
Tangible operating assets:		
– Equipment	147,921	48,554
Investment	996,665	–
Stocks	–	–
Accounts	857,264	1,469,934
Cash and cash equivalents	792,213	2,080,174
	1,649,477	3,550,108
Total assets	2,794,063	3,598,662
Equity:		
– Disposable equity	667,891	764,609
– Non-disposable equity		
• Earmarked funds	–	–
• Provision operating assets	147,921	48,554
	815,811	813,163
Liabilities:		
– Long-term liabilities	10,891	14,521
– Current liabilities	1,967,361	2,770,978
	1,978,252	2,785,498
Total liabilities	2,794,063	3,598,662

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

In brackets: minus numbers

2003	Budget 2003	2002
201,618	260,000	233,576
255,653	260,000	252,696
2,104		–
–		–
459,375	520,000	486,272
58,380	71,000	48,112
40,800	41,890	65,729
99,180	112,890	113,841
21,59	21,71	23,41
360,194	407,110	372,431
360,194	407,110	372,431
4,843,885	6,537,426	4,722,315
(2,345)	–	(8,590)
224,980	199,000	319,154
5,426,715	7,143,536	5,405,311

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 / withdrawn from:

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

In brackets: minus numbers

2003	Budget 2003	2002
493,062	589,323	268,373
744,636	803,265	425,544
1,237,698	1,392,588	693,917
2,598,230	3,880,612	3,967,951
396,028	558,237	57,742
1,192,111	1,311,292	660,682
4,186,369	5,750,141	4,686,375
5,424,067	7,142,729	5,380,292
2,648	807	25,019
(96,719)	807	108,774
–		(79,934)
–		(19,406)
99,367		15,585
2,648	807	25,019

5 FINANCIAL REPORT

AUDITORS’ REPORT

We have audited the abbreviated financial statements of Stichting Nederlands instituut voor Zuidelijk Afrika (Foundation Netherlands institute for Southern Africa), in Amsterdam, for the year 2003 as set out on chapter 5. These abbreviated financial statements have been derived from the financial statements of Stichting Nederlands instituut voor Zuidelijk Afrika for the year 2003. In our auditors’ report dated May 25, 2004 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 financial position and results of 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 25, 2004.

Dubois & Co. Registeraccounts

M. Karman

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

In brackets: minus numbers

Continued on page 54

2004	Account 2003	Budget 2003
260,000	201,618	260,000
260,000	255,653	260,000
	2,104	–
	–	–
520,000	459,375	520,000
60,000	58,380	71,000
58,163	40,800	41,890
118,163	99,180	112,890
22,72%	21,59%	21,71%
401,837	360,195	407,110
401,837	360,195	407,110
6,704,965	4,843,885	6,537,426
–	(2,345)	–
438,000	224,980	199,000
7,544,802	5,426,715	7,143,536

Budget NiZA 2004 (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 / withdrawn from:

- Disposable equity NiZA Fund
- Provision operating assets

2004	Account 2003	Budget 2003
410,000	493,062	589,323
944,970	744,636	803,265
1,354,970	1,237,698	1,392,588
4,114,965	2,598,230	3,880,612
488,864	396,028	558,237
1,585,745	1,192,111	1,311,292
6,189,574	4,186,369	5,750,141
7,544,544	5,424,067	7,142,729
258	2,648	807
258	(96,719)	807
	99,367	
258	2,648	807

In brackets: minus numbers

Annexes

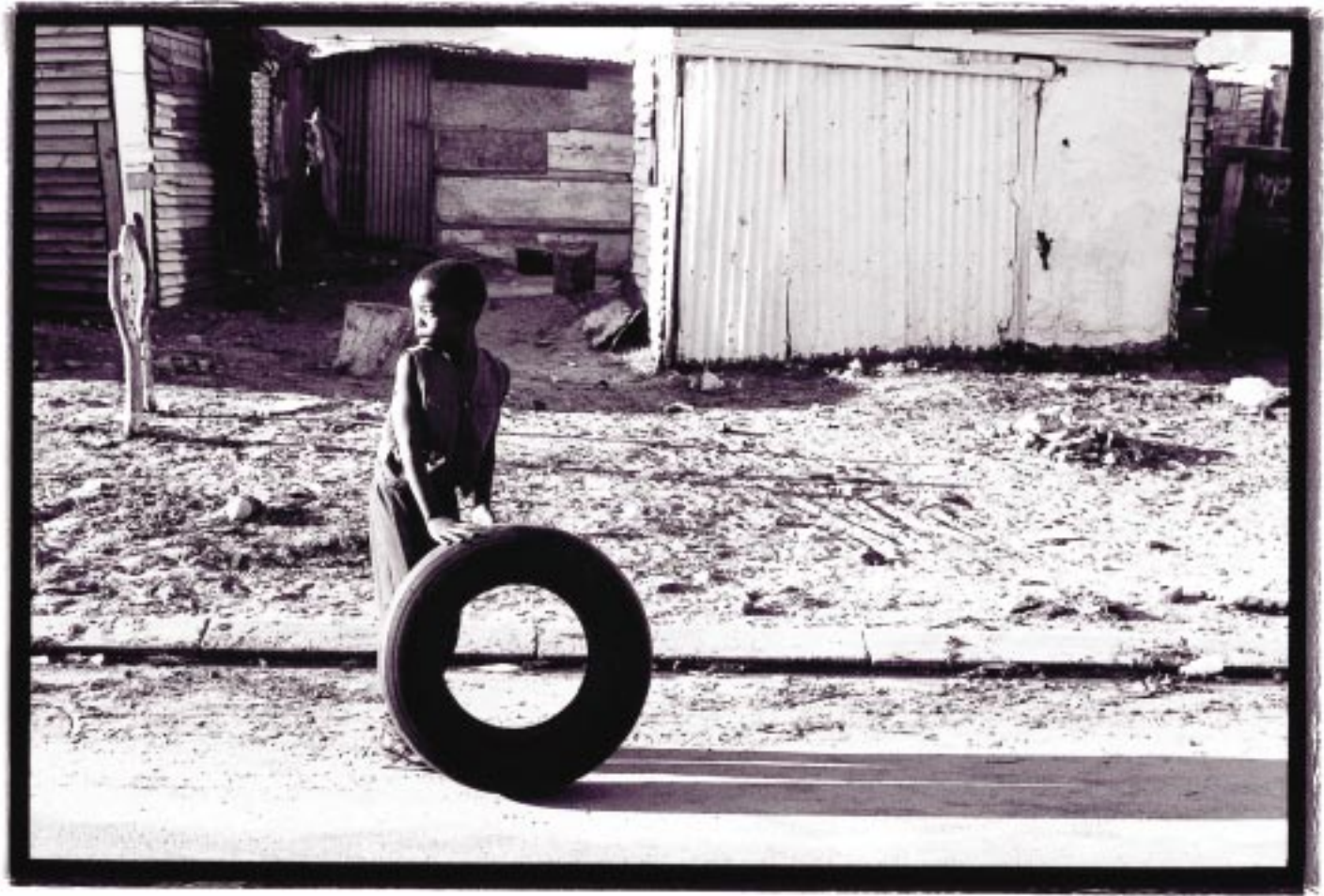


PHOTO: HANNEKE DE VRIES

Board

Coen Stork, *Chairman*
Niels Feis, *Treasurer*
Carolien van Dullemen
Ans Zwerver
Willem van Manen
Frank Baas

Executive staff

Peter Hermes, *Executive Director*
Bob van der Winden, *Programme Director*
Meike de Goede, *management assistant*

Economic Empowerment Programme

Han Kooistra, *Programme manager*
Sihle Dube, *Programme officer*
Kirsten Hund, *Programme officer*
Carolyn Patandin, *Programme assistant*
Jolien Schure, *Trainee*
Elizabeth Wiebrens, *Programme officer*
Bas Zwiers, *Administrative staff*

Human Rights and Peace Building Programme

Maaïke Blom, *Programme manager*
Karin van den Belt, *Programme officer*
Anneke Galama, *Programme officer*
Michelle de Jongh, *Programme assistant*
Mariël van Kempen, *Programme officer*
Ass Ndoye, *Administrative staff* (until 31 December)

Media and Freedom of Expression Programme

Kim Brice, *Programme manager*
Christa Bouwhuis, *Programme assistant*
Yvonne Heselmans, *Programme officer* (until 31 May)
Fenneke Hulshoff Pol, *Programme officer*
Christian Kuijstermans, *Programme officer*
Astrid Schipper, *Programme officer*
Ruth de Vries, *Programme officer*

Communications

Elke van den Hout, *Head of Communications*
Nathalie Ankersmit, *Communication officer*
Berendien Bos, *Coordinator Website*
Herlinde Gerrits, *Communication officer Fatal Transactions/ Zimbabwe Watch*
Karolien Dorgeloos, *Administrative staff fundraising*
Sanna Jansen, *Communication officer*
Angèle Mann, *Fundraiser*
Wiard Molenaar, *Organisation Mandela Lecture* (Project officer, until 30 April)
Udo Sprang, *Chief-editor 'Zuidelijk Afrika' magazine*
Hille Takken, *Press officer*
Annemieke van Twuijver, *Press officer* (replacement, until 25 July)

Finance

Michaël Schwerzel, *Controller*
Ineke Steetskamp, *Bookkeeper*
Mayra Vreden, *Administrative staff*

Personnel

Hanneke Timmer, *Personnel officer*

Secretariat

Gerbina van den Hurk, *Secretariat coordinator*
Yvonne Bais, *Secretarial staff* (volunteer)
Chris Hanselaar, *Secretarial staff* (until 31 January)
Danny van Heezik, *Secretarial staff*
Annemiek Mion, *Secretarial staff*
Jaap Roos, *Secretarial staff* (until 31 December)
Peter Stolte, *Secretarial staff* (volunteer, until 15 June)

Policy and Lobby

Christine Brackmann, *Policy advisor*
Joke Hartmans, *Policy advisor*
Judith Sargentini, *Lobbyist Fatal Transactions/NiZA*

Bidoc

Sietse Bosgra, *Documentalist* (volunteer)
Anton Dekker, *Documentalist*
Gertjan Doeleman, *Documentalist*
Kier Schuringa, *Documentalist*

MoçambiQactual

Elma Doeleman, *Coordinator*

Zimbabwe Watch

Wiep Bassie, *Coordinator*

Amsterdam–Beira Twinning

Nini van Driel, *Coordinator* (until 31 December)
Menno Bongers, *Trainee* (until 31 December)
Wendy Raaphorst, *Organisation youth exchange programme* (until 1 February)

SANPAD

Nelke van der Lans, *Coordinator*
Colette Gerards, *Programme assistant*

Networks and alliances

The offices of the following campaigns and cooperative bodies were housed at NiZA:

- Fatal Transactions
- SANPAD (South Africa-Netherlands Research Programme on Alternatives in Development)
- Amsterdam-Beira Twinning
- Zimbabwe Watch

NiZA also participates in:

- Archives Commission Netherlands-Southern Africa
- European Network for Debt and Development (Eurodad)
- International Fatal Transactions campaign
- Great Lakes Platform
- Jubilee Netherlands
- Consultative committee on Lusophone Africa
- Maatschappelijk Verantwoord Ondernemen Platform (MVO Platform on Corporate Social Responsibility)
- NGO-EU Network
- Oorlogseconomie Platform (OEP, Platform on War Economy)
- Association PSO and a number of its committees
- Preparatory committee Dutch EU Presidency 2004
- Publish What You Pay campaign
- Southern African Media Funders’ Forum
- South-North Federation
- Consultative body of TMF organisations; TMF working group and TMF lobby group

NiZA in the media

Reports on press freedom:

Print media: *de Volkskrant*, *Het Parool*, *Trouw*, *De Journalist* (twice), *Zuidelijk Afrika*
Radio: Wereldomroep.

Reports on the illegal trade in raw materials from war areas and former war areas:

Print media: *de Volkskrant*, *Trouw*, *The European Voice*, *Internationale Samenwerking*
Radio: Plein Publiek (NCRV radio)
Internet: De Nieuwe Omroep, Oneworld.nl

Reports on other economic issues:

Print media: *ANP*, *Reuters*, *Algemeen Dagblad*, *Het Parool*, *Trouw*, *de Volkskrant*, *Internationale Samenwerking*, *Ravage*, *Wordt Vervolgd*
Radio: Wereldomroep
Internet: Oneworld.nl

Reports on Angola:

Print media: *NRC Handelsblad*, *Reformatorisch Dagblad*, *de Volkskrant*, *Zuidelijk Afrika* (several times), *The African Bulletin*
Internet: De Nieuwe Omroep

Reports on Zimbabwe:

Print media: *ANP* (twice), *Algemeen Dagblad* (twice), *Metro*, *NRC Handelsblad* (twice), *Het Parool*, *Spits* (twice), *De Telegraaf*, *Trouw* (three times), *de Volkskrant* (twice), *Mondiaal magazine*, *De Groene Amsterdammer*, *Sportaccom*
Radio: 1 op de middag (KRO radio), Business radio (twice), De Andere Wereld (IKON radio, twice), De Ochtenden (VPRO radio, twice), Met het oog op morgen (NOS radio), Stand.nl (NCRV radio), TROS Nieuwsshow, Wereldomroep (twice)
Television: In de Ban van Sport (RTL5), Knevel op zaterdag (EO tv)
Internet: Oneworld.nl, Goededoelen.nl

Reports on the Democratic Republic of the Congo:

Radio: Business Radio, Tros Nieuwsshow
Internet: De Nieuwe Omroep

Reports on HIV/Aids:

Print media: *Aidsbestrijding*, *Amsterdams Stadsblad*, *Algemeen Dagblad*, *Frontaal*, *Hebbez!* (magazine for the young), *Oor*, *Pauze!* (magazine for the young), *Pleasure*, *Spits*, *De Telegraaf*, *Touch*, *Zuidelijk Afrika*
Radio: Tros Nieuwsshow, Salto (Amsterdam radio)
Internet: several websites

Reports on the NiZA Thesis Award:

Print media: *Cursor*, *Deventer Dagblad*, *De Twentsche Courant Tubantia*, *U-magazine*, *UT Nieuws*, *Zuidelijk Afrika*
Radio: Twente FM
Internet: several websites

Articles were contributed to:

Idee (D66 magazine), *Trouw*, *de Volkskrant*, *Vrij Nederland*

This overview is not exhaustive. It does not include all reports in the regional press and on websites.

Abbreviations

ANC	African National Congress of South Africa	NGO	non-governmental organisation
Bidoc	Library, Information and Documentation Centre	NiZA	Netherlands institute for Southern Africa
CHRR	Centre for Human Rights and Rehabilitation, Malawi	NUFFIC	Netherlands Organisation for International Cooperation in Higher Education
CSR	corporate social responsibility	PAC	Public Affairs Committee, Malawi
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo	PSO	Association Personnel Services Overseas/Personele Samenwerking Ontwikkelingslanden
EU	European Union	PVT	NiZA's staff representation
Eurodad	European Network on Debt and Development	SADC	Southern African Development Community
EZA	Expertisecentrum Zuidelijk Afrika, Utrecht University (Centre for Southern Africa)	SANPAD	South Africa–Netherlands Research Programme on Alternatives in Development
ICT	information and communication technology	TMF	Thematische Medefinanciering ('Thematic Co-financing')
MISA	Media Institute of Southern Africa	UN	United Nations
MMPZ	Media Monitoring Project Zimbabwe	WSIS	World Summit on the Information Society
NCDO	Nederlandse Commissie voor Internationale Samenwerking en Duurzame Ontwikkeling (National Commission for International Cooperation and Sustainable Development)	WTO	World Trade Organisation
NePAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development	ZANU-PF	Zimbabwe African National Union – Patriotic Front



